

NEW JERSEY BOOKS
1694–1900

*A Descriptive Catalogue
of the
Joseph J. Felcone Collection*

{Second edition, revised and enlarged}



Volume I
Books 1694–1860 (A–Ne)

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Note:

This catalogue supersedes two earlier works:

New Jersey Books, 1698–1800 (1992)

and

New Jersey Books, 1801–1860 (1996)

Any citation to the present work must include “Second edition” in some form to avoid ambiguity resulting from the new numbering of the entries.

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Preface

THIS EXTENSIVELY REVISED AND ENLARGED second edition of *New Jersey Books* is a descriptive catalogue of the most comprehensive collection of books and pamphlets relating to New Jersey ever formed privately. It is my personal collection, built over a period of fifty years. The catalogue is bibliographically detailed and extensively annotated and is the product of a lifetime of studying New Jerseyana in private and institutional collections throughout the country. It supersedes two earlier works, *New Jersey Books, 1698–1800* (1992) and *New Jersey Books, 1801–1860* (1996). Those two volumes described 1,449 books through 1860. The present catalogue, with 3,409 entries through the end of the nineteenth century, provides revised and enlarged entries for the books in the earlier catalogues and adds almost 2,000 additional entries. It is the definitive reference source for printed New Jerseyana before 1901.

New Jersey Books, 1694–1900 is divided into two parts. The first, filling volume I and more than half of volume II, is devoted to books from 1694 through 1860—from the handpress era to the early decades of machine-made books. Each entry is given detailed bibliographical treatment, including collation, expanded contents, descriptions of all plates and maps, and notes about the book that range in scope from one sentence to several pages. References to further sources of scholarship conclude each entry.

The second part is devoted to books published from 1861 through 1900. It includes descriptions of all New Jersey county and local histories, all first-generation county atlases, and the many collective biographical works that proliferated at the end of the nineteenth century. It also describes the more important or useful government publications, promotional texts, and the earliest attempts at scholarly New Jersey historical writing. The entries in this part of the work contain less bibliographical detail, but each entry includes full pagination, plate count, binding description, and useful notes.

For most of my adult life I have worn several hats. I am a collector, and I have collected New Jersey books assiduously for fifty years. I am an antiquarian bookseller, and for almost as many years I have bought, sold, studied, and written about old books. I am also a bibliographer and a book historian, and I have written several books pertaining to New Jersey books and bibliography, the early New Jersey book trade, and New Jersey history.

The present work is the culmination of all that I have learned. I have written it for those who share my interests—collectors, booksellers, librarians, bibliographers, and New Jersey historians. In my earlier collecting years I always wanted a comprehensive reference work on printed New Jerseyana. Such a book never existed, and this is why I have written it.

Booksellers, even specialists, must deal with a wide array of books, including those with which they have neither experience nor a reliable source of the information needed to accurately catalogue such books. Is this New Jersey book important? If so, why? Is it the first book on a particular place or subject? The copy at hand has four plates and two folding maps, but is it complete? Where can I get a succinct, accurate description of the book written by someone who knows the book well? *New Jersey Books, 1694–1900* will answer all these questions.

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New Jerseyana is Americana, as a glance at the list of references cited in the text quickly reveals. New Jersey books include Revolutionary War pamphlets, European Americana, early American literature, and Benjamin Franklin imprints. The 1764 first American writing book is a New Jersey book, as is the first American contribution to the history of mathematics (1788), and the first American geography (1789). The earliest obtainable American sporting book (1791) is a New Jersey book, as is the first American book on growing fruit (1817) and the first American fox hunting book (1830). The remarkable Mary Griffith's 1826 treatise on hydrology, considered the first separately printed work in hard science by an American woman, came from a New Jersey press. These and many other important American books are described in detail for the first time.

Users of this catalogue will also find exhaustive descriptions of a wide variety of other New Jersey books, such as every New Jersey law compilation from William Bradford's of 1709 through Vroom and Lanning's of 1896; every New Jersey session law from the early 1770s through 1860; and every New Jersey geological survey publication from the first report of 1836 through the annual report for 1878. There are entries for every first-generation New Jersey county atlas from the first of 1868 through the last of 1882; every state, regional, and county history from 1765 through 1900; and nearly every collective biographical volume before 1901 included in Donald A. Sinclair's indispensable *New Jersey Biographical Index* (1993).

In all, I have described in detail more than 3,400 New Jersey books and pamphlets. Preceding the catalogue itself is a history of New Jerseyana collecting from the late eighteenth century through the present, with comments on the more important collectors—private and institutional—and some of the leading booksellers. Concluding the second volume are three indexes: a comprehensive general index, an index of printers and publishers through 1860, and a provenance index.

In an effort to keep this large work to a reasonable size and cost, a text design was chosen that favors clarity and economy of space over typographical extravagance. Minor liberties have occasionally been taken with hyphenation and the treatment of textual widows and orphans. All errors are mine, as are the inevitable minor inconsistencies that come with entries that were written and modified over a period of several years.

It is impossible to acknowledge the many people who over the past fifty years have helped me in the research that led to this publication. Each has contributed in some important way, and each shares the book's dedication, and my gratitude.

Joseph J. Felcone

Princeton, New Jersey,
April 2023.

New Jersey Books: Two and a Half Centuries of Collecting

Private Collectors

THE FIRST COLLECTOR OF PRINTED NEW JERSEYANA was David Brearley. Revolutionary War officer, member of the state constitutional convention, chief justice of New Jersey, and presiding official at the state convention that ratified the United States Constitution, Brearley (1745–1790) owned a significant personal library. Law, politics, and history predominated, but the heart of his collection was several complete, or near-complete, runs of critical New Jersey government documents such as session laws, assembly minutes, and council journals. Brearley died in August 1790, and two months later, on October 27, the general assembly authorized a committee “to purchase of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of David Brearley, Esquire, deceased, for the Use of this State, such printed Laws and other Papers relative to the State, as they shall conceive to be useful to the Legislature.”

On October 30 the committee reported:

. . . They have purchased the following Folio Volumes, viz. A complete Set of the Laws of New-Jersey, both public and private, from the Year 1741, to the Completion by Wilson [i.e., Peter Wilson’s compilation of 1784]; A Volume containing an incomplete Set of the Laws from the Year 1703, to 1741, in which is also bound a Collection of Ordinances respecting the Chancery and Courts of New-Jersey; Votes of Assembly from the Year 1745 to 1790; A Volume containing an incomplete Set of the Votes, from the Year 1703 to 1745, in which is also bound Indian Treaties and some other Matters respecting the Division and Partition Lines of the State; Journals of Council complete; Minutes of the Joint-Meeting complete; Grants, Concessions, and original Constitutions of New-Jersey [i.e., the Leaming and Spicer volume of 1758]. The whole bound and lettered in sixteen Volumes, and that the Cost of the same amounts to Twenty seven Pounds.

A large part of this extraordinary acquisition survives today and forms the foundation of the New Jersey State Library’s collections of session laws, assembly votes, and council journals. The library’s runs of these New Jersey government documents are the most complete anywhere. Another important volume of early New Jersey documents assembled by Brearley and given by him to William Paterson is in my collection (entry 1416). Other individual New Jersey documents from Brearley’s library are in several institutional collections.

The remainder of Brearley’s library was sold at a three-day auction in Trenton, probably in October 1790. From a bill in Brearley’s estate papers we know that Trenton printer Isaac Collins printed one hundred copies of a broadside catalogue of the auction. Alas, no copy of the catalogue is known to have survived, nor has any newspaper notice of the sale been found. Trenton vendue-master Jacob Benjamin submitted a bill to the estate, “for Vendueing the Books 3 Days, £1:10:0.” Fortunately, Brearley’s estate papers were preserved by co-executor

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manuscripts were sold in one sale and the printed Americana in a second sale the following week. Both sales contained a substantial amount of New Jerseyana.

In February 1917 additional New Jersey items from Vroom's library were sold at auction, this time in New York at the American Art Association. Trenton bookseller Clayton L. Traver attended the sale, and he provided the *Trenton Evening Times* of February 10 with a detailed account of the realized prices of several New Jersey lots:

Anthony Walton White's *Military System, for the New-Jersey Cavalry* (New Brunswick, 1793), \$25; numerous legislative council journals from 1776 to 1799, sold individually, \$15–165; numerous assembly votes and proceedings "also commanded good prices;" minutes of the New Jersey convention to ratify the Federal Constitution (Trenton, 1788), \$85; John Rutherford's "Aristides" pamphlet on the angle lands controversy ([New Brunswick], 1795), \$85; the broadside *Supplement to the Act, intituled, "An Act for Running and Ascertaining the Line of Partition or Division between the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Province of New-Jersey"* (1784), \$190; William Griffith's "Eumenes" pamphlet on revising the 1776 New Jersey constitution (Trenton, 1799), \$12 to Lathrop Harper; Lucius H. Stockton's *History of the Steam-Boat Case* (Trenton, 1815), \$11 to Chicago dealer Walter Hill.

While Vroom's social standing, and perhaps his pocketbook, may have brought him more attention in the higher reaches of book collecting circles, it was a contemporary of Vroom who would become the most important collector of New Jerseyana for the next hundred years. William Nelson was born in Newark in 1847. In 1865 he moved to Paterson, where he would live for the rest of his life. He spent ten years in the newspaper business, became active in civic organizations, read law, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1878. His life's work, however, was New Jersey history. In 1872 he was elected to membership in the New Jersey Historical Society, and for the next forty years he devoted the largest part of his time to research and writing about New Jersey historical subjects. He served as corresponding secretary of the historical society for twenty-five years, edited or co-edited many volumes of the New Jersey Archives, and was the force behind the publication of the society's *Proceedings* for more than two decades. His own publications, many of them privately printed in limited editions, number well over a hundred. The honor of being New Jersey's most prolific historian will likely remain with William Nelson in perpetuity.

While we know much about Nelson's historical writing, almost nothing is known about the building of his personal library. In a biographical sketch, probably written by Nelson himself, for *Nelson's Biographical Cyclopaedia of New Jersey* (1913), we learn "his private library numbers something like ten thousand volumes in all departments of literature, perhaps one-third relating to the State of New Jersey." Nelson's papers at the New Jersey Historical Society contain research notes and drafts of his historical writing. There is almost no personal correspondence about his own collecting, no letters to or from booksellers, and no marked auction catalogues. Possibly his personal papers were destroyed in the great 1902 fire that swept over Paterson and damaged much of Nelson's library, particularly his historical manuscripts.

In 1896 Nelson, who never attended college, received an honorary A. M. degree from

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Their largest purchase, at \$75, was a copy of the 1783 edition of Loyalist James Moody's narrative with marginal annotations in Moody's hand. Another important purchase, at \$28, was Tobias Björck's 1731 *Dissertatio Gradualis* on the establishment of the New Sweden mission on the Delaware. The state library, bidding through its agent The Bibliopole, secured 22 lots for a total of \$106.75; the most expensive item was a copy of the 1788 Isaac Collins octavo New Testament, at \$25. Rutgers University may have purchased about six relatively minor items. Princeton University does not appear to have participated in the sale. Trenton bookseller Clayton L. Traver and Elizabeth bookseller Noah F. Morrison were in attendance, but their purchases were not large.

As expected, the sale was dominated by the major institutions and their agents. The Library of Congress took home important lots, as did the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New York City Bar Association, and other American institutions actively collecting at the time. The leading figure in the sale, however, was Henry E. Huntington, who through his agent, the prominent New York bookseller George D. Smith, purchased more than half of the lots selling for over \$100, including the three most expensive lots in the sale. The top lot was the 1727/28 session laws printed by Samuel Keimer on his temporary Burlington press, assisted by Keimer's young journeyman, Benjamin Franklin. Despite smoke and fire damage around the edges and extensive silking and restoration, it brought \$810. Huntington also acquired an important 1681 East Jersey proprietary manuscript and a run of printed assembly votes from 1776 to 1779. In all, Huntington purchased 46 lots totaling \$2,444.50. Less successful was the American Antiquarian Society, which submitted approximately 110 bids through its librarian, Clarence Brigham, and was able to obtain only fifteen lots.

Two other New Jersey collectors of Nelson's era should be mentioned here. Edward N. Crane (1846–1911), of Newark, head of Van Nostrand Publishing Company, collected important early Americana, and his library included a substantial number of very rare seventeenth- and eighteenth-century New Jersey works. Crane's collection was sold at auction by the Geo. H. Richmond Company of New York on March 24–28, 1913. James E. Howell (1848–1916), also of Newark, was vice-chancellor of New Jersey and a very active book collector with wide-ranging interests, particularly New Jerseyana. Under his personal imprint, the N. J. Reprint Society, Howell reprinted a few rare and collectible New Jersey books. His library was sold by the American Art Association on May 15–16, 1917.

One reason for the lack of New Jerseyana collectors through the end of the nineteenth century is that there was relatively little moderately-priced New Jerseyana to collect. Aside from early New Jersey imprints and government documents and reports, most printed New Jerseyana was of recent vintage and not yet considered collectible. Early New Jersey sermons and orations and religious polemics had little appeal to most collectors. By the opening decades of the twentieth century, however, the picture was changing. Several countywide historical societies had formed, and they were beginning to collect and publish local history. The atlases and county histories of the 1870s and 1880s were now becoming collectible old books, with prices rising at local country auctions. The slickly-dressed biographical volumes, or "mugbooks," were proliferating, and competent local histories and genealogies were being produced to take the place of the popular but historically inaccurate works of Thomas Gordon and Barber and Howe of an earlier era. There was now New Jerseyana to collect, along with

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universally known, was a justice of the peace and police recorder, newspaperman, printer, publisher of *The Mosquito* and other local periodicals, and longtime collector of New Jerseyana. Pickersgill owned a great many highly important early New Jersey books, including the first New Jersey imprint—the 1723 session laws printed on William Bradford’s temporary Perth Amboy press. In 1943, a year after Pickersgill’s death, all of his rare New Jerseyana was sold, through bookseller Charles F. Heartman, to the great Americana collector Thomas W. Streeter, of Morristown. In 1964 Streeter donated four scarce New Jersey imprints from the Pickersgill collection to the New-York Historical Society, but the rest of Streeter’s Pickersgill New Jerseyana was sold in the monumental series of Streeter auctions at Parke-Bernet in New York from 1966 through 1969. The less valuable of Pickersgill’s New Jersey imprints appear to have gone to the New York bookseller Barnet J. Beyer.

Frank H. Stewart (1873–1948), of Woodbury, owner of an electrical supply company in Philadelphia located on the site of the first United States mint, was the author of many books and monographs on South Jersey local history. He was a lifelong collector of old books and papers, most of which pertained to South Jersey. Stewart was a longtime president of the Gloucester County Historical Society and one of its leading contributors and advocates. However, toward the end of his life he had a disagreement with the society over the care of its collections, and he left his large library to Glassboro State College (now, Rowan University), where it remains. Charles A. Philhower (1878–1962), of Westfield, was a local historian and collector of New Jerseyana with a particular interest in native Americans. His collection was divided among several institutions, including Rutgers University, Trenton State College (now, the College of New Jersey), and the Chatham Public Library. Edward J. Grassmann (1887–1973), of Elizabeth, was a civil engineer, real estate investor, and successful businessman who amassed an extensive collection of New Jerseyana, largely in manuscript and with some emphasis on Elizabeth and Union County. After his death his collection was widely dispersed, in part through a 1978 Sotheby Parke Bernet auction.

When I began collecting in the early 1970s, there were many collectors of New Jerseyana throughout the state. Like their predecessors described above, most were accumulators rather than assiduous collectors. Some, such as John T. Cunningham, were prolific writers on New Jersey historical subjects and had large New Jerseyana working libraries, but they were not collectors. Many were local historians of varying abilities. They enjoyed their books, and then they and the books moved on. Probably the most notable exception from this period was George C. Rockefeller (1901–1977), of Madison, Morris County. Rockefeller was a careful collector who began acquiring New Jerseyana in the early 1930s and continued his pursuit for more than forty years. His primary interest was in early New Jersey printing, and at the time of his death he had the largest collection of eighteenth-century New Jersey imprints in private hands. He had always hoped to compile a bibliography of eighteenth-century New Jersey printing, and he worked diligently toward that end. but he was never able to reach his goal. Under the terms of his will, Rutgers University was permitted to acquire, at appraised value, anything in the collection that it wanted. Donald A. Sinclair, Rutgers library’s curator of special collections and the architect of that library’s matchless New Jersey collection, chose many of the high spots, including three or four unique early imprints, the second-known copy of the 1792 *Morristown Ghost*, an interleaved 1795 pocket almanac used by printer Isaac

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Sy Getchberg's inventory was strong in early New Jersey imprints, obscure pamphlets, and nineteenth-century government reports. I first visited him in 1974, and for the next thirty-two years he and I did business regularly. More books in my personal collection came from Sy Getchberg than from any other source. Many of these books, particularly the early imprints, originally came from the Traver cache, while others were the products of Sy's diligent searching and numerous New Jersey contacts.

The second most important New Jerseyana specialist from the 1970s through the 1990s was Harold R. Nestler, of Waldwick, Bergen County. Nestler (1921–2015) had been a milkman and a postman before becoming an antiquarian bookseller. His first interest was New York State books, on which he became an authority, but he always had a fine selection of better New Jersey books. Toward the end of his career he wrote a pair of largely autobiographical volumes, *Where Did You Find That? Adventures of an Antiquarian Bookman* (2001) and *More Adventures of an Antiquarian Bookman* (2004). What the books lack in literary polish they more than make up for in charm and home-grown anecdote.

The George S. MacManus Company of Philadelphia and later Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, ably run since about 1970 by my good friend Clarence Wolf, has always maintained a large inventory of New Jerseyana. Some of the highlights of my collection came from the MacManus Company. In New Jersey, the Old Book Shop of Morristown, run by partners Virginia Faulkner and Chris Wolf since the mid-1970s, has long been the finest secondhand bookshop in New Jersey, with an extensive general stock of New Jerseyana.

The Witherspoon Book Shop of Princeton, run by Thomas "Pat" McConahay from the mid-1970s until it closed in 2005, provided over one hundred items in my collection, mostly nineteenth-century almanacs and railroad pamphlets. In the mid-1980s this general shop acquired part of the estate of Freehold-area antiques dealer Edna M. Netter (1890–1980), who was a voracious purchaser of New Jersey estates from about 1920 through the late 1950s. She would normally sell the very rare New Jerseyana to institutions such as Princeton, Rutgers, and the Monmouth County Historical Association, while retaining vast amounts of what at the time was relatively minor New Jersey "paper." While McConahay never revealed the source of the pamphlets he was selling to me, I'm quite certain that most, if not all, were part of the Netter cache. In the 2010s I was able to acquire the balance of the extraordinary Netter estate from descendants in Indiana.

Many other New Jersey booksellers have come and gone over the last fifty years. Some had open shops, others operated from private premises, but none had notable inventories of New Jerseyana.

Joseph J. Felcone

GROWING UP AN ONLY CHILD, I always collected something. My collections were my companions. From bottle caps to books was a long and interesting journey through adolescence. In 1972 I was only a few months out of law school when I purchased at a New York auction my first early New Jersey book—a 1793 Trenton imprint. I already had a small New Jersey collection, but owning a book printed almost 200 years earlier in the town in which

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Drake, Milton. *Almanacs of the United States*. 2 vols. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1962.

New Jersey Books, 1694–1860

— A —

1 🍷 Acrelius, Israel, 1714–1800.

Beskrifning om de swenska församlingars forna och närwarande tilstånd, uti det så kallade Nya Sverige, sedan Nya Nederland, men nu för tiden Pensylvanien, samt nästliggande orter wid alfwen [*sic*] De la Ware, Wäst-Yersey och New-Castle county uti Norra America; utgifwen af Israel Acrelius, för detta probst öfwer de Swenska Församlingar i America och Kyrkoherde uti Christina, men nu probst och Kyrkoherde uti Fellingsbro. Stockholm, Tryckt hos Harberg & Hesselberg, 1759.

[20], 449 [i.e., 448], 479–533, [1] p. 4°: a–b⁴ c² A–3R⁴.

Contents: “[1] title, [2] printer’s imprint, ‘Imprimatur N. von Oelreich’, [3–6] dedication to Queen Louisa Ulrica, [7–10] foreword (signed on p. [10] ‘Israel Acrelius. Stockholm d. 18 Aug. 1758’), [11–20] contents, [1] 2–449 [i.e., 448] 479–533 text (p. 448 misnumbered 449, 449–478 omitted in numbering), [534] errata.

Binding: Later half calf.

Notes: The best early account of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, and the most comprehensive and accurate history of New Sweden until Amandus Johnson’s *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware* (1911). Israel Acrelius was born at Österåker, in Stockholm County, attended Uppsala University, and was ordained to the ministry in 1743. In 1749 he came to America as provost of the Swedish churches on the Delaware, and he served as pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Wilmington until 1756, when he returned to Sweden. A full English translation of the work was published in 1874 (see entry 2460).

Source: Scribe’s Perch Book Auctions, Newport, R. I. (through Anchor & Dolphin Books), 1991.

2 🍷 Adams, John, 1750?–1814.

The flowers of ancient history; comprehending, on a new plan, the most remarkable and interesting events, as well as characters, of antiquity. Designed for the improvement and entertainment of youth. By the Rev. John Adams, A. M. [One line from Horace] Published by Bennet and Walton, book-sellers, Philadelphia. James J. Wilson printer, Trenton. 1813.

300 p. 12°: A–2B⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] advertisement to the

reader, [4] blank, [5] 6–11 contents, [12] blank, [13] 14–300 text.

Binding: Sheep, spine with gold fillets and red label.

Notes: First printed in London in 1788 and reprinted in Dublin the next year. The first American edition was printed in Philadelphia in 1795. Thomas M. Longstreth of Philadelphia took a share of the Wilson printing of this Trenton edition; these copies contain the imprint: “Philadelphia: Published by Thomas M. Longstreth, no. 119, Market Street. 1813.” The work is a companion volume to the author’s *The Flowers of Modern History*, also printed by Wilson in 1813 (see next entry). John Adams, born at Aberdeen about 1750, became minister of a Scottish church in London. Subsequently he opened a school at Putney, which proved to be highly successful. He was a voluminous compiler of books for young readers.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 27651.

Source: Harold M. Burstein & Co., Waltham, Mass., 2000.

3 🍷 Adams, John, 1750?–1814.

The flowers of modern history. Comprehending on a new plan, the most remarkable revolutions and events, as well as the most eminent and illustrious characters, of modern times; with a view of the progress of society and manners, arts and sciences, from the irruption of the Goths and Vandals, and other northern nations, upon the Roman Empire, to the conclusion of the American war. Designed for the improvement and entertainment of youth. By the Rev. John Adams, A. M. [One line from Horace] Published by Bennet and Walton, book-sellers, Philadelphia. James J. Wilson, printer, Trenton. 1813.

312 p. 12°: A–2C⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] advertisement to the reader, [4] blank, [5] 6–10 contents, [11–12] blank, [13] 14–312 text.

Binding: Modern quarter calf, in period style.

Notes: A companion volume to the author’s *The Flowers of Ancient History*, also printed by Wilson in 1813 (see preceding entry). *The Flowers of Modern History* was first printed in London in 1788; the first American edition was Philadelphia, 1796. Thomas M. Longstreth of Philadelphia took a share of the Wilson printing; these copies contain the imprint: “Philadelphia: Published by Thomas M. Longstreth, no. 119, Market Street. 1813.”

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References: Shaw and Shoemaker 27653.

Source: Harold R. Nestler, Waldwick, N. J., 1988.

4 ♣ Adams, John Quincy, 1767–1848.

Oration on the life and character of Gilbert M. de Lafayette. Delivered at the request of both houses of the Congress of the United States, before them, in the House of Representatives at Washington. December, 31, 1834. By John Quincy Adams, a member of the House. Published by D. Fenton, Trenton. Moore Baker, Princeton. 1835.

78, [2] p. 6¾ x 3¾ in.: A–F⁶ G⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] printer's imprint, 'C. W. Fenton, printer', [3] 4–78 text, [79–80] blank.

Binding: Blue printed paper-covered boards, dark red cloth spine. § Front cover: cover title, and imprint 'Trenton. C. W. Fenton, printer. 1835'; rear cover: D. Fenton and Moore Baker advts.

Notes: A popular oration, printed numerous times. Charles Wesley Fenton (ca. 1805–1882), a son of Trenton publisher and bookseller Daniel Fenton, was a printer, newspaper editor, and publisher, first at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, then Trenton, then Washington, D. C., where he also served briefly as United States consul at Cowes, England, and held a government clerkship. In the 1860s he was associated with newspapers at Wadesboro, North Carolina, and Macon, Georgia, before returning to Washington, where he died.

References: *American Imprints* 29945.

Source: James R. Seibert, Yardley, Pa., 1977.

5 ♣ An address from the clergy of New-York and New-Jersey, to the Episcopalians in Virginia; occasioned by some late transactions in that colony relative to an American episcopate. [Three lines from Virgil] New-York: Printed by Hugh Gaine, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, 1771.

[4], 58, [2] p. 8°: [A]² B–H⁴ I² (B1 missigned B2).

Contents: "[1] half title, 'An address to the Episcopalians in Virginia', [2] blank, [3] title, [4] blank, [1] 2–58 text (signed on p. 58 '... by order of the clergy. Samuel Auchmuty, D. D. Thomas B. Chandler, D. D. Myles Cooper, L.L.D. John Ogilvie, D. D. Richard Charlton, M. A. Samuel Seabury, M. A. Charles Inglis, M. A. Abraham Beach, M. A., the committee', followed by four lines of errata), [59–60] blank.

Binding: Later half morocco.

Notes: A response by the New York and New Jersey advocates of an American episcopate to the resolution

passed by the Virginia house of burgesses on July 12, 1771, thanking several Virginia ministers for the "wise and well-timed opposition they have made to the pernicious project of a few mistaken clergymen, for introducing an American bishop. . . ." The address was answered by the Reverend Thomas Gwatkin in *A Letter to the Clergy of New York and New Jersey, Occasioned by an Address to the Episcopalians in Virginia* (Williamsburg, 1772).

References: Evans 12021, 12037; ESTC W13158.

Source: Swann Galleries, New York, N. Y., 1999.

6 ♣ An address to the Federalists of New-Jersey. [1828?]

8 p. 8°: [A]⁴.

Contents: [1] 2–8 caption title and text (signed on p. 8 'Hamilton').

Binding: Removed from a bound volume.

Provenance: "R. F. Stockton to M^r R. S. Coxe - Private" on p. [1] and "R. S. Coxe Esq. Washington D. C." on p. 8, both in the hand of Robert F. Stockton. § Both Robert Field Stockton (1795–1866) and Richard Smith Coxe (1792–1865) were supporters of John Quincy Adams in the 1828 presidential election.

Notes: A condemnation of John Quincy Adams and an appeal to former New Jersey Federalists to vote for Andrew Jackson or abstain from voting, rather than vote for Adams. The author, who signs himself "Hamilton," has not been identified.

References: Shoemaker 33462.

Source: Witherspoon Book Shop, Princeton, N. J., 1990.

7 ♣ An address to the legislature of New-Jersey, on the subject of internal improvements. [1835]

27, [1] p. 8¾ x 5½ in.: [1]⁴ 2–3⁴ 4².

Contents: [1] 2–27 caption title and text (signed on p. 27 'Livingston'), [28] blank.

Binding: Stitched.

Notes: The anonymous author, who signs himself "Livingston," argues against the appeal made to the legislature by the Trenton and New Brunswick Turnpike Company for permission to lay rails on its road and compete with the joint Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies in New Jersey.

In one of the Princeton University copies, beneath the pseudonym "Livingston" on the last page of text, is the manuscript notation "G. D. W." Garret Dorset Wall (1783–1850) would have been a logical author. A distinguished New Jersey lawyer, judge, and legislator, Wall was also a director of the Joint Companies and one of its

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most articulate spokesmen.

References: Sinclair and Fowler, *Railroads and New Jersey*, 13.

Source: Witherspoon Book Shop, Princeton, N. J., 1991.

8 ♣ Address to the people of New-Jersey, relative to a bridge over the Delaware River at Trenton and a rail-road from Trenton to New-Brunswick. New-Jersey, December, 1834.

14, [2] p. 9 x 5½ in.: [1]⁴ 2⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–14 text (signed on p. 14 ‘Jersey Blue. December, 1834’), [15–16] blank.

Binding: Stitched.

Notes: “Jersey Blue,” who has not been identified, praises the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies and emphasizes the great advantages that have accrued to New Jersey as a result of these joint companies. The attempts of the Trenton and New Brunswick Turnpike Company to build a bridge across the Delaware and a competing railroad in New Jersey are viewed as an outrage on the citizens of the state.

References: *American Imprints* 22847; Sinclair and Fowler, *Railroads and New Jersey*, 14.

Source: Witherspoon Book Shop, Princeton, N. J., 1991.

9 ♣ The adventures of Robinson Crusoe. [Relief cut of man walking] Newark, N. J. Printed and published by Benjamin Olds. 1836.

16 p., illus. 4⅛ x 2⅝ in.: [A]⁸.

Contents: [1] title, [2] relief cut, ‘Robinson Crusoe . . .’, [3] 4–16 text (relief cuts on pp. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13).

Binding: Stitched in yellow printed paper wrappers. § Front outside: ‘. . . The adventures of Robinson Crusoe. [Relief cut of steamship] Newark, N. J. Printed & published by Benjamin Olds, 278 Broad Street. 1836’ (at head of title, ‘<2.>’); rear outside: Benjamin Olds advt.

Source: DeWolfe and Wood, Alfred, Me., 1998.

10 ♣ Aeschylus.

Αἰσχυλοῦ τραγωδία Ἑπτα ἐπὶ Θηβαίς. [colophon:] Printed at the Princeton Press—By D. A. Borrenstein. [1826]

40 p. 8°: [A]⁴ B–E⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] dramatis personae, [3] 4–40 text (colophon on p. 40).

Binding: Near contemporary red cloth embossed with an

overall floral pattern, black leather spine label.

Provenance: “Sanford W. Roe’s property. Presented by TIH [?]. March 1, 1844” on front endpaper.

Notes: Aeschylus’s *Seven Before Thebes*, and the first use of Greek type in New Jersey. Borrenstein appears to have purchased the type specifically for this job, as it appears in no other known Princeton printing. By 1828 Borrenstein was attempting to sell the type and avoid arrest for debt. The pamphlet was originally issued stitched in printed paper wrappers with a cover title in English: *Αἰσχυλοῦ τραγωδία Ἑπτα ἐπὶ Θηβαίς. The Seven Before Thebes; a Tragedy of Aeschylus. Printed from the Text of Schütz, under the Care and Direction of the Senior Class of Nassau Hall.* Borrenstein’s imprint appears at the bottom of the wrapper title: “Princeton Press: Printed by D. A. Borrenstein. 1826.” Parts of the edition were taken by Carey & Lea and by G. & C. Carvill. Those copies contain additional lines beneath Borrenstein’s name: “For sale by H. C. Carey & I. Lea, Philadelphia; G. & C. Carvill, N. York.”

References: Shoemaker 23431; Felcone, *Printing in Princeton*, 44–45.

Source: Michael Zinman, Ardsley, N. Y., 2005.

11 ♣ An affecting narrative of the captivity & sufferings of Thomas Nicholson, <a native of New Jersey.> Who has been six years a prisoner among the Algerines, and from whom he fortunately made his escape a few months previous to Commodore Decatur’s [*sic*] late expedition. To which is added, a concise description of Algiers, of the customs, manners, &c. of the natives, and some particulars of Com. Decatur’s late expedition against the Barbary powers. [Three lines from Cowper] Boston, Printed by H. Trumbull—1816.

24 p., port. 12°: [A]⁴ B² C⁴ D².

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–14 text, 15–21 ‘A concise description of Algiers, &c.’, 22–24 ‘Some particulars of Com. Decatur’s late expedition.’ § Portrait, facing title: relief cut, ‘Thomas Nicholson, <a native of New-Jersey.> Who has been six years a prisoner among the Algerines.’

Binding: Stitched in blue paper wrappers.

Provenance: “April 5 1816” on verso of portrait.

Notes: In most early-nineteenth-century cheap, sensational captivity narratives it is difficult to determine where fact ends and fiction begins. However, both Nicholson and his narrative are certainly imaginary creations of the enterprising pamphleteer and publisher Henry Trumbull. The story was probably derived from Royall Tyler’s *The Algerine Captive* (1797). The work also exists with Boston

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Contents: Vol. 1: [i] title, [ii] copyright notice in the name of John Garnett as editor, [iii–iv] ‘Advertisement to the edition of 1772’ (editor’s note and two lines of errata on p. [iv]), [v] vi–xii ‘The life of Akinside’, [xiii] xiv–xx ‘Essay on The pleasures of imagination’, [1] 2–180 text, [181–182] contents. Vol. 2: [1] title (text and imprint vary slightly from vol. 1), [2] blank, [3] 4–170 text. § Plate, facing title of vol. 1: intaglio engraving, ‘Fac simile of Dr. Akinside’s hand-writing.’ [signed:] ‘A. Anderson sc.’, 9 x 13¼ in.

Binding: Sheep, spine with gold fillets and red label.

Provenance: Inscribed “T Garnett” on title page; bookplate of Mt. St. Mary’s College library.

Notes: According to the printed copyright notice, John Garnett submitted the title for copyright in the district court for the district of New Jersey on September 15, 1808. However, no such entry appears in the New Jersey copyright records. Garnett was the book’s publisher as well as its editor. John Garnett (ca. 1748–1820) was a mathematician, compiler of *The Nautical Almanac* and other nautical books, and a New Brunswick resident. Akenside’s works is the only known separate publication of Garnett’s that falls outside of the general field of navigation and nautical science.

A note at the conclusion of the advertisement to the reader, presumably by Garnett, states: “The pieces now first added, in this edition, with a fac simile of his hand-writing, besides being highly interesting, are known to be genuine, and are certainly no discredit to the author.” The ode, “To Cordelia” (v. 2, p. 135), is published here for the first time. A note at the foot of p. xii justifies the spelling of Akenside’s name as “Akinside.” The engraved plate is a facsimile of a May 21, 1745, letter from Akenside to Israel Wilkes, Jun., brother of the English politician John Wilkes. Israel Wilkes’s son, John Deponthieu Wilkes, was a close friend of John Garnett’s and presumably the source of the letter. The original letter is now lost. John Wilkes’s son, the future Admiral Charles Wilkes, received his earliest instruction in navigation from John Garnett.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 14308; Pomeroy, *Alexander Anderson*, 238.

Source: Book People (Ruth Erb), Richmond, Va., 2013.

15 ♣ Akerly, Samuel, 1785–1845.

An essay on the geology of the Hudson River, and the adjacent regions: illustrated by a geological section of the country, from the neighbourhood of Sandy-Hook, in New-Jersey, northward, through the highlands in New-York, towards the Catskill Mountains: addressed to Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, president of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History. By Samuel Akerly, one of the vice-presidents of

the same. Read before the lyceum in August, 1819. New-York: Published by A. T. Goodrich & Co. No 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-Street, opposite the City-Hotel. J. Seymour, printer, 1820.

69, [3] p., map. 12°: A–F⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–69 text, [70–72] blank. § Map, facing title: intaglio engraving, ‘A geological section of the country from the neighbourhood of Sandy Hook in New Jersey northward through the Highlands in New York towards the Catskill Mountains. Published by A. T. Goodrich & Co. No. 124 Broad Way New York. 1819,’ 7½ x 36⅞ in., colored.

Binding: Paper-covered boards, green linen spine.

Provenance: Contemporary signature of John Steele on title page, bookplate of Julia Parker Wightman. § Julia Parker Wightman (1909–1994) was a distinguished American book collector and patron of the Pierpont Morgan Library.

Notes: The first book to examine any part of the geology of New Jersey. Akerly’s essay, which is a detailed explanation of the accompanying geological section, begins at Long Branch and Sandy Hook in New Jersey and continues through the Navesink hills to Hoboken and the Palisades above that town, including Weehawken, and then into New York. There are several references to towns and individuals within that part of New Jersey. In some copies the geological section lacks the publisher’s line. Also, some copies contain a slip pasted to the verso of the title page with the date of the copyright, December 28, 1819.

Samuel Akerly was a New York physician and the brother-in-law of Samuel Latham Mitchill, with whom he was closely associated all his life. Akerly is perhaps best known as a founder and longtime manager of the New York Institution for the Blind.

References: Shoemaker 50.

Source: William Reese Company, New Haven, Conn., 2018.

16 ♣ Album. Published by J. C. Riker New York [1835] [61] leaves. 7½ x 5⅞ in.

Contents: [1] intaglio-engraved title (with central engraving ‘The flowers’ [signed:] ‘Painted by Stephanoff. Engraved by O[liver]. Pelton’), [2–60] blank.

Binding: Brown roan, covers embossed front and rear with gothic window design, signed “S. Dodd N Jersey,” surrounded by gold-stamped ornamental frame, spine stamped in gold and lettered “Album,” with numeral “12” in gold at base of spine, pale blue endpapers, page edges

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gilt. § See Edwin Wolf, *From Gothic Windows to Peacocks: American Embossed Leather Bindings*, 18, recording this copy.

Provenance: Mary Sophia White's friendship album, with manuscript verses from several schoolmates, dated variously at Ashby Academy and Westminster, Vermont, 1839–1842.

Notes: A blank album in an embossed Gothic window binding with the plaque signed by Samuel Dodd (1797–1862), Bloomfield and Newark engraver.

Source: John Hendsey, Rumney, N. H., 1989.

17 ♣ Alden, Timothy, 1771–1839.

Alden's New-Jersey register and United States' calendar, for the year of our Lord, 1811, the thirty fifth, till the fourth of July, of American independence, with an ephemeris and various interesting articles. Newark; Printed by William Tuttle. [1811]

160, [4] p. 12°: [A]² B–O⁶ [P]².

Contents: [1] title, [2] copyright notice, [3] preface (signed 'Timothy Alden. Newark, N. J. 27 Dec. 1810'), [4] astronomical notes, [5–16] almanac, [17] 18–160 text, [161] corrections and author's note, [162] index, [163–164] 'Circular letter . . .' (dated on p. [163] 'Newark, 1 January, 1811' and signed on p. [164] 'Timothy Alden').

Binding: Marbled paper-covered boards, undecorated sheep spine.

Notes: The first issue of the first New Jersey register. In addition to an almanac, the register contains lists of New Jersey civil and military officers, courts, post offices, churches and ministers, colleges and schools, libraries, and other societies. The "United States' calendar" at the end contains lists of federal officials. The "Circular letter" solicits assistance in compiling a history of New Jersey.

Other early attempts at a New Jersey register include Bishop Davenport's *New Jersey Register* (1835); Charles Sitgreaves's *Manual of Legislative Practice and Order of Business* (1836); Joseph C. Potts's *The New Jersey Register* (1837–38); Samuel Lloyd's *The New Jersey Annual Register* (1845); and Stacy B. Kirkbride's *Kirkbride's New Jersey Business Directory, General Register and Advertising Medium* (1850). All failed after one or two years. It was not until the manual of the legislature was started in 1872 that a New Jersey annual register succeeded.

Timothy Alden was born in Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard College in 1794, and studied for the ministry. He served as pastor of a church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from 1799 to 1805, then taught at girls' schools in Portsmouth and in Boston. In early 1810 he

came to the Newark Academy as head of the girls' department, and he remained in Newark until June 1812, when he moved to New York. In 1815 he founded Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and in 1817 he was elected its president, a position he held until 1831. He spent the last several years of his life teaching schools in Cincinnati and in Pittsburgh. Alden was an antiquarian and published several catalogues and compilations, including *A Collection of American Epitaphs and Inscriptions* (1815).

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 19331, 22165; Drake, *Almanacs*, 5275.

Source: Antonio Raimo, Atlanta, Ga., 1997.

18 ♣ Alden, Timothy, 1771–1839.

Alden's New-Jersey register and United States' calendar, for the year of our Lord, 1812, the thirty-sixth, till the fourth of July, of American independence; with an ephemeris and various interesting articles. Second edition, with corrections and additions. Newark; Printed by William Tuttle, who, by agreement with the Rev. Mr. Alden, is the proprietor of this edition. [1811]

124 p. 12°: [A]² B–H⁶ K–M⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2] copyright notice, [3] author's notes (dated 'Newark, 5 December, 1811'), [4–16] almanac, [17] 18–123 text (advertisement to the reader on p. 123), 124 index.

Binding: Stitched in marbled paper wrappers.

Notes: The second and final issue of Alden's register.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 22167; Drake, *Almanacs*, 5285.

Source: Witherspoon Book Shop, Princeton, N. J., 1989.

19 ♣ Alexander, Archibald, 1772–1851.

Biographical sketches of the founder, and principal alumni of the Log College. Together with an account of the revivals of religion, under their ministry. Collected and edited by A. Alexander, D. D. Princeton, N. J.: Printed by J. T. Robinson. 1845.

369, [3] p. 7¼ x 4½ in.: [A]⁴ B–U⁹ V⁹ W².

Contents: [1] title, [2] printed notice, 'Copy right secured,' and pasted-on full copyright notice, [3] 4–6 dedication (signed on p. 6 'A. A. '), [7] 8 contents, [9] 10–369 text, [370–372] blank.

Binding: Embossed black cloth, black roan spine with gold fillets and title.

Notes: The so-called "Log College" was a school begun about 1726 at Neshaminy, Pennsylvania, by the Reverend

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Source: George S. MacManus Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1991.

24 ♣ [Allen, Samuel Austin], 1814–1879.

My own home and fireside: being illustrative of the speculations of Martin Chuzzlewit and co., among the “wenom of the walley of Eden” by Syr. Philadelphia: John W. Moore, 138 Chestnut Street. London:—Wiley & Putnam. 1846.

iv, 5–384 p. 7¹/₈ x 4³/₈ in.: 1–32⁶.

Contents: [i] title, [ii] dedication ‘To every body in general, but no one in particular’ and copyright notice (no name), iii–iv preface, 5–384 text.

Binding: Later half morocco.

Provenance: Stamp of S. H. Colesworthy, Jr., dealer in books, stationery, wall paper, etc., Portland, Maine, on front flyleaf and at bottom of p. 384; signature of Morris L. White.

Notes: A caustic satire of contemporary Salem, New Jersey, society, written in the style of Charles Dickens’s *The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843–44). All of the characters bear Dickensian names, like Alphonso Grimbane, Ichabod Flap, Thomas Jefferson Crack, Deborah Angeline Tartarlotte, and Counsellor Bunkum. The town is called Sackbut.

Samuel A. Allen was a native of Salem County. In 1839 he was appointed clerk of the board of freeholders. He read law in the office of Richard P. Thompson and was admitted to the bar in 1841, opening a practice in Salem. According to the biographical sketch of Allen in T. Cushing and C. E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland New Jersey* (1883), “. . . although never regarded as a well-read lawyer, he managed, through well-directed energy and a knack for obtaining business, to secure a comparatively large and profitable practice.”

What motivated Allen to write the book is unclear. Salem County historian Joseph S. Sickler, perhaps naively, attributed it to the cold shoulder received by Allen from Salem society in general and from a Salem woman in particular. What is clear is that the book created a local tempest. According to Cushing and Sheppard, “The book, which came out anonymously, created quite a stir in the social circles of the town. The demand for it was so great that the first edition was soon exhausted, and it was necessary to publish a second.” While no copy of a stated second edition has been seen, a J. W. Moore catalogue of publications, bound at the rear of Sarah D. Greer’s *Quakerism; or The Story of My Life* (1852), lists Allen’s book as: “Second Edition. 1 vol. 12mo., paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.”

The book was included in the standard publishers’ listings of new books in newspapers up and down the eastern seaboard in 1846. A few very brief notices call it “a strange, powerfully written work” or one that “abounds in incident, wit, humour, and pathos.” However, a writer in the neighboring *Bridgeton Chronicle* clearly recognized the local satire. An editorial in the issue of April 11, 1846, headed “My Own Home and Fireside” and occupying nearly two full columns, decries the proliferation of books that “should never have been written, or if written, should never have been published, or if published, should never have been read. Deadly to the last degree, with moral, social, and political poison, pandering to the worst appetites of the worst classes—they sink into a lower deep thousands of men, who will never read their antidote.” The writer continues his tirade at some length, though he avoids any references to the local nature of the satire.

In the same vein, the *Salem National Standard*, on September 1, 1846, in what is almost certainly a reference to Allen’s book, comments at length on an article in a Philadelphia newspaper entitled “Pernicious publications”: “. . . cheap and grossly indecent novels . . . are generally the vehicle of libel, or the ebullition of malice and spleen. Their writers, too cowardly openly to attack those who refuse to purchase exemption by giving them their countenance, seek to vilify and blacken their characters in their obscene and anonymous publications.”

How long Allen remained in Salem is unclear. In the 1850 census he is a lawyer in Salem. In 1852 and again in 1853 he is secretary of the New Jersey Senate. In 1854 he is living in Trenton, and he is listed as a lawyer in the first Trenton directory, published in 1854. He is not listed in the second directory, issued in 1857. In the 1860 federal census he is living in a hotel in Salem. It is clear that Allen was practicing law in New Jersey at least through 1866, but where he was living is not clear. According to Cushing and Sheppard, Allen left Trenton and moved to Burlington, where he lived for only a short time before settling near Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death. According to an Austin family Bible record in the Salem County Historical Society, Samuel Austin Allen was born January 1, 1814. His mother’s maiden name was Sarah Austin, and her father’s name was Samuel Austin.

It is possible that Allen is also the author of *A Royal Hunt with Finance . . . By Say, Twin Brother to Syr* (Trenton, 1857). See entry 2007.

Copy notes: Laid in is a photocopy of an early-twentieth-century manuscript list of pseudonyms used in the book keyed to their supposed real-life counterparts in Salem. The original list accompanies a copy of the book formerly owned by Forman Sinnickson Acton (1920–2014) of Salem and now in the library of the Salem County Historical Society.

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the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, with the federal Constitution, and acts for the government of the territories. [Relief cut of United States seal] Trenton: Published and sold by Moore and Lake. William & David Robinson, printers. 1813.

[4], 380 p. 12°: [1]² 2–32⁶ 33⁴.

Contents: ^π[1] title, [2] blank, [3] contents, [4] blank, [1] 2–380 text.

Binding: Sheep, spine with gold fillets and red label.

Notes: An edition shared with William M’Carty of Philadelphia, whose copies have the imprint: “Philadelphia: Published by William M’Carty. Printed by William & David Robinson, Trenton. 1813.” The title page of both issues is found in two states—with and without the relief cut of the United States seal.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 27723.

Source: Witherspoon Book Shop, Princeton, N. J., 1989.

37 ♣ Amusement hall; or, an easy introduction to the attainment of useful knowledge. By a lady. [Six lines of verse] Elizabeth-Town: Printed by Shepard Kollock, for Cornelius Davis, no. 94, Water-Street, New-York.—1797.

103, [5] p. 12°: A–D¹² E⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3–4] ‘Review: from the Evangelical Magazine’, [5] 6–103 text, [104–108] blank.

Binding: Sheep over wood boards, undecorated.

Provenance: Various signatures of Eliza W. Mooney, M. A. Brant, and Miss Eliza Brant, dated 1805–1810.

Notes: A moralistic instructor for children. The earliest known edition was printed in London in 1794. “A lady” may be Hannah Neale, author of *Sacred History in Familiar Dialogues, for the Instruction of Children and Youth* (London, 1796). The London 1794 edition of *Amusement Hall* contains, at the end, “Proposals for publishing by subscription . . . By the same author, *Sacred history in familiar dialogues*. . . .”

References: Bristol B9836; Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 859; Welch, *American Children’s Books*, 38.2; ESTC W26861.

Source: Peter Luke, New Baltimore, N. Y., 1998.

38 ♣ Anecdotes and memoirs of William Boen, a coloured man, who lived and died near Mount Holly, New Jersey. To which is added, the testimony of Friends of Mount Holly monthly meeting concerning him. Philadelphia: Printed by John Richards, no. 129 North Third Street. 1834.

18 p. 7 x 4 in: 1⁶ 2² 3₁.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–18 text.

Binding: Stitched in blue paper wrappers.

Notes: William Boen was born a slave near Rancocas, Burlington County, in 1735. According to local historian George DeCou, his master was Moses Haines, of Springfield. Boen was given his freedom when he was 28 years old, and in 1763 he was married in a Quaker ceremony arranged by John Woolman. Again according to DeCou, Boen’s wife was Dido, servant of Jane Abbott Burr. Much of the memoir consists of tributes to Boen’s exemplary Christian life. In 1814 he became a member of the Society of Friends, and he died near Mount Holly in 1824. One newspaper obituary refers to him as “William Boen (alias Heston).”

References: *American Imprints* 22967; *New Jersey and the Negro* 720.

Source: Harold R. Nestler, Waldwick, N. J., 1991.

39 ♣ Annual law register of the United States[.] By William Griffith, counsellor at law. Vol. III [–IV]. Burlington, New Jersey. Published by David Allinson. 1822.

2 vols. in 3. Vol. 3: iv, 11, [1], xi, [1], 564 p. 8°: π² 2–3π⁶ 1–39⁴ 41–71⁴ 72⁴(–72₃₋₄). *Contents:* ^π[i] title, ^π[ii] copyright notice and printer’s imprint, ‘D. Allinson, printer’, ^π[iii] iv advertisement to the reader (signed on p. iv ‘Wm. Griffith. New Jersey, city of Burlington, December 1822’), ^π[1] 2–11 prospectus (dated on p. [1] ‘N. Jersey, Burlington, Nov. 23, 1822’; text in two columns; one line of errata on p. 11), [12] blank, [i–iii] iv–xi preliminaries to Vermont section, [xii] blank, [1] 2–564 text (in one and two columns).

Vol. 4: [3], 566–1452 p. 8°: π¹ 72⁴(–72₁₋₂) 74–77⁴ 79–85⁴ 87–108⁴ 110–134⁴ 136–188⁴ 189². *Contents:* ^π[1] title, [2] contents, copyright notice, and printer’s imprint, ‘D. Allinson, printer’, [1] 566–1352 text (in one and two columns), 1353–1442 appendix (printed in two columns), 1443–1451 catalogue of law books, 1452 table.

Binding: Modern law buckram, leather spine labels. Pages [1] 566–672 are present in volume 3 as well as in volume 4. The New Jersey section, pp. [1] 1152–1352 and 1439–1440, has been removed from volume 4, interleaved, and bound as a separate volume, lettered “Vol. 4A | N. J.” on the spine.

Provenance: Early-nineteenth-century signature of “Nat. D. Williams” in vol. 3, “Richard S. Field, 1827” in vol. 4, and “G. D. W. Vroom” in vol. 4A. Vols. 3–4 contain pencil notations of Clayton L. Traver, and all three vols. contain the label of “Jos. M. Mitchell, Law Books, Phila. 43. PA.” and the stamp of “South Jersey Law School

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Library.” § Richard Stockton Field (1803–1870) was a Princeton lawyer, attorney general of New Jersey, and a federal judge. Garret Dorset Wall Vroom (1843–1914) was a lawyer, mayor of Trenton, and a rare book collector whose extensive library was sold in a series of catalogued sales beginning in 1914. Clayton Leavenworth Traver (1857–1941), whose distinctive pencilled prices and notes appear in the upper left pastedowns of thousands of New Jersey books, was a Trenton bookseller and the first dealer to specialize in New Jerseyana.

Notes: All published. Volumes 1 and 2 were never completed. Griffith’s goal for his *Annual Law Register*, as stated in his November 1822 prospectus that he also included at the front of volume 3, was to publish, on an annual basis, the relevant federal and state procedures, regulations, and laws necessary for the practicing attorney. Volumes 3 and 4 contain state laws and regulations, arranged by state, while volumes 1 and 2 were to contain “the federal system.” The project proved too ambitious even for the diligent Griffith, and it was abandoned. The work was printed on poor paper and most copies today are considerably foxed and browned. At least one other copy has been seen that was owned by a New Jersey lawyer (Alexander Wurts, 1799–1881) and bound with the New Jersey section in a separate volume. William Griffith (1766–1826) was a Burlington lawyer, author of several legal works, and a member of the New Jersey assembly in 1818–19 and again in 1823–24.

References: Shoemaker 8896, 7787.

Source: Rutgers Camden Law School, Camden, N. J., 2008.

40 ♣ An answer to a bill in the chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of John earl of Stair, and others, commonly called proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey, against Benjamin Bond, and others claiming under the original proprietors and associates of Elizabeth-Town. To which is added; nothing either of the publications of the council of proprietors of East New-Jersey, or of the pretences of the rioters, and their seducers; except so far as the persons meant by rioters, pretend title against the parties to the above answer; but a great deal of the controversy, though much less of the history and constitution of New-Jersey, than the said bill. [One line in Latin] Published by subscription. New-York: Printed and sold by James Parker, at the new printing-office, in Beaver-Street. 1752. 48 p. 2°: [A]² B–M².

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–48 text (signed on p. 48 ‘Wm. Livingston, Wm. Smith, Jun. Of council for the defendants’).

Binding: Removed from a bound volume.

Provenance: Chief Justice James Kinsey’s copy, signed “J Kinsey’s” on the title page and the first page of text. Attached at the front is a flyleaf of the original bound volume containing a list, in Kinsey’s hand, of the contents of the volume, beginning with the present work, “The answer of the Elizabeth Town people to the proprietary Bill.” This is followed by: (2) “The Cross Bill of the Elizabeth Town people agt the proprietors of East Jersey” (i.e., *The Bill of Complaint in the Chancery of New-Jersey* . . . 1760); (3) “The plea and Answer of the proprietors to Hunts Bill” (i.e., *The Plea and Answer of the Right Honourable William earl of Stirling* . . . 1770); (4) “Sam^l Smith Treasurer of New Jersey agt Kennedy & Wife” (i.e., *A Bill in the Chancery of New-Jersey, at the Suit of Samuel Smith* . . . 1773); and (5) “Barclays Bill agt the proprs” (i.e., *A Bill in the Chancery of New-Jersey, at the Suit of Robert Barclay* . . . 1773). Kinsey’s bound volume was probably disbound by bookseller and auctioneer Charles Heartman, who sold the five items separately in his auction of November 23, 1929, in Metuchen, New Jersey. The present pamphlet brought \$1,150, probably to New Jersey collector Edward J. Grassmann, of Elizabeth. The second work in Kinsey’s bound volume is also in the Felcone collection (see entry 181). Kinsey’s copies of the other three pamphlets are in the John Carter Brown Library. § James Kinsey (1731–1802) was a son of John Kinsey (1693–1750), compiler of the 1732 edition of the laws of New Jersey. James Kinsey practiced law in Burlington, was a member of the provincial assembly, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and later a member of the state assembly. He was chief justice of New Jersey from 1789 until his death.

Notes: The answer to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, prepared by William Livingston and William Smith, Jun., for the Elizabethtown Associates.

The original bill in chancery, drawn by James Alexander for the East Jersey proprietors in their long-standing controversy with the Elizabethtown Associates over the title to lands in and around Elizabethtown, was filed on April 13, 1745. This lengthy and detailed legal document sought to enforce the claims of the proprietors to quitrents from the Elizabethtown Associates. The Associates contended that the title to their lands derived from an Indian purchase confirmed by deputy governor Richard Nicolls prior to the arrival in New Jersey of the proprietors’ governor, Philip Carteret, and thus the Associates were not obligated to pay quitrents. Two years later the proprietors’ bill was printed, as *A Bill in the Chancery of New-Jersey, at the Suit of John Earl of Stair, and Others, Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey; against Benjamin Bond, and Some Other Persons of Elizabeth-Town, Distinguished by the Name of the Clinker Lot Right Men* . . . (New-York: James Parker, 1747; see entry 197).

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The Elizabethtown Associates did not file an answer to the bill until 1751, and the following year it was printed. The first two pages of text list the names of the 449 defendants to the suit, and the balance of the text argues the validity of the defendants' collective title to their lands. See Aaron Goodwin, "The Elizabeth-Town Associates: The Signatures on the Original Answer, 1751," *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 138 (2007): 189–198. The printing of the answer was completed by July 1752, and was advertised as "Just published" in James Parker's *New-York Gazette, Revived in the Weekly Post-Boy* of July 27, 1752. James Alexander immediately purchased 160 copies from the printer. The original manuscript answer is in the New Jersey State Archives.

Because the issues in the case were so complex, and a clear-cut decision for one side or the other so potentially disastrous, the court would not decide the issue, and left it to the parties themselves to settle the matter. The proprietors did not respond to the Associates' answer, and in 1754 the Associates filed their own "cross-bill" in the chancery court (see entry 181). Again, the court took no action. The controversy continued for years, but by the end of the eighteenth century the proprietors had largely given up their efforts to extinguish the Elizabethtown settlers' titles.

While a great many copies of the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery are in existence, the answer to the bill is very rare and is known by only a handful of copies. In the Heartman sale catalogue of 1929, the title page of this work is reproduced as the frontispiece, and the pamphlet is described as "The most wanted item of New Jerseyana." The previous lot in the sale was Daniel Coxe's copy of the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, which brought \$175. The answer brought \$1,150. No copy has been sold at public auction since that time. In some copies of the work, gathering E is incorrectly paginated 13–16, rather than 17–20.

References: Evans 6808; ESTC W447.

Source: Estate of Louis Appelfeld, New York, N. Y., 1994.

41 ♣ Answer to what has been offer'd as argument against the validity and force of an act of assembly, entituled, An act that the solemn affirmation and declaration of the people called Quakers, &c. Passed in the province of New-Jersey, in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Anne. [colophon:] Printed and sold by William Bradford in New-York; sold also by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia, 1716.

8 p. 2°: [A]² B².

Contents: 1–3 caption title and text (signed on p. 3 'Ro. Hunter'), 3–6 'A speech made by the chief justice of New-

Jersey in the supream [*sic*] court at Burlington, the first day of May, 1716. before the grand jury was sworn and affirmed', 6–8 'The charge to the grand jury at Burlington, the first day of May, 1716' (colophon on p. 8).

Binding: Disbound.

Provenance: Moon family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Notes: On the legality of Quakers holding public office and serving as jurors after giving an affirmation rather than taking an oath. Pages 1 through 3 contain Governor Robert Hunter's statement that the act permitting Quakers to give an affirmation is in force and has never been abrogated. Pages 3 through 6 contain Chief Justice David Jamison's concurrence in Hunter's statement, and pages 6 through 8 contain Jamison's charge to the grand jury.

Robert Hunter (1666–1734) was governor of New Jersey and New York simultaneously from 1710 to 1720. David Jamison (1660–1739) was chief justice of New Jersey and New York from 1710 or 1711 to 1723.

Copy notes: Lacks gathering [A] (supplied in facsimile).

References: Evans 1796; ESTC W18252.

Source: Freeman's, Philadelphia, Pa., 2018.

42 ♣ The approved recipe book containing directions to families in domestic economy, by the most experienced housewives. Plainfield, N. J. Printed and for sale by M. F. Cushing, at the office of the "Union." 1839.

32 p. 4¾ x 3⅝ in.: [A]¹⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2] advertisement to the reader, [3] 4–32 text.

Binding: Stitched; lacks printed paper wrappers.

Notes: One of the first two cookbooks printed in New Jersey, both of which were printed in 1839 (see also entry 561). Despite the statement on p. [2] that "The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains," neither this Plainfield printing nor any other edition of this title is recorded. The text includes cooking recipes, directions for making dyes, and various household remedies.

Source: Argosy Book Store, New York, N. Y., 1979.

43 ♣ Archdeacon, Peter, ca. 1776–1863.

A sketch of the Passaic Falls, of Paterson, N. J. Embracing a history of all the remarkable events that have occurred since the immortal father of his country was encamped there. Illustrated with four engravings, representing the great falls; the heroes of the Revolution, Washington and Lafayette, in council; the Cottage on the

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and disseminating books and tracts.

References: *American Imprints* 5802.

Source: Harold R. Nestler, Waldwick, N. J., 1985.

51 ♣ Associated Presbyteries.

A brief account of the Associated Presbyteries; and a general view of their sentiments concerning religion and ecclesiastical order. By a convention of said prespyteries [*sic*]. [Seven lines of Scripture texts] Printed in Catskill, by M. Crosswell—1796.

[4], 102, [6] p. 8°: [A]² [B]⁴ C–O⁴ P².

Contents: “[1] title, [2] blank, [3] contents, [4] blank, [1] 2–102 text, [103–108] ‘An act, to incorporate sundry persons as trustees of the Society, Instituted in Morris-County, for the Promotion of Learning and Religion.’”

Binding: Blue paper-covered wood boards, untrimmed; rebacked.

Notes: In May 1780 four Presbyterian ministers, Jacob Green, Amzi Lewis, Joseph Grover, and Ebenezer Bradford, claiming the right to worship and manage ecclesiastical affairs in the way they felt was most agreeable to God, withdrew from the Presbytery of New York and the Synod of New York and Philadelphia and formed the Presbytery of Morris County. The name was soon changed to the Associated Presbytery of Morris County, and in April 1781 it published a statement of the principles on which it was founded: *A View of a Christian Church, and Church Government; Containing many Interesting Matters; With an Address to our Congregations, and an Appendix, Representing the Case and Circumstances of the Associated Presbytery of Morris County* (Chatham, 1781). A fund was soon established to educate poor youth and to support itinerant evangelists. In May 1787 the New Jersey legislature passed an act incorporating several trustees of the presbytery as trustees of a new body called the Society, Instituted in Morris County, for the Promotion of Learning and Religion. In January 1792 several members of the Morris County presbytery living in Westchester and Dutchess Counties, New York, formed their own presbytery called the Associated Westchester Presbytery, on the same general principles as the presbytery of Morris County. In the following year a similar associated presbytery was formed in the northern part of the state of New York. In 1794 the several associated presbyteries met in convention in Poughkeepsie and resolved to publish this statement of their confession of faith and the order and government of their churches. It is based on the 1781 *View of a Christian Church*, with additions and changes.

References: Evans 31040; ESTC W30023.

Source: Swann Galleries, New York, N. Y., 1998.

52 ♣ [Atkinson, John].

The hermit, or an account of Francis Adam Joseph Phyle, a native of Switzerland, who lived without the use of fire for upwards of twenty-two years, in a small cave, in the midst of a wood, near Mount-Holly, in Burlington County, New Jersey; and was found dead therein, in the year 1780. In a series of letters, from Batlus [*sic*] Hiltzhimer to Melchoir [*sic*] Miller interspersed with some observations of the author, and sentiments of celebrated men. New Jersey: Published by John Atkinson[.] Printed by John Bioren, no. 88, Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia. 1811.

102, [6] p. 12°: A–I⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2–3] copyright notice in the name of John Atkinson as author, [4] blank, [5] 6–102 text, [103–108] blank.

Binding: White paper-covered boards, untrimmed.

Provenance: Several contemporary inscriptions of Lettiser, Lety, and Letty Mason, “hir Book.”

Notes: The first separately published account of the Mount Holly hermit.

The earliest reference to the hermit appears in the diary of a young Philadelphia Quaker woman, Hannah Callender. In July 1762, while visiting relatives in Burlington, Hannah recorded: “Went to see the Hermit in a wood this side of mount Holly; he is a person thought to have traveled along from Canady or the Misseepy, about ten years ago, living in the woods ever since partly on the charity of the Neighborhood and partly on the fruits of the Earth. he talks no English nor will give no account of himself” (*The Diary of Hannah Callender Sansom*, ed. S. E. Klepp and K. Wulf [Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2010], 186).

The earliest printed description of the hermit appears in Samuel Smith’s *History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New-Jersey* (Burlington, 1765). According to Smith, who was a Burlington resident:

Four miles from thence [i.e., Burlington], a recluse person who came a stranger has existed alone, near twelve years, in a thick wood; through all the extremities of the seasons, under cover of a few leaves, supported by the side of an old log, and put together in the form of a small oven, not high or long enough to stand upright or lie extended; he talks Dutch, but unintelligibly, either through design, or from defect in his intellects, ’tis hard to tell which; whence he came or what he is, no body about him can find out; he has no contrivance to keep fire, nor uses any; in very cold weather he lies naked, stops the hole he creeps in and

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out at with leaves; he mostly keeps in his hut, but sometimes walks before it, lies on the ground, and cannot be persuaded to work much, nor obliged without violence to forsake this habit, which he appears to delight in, and to enjoy full health; when the woods and orchards afford him no nuts, apples, or other relief as to food, he applies now and then for bread in the neighbourhood, and with that is quite satisfied; he refuses money, but has been frequently clothed by charity; he seems to be upwards of forty years of age; as to person rather under the middle size; calls himself Francis.

Richard Smith (1735–1803) owned a copy of his brother's history of New Jersey, and he annotated the book with extensive marginalia. On p. 495 he wrote: "I have often visited this Person and am satisfied that he meant to mortify his Body for the good of his Soul, being of the Roman Catholic Persuasion" (Library Company of Philadelphia).

In late 1777 Connecticut physician Albigence Waldo was serving with the Connecticut Line in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In his diary—the accuracy of which has been questioned by some recent historians—on November 19 he recorded:

Near this Town [i.e., Mount Holly] in a Wood, a Hermit has dwelt these 27 years, living on Bread and water. His bed is a hole dug in the ground about one foot and a half below the surface and cover'd at pleasure with a board—over this is built a small bark hut. . . . He crawls night and morning on his hands and knees about two rods to a particular tree to pray. He says he was warned of God in a remarkable Dream when he first came to America to take this course of Life. He has many Latin and other books in his lonely Cell, and is said to write considerably. He kisses every man's hand that visits him . . . he talks but little English—chiefly German or Latin. . . . Much is said about the reasons of his doing penance in this manner, but chiefly that he murdered his own sister, and that he killed a Gentleman in a Duel while an officer in the French Service. He was also in the German Service among his countrymen the Germans ("Valley Forge, 1777–1778; Diary of Surgeon Albigence Waldo, of the Connecticut Line," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 21 [1897]: 301–302).

An 1833 affidavit by James Matlack in the Revolutionary War pension application of Jonas Cattell of Woodbury records "a Visit that some of the officers and men of the Company (to which they both belonged) had paid to a man that lived in a Cave near Mount Holly Called the Mount Holly Hermit . . . the manner in which

they approached the Hermits Cave . . . what they did in order to get him out, and how he looked &c."

The hermit's death was recorded in the *New-Jersey Gazette* of January 28, 1778:

On the 19th instant died, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, Francis Furgler, the Hermit, who existed alone twenty-five years in a thick wood. . . . From whence he came or who he was no body could find out, but appeared to be by his dialect a German, yet he spoke that language imperfectly. . . . The evening before his death a friend carried him a little nourishment, of which he partook, earnestly praying for his dissolution Next morning he was found dead in his cell, with a crucifix and a brass fish by his side; and on the 20th he was decently interred in Friends burying-place at Mountholly.

Atkinson's account, which was submitted for copyright by Atkinson as author, purports to be an exchange of letters written between June 1780 (misdated 1808 in the first letter) and December 1780, in which a Baltus Hiltzhimer recounts the story of the hermit to his friend, Melchior Miller. The line between fact and fiction in Atkinson's story is obscure. Most of the elements of the previous accounts are present, in addition to others of Atkinson's own invention. The hermit is now named Francis Adam Joseph Phyle, and he is a native of Lucerne, Switzerland. He went first to France, then came to Canada with the French troops about the time of the French and Indian War. In the spring of 1756 he came to Mount Holly, where he built his simple dwelling in Joseph Burr's woods.

Several John Atkinsons were living in Burlington County in the early nineteenth century, but not enough information is available on any one of them to make a positive identification of the author. The Philadelphia directories of the period yield no likely person. A second edition of Atkinson's account, with minor alterations, was printed later in the same year (see next entry).

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 23004.

Source: Stuart Bennett, Belmont, Mass., 2012.

53 ♣ [Atkinson, John].

The hermit, or an account of Francis Adam Joseph Phyle, a native of Switzerland, who lived without the use of fire for upwards of twenty-two years, in a small cave, in the midst of a wood, near Mount-Holly, in Burlington County, New-Jersey; and was found dead therein, in the year 1780. In a series of letters, from Baltus Hiltzhimer to Melchoir [*sic*] Miller. Interspersed with some observations of the author, and sentiments of celebrated men. Second edition. New Jersey. Published by John Atkinson. Printed

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Howe, author of “The memoirs of eminent American mechanics,” etc. <Arms of the state of New Jersey.> [State seal] New York: Published for the authors, by S. Tuttle, 194 Chatham-Square. 1844.

512 p., illus., 13 plates. 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.: [1]⁴ 2–64⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] copyright notice in the names of John W. Barber and Henry Howe, [3] 4 preface (16 lines of errata on p. 4), [5] 6–8 indexes, [9] 10–512 text (vignette relief cuts throughout text). § Plates [1–2], fronting title: relief cuts, ‘Battle of Princeton’ and ‘Victory at Trenton’, colored; plates [3–12], facing pp. 176, [181], 205, 232, 266, 281, 288, 312, 384, 409: relief cuts, uncolored; plate [13], facing p. 388: intaglio engraving, ‘Washington’, followed by 6 lines of text.

Binding: Sheep, spine with gold thick-thin and decorative fillets and gold title, blind decorative roll around covers, edges of pages marbled.

Provenance: “Stacy W Budd, 1844” on front endpaper. § Stacy W. Budd (1809–1882) was a Pemberton farmer.

Notes: First edition of the third history of New Jersey, and the first to be illustrated. “Barber and Howe,” as the work is usually referred to, was the most popular history of New Jersey, passing through more than twelve printings between 1844 and 1868. What it lacks in scholarship it makes up for in charm and anecdote. Pioneer New Jersey historian William Nelson, in *Fifty Years of Historical Work in New Jersey* (1898), has this to say about the book:

Encouraged by success along the same line in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, two young men came to New Jersey in the spring of 1842, and with much industry accumulated a large amount of material relating to the history of the several counties and minor subdivisions of the State, which they published in 1844, under the modest title, “Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey”—by John W. Barber and Henry Howe. It was a stout octavo, of 512 pages, bound in mottled sheep, and was adorned with scores of rude woodcuts, marked by a direct simplicity and a rough fidelity to nature that have made them the delight of two generations of children since their first appearance. The work was roughly thrown together. Gordon’s *Gazetteer* furnished most of the geographical, topographical and statistical data. A few well known diaries and biographies supplied the details of Revolutionary events in the various localities, and frequently old newspapers, ancient records, tombstones, or the “oldest inhabitant” were drawn upon for local chronicles of a more or less trustworthy character. Imperfect as it was, probably no book has done as much to arouse an interest in New Jersey history as “Barber and Howe.”

Several more generations have passed since Nelson’s time, and the book is still a delight. The work is not so much a history as it is a collection of historical vignettes, assembled geographically and accompanied by over a hundred small woodcuts of local scenes, plus thirteen full-page illustrations, two of which are crudely hand-colored. Later editions were printed from the same plates, with minor alterations to the front matter and a small amount of updated text at the end. The number of lines of errata on page 4 of the 1844 edition varies. The first edition was printed on poor paper and was bound in equally poor law sheep, with the result that copies today are usually considerably foxed and are rarely found in attractive original condition.

John Warner Barber was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, and at age sixteen he was apprenticed to engraver Abner Reed. After seven years with Reed, Barber started his own engraving business in New Haven. He soon conceived the idea of a history prepared from the personal recollections of the participants in the stirring scenes incident to the settlement of the United States. He drove about the country in a one-horse wagon, interviewing aged local residents and Revolutionary War veterans, and sketching local scenery. In 1827 he published his first historical book, *Historical Scenes in the United States*. This was quickly followed by several similar works, including *Connecticut Historical Collections* (1836) and *Historical Collections . . . of . . . Massachusetts* (1839), all containing Barber’s engravings. In 1840 he joined forces with Henry Howe (1816–1893), also of New Haven, and together they produced *Historical Collections of the State of New York* (1841), after which they came to New Jersey. Individually and together Barber and Howe produced more than twenty-five books, most of which went through multiple editions.

Camden resident Isaac Mickle was doing research for his *Reminiscences of Old Gloucester* at the same time Howe was in New Jersey gathering information for his book. Mickle’s diary, published in 1977 as *A Gentleman of Much Promise. The Diary of Isaac Mickle, 1837–1845*, contains several references to Howe. On April 21, 1842, Mickle wrote: “A Yankee named Howe called upon me today, to collect material for a book upon New Jersey which is to be published about a year hence somewhere down east. He was recommended to me by Mr. [Philip J.] Gray and Doctor [Isaac S.] Mulford, and we soon became very well acquainted. I read him extracts from my journal . . . and gave him all the information I could . . . He was with me several hours, and I find him to be a true specimen of the Yankee character—shrewd, quick and observing.”

The next day Howe left Camden, and Mickle wrote: “Mr. Howe . . . travels on foot, carrying his knapsack with him, and a little book in which he dots down all his

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198 ♣ Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey.

The case of the proprietors of East New-Jersey, with the opinions of counsel on the same. Newark, Printed by W. Tuttle & Co. 1825.

14, [2], 21, [3], 16, 7, [1] p. 8°: [A]⁴ B–D⁴ E–F², ²[A]⁴ B⁴, G⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–14 ‘Proprietary case of East New-Jersey, &c.’, [15–16] blank, ²[1] 2–21 ‘Opinion’ (signed on p. 21 ‘Elias Van Arsdale. Newark, October 2, 1824’), [22–24] blank, ³[1] 2–16 ‘. . . Opinion’ (signed on p. 16 ‘P. A. Jay, November 20th, 1824’), ⁴[1] 2–7 ‘Opinion’ (signed on p. 7 ‘James Kent. New-York, December 16, 1824’), [8] blank.

Binding: Stitched, untrimmed.

Notes: An historical summary of the development of land titles in East New Jersey, followed by legal opinions of Elias Van Arsdale, Peter A. Jay, and James Kent on the question of whether title to lands in East New Jersey under water, and between high and low tides, are vested in the state, or in the East Jersey proprietors. The proprietors’ title to underwater lands had never been challenged until the 1821 case of *Arnold v. Mundy* (1 Halsted 1), which held that such title belonged to the state and not to the proprietors. Anticipating future challenges, particularly over the rights to oyster beds, the East Jersey proprietors obtained and published three legal opinions favorable to their position.

References: Shoemaker 19778.

Source: Zubal Auctions, Cleveland, Ohio, 1995.

199 ♣ Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey.

Extracts from Leaming and Spicer’s collection of grants relating to New-Jersey, from the acts of the legislature, and the records at Perth Amboy, relative to the proprietary title in that state. New-York: Printed by H. Ludwig, 72, Vesey-Street. 1842.

19, [1] p. 8³/₈ x 5¹/₄: [1]⁴ 2⁴ 3².

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–19 text, [20] blank.

Binding: Removed from a bound volume.

Notes: In 1835 a suit was brought to determine the ownership of certain oyster beds in the Raritan Bay adjacent to Perth Amboy. At issue was whether the East Jersey proprietors had title to, and could convey, riparian lands, or whether that title was vested in the state of New Jersey. The case wound through the court system, and in 1842 it was heard by the United State Supreme Court (*Martin v. Waddell*, 41 U.S. [16 Pet.] 367), which held, in an opinion

by Chief Justice Roger Taney, that only the state of New Jersey could hold title to and license the use of riparian lands. The case was a major blow to the East Jersey proprietors. The present pamphlet was probably prepared on behalf of the proprietors shortly before the 1842 decision of the Supreme Court.

Source: Peter Luke, New Baltimore, N.Y., 2011.

200 ♣ Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey.

The petitions and memorials of the proprietors of West and East-Jersey, to the legislature of New-Jersey, together with a map of the state of New-Jersey, and the country adjacent: and also an appendix: containing extracts from several original papers, and instruments, tending to elucidate the subject matter of the said petitions, &c. The whole giving a clear and comprehensive view of a dispute respecting the right of property in a tract of land, containing above four hundred thousand acres in the heart of New-Jersey, and which dispute may ultimately destroy the title to above four hundred thousand more, in different parts of the state, and which land now is, and part of it for above sixty years past has been, possessed by thousands of industrious freeholders. New-York: Printed by Shepard Kollock, no. 156, Water-Street. [1784]

72, [4] p., map. 8°: A–I⁴ [K]².

Contents: [1] half title, ‘The petitions and memorials of the proprietors of East and West-Jersey to the legislature of New-Jersey’, [2] blank, [3] title, [4] blank, [5] 6–40 text, [41] 42–72 appendixes I–VII, [73] errata, [74] editor’s note concerning the map (dated ‘August 7th, 1784’), [75–76] blank. § Map, facing p. [74]: intaglio engraving, ‘The State of New Jersey’, 23¹/₈ x 11¹/₈ in., watermarked I Taylor = fleur-de-lis and shield | GR.

Binding: Stitched, untrimmed.

Provenance: Contemporary notation on half title: “Examined with the Records at Burlington by Evert Bancker Junr.” Manuscript corrections on pp. 59, [63], 64, 67, and 69. § Evert Bancker, Jun. (1734–1815) was a New York surveyor.

Notes: First of two issues (see also next entry). Compiled by John Rutherford, and one of several pamphlets in the long-standing dispute between the East and West Jersey proprietors over the location of the line dividing the two former provinces and the ownership of the lands within the “angle” formed by the two disputed lines. The map is the first map depicting New Jersey alone to be printed and published in America.

The years 1782 through 1786 brought a flurry of activity as both sides drew up petitions in an effort to obtain legislative sanction of their particular division line.

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In 1782 and again in 1783, the West Jersey proprietors petitioned the assembly for permission to bring in a bill providing for the appointment of commissioners to settle boundary disputes. They also petitioned for a commission to run a new partition line. In response, the East Jersey proprietors instructed John Rutherford to gather materials for a defense to the West Jersey bill, and this defense was read in the assembly in June 1783. These materials were then prepared for the press and given to New Jersey printer Shepard Kollock, who in late 1783 had opened a second printing office at 22 Hanover Square, New York. Though undated, the printing was done in 1784. Kollock did not move from Hanover Square to 156 Water Street until early 1784, and at the September 18, 1784, meeting of the East Jersey proprietors, “Mr. John Rutherford laid before the Board the Account of sundry disbursements he had made on Account of printing Pamphlets and Maps annexed together with the Receipts, to the Amount of £47:11:8 New York Money.”

In November 1784, West Jersey’s bill was argued before the assembly, and that body declined to take action. The printed pamphlet was offered for sale in Shepard Kollock’s *Political Intelligencer* of February 22, 1785: “A few copies . . . may be had at this printing-office.” At their meeting on April 13, 1785, the East Jersey proprietors thanked Rutherford for “his Deligence in Collecting and arranging Materials for our defence.” The West Jersey proprietors continued their efforts, and at their meeting on April 11, 1785 (Nelson Manuscripts, 354, New Jersey Historical Society), they requested Richard Stockton to “Draw an answer to the pamphlet Published by the Eastern proprietors and Send the Draught thereof for the approbation of Messrs. Kinsey and Sergeant.” This answer was published as *A Concise View of the Controversy Between the Proprietors of East and West-Jersey* (Philadelphia, 1785; see entry 469). Though long attributed to Ebenezer Cowell, deputy surveyor general of West Jersey, the author would appear to have been Stockton.

On November 18, 1785, the West Jersey proprietors introduced their bill a second time, and on the following day the East Jersey proprietors presented a counter-petition. This new East Jersey document was printed, presumably by Kollock and probably in late 1785 or early 1786, along with an extract from a document about the New York-New Jersey boundary line and a list of names of West Jersey proprietors in sympathy with the location of the east-west partition line, as gatherings K through M of the *Petitions and Memorials*, comprising pages [73] through 96 (see entry 202). These three half sheets, with a new errata leaf, were then added to existing sheets of the first 72 pages to form an up-to-date statement of East Jersey’s position in preparation for the next assembly vote in February 1786 (see next entry). In fact, a statement on

p. 96 indicates that the pamphlet was actually used by the assembly during the debate: “That your petitioners, in order to illustrate the facts herein contained, herewith present to your honorable body, printed copies of the petitions and memorials of the general proprietors of East and West-Jersey, to the Legislature of New-Jersey, together with authentic copies or extracts of some few of the instruments and papers herein alluded to, and likewise a map of the state; to all of which your petitioners beg leave to refer.”

In all copies of the 96-page second issue that have been examined, the original errata leaf and its conjugate blank that followed p. 72 have been removed. The rebound Church copy, however, appears to have retained the first errata leaf. There are some additional arguments for the separate printing of the two parts of the 96-page issue. There is no catchword in the direction line on p. 72 (the conclusion of Appendix VII) as there is in the direction line of every other page with a numbered appendix which ends at the bottom of the verso of a leaf. There is a difference in the paper stocks between gatherings A through I and gatherings K through M. And, perhaps most convincing, several copies have been seen of the three gatherings stab-sewn together as an entity. None of these copies contains the errata leaf.

The map is based on a survey (now in New-York Historical Society) made in 1769 by Bernard Ratzer, a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, to assist the boundary commission in settling the New York-New Jersey boundary dispute. The identity of the mapmaker is unknown, but it may have been John Hills. The note on the verso of the final leaf states, “The editor begs leave to mention, that when the title-page was printed, it was intended that a map of the state should be affixed . . . but the expence and delay of such an undertaking, were so great, as to occasion the design to be laid aside, and the present map was substituted. . . .” Hills had access to the surveys and records of the East Jersey proprietors (P. J. Guthorn, *John Hills, Assistant Engineer* [Brielle, 1976]) and in 1784 drew for the proprietors a large map of Perth Amboy. At the same time Hills was working on a map of the state. In the *New-Jersey Gazette* of October 11, 1784, he advertised that he was “undertaking a general map of New Jersey” and invited inspection and criticism. He gave his address as the post office at Princeton or 200 Water Street, New York. Unable to complete his detailed map in time to meet the proprietors’ printing deadline, Hills at the last moment may have put together this simple map based upon Ratzer’s work. It is the first map depicting only New Jersey to be printed and published in America. The original engraved copper plate from which the map was printed survives and was owned in 1991 by Howard Sereda of Edison, New Jersey.

The Felcone Collection

N. J. Printed and sold, by David Allinson. 1816.

32 p. 32°: [A]¹⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–32 text (David Allinson advt. at bottom of p. 32).

Binding: Stitched in pink printed waste sheets, possibly from *The Portfolio*, lined with white paper. Crudely stitched into blue paper wrappers lined with thin pastepaper.

Provenance: Several signatures of John Page, Weare.

Notes: Lucy Lyttelton (Butt) Cameron was the younger sister of Mary Martha (Butt) Sherwood and wrote short, moralistic stories similar to those of her sister. See next entry for a second Allinson edition the same year.

Copy notes: Lacks leaves [A]7–8.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 37156; Welch, *American Children's Books*, 151.1.

Source: Harold M. Burstein & Co., Waltham, Mass., 2000.

297 ♣ [Cameron, Lucy Lyttelton (Butt)], 1781–1858.

The two lambs, an allegorical history. By the author of Margaret Whyte &c. Second American edition. Burlington, N. J. Printed and sold, by David Allinson. 1816.

32 p. 32°: [A]¹⁶.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–32 text.

Binding: Stitched in pink paper wrappers lined with white paper.

Provenance: Signature of Rebecca H. Gibbs on inside rear wrapper.

Notes: Allinson's second edition, reprinted line-for-line but from an entirely different setting of type. See preceding entry.

Source: Freeman/Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa., 1997.

298 ♣ Campanius Holm, Tomas, ca. 1670–1702.

Kort beskrifning om provincien Nya Sverige uti America, som nu förtjden af the Engelske kallas Pennsylvania. Af lärde och trowärdige mäns skrifter och berättelser ihopaletad och sammanskrefwen / samt med åth skillige figurer utzirad af Thomas Campanius Holm. [Relief cut] Stockholm: Tryckt uti Kongl. boktr. hos Sal. Wankijfs änkia med egen bekostnad af J. H. Werner. Ahr MDCCII.

[16], 190, [2] p., illus., 7 plates. 4°: a–b⁴ A–2A⁴.

Contents: ^π[1] title (printed in red and black, relief-cut device of the royal press), [2–8] dedication to Carl XII (signed on p. [8] 'Eders Kongl. May:ts Allerunderdånigste och troplichtigste Tienare Thomas C. Holm.'), [9–11]

preface, [12–16] contents, [1] 2–179 text (relief cuts on pp. 10, 53, 76, 78, 81, 129, 137, 138, 141), [180] 181–190 addenda (relief cut on p. 187), [191] errata (with relief cut), [192] blank. § Plate [1], preceding title page: intaglio engraving, 'Novæ Sveciæ seu Pensylvaniae in America descriptio' [depicting Indians greeting white men], [signed:] 'Th. C. H. Sc.', 5.7 x 5.5 in.; plate [2] ['Tab. I.'], facing p. [16]: intaglio engraving, 'Totius Americae descriptio', [signed:] 'T C H Sc', 7.6 x 8.5 in.; plate [3] ['Tab. II.'], facing p. 4: intaglio engraving of Niagara Falls, [signed:] 'T. C. H. Sculp.', 5.5 x 6 in.; plate 4 ['Tab. IV.'], facing p. 26: intaglio engraving, 'Novæ Sveciæ tabula ex Nic. Visscheri del.', 5.5 x 3.4 in.; plate [5] ['Tab. V.'], facing p. 37: 'Nova Svecia hodie dicta Pensylvania' and 'Anno 1654 och 1655 Ardena Novæ Sveciæ carta med dess riviers och landz situation ock beskassenhet aftagen och till, carts för d af P: Lindström, Ingin: fortif:', [signed:] 'Th. Campanius Holm fecit.', 11.2 x 5.2 in.; plate [6] ['Tab. VI.'], facing p. 52: 'Virginiae N. Angliae N. Hollandiae nec non Novæ Sveciæ delineatio', [signed:] 'T. C. H. Sc.', 5.7 x 5.4 in.; plate [7] ['Tab. IX.'], facing p. [110]: intaglio engraving of Indian man, woman, and child, [signed:] 'P. Lindström del. in N. Svecia 1654. Th. C. Holm sculp. Holmiæ A°. 1702.'

Binding: Calf, blind two-line fillet enclosing central armorial device of interlocking adorsed "C"s surmounted by crown; rebacked.

Provenance: Laid in is one eighteenth- and one nineteenth-century flyleaf, each with ownership notations in Swedish.

Notes: The first substantial printed work on the New Sweden colony on the Delaware. Tomas Campanius Holm was the grandson of the Reverend Johan Campanius (1601–1683), who had accompanied Governor Johan Printz to New Sweden and was pastor there from 1643 to 1648. The elder Campanius kept a journal while in New Sweden, and much of his grandson's book is based on this journal and on other papers of his grandfather. The maps and papers of Peter Mårtensson Lindeström (d. 1691), an engineer who had visited New Sweden, were another important source. Lindeström's "Geographia Americae," which remained in manuscript at his death, was used extensively by Campanius. Plate [5], the large map of New Sweden, first appeared in *Lutheri Catechismus Öfwersatt på American-Virginiske Språket* (Stockholm, 1696). Other than an expansion of its title from "Nova Svecia" to "Nova Svecia hodie dicta Pensylvania" and the addition of the page number "37" to the upper left, the second state of the map is identical to the first state. An English translation of Campanius's work by Peter S. Du Ponceau was published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1834 (see next entry). There has been considerable confusion over Campanius's name, which is often found alphabetized

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Chandler before the commencement of the late Revolution; but that event arrested its publication. However humble may be the early annals of his country, they . . . should be deemed worthy of preservation. Under this impression these Memoirs are presented to the public by the person into whose hands the original manuscript has at length fallen.”

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 8162.

Source: M & S Rare Books, Weston, Mass., 1982.

336 ♣ Chandler, Thomas Bradbury, 1726–1790.

A sermon preached before the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen, in the Communion of the Church of England in America; at their anniversary meeting on October 2d, 1771, at Perth-Amboy. To which is annexed a brief abstract of their proceedings. By Thomas B. Chandler D. D. Rector of St. John's-Church, Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, and missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Sold for the benefit of the fund. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins. [1772]

[4], 35, [1], 41–76 p. 8°: [A]⁴ B–I⁴ K².

Contents: “[1] title, [2] request for publication (signed ‘Jonathan Odell secretary’), [3] dedication to Governor William Franklin, [4] blank, [1] 2–35 text of the sermon, [36] blank, 41–76 text relative to the corporation (pp. 37–40 omitted in numbering).

Binding: Later half morocco.

Notes: Dated from a letter of Chandler to Richard Peters, Elizabethtown, February 26, 1772: “When I was in Burlington about the middle of Jan the Ferries were impracticable, and I was unable to make you the little visit I intended. My business there was to superintend the printing of my Sermon; but as Collins was deeply engaged in provincial Business, I was obliged to leave it unfinished. He promised however to do it soon, and I ordered him to send you, Mr. President, 100 copies (300 being the number voted) which you will dispose of as you think proper. I propose that some of our Division should be left in the Hands of a Bookseller and advertised for Sale, for the Benefit of the Fund. Perhaps it may not be amiss, if you should do same in Philadelphia, with 40 or 50 Copies. The price which I have set them is 2/ . . . P. S. I had a strong Inclination, without asking your Leave, to inscribe my Sermon to you; but as it was printed at Burlington, where I was obliged to attend with my Copy, I could not avoid paying the Governor that mark of Respect” (Richard Peters Papers, vol. 7 p. 109, Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

The corporation was established in New Jersey in 1769. Pages 41–76 contain the charter and laws of the

corporation, a list of donors, balance sheet, list of members, and the form for a legacy. These records were ordered to be printed along with Chandler's sermon by a resolution of the corporation on October 3, 1771 (Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen Records, Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

References: Evans 12008; Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 155; ESTC W3235.

Source: Estate of George C. Rockefeller, Madison, N. J., 1977.

337 ♣ [Chandler, Thomas Bradbury], 1726–1790.

What think ye of the Congress now? Or, an enquiry, how far the Americans are bound to abide by, and execute the decisions of, the late Congress? [Eight lines from Henry Seymour Conway] New-York: Printed by James Rivington, M,DCCLXXV.

48 p. 8°: A–F⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–48 text.

Binding: Later half morocco.

Notes: First edition of Chandler's spirited attack on the authority and actions of the Continental Congress. Formerly attributed to Myles Cooper. For the correct attribution to Chandler, see C. H. Vance, “Myles Cooper,” *Columbia University Quarterly*, 22 (1930): 275–276; Julian P. Boyd, *Anglo-American Union* (Philadelphia, 1941); and Chandler's Loyalist claim (National Archives [UK], Audit Office 13/108). Most copies contain four pages at the end consisting of Joseph Galloway's *A Plan of a Proposed Union, Between Great-Britain and the Colonies . . . as Mentioned in the Preceding Work*. However, enough copies without the *Plan* are extant to suggest that some copies may have been so issued.

References: Evans 13866; Adams, *American Controversy*, 75–22a; ESTC W29702.

Source: Sotheby Parke Bernet, New York, N. Y., early 1970s.

338 ♣ Chapin, Edwin Hubbell, 1814–1880.

The catastrophe of the Princeton. A discourse, upon the recent national calamity, preached at the Universalist Church, Charlestown, and at Chardon Street Chapel, Boston, on the afternoon and evening of March 3, 1844. By E. H. Chapin. Boston: A. Tompkins, 38 Cornhill. 1844.

16 p. 9³/₈ x 5⁷/₈ in.: [1]⁴ 2⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–16 text (printer's imprint on p. 16, ‘J. N. Bang, pr. 40 Cornhill’).

Binding: Stitched in tan printed paper wrappers.

Provenance: “H. Wellington” in pencil on front cover.

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Diary, Haverford College). The pamphlet was reprinted in London later the same year, and in Liverpool in 1784. Like most of the antislavery literature written by members of the Society of Friends, Cooper's essay was issued anonymously. Evans and other early bibliographers incorrectly attributed the work to Anthony Benezet. David Cooper was a Gloucester County Quaker and for several years a member of the New Jersey assembly.

References: Evans 17839; Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 376; Adams, *American Controversy*, 83-28a; *New Jersey and the Negro* 356; ESTC W36352.

Source: Sotheby's (ex coll. Laird U. Park), New York, N. Y., 2000.

463 ♣ [Cooper, James Fenimore], 1789–1851.

The Water Witch; or, the skimmer of the seas. A tale. By the author of "The Borderers," "The Prairie," &c. &c. [One line from Molière] In three volumes. Vol. I [–III]. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street. 1830.

3 vols. Vol. 1: viii, 321, [3] p. 12°: [A]⁴ B–O¹² P⁶. *Contents:* [i] title, [ii] printer's imprint, 'London: Henry Baylis, Johnson's-Court, Fleet-Street', [iii] iv–viii preface, [1] 2–321 text (printer's imprint, 'London: Henry Baylis, Johnson's-Court, Fleet-Street', at bottom of p. 321), [322–324] blank.

Vol. 2: [2], 316 p. 12°: [A]1 B–O¹² P². *Contents:* [i] title, [ii] printer's imprint, 'London: Henry Baylis, Johnson's-Court, Fleet-Street', [1] 2–316 text (printer's imprint, 'London: Henry Baylis, Johnson's-Court, Fleet-Street', at bottom of p. 316).

Vol. 3: [2], 308 p. 12°: [A]1 B–N¹² O⁶ P⁴. *Contents:* [i] title, [ii] printer's imprint, 'London: Henry Baylis, Johnson's-Court, Fleet-Street', [1] 2–308 text (printer's imprint, 'London: Henry Baylis, Johnson's-Court, Fleet-Street', at bottom of p. 308).

Binding: Marbled paper-covered boards, green cloth spines, printed paper spine labels, untrimmed.

Provenance: Book label of William L. Clements Library with withdrawn notation.

Notes: First English edition of the only Cooper novel laid, in part, in New Jersey. The time is the first decade of the eighteenth century. The scene is largely the harbors around New York, though one of the main characters, Alderman Van Beverout, owns a villa, "Lust in Rust," on the Monmouth County highlands just above the Portland estate of the Hartshorne family. Van Beverout's orphaned niece and ward, the beautiful Alida de Barbérie, also resides in the villa, and much of the land action takes place here. The sea action revolves around the small brigantine, *Water Witch*, whose pirate captain is known as "the Skimmer of the

Seas." His abduction of Alida causes her suitor, Captain Ludlow, to give chase in the *Coquette*, an English sloop of war which he commands. Though remaining in the sound, the *Water Witch* manages to elude the pursuing vessel until the *Coquette* is engaged in battle by two French ships. The Skimmer feels honor-bound to come to the aid of his fellow countryman. When Ludlow's fiancée is restored to him, he shows his gratitude by offering protection to the Skimmer, but the pirate, lured by new adventures, departs in the *Water Witch*.

Cooper wrote much of the novel while living in Italy, in 1829. He attempted to print a small edition in English, but parts of the work failed to pass Papal censorship. He then traveled to Dresden, Germany, where in 1830 the work was first printed, in three volumes. The London edition followed. An American edition, in two volumes and dated 1831, appeared at the end of 1830 (see next entry).

References: *Bibliography of American Literature* 3846.

Source: Estate of William O. Owen, Fresno, Calif., 2021.

464 ♣ [Cooper, James Fenimore], 1789–1851.

The Water-Witch, or the skimmer of the seas. A tale; by the author of The pilot, Red Rover, &c. &c. &c. [One line from Molière] In two volumes. Vol. I [–II]. Philadelphia: Carey & Lea.—Chestnut Street. 1831.

2 vols. in 1. Vol. 1: vi, [1], 8–256, [2] p. 7½ x 4¼ in.: A–U⁶ V⁶ [W]². *Contents:* [i] title, [ii] copyright notice dated 1830 in the name of Carey & Lea as proprietors and stereotyper's imprint, 'Stereotyped by J. Howe', [iii] iv–vi preface, [7] 8–256 text.

Vol. 2: 251, [1] p. 7½ x 4¼ in.: A–U⁶ V⁶. *Contents:* [1] title, [2] copyright notice dated 1830 in the name of Carey & Lea as proprietors and stereotyper's imprint, 'Stereotyped by J. Howe', [3] 4–251 text, [252] blank.

Binding: Near-contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, calf spine fully gold tooled in compartments, black label, calf corners, marbled endpapers.

Notes: First American edition. Copies exist both with and without a publisher's catalogue, in varying forms and of several dates, inserted in the front of volume 1. See preceding entry.

References: *Bibliography of American Literature* 3847.

Source: Old Book Shop, Morristown, N. J., 2017.

465 ♣ Cooper, Thomas, 1759–1839.

The fabrication of the Pentateuch proved, by the anachronisms contained in those books. By Thomas Cooper, LL. D. Late president of Columbia College, S. C. Second edition. Granville, Middletown, N. J. George H. Evans. 1840.

New Jersey Books, 1694–1860

tions of about forty townships and towns in Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Morris, Middlesex, Somerset, and Monmouth Counties. In addition, there are brief descriptions of many small villages within the towns described. The circular map was originally drawn by John H. Eddy, engraved by Peter Maverick in Newark, and published in 1811 by Prior and Dunning in New York. It was reissued, with new towns, canals, and railroads, in 1828, 1836, and, for the fourth time, in the present guide book. It was also issued by Disturnell as a separate map.

Copy notes: Lacks the map.

References: *American Imprints* 55342.

Source: Estate of Robert Carey, Jr., through Robert Neff, Rumson, N. J., 2013.

521 ♣ The devil. Or. The New-Jersey dance. A horrid relation of facts which took place a few weeks ago, in New-Jersey. Published at the request of many people. Boston: Printed and sold at Russell's, near Liberty-Pole. 1797.

8 p., illus. 8°: [A]⁴.

Contents: [1] introduction (without heading), [2] title (at head of title, relief cut of devil in woman's doorway), [3] 4–8 caption title, 'The blasphemers punished, &c.' and text (at head of caption title, relief cut turned 90 degrees to right).

Binding: Crudely stitched in undecorated pastepaper wrappers.

Notes: A moralistic tale of a dancing party in New Jersey at which one of the youthful participants swears that he will go to Hell if necessary to obtain another fiddler so that the party might continue. A black man with a fiddle immediately appears at the door and the dancing resumes. Thirty days later the youths are still dancing to the devil's music, on the bloody stumps of their legs, and efforts to break into the house are futile. Russell produced several cheap, sensational pamphlets in the 1790s with very similar typography and using the same crude woodcuts. The only other known copy of this pamphlet is in the Zinman collection at the Library Company of Philadelphia. The New-York Historical Society owns a broadside with the identical theme, *The Blasphemers Punished; or, The New Jersey Dance of Devils* (n.p., n.d.).

Copy notes: First leaf torn, with loss.

Source: Philadelphia Rare Books & Manuscripts Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1986.

522 ♣ Dickinson, Philemon, 1788–1862.

A lecture on the city of Paterson, its past, present, and future, delivered by Ph. Dickinson, Esq. before the Pater-

son Educational Association, January 31, 1856. Paterson, N. J.: E. S. McClellan, printer. 1856.

26, [2] p. 9¹/₈ x 5⁵/₈ in.: [A]⁴ B–C⁴ D².

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] request for publication (dated 'Paterson, Feb. 9th, 1856' and signed 'J. Swinburne, secretary'), [4] blank, [5] 6–26 text, [27–28] blank.

Binding: Stitched in tan printed paper wrappers.

Notes: The first history of Paterson. Philemon Dickerson, a younger brother of Governor Mahlon Dickerson, was born at Succasunna, Morris County, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808. He was admitted to the bar in 1813 and opened an office in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1816, when he moved his practice to Paterson, which remained his home for the rest of his life. Dickerson served in the state legislature and in the United States Congress, and in 1836 he was elected governor of New Jersey, an office he held only one year. He was subsequently appointed a federal judge for the district of New Jersey, and remained on the bench until his death.

Source: R. & A. Petrilla, Roosevelt, N. J., 1988.

523 ♣ Dickinson, Jonathan, 1663–1722.

Narrative of a shipwreck in the gulph of Florida: showing, God's protecting providence, man's surest help and defence in times of greatest difficulty, and most imminent danger. Faithfully related by one of the persons concerned therein, Jonathan Dickenson [*sic*]. [Four lines from Psalms] Burlington, N. J. Printed at the Lexicon Press of D. Allinson & Co. 1811.

iv, [1], 6–107, [1] p. 18°: A–F⁹.

Contents: [i] title, [ii] blank, [iii] iv preface, [5] 6—107 text (signed on p. 107 'Jonathan Dickenson'), [108] blank.

Binding: Paper-covered boards, undecorated sheep spine.

Notes: Dickinson, a Quaker merchant, was one of several passengers on board the *Reformation*, sailing from Port Royal in Jamaica to Philadelphia. In August 1696, the ship was wrecked off the coast of Florida. The party was seized by Indians near Jupiter Island, robbed of their possessions, but allowed to make their way on foot to St. Augustine, some 200 miles distant. There they were befriended by the Spaniards, who aided them on their way to Charleston. Dickinson's account was first printed in Philadelphia by Reynier Jansen in 1699 as *God's Protecting Providence Man's Surest Help and Defence*. It was reprinted many times thereafter.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 22694; Servies and Servies, *Bibliography of Florida*, 819; Ayer Collection 71.

Source: R. & D. Emerson, Falls Village, Conn., 1993.

NEW JERSEY BOOKS
1694–1900

*A Descriptive Catalogue
of the
Joseph J. Felcone Collection*

{Second edition, revised and enlarged}



Volume II

Books 1694–1860 (Ne–Z)

Books 1861–1900

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New Jersey Books, 1694–1860

xviii, [6], 508 p. 8°: [A]² B–C⁴ D² 1–63⁴ 64².

Contents: [i] title, [ii] blank, [iii] iv preface (dated on p. iv ‘Philadelphia, July 1816’), [v–vi] vii–xviii ‘Rules & orders of the supreme court . . .’, [1–6] ‘Index to the names of cases’ (printed in two columns), [1] 2–402 text, [403] 404–467 appendix, [468] blank, [469] 470–508 index (printed in two columns).

Binding: Later cloth.

Provenance: Bookplate of Fox & Schackner. § Fox & Schackner was a Newark law firm active in the 1950s.

Notes: Coxe’s reports of the decisions of the supreme court of New Jersey, covering April term, 1789, through November term, 1795. These are the earliest supreme court decisions reported in a published volume, although they were published retrospectively almost eleven years after William Sandford Pennington had begun publication of his series of law reports. The text begins with April term, 1790, but the appendix includes selected decisions from April and November terms, 1789, one decision omitted from September term, 1790, and several county nisi prius and oyer and terminer decisions. The volume was commonly cited in the nineteenth century as “Coxe,” but its uniform modern citation is “1 N. J. Law.”

Printed proposals for Coxe’s work were issued in September 1815 (Lea and Febiger Records, Historical Society of Pennsylvania) and reveal that Coxe’s chief sources were the notes of Chief Justice James Kinsey and of William Griffith:

David Allinson of Burlington, New-Jersey, proposes to publish, Reports of cases decided in the supreme court of New-Jersey; during the time of Chief Justice Kinsey. By Richard S. Coxe. . . .

In offering this work to the publick and to the profession, the author deems it incumbent to state the materials which have come to his hands, and which he has employed in its preparation. . . .

1. The notes of Chief Justice Kinsey himself, containing frequently in addition to the opinion of the court, the arguments of counsel:—These are complete for a number of years.

2. Notes of argument, made by the Chief Justice on the trial, together with the opinions of the court. These are among the chief sources from which the present work is extracted. . . .

3. Notes of argument, and frequently copies of the opinion of the court, and statements of the cases, by the late Judge Chetwood. . . .

4. Notes &c. of Judge Boudinot. . . .

5. To these must be added, notes of William Griffith Esq. who reported most of the cases decided during the period embraced by the proposed work,

with the view of publication.—The whole of these materials have been placed in the hands of the author, by the gentleman last referred to. . . .

That the publication of Coxe’s reports was not a success is revealed in a letter from Coxe to Philadelphia publisher Mathew Carey on October 10, 1817:

About a year since I published a volume of Reports in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which owing to my ignorance of this species of business, and the failure of D. Allinson of this place who was employed in the management of the business, remains undisposed of. I have at this time in my possession a large part of the edition in sheets stitched, which I am desirous of disposing of (Lea and Febiger Records, Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

Carey declined purchasing any part of the edition. Coxe had sufficient notes to prepare a second volume, beginning with the decisions from April term, 1796, but he clearly chose not to do so. Many of these decisions were eventually published, even more retrospectively, in William Halsted, Junior’s reports in 1823 and 1824. Richard Smith Coxe (1792–1865) was a New Jersey lawyer and author, and, from 1822, a Washington lawyer with an extensive practice before the United States Supreme Court.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 38409.

Source: Lawbook Exchange, New York, N. Y., 1993.

1611 ♣ New Jersey. Supreme Court.

Reports of cases, adjudged in the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-Jersey; reported in conformity to the act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey: entitled “An act for the publication of law reports,” passed the 12th day of March, A. D. 1806. By William Sandford Pennington, one of the justices of said court, and law reporter. Newark: Printed by W. Tuttle & Co. Printers of the laws of the state. 1806.

154, [14] p. 8°: [A]⁴ B–T⁴ V⁴ W⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] list of justices, [4] blank, [5] 6–154 text, [155–158] table of cases, [159–165] table of principal matter, [166–168] blank.

Binding: First in a bound volume of four reports, May term, 1806–February term, 1810. Volume bound in mottled sheep, spine with gold fillets and red label lettered “Pennington’s reports.”

Provenance: “Joseph V Clark’s Book | May 1st | 1810 | Price of Binding .43 cn” on front flyleaf; several other signatures of Clark as well as his name in block letters burned into the front and rear boards. § Joseph Vanneman

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Clark (1776–1828) was a resident of Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, a justice of the peace, county sheriff, and member of the state assembly in 1808 and 1811.

Notes: The first number of Pennington's reports of the decisions of the supreme court of New Jersey, covering May through November terms, 1806. This is the first published report of a New Jersey court. Coxe's reports, which retrospectively cover the period 1789 to 1795, were not published until 1816 (see preceding entry).

In the closing years of the eighteenth century, state legislators began to see the importance to the public of the decisions of state courts. The first published reports, in Pennsylvania in 1789, were privately financed. Soon, other states began to publish their reports at state expense. On March 12, 1806, the New Jersey legislature passed "An act for the publication of law reports." This act, which applied only to the supreme court, required the appointment of "a fit and proper person, skilled in the laws of this state, to collect and compile in regular order, all such cases as shall be adjudicated in the said supreme court . . . and to furnish the printer of the state-laws, with such cases and opinions regularly digested with a proper index to the same, yearly; and it shall be the duty of the said printer, to print the same with the said laws, at the end thereof, that they may be distributed in the same manner as the said laws are distributed. . . ."

The individual chosen for the task was William Sandford Pennington (1757–1826), who was, concurrently, one of the justices of the supreme court. Pennington served as reporter from 1806 until 1813, when he resigned to become governor. He later became judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Jersey.

In the New Jersey State Archives (AM Papers, no. 1825) are two petitions from Pennington to the legislature, undated but probably 1808, concerning the printing of the reports. In one, Pennington suggests reducing to 500 the number of copies printed, which he says will save two-fifths of the printing costs: instead of the current 25 dollars a sheet, the printer would charge 15 dollars per sheet. In the other petition, Pennington suggests that the printing be done at the place of his residence, in order to facilitate correcting the press.

Apparently the legislature heeded at least one of Pennington's suggestions. While the act ordered that the printer of the laws also be the printer of the reports, the job printers were one-and-the-same only the first year, when William Tuttle printed both publications. In the subsequent years of Pennington's tenure as reporter, the laws were printed in Trenton, usually by James J. Wilson, while William Tuttle continued to print Pennington's reports. Tuttle's type was worn, his presswork was poor, and his paper stock was mediocre—all of which combined to

produce a singularly unattractive publication.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 10986.

Source: Bauman Rare Books, Atlantic City, N. J., 1986.

1612 ♣ New Jersey. Supreme Court.

Reports of cases adjudged in the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-Jersey: reported in conformity to the act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey: entitled "An act for the publication of law reports." Passed the 12th day of March, A. D. 1806. By William Sandford Pennington, one of the justices of said court, and law reporter. Newark: Printed by W. Tuttle & Co. 1808.

[5], 156–398, [16] p. 8°: π^2 2A–2U⁴ 2V⁴ 2W⁴ 2X–3E⁴ 3F² 3G–3H⁴.

Contents: [151] title, [152] blank, [153] list of justices, [154] blank, [155] 156–398 text, [399–402] table of cases, [403–412] table of principal matter, [413–414] blank.

Binding: Second in a bound volume of four reports, May term, 1806–February term, 1810.

Notes: The second number of Pennington's reports, covering February term, 1807, through February term, 1808. It is unclear whether this number, when originally issued, contained a title leaf and a leaf of justices' names. The title above is conjectural and is a copy of the title issued with the third number. These two leaves are not in the present bound copy, which begins with the first case on page [155], and most other bound copies examined contain the title and list of justices that was issued with the third, or supplemental, number (see next entry). No as-issued copy of either the second or the third number has been found. However, we must assume that the second number was issued separately from the third number because it contains, at the end, tables of cases and of principal matter that include only cases reported in the second number, while the third number contains tables of cases and principal matter that include cases in all three numbers and were clearly meant to cancel the tables issued with the first two numbers when the three numbers were bound into a single volume. To judge from the surviving copies, that rarely if ever happened. See next entry.

Copy notes: Lacks leaves π 1–2 (if so issued).

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 15735.

Source: Bauman Rare Books, Atlantic City, N. J., 1986.

1613 ♣ New Jersey. Supreme Court.

Reports of cases adjudged in the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-Jersey: reported in conformity to the act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey: entitled "An act for the publication of law reports." Passed the 12th day of March, A. D. 1806. By William

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Binding: Later half morocco.

Provenance: From the collection of Robert Hartshorne, thence by descent. § Robert Hartshorne (1866–1927) resided on the Hartshorne family estate, "Portland," on the highlands of the Navesink River in Locust, New Jersey. He was an active collector in many areas, including books. His library descended in the family, and a part was sold at auction in 1945. A small group of rare early New Jersey printed items was retained by the family until 2019, when the group was acquired by Joseph Felcone.

Notes: Detailed instructions to be followed by all deputy surveyors in East Jersey. The identical instructions were printed from the same type for deputy surveyors in West Jersey, with the word "Western" substituted for "Eastern" in the caption title and in the letters patent on page [6]. Miller removes the work from the Franklin printing canon and assigns the printing to James Parker, who at the time was working closely with James Alexander on the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery.

References: Bristol B1354; Miller, *Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia Printing*, B46; Rink, *Technical Americana*, 2363; ESTC W18934.

Source: Elizabeth Royal, Locust, N. J., 2019.

1649 ♣ New-Jersey. Aaron Ogden and Thomas Gibbons, vs. Walter Rutherford. [1803?]

39, [1] p. 8°: [A]⁴ B–E⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–21 complaint of Aaron Ogden and Thomas Gibbons (signed on p. 21 'I. H. Williamson, solicitor, and of counsel with complainants' and certified as a true copy. 'R. Boggs, clerk'), [22] 23–39 answer of Walter Rutherford (signed on p. 39 'Walter Rutherford. Sworn the 8th day of June, A. D. 1803, before Robert Morris. Cadwallader D. Colden . . . of counsel for the defendant. Samuel Leake, solicitor and counsel, for Walter Rutherford, the defendant'), [40] blank.

Binding: Modern quarter leather.

Notes: The text of a complaint filed by Aaron Ogden and Thomas Gibbons in the United States Circuit Court, Third Circuit, accompanied by Walter Rutherford's answer to the complaint.

At issue was the ownership and use of the ferry landing at Elizabethtown Point. After the death in 1795 of Edward Thomas, who had run the ferry for many years, the ferry operation was taken over by Aaron Ogden, Jonathan Dayton, and Doctor John Stites, all of Elizabethtown. Stites was in debt, and he used his interest in the ferry landing as collateral. In 1800 Stites sold his interest to Ogden and Dayton, and Dayton subsequently sold his interest to Thomas Gibbons, a wealthy Savannah lawyer

who soon moved to Elizabethtown. One of Stites's creditors was Walter Rutherford, and Rutherford obtained a judgment against Stites. The sheriff of Essex County seized the ferry site and offered the property for sale in order to satisfy Rutherford's judgment. Ogden and Gibbons's suit followed.

The complainants were represented by Isaac H. Williamson of Elizabethtown, and Rutherford's counsel was Cadwallader D. Colden of New York and Samuel Leake of Trenton. The pamphlet was probably issued by Rutherford. While the text of the complaint is set in straight roman type, followed by a statement that it is "a true copy of the original bill," Rutherford's answer employs italic type to highlight facts favorable to the defense and small capitals to emphasize statements particularly detrimental to Ogden and Gibbons.

Ironically, Ogden and Gibbons's partnership would eventually sour and ultimately end in a challenge to a duel and a landmark lawsuit heard before the United States Supreme Court. Walter Rutherford (1723–1804) was a large landowner in New York and New Jersey, a moderate Loyalist during the Revolution, and an influential member of the board of proprietors of East New Jersey.

References: Rink, *Technical Americana*, 4282.

Source: Jenkins Company, Austin, Tex., 1990.

1650 ♣ The New-Jersey almanack for the year of our Lord 1779. Being the third after bissextile or leap-year. Fitted to the latitude of forty degrees, and a meridian of near five hours west from London; but may, without sensible error, serve all the northern states. Containing, the motions of the sun and moon; the true places and aspects of the planets; the rising and setting of the sun; the rising, setting and southing of the moon. Also, the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, rising, setting and southing of the planets; length of days; judgment of the weather; festivals, and other remarkable days; high water at Philadelphia; Quakers general meetings; courts; roads, &c. Together with very useful tables, chronological observations, and a variety of instructive and entertaining matter both in prose and verse. By Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins. [1778]

[32] p., illus. 8°: [A]⁴ B–D⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2–32] text (anatomy relief cut on p. [2], calendar for June misdated 1778).

Binding: Stitched.

Notes: Collins moved from Burlington to Trenton in February 1778, and he changed the title of his almanac from *The Burlington Almanack* to *The New-Jersey Almanack*, which title he retained until he moved to New York in 1796. His first Trenton almanac was advertised in the

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instruction. No further reports were published.

Source: Old Book Shop, Morristown, N. J., 1995.

1741 ♣ . . . The New-Jersey magazine, and monthly advertiser, containing a choice of curious and entertaining pieces in prose & verses, with a collection of the most recent occurrences received from Europe, the West-Indies & North-America, & several advertisements. New-Brunswick: Printed by Frederick Quequelle, and James Prange, near the market; M,DCC,LXXXVI[-M,DCC,LXXXVII].

Dec. 1786: 72 p. 8°: A⁸ B⁴ [B]2⁴ C⁴ [C]2⁴ D⁴ [D]2⁴ E⁴ (A2 missigned A). Contents: [1] title (at head of title ‘Semper radiantes’), [2] introduction (signed ‘F. Quequelle, J. Prange’), [3] 4–72 text for December (caption title on p. [3], ‘The New-Jersey magazine, and monthly advertiser, for December, 1786’). A small numeral “2” in the direction line of the first leaf of the third, fifth, and seventh gatherings is not a press figure but rather an attempt by inexperienced printers to indicate half-sheet imposition.

Jan. 1787: 72 p. 8°: A–I⁴ (A2 missigned A). Contents: [1] title (at head of title ‘Semper radiantes’; varies slightly from Dec. title), [2] two lines in Latin from Ovid, [3] 4–72 text (caption title on p. [3], ‘The New-Jersey magazine, and monthly advertiser, for January, 1787’).

Binding: Removed from a bound volume (Dec.) and stitched (Jan.).

Provenance: Contemporary signature of Sally Wick on p. 14 (Dec.); “James Robinson English His Magazine January 1787 Price 1/-“ on verso of title (Jan.).

Notes: The first two numbers of the second magazine attempted in New Jersey. Begun in December 1786 and discontinued in February 1787, after just three numbers, the *New-Jersey Magazine* was the shortest-lived of the five eighteenth-century New Jersey magazines. The only local information in the December issue is the text of “An ordinance for establishing a night-watch within the corporation of New-Brunswick,” along with the texts of two supplements to the ordinance. The January issue contains the text of “An ordinance, for establishing & regulating engine-companies in the City of New-Brunswick,” with a supplement thereto.

Little is known of either Quequelle or Prange. Frederick Quequelle’s name first appears in this magazine. Soon after its demise in February 1787, he and Prange apparently moved to Trenton, where on May 12, 1787, they established the *Trenton Mercury, and Weekly Advertiser*. With the appearance of the second number, on May 22, the title had changed slightly to the *Trenton Mercury, and the Weekly Advertiser* and the publishers to Frederick C. Quequelle and George M. Wilson, whose names also appear on a few 1788 Trenton imprints. After

additional name changes their paper became the *Federal Post*, and with the issue of November 11, 1788, Quequelle became the sole publisher. The last extant issue of this paper is January 27, 1789, after which Quequelle’s name disappears.

James Prange’s name also first appears in the *New-Jersey Magazine*. After his brief partnership with Quequelle in Trenton, he moved to Philadelphia, where he was taken into partnership by Robert Smith, who had established the *Evening Chronicle: or, The Philadelphia Advertiser* in February 1787. Prange’s name appears in the imprint beginning with the issue of November 7, 1787, which is the last recorded number of that paper. The Smith and Prange imprint also appears on one 1787 Philadelphia pamphlet. Prange’s final appearance in the record is as copublisher with Eli Lewis of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, newspaper, *Harrisburg Monitor, and the Weekly Advertiser*, of which only one issue, vol. 1 no. 20, Feb. 1, 1791, is known to be extant.

References: Evans 19845, 20571; Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 442, 470; ESTC P5360.

Source: Estate of George C. Rockefeller, Madison, N. J., 1977.

1742 ♣ The New Jersey medical reporter, and transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society, edited by Joseph Parrish, M. D. Vol. I [-II]. Burlington: Published by S. C. Atkinson. 1848 [-1849].

Vol. 1: [4], iii, [2], 6–84, iii, [2], 86–164, iii, [2], 170–244, ii, [3], 250–332, iv p., illus. 12° and 8°: $\pi^2 2\pi^2 1-6^6 7^4 \chi^2 8-13^6 14^4 2\chi^2 15-23^4 24^2 a^2 25-35^4$. Contents: ^π[1] volume title, [2] blank, [3] dedication (signed ‘The editor. Burlington, 1848’), [4] blank, [i] ii–iii contents of vol. 1 no. 1, Oct. 1847, [iv] notice to subscribers (dated ‘Burlington, 10th month, 1847’) and note on upcoming meeting (signed ‘Wm. Pierson, recording secretary’), [5] 6–84 text of vol. 1 no. 1, Oct. 1847 (relief cut of splint on p. 44); ²[i] ii–iii contents of vol. 1 no. 2, Jan. 1848, [iv] notice to subscribers, [85] 86–164 text of vol. 1 no. 2, Jan. 1848; ³[i] ii–iii contents of vol. 1 no. 3, Apr. 1848, [iv] blank, [169] 170–244 text of vol. 1 no. 3, Apr. 1848; ⁴[i] ii contents of vol. 1 no. 4, Jul. 1848, [247] list of contributors and note on exchanges, [248] blank, [249] 250–332 text of vol. 1 no. 4, Jul. 1848, ⁵i–iv index.

Vol. 2: [2], vi, ii, [3], 6–84, ii, [1], 90–168, iii, [2], 172–250, ii, [3], 254–336 p., illus. 8°: $\pi^4 2\pi^2 1-10^4 \chi 1 11-20^4 2\chi^2 21-30^4 3\chi^2 31-40^4 42^2$. Contents: [1] volume title, [2] blank, ^π[i] ii–vi index, [i] ii contents of vol. 2 no. 1, Oct. 1848, [1] list of meetings, [2] blank, [5] 6–84 text of vol. 2 no. 1, Oct. 1848; ²[i] ii contents of vol. 2 no. 2, Jan. 1849, [89] 90–168 text of vol. 2 no. 2, Jan. 1849; ³[i] ii–iii contents of vol. 2 no. 3, Apr. 1849, [iv] notices,

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Contents: “[1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–24 ‘Historical sketch’ (dated on p. 24 ‘Newark, October, 1835’), [1] 2–100 text, [101] 102 appendix, [103–104] advts.

Binding: Tan paper-covered boards, undecorated tan roan spine. On front pastedown, pale pink paper label, “Wm. Tuttle, | Bookseller, Binder, & Stationer, | No. 248 Broadway, | Newark, N. J.,” within a type-ornament border.

Provenance: “Joseph Black” and “W^m H. Black | 71 E. Park St | Newark” on front endpaper; “W^m H. Black” on front cover.

Notes: The first Newark directory and the first directory of a New Jersey city. The compilers were William W. Moulton and Benjamin Thompson Pierson; the historical sketch was written by William B. Kinney. B. T. Pierson would eventually compile and publish twenty-seven more Newark directories before his death in 1862.

In mid-June, 1835, Moulton, a Newark accountant, advertised that a directory was being compiled and that he was “engaged in collecting the names of householders and also subscribers to the work.” Moulton hired another Newark accountant, B. T. Pierson, to assist him in the project. Moulton as proprietor registered the title for copyright with the United States District Court for New Jersey on October 30, 1835. On that same day an advertisement appeared in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*: “The Newark Directory is published this day and will be available to subscribers and others at the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser. Accompanying the Directory is a brief historical sketch of the town.” William Burnet Kinney (1799–1880), author of the historical sketch, was then editor of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*.

Six hundred copies of this first Newark directory were published, at fifty cents each, and all were sold. At some point—whether before or after publication is not known—Pierson purchased Moulton’s interest for fifty dollars. In a note in Pierson’s hand in his own copy of the 1835–6 directory, he states that he spent four and a half months working on this first directory, and that his net profit was fifty-eight dollars. See Pierson’s “History of the Newark City Directory, for the past twenty years” on pages [427] through 429 of his 1854–55 directory, and Ione M. Sonn, “Benjamin Thompson Pierson and his Newark directories,” *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* 79 (1961): 21–37. A facsimile edition of this first directory was produced in 1936.

Benjamin Thompson Pierson was born at Piersonville, near Morristown, in 1793. In 1829 a mineral spring was discovered on the family farm, and Pierson opened a public house, the Piersonville Mineral Spring House. He sold this enterprise the next year, and shortly thereafter moved to Newark. He worked as Newark ticket agent for the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,

and he also advertised that he did “business writing in general.” In the 1835–6 directory he is listed as an accountant. However he devoted most of the remainder of his life to compiling and publishing his annual Newark directories. Pierson died at Newark in 1862.

Source: J. & J. Hanrahan, Short Hills, N. J., 1992.

1785 ♣ [Newark directory] Directory of the city of Newark; for 1836–7, with an historical sketch. By B. T. Pierson. Newark: Printed at the Daily and Sentinel office. 1836.

168, 34, [10] p., map. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.: A–O⁶, ²A–C⁶ D⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] copyright notice, [3] ‘Counting-house almanac’, [4] blank, [5] 6–24 ‘Historical sketch’ (dated on p. 24 ‘City of Newark, May, 1836’), [25] 26–168 text, ²[1] section title, ‘Charter of the city of Newark . . .’, [2] blank, [3] 4–34 text, [35–44] advts. § Map, facing title: intaglio engraving, ‘Map of the city of Newark in the state of New-Jersey surveyed by Alex^r. Martin. Engraved & published for B. S. [*sic*] Pierson’s directory Newark’, 10 $\frac{9}{8}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Binding: Tan printed paper-covered boards, undecorated tan roan spine. § Front cover: cover title, ‘Pierson’s directory of the city of Newark; for 1836–7.’ (advts. at head and foot of cover title); rear cover: unprinted.

Notes: The second Newark directory, and the first to contain a map. The Alexander Martin map, extensively revised from an 1834 Martin map of Newark, was used just this one year; the next year it was replaced with a Stephen Dod map (see next entry). The directory’s press run was 930 copies, to be sold at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each. The entire edition was sold.

Source: Joseph W. Hammond, Freehold, N. J., 2019.

1786 ♣ [Newark directory] Directory of the city of Newark, for 1837–8, with an historical sketch. By B. T. Pierson. Newark: Printed at the Daily and Sentinel office. 1837.

iv, [3], 8–212, [36] p., plate, map. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.: A–U⁶ X⁴.

Contents: [i] title, [ii] copyright notice, [iii] iv advertisement to the reader (signed on p. iv ‘B. T. Pierson. Newark, May 6th, 1837’), [5] ‘Counting-house almanac’, [6] quotation, [7] 8–27 ‘Historical sketch’ (dated on p. 27 ‘Newark, June, 1837’), 28–212 text, [213–246] advts., [247] index, [248] blank. § Plate, facing p. 29: ‘View of the young ladies’ seminary at Bethlehem (Pennsylv^a)’; map, facing title: ‘Map of the city of Newark state of New-Jersey surveyed by Stephen Dod, & published for B. T. Pierson’s directory . . .’ [signed:] ‘P. DeSobry’s lith’ . . . New York’, 21 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

New Jersey Books, 1694–1860

2006 ♣ Rowland, John Hamilton, 1746–1795.

A sermon, preached before the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on Thursday, 7th July, 1785. By the Rev. Mr. Rowland. Published by the desire of the convention. New-York: Printed by Hugh Gainé, at the Bible, in Hanover-Square. M,DCC,LXXXV.

20 p. 8°: [A]⁴ B⁴ C².

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–20 text.

Binding: Stitched.

Notes: The sermon preached at the first convention of the Episcopal Church in New Jersey, actually held in New Brunswick on July 6, 1785, not July 7 as stated on the title page. Rowland was the delegate from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy. John Hamilton Rowland was born in Monmouth, Wales, and came to America under the auspices of the S.P.G., settling in Norfolk County, Virginia. Shortly after the Revolution he was called to a church on Staten Island, from which he came to St. Peter's, Perth Amboy, in 1784. Also in his charge was Christ Church, New Brunswick. He resigned in 1787 to become rector of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, where he remained until his death.

References: Evans 19228; ESTC W4599.

Source: David M. Lesser, Woodbridge, Conn., 1998.

2007 ♣ A royal hunt with finance. Scaring up such little diplomatic game as pussy wants a corner, in Russia. Hide and seek, in England. Hunting the slipper, in France. Blind man's bluff, in Austria. By Say, twin brother to Syr. Trenton: Printed at the "True American" office. 1857.

318, [2] p. 7⁷/₈ x 5 in.: [1]⁸ 2–20⁸.

Contents: [1] title, [2] copyright notice (without a name), [3] preface (signed 'Say'), [4] blank, [5] 6–318 text, [319–320] blank.

Binding: Black cloth, stamped in blind, title in gold on spine.

Provenance: Remains of signature of Frank S. Katzenbach, Trenton, N. J., 1862, on front pastedown. § Frank Snowden Katzenbach (1844–1921) was a well-known Trenton merchant.

Notes: A satire of international diplomacy and finance during the period of the Crimean War. Among those diplomats satirized may be New Jersey's Peter Dumont Vroom, who had served as ambassador to Prussia from 1853 to 1857. Despite considerable effort, the identity of the author remains unknown. In his preface he calls himself the twin brother of "Syr," referring to the pseudonym of Samuel Austin Allen (1813–1879). In 1846

Allen, a Salem County lawyer, had published a biting satire of Salem County society entitled *My Own Home and Fireside* (Philadelphia, 1846; see entry 24). Not long after publishing his book, Allen moved to Trenton, where he appears to have been living in 1857. It is not inconceivable that Allen was also the author of *A Royal Hunt with Finance*, but no evidence has been found to either support or refute this theory.

Six copies of *A Royal Hunt* have been located, in addition to the present copy: Huntington Library, American Antiquarian Society, Rutgers University (formerly New Jersey Historical Society), Trenton Public Library, Francis Marion University in Florence, South Carolina, and a copy in the trade in 2015. The American Antiquarian Society and Trenton Public Library copies and the copy in the trade contain no annotations of any kind. The Huntington Library copy merely has the contemporary initials "F.F.W." on the front flyleaf. The Rutgers University copy contains early Trenton bookseller Clayton Traver's price, "50c," on the pastedown, and, in another hand beneath the line containing the pseudonymous author's name, a pencilled "Langdon Cheeves." Francis Marion University owns Moorestown collector A. M. Stackhouse's copy, which also contains a pencilled notation "Langdon Cheeves."

Langdon Cheves (1776–1857) was a South Carolina congressman who had served as president of the Bank of the United States between 1819 and 1822. Beginning on September 9, 1820, Cheves contributed an eleven-part essay to the *National Gazette and Literary Register* entitled "Inquiry into the Causes of Public Prosperity and Distress." Cheves signed his contributions "Say." This pseudonym for Cheves is listed in most of the standard dictionaries of pseudonymous literature, and these works have been the source of the misattributions to Cheves by library cataloguers over the years. Cheves spent the last twenty-eight years of his life in South Carolina, and, according to Cheves's biographer, A. V. Huff of Greenville, South Carolina, there is no possibility that either Cheves or his son of the same name could have been the author.

No name is indicated in the copyright notice. The copyright records for New Jersey contain no mention of the book. While it is possible that the copyright may have been registered in the district court of another state, it is far more likely that the work was never copyrighted, despite the presence of the notice.

Source: James R. Seibert, Yardley, Pa., 1977.

2008 ♣ Rudd, John Churchill, 1779–1848.

A compendium of geography, containing, besides the matter usual in such works, a short system of sacred geography, intended to aid the young in acquiring a

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2013 ♣ Rutgers University.

The charter of Queen's-College, in New-Jersey. New-Brunswick, Printed by Abraham Blauvelt. 1810.

14, [2] p. 8°: [A]⁴ B⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, 3–12 text, 13–14 'An act, relative to Queen's College . . .', [15–16] blank.

Binding: Stitched in blue paper wrappers.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 21252.

Source: Old Feed Mill Auctions, Boonton, N. J., 1997.

2014 ♣ Ryerson, Martin, 1815–1875.

Letter of Martin Ryerson, in reference to the senatorship[.] Originally published in the "Sussex Herald." N. J. 1851.

7, [1] p. 9 x 5¾ in.: [A]⁴.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–7 text (printed in two columns; signed on p. 7 'Martin Ryerson. March 10, 1851'), [8] blank.

Binding: Stitched in brown paper wrappers.

Notes: Explaining his earlier support of John Renshaw Thomson's nomination for the United States Senate and answering those who refused to support Thomson because of his connection with the Joint Companies, which he served as secretary. Ryerson was a native of Hamburg, Sussex County, graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1833, and was licensed as an attorney in 1836. He served in the state assembly beginning in 1849, and died at Newton.

References: Sinclair and Fowler, *Railroads and New Jersey*, 2120.

Source: Sy Getchberg, Summit, N. J., 2004.

— S —

2015 ♣ The school of wisdom, or repository of the most valuable curiosities of art. Drawing; painting in water and oil colours; gilding, etching engraving, painting upon glass, and bronzing. The arts of painting or staining glass and marble. Of staining wood, ivory, bones, horn, paper, parchment, &c. Dying [*sic*] linen, woolen, silk, leather, &c. [Two lines of verse] New-Brunswick: Printed [by Frederick C. Quequelle and James Prange] for William Lawson and Jacob Dunham. 1787.

[2], ij [i.e., ii], [1] 4–206 p. 12°: π1 A–R⁶ S1.

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [i] ii 'The epistle to the reader' (p. ii numbered 'ij', signed on p. ii 'D. L. '), [3] 4–206 text (William Lawson advt. at bottom of p. 131).

Binding: Modern quarter goatskin.

Provenance: Inscribed on title "Presented to C G Chi[lds] by R M"; Mercantile Library, Philadelphia. § Cephas Grier Childs (1793–1871) was a Philadelphia engraver, editor, and publisher, and a pioneer in establishing commercial lithography in America.

Notes: The first art instruction manual printed in America. The text is a reprint of chapters 13 through 23 of *The School of Wisdom; or Repository of the Most Valuable Curiosities of Art & Nature . . . Compiled from Various Authors* (Gainsbrough [Eng.]: Printed by John Mozley; and sold by J. F. and C. Rivington . . . London, 1776). Directions for drawing, preparing colors, and painting make up half of the text, followed by chapters on gilding, etching, engraving, mezzotinto scraping, painting on glass, and other art processes. The address to the reader is signed "D. L.," probably from the surnames of the two publishers, Jacob Dunham and William Lawson, Jun. Both Dunham and Lawson were New Brunswick merchants. Lawson was also a coach and sign painter whose newspaper advertisements frequently offered paints and dyes, painters' supplies, glass, and landscape paintings. Added to this edition at the bottom of page 131, beneath the text for preparing colors for painting on glass, is a Lawson advertisement: "Paints of almost every Colour, may be had of William Lawson, Jun. one door below the Market-house, with every article necessary for the preparation of the receipts in this Book."

The printing is assigned to Frederick C. Quequelle and James Prange on the basis of the elaborate and very distinctive combination of type ornaments as head- and tailpieces, initial frames, and borders. Many of the identical examples of ornamentation are found in Quequelle and Prange's *New-Jersey Magazine*, printed in New Brunswick in late 1786 and early 1787. The title page, however, is printed on a separate leaf and contains none of the ornamentation common to Quequelle and Prange printing. This title leaf, as well as the final leaf, S1, are found with both horizontal and vertical chainlines, apparently random. The use of "ij" for "ii" may indicate the printer's European training. The book was advertised in Quequelle and Wilson's *Federal Post*, August 26, 1788: "To be sold by the printers . . . Price 2s6." Only two other copies are known: Boston Athenaeum and Metropolitan Museum of Art.

References: Evans 20695; Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 473; Schimmelman, *American Imprints on Art*, 494; ESTC W27430.

Source: Philadelphia Rare Books & Manuscripts Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1997.

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Copy notes: Volume 1 only.

References: Evans 26179; ESTC W19500.

Source: Swann Galleries, New York, N. Y., 1976.

2085 ♣ Snowden, Richard, 1753–1825.

The history of North and South America. From its discovery, to the death of General Washington. By Richard Snowden, Esq. In two volumes. Vol. I [–II]. Philadelphia: Published by Jacob Johnson, no. 147, Market Street. 1806.

2 vols. in 1. [12], 196 p.; [2], 166 p., 2 maps. 12°: A–2H⁶ 2I².

Contents: Vol. 1: “[1] title, [2] blank, [3] copyright notice, [4] blank, [5–7] preface, [8] blank, [9–11] contents, [12] blank, [1] 2–196 text; vol. 2: “[1] section title, ‘History of America. Vol. II’, [2] blank, [1] 2–166 text. § Map [1], facing volume title: intaglio engraving, ‘North America. From Arrowsmiths large map &c.’, [signed:] ‘WK sc.’, 8¼ x 9⅞ in.; map [2], facing section title: intaglio engraving, ‘South America. From Olmadilla corrected by the altron. obs. of Malespina’, [signed:] ‘Engrav’d by W. Kneass’, 10¼ x 8 in.

Binding: Mottled sheep, spine with gold fillets and red label.

Provenance: “Eliza Abbot’s June 24. 1812” on front endpaper.

Notes: Second edition; first published by Jacob Johnson in Philadelphia in 1805.

References: Shaw and Shoemaker 11392.

Source: Harris Auction Galleries, Baltimore, Md., 1976.

2086 ♣ Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures.

The directors of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures. . . . [1841]

16 p. 9¼ x 6 in.: [A–B]⁴.

Contents: [1–2] blank, [3] 4–7 [8] caption title and text, [9] 10–16 ‘Opinion of Judge Southard’ (signed on p. 16 ‘Samuel L. Southard. Jersey City, November 25, 1841’).

Binding: Stitched in yellow paper wrappers, untrimmed.

Notes: On the legality of the society’s lottery, undertaken in accordance with the charter of 1791, with a supporting opinion by Samuel L. Southard. No title page was printed.

Source: Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., 2004.

2087 ♣ Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey.

Cincinnati, with the bye-laws and rules of the New-Jersey state society. [Relief cut of eagle with banner] Trenton: Printed by James Oram, for the society. 1808.

120 p. 8°: [A]⁴(±[A]1) B–P⁴ (gathering M missigned G).

Contents: [1] title, [2] blank, [3] 4–21 ‘Convention of the American army’, [22] 23–24 ‘Extracts from the minutes . . .’, [25] 26–38 ‘Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati . . .’, [39] 40–60 ‘Proceedings of the general society . . .’, [61] 62–69 ‘Bye-laws and rules of the New-Jersey society . . .’, [70] 71 ‘. . . report of the standing committee . . .’, [72] blank, [73] 74–87 ‘Officers of the New-Jersey line’, [88] blank, [89] committee report (signed ‘Aaron Ogden, Jonathan Dayton, William Shute. Trenton, July 4, 1808’), [90] blank, [91] 92–95 ‘Register of officers of the New-Jersey corps . . .’, 96–118 ‘Members of the Cincinnati . . .’, 119–120 report and resolution (signed on p. 120 ‘John N. Cumming [and 5 others]. July 4th 1808’).

Binding: Straight-grain red morocco, two gold floral rolls around covers enclosing central gold “Cincinnati” on front cover and “David Brearley.” on rear cover, gold roll on edges and on turn-ins, spine fully gold tooled in compartments formed by Greek keys between double lines enclosing either multiple dotted wavy lines or an ornament containing a tambourine and horn, page edges gilt, blue headbands, predominantly blue marbled endpapers, by William Swaim of New York.

Provenance: David H. Brearley’s copy; bookplate of Southard Hay. § David H. Brearley (1786–1820) was the son of David Brearley (1745–1790), an original member of the society. At the society’s annual meeting in 1810 the younger Brearley applied for and received a copy of the book. Almost nothing is known about David H. Brearley, who died in Blakeley, Alabama, at age 34. Southard Hay (1875–1951) was a resident of Pittsburgh and a collector of American historical books and manuscripts. See copy notes below.

Notes: The Society of the Cincinnati’s handsomely produced “Red book,” so called because about 90 of the 150 copies printed were elegantly bound in full red morocco, gilt extra. From the note on page [89], an examination of the society’s records preserved at Anderson House, Washington, and the study of several copies, including the society’s original annotated copy, the printing and binding history of the book is revealed.

In July 1801 the state society resolved to publish “a handsome edition of one hundred and fifty copies of the constitution of the General Society, the bye laws of the State Society, the names of the several members. . . .” In July 1807 Governor Joseph Bloomfield was appointed to superintend the printing of the book. On April 7, 1808, James Oram was paid \$79.50 for printing 150 copies of what would appear to be sheets A through L (pages 1–87). At the society’s annual meeting on July 4, 1808, Bloomfield submitted “Two copies of this publication . . . one in elegant and one in plain binding,” accompanied by

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Samuel Lewis Southard was born at Basking Ridge, attended the Reverend Robert Finley's academy there, and graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1804. He was admitted to the bar, and in a short time was appointed a justice of the supreme court and a law reporter. In 1821 he became a United States senator, and in 1823 he was appointed by James Monroe Secretary of the Navy, a position he held until 1829. After returning to New Jersey and resuming his law practice, he was made attorney general of the state, and in 1832 he was elected governor. Shortly thereafter he resigned the governorship when he was reelected to the United States senate, where he remained until 1842, the year of his death.

References: *American Imprints* 26877.

Source: Harold R. Nestler, Waldwick, N. J., 1975.

2097 ♣ Sovereign, Thomas, 1801–1888.

The American temperance spelling book; designed for the use of common and Sabbath schools. By T. Sovereign. Bridgeton, N. J. Published by J. M. Newell. 1839. Stereotyped by J. Fagan. Philadelphia.

144 p. incl. front., illus. 6½ x 4 in.: 1–12°.

Contents: [1] blank verso of frontispiece, [2] relief-cut frontispiece, 'Temperance pledge . . .', [3] title (within ruled border), 4 copyright notice in the names of T. Sovereign and J. M. Newell (within ruled border), 5–'vi' preface (within ruled border, signed on p. vi. T. Sovereign. Bridgeton, May, 1839'), 7–144 text (within ruled border, vignette relief cuts throughout text).

Binding: Blue printed paper-covered boards, red cloth spine. § Front cover: 'The American temperance spelling book, designed for the use of common and Sabbath schools. Sold wholesale and retail by J. M. Newell, Bridgeton, N. J. James Harmstead, no. 38¾ North Fourth Street, Philada. D. Fenton, Trenton, N. J. Burnett & Pollard, Paterson, N. J. J. Deeth, New Brunswick, N. J.'; rear cover: unprinted.

Provenance: "Newton W. Samuel From Aunt Nellie" on front endpaper and signature of Samuel under temperance pledge on frontispiece; "12½ cts" on front pastedown.

Notes: Apparently the first printing. The work was reprinted several times, in Philadelphia and New York as late as 1852, from the original stereotype plates. The district court copyright record is in the name of Newell as author, which is almost certainly an error. The copyright notice printed in the book names both Newell and Sovereign.

Thomas Sovereign was born at Simcoe, Upper Canada. In 1827 he joined the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Church as a junior preacher on the Burlington circuit. After a few years in South Jersey he removed to

Pennsylvania, where he remained until about 1838, when he was transferred to the New Jersey Conference and the Southern New Jersey circuit. He preached in Paulsboro, Mullica Hill, Allowaystown, and elsewhere in South Jersey. During 1838 and 1839, at the time this book was published, Sovereign was connected with the Methodist church in Bridgeton. He died in Wenonah, Gloucester County.

Source: Witherspoon Book Shop, Princeton, N. J., 1987.

2098 ♣ The sportsman's companion or an essay on shooting: illustriously shewing in what manner to fire at birds of game, in various directions and situations.—And, directions to gentlemen for the treatment and breaking their own pointers and spaniels, and the necessary precautions, to guard against many accidents that attend this pleasant diversion: with several other useful and interesting particulars relative thereto. By a gentleman, who has made shooting his favorite amusement upwards of twenty-six years, in Great-Britain, Ireland, and North-America. Second edition. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Neale. M,DCC,XCI.

viii, [1], 10–89, [3] p. 12°: A–G⁶ H⁴.

Contents: [i] title, [ii] blank, [iii–iv] 'To the public' (signed on p. [iv] 'The author'), [v] vi–viii preface, [9] 10–89 text, [90] blank, [91–92] index.

Binding: Sheep, undecorated.

Notes: Second edition of the first American sporting book, originally printed in New York in 1783 and known by only one copy, at Yale. Neale's edition was advertised in the *Burlington Advertiser*, July 26, 1791: "Now in the press . . . The price to subscribers, neatly bound, will be 2s6 . . . Subscriptions received by: Mr. John Singer, Trenton; Mr. William Norcross, Bordentown; Mr. Joseph Duglass, Crosswicks; Mr. John Perry, and Mr. Zecharia Rossell, Mount-Holly; Mr. Joseph Clunn, Bristol; and by other gentlemen. . . ." The author has not been identified, but he appears to have been a British officer. He mentions hunting on Long Island in 1778 and 1781. An undated "third edition" was "Printed, for the purchasers" in Philadelphia, probably in 1792.

References: Evans 23786; Felcone, *Printing in New Jersey*, 602; ESTC W22354.

Source: Sotheby's (ex coll. Edward S. Litchfield), New York, N. Y., 2001.

2099 ♣ The standards of the Reformed Dutch Church, exculpated from the charge of teaching indefinite atonement, or a reply to the Dutchman, by a real Dutchman. Paterson, Printed by John G. Spencer. 1823.

New Jersey Books, 1861–1900

— A —

2448 ♣ Abbott, Charles Conrad, 1843–1919.

A colonial wooing. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, MDCCCXCV.

241 p. 7 x 4⁵/₈ in.

Binding: White cloth, spine and front cover stamped in gold and green.

Provenance: “Chas. C. Abbott, Three Beeches, July 12, 1903. This is a little scrap of family history, almost smothered in a deal of fiction. C. C. A.” Correction in the author’s hand on p. 196, l. 6: “Burlington” to “Bordentown”; bookplate of Frederick W. Skiff. § Frederick W. Skiff (1868–1947) was a Connecticut-born eclectic book collector who later moved to Oregon where he continued collecting.

Notes: The first of Abbott’s three novels, all laid in the area surrounding Abbott’s New Jersey home. A romantic novel of John Bishop and Ruth Davenport, set in the opening years of the eighteenth century in the Quaker settlement along Crosswicks Creek in upper Burlington County. Matthew Watson and Robert Pearson are prominent.

Charles Conrad Abbott was born in Trenton, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania’s medical school in 1865, and planned to practice medicine. However, he soon realized that he wanted to devote his life to natural history. His ancestral farm, which he renamed “Three Beeches,” was located on a bluff of the Delaware River near Crosswicks Creek, about two miles below the falls at Trenton. It was the site of extensive archaeological deposits covering almost 10,000 years of prehistory. Here Abbott resided for the next forty years, conducting amateur research, publishing articles in scholarly journals, writing a great many popular works on flora and fauna and country rambles, and producing three novels. Nearly all of his books relate in some way to his New Jersey locale.

Abbott was convinced that he had found proof of an American Paleolithic, and he continued to publish his conclusions about the antiquity of man in the Delaware Valley even as these conclusions were being dismantled by a growing sector of professionally trained archaeologists. See C. D. Dillian and C. A. Bello, *Misadventures in Archaeology: The Life and Career of Charles Conrad Abbott* (Philadelphia, 2020).

2449 ♣ Abbott, Charles Conrad, 1843–1919.

The hermit of Nottingham. A novel by Charles Conrad

Abbott. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, MDCCCXCVIII.

332 p. 7¹/₈ x 4⁵/₈ in.

Binding: White cloth, spine and front cover stamped in gold and yellow, top edge gilt.

Notes: Abbott’s third and final novel. The story of a hermit living in a wood near Pemberton, Burlington County, and the gradual unfolding of his life’s history. The eighteenth-century Mount Holly Hermit (see entries 52–53) may have furnished Abbott with the idea for this novel. There may also be some parallels to Abbott’s own life.

2450 ♣ Abbott, Charles Conrad, 1843–1919.

In nature’s realm. By Charles Conrad Abbott. Author of “Upland and meadow,” “Notes of the night,” “Outings at odd times,” etc. With ninety drawings by Oliver Kemp. Trenton, New Jersey: Albert Brandt, publisher, 1900.

309, [1], v p., illus., front. 8³/₄ x 6 in.

Binding: Green cloth, spine stamped in gold and printed in black, front cover stamped in gold and printed in colors, top edge gilt.

Notes: On p. 309: “Printed at the Brandt Press, Trenton, N. J., U. S. A.” The final roman-numbered pages contain reviews of A. W. Wishart’s *A Short History of Monks and Monasteries*, printed and published by Albert Brandt earlier in 1900.

The only one of Abbott’s popular books on nature to be printed and published locally. Albert Brandt (1861–1936) was Trenton’s leading printer and publisher from 1888 until his bankruptcy in 1909. Oliver Kemp (1876–1934) was a Trenton-born artist who later became a well-known magazine illustrator, particularly of *Saturday Evening Post* covers. See also next entry.

2451 ♣ Abbott, Charles Conrad, 1843–1919.

In nature’s realm. By Charles Conrad Abbott. Author of “Upland and meadow,” “Notes of the night,” “Outings at odd times,” etc. With ninety drawings by Oliver Kemp. Trenton, New Jersey: Albert Brandt, publisher, 1900.

309 p., illus., front. 8³/₄ x 6 in.

Binding: Contemporary green crushed levant, spine gilt in compartments with the Brandt Press logo, edges gilt, by Ralph Brandt.

Notes: Copy 2, bound by Ralph Brandt. Ralph Van Kirk Brandt (1879–1948) was a Trenton printer, amateur binder, and nephew of Albert Brandt.

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Binding: Brown cloth, front cover stamped in gold and blind, rear cover stamped in blind; rebacked in period style.

Notes: At foot of title: "Engd. by Worley & Bracher . . . Philada. Printed by James McGuigan . . . Phila." The first New Jersey atlas, and the beginning of the first generation of New Jersey county and state atlases. Subsequent atlases in this first generation are: state of New Jersey (1872); Hudson, Hunterdon, Monmouth, Somerset (1873); Warren (1874); Mercer (1875); Bergen, Burlington, Cumberland, Middlesex, Salem & Gloucester combined (1876); Passaic (1878); and Union (1882). There is no individual atlas for Essex County from that period, but part of the county is included in the 1873 Newark atlas. There are no individual county atlases for Ocean, Atlantic, and Cape May Counties from the same period, but the coastal areas of those counties, and Monmouth, are included in the 1878 New Jersey coast atlas. See entries 3254, 2628, 2490–2491, 2494, 2641, 2624, 2489, 2622–2623, 2625–2626, 2493, 2627, and 2774, respectively. No individual atlases for Sussex or Camden Counties were produced during that period.

Frederick W. Beers (1839–1933) was a cartographer and one of the most prolific publishers in America of county and regional maps and atlases.

2493 ♣ Atlas of Passaic County, New-Jersey. Topographical. Geological. Historical. Illustrated. From actual surveys of each township and village under the supervision of the publishers, assisted by able engineers of Paterson. New York: Published by E. B. Hyde & Co., successors to A. H. Walker. [1878]

112 p., illus., col. maps (some dbl.-pg.). 19½ x 14¼ in.

Binding: Tan cloth, front cover stamped in gold and black, rear cover stamped in blind, salmon endpapers; rebacked in period style.

Notes: In center of title, an engraving of Passaic Falls; at foot of title: "Am. Photo-Lithographic Co. N. Y. (Osborne's process)." The first atlas of Passaic County. Includes a two-page history of the county by William Nelson and, on pp. 111–112, a business directory arranged by town.

2494 ♣ Atlas of Somerset Co., New Jersey. From recent and actual surveys and records under the superintendence of F. W. Beers. New York: Published by Beers, Comstock & Cline, 1873.

62 p. (irregular), col. maps (some dbl.-pg.). 15½ x 13 in.

Binding: Brown cloth, front cover stamped in gold and blind, rear cover stamped in blind, undecorated roan spine.

Provenance: "Garretson Hageman, Middlebush, Somerset

Co., N. J.," and several Hageman notary public blind-stamps. § Garretson Hageman (1846–1915) graduated from Rutgers College in 1868 and was a civil engineer, land surveyor, and notary public. His family home on Middlebush Road in Somerset, packed from attic to basement with nearly three hundred years' of family possessions, was the site of a major New Jersey auction in the early 1970s.

Notes: At foot of title: "Lithog'c. power press print'g of Charles Hart . . . N. Y. Engraved on stone by Louis E. Neuman . . . N. Y." The first atlas of Somerset County. Like most county and regional atlases of this period, the pagination is irregular. Some maps are numbered, others unnumbered; some blank versos are included in the pagination sequence, others not. Frederick W. Beers (1839–1933) was a cartographer and one of the most prolific publishers in America of county and regional maps and atlases.

Copy notes: Laid in is the original partly printed receipt from Beers, Comstock & Cline, dated November 5, 1873, for the \$10.00 subscription price of the atlas. The receipt is made out to B. B. Hageman, later altered to G. Hageman, and signed by G. H. Cline.

— B —

2495 ♣ [Baker, Sarah Schoonmaker (Tuthill)], 1824–1906.

Meggie of "the Pines." By Aunt Friendly. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Company. [ca. 1876–1886]

163 p., front. 6⅝ x 4¾ in.

Binding: Red cloth, spine stamped in gold and black, front cover stamped in black, yellow endpapers.

Notes: Religious fiction, first published in 1860 (see entry 57). A father and his daughter spend a summer in the New Jersey Pines and befriend a "Pine Rat" child, whom they gradually teach to be a Christian. Residents of the Pines are portrayed as filthy, amoral, and criminal. The book was reprinted many times in England and America. Though printed from the same plates as the first edition, this edition contains a different frontispiece.

Sarah S. Tuthill, later Mrs. Woods Baker, was a Princeton resident and the daughter of author Louisa C. Tuthill. Under the pseudonym "Aunt Friendly" she wrote a great many popular books for young people.

2496 ♣ [Baker, William Mumford], 1825–1883.

. . . His majesty, myself. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880.

vi, [1], 8–299, [5] p. 6½ x 4¼ in.

Binding: Green cloth, spine stamped in gold and black,

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four photographic plates depict elegant houses, presumably different residences of Keasbey's wife. The first plate is Macculloch Hall, in Morristown, where Edwina spent her childhood. Most copies of the book were issued without plates.

2836 ♣ Kellogg, Day Otis, 1837–1904.

Illustrated Vineland. By D. O. Kellogg. Philadelphia: Illustrated by the Electro-Tint Engraving Co. [c1897]

[2], 82, xvi p., plates (most 2-sided). 7⁷/₈ x 5⁵/₈ in.

Binding: Salmon paper wrappers printed in brown.

Notes: On verso of title: "G. C. Bird Jr., photographer. L. L. Buckminster, printer." History of Vineland, extensively illustrated, with a section of local advertisements at the end.

Day Otis Kellogg was born in Troy, New York, graduated from Hobart College in 1857, and in 1874 received a D. D. degree from Kansas State University, where he had been teaching English. He served several churches and wrote and edited extensively. Late in his life he moved to Vineland, where he continued to write almost until his death.

2837 ♣ Killenberger, Frederick, 1856–1938.

F. Killenberger's pocket gazetteer of the state of New Jersey, containing brief descriptive sketches of all counties, cities, towns and post villages in the state, showing their location, railroad, postal, express and telegraph facilities, industrial resources, banks, churches, population, etc. with census tables and with township and railroad map, having ready reference index. 1887. New Brunswick, N. J.: New Jersey Publishing Company. [1887]

168 p., fold. map. 6³/₄ x 5¹/₄ in.

Binding: Dark blue-green cloth, front cover stamped in gold and blind.

Notes: The first separately issued gazetteer of New Jersey. In 1834 Thomas F. Gordon was responsible for the first New Jersey gazetteer, which was issued bound with Gordon's *History of New Jersey, from its Discovery by Europeans, to the Adoption of the Federal Constitution* (see entries 768–769). Fifty years later, in the early-to-mid 1880s, several volumes were published that combined statewide gazetteers with business directories of the state. These works were arranged alphabetically by town or village, with local businesses listed below. Killenberger's text is a gazetteer only, with no commercial advertisements. The map bound with the work is by Rand, McNally & Co., copyrighted in 1886. On the verso are advertisements of the New Jersey Publishing Company and other firms.

Frederick Killenberger was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1876. He was living in Connecticut

by 1879 when he compiled the first of several Connecticut local town directories. His final Connecticut directory appears to have been published in 1884, after which he moved to New Brunswick, where he compiled this gazetteer and a New Brunswick city directory for 1890 (see entry 2990). He later became a manufacturer of medicines, first in New Brunswick and then in Perth Amboy.

2838 ♣ Klein, Moses, 1857–1909.

Migdal zophim. (The watch tower.) The Jewish problem and agriculture as its solution. By Moses Klein. With numerous illustrations. Philadelphia, Pa.: Published by the author, 1889.

v, [5], 11–88, [1], 21, [4], 6 p., illus. 8⁵/₈ x 5³/₄ in.

Binding: Maroon cloth, front cover stamped in gold.

Provenance: "C. S. Bernheimer. Presented by the author Moses Klein." § Charles Seligman Bernheimer (1868–1960) was a Philadelphia-born social worker and author who was associated with several Jewish welfare and educational organizations during his long professional career.

Notes: The first significant report on the Jewish agricultural settlements that began in southern New Jersey in 1882—chiefly Alliance in Salem County and Rosenhayn and Carmel in Cumberland County. Moses Klein was a native of Hungary who came to the United States in 1883. He was a Philadelphia journalist and became the agent of the Jewish Emigration Society of Philadelphia. He argued that the solution to Jewish oppression in Russia, Galicia, and elsewhere was agriculture in America. Jews needed to become farmers.

Klein projected *Migdal Zophim* ("The Watch Tower") as the third and concluding part of a work on the "Jewish problem of to-day." He explains in the preface that he is unable to publish the first two parts, "Geographical and historical sketches of America," and "Jewish emigration to the United States" for lack of sufficient funding, but he hopes that publishing the third part will encourage Jewish philanthropists to aid the Jewish agricultural settlements that he describes. At the rear of the text he includes specimen pages, printed in Hebrew, of the first two parts.

2839 ♣ [Knott, John Alfred], 1843–1927.

"The Hackensac ghost:" or the haunted bridge of Marion. A story for grown-up children. Mostly true. Birmingham [Eng.]: Printed at the office of the Birmingham Gazette Company, Limited, 1888.

88 p. 9⁵/₈ x 7¹/₈ in.

Binding: Blue cloth, spine and front cover stamped in gold, yellow coated endpapers.

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Notes: At head of title: "1898." The map is the 1895 Bradley map, dated 1896: "Map of the city and suburbs of Trenton, N. J. Together with Morrisville, Pa. . . . Compiled and drawn by Fred. A. Bradley, Trenton, N. J. Published by Thos. F. Fitzgerald." Classified business directory of Trenton, pp. 64–112; farmers' and business directory of Mercer County, by town, pp. 688–730; Morrisville, Pa., business directory, pp. 731–733.

3329 ♣ [Trenton directory] . . . Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County directory. Together with a business directory of Morrisville, Pa. To which is attached a new map of Trenton and suburbs. Also, including a fund of information concerning public and private institutions, national, state, county and borough governments, gathered from reliable and official sources. Price \$3.00. Compiled and published by Thomas F. Fitzgerald, Trenton, N. J. Trenton, N. J.: Composition-Advertiser Publishing Co. Press work-John L. Murphy Publishing Co., 1899.

747 p., fold. map. 8⁵/₈ x 5⁵/₈ in.

Binding: Printed paper covered boards, black cloth spine stamped in gold, printed endpapers.

Provenance: Stamps of Isaac F. Richey. § Isaac Farlee Richey (1851–1921) was a Trenton lawyer, banker, and distinguished citizen.

Notes: At head of title: "1899." The map is the 1895 Bradley map, dated 1898: "Map of the city and suburbs of Trenton, N. J. Together with Morrisville, Pa. . . . Compiled and drawn by Fred. A. Bradley, Trenton, N. J. Published by Thos. F. Fitzgerald." Classified business directory of Trenton, pp. 38–67; farmers' and business directory of Mercer County, by town, pp. 719–744; Morrisville, Pa., business directory, pp. 744–745.

3330 ♣ [Trenton directory] . . . Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County directory. Together with a business directory of Morrisville, Pa. To which is attached a new map of Trenton and suburbs. Also, including a fund of information concerning public and private institutions, national, state, county and borough governments, gathered from reliable and official sources. Price \$3.00. Compiled and published by Thomas F. Fitzgerald, Trenton, N. J. Trenton, N. J.: Composition-Advertiser Publishing Co. Press work-John L. Murphy Publishing Co., 1900.

781 p., fold. map. 8⁵/₈ x 5⁵/₈ in.

Binding: Printed paper covered boards, black cloth spine stamped in gold, printed endpapers.

Notes: At head of title: "1900." The map is the 1895 Bradley map, dated 1900: "Map of the city and suburbs of Trenton, N. J. Together with Morrisville, Pa. . . . Com-

iled and drawn by Fred. A. Bradley, Trenton, N. J. Published by Thos. F. Fitzgerald." Classified business directory of Trenton, pp. 39–73; farmers' and business directory of Mercer County, by town, pp. 751–777; Morrisville, Pa., business directory, pp. 778–779.

3331 ♣ Trumbull, Levi Roats, 1834–1916.

A history of industrial Paterson; being a compendium of the establishment, growth and present status in Paterson, N. J., of the silk, cotton, flax, locomotive, iron and miscellaneous industries; together with outlines of state, county and local history, corporate records, biographical sketches, incidents of manufacture, interesting facts and valuable statistics. Illustrated with views and portraits on steel, and including a map of the city, carefully revised and corrected to date. By L. R. Trumbull. Paterson, N. J.: Carleton M. Herrick, book and job printer, 1882.

[8], 342 p., plates (incl. front.), fold. map. 10⁷/₈ x 8¹/₄ in.

Binding: Green cloth, spine stamped in gold and blind, front cover stamped in gold, green patterned endpapers.

Notes: The growth and present state of industrial Paterson, arranged largely by major industry—cotton, iron, locomotive building, and silk—with some local history. The portraits of William and Thomas Barbour, listed as facing pages 275–276, are not found in any copy examined.

Levi Roats Trumbull was a native of Montgomery, New York. He had many occupations, including shop-keeping and farming, until 1880, when he came to Paterson as city editor of a local newspaper. He became an expert on the silk industry while compiling this book, leading to a position as editor of the *American Silk Journal*, with which periodical he was associated for many years. His final position was as publisher of a newspaper in Bernardsville, New Jersey.

3332 ♣ Turnbull, William Paterson, 1830–1871.

The birds of East Pennsylvania and New Jersey. By William P. Turnbull, LL.D. Author of the "Birds of East Lothian;" member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York; corresponding member of the Natural History Society of Glasgow, etc. Glasgow: Printed for private circulation, 1869.

x, [3], 10–62 p., illus. 9⁷/₈ x 6⁵/₈ in.

Binding: Green paper-covered boards, red straight-grain morocco spine lettered in gold, top edge gilt, brown coated endpapers.

Notes: One of 150 octavo copies of a total edition of 200 copies. This is the first book devoted to the birds of New Jersey. The illustrations are chiefly by Glasgow artist William Sinclair and Philadelphia artist Edwin W. Shep-

General Index

References in italic type are to page numbers of the front matter; all other references are to entry numbers. Included in this index are:

- Authors, and titles for works without stated authors;
- Subjects, genres, and geographical locations where relevant;
- City and regional directories, which are entered under each included town followed by the designation “(directory)” [e.g., Bloomfield, N. J. (directory)], rather than by title;
- Engravers, lithographers, photographers, and other illustrators;
- Printers and publishers who are mentioned within the *descriptive notes* of an entry. Otherwise, all printers, publishers, stereotypers, booksellers, and geographical locations named in imprints of entries through 1860 are found in the Printers and Publishers Index beginning on page 1039.

No attempt has been made to index information given in brief biographical sketches, such as birthplaces, schools attended, churches served, and towns of residence. Also, with a very few exceptions, no attempt has been made to distinguish between different individuals with the same name, and the user is advised to examine all references after a name.

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This index includes all printers, publishers, stereotypers, booksellers, and geographical locations named in imprints of entries through 1860. All references are to entry numbers.

- Individuals and firms from New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania are indexed by personal name and town;
- Individuals and firms from other states and countries are indexed only by state or country, followed by town, and the entries themselves must be examined for the names of the printers and publishers.

See the General Index, beginning on page 997, for printers and publishers who are referred to within the *descriptive notes* of many entries, as well as for engravers, lithographers, photographers, and other illustrators.

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