

COLONIAL AMERICA



1651 DOCUMENT SIGNED BY TIMOTHY HATHERLY, MERCHANT ADVENTURER WHO FINANCED THE COLONY AT PLYMOUTH

* 1

[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] TIMOTHY HATHERLY was one of the Merchant Adventurers of London who financed the colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts after obtaining a patent from King James covering all of the Atlantic coast of America from the grant to the Virginia company on the south, to and including Newfoundland. Hatherly was one of the few Adventurers to actually settle in America. He arrived in 1623 on the ship *Ann*, then returned to England in 1625. In 1632, he came back to Plymouth and in 1637 was one of the recipients of a tract of land at Scituate. Before 1646, Hatherly had bought out the others and had formed a stock company, called the "Conihasset Partners." Scituate was part of the Plymouth Colony; it was first mentioned in William Bradford's writings about 1634.

Impressive presentation of a mid 17th century manuscript document rich in early American colonial history. 16¾ x 22¼ inches. Deed dated February 5, 1651 for some 200 acres of land in Scituate, in return for 375 pounds from John Williams, Sr., referred to as a yeoman, and John Williams, Jr., a farmer. The land is bound on one side by that of John Stockbridge, on another side by Hatherly's, and on one side by the Harbor. Witnessed by three men, one of whom was Richard Garrett, the clerk of the Conihasset Partners. John Williams arrived in Boston in 1632 on the ship *Charles* with his wife and four children. He built a home in Scituate, on the north side of the harbor, overlooking Cedar Pond, without benefit of title. After 1646, he bought the land from Hatherly and, from time to time, received allotments in the division of Conihasset lands, leaving a well-cultivated farm on his death. In fact, the docket on this document refers to "ye *farme*". The document is worn and soiled; extensive repairs to folds on verso show through to front and affect several words in the folds. An 1877 note from the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds was added at the bottom. From the Stuart Goldman estate. Altogether in Very Good condition. \$7,500 - up

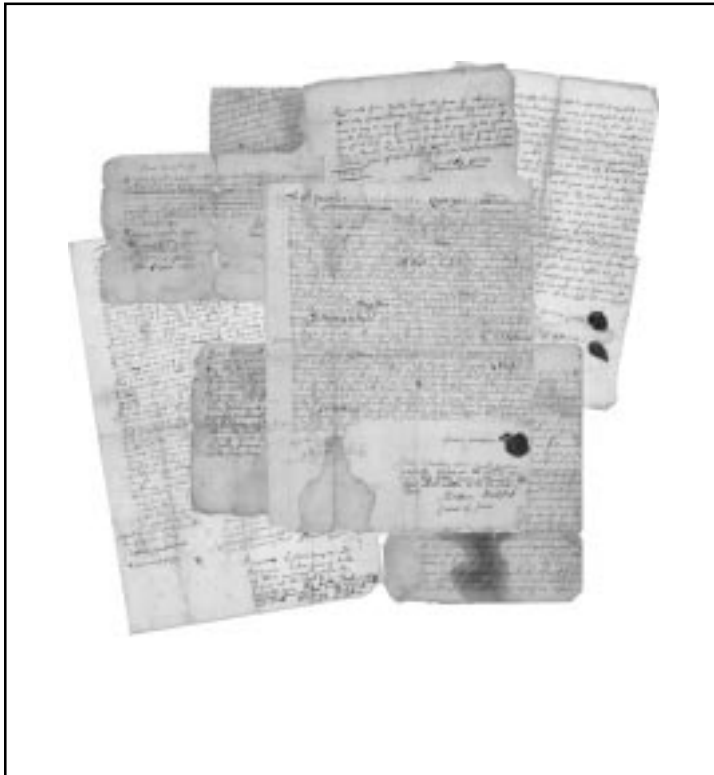


WITCH TRIAL MAGISTRATE AND MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY GOVERNOR THOMAS PRENCE SIGNS A 1670 DEPOSITION

* 2

[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] THOMAS PRENCE: Governor Massachusetts Bay colony. Arrived at Plymouth Colony on the "*Fortune*" in 1621. He was one of the first settlers of Nansett, or Eastham, was chosen the first governor of Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633. serving until 1638, and again from 1657 till 1673, and was an assistant in 1635-'7 and 1639-'57. **Governor Prence also presided over a witch trial in 1661** and handled it "sanely and with reason." He also presided over the court when the momentous decision was made to execute a colonist who had murdered an Indian. He was an impartial magistrate, was distinguished for his religious zeal, and opposed those that he believed to be heretics, particularly the Quakers. In opposition to the clamors of the ignorant he procured revenue for the support of grammar-schools in the colony. Governor Prence gave to Wamsutta and Pometacom, the sons of Massasoit, the names of Alexander and Philip as a compliment to their warlike character.

Governor Thomas Prence signs a 1670 deposition. Reads in part: "*Brother, I cannot but tell you that we heard of John . . . from you that I had taken . . . by someone the . . . I confound which hath . . . slaughters of spirit upon . . . that I know not how to . . . and I . . . plotting and Firstly that the Major and I were plotting and endeavoring to . . . or worm you out of your place, which in reality is a truthful scandal . . . object for what I say not, 2. I by that is not long of me that we . . . between the major and you and your company not . . . between your souls . . . by . . . of my . . . upon it to . . . that major which I look at to have no . . . in it . . . 3. I by that in an . . . and . . . manner you charged . . . be no friend to you nor non or yours and it so that . . . in your . . . of which I am . . . 4. by your . . . of . . . my . . . with my many . . . at Boston: your . . . that in by for : if not . . . but to me that That . . . it to you . . . my blame . . .*" signed Tho. Prence. The reverse is also docketed by Gov. Prence 1670. 5.75"x7". Light archival tape repairs on verso. Fine. An extremely rare autograph of this early Plymouth Colonist who arrived in America just a year following the *Mayflower*. \$4,500 - up

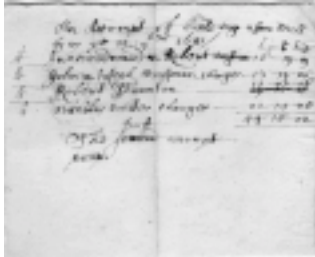


the Pilgrims landed - known today as Plymouth Rock. 1686 Plimouth Thomas Faunce - Land of John Gray & Caleb Cooke ADS: "Thomas Faunce", one page, octavo, March 3, 1685/6, being a period transcript of the bounds between land of John Gray and Caleb Cook. VG. 1688/89 Plimouth - Quit Claim - Edward Gray to John Gray Autograph Document Signed, one page, folio, "*Town of Plimouth*", March 4, 1688/89, Quit Claim, Edward Gray to John Gray, pertaining to father Edward Gray's estate. Signed by Edward Gray with wax seal. Witnessed by Samuel Sprague and Ephraim Colle. Staining, else VG. Edward Gray (1629-1681) Arrived at Plymouth c. 1643. Merchant and one of the wealthiest colonists. Served as Deputy, 1676-79. In 1677 was a member of a committee respecting debts due the colony and to balance accounts between towns following King Philip's War. Married #1 Mary Winslow, niece of Governor Edward Winslow. Married #2 Dorothy Lettice. The headstones of Edward Gray and his wife, Mary, are the oldest still standing in Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts. 1689 [Plymouth Co.] Deed, Samuel Little & Wife Sarah Manuscript Document Signed, one page, 15"x12", "*Marshfield, in the County of Plimouth*", January 15, 1689, being a deed of Samuel Little and his wife Sarah to John Gray. Signed by the Littles with seals. Witnessed by John Barkor and Rachal Newcom. Also signed by Nathaniel Thomas who adds a few lines. Fold splitting, else Good to VG. Nathaniel Thomas (1643-1718) Born in Plymouth, the son of Captain Nathaniel Thomas (1606-1675) Served in King Philip's War as captain of a company of Light Horse troops. For 23 years, Judge of the County Court; 16 years, Judge of the Probate Court; Register of Probate, 1686-1693; and 6 years a Judge of the Superior Court of Plymouth 1693 Plymouth. Will of Ephraim Morton Manuscript Document Signed, 2-1/2 pp. folio, Plymouth, November 2, 1693, being a will of Ephraim Morton who "*being weak of body through sickness yet of disposing memory & understanding...ordain these presents to be my last Will & Testament...*" Docketed: "*A true copy examined by Nathl Thomas Register.*" Light staining, else VG. Ephraim Morton (1623-1693) Born on the ship Anne en route to Plymouth. Probably adopted by his uncle Governor William Bradford. Representative of the Plymouth General Court, 1657-1685. In 1671 became a member of the Council of War, including the time of King Philip's War. Served as Sergeant/Lieut. in a Plymouth Military Co. Magistrate of the Colony, 1683. A Deacon of Plymouth Church, 1669-1693. 1693 Plymouth Estate Inv. of Lt Ephraim Morton Manuscript Document, one page, folio, "*An Inventory of the Estate of Lieut. Ephraim Morton late of Plymouth deceased taken & appraised the first day of November 1693.*" Fascinating list of materials belonging to Morton's estate. Verso is docketed "*A true copy examined by Nathl Thomas Register.*" Staining, else VG. 1694 Plimouth Deed Capt. Joseph Howland to John Gray Manuscript Document Signed, one page, oblong folio, Plimouth, July 17, 1694, being a deed between Captain Joseph Howland and John Gray "*in consideration of the full & just sum of fifteen pounds...[land] off Rocky Nooke in Plimouth...*" Signed by Joseph Howland. Witnessed by James Winslow, Joseph Southworth. Docketed by Samuel Sprague on verso. Complete clean fold split at vertical fold, some staining, else VG. 1700 Township of Plimouth - Deed James Winslow Manuscript Document Signed, one page, large folio, "*Town of Plimouth*", September 5, 1700, being a deed between James Winslow and John Gray, for 2/3rds of an acre of land for forty shillings. Signed by James Winslow, with wax seal. Witnessed by John Colle, and Nathaniel Clark, also signed by William Bradford, Justice of the Peace, with a few additional lines in his hand. Docketed by Samuel Sprague. Light stains and fold separations, else VG. William Bradford (162-1703/4) Born in Plymouth, son of Governor William Bradford. Deputy Governor of Plymouth Colony 1682-6 and 1689-91. Member of Governor Andro's Council in 1687. Chief military officer of Plymouth Colony. Served as Major Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth forces at the Great Swamp Fight, 1675, the bloodiest battle of King Philip's War. 1700 Town of Plimouth Deed Benjamin Eaton Sr. & jr. Manuscript Document Signed, one page, large folio, "Town of Plimoth", December 17, 1700, in part: "*Benjamin Eaton Seur & Benjamin Eaton Junr...in consideration of the sum of Ten Pounds in Currant money of New England to us or one of us in hand by John Gray of Plimouth...[purchase] ten acres ...between Francis Billington lott & The lott that was John Cooper...*" Signed by Benjamin Eaton Sr., his mark "X", and Benjamin Eaton, Jr., both with their seals. Also signed by William Bradford, Justice of the Peace, with three lines in his hand, and docketed by Samuel Sprague. VG. Benjamin Eaton Sr. (1627-1711/12) Born in Plymouth, the son of Mayflower passenger, Francis Eaton (1596-1633) In total a lot of 14 pieces of pure Americana. \$12,500 - up

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND RARELY SEEN GROUP OF FOURTEEN 17TH CENTURY DOCUMENTS FROM PLYMOUTH (PLIMOUTH) MASSACHUSETTS

* 3

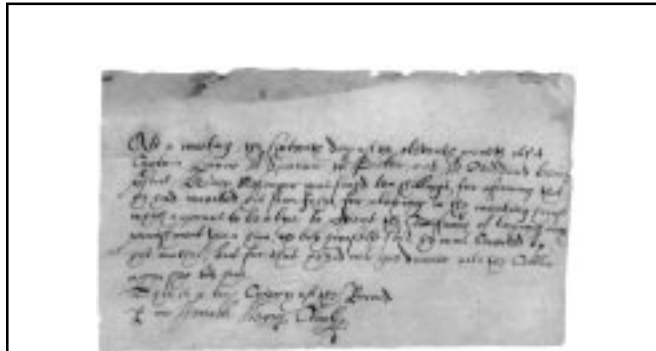
[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] The growth of the New World! An interesting grouping of 14 documents from our earliest beginnings in America: 1669 Town of Plimouth - Agreement Manuscript Document signed, 1p. 8-1/2"x12-1/4", "*An agreement of Several of ye Neighbors living at and about Rocky Nooke in the Township of Plimouth respecting ye bounds of their lands...*" being a copy of the original document of 1669 signed by Jacob Cooke, Edward Gray, and Francis Combes with their "x" mark. This is a signed 1703/4 scribal copy, "*Saml Sprague Keeper of ye sd records.*" 1682 New Plymouth Division of Land Manuscript Document Signed, one page, folio, Plymouth, March 14, 1682, being a division of Edward Gray's land, including "*little house by the watterside*". Between Dorothy Gray and John Gray, for the land "*from the seaside to the Kings Road or Highway...northerly side of the Great Rock...*" Signed twice each by Ephraim Morton and John Tomson. Nathaniel Morton docketing. Staining, some text loss at bottom of page, else Good. 1683 Plymouth -Edward Gray - Division of Land Manuscript Document Signed, one page, oblong octavo, Plimouth, March 29, 1683, being a division of Edward Gray's land. Signed by Dorothy Gray [widow] and John Gray [son]. Witnessed by Ephraim Morton, Ephraim Tinkham, with his "ET" mark, Isaac Cushman and John Bryant Junr. Split at vertical fold, else Good. 1684 Plimoth, Land of Edward Gray Manuscript Document Signed, one page, quarto, Plimouth, October 28, 1684, regarding land of Edward Gray at Shawamot. Signed by Nathaniel Morton, with a few additional lines in his hand. 1685 [Plymouth] Estate Recept. Edward Gray Manuscript Document Signed, one page, octavo, [Plymouth] October 30, 1684, being a receipt pertaining to the estate of Edward Gray. Signed by Dorothy Gray, as Administrator. Witness signatures of Nathaniel Thomas and Stephen Sloss. 1686 New Plymouth Thomas Faunce Autograph Document Signed, Thomas Faunce, one page oblong quarto, being a 1686 transcript of 1666/7 record of bounds of Benjamin Eaton's land, formerly George Clark's and betwixt Francis Billington and the lots that were John Cooke's, near "*the Swamps called Bradfords Marsh.*" Light staining, and fold separations, else VG. Thomas Faunce (c.1647-1745/46) Son of John Faunce who came to the Colony of the ship Anne, 1623. Plymouth Town Clerk, 1685-1723; Last ruling elder of the First Church of Plymouth. **It was a teary eyed Elder Faunce, who in 1741 at the age of 95, identified the rock where**



CONSTRUCTION OF COLONIAL PLYMOUTH SAWMILL IN 1681

*** 4**
[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] 1681, Mass. A 1681 Fantastic Colonial Plymouth document for the attempt to build a sawmill. Sawmills were important to the economic growth of Colonial Plymouth. Appears to be a bill for an attempt to build a sawmill & details the men who worked on the project. The document includes the following names, "John Woodward, Robert Thornton, Nicholas Whiteos. Dated 1681, but not placed. However, part of a Plymouth Colony archive at one point, it is likely this document can also be placed in Plymouth, Mass.

The economic and social structures in early New England and the middle colonies differed from those of the southern settlements. New England has generally thin, stony soil and long winters, making it difficult to make a living from farming. Turning to other pursuits, the New Englanders harnessed water power and established grain mills and sawmills. With the bulk of the early settlers living in villages and towns around the harbors, many New Englanders carried on some kind of trade or business. The sea became a source of great wealth. While other New England merchants exploited the rich fishing areas along the northeastern coast of North America, financing a large fishing fleet and transporting its catch of mackerel and cod to markets in southern Europe and the West Indies. Still other entrepreneurs took advantage of the abundant supplies of timber along the coasts and rivers of northern New England. They financed sawmills that provided low-cost wood for houses and shipbuilding. Hundreds of New England shipbuilders, sail makers, and blacksmiths built oceangoing ships, which they sold to British and American merchants. Fold mark, Excellent condition. \$750 - up



PUNISHMENT IN COLONIAL AMERICA

*** 5**
[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] 1654, Mass. Incredible colonial document involving Captain James Leonard, the Plymouth colonist who set the first American Iron works. Fine example of colonial punishment. The document is handwritten in old English. It reads, "At a meeting, the sixteenth day of the eleventh month 1654 Captain Leonard, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Paxton, and Mr. Stoddard being present Troney Mossonyor was fined ten shillings for affirming that he had costed . . . his . . . fox slaying in the meeting house where . . . appears to be a lie to present the commissioner of laying any punishment upon him, the boy himself paid, he was . . . by his mother but for that he did not go down into the collar when he bode him. . . . This is a hand copy of . . . Leonard and Mr. Jonalk"

In colonial days punishment was very harsh. Different methods of punishment included the whipping post, the bilboes, the stocks, the pillory, branding and maining. The whipping post was a place where people were publicly beaten. They were whipped for stealing bread, shooting fowl on the Sabbath Day, swearing or leaving a boat "without a pylott." The bilboes were a long heavy bolt, or bar of iron having two sliding shackles, like handcuffs, and a lock. The offenders legs were placed in the shackles and locked with a padlock. There were five crimes that were punishable by death in Plymouth Colony. They were (1) treason or rebellion; (2) "Willful" murder; (3) Making a pact with Satan, including witchcraft; (4) Arson of houses or ships; and (5) rape and sodomy. Trials were always by a jury of twelve peers. When Indians were tried, the jury usually consisted of Christianized Indians to avoid the appearance of bias. Serious crimes were usually investigated by a grand jury, which on rare occasions contained women members. It was common to fine people who lie ten shillings. If they could not pay, they were ordered to serve two hours in the stocks. Minor tape repair on reverse. \$1,500 - up



COLONIAL PLYMOUTH 1688 SILK

*** 6**
[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] 1688. invoice for Captain James Leonard Jr. for goods purchased from a Boston Merchant. Date: July 5, 1688 -



COLONIAL PLYMOUTH

*** 7**
[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] 1690, Mass. Invoice for Captain Thomas Leonard, son of Iron Works proprietor, James Leonard: "Invoice of sundry merchandize sent to Capt. Tho. Leonard of Taunton to make sale of . . . John Pole via Plymouth. Committed to the care of Jno Rickin . . ." The invoice includes items such as silks, colourings and more. In 1683, Captain Thomas Leonard, son of James, became the "clerk and manager" of the expanding works. It is through his ledgers that the history of Taunton iron making has been preserved from 1655 until his death in 1713. \$350 - up



1676 EDWARD RAWSON KING PHILIPS WAR ERA

*** 8**
[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] 1676, Suffolk, Mass. Document Signed, possibly relating the Indians being employed for work after King Philip's War. A May 7th document that reads in part, "Warrie Necessarily call forth sundry Mon. into the company's . . . Employ'm't [sic] and Livelihood consists in husbandry the promoting . . . our respective . . . for the raising of corn and provisions . . . necessity for our sustenance. It is therefore ordered by this the . . . of ye respective . . . did take effortuall . . . powered to . . . for the management & carrying on of . . . of such persons as are called off from the land into the . . . have not sufficient help of their owners left at . . . who shall be allowed . . . pounds a said work, to be paid by the respective persons for . . . The deputy . . . William Torrey." Also signed "May 76 Edw. Rawson." Edward Rawson was a recorder for the Suffolk Probate Office. He also was the very first one to pronounce the First Thanksgiving Proclamation (June 20, 1676). Split at separation, repaired with archival tape. Very Good. \$600 - up



A THOMAS BRADBURY SIGNED DOCUMENT WITH REFERENCE TO SETTLERS OF HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

* 9
[COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND] 1641, Hampton, NH. A Sept 13, 1641 deposition of William Howard at a town meeting of Hampton between Walter Roper and Henry Ambrose Satrup of meadow. This document is a hand copy of the original and reads in part, "the deposition of William Howard, this deponent witnesseth on or about . . . 1641 at a town meeting of ye freeman of Hampton . . . at this depot . . . was granted to Walter Rawson and Honey Ambrose . . . of meadow where . . . and bourne . . . was . . . failed to be his meadow, & it hath bourne of . . . opposed . . . publique towne meetings at Hampton aforesaid & the deponent . . . it many . . . was correct by Stephen Koul at . . . s'd Roper . . . s'd meadow the deponent writt a copie from ye . . . of Hampton of ye grant to Walter Roper & Henry Ambrose & subsequent . . . the deponent . . . such taken your oath ye 13th of Sept. . . . this a true copie of ye original as attested Tho. Bradbury" Also signed by Edward Rawson who was a recorder for the Suffolk Probate Office.

Thomas Bradbury was made "freeman" in May of 1640 and was chosen schoolmaster in 1652 at the salary of 20 pounds, half paid in corn. "In 1641, he had been appointed by the General Court Clerk of the Writs, for Salisbury (MA), with the functions of a Magistrate to Execute all sorts of legal processes in that place. He was Deputy for many years and a Commissioner for Salisbury empowered to act in all criminal cases and bind over offenders where it was proper, to higher courts, to take testimony upon oath and to give persons in marriage. He was required to keep records of all his doings. If the parties agreed to that effect, he was authorized to hear and determine cases of every kind and degree without the intervention of a jury. The towns north of the Merrimack River and all beyond, now within the limits of New Hampshire, constituted the County of Norfolk and Thomas Bradbury, for a long series of years, was one of its Commissioners and Associate Judges. Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, Thomas Bradbury' wife, was tried and convicted (but not executed) for the crime of witchcraft

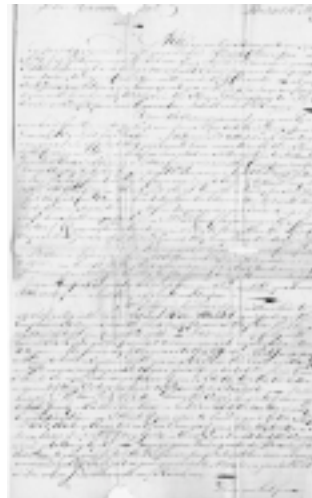
on 9 September 1692, in Salem, MA. Henry Ambrose lived in Hampton, N. H., from 1640 to 1649, when he moved to Salisbury. He also moved to Charlestown in 1652, to Boston in 1653 or 1654; and returned to Salisbury, where he died in 1658. He was made a freeman May 18, 1642; and was a house carpenter by trade. Walter Roper was among the second batch of settlers to Hampton and was also a carpenter. 7.25"x2.75" In excellent condition. \$500 - up



17TH CENTURY DEED IN HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE MANUSCRIPT

* 10
[17TH CENTURY BOSTON] 1696, Mass. 1p. Colonial era document: "This indenture made the second day of November Anno Domini one thousand six hundred ninety six between Samuel Lynde of Boston in New England . . . and Isaac Nogosso (Negus) of Taunton in New England . . . on this other part witnesseth that the said Samuel Lynde for and in consideration of the . . . hereafter mentioned to be paid and bound and performed on the part and behalf of said Negosso hath granted . . . the said Isaac Nogosso . . . estimated and assigned A certaine Farme or Lott of land and meadow situate and lying in freefound being in number the ninth Lott being butted and bounded by Mr. Durford Lott. . . By Mr. Rods Lott." The document is signed by Negus and attorney Nathaniel Newdigate. Lynde's name and Negus' name are spelled differently several times throughout the document. Samuel Lynde was the son of Deacon Thomas Lynde. In 1637, Deacon Lynde owned a 10 acre lot on the Mystic River side of Charlestown, Suffolk co., MA. In the 1638 Charlestown Book Of Possessions, his real estate holdings totaled the 14 lots: his "house, malt-house, &c" along with a half acre of land in the South Field, along the southwest side of Mill Hill, next to the Charles River — the Garden Land. . . In excellent condition. \$300 - up

MARITIME TRADE IN AMERICA! BRISTOL MERCHANT HENRY CRUGER WRITES TO JOHN HANCOCK

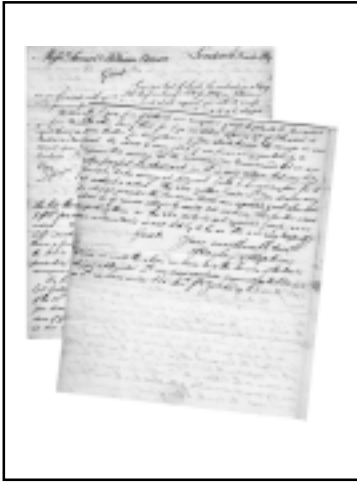


* 11
[JOHN HANCOCK] 1771, Bristol, Conn. Folio. An interesting letter from Bristol merchant Henry Cruger to John Hancock concerning the possibility of a joint commercial venture. Docketed on the verso: "Henry Cruger Esq. from Bristol Rec'd May 9th 1771 By Capt Gough". Cruger's letter states: "...being a merchant, I have for some time past been desirous to have a connection with you in that character. At any Rate, I was ambitious of a Correspondence with you . . . upon the encouragement given me by a number of gentlemen to put up one of my ships to take in good upon a General Freight for Boston - I determined to address her to you. . . Mr. Palfrey inform'd me of your inclination to establish a Ship on the Trade betwixt Boston & Bristol - and paid me the compliment to say I was the first & only person in the place that he would wish to see you connected with. . . very willing to hold a concern with you in a Vessel on this trade - either 1/4 or a 1/3d as was most agreeable [sic] to your good self - but at the same time I think the more owners you have of your side of the water, the better on account of their orders for goods to promote her Freight. I am largely in the New York Trade - have the consignments of many vessels yearly. . . I submit the matter wholly [sic] to your discretion - I think if you were to build a good little ship of 150 to 160 tons, & have two or three owners of

your side the water - I mean large importers of dry Goods - there is no doubt but the concern would get money by it. Engage your Friends who do business to this place to give your vessel the preference & my interest here can always command what freight is going. . . there are but few [articles sent] from your country to this. . . sixty or eighty tons of oil by a vessel goes off very well and so will 15 or 20 tons of pot ash. Dye wools of all sorts will sell in any quantity. . . lumber we abound in. . . NB spermacati oil is always L3 or L4 a ton lower in summer than winter. . . inclosed [sic] I beg leave to trouble you with three bills of Lading. . . I would not trouble you in this matter but as it may tend to promote the freight of a vessel of your own should you one day or other have one in trade. . . I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the consignment. . . should be glad to have my ship returned to Bristol directly if you can procure a Freight. . . [we] are quite overstocked with that kind of American lumber & it is become exceedingly cheap and very difficult to dispose of. . . Hen: Cruger Jr." British trade with the colonies was usually carried on in American-built ships. When ships themselves were the commodity, they were generally built in New England, loaded at a southern port, and then sent to their final destination in England. The two biggest colonial ports before the Revolution were Boston and Philadelphia; each controlled an extended peripheral region. New York controlled the business in that area, including western Connecticut and east New Jersey; Newport controlled Rhode Island; Charleston controlled South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. Commerce involved barter, specie transactions, and bills of exchange; credit, however, was the most used form of exchange. The commercial relations of the colonies were greatly restricted by English laws; the colonists often circumvented these laws and carried on business to their best advantage. When England finally decided to enforce the restrictions, the colonists quickly grew angry and resented their loss of autonomy. The letter is in very good condition, with a few holes and tears. The ink, however, is quite dark and the content legible. \$1,500 - up

"We are much obliged to you for the contents of that of the 11th respecting the horrid Massacre at Boston..."

"The Tea & other goods w'ch you desire may be shipped provided the Revenue Acts are repealed & not otherwise shall be of course obliged to omitt till we have your further orders respecting them as the Tea duty is not repealed & as far as we can understand is not likely to be so."



"The Horrid Massacre at Boston"

* 12

[BOSTON MASSACRE] 1770, London. Highly important manuscript letter referencing one of America's most significant events contemporary to its occurrence. The letter is written on plain paper, and is a correspondence between two merchants. It reads in part: *"...The above is copy of our last respects...The nails you desired are shipp'd on board the Frederick...the vessel we understand sailed from thence a few days ago but our agent has neglected sending up the invoice to us. We must therefore beg your excuse for not forwarding it by this opportunity, w'ch will not be of any great consequence as you will receive one from him with the goods. We have just now rec't your favours of 10th and 11th March by Capt. Gilbert. We are much obliged to you for the contents of that of the 11th respecting the horrid Massacre at Boston. The Insurances you desire on the Othello & the Royal Charlotte shall be taken care of & executed immediately...We have the 6 bills of Exch'e you enclose us to L900, five of which are accepted & will be placed to your credit the other being that for L90 on Alex. Spiro of Glasgow is gone thither for acceptance & you shall know its success in our next. We shall be very glad if we have an opportunity to improve this money in the manner you recommend, but we are rather fearful we shall not as it is very seldom that any body chuses to take money at interest liable to be called upon for it at so short a notice. The Tea & other goods w'ch you desire may be shipped provided the Revenue Acts are repealed & not otherwise shall be of course obliged to omitt till we have your further orders respecting them as the Tea duty is not repealed & as far as we can understand is not likely to be so We are very respectfully, Gentlemen,...Since we wrote the above we have rec't the invoice of the nails shipped at Bristol w'ch we now enclose..."*

The Boston Massacre was a Pre-Revolutionary incident growing out of the resentment against the British troops sent to Boston to maintain order and to enforce the Townshend Acts. The troops, constantly tormented by irresponsible gangs, finally (Mar. 5, 1770) fired into a rioting crowd and killed five men—three on the spot, two of wounds later. The funeral of the victims was the occasion for a great patriot demonstration. The British captain, Thomas Preston, and his men were tried for murder, with Robert Treat Paine as prosecutor, John Adams and Josiah Quincy as lawyers for the defense. Preston and six of his men were acquitted; two others were found guilty of manslaughter, punished, and discharged from the army. Fold marks, Minor repairs with archival tape, not affecting letter portion. Very Fine. \$3,500 - up

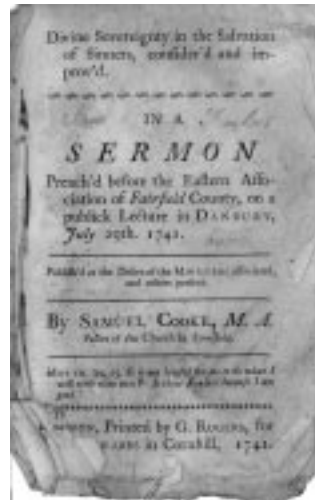


PLYMOUTH COLONY 17TH CENTURY DEED & LAST WILL BEQUEATHING A "NEGRO-WOMAN"

* 13

SAMUEL PACKARD: First settled in Hingham then removed to Bridgewater about 1664. In 1662 appointed to a group to lay out highways; Bridgewater constable in 1664, collector of Minister's Rates in 1670, surveyor of highways in 1672, and again constable in 1674. He was licensed to keep an "ordinary" in 1671.

He and his sons were soldiers in King Philip's War under Captain Benjamin Church. *"Samuel Packer of Bridgewater in Plimouth Colony in New England exchanged with Thomas Snell of Bridgewater...twenty four acres...to acknowledge his deed before a magistrate according to the law of this Colony..."* Signed by Samuel Packer; James Keith and Nathaniel Willis as witnesses. *"Dated January the 7th An: 1685"* On the verso is glued to the back the Last Will and Testament of **THOMAS SNELL:** He was probably the largest landholder in Bridgewater, and some portions of it still bear his name, as Snell's Plain, Snell's Meadows, etc., No date but appears to be later 17th century. He apports his estate to his many sons, daughters, and wife, Martha, who he bequeaths *"the service of my Negro-Woman Maria."* Interestingly the line just before this bequeaths to her the *"time which his Negro Man Peter is to serve,"* then crossed it out. It is unclear if the two documents are related, except both being from Bridgewater. Deed is fairly clean with average wear for this date, Will shows heavy toning and clean separation at center, but still completely intact and presentable. \$1,000 - up



1741 BOSTON IMPRINT

* 14

Sermon Preach'd before the Eastern Association of Fairfield County, on a Publick Lecture in Danbury, July 29, 1741. Published at the Desire of the Ministers associated and others present By Samuel Cooke, M.A. Pastor of the church in Stratfield. Boston: Printed by G. Rogers for ___ Edwards in Cornhill, 1741. **SAMUEL COOKE** (1687-1747) Colonial American Minister. Manuscript signature of "Sam Teeler." String bound with no wraps; significantly dog-eared with some loss of text to edges, dampstaining and toning. Still a worthy copy of an Early American Imprint. Good. \$250 - up

A 15% Buyer's Fee Will Be Added to the Hammer Price of Each Lot



PRINCIPIO 1768 MARYLAND "IRON" COMPANY SIGNED DOCUMENT

* 15

1768, London. Early Colonial IRON Works / Produced Continental Army Cannonballs. VERY RARE and historic, pre-Revolutionary War "Bill of Exchange" (# 1) document from the **Principio Company of Maryland - one of the earliest iron works in Colonial America**. This important document is partly-printed and dated April 1768 from North East, Maryland. The left side of the document has an ornate, scrolled border. The face or front of the document is signed in ink, by Thomas Russell, the ironmaster who would later produce cannonballs for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. His father, Thomas Russell, was one of the original investors in the Principio Co., a joint stock company formed in 1720.** Document is addressed to "The Proprietors of the Principio Company" of London, and it reads in full: "Exchange for L. 63.1.3 STERLING - At Sixty Days Sight of this my first Bill of Exchange my second + third of the same Tenor and Date not paid pay to Mr. Thomas Bond or Order the sum of sixty three pounds, one shilling + three pence Sterling Value here Received at Time make Payment and place it to Ac Furnace being for Iron Ore bought of him - I am Gents'n + Mad'm Your Most Obedient Servant / Thomas Russell." Also written on the front of the document, in ink along the bottom reads the following: *Rec'd 14 Sept'r 1768 for Mess'rs Wightwick Self + Co. / C. Wright.*

An endorsement of a John Moale appears on verso. According to one source, there was a John Moale living in Maryland during this time who apparently shared land ownership with the Principio Furnace Co. on much of the peninsula between the Northwest Branch and the Middle Branch of the Patapsco River.

PRINCIPIO COMPANY: Formed in 1720 by an association of British ironmaster engaged in the manufacture of pig and bar iron in Colonial America. One of the company's early investors or partners (in 1729) was Augustine Washington the father of George Washington. When Augustine died, his one-twelfth share interest in the company passed to George's brother Lawrence. Because of the abundance of water for power and the availability of local iron ores, these businessmen established an iron works or refining forge near North East, Maryland in 1735 in order to expand processing capacity. These Principio works were confiscated by the Maryland General Assembly in 1780 during the Revolutionary War. Thomas Russell Jr. stayed on as ironmaster operated the forge, producing cannonballs for the Continental Army. In 1781 he acquired the North East Forge as his share of the Principio Company. Material from this important early American venture remains very scarce. Extremely Fine. \$750 - up



COLONIAL GOVERNOR IN AMERICA WHO WAS LATER BEHEADED FOR TREASON

* 16

HENRY VANE (1613 - 1662) English statesman. Early converted to Puritanism, he went to New England in 1635 and became Governor of Massachusetts in 1636. His religious tenets and his support of Anne Hutchinson embroiled him in political quarrels, especially with John Winthrop, and he returned to England in 1637. His governorship was also notable for the founding of Harvard College and the start of the Pequot War. Executed for treason by the Restoration government. Rare manuscript Document Signed: "Henry Vane" 1p. legal folio, dated 1620 concerning an agreement. Choice Excellent condition. \$750 - up



COLONIAL ERA POWDER HORN

* 17

This 14" long raised end nipped powder horn, is a light to dark olive and brown color with a flush wooden end plug. Some small edge chipping is present at base. Fine. \$300 - up



EXCELLENT ORIGINAL BRASS REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD SEAL

* 18

c. 1776 Heavy Brass Seal with Turned Wooden Handle. 3.25" long, including handle, this seal, constructed of heavy brass, has a cross-hatch imprint on its head, and displays gorgeous original patina. Nicely turned, two-toned wooden handle. This type of seal is often displayed in encyclopedias of Revolutionary War collectibles. Strikingly well-preserved, the piece shows no visible damage or repairs. Excellent. \$275 - up



ENCOURAGING THE IMPORTATION OF NAVAL STORES FROM HER MAJESTIES PLANTATIONS IN AMERICA

*** 19**
c. 1714, "Annae Reginae. An Act for Continuing an Act... for Encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from Her Majesties Plantations in America," London, England. 4 pages, pp. 105-108, 11" x 7.25". A printed group of 10 British Acts of Parliament relating to America. This document is disbound, with separated pages, lacks a separate title, but is part of a group of Acts passed in London from 1714-1785. This particular act was passed during the "Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty," and continues the previous act relating to the American colonies regarding importation of Naval Stores. It also works at the "Encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from the Part of Great Britain called Scotland, to the part of Great Britain called England." Aged-toned, a few edge chips, but exceptional, dark printed letters. Beautiful, floral woodcut adorns the first page—surrounding the initial capital letter of "Whereas..." Produced during the reign of Queen Anne of Great Britain and Ireland (1702-1714), was the last monarch of the Stuart line, she was also the last English ruler to exercise the royal veto over Parliament (1707). Excellent condition. \$350 - up



CONTEMPORARY IMITATOR OF "POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK"

*** 20**
1788, "Poor Will's Pocket Almanack", Philadelphia, Printed by Joseph Crukshank, 59 pages, 2.5" x 4", Poor Will's Almanack. A small booklet bound in brown paperwraps, this Almanack would have been considered a "knockoff" of "Poor Richard's Almanack". Besides the usual astronomical calculations, included are the times of holding court in Pennsylvania as well as members who sit on the Executive Council. The booklet has some age toning as well as fading but is still tightly bound together. Fine. \$350 - up



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

"The Character of King Charles II" & "Cause of the Indian War"

*** 21**
December 1763, THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, London, England. 8" x 5," 2-column layout, pp. 569-646, including a "Supple-

ment" with indexes for the year 1763. By Sylvanus Urban, "Printed by D. Henry at St. John's Gate." Disbound, lacking covers and missing back page and lacking map. A wonderful assortment of woodcuts throughout this issue, plus a wide variety of articles, letters, and advice, including a piece on the "Cause of the Indian War," observations on the "diseases of the army," a historical chronicle on news of the day, a list of births, etc., new materials for paper making, instructions for brewing brown stout, remarks on the court intrigues of King Charles II, and a translation of "part of a celebrated Epic poem, called the Messiah, written in German, by M. Klopstock." Fine.

\$100 - up



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

"Extraordinary Accounts of "Louisiana"

*** 22**
June 1763, THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, London, England. 8" x 5", 2-column layout, pp. 261-316. By Sylvanus Urban, "Printed by D. Henry at St. John's Gate." Disbound, lacking covers and missing back page and lacking map. Toned pages, chipped and separated along binding. The usual variety of news, literature, and perspectives from the day, but with a focus on Louisiana, "part of the country ceded by the late treaty", on pp. 283-286. Very interesting first-hand accounts, but lacking the map corresponding to the article. Other news, including a description of the birthday of the Queen, a "humble address of the Quakers," a murder "tryal," a "general history of religion," and "conditions offered to settlers." Fine. \$100 - up



COLONIAL BILL OF EXCHANGE

*** 23**

May 16, 1765, Early Colonial Bill of Exchange, Docketed by Jabez Huntington. 4.25" x 7.75". This bill of exchange is written in manuscript on fine-laid paper in black ink. The Bill of Exchange is for "John Wyllys Esquire" in the amount of £126.9.4.3. It has light overall toning and is in terrific condition. The reverse contains docketing information including the name, "Jabez Huntington," the amount, £91.19.6 Sterling, and the date, May 16, 1765. Choice Extremely Fine. \$125 - up



RARE 1718 COLONIAL APPOINTMENT FOR COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK

*** 24**

Rare 1718 Colonial Appointment for Collector of the Port of New York. Rare vellum document, 13.75" x 16.5", partially printed and signed by four Commissioners of the Board of Trade and Foreign Plantations, May 24, 1718, appointing Thomas Byerly as Collector of the Port of New York in America. The signatures and the names of the commissioners are difficult to make out. They appear to be Harley (Hanley), Walker, Pultney, and Peer (Peel?). The ornate penmanship of this document depicts a crowned lion, unicorn, and smaller crowned lion at the beginning of the document. Portion of a blue tax stamp along the left edge is intact. Small hole resulting from loss of the red wax seal. The writing and signatures are light from age but can still be easily read. Written on the back in old blue ink: "found among the papers of C. Pleasants, in Philadelphia 1822." Fine. \$300 - up