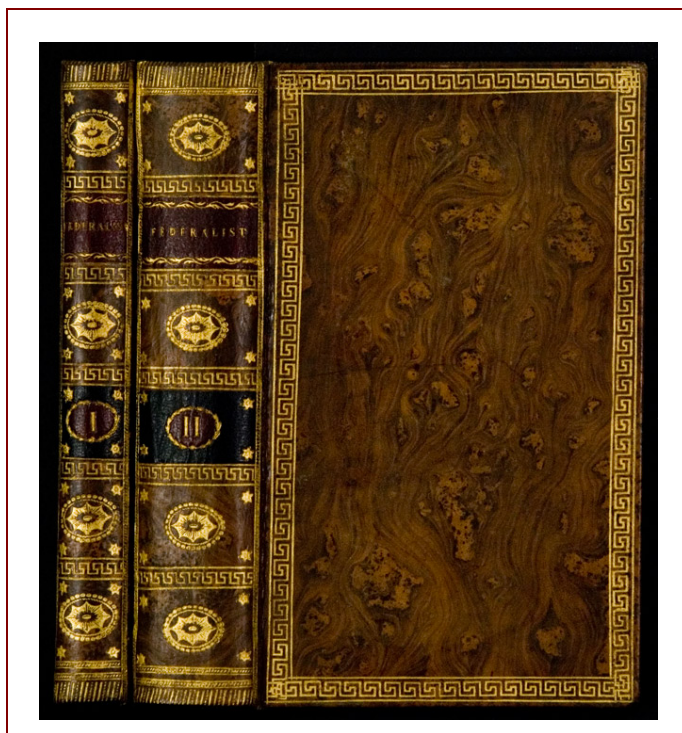




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A Selection of Americana Exhibited
at the New York Antiquarian Book Fair

Spring 2011

1] BARTLETT, William Henry (1809-1854, illustrator). [**American Scenery; or, land, lake, and river illustrations of transatlantic nature**]. [London: George Virtue, 1840]. 2 volumes in 1, folio (16 15/16 x 11 7/16 inches). Without text (as issued). Steel-engraved portrait frontispiece of Bartlett dated 1839, 1 map of the northeast of America with routes marked in red. 119 plates (including the 2 large vignettes that are used on the additional titles in the regular published work) by R. Wallis and others, after William Bartlett, each a proof before title and imprint on india paper, mounted as issued, each captioned in pencil in the lower margin of the mount. Contemporary red half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, the spine gilt in six compartments with double raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, the others with elaborate overall repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt.

Very rare large-paper, deluxe issue of American Scenery, with proof plates before letters printed on India paper.

Sabin and Howes both give brief mention to this very rare deluxe folio issue of all the steel-engravings included in the published work, with the latter citing but "a few copies" printed. No copies of this deluxe edition appear in auction records and this is the first copy we have ever seen on the open market. The wide margins and absence of any titling or imprint to the plates allows for an uninterrupted examination of one of the great steel-engraved view books of the 19th century.

Bartlett's images create a valuable visual record of North America. Born in London, William Henry Bartlett was apprenticed to the architect and antiquarian, John Britton ... Bartlett studied and copied architectural drawings of the past and present and, with Britton, visited noted ruins in England from which he made detailed sketches to be engraved for some of Britton's own publications. ... One of [Bartlett's] first major assignments was to supply illustrations for Dr. William Beattie's *Switzerland illustrated* (London, 1836), published by George Virtue ... Bartlett's travels were extensive and continuous, and they led to illustrations for works on Syria, the Holy Land and Asia Minor, the Mediterranean coast, northern Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium, Scotland, Ireland, the coastal areas of Britain, the Bosphorus, the Danube, the United States, and Canada ... According to Britton and Beattie, Bartlett visited North America four times: 1836-37, 1838, 1841, and 1852. From the summer of 1836 to July 1837 he was in the United States acquiring illustrations ... his travels during 1836-37 began in New York City and took him north to the White Mountains, N.H., west to Niagara Falls, N.Y., and south to Washington, D.C. ... [His] was an art which, reflecting the theories of William Gilpin and Edmund Burke, emphasized the irregular and rough, light and shadow, ruined buildings and vast mountains, wild river reaches and towering crags ... Above all, Bartlett's landscapes were readily identifiable ... As a result, Bartlett's sketches have considerable historical value, for they depict the country and its people as they appeared in 1838 to one with an eye for the picturesque..." (Dictionary of Canadian Biography).

Cf. BAL 22755; Howes B209 ("A few copies of the plates, without text, were issued in folio"); Sabin 3784 ("Some proof copies of the plates were printed in folio without letter-press")

(#22749)

\$ 8,500.

2] BEYER, Edward. **Album of Virginia; or, illustration of the Old Dominion**. Richmond, Virginia [but Dresden & Berlin, Germany]: Edward Beyer [but printed by Rau & Son of Dresden and W.Loeillot of Berlin], 1858. Oblong folio (16 1/4 x 24 inches). Lithographed throughout. Tinted title with five vignettes, 40 tinted plates after Beyer by Rau & Son (18) or W.Loeillot (22). Original half morocco over cloth-covered boards, the lower cover blocked in blind with title panel and surrounding decorative border, the upper cover with the title panel in gilt, and the surrounding decorative border in blind, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt roll tools, modern red morocco-backed red cloth box, the spine with raised bands, lettered direct in the second compartment.

One of the foremost works of American scenery from the golden age of lithography. "This is a major outstanding item, the rarity of which is by no means fully appreciated" (Bennett)

Edward Beyer was a German artist who visited the United States in the early 1850s. He chose to concentrate his work on Virginia and Kentucky, spending three years in Virginia working on the original drawings for this book. Although the title notes that the copyright was registered by Beyer in the District of Virginia, the book was actually produced in Germany, with the plates being prepared in Dresden or Berlin. The superb tinted lithograph views

(printed in black with, generally, two further colours) include beautiful natural scenes, Harper's Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, railroad bridges and tunnels (e.g Highbridge near Farmville), views in Weyer's Cave, and scenes at many of the fashionable spa resorts which nestled amid the mountains of Southwest Virginia.

Deak writes of Beyer: "He was taken by the beauty of the Virginia landscape, particularly by the elegant settings of some of the region's watering places. Virginians responded warmly to Beyer's enterprise and often gave him advance access to architectural plans when these could be of help to him. There was probably no Virginia county that Beyer left unvisited in his zeal to present what is, in fact, an affectionate family album of an entire state." Deak praises Beyer's "delicate and precise style" and "characteristic refinement of proportion."

Bennett p.10; Deak *Picturing America* 721; Howes B413 ("b"); Sabin 5125.
(#5099)

\$ 35,000.

3] BRAINERD, David (1718-1747). **Mirabilia Dei inter Indicos, or, The rise and progress of a remarkable work of grace amongst a number of the Indians in the provinces of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, justly represented in a journal kept by order of the honourable Society (in Scotland) for Propagating Christian knowledge. With some general remarks.** Philadelphia: Printed and sold by William Bradford, [1746]. Octavo (7 1/4 x 4 5/8 inches). Half-title, typographic ornamental headpieces. (Overall age toning as usual). Contemporary calf, covers bordered in blind, spine in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt on a brown morocco label in the second compartment.

Scarce first edition of most well-known journal from the colonial period of a missionary among the Native Americans

Brainerd's journal covers a one-year period among the Delaware Indians in Pennsylvania and New Jersey from 1745 to 1746. Brainerd died from consumption when he was only twenty-nine, but the present work, along with Jonathan Edwards's biography of the missionary, gave him international fame and influenced future missions to the Indians of the region and elsewhere.

This copy includes the rare half-title, and is bound in a contemporary binding, perhaps by Bradford.

Evans 5748; Hildeburn 968; Howes B717; Sabin 7340; Siebert Sale 148; Vail 432.
(#24695)

\$ 8,500.

4] BURGOYNE, John (1722-1792). **A state of the expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons, by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and verified by evidence; with a collection of authentic documents, and an addition of many circumstances which were prevented from appearing before the House by the prorogation of Parliament. Written and collected by himself, and dedicated to the officers of the army he commanded.** London: printed for John Almon, 1780. Quarto (10 x 8 1/4 inches). 1 folding engraved map with route marked by hand in red, 5 folding engraved plans of battles or engagements (2 with overlays, all with positions and some maneuvers marked by hand in colours), all by William Faden. Early manuscript addition facing the Introduction, giving biographical details on Burgoyne. Contemporary tree calf boards bordered in gilt, expertly rebaked to style, flat spine in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second, the others with an overall repeat decoration in gilt, contemporary marbled endpapers.

The first edition of the most important source for information about Burgoyne's campaign during the Revolutionary War.

In this work General Burgoyne presents to the House of Commons his defense of his conduct as the commander of the British expedition down the Hudson Valley from Canada in 1777. The expedition ended in disaster at Saratoga, where nearly 20,000 American forces under General Gates soundly defeated Burgoyne's army of 5,000 and forced his surrender. His basic point was that he had asked for a force of 12,000 men to accomplish what had been asked of him and eventually he had been forced to fight with an army that initially numbered a little over half that number. The maps and plans by William Faden are excellent and help to complete a work that is the most important contemporary printed source of information about the campaign. The Plan of the Encampment and Position of the Army under... Burgoyne at Swords House on the Hudson's River near Stilwater shows the first and second position of the army, while the overlay depicts the third and fourth positions. The Plan of the Encampment and Position of

the Army under ... Burgoyne at Braemus Heights on Hudson's River near Stillwater shows positions on the 20th September 1777 and the 7th October, the overlay shows the position on the 8th October.

Howes B968; Lande 69; Sabin 9255; Streeter Sale 794; TPL 503.

(#24686)

\$ 9,500.

5] CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). **Carey's American Pocket Atlas; containing twenty maps ... with a brief description of each State, and of Louisiana ...Third edition, greatly improved and enlarged.** Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1805. Octavo (8 x 4 3/4 inches). 2pp. subscriber's list. 20 engraved maps (1 folding, 19 double-page), 2 folding letterpress tables. Contemporary sheep, expertly rebacked to style, flat spine in six compartments divided by gilt double-fillets, lettered in the second compartment. *Provenance*: George D. Carter (signature on title dated 1808).

The third edition of the first American pocket atlas, significant for its new cartographic and textual information relating to the Louisiana Purchase and its map of the region published during the Lewis & Clark expedition.

The guide, first published in 1796, is among the best early guides to the infant United States. This edition includes a general map of the United States, and maps of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio and the Northwest Territory, Maryland, Virginia, "Kentuckey" [sic], North Carolina, Tennessee (titled "Tennassee: lately the S.W. Territory"), South Carolina, Mississippi Territory and Georgia, and Louisiana. The maps were engraved by W. Barker, J. H. Seymour, A. Doolittle and Shallus. Each map is accompanied by text, presumably written by Carey, which reviews the geography, laws, climate, navigation, commerce and native tribes of each region. This edition, as the 1801 second edition of the atlas, includes a folding table providing information from the Federal Census of 1801 and a second table reviewing the value of exports from each state between 1791 and 1800.

The map of Ohio in this edition of the pocket atlas is among the first to depict the state following its entry into the Union, being printed from the same plate as the previous maps of the "Northwest Territory" but with changes to the plate reflecting statehood (see Smith, Mapping of Ohio, chapter 5, plate VI). However, the more significant additions to this 1805 edition of the pocket atlas, given prominence on the re-set title page for this edition, are the textual material relating to the Louisiana Purchase and the map of Louisiana not found in the previous editions. The map, engraved by Shallus, depicts the entire region west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific. The map is derivative of the 1804 Arrowsmith and Lewis map with a similar "Soulard" mapping of the upper Missouri (see Wheat, Transmississippi West 266 and chapter xi). The map would be the "base for maps of later vintage" (Wheat) including the map in Lester's 1809 so-called Apocrypha edition of Lewis and Clark, as well as in the 1812 Philadelphia edition of Gass's Journal published by Carey. Interestingly, the latter appears to use the identical map as is here, with Wheat suggesting it to be a remainder, though more likely printed from the same plate (with the name of the engraver removed) as it was not included in Carey's 1810 or 1811 editions of Gass. This early cartographic fruit relating to the region takes on added significance considering its publication during the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Howes C137; Shaw & Shoemaker 8134; Sabin 10856. Cf. Wheat, Transmississippi 266; Literature of Lewis & Clark, 3.7.

(#24654)

\$ 12,500.

6] CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). **The General Atlas for Carey's Edition of Guthrie's Geography Improved.** Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, May 1, 1795. Folio (17 x 15 inches). Letterpress title mounted on a larger sheet uniform in size to the maps. 44 engraved maps, each hand-coloured (some folding). Extra-illustrated with an additional map of the United States from the 1814 second edition of Carey's General Atlas. (A few tears expertly repaired, some discolouration). Bound to style in half 18th century calf over contemporary marbled paper covered boards, flat spine ruled in gilt in eight compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second.

[with:]

GUTHRIE, William. **A New System of Modern Geography.** Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1794 [vol. 1]; 1795 [vol. 2]. Two volumes, 4to (10 1/4 x 8 inches). Four engraved plates (two folding). (Foxing as usual). Contemporary calf, expertly rebacked to style, flat spine ruled in gilt in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second, volume number on a red morocco roundel in the fourth.

An American cartographic rarity: Carey's 1795 "Guthrie Atlas" -- the first edition of the first general atlas published in the United States. This a unique copy with the maps hand-coloured at a strictly contemporary date, extra-illustrated with a map of the United States, the maps usually folded here edge bound to create a larger format atlas and complete with its rare accompanying text.

"Following the Revolution, there was considerable activity in the United States by American mapmakers and publishers. One of them, Mathew Carey, was a pioneer in producing cartographic works ... In 1795 Carey published *The General Atlas for Carey's Edition of Guthrie's Geography Improved*. William Guthrie's popular textbook was originally issued in London in 1770 ... The sixteen maps of American states included ... were reprinted with five others in his *American Atlas*, which was also published in 1795 ... The engravers of the maps in both atlases were Barker, Scott, James Thackara, and John Vallance, all of Philadelphia, Samuel Hill of Boston, Amos Doolittle of New Haven, and Benjamin Tanner of New York" (Ristow).

Although the title, which lists each of the maps in the atlas, calls for a map of the United States, no such map was issued with this atlas, as Samuel Lewis's large map of the United States was not completed until the end of 1795 and was first added to copies of Carey's 1796 *General Atlas*. "The title page of this atlas differs considerably from the 1796 *General Atlas* (which has no mention of Guthrie, nor written explanation of the 'small hand pointer' both of which appear here)" (Rumsey).

Coloured copies of pre-1814 Carey atlases are extraordinarily rare. Rumsey states that although advertisements for the pre-1814 editions of Carey's *General Atlas* include pricing for coloured copies, that "we have never seen any copies of a pre 1814 Carey atlas with original color - they may exist, but would be rare - color was first employed as standard in the 1814 edition."

Rumsey and J. Brian Harley both cite examples, as the present one, of the maps being bound in atlas form rather than bound into copies of the text. However, Rumsey suggests, citing the Baskes copy, that the maps "all appear to have been folded originally ... which probably means they were folded first to be in the text volumes (one way they appeared), but when some buyers wanted the separate atlas, they were unfolded and bound on edge." There is no evidence of these folds on the edge bound maps in the present copy of the atlas.

Rumsey 2931; Ristow, pp.151-153; Evans 27077 and 28782; Forbes 236. Not in Phillips.
(#24376)

\$ 37,500.

7] CATLIN, George (1796-1872). **Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio. Hunting scenes and amusements of the Rocky Mountains and prairies of America. From drawings and notes of the author, made during eight years' travel amongst forty-eight of the wildest and most remote tribes of savages in North America.** London: C. & J. Adlard for George Catlin, Egyptian Hall, 1844. Folio (22 5/8 x 16 1/4 inches). [Pp.1-2] letterpress title (verso blank); [pp.3-4] 'To the Reader'; pp.[5-]20 text. 25 hand-coloured lithographic plates, on thick paper, after Catlin, drawn on stone by Catlin (2) or McGahey (23), printed by Day & Haghe. Original red half morocco, red morocco label on upper cover, titled in gilt, spine in six compartments with wide raised bands, the bands highlighted by fillets of various widths, modern red morocco-backed portfolio, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second compartment, the others with large central floral-spray tool.

First edition, 'first' issue. A key work for any serious collection of western Americana. A highly important record of a "truly lofty and noble race...A numerous nation of human beings...three-fourths of whose country has fallen into the possession of civilized man...twelve million of whose bodies have fattened the soil in the mean time; who have fallen victims to whiskey, the small-pox, and the bayonet" (Catlin)

Catlin published the first two issues of the *North American Indian Portfolio* simultaneously in late November 1844. The first issue was hand-coloured, as here, the second had tinted plates. Catlin originally envisaged publishing a series of linked but separate portfolios, each with its own theme: religious rites, dances, costumes, etc. Unfortunately, the first series was the only one that was ever published, and its production proved to be so taxing (both financially and physically) that Catlin sold both the publication and distribution rights to Henry Bohn.

Catlin's *North American Indian Portfolio* contains the results of his years of painting, living with and travelling amongst the Great Plains Indians. Catlin summarized the Native American as "an honest, hospitable, faithful, brave,

warlike, cruel, revengeful, relentless, -- yet honourable, contemplative and religious being". In a famous passage from the preface of his North American Indian Portfolio, Catlin describes how the sight of several tribal chiefs in Philadelphia led to his resolution to record their way of life: "the history and customs of such a people, preserved by pictorial illustrations, are themes worthy of the lifetime of one man, and nothing short of the loss of my life shall prevent me from visiting their country and becoming their historian". He saw no future for either their way of life or their very existence, and with these thoughts always at the back of his mind he worked, against time, setting himself a truly punishing schedule, to record what he saw. From 1832 to 1837 he spent the summer months sketching the tribes and then finished his pictures in oils during the winter. The record he left is unique, both in its breadth and also in the sympathetic understanding that his images constantly demonstrate. A selection of the greatest of images from this record were published in the North American Indian Portfolio in an effort to reach as wide an audience as possible. In addition to publishing the present work, Catlin also spent from 1837 to 1852 touring the United States, England, France and Holland with his collection of paintings, examples of Indian crafts and accompanied by representative members of the Indian tribes. A financial reverse in 1852 meant that he lost the collection, but he spent his later years making several trips to South and Central America, sketching the natives there.

Abbey *Travel* 653; Field 258; Howes C-243; McCracken 10; Sabin 11532; Wagner-Camp 105a:1; William S. Reese, *The Production of Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio, 1844-1876*, issue 1 (#15147) \$ 165,000.

8] CORTÉS de Monroy y Pizarro, Hernan (1485-1547). **De Insulis Nuper Inventis Ferdinandi Cortesii ad Carolum V ... Narrationes, cum alio quodam Petri Martyris ad Clementem VII ... libello. His accesserunt Epistolae duae de felicissimo apud Indos Evangelii incremento ... Item Epitome de inventis nuper Indiae populis idololatriis ad fidem Christi ... convertendis, Autore R.P.F. Nicolao Herborn ...** Cologne: ex officina Melchioris Novesiani, impensis Arnoldi Birckman, September 1532. Small folio, signed in 4s and 6s (10 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches). [82] ff. Text in latin. Woodcut title-portrait of Charles V within a woodcut border of escutcheons of Spanish provinces and towns, the portrait repeated within decorative border-pieces on A1 and F1, large ornamental woodcut initials and border-pieces in text, woodcut printer's device at end. Numerous manuscript marginal notes. (Marginalia and ownership inscription on title shaved). Later limp vellum, manuscript ink titling to spine. *Provenance*: Ex libris Peregrini Vogelii (partial early ownership inscription on title); numerous early marginal notes, in Latin, in a single hand.

Second Latin edition of the second and third letters of Cortés to Emperor Charles V and the first to contain missionary reports from Yucatan and Mexico

Cortés gave his personal account of the conquest of Mexico in a series of five letters, or *cartas de relación*, which he addressed to Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. The famed first letter was lost, making the second letter the earliest account by Cortes himself, describing the events in Mexico after his departure from Vera Cruz. The third letter continues the narrative, describing Mexican events from October 1520 to May 1522.

The present work includes the second editions in Latin of the second and third letters (translated by Petrus Savorgobus), as well as Peter Martyr's *De Insulis* (a condensed version of the lost first Cortés letter); a letter from Mexico by Martin de Valencia, dated June 12, 1531, which is the first printed report from the Yucatan; a letter from Bishop Zumarraga giving an account of the Franciscan schools in Mexico, their teachers and the Indian converts; and a letter from Nicholaus Herborn dated 1532. These last three sections appear here in this edition for the first time.

A rare edition, with only two other copies appearing in the auction records over the last thirty-five years.

Church 63; Harisse 168; H.V.Jones 21; Sabin 16949; Medina I, 86; Palau 63192; JCB I, 103-104. (#24052) \$ 45,000.

9] [CRAMER, Zadok] - Samuel Langhorne CLEMENS (1835-1910). **The Navigator: containing directions for navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers; with an ample account of these much admired waters, from the head of the former to the mouth of the latter; and a concise description of their towns, villages, harbours, settlements, &c. with accurate maps of the Ohio and Mississippi. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an account of Louisiana, and of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, as discovered by the voyage under Captains Lewis and Clarke. Seventh edition - improved and enlarged...**

Pittsburgh: printed and published by Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum, 1811. 12mo (6 7/8 x 4 inches). 28 full-page woodcut maps of the rivers. (Neat repair to text leaf K2). Contemporary sheep-backed marbled paper-covered boards, contained within a modern brown morocco-backed marbled paper-covered box. *Provenance*: Samuel L. Clemens (signature and autograph inscription in ink on front pastedown "S. L. Clemens / 1909 / from Col. A. G. Paine").

Mark Twain's copy of the first navigational guide to the Mississippi River: an incredible association, a reminder of his childhood, a memento of his life as a river pilot, and a visual record of the river which profoundly informed his writing and identity.

Cramer's *Navigator* was the "most widely used guide to western waters in the early period" (Howes). First published in this form in 1806, a key to the success and longevity of the guide were the frequent republications, some with additions. The first edition to include information from Lewis & Clark's discoveries was published in 1808. The present edition dates to 1811 but was given to Clemens in 1909 by friend and New York businessman Augustus G. Paine. The factual descriptions of the course of the Mississippi must have struck a chord with the then elderly Clemens. Indeed, Clemens writes in chapter one of his *Life on the Mississippi*: "The Mississippi is well worth reading about. It is not a commonplace river, but on the contrary is in all ways remarkable."

Born in 1835, Clemens family moved to Hannibal, Missouri, when he was four in 1840. A port town on the Mississippi River, Hannibal served as the inspiration for the fictional town of St. Petersburg in Clemens best known works *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.. The Mississippi was central to the life of the town and the young Clemens would have known the river much as it is described in Cramer's work. He would also have relied on the work, or one of its imitators, during the two years of study which led to his being granted his Mississippi pilot's license in 1859: an experience which provided the best known nom-de-plume in literature: Mark Twain. The Civil War curtailed traffic on the river, and Clemens left to pursue other careers, but he would draw on his memories of and experiences on the river through much of his literary life.

Howes C855; Sabin 17386.

(#24048)

\$ 12,500.

10] DIBBLE, Sheldon (1809-1845). **History of the Sandwich Islands**. Lahainaluna: Press of the Mission Seminary, 1843. 12mo signed in 6s (7 x 4 3/8 inches). 1 folding engraved map. Contemporary sheep, spine ruled in gilt, original black morocco lettering piece lettered in gilt "Sandwich / Islands". (Expert restoration along the front joint). *Provenance*: Reverend George B. Rowell (signature and presentation inscription to); N. A. Chapin.

The first edition of the "first full-scale history [of Hawaii] printed in the Islands ... one of the most important documents of its time" (Forbes): a presentation copy from one of the earliest American missionaries on Kauai.

This copy was bound in Hawaii and contains the first issue of the Appendix, printed in Lahainaluna. It also includes the fine folding map which "was not originally considered by the mission or Andrews as a part of the book" (Forbes, p.345), but is without the four views which were "completed after the work was published and partially distributed, and are only occasionally present" (Forbes p.345). 600 copies of the main text were printed and 650 copies of the map.

Apart from its rarity, the value of the book lies in the fact that much "of the history was derived from personal interviews and eyewitness accounts of events [the author was a member of the American Mission], and it gives details of events not easily found elsewhere ... It is based in part on *Ka Mooolelo Hawaii* (Lahainaluna, 1838) which Dibble had edited, but includes substantial additions obtained from other documents and information covering subsequent events" (Forbes *op.cit.* p.343).

The provenance of this copy is particularly interesting, and appropriate. Like the author, the original owner, Rev. George B. Rowell, was sent to Hawaii by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He arrived in 1842, a year before the publication of the *History*..., and was based at Waimea. N. A. Chapin, the subsequent recipient of Rowell's gift, is likely to have been a relation of Dr. Alonzo Chapin, physician to the missionaries.

Fitzpatrick *The Early Mapping of Hawaii* pp.112-113; Forbes II, 1383.

(#24010)

\$ 9,500.

11] DOBBS, Arthur (1689-1765). **An Account of the Countries Adjoining to Hudson's Bay, in the North-West part of America: containing a description of their lakes and rivers, the nature of the soil and climates, and their methods of commerce, &c. shewing the benefit to be made by settling colonies, and opening a trade in these parts: Whereby the French will be deprived in a great measure of their traffick in furs, and the communication between Canada and Mississippi be cut off: With an abstract of Captain Middleton's journal, and observations upon his behaviour during his voyage and since his return ... The whole intended to show the great probability of a North-West passage.** London: printed by J. Robinson, 1744. Quarto (10 1/2 x 7 3/4 inches). 7 lines of errata at foot of final page. 1 folding engraved map "A New Map of part of North America", 1 folding leaf inserted at rear with early manuscript index (Small neat repair to the folding map and blank margins of F2 and S3)). 20th-century deep red half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spine in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second and third compartments, the others panelled in gilt, top edge gilt.

First edition of this attack on the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly in the Americas, with a valuable early account of the search for a Northwest Passage.

Dobbs was an active opponent of the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company pointing out that if they did not alter their policies, then the French would quickly occupy the central plains to the west of their traditional areas of influence (as, in fact, they did). This and other works on a similar theme by Dobbs led to the investigation of the monopoly by a British Parliamentary committee in 1749. Dobbs never saw the Bay and his information was largely based on French publications and Canadian sources, particularly that of Métis trader Joseph La France. According to Peter C. Newman, the account of La France's exploits is this work's "most valuable historical contribution" (*Empire of the Sun* [2000], p.213). The second main thrust of Dobbs' narrative concerns his advocacy of the necessity of searching for a Northwest Passage: he gives an account of the early exploration of the area, and of the opportunities that further exploration would offer. In addition, he fires the opening broadside in his attack on Christopher Middleton for his leadership of the 1741-1742 expedition in search of the Northwest Passage. This controversy, played out in print, lasted for more than three years.

Field 433; Howes D-373; Kershaw 422; Lande 1144; NMM 796; Peel 8; Sabin 20404; TPL 193; Streeter VI:3637; Verner & Stuart-Stubbs 21; Wagner *Northeast Coast* 549.

(#25060)

\$ 18,000.

12] EVANS, Lewis (c.1700-1756). **Geographical, Historical, Political, Philosophical and Mechanical Essays. The First, containing an Analysis of a General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America; and of the Country of the Confederate Indians: A Description of the Face of the Country; The Boundaries of the Confederates; and the Maritime and Inland Navigations of the several Rivers and Lakes contained therein ... The Second Edition ...** Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1755. 4to (10 x 7 3/4 inches). iv, 32pp. Folding hand-coloured map engraved by James Turner after Lewis Evans. (Map linen-backed). Full tan polished tree calf by Riviere, covers with a gilt roll tool border, spine in six compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering piece in the second compartment, the others with an overall repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers, g.e.

One of the most important maps of the British colonies done prior to Independence, a landmark in American cartography and an important Franklin printing.

Lewis Evans' map, titled "A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America," shows the east coast of North America from Montreal and New England to the northern border of North Carolina, and also includes the Ohio valley in the west. The Evans map appeared in 1755, the same year as John Mitchell's famous map, with Evans drawing from his own original surveys, as well as Fry and Jefferson's 1753 map of Virginia. Evans's map acknowledges French claims to all lands northwest of St. Lawrence Fort, resulting in criticism from New York. Despite the controversy, Evans's work was influential (there were eighteen editions and piracies issued between 1755 and 1814), and was famously used by General Braddock during the French and Indian War.

Evans gives a detailed geographical description of the middle and southern colonies, particularly notable for an early description of the Ohio country, and gives a good description of the Carolina back country. Evans was also eager for the British to expand into the South, especially West Florida, to challenge the French and Spanish in the Gulf. According to Governor Pownall, writing in 1776, the map was the authority for settling boundary disputes in

the region as it so accurately depicted the region.

The present example is a very fine copy of the second edition, first issue of the text published by Benjamin Franklin (i.e. without an additional London imprint below Franklin's) and contains a rare example of the first issue of the map (i.e. without "The Lakes Cataraqui" just north of Lake Ontario). Significantly, the map present in this copy is with lovely full period hand-colouring. Sabin notes that many copies of Evans's tract do not include the map, and that only some copies are fully coloured, as is this copy. On this second edition of the text, published the same year as the first, Miller notes: "This revised second edition of Evan's analysis of his General Map of the Middle British Colonies is virtually a page-for-page resetting of the first edition with sub-titles added on pp. 6 and 11, and the numeral 2 inserted to the left of the signature on the directional line of the first two leaves of each quire in fours."

"The map is considered by historians to be the most ambitious performance of its kind undertaken in America up to that time, and its publication was a milestone in the development of printing arts in the colonial period" (Schwartz & Ehrenberg).

Miller 606; Campbell 543; Evans 7412; Sabin 23175; Howes E226; Church 1003; Wheat & Brun 298; Brown, *Early Maps of the Ohio Valley* 41; Cresswell 'Colony to Commonwealth' pp.53-54, 82; *Degrees of Latitude* 34; Garrison, *Cartography of Pennsylvania*, pp.269-274; Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art pp.64-67; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.165; Stephenson & McKee, *Virginia in Maps* p.82; Suarez *Shedding the Veil* 57; The World Encompassed 255; Klinefelter, "Lewis Evans and his Maps" in *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 61, no. 7 (1971); Stevens, *Lewis Evans and His Map* (London: 1905).

(#24877)

\$ 280,000.

13] FEATHERSTONHAUGH, James D.; and Richard L. MUDGE. North American Boundary : Maps A and B, appended to the report of the British Commissioners, appointed in 1839, to survey and explore the Territory in dispute between the governments of Great Britain and the United States of America, under the second article of the Treaty of 1783. [printed label affixed to the slipcase]. [London]: Foreign Office, April 1840. Two maps engraved by James Wyld, as follows:

Map A: Map of that Portion of Her Majesty's Colonies of New Brunswick and Lower Canada the Title to Which Is Disputed by the Government of the United States. Engraved folding map printed on two sheets joined, dissected into 16 parts and mounted on linen as issued, partially hand-coloured, edged in green cloth.

Map B: Referred to in the Report of Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the Commissioners Appointed by the British Government to Explore and Survey the Territory in Dispute between Great Britain and the United States of America under the Second Article of the Treaty of 1783. 8 engraved maps printed on two sheets joined, dissected into 12 sections and mounted on linen as issued, partially colored in outline, edged in green cloth.

Rare case map.

"Territorial encroachments initiated by Maine on British lands in Aroostook culminated in 1839 with the menacing encampment of 10,000 Maine troops on British borders. General Winfield Scott was sent by the Federal Government to negotiate a truce with the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. Great Britain, now convinced of the gravity of the situation, authorized a boundary commission headed by Mudge and Featherstonhaugh. Their findings were incorporated into the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) which allowed for free navigation of the St. John River and rectified the boundaries at the head of the Connecticut River, the north end of Lake Champlain, in the Detroit River and at the head of Lake Superior" (Siebert).

Phillips, p. 603; Streeter sale 3706; Siebert sale 24.

(#24727)

\$ 8,500.

14] [HAMILTON, Alexander (1739-1802), James MADISON (1751-1836) and John JAY (1745-1829)]. The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, written in favour of the new Constitution, as agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787. New York: Printed and sold by John and Andrew M'Lean, 1788. 2 volumes, 12mo (6 1/8 x 3 3/4 inches). vi, 227; vi, 384pp. Expertly bound to style in contemporary tree calf, the covers with a neo-classical Greek-key roll-tool border, the flat spine tooled in gilt, divided into six compartments with a Greek-key roll, lettered in the second compartment, numbered in the fourth, the others with an elegant repeat pattern in gilt,

both contained within a recent black morocco box, spine gilt.

Rare first edition of the most important work of American political thought ever written and according to Thomas Jefferson "the best commentary on the principles of government."

The first edition of *The Federalist* comprises the first collected printing of the 85 seminal essays written in defense of the newly-drafted Constitution. The essays were first issued individually by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay in New York newspapers under the pseudonym 'Publius' to garner support for the ratification of the Constitution. This first collected edition was published in early 1788: volume I published in March, contains the first 36 numbers, volume II published in May, includes the remaining 49, together with the text of the Constitution. Upon its publication, George Washington noted to Alexander Hamilton that the work "will merit the Notice of Posterity; because in it are candidly and ably discussed the principles of freedom and the topics of government, which will always be interesting to mankind" (George Washington, letter to Hamilton, 28 August 1788).

The genesis of this "classic exposition of the principles of republican government" (R.B. Bernstein, *Are We to be a Nation? The Making of the Constitution*, 1987, p.242) is to be found in the "great national discussion" which took place about the ratification of the Constitution, and the necessity of answering the salvos in print from the Anti-Federalists and other opponents of a strong Federal government. The original plan was that James Madison and John Jay were to help Hamilton write a series of essays explaining the merits of their system, whilst also rebutting the arguments of its detractors. "Hamilton wrote the first piece in October 1787 on a sloop returning from Albany...He finished many pieces while the printer waited in a hall for the completed copy" (R. Brookhiser *Alexander Hamilton: American*, 1999, pp.68-69). In the end, well over half of the 85 essays were written by Hamilton alone. Despite the intense time pressures under which the series was written "what began as a propaganda tract, aimed only at winning the election for delegates to New York's state ratifying convention, evolved into the classic commentary upon the American Federal system" (F. McDonald *Alexander Hamilton: A Biography*, p.107).

The Federalist is without question the most important commentary on the Constitution, the most significant American contribution to political theory and among the most important of all American books.

Church 1230; Cohen 2818; Evans 21127; Ford 17; Grolier *American* 100, 19; Howes H114, "c"; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 234; Sabin 23979; Streeter Sale 1049.

(#23372)

\$ 225,000.

15] HAMILTON, Alexander (1739-1802), James MADISON (1751-1836) and John JAY (1745-1829). **The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, written in favour of the new Constitution, as agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787.** New York: Printed and sold by George F. Hopkins, 1802. 2 volumes, 8vo (8 3/8 x 5 1/8 inches). viii,317,[1]pp., with two pages numbered 167 and two pages numbered 168 (as noted on the errata on verso of the vol I terminal text leaf), and with page numbering 263-270 repeated; v, [1], 351, [1] pp., with publisher's ad leaf bound in the rear and a printing of the Constitution and Bill of Rights on pp. 335-351. Contemporary tree calf, expertly rebaced to style, flat spine in six compartments, red and black morocco lettering pieces in the second and fourth compartments, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt. *Provenance:* Robert Fulton (signature on each title); H[erman] Livingston (armorial bookplate).

Robert Fulton's copy of the rare second edition of the most important work of American political thought ever written and according to Thomas Jefferson "the best commentary on the principles of government" - the first edition to identify Hamilton, Jay and Madison as the authors.

The Federalist comprises the collected printing of the eighty-five seminal essays written in defense of the newly-drafted Constitution. The essays were first issued individually by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay in New York newspapers under the pseudonym Publius to garner support for the ratification of the Constitution. This first collected edition was published in early 1788: volume I published in March, contains the first 36 numbers, volume II published in May, includes the remaining 49, together with the text of the Constitution. Upon its publication, George Washington noted to Alexander Hamilton that the work "will merit the Notice of Posterity; because in it are candidly and ably discussed the principles of freedom and the topics of government, which will always be interesting to mankind" (George Washington, letter to Hamilton, 28 August 1788).

The genesis of this "classic exposition of the principles of republican government" (R.B. Bernstein, *Are We to be a Nation? The Making of the Constitution*, 1987, p.242) is to be found in the "great national discussion" which took place about the ratification of the Constitution, and the necessity of answering the salvos in print from the Anti-Federalists and other opponents of a strong Federal government. The original plan was for James Madison and John Jay to help Hamilton write a series of essays explaining the merits of their system, whilst also rebutting the arguments of its detractors. "Hamilton wrote the first piece in October 1787 on a sloop returning from Albany...he finished many pieces while the printer waited in a hall for the completed copy" (R. Brookhiser, *Alexander Hamilton: American*, 1999, pp.68-69). In the end, well over half of the 85 essays were written by Hamilton. Despite the intense time pressures under which the series was written "what began as a propaganda tract, aimed only at winning the election for delegates to New York's state ratifying convention, evolved into the classic commentary upon the American Federal system" (F. McDonald, *Alexander Hamilton: A Biography*, p.107).

Styled the "revised and corrected" edition on the title, with additions to the first edition of 1788, Ford attributes editorship of this second edition to John Wells, though Sabin attributes it to William Coleman, noting it as "the last issued during Hamilton's life." The second edition is notable for the addition of the federal constitution and the first eleven amendments, and a series of articles written by Hamilton under the pseudonym "Pacificus," defending Washington's "Neutrality Proclamation" of 1793 regarding the Anglo-French war. It is arguably the most complete edition, and the only other English language edition issued in Hamilton's lifetime. Significantly, it identifies Hamilton, Jay, and Madison as the authors, but does not specify who wrote which essays; "it was at first intended to mark the numbers distinctly which were written by each; but considerations have since occurred which would perhaps render this measure improper." Clearly issued by Hamilton partisans, the preface implies that virtually all of it was Hamilton's work, and the republication of the Pacificus essays (written in opposition to Madison) confirms the Hamiltonian slant.

The Federalist is without question the most important commentary on the Constitution, the most significant American contribution to political theory and among the most important of all American books.

Ford 21; Howes H114, "aa." Cohen 2818; Sabin 23981; DAB VIII, pp.188-89 (for James Hamilton); Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton* (New York, 2004), p.203 and passim.

(#25137)

\$ 24,000.

16] HARIOT, Thomas, [and John WHITE]. - Theodor DE BRY and Johann Theodor DE BRY. [Harriot's Virginia] Admiranda narratio fida tamen, de commodis et incolarum ritibus Virginiae ... Anglico scripta sermone, a Thoma Harriot. Frankfurt: Typis Johannis Wecheli, Sumtibus vero Johannis-Theodori de Bry, '1590' [but circa 1608]. Folio. Collation: a4, b6, c4, d6, *2, A6, B-C8, D6, E8, F5. Title page to text with two pasted on paper panels bearing the title and publishing details in Latin, all within an engraved surround (as issued), letterpress title to plates, engraved arms on dedication leaf, blank D6. 1 double-page engraved map of Virginia [Burden 76, state 2], 1 engraved plate of Adam and Eve (first state with inscription "Iodocus a Winghe in / / Theodore de Bry fe", 27 engraved plates after John White (including 5 plates of Picts), with blank D6 but without the final blank F6 (as in Church), various small neat expert repairs, three leaves misbound. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century blue/green morocco, covers with gilt roll tool border, the flat spine divided into six compartments with gilt roll tools and fillets, lettered in the second compartment, the others tooled with alternating neo-classical tools, 18th-century marbled endpapers.

A beautiful copy of the second edition, second issue of this foundation work on the early exploration and delineation of America which combines a critically important text with a series of spectacular images, all relating to the first British colony to be established on the sub-continent.

This volume was the first issued by the publisher, Theodor De Bry, in his extraordinary series, "Grand Voyages," which set out to describe the exploration of the New World. This copy includes a variant title: Church does not mention an issue of the title with letterpress slips pasted in position, but the engraved surround corresponds most closely to Church's third issue.

This work recounts the history of the abortive Roanoke colony established by the British in North Carolina in 1585. Thomas Harriot's text, describing the country of Virginia and North Carolina, was first published in London in 1588

(only six copies are known) and here republished in Latin. Hariot, like the artist, John White, was part of the Roanoke expedition and wrote his account from actual observation. It is the first description of the Virginia and Carolina country. The map which accompanies the volume is the first really good map of the Virginia coast and Carolina capes, showing the coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake to Wilmington, North Carolina.

John White's illustrations are among the most famous of early American images. White was the lieutenant-governor of the colony, and a skilled artist. His carefully executed watercolors, gleaned from close observation and remarkably accurate renderings of the Carolina Indians and their customs, costumes, rituals, hunting practices and dwellings, are here expertly engraved by De Bry. No other artist so-carefully rendered American Indians until Karl Bodmer worked on the Missouri in the 1830s. Besides these illustrations, there are plates showing White's conception of the ancient Picts of Scotland, to whom he wished to compare the American natives.

Cf. Arents 37; cf. Church 143-144; Cumming & de Vorsey 12; cf. *European Americana* 590/7; JCB I:396; cf. Sabin 8784; Vail 7 (note).

(#18659)

\$ 95,000.

17] HEARNE, Samuel (1745-1792). A Journey from Prince of Wales' Fort in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean. Undertaken by order of the Hudson's Bay Company for the discovery of copper mines, a North West Passage, etc. in the years 1769, 1770, 1771, & 1772. London: Printed for A.Strahan and T.Cadell, sold by T.Cadell Jun. and W.Davies, 1795. 4to (11 5/8 x 9 1/2 inches). With the publisher's advertisement/directions to the binder leaf in the rear. 9 folding engraved plates, maps or plans (including 1 large general map with routes marked by hand in red or yellow, 4 plates, 4 plans). Expertly bound to style in half 18th century russia over contemporary marbled paper covered boards, flat spine gilt in 6 compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second, the others with an overall repeat decoration in gilt.

First edition of this important account of the first overland journey to the Arctic Sea.

"Hearne played an important role in delineating the region between Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean through his exploration of the Coppermine River. The Hudson's Bay Company had long been interested in investigating the reports of copper mines to the north and sent Hearne northward from Churchill. He was accompanied by his friend and guide, the Chipewyan Matonabee. Hearne was the first white man to travel overland to the Arctic Ocean, and he is credited with the discovery of the Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie River system. Much attention is given to the natural history and the Indian tribes of the region. Hearne was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company from about 1765 to 1787, when he retired to his native England. [Shortly following his return, Hearne submitted his report to the Hudson's Bay Company, who kept it secret for some thirteen years]. This book owes its publication [three years after Hearne's death, to the celebrated French navigator] Captain Jean François de La Pérouse, who captured Fort Albany, Hudson Bay [in 1781-1782], and found Hearne's manuscript. The fort was later surrendered to the British, but La Pérouse stipulated that [as one of the conditions of the surrender] the manuscript be published." (Hill [2004] p.281).

Cox II, p. 171; Field 676; Hill 791; Sabin 31181; Streeter VI: 3652; TPL 445.

(#24701)

\$ 9,000.

18] JAMES, Edwin (1797-1861). Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and '20, by order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Sec'y of War: under the Command of Major Stephen H. Long. Philadelphia: H.C. Carey and I. Lea, 1822-1823. Text: 2 volumes, octavo (8 5/8 x 5 7/16 inches); atlas: 1 volume, quarto (11 7/8 x 9 1/4 inches). Atlas containing 11 engraved plates and maps (2 double-page maps after S.H. Long by Young & Delleker; 1 double-page plate of geological cross-sections; 8 plates [1 hand-coloured] after S. Seymour [6], T.R. Peale [1] and one unassigned, engraved by C.G. Childs [2], Lawson [1], F. Kearney [2], W. Hay [1], Young & Delleker [1]). Text: contemporary tree calf boards, original paper labels affixed to the upper covers signed by William N. Byers, expertly rebacked to style, flat spines in six compartments divided with roll tools and fillets, red morocco lettering piece in the second compartments, volume numbers in the fourth compartments, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt. Atlas: Expertly bound to style in half tree calf over contemporary marbled paper covered boards, spine uniform to the text. *Provenance*: William Newton Byers (1831-1903, inscription and signatures in text vols).

First edition of a cornerstone work of Western Americana and American cartography, complete with the rare atlas: this set with important provenance to Rocky Mountain News founder William N. Byers

Originally named the "Yellowstone Expedition," the U.S. government expedition under Major Stephen Long was the most ambitious exploration of the trans-Mississippi West following those of Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike. The expedition travelled up the Missouri and then followed the River Platte to its source in the Rocky Mountains before moving south to Upper Arkansas. From there the plan was to find the source of the Red River, but when this was missed the Canadian River was explored instead.

Edwin James was the botanist, geologist, and surgeon for the expedition and "based his compilation upon his own records, the brief geological notes of Major Long, and the early journals of Thomas Say [who served as the expedition's zoologist]" (Wagner-Camp).

Significantly, Long's expedition was the first official US expedition to be accompanied by artists (namely Titian Peale and Samuel Seymour), and the illustrations in the atlas are therefore an important early visual record of the area. The plates depict Oto Indians, views of the Plains, buffalo, etc.

Cartographically, the atlas contains the first maps to provide detail of the Central Plains. Upon returning to Washington from the expedition, Long drafted a large manuscript map of the West (now in the National Archives) and the printed maps in James's Account closely follows. The "Western Section" map is particularly interesting as it here that the myth of the Great American Desert was founded by Long: a myth which endured for decades. The designation Great American Desert appears east of the single range of the Rocky Mountains, together with a two-line note: "The Great American Desert is frequented by roving bands of Indians who have no fixed places of residence but roam from place to place in quest of game." Long's map, along with that of Lewis and Clark, "were the progenitors of an entire class of maps of the American Transmississippi West" (Wheat).

The provenance of this set is particularly appropriate: William N. Byers was originally from Ohio, but moved to Iowa in 1851, and then in 1854 to Omaha, Nebraska, as the city was being laid out. He served as Nebraska Territory's first deputy surveyor (creating the first official plat of the city), and, in January 1855, he was a member of the first session of the Nebraska Territorial Legislature. In 1859 he moved to Denver, lured by the gold strikes in the region, and on April 23, 1859, in partnership with and John L. Dailey, Dr. George Monell and Thomas Gibson, he published the first issue of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Colorado's oldest newspaper. As his work as a surveyor would suggest, Byers was a keen outdoorsman who came to know the mountains around Denver well: in 1863 he arranged and led an expedition for artist Albert Bierstadt from Idaho Springs to the summit of the mountain Bierstadt named Mount Rosalie (now known as Mount Evans). Bierstadt's masterpiece *Storm in the Rocky Mountains* was based on that trip.

James's Account deservedly ranks alongside the narratives of Lewis and Clark and Pike as the most important early exploratory narratives of the American west.

Bradford 2637; Graff 2188; Howes J-41; Pilling Proof-sheets 1958; Sabin 35682; Streeter Sale 1783; Wagner-Camp 25:1; Wheat Transmississippi West 353, and II, p.80.

(#24946)

\$ 27,500.

19] JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). **Notes on the State of Virginia.** London: printed for John Stockdale, 1787. 8vo (8 1/8 x 5 1/16 x inches). 1 engraved folding map, hand-coloured in outline, 1 folding letterpress table. Expertly bound to style using 18th-century half russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards. *Provenance:* Rensselaer Westerlo (inscription dated 1794 on front blank).

The first English edition of Jefferson's famous work. This is the only book-length work by Jefferson to be published in his lifetime, and has been called "one of America's first permanent literary and intellectual landmarks."

A fine copy with an interesting provenance: Rensselaer Westerlo (1776-1851) was the grandson of Philip Livingston (1716-1778, a signer of the Declaration of Independence). Westerlo, a Columbia graduate and Federalist, served as a Representative from New York to the Fifteenth Congress (between March 4, 1817 and March 3, 1819). He did not stand for a second term, resumed the practice of law and died in Albany, N.Y., on April 18, 1851. The

Livingston family were one of the most powerful in early federal America, with extensive business interests, owning large sections of New York State. They were usually Federalists, but Westerlo's second cousin was an exception: Henry Brockholst Livingston (1757-1823) was a lawyer and strong supporter of Thomas Jefferson. In 1802 he became a judge of the New York supreme court and in 1806, by appointment of Thomas Jefferson, Associate Justice of the US Supreme Court: could the present work have been a gift to Westerlo from his cousin? An elder relation taking an interest in education of promising youngster who had shown an interest in the law as a career.

This work was largely written in 1781 and first published in Paris, in French, in 1785. Written in the form of answers to questions about Virginia, the book supplies a description of the geography, with an abundance of supporting material and unusual information. As J.M. Edelstein notes: "Jefferson wrote about things which interested him deeply and about which he knew a great deal; the *Notes*..., therefore, throws a fascinating light on his tastes, curiosities, and political and social opinions." The handsome map which accompanies this edition (but is often lacking), based on the Fry and (Peter) Jefferson map, was not issued with the Paris editions. The story of the creation of this book and its publishing history is an interesting one. It is told fully by Millicent Sowerby in her catalogue of Jefferson's library, where it occupies some thirty pages.

Adams *The Eye of Thomas Jefferson* 57; Clark I:262; Howes J78; Sabin 35895; cf. Sowerby IV, pp.301-30; Vail 760.

(#16379)

\$ 57,500.

20] JEFFERYS, Thomas (1719-1771). **The American Atlas: or, a geographical description of the whole continent of America: wherein are delineated at large its several regions, countries, states, and islands; and chiefly the British Colonies.** London: Printed and sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1776. Folio (22 1/4 x 15 3/4 inches). Letterpress title and index leaf, otherwise engraved throughout. 23 engraved maps on 30 sheets (1 single page, 11 double-page, 18 folding), all hand-coloured in outline. (Occasional light spotting, lower outer blank corners of map sheets numbered 18 and 19 restored well outside the plate mark). Contemporary marbled boards and antique-style three quarter calf, retaining original backstrip and gilt morocco spine label. .

'The American Atlas' is the most important 18th century atlas for America. Walter Ristow describes it as a "geographical description of the whole continent of America, as portrayed in the best available maps in the latter half of the eighteenth century ... as a major cartographic reference work it was, very likely, consulted by American, English, and French civilian administrators and military officers during the Revolution."

As a collection, the *American Atlas* stands as the most comprehensive, detailed and accurate survey of the American colonies at the beginning of the Revolution. Among the distinguished maps are; Braddock Meade's A Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of New England, the largest and most detailed map of New England that had yet been published; a map of The Provinces of New York and New Jersey by Samuel Holland, the Surveyor general for the northern American colonies; William Scull's A Map of Pennsylvania, the first map of that colony to include its western frontier; Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia, the best colonial map for the Chesapeake region; and Lt. Ross's Course of the Mississippi, the first map of that river based on English sources.

Jefferys was the leading English cartographer of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the English American colonies, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work." Jefferys died on 20th November 1771, and in 1775, his successors, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, gathered these separately-issued maps together and republished them in book form as *The American Atlas*. The present second edition, issued in 1776, includes A new Map of the Province of Quebec (a significant addition) in place of Jefferys' The Middle British Colonies and a second issue of Samuel Holland's The Provinces of New York and New Jersey, published on 20 December 1775.

The maps are as follows (many of the maps are on several sheets, and in accordance with the letterpress index, each individual sheet is numbered, the measurements refer to the image size):

1-3. Braddock Meade (alias John Green). "A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Published 10 June 1775. Six sheets joined into three, 43 1/2 x 49 1/2 inches. Stevens & Tree 4(d). This great wall map was chiefly issued to expose the errors in Delisle and Buache's map of the Pacific Northwest, published in Paris in 1752.

4. Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. "The Russian Discoveries". Published March 2nd 1775. One sheet, 18 x 24 inches.

5-6. Thomas Pownall after E. Bowen. "A New and Correct map of North America, with the West India Islands . Published 15th February, 1777. Four sheets joined into two, 43 x 47 inches. Stevens & Tree 49(f). Thomas Pownall updated Bowen's "North America" map of 1755. Pownall's version included the relevant results of the first treaty of Paris, drawn up after the end of the French and Indian War.

7. Thomas Jefferys. "North America from the French of Mr. D'Anville, Improved with the English Surveys Made since the Peace". Published 10 June 1775. One sheet, 18 x 20 inches. Stevens & Tree 51(c)

8. Samuel Dunn. "A Map of the British Empire in North America". Published 10 January 1774 . 1/2 sheet, 12 x 19 inches. Stevens & Tree 53(b).

9. Thomas Jefferys. "An Exact Chart of the River St. Laurence from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti". Published 25 May 1775. Two sheets joined into one, 23 1/2 x 37 inches. Stevens & Tree 76(d).

10. Sayer & Bennett. "A Chart of the Gulf of St. Laurence." Published 25th March 1775. One sheet, 19 1/2 x 24 inches.

11. Capt. [Samuel] Holland. "A Map of the Island of St. John in the Gulf of St. Laurence". Published 6 April 1775. One sheet, 15 x 27 1/4 inches.

12. James Cook & Michael Lane. "A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland". Published 10th May 1775. One sheet, 21 1/2 x 22 inches. Lieutenant and later Captain James Cook went on to gain renown for his three exploratory voyages in the Pacific.

13. James Cook and others. "A Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland". Published 25 March 1775. One sheet, 19 1/2 x 26 inches. Based on the surveys of James Cook (see above), Chabert and Fleurieu.

14. Thomas Jefferys. "A New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island with the Adjacent Parts of New England and Canada. " Published 15 June 1775. One sheet, 18 1/2 x 24 inches. Stevens & Tree 66(c). Originally published in 1755, at the beginning of the French and Indian War, this map "proved to be important in evaluating respective French and English claims to this part of North America" (Ristow). England gained sole possession of the region by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

15-16. Braddock Meade (alias John Green.) "A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England". Published November 29, 1774. Four sheets joined into two, 38 3/4 x 40 3/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 33(e). The first large-scale map of New England. "The most detailed and informative pre-Revolutionary map of New England ... not really supplanted until the nineteenth century" (*New England Prospect*, 13).

17. Capt. [Samuel] Holland. "The Provinces of New York and New Jersey, with Part of Pensilvania". Published 20 Decr. 1775. Three insets: A plan of the City of New York, A chart of the Mouth of Hudson's River, and A Plan of Amboy. Two sheets joined, 26 1/2 x 52 3/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 44(d). An important large-scale map of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, by Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for the Northern English colonies. With fine insets including a street plan of colonial New York City.

18. William Brassier. "A Survey of Lake Champlain, including Lake George, Crown Point and St.John." Published 5 August 1776. Single sheet 26 x 18 3/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 25(b). This is the second state of Brassier's terribly important and magnificently detailed map of Lake Champlain. More usually editions of the present 1776 atlas contain the first state of this map. The Second state is to be preferred as it illustrates the very first battle fought by

the U.S. Navy - the Battle of Valcour Island, which took place near present-day Plattsburgh, New York, on October 11, 1776.

19. Captain Carver and others. "A New Map of the Province of Quebec, according to the Royal Proclamation, of the 7th of October 1763. from the French Surveys Connected with those made after the War, by Captain Carver, and Other Officers". One sheet, 19 1/4 x 26 1/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 73(a).

20. William Scull. "A Map of Pennsylvania Exhibiting not only the Improved Parts of the Province but also its Extensive Frontiers". Published 10 June 1775. Two sheets joined, 27 x 51 1/2 inches. The first map of the Province of Pennsylvania to include its western frontier. All earlier maps had focused solely on the settled eastern parts of the colony.

21-22. Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson. "A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia, containing the Whole Province of Maryland ... 1775". [n.d.] Four sheets joined into two, 32 x 48 inches. Stevens & Tree 87(f). "The basic cartographical document of Virginia in the eighteenth century ... the first to depict accurately the interior regions of Virginia beyond the Tidewater. [It] dominated the cartographical representation of Virginia until the nineteenth century" (Verner.)

23-24. Henry Mouzon. "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers". Published May 30, 1775. Four sheets joined into two, 40 x 54 inches. Stevens & Tree 11(a). "The chief type map for [the Carolinas] during the forty or fifty years following its publication. It was used by both British and American forces during the Revolutionary War" (Cumming, 450).

25. Thomas Jefferys. "The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana ... The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida." Published 20 Feb. 1775. Two sheets joined into one, 19 1/2 x 48 inches. Stevens & Tree 26(a). A large-scale map of Florida, based upon the extensive surveys conducted after the region became an English possession following the 1763 Treaty of Paris.

26. Lt. Ross. "Course of the Mississippi.... Taken on an Expedition to the Illinois, in the latter end of the Year 1765". Published 1 June 1775. Two sheet joined into one, 14 x 44 inches. Stevens & Tree 31(b). The first large-scale map of the Mississippi River, and the first based in whole or part upon English surveys.

27. Thomas Jefferys. "The Bay of Honduras". Published 20 February 1775. One sheet, 18 1/2 x 24 1/2 inches.

28-29. J.B.B. D'Anville. "A Map of South America." Published 20 September 1775. Four sheets joined into two, 20 x 46 inches

30. Cruz Cano and others. "A Chart of the Straits of Magellan". Published 1 July 1775. One sheet, 20 1/2 x 27 inches.

Howes J-81; cf. Phillips *Atlases* 1165 and 1166; Sabin 35953; cf. Streeter Sale I, 72 (1775 edition); cf. Walter Ristow (editor) *Thomas Jefferys The American Atlas London 1776*, facsimile edition, Amsterdam 1974.

(#21866)

\$ 155,000.

21] JEFFERYS, Thomas (editor and publisher). - Gerard Friedrich MÜLLER (1705-1783). *Voyages from Asia to America, for completing the discoveries of the North West Coast of America. To which is prefixed a summary of the voyages made by the Russians [sic.] on the Frozen Sea, in search of a North East Passage. Serving as an explanation of a map of the Russian discoveries, published by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg. Translated from the High Dutch of S. Muller [sic.] of the Royal Academy of Petersburg. With the addition of three new maps ... by Thomas Jefferys... The second edition.* London: printed for T. Jefferys, 1764. Quarto (10 3/4 x 8 1/2 inches). 4 engraved maps (1 folding and hand-coloured in outline, 1 folding and uncoloured, 2 small format maps), uncut. Expertly bound to style in half 18th century russia over contemporary marbled paper covered boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second, the others with an overall repeat decoration in gilt.

Second edition in English of an important account of Russian discoveries in eastern Asia and North America,

containing the first full narrative of Bering's expedition and discoveries: a work of primary importance on the search for the Northeast Passage.

"This important book is indispensable for the history of discovery and explorations in the northern Pacific. It is a ... translation of *Nachrichten von Seereisen, und zur See gemachten Entdeckungen*, which forms the third volume of Müller's *Sammlung russischer Geschichte*, published at St. Petersburg, 1758, and it represents the most extensive account in English of Bering's polar expedition and of the discovery of the Bering Strait and the western limits of North America" (Hill). This second (and best) edition follows the first edition in English of 1761, and includes textual changes relating to the end of the Seven Years War and an index at the end.

In addition to engraving the maps, and publishing the work, Jefferys also edited the text and provided an interesting preface. Here, he argues that since the possibility of building canals across Panama, or to Suez, are remote ("These schemes being ... justly deemed visionary, and impracticable"), the search for a northwest or northeast passage are of primary importance.

The four maps, none of which appeared in Muller's original edition, are as follows: 1. "A Map of the Discoveries made by the Russians on the North West Coast of America" [an important map showing both Kamchatka and the northwest coast and incorporating some changes by Jefferys, including topographical information about Siberia, as well as descriptive notes about events on Bering's expedition] 2. "A Map of Canada and the North Part of Louisiana with the Adjacent Countrys"; 3. "A Map of the N. E. parts of Asia, and N.W. parts of America, showing their Situation with respect to Japan, taken from a Japanese Map of the World, brought over by Kempfer and late in the Museum of Sr. Hans Sloane"; 4. "A General map of the Discoveries of Admiral De Fonte, and other Navigators, Spanish, English, and Russian, in quest of a Passage to the South Sea, By Mr. De l'Isle Sep'r 1752".

These maps have an extra importance as they figured prominently in the planning for Cook's third voyage and were used by Cook himself during the progress of his final voyage.

Hill 1200; Howes M875; cf. Lada-Mocarski 17; Sabin 51285.

(#24755)

\$ 12,500.

22] KEITH, Sir William (1680-1749). **The history of the British plantations in America. With a chronological account of the most remarkable things, which happen'd to the first adventurers in their several discoveries of that new world. Part I [all published]. Containing The History of Virginia; with remarks on the trade and commerce of that colony.** London: Printed at the Expense of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, by S. Richardson, 1738. Quarto (10 x 8 inches). 2 engraved folding maps, engraved title vignette repeated on verso of the final leaf, ornamental tailpiece. Uncut and largely unopened. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russet over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

First edition of an early English history of Virginia: a tall, uncut copy complete with both maps.

This rare account of the early exploration and settlement of Virginia is all that was published of a planned series of books on the British colonies in America. Although it begins with a brief sketch of the discovery and early exploration of America, the volume is mostly devoted to an account of Virginia, its commercial prospects, Indian tribes inhabiting the country, and tobacco growing there, with the whole of the work stressing the importance of trade between colony and mother country. Keith served as governor of Pennsylvania from 1717 to 1726, having previously been surveyor-general of customs for the southern colonies. He was a satisfactory official for the time that he served, and was well liked by both British officials and the colonists.

The work contains two maps. The first, titled *A New and Correct Map of America*, shows all of North and South America, with California as an island, with an inset of the Arctic regions (with a note on the search for a Northwest Passage) and an inset vignette showing the Newfoundland cod fisheries. The map, according to the title, is after John Senex, William Moll "and other modern geographers." The other map, titled *A New Map of Virginia*, depicts Virginia, South Carolina, Maryland and the southern part of New Jersey. Copies of this work complete with both maps are rare.

Alden & Landis 738/129; Church 930; Clayton-Torrence 147; Howes K36; Sabin 37240; Winsor III, p. 165; Arents 930; Cumming 240.

(#24711)

\$ 12,000.

23] KENDALL, George Wilkins (1809-1867) and Carl NEBEL. **The War between the United States and Mexico illustrated, embracing pictorial drawings of all the principal conflicts ... with a description of each battle.** New York & Philadelphia: Plon Brothers of Paris for D. Appleton & Co. and George S. Appleton, 1851. Folio (21 3/4 x 17 inches). 12 fine hand-coloured lithographic plates, heightened with gum arabic, by Bayot (11) or Bayot & Bichebois (1) after Nebel, printed by Lemercier in Paris, 1 lithographed map, all on cloth guards. Expertly bound to style in half dark green crushed morocco over contemporary green cloth, publisher's printed paper title label mounted on the upper cover, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, lettered in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

A first-hand report, in words and pictures, of the first offensive war fought by the United States: the first and only edition, with superb hand-coloured lithographed plates of one of the most important pictorial works relating to the Mexican-American War.

Kendall was America's first great war correspondent, and an ardent proponent of the necessity of America's war with Mexico. When hostilities broke out, he went at once to the Rio Grande where he joined with the Rangers, and later attached himself to the Scott expedition. For this work he keyed his text to the individual plates and the combination affords a detailed illustrated account of each battle.

The plates are the work of the German artist, Carl Nebel, who painted each of the twelve major clashes of the war. Kendall notes in his preface that "Of the twelve illustrations accompanying his work... the greater number were drawn on the spot by the artist. So far as regards the general configuration of the ground, fidelity of the landscape, and correctness of the works and buildings introduced, they may be strictly relied upon. Every reader must be aware of the impossibility, in painting a battle scene, of giving more than one feature or principal incident of the strife. The artist has ever chosen what he deemed the more interesting as well as exciting points of each combat... in the present series of illustrations the greatest care has been taken to avoid inaccuracies."

The authors of *Eyewitness to War* wrote approvingly that the present work "represents the climax of the confluence of journalism and lithography on the prints of the Mexican war" and that Nebel's images are "the eyewitness prints that must be compared against all others." For the text Kendall drew on "the official reports of the different commanders and their subordinates," but "was present at many of the battles" and "personally examined the ground on which all save that of Buena Vista were fought" (for information on this he relied on a Captain Carleton).

The plates are titled: Battle of Palo-alto; Capture of Monterey; Battle of Buena Vista; Bombardment of Vera-Cruz; Battle of Cerro gordo; Assault of Contreras; Battle of Curubusco; Molino del Rey - attack upon the molino; Molino del Rey - attack upon the casamata; Storming of Chapultepec - Pillow's attack; Storming of Chapultepec - Quitman's attack; Gen. Scott's entrance into Mexico.

It is interesting to note that while the work was published by D. Appleton in New York and Philadelphia, the lithographs were produced in Paris. Both Kendall and Nebel felt that the Paris lithographers alone were qualified to do justice to their images and they both spent some time in Europe overseeing the production of the work, for which Kendall and Nebel shared all the costs.

A contemporary reviewer described the work as follows: "We have never seen anything to equal the artistic skill, perfection of design, marvelous beauty of execution, delicacy of truth of coloring, and lifelike animation of figures ... They present the most exquisite specimens ever exhibited in this country of the art of colored lithography; and we think that great praise ought to be awarded to Mr. Kendall for having secured such brilliant and beautiful and costly illustrations for the faithful record of the victories of the American army" (review in the *New Orleans Picayune*, 15 July 1850).

Bennett, p. 65; Haferkorn, p. 47; Howes K76; Raines p.132; Sabin 37362; Tyler, *Prints of the West*, p.78 (#21410) \$ 40,000.

24] LE MOYNE, Jacques (c.1533-1588). - Theodor DE BRY. **Brevis Narratio eorum quae in florida Americae provi[n]cia Gallis acciderunt ... quae est secunda pars Americae.** Frankfurt: Theodor De Bry, 1591. Folio (13 1/2 x 9 5/8 inches). Engraved title, engraved section title, folding engraved map "Florida Americae Provinciae ... descriptio", 42 plates after Le Moyne with letterpress titling above and text beneath, 2 engraved illustrations.

Contemporary limp vellum, cloth ties, contained within a modern morocco backed cloth box.

A fine wide-margined copy of the first Latin edition of a seminal illustrated work for early North America, with Jacques Le Moyne's spectacular images of the region's Native American and a very important map of Florida.

With the publication of this work, together with Hariot's Virginia, De Bry launched what would later become known as his *Grand Voyages*. These first two works are without question the most important of the series both in terms of their contemporary influence and their historical and ethnographic value to modern scholars and collectors. The text of the *Brevis narratio...* describes the earliest French settlements of what are now portions of the United States and are here united by De Bry with engravings based on watercolours by a member of the expedition to the New World. To most of the Old World, this work presented the first accurate eyewitness depiction and account of Native Americans.

In the mid-1560s two French expeditions led by Jean Ribault and René Goulaine de Laudonnière sought to establish a Huguenot settlement in Florida. Among those accompanying Laudonnière was Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues: born in Dieppe, France in about 1533, he was appointed artist to the expedition which sailed in April 1564. Arguably the first western artist to visit the New World, Le Moyne recorded the scenery of Florida and the lives of the Timucua Indians in great detail, as well as charting the coastline of Florida and much of present-day South Carolina.. Unfortunately, the nascent French colony was seen as a threat by the Spanish, the dominant European power in the region, and in September 1565 a force led by Pedro Menendez massacred the French colonists at Fort Caroline. Le Moyne and several others, however, made a miraculous escape.

The story of their struggles was not published until 1588, when, at the instigation of Richard Hakluyt, Laudonnière's journal was published in Paris. Later that year, master engraver and publisher Theodor De Bry traveled to London, and met with Le Moyne in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain illustrations of the region to accompany a new edition of Laudonnière's journal. Following Le Moyne's death the following year, De Bry returned to London and purchased the watercolours from his widow. It was on this trip to London that De Bry met Hakluyt, who informed him of the British expeditions to Virginia, shared with him both Hariot's journal and White's watercolours from the expedition and suggested the publication of a series of illustrated voyages to America, beginning with Hariot/White and Laudonnière/Le Moyne. De Bry returned to Frankfurt and in 1590 published the former in Latin, German, French and English; the following year he published the latter in Latin and German, presumably having found that there was only a small market for the other languages.

Le Moyne's extraordinary illustrations of the Florida Indians, which appear on forty-two leaves of this work in their first published form, rank with those of John White as the best visual record of American Indians before the 19th century. They show all aspects of Indian life, including settlements, ceremonies, wars, agriculture, hunting, and preparation of food. They also show scenes of the French settlement and their involvement with the Indians. These images were widely copied for centuries, and many later supposedly original illustrations of American Indians are actually copies of Le Moyne's illustrations. A full list of the plates appears in Church. The map, which appeared for the first time with this text, is one of the most elaborate of the Florida peninsula to appear in the 16th century, giving the names assigned by the French and Spanish. Cumming provides an elaborate description, and John Matthew Baxter describes it as "...the most remarkable and important map, which has been preserved from the sixteenth century maps, of that part of the East Coast which lies between Cape Hatteras and Cape Florida ... [It is] the first French map to show Florida ... [and is] considered the most important map of Florida."

Some copies of this first Latin edition include a leaf bound after the last of the plates which includes a colophon with the same wording as the final colophon -- it is not present in this copy, but Sabin notes that it is only found in "some copies."

Arents 39; Brunet I, 1320; Burden *Mapping of North America* 79; Church 145; Cumming & De Vorsey 14; Clark I:16; *European Americana* 591/39; JCB (3) I:387-88; cf. Sabin 8784; cf. Schwartz & Ehrenberg pp.64-7; Streeter II, 1172.

(#18506)

\$ 75,000.

25] LEWIS, Meriwether (1774-1809) and William CLARK (1770-1838). History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, Thence Across the Rocky Mountains

and Down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed During the Years 1804-5-6 ... Philadelphia: J. Maxwell for Bradford & Inskip and Abm. H. Inskip of New York, 1814. 2 volumes, octavo (8 3/8 x 5 1/8 inches). Large folding map and five charts. Contemporary marbled sheep, expertly rebacked to style, spine ruled in compartments, red/brown morocco lettering piece in the second compartment. Housed in a full black morocco box, spine with raised bands, lettered and tooled in gilt. *Provenance*: Richard L. Coxe (signature in vol.II); Senator Wilbur Fiske Sanders (1834-1905, of Helena, Lewis & Clark Co., Montana, lengthy presentation inscription dated 1872 in vol.I to:); President James A. Garfield (1831-1881, bookplates).

President James A. Garfield's copy of the first edition of the "definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent" (Wagner-Camp). A cornerstone of Western Americana.

The book describes the Government-backed expedition to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by ascending the Missouri to its source, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and reaching the Pacific Ocean. In total, the expedition covered some eight thousand miles in slightly more than twenty-eight months. Lewis and Clark brought back the first reliable information about much of the area they traversed, made contact with the Indian inhabitants as a prelude to the expansion of the fur trade, and advanced by a quantum leap the geographical knowledge of the continent.

This official account of the expedition is as much a landmark in Americana as the trip itself. The narrative has been reprinted many times and remains a perennial American bestseller. The observations in the text make it an essential work of American natural history, ethnography and science. It is the first great U.S. government expedition, the first book on the Rocky Mountain West, and a host of other firsts. It is among the most famous American books.

The large folding map of the West was not issued with all copies, and in fact was priced separately and cost almost as much as the book itself.

This copy of Lewis & Clark's Account was given by a future Senator of Montana to the future President of the United States in 1872, just two years after the founding of Helena, Montana. The inscription reads: "I present to my old comrade and commander in war Maj Gen James H. Garfield these volumes, a monument of the fidelity zeal enterprise thoroughness and usefulness of the United States Army in the achievements of peace..." Interestingly, although the inscription is dated August 29, 1872, Sanders appears to have had both volumes of the book postmarked, with two variant postmarks from Helena, each dated February 17, 1870, on the front and rear endpapers (one octagonal, one circular).

Church 1309; Field 928; Graff 2477; Grolier *American* 100, 30; Howes L317; *Printing & the Mind of Man* 272; Tweney 89, 44; Sabin 40828; Shaw & Shoemaker 31924; Streeter Sale 1777; Streeter, *Americana Beginnings*, 52; Wagner-Camp 13:1

(#24417)

\$ 210,000.

26] MANTE, Thomas (d.1802). **The History of the Late War in North-America, and the Islands of the West-Indies.** London: Printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1772. Large quarto (11 1/4 x 9 inches). 1p. errata at back. 18 folding engraved maps. Contemporary calf, covers bordered with a gilt double fillet, expertly rebacked to style, spine in six compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering piece in the second compartment, the others with an overall repeat decoration in gilt.

The best contemporary account of the French and Indian War, justly celebrated for its cartography and textual content, and one of the great rarities of colonial Americana: complete with all maps and the elusive errata leaf.

Virtually all of Mante's account relates to the war in North America, with detailed narratives of Braddock's campaign and the other frontier and Canadian campaigns of the conflict. The work is particularly desirable for its contemporary descriptions of Pontiac's War, a campaign in which the author participated as Major of Brigade to Colonel Dudley Bradstreet. In addition, the introduction includes an interesting account of young George Washington's escape in 1753 from assassination by an Indian who acted as his interpreter and guide. Mante evidently took great care to gather information that was both historically and cartographically accurate for the present work.

The maps are praised by all bibliographers as being by far the best relating to the war, and include several seminal maps which are the most accurate produced to that time. They comprise:

- 1) Fort Beau Sejour, & the adjacent Country Taken Possession of by Colonel Monckton
- 2) Lake Ontario to the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence
- 3) [Map of Lake George and vicinity]
- 4) A Plan of Fort Edward & Its Environs on Hudsons River
- 5) Communication Between Albany & Oswego
- 6) Attack on Louisbourg [by Amherst & Boscawen]
- 7) The Attack of Ticonderoga [by Major General Abercromby]
- 8) Plan of Fort Pitt or Pittsboug
- 9) Guadaloupe
- 10) Attack on Quebec [by Wolfe & Saunders]
- 11) A Sketch of the Cherokee Country
- 12) The River Saint Lawrence from Lake Ontario to the Island of Montreal
- 13) A Plan of the Attack upon Fort Levi
- 14) River St. Lawrence from Montreal to the Island of St. Barnaby ... & the Islands of Jeremy
- 15) A View of the Coast of Martinico Taken by Desire of Rear Adml Rodney
- 16) Part, of the West Coast, of the Island of Saint Lucia
- 17) Plan of the Retaking Newfoundland [by Colville & Amherst]
- 18) Attack of the Havanna [by Albemarle & Pockocke]

Sabin writes of this great rarity: "Copies with all the maps are scarce. It is probable that but few were printed, though the large and beautiful plans and military maps (which gave it so great a value), must have made its production a work of much expense."

Church 1092; Field 1003; Howes M267 "c"; Sabin 44396; Streeter Sale 1031.

(#24683)

\$ 75,000.

27] MARTYR, Peter (1499-1562); Gonzalo Fernández de OVIEDO y Valdés (1478-1557) and Giovanni Battista RAMUSIO (1485-1557). **Summario de la Generale Historia de l'Indie Occidentali**. Venice: 1534. 3 parts in one volume, small quarto (7 7/8 x 5 1/2 inches). 1 folding woodcut map of Hispaniola, 4 woodcut illustrations (3 full-page, 1 half page). Bound to style in 18th-century dark red morocco, covers bordered in gilt, spine in six compartments with raised bands, ruled in gilt on either side of each band, lettered in the second compartment.

Important Source for Primary Material on the New World

This important collection of voyages and narratives is the work of several authors, although most bibliographers attribute it to Peter Martyr, a translation of whose work makes up the first section. The present volume is one of the first attempts anywhere to assemble a group of accounts of travel and exploration. It was probably assembled for publication by the Venetian, Giovanni Ramusio, later famous for his much larger collection, *Navigazioni...*, which began publication in 1554.

The *Historia...* is divided into three books. The first part is made up of material from the *Decades* of Peter Martyr, drawn from the edition of 1530, the first complete edition to present all eight *Decades*. The second and most important part is drawn from the first published work of the great historian and chronicler of the early West Indies, Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo's *De la Natural Hystoria de las Indias* (Toledo, 1526). Since that pioneering work of American natural history (which is a completely different book from Oviedo's later *Historia General...*) is virtually unobtainable today, the present 1534 publication is the only form in which the first work of Oviedo can be had. Oviedo's observations are the first accurate reports of New World plants and animals. He also provides one of the first accounts of Bermuda, where he tried to land while en route to Spain in 1515, only to be driven off by adverse winds. The distinction of being the first obtainable edition is also true of the third part, a translation of an anonymously written tract entitled *La Conquista de Peru*, first published in Seville, also in 1534, of which only three copies survive. It gives the text of the tract in full. Both are among the first published accounts of the conquest of Peru.

The woodcuts in the text are both drawn from the work of Oviedo and made up by the Venetian printers. They are some of the earliest published images of the New World based on actual experience, as opposed to the fantasies of European woodcut artists. There is also a handsome double-page woodcut map of Hispaniola, an extremely early piece of detailed New World cartography.

Arents 3; Borba de Moraes, pp.531-32; Church 69; European Americana 534/28; HARRISSE 190; JCB (3)I:114; Sabin 1565; Streeter Sale 13.

(#25121)

\$ 45,000.

28] MCKENNEY, Thomas Loraine (1785-1859), and James HALL (1793-1868). History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with biographical sketches and anecdotes of the principal chiefs. Embellished with one hundred and twenty portraits from the Indian Gallery in the Department of War, at Washington. Philadelphia: J.T. Bowen, 1848-1849-1850. 3 volumes, octavo (10 3/16 x 6 1/2 inches). 120 hand-coloured lithographed plates, many heightened with gum arabic, by J.T. Bowen chiefly after Charles Bird King, 1 hand-coloured dedication "To the memory of Washington" bound as a frontispiece to vol.I (the 'Hunting the Buffalo' plate and related text bound at the rear of vol.I). (Scattered foxing to the text and tissue guards, the plates generally clean). Contemporary black morocco gilt, covers bordered in gilt and blind and with a large centrally placed gilt arabesque, spines with semi-raised bands in six compartments, lettered in the second and fourth, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, yellow endpapers, gilt edges (expert restoration to the spines). *Provenance*: M. Keffer (bookplate on the front pastedowns).

The first octavo edition of McKenney and Hall's classic work.

After six years as Superintendent of Indian Trade, Thomas McKenney had become concerned for the survival of the Western tribes. He had observed unscrupulous individuals taking advantage of the Native Americans for profit, and his vocal warnings about their future prompted his appointment by President Monroe to the Office of Indian Affairs. As first director, McKenney set out to improve the administration of Indian programmes in various government offices. His first trip was during the summer of 1826 to the Lake Superior area for a treaty with the Chippewa, opening mineral rights on their land. In 1827, he journeyed west again for a treaty with the Chippewa, Menominee, and Winnebago in the present state of Michigan. His journeys provided an unparalleled opportunity to become acquainted with Native American tribes.

When President Jackson dismissed him from his government post in 1839, McKenney was able to turn more of his attention to his publishing project. He was joined by James Hall, the Illinois journalist, lawyer, state treasurer and, from 1833, Cincinnati banker, who had written extensively about the west. Both authors, not unlike George Catlin, whom they tried to enlist in their publishing enterprise, saw their book as a way of preserving an accurate visual record of a rapidly disappearing culture. The text, which was written by Hall based on information supplied by McKenney, takes the form of a series of biographies of leading figures amongst the Indian nations, followed by a general history of the North American Indians. The work is now famous for its colour plate portraits of the chiefs, warriors and squaws of the various tribes, faithful copies of original oils by Charles Bird King painted from life in his studio in Washington (McKenney commissioned him to record the visiting Indian delegates) or worked up by King from the watercolours of the young frontier artist, James Otto Lewis. All but four of the original paintings were destroyed in the disastrous Smithsonian fire of 1865 so their appearance in this work preserves what is probably the best likeness of many of the most prominent Indian leaders of the early 19th century. Numbered among King's sitters were Sequoyah, Red Jacket, Major Ridge, Cornplanter, and Osceola.

Bennett p.79; Howes M129; Sabin 43411

(#24690)

\$ 27,500.

29] [NEPEAN, Captain Evan (1785-1864)]. Mexican Antiquities from the Island of Sacrificios ... from Excavations made in the year 1840, by Captain Evan Nepean whilst in Command of H.M.Ship Comus [manuscript title]. Kent, [Great Britain]: [circa 1843]. Folio (24 x 19 inches). Manuscript pictorial title and 14 graphite, pen-and-ink, watercolour and gouache drawings finished with gum arabic (three captioned in pencil), on thick paper, each mounted onto larger sheets of thin coloured paper. Contemporary half dark purple morocco over dark purple boards, original manuscript label mounted on the upper cover, cloth ties. Housed in a red morocco backed box. *Provenance*: Rear Admiral Evan Nepean (manuscript book label on the front pastedown and with an additional label inscribed in his hand "Drawings of Antiquities Now in British Museum From the Island of

Sacrificios off Vera Cruz); Rev. Marshall Jackson (early ownership inscription mounted onto front pastedown).

[With:]

NEPEAN, Evan; and Samuel BIRCH. **An Account of Certain Antiquities in the Island of Sacrificios**. London: J. B. Nichols and Son, 1843. 4to, self-wrappers, uncut. A separately-issued offprint from vol. XXX of *Archaeologia*. Laid in to the above.

An incredible album of 19th century watercolours of pre-Columbian Mexican antiquities discovered by a British captain on an island off the coast of Vera Cruz.

Captain Evan Nepean took command of the H.M.S. *Comus* in 1839, an 18-gun sloop on the West India station, where he was principally employed in affording protection to British trade in the Gulf of Mexico. In 1840, he anchored off the Isla de Sacrificios, a deserted island approximately one mile off the Mexican coast just south of Vera Cruz. The Island had first been identified and named by Grijalva, who with Diaz first explored this part of the coastline in 1518, where they found evidence of a mass human sacrifice. Inspired by the publications of Stephens & Catherwood, Nepean "caused several excavations to be made there, and succeeded in digging up various articles of pottery, idols, and musical instruments" (quoting the offprint). This album of watercolours by Nepean depicts his incredible find.

In all, the fifteen drawings show 54 pieces of pottery, including vessels and musical instruments, many with elaborate carvings of deities or colourful geometric patterns. Among the most spectacular images in this album is a brightly coloured large vessel with a figure of a man in native dress standing on the outside with both arms extended back, wearing a head-dress, nose ornament, and a pendant with a human face. Curiously, the title page is illustrated with an image of a relic apparently not part of the Sacrificios find, captioned: "Montizuma's [sic] cup in possession of Lord Amherst."

Nepean's collection, which encompassed nearly 1000 objects, was sold to the British Museum in 1844, along with a similar album of watercolours. The present album, however, was retained by Nepean. The album in the British Museum contains some of the same images as here, though not all. In addition, the British Museum album contains preliminary pencil sketches and tracings of images which appear in this album in a more finished state (e.g. the spectacular vessel mentioned above is present in the British Museum album as a preliminary sketch and a tracing, British Museum Am2006, Drg. 256 and 257).

C.f. Zelia Nuttall, "The Island of Sacrificios" in *The American Anthropologist*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. (1910), pp. 257-295.

(#21844)

\$ 48,000.

30] POPPLE, Henry (d.1743). **A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish settlements adjacent thereto**. London: "Engrav'd by Willm. Henry Toms", "1733" [but circa 1735]. Folio (20 1/2 x 15 3/8 inches). Engraved map by William Henry Toms, with very fine full contemporary hand-colouring (with twenty-two integral inset views and plans) on 15 double-page and 5 single-page sheets, with full contemporary hand-colouring, mounted on guards throughout. (Without the table of contents leaf as usual, and without the double-page key map by Toms). Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over original 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, spine gilt with red morocco spine label, modern blue morocco-backed cloth box, titled in gilt on the 'spine'.

A monument to 18th-century American cartography: a highly attractive fully-coloured copy of the first large-scale map of North America, and the first printed map to show the thirteen colonies. Popple maps with full contemporary colour are exceedingly rare.

Popple produced this map under the auspices of the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to help settle disputes arising from the rival expansion of English, Spanish and French colonies. "France claimed not only Canada, but also territories drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries - in practical terms, an area of half a continent" (Goss *The Mapping Of North America* p.122.) The present copy of Popple's map, with its full contemporary hand-colouring, would have been particularly useful in these disputes. Mark Babinski in his masterly monograph on this map notes that "The typical coloring of fully colored copies ... is described best by a

contemporary manuscript legend on the end-paper affixing the Key map to the binding in the King George III copy at the British Library: "Green - Indian Countrys. Red - English. Yellow - Spanish. Blue - French. Purple - Dutch." The careful demarcation of the disputed areas by colour would have made the identification of whether a particular location was in one or another 'zone' a great deal easier. Thus the colouring adds a whole new dimension to a map that is usually only seen in its uncoloured state, and perhaps suggests that the copies with full hand-colouring were originally produced for some as-yet-unrediscovered official use to do with the international land disputes of the time.

Benjamin Franklin, on May 22, 1746, ordered two copies of this map, "one bound the other in sheets," for the Pennsylvania Assembly. It was the only map of sufficient size and grandeur available - and the map is on a grand scale: if actually assembled it would result in a rectangle over eight feet square. Its coverage extends from the Grand Banks off Newfoundland to about ten degrees west of Lake Superior, and from the Great Lakes to the north coast of South America. Several of the sections are illustrated with handsome pictorial insets, including views of New York City, Niagara Falls, Mexico City, and Quebec, and inset maps of Boston, Charles-Town, Providence, Bermuda, and a number of others.

"Little is known of Henry Popple except that he came from a family whose members had served the Board of Trade and Plantations for three generations, a connection that must have been a factor in his undertaking the map, his only known cartographic work" (McCorkle *America Emergent* 21.)

Babinski has made a detailed study of the issues and states of the Popple map. This copy is in Babinski's state 6: the imprint on sheet 20 reads "London Engrav'd by Willm. Henry Toms 1733" (i.e. without R. W. Searle's name), sheet one includes the engraved figure "1" in the upper left corner just above the intersection of the two neat lines and engraved sheet numbers have been added to the upper right corners of each sheet.

Mark Babinski *Henry Popple's 1733 map* (New Jersey, 1998) (ref); Brown *Early Maps of the Ohio Valley* 14; cf. Cumming *The Southeast in Early Maps* 216, 217; *Degrees of Latitude* 24, state 4 (but with engraved number to sheet 1); E. McSherry Fowble *Two Centuries of Prints in America 1680-1880* (1987), 6, 7; cf. John Goss *The Mapping of North America* (1990) 55 (key map only); Graff 3322; Howes P481, "b"; Lowery 337 & 338; McCorkle *America Emergent* 21; Phillips *Maps* p.569; Sabin 64140; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.151; Streeter Sale 676; Stephenson & McKee *Virginia in Maps*, map II-18A-B.

(#23298)

\$ 160,000.

31] [ROYAL ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Berlin] - Adolf BASTIAN (1826-1905); and [Johan Adrian JACOBSEN (1853-1947)]. **The North-west coast of America: being results of recent ethnological researches, from the collections of the Royal Museums at Berlin.** New York: Dodd, Mead, [1883]. Folio (19 1/2 x 14 inches). 12 plates (5 high quality colour lithographs, 8 photo-mechanical). Expertly bound to style in half black morocco over contemporary pebbled cloth boards, flat spine divided into seven compartments with gilt double fillets, lettered in the second compartment. *Provenance*: discrete library blindstamp on title.

Scarce illustrated catalogue of the famed Jacobsen collection of Native American artifacts collected in Alaska and on the Northwest Coast.

In the 1880s, with Native American cultures in Alaska and the Northwest coast of America rapidly being displaced by manifest destiny, Adolf Bastian, the director of the Royal Ethnographical Museum in Berlin, sent a Norwegian traveller named Johan Adrian Jacobsen to collect Native American artifacts in those regions. Jacobsen returned to Berlin in 1883 with thousands of objects, including many from the native communities along the Bering Sea.

"The museum was more than pleased with the results. When the first shipments arrived in January 1882, the Berliners were amazed at the uniqueness of the material. The ethnic character of the Northwest Coast Indians had previously been indicated by sporadic pieces in European museums, but 'now it stood forth with all the impressiveness of reality, as hundreds and thousands of objects came to be arranged in long series.' Aurel Krause praised Jacobsen's intelligent selection, encompassing not only ancient bone and stone implements, but also artfully worked objects of warfare, hunting, fishing and household industries, symbols of shamanism, and characteristic examples of crests, all in great variety ... thanks were therefore due to Jacobsen who, with a sharp eye for the right thing, had salvaged in the last hour the residue of a dying culture" (Cole, p. 65).

The following year, Bastian mounted an exhibition of the collection and produced this lavishly illustrated catalogue in both German and American [as here] editions.

Lowther 627; Wickersham 2404; Smith 2719; c.f. Douglas Cole, *Captured Heritage: the Scramble for Northwest Coast Artifacts*, (Vancouver: UBC Press, 1995).
(#24693) \$ 4,800.

32] SMITH, Adam (1723-1790). **An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations...a new edition.** Philadelphia: printed for Thomas Dobson, at the Stone House, 1789. 3 volumes, 12mo (6 5/8 x 4 inches). [i]-viii, [9]-336, '299', 338-412; [i]-vi, [7]-430; [i-vi], [7]-84, '8', 86-387[1], [1-54]pp. Contemporary American speckled sheep, the flat spines divided into five compartments by gilt rolls, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, volume number in gilt in the third (small splits to hinges). *Provenance:* Isaac Whelen (crossed through signature on each title, crossed through inscription in vol.II dated 1795); Joshua Hunt (signature on each title, note in vol.II "Bought at Isaac Whelen's / Vendue January 13th 1817 / By Joshua Hunt Price 75 Cts.).

The rare first American edition of "the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought" (Printing and the Mind of Man). This copy with an interesting early provenance.

First published in London in 1776, this first American edition of Smith's most important work was issued in the year that George Washington was inaugurated and the first United States Congress convened - a time when the young nation's economic policies were being formed. Smith's basic tenet that government should not interfere with free-market practices had an immediate political impact on the Founding Fathers that is still felt today.

Smith began "with the thought that labour is the source from which a nation derives what is necessary to it. The improvement of the division of labour is the measure of productivity...Labour represents the three essential elements - wages, profit and rent - and these three also constitute income. From the workings of the economy, Smith passes to its matter 'stock' which encompasses all that man owns either for his own consumption or the return it brings him. *The Wealth of Nations* ends with a history of economic development, a definitive onslaught on the mercantile system, and some prophetic speculations on the limits of economic control. Where the political aspects of human rights had taken two centuries to explore, Smith's achievement was to bring the study of economic aspects to the same point in a single work. *The Wealth of Nations* is not a system, but as a provisional analysis it is completely convincing. The certainty of its criticism and its grasp of human nature have made it the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought" (Printing and the Mind of Man).

Evans 22148; Goldsmiths 13795; Kress B1271; NAIP w012864; Sabin 82305; cf. Printing and the Mind of Man 221.
(#23344) \$ 13,500.

33] SMITH, Joseph (1805-1844). **The Book of Mormon: An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon, upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi ... Translated by Joseph Smith, Jr.** Kirtland, Ohio: Printed by O. Cowdery & Co. for P.P. Pratt and J. Goodson, 1837. 12mo (5 3/4 x 3 1/4 inches). [3]-619,[2]pp. Original tree calf, spine double ruled in gilt in five compartments with a decorative roll tool on either side of each rule, lettered in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers. In a modern full black morocco folding box, covers and spine ruled in gilt. *Provenance:* Burr Riggs, 1811-1860 (signature on verso of rear blank); Adeline Riggs (pencil signature and inscription on front free endpaper).

The rare second edition of the Book of Mormon.

This new edition, which is considerably rarer than the first, was printed while the Church was headquartered in Northeastern Ohio. Joseph Smith moved the Church to Kirtland, Ohio in 1831, after founding the movement in Palmyra, New York, the previous year. The Church was headquartered in Kirtland until 1838, when Smith relocated to Missouri, and shortly thereafter to Nauvoo, Illinois. The first Temple of the Mormon Church was built in Kirtland and stands there to this day; while in Kirtland, the Church also re-branded themselves as the Church of Latter Day Saints, later to be formalized as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

This new edition contains some textual changes, a new preface by Parley P. Pratt, and Smith now notes himself for

the first time in print as "translator" on the title page.

"The preface (pp. [v]-vi), signed by Parley Pratt and John Goodson, indicates that they had obtained the rights to publish a second edition of 5,000. This probably means that they helped underwrite the publication and shared in the profits accruing from its sale. In spite of the statement in the preface, the exact size of the edition is uncertain. In 1886, Ebenezer Robinson, a typesetter in the Kirtland print shop, recalled a bit tentatively that it was 3,000. This smaller number is more consistent with the relative scarcity of the 1837 Book of Mormon today. The preface further explains that in preparation for the new edition, the first edition was 'carefully re-examined and compared with the original manuscripts' by Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery. Richard Howard has found more than two thousand changes which were written into the Printer's Manuscript of the 1830 Book of Mormon and incorporated into the second edition, and over one thousand other changes not indicated in the manuscript. It would seem, therefore, that the 1837 Book of Mormon was printed from the corrected Printer's Manuscript, and additional changes were made - by Cowdery? - as the book was set in type. Most of the changes are grammatical and stylistic. A few, however, are significant, for example, where 'God' or 'Eternal Father'...are changed to 'Son of God' or 'Son of the Eternal Father.' Thus the 1837 edition is an important progenitor in the genealogy of the Book of Mormon: from it was printed the first sequence of British and American editions culminating in the edition now in use by the LDS Church" (Crawley).

An idea of the comparative rarity of the second edition can be seen in book auction records for the last thirty-five years: forty-two complete 1830 editions are cited, but only one complete 1837 second editions appears in the records.

This copy with interesting provenance to an influential and controversial early member. Burr Riggs was baptized and made an elder in 1831, and was further ordained a high priest later that year. Along with Major Ashley, Riggs was appointed by revelation to "the south country" (D&C 75:17). Riggs would be ex-communicated in 1833 for neglecting his duties, but would be re-baptized the following year after volunteering to accompany Joseph Smith as part of the Zion's Camp expedition. In 1835, Riggs became part of the General Assembly, and was ordained a Seventy, serving in the first Quorum of the Seventy. In 1839, Riggs and his family moved Missouri to Illinois and would be ex-communicated for apostasy.

Flake 596; Crawley 35; Howes S623, "aa"; Sabin 83039.

(#24599)

\$ 75,000.

34] [SMITH, William (1727-1803)]; and Benjamin WEST (illustrator). **An Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in the year MDCCLXIV. Under the Command of Henry Bouquet, Esq. Colonel of Foot, and now Brigadier General in America. Including his Transactions with the Indians, relative to the delivery of their prisoners, and the preliminaries of peace. With an introductory account of the preceding campaign ...** . Philadelphia, Printed; London, Re-printed: for T. Jefferies [sic], Geographer to his Majesty, 1766. Quarto (11 1/8 x 8 7/8 inches). [2],xiii,71pp. 1 folding engraved map, 2 engraved plates by Grignon and Canot after Benjamin West, 2 engraved plans. Uncut and largely unopened. (Folding map backed onto fine linen at an early date). Original blue/grey paper-covered boards, cream paper backstrip, contemporary ink inscription on upper cover ("Benjamin West / 1766"), housed in a modern blue cloth chemise, all within modern blue morocco-backed blue cloth slipcase, spine lettered in gilt. *Provenance:* Sir Thomas Phillips (ownership markings on the front pastedown); Frank T. Siebert (sale, Sotheby's New York, 21 May 1999, lot 279).

The principal account of the Bouquet Expedition: a lovely copy of the first British edition in boards containing the famous plates by Benjamin West not found in the American first edition.

Bouquet's expedition to relieve Fort Pitt displayed British strength in the Ohio Country in the wake of the conclusion of the French and Indian War, and brought an end to the Pontiac War and the beginning of settlement in the region. The Indians were soundly defeated at the battle of Bushy-Run and treated for peace, releasing captives taken during previous years. Smith describes the campaign, gives an account of the country, tells of Indian warfare, and offers recommendations for repelling the natives.

"Originally ascribed to Thomas Hutchins, who accompanied this expedition and executed the 2 plans; but that the book was prepared by Smith, from Bouquet's notes, has been established. This campaign gave Pontiac's conspiracy

its death-blow" (Howes). The important map by Thomas Hutchins within the work is titled "A Map of [the] Country on the Ohio & Muskingum Rivers Shewing the Situation of the Indian Towns with respect to the Army under the Command of Colonel Bouquet," and includes an inset showing "A Survey of that part of the Indian Country through which Colonel Bouquet Marched in 1764." The map, re-engraved for this edition, is the most detailed depiction of the Ohio Valley up to that time.

The present first British edition contains two famous plates by Benjamin West that did not appear in the first edition published in Philadelphia the previous year ("The Indians giving a Talk to Colonel Bouquet in a Conference at a Council Fire, near his Camp on the Banks of Muskingum in North America, in Octr. 1764" and "The Indians delivering up the English Captives to Colonel Bouquet, near his Camp at the Forks of Muskingum in North America in Novr. 1764"). In addition, this edition contains an appendix not found in the first edition.

This copy is inscribed on the front cover "Benjamin West / 1766," and the same hand has written on the title page beneath the illustration line, "design'd by B. West." This does not, however, appear to be the artist's hand.

Field 1442; Howes S693, "c"; Sabin 84617; Thomson 1066; Vail 572; Siebert sale 279 (this copy).
(#25218)

\$ 27,500.

35] STEDMAN, Charles (1753-1812). *The History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American war.* London: printed for the Author, sold by J. Murray, J. Debrett and J. Kerby, 1794. 2 volumes, quarto (10 1/4 x 8 1/4 inches). Half-title to vol.II. 15 engraved maps and plans (11 folding, one of these with an over-flap). (Lacking half title to vol.I, minor scattered foxing to text). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century tree calf, gilt-tooled border to covers, the flat spines divided into six compartments with gilt fillets and a roll tool, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, black morocco label with onlaid red morocco roundel with volume number in gilt in the fourth compartment.

A fine copy of the first edition of a fundamental work to any collection relating to the American Revolution

This work is "generally considered the best contemporary account of the Revolution written from the British side" (Sabin). The beautifully engraved maps (the largest of which is approximately 20 x 30 inches) are the finest collection of plans assembled by an eyewitness. They depict the sieges of Savannah and Charlestown, plus the battles of Saratoga, Camden, Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, and Yorktown.

Stedman was a native of Philadelphia, a Loyalist who served as an officer under Howe, Clinton, and Cornwallis, and later became an examiner of Loyalist claims for the British government. He had first hand knowledge of many of the campaigns and persons involved in the effort. He is critical of Howe, and describes all the major theatres of war, as well as individual battles from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

Howes S914; JCB II:372; Lowndes V, p.2504; Sabin 91057; Winsor VI, p.518
(#20278)

\$ 18,000.

36] TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de (1805-1859). *De la Démocratie en Amérique.* Paris: Charles Gosselin, 1835-1840. 4 volumes, octavo (7 7/8 x 5 inches). Half-titles. 1 folding hand-coloured lithographic map. Bound to style in green calf-backed marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spines divided into five compartments by gilt fillets, black morocco lettering-pieces in the second and fourth compartments, marbled endpapers.

The first editions of both parts of Tocqueville's famous classic Democracy in America.

From the time of its first publication, *Democracy in America* enjoyed the reputation of being the most acute and perceptive discussion of the political and social life of the United States ever published. The first part was published in an edition of less than 500 copies in January 1835. The book was an instant and sustained success and numerous editions, many with revisions, followed quickly, so that the second part, first published in April 1840, was issued concurrently with the eighth edition of the first part.

The origins of the book lie in the observations Alexis de Tocqueville made during a nine month tour of the United States starting in the spring of 1831. He was accompanied by his friend and fellow student, Gustave de Beaumont, and their original goal was to study the penitentiary system of the United States. After visiting prisons in the East,

they undertook a tour of the South as far as New Orleans, ascended the Mississippi, visited the Great Lakes and Canada, and returned via New York. After writing their report on prisons, Tocqueville worked on the first part of *Democracy in America* in 1833-1834, publishing it in Paris in 1835 to great acclaim. The 1840 second part was equally as successful and the book remained in print throughout the 19th century: there were probably more than fifty editions in English and French published before 1900, besides numerous translations.

Considering the many editions of the first part prior to the publication of the second part, along with the limited print run of the first edition of the first part, sets containing the first editions of both parts, as here, are particularly rare and desirable.

Clark III:111; Howes T-278 & T-279; Sabin 96060 & 96061; Library of Congress, *A Passion for Liberty, Alexis de Tocqueville on Democracy & Revolution* (Washington, 1989); Nolla *De la Démocratie en Amérique* (Paris: 1990) II, pp.334-335.

(#24232)

\$ 50,000.

37] WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). **The Will of General George Washington: to which is annexed, a schedule of his property, directed to be sold.** Alexandria, [Virginia]: Printed from the record of the County Court of Fairfax,, 1800. 12mo (6 1/4 x 4 inches). 32pp. Early child ink scrawl on pp. 2-3. Contemporary paper wrappers, restitched at an early date. Black chemise and black morocco backed folding box, spine gilt.

Scarce first edition of George Washington's will: the document which emancipated his slaves.

Washington's will was widely republished in many of the states, but the first edition published in Alexandria Virginia is scarce.

Howes W145; Sabin 101752; Evans 39000

(#24687)

\$ 6,000.

38] [WRIGHT, Asher (1803-1875)]. **Go 'Wana Gwa'ih Sat'hah Yon De' Yas Dah'gwah. A Spelling-Book in the Seneca Language: with English definitions.** Buffalo Creek Reservation, New York: Mission Press, 1842. Octavo (8 x 6 inches). 112pp. Uncut. Unbound sheets, as issued, modern three-fold blue cloth chemise, all within a modern blue morocco-backed cloth-covered box, the spine in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second compartment, the others with repeat tooling in gilt.

A rare Seneca grammar and dictionary: the first book printed on the Seneca Mission Press at Buffalo Creek Reservation.

"Although called a spelling book, the work is actually a grammar and dictionary of the Seneca language" (Siebert).

Asher Wright, missionary to the Seneca tribe in western New York State, produced a variety of works in the Seneca language. This is the first book, and evidently most substantive single piece, produced at the Buffalo Creek Mission Press, preceded only by the periodical with the translated title of *The Mental Elevator*.

The introduction includes the following apology: "To those who may be inclined to criticise the style of our printing, we would remark, that we have no Italic type, and but one size of Roman letter ...To furnish ourselves with Italic, and another size of Roman, with the capitals for each, sufficient for our little establishment, would require about \$150, before the type could be cast, and the whole expense would vary little from \$400..."

A rare imprint from Wright's mission press and an interesting Indian language work.

American Imprints 42-5329; Ayer *Indian Linguistics* Seneca 32; Pilling 4253; Pilling Iroquoian p. 176; Sabin 28168; Siebert sale 512; Streeter sale 913.

(#24865)

\$ 3,500.



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