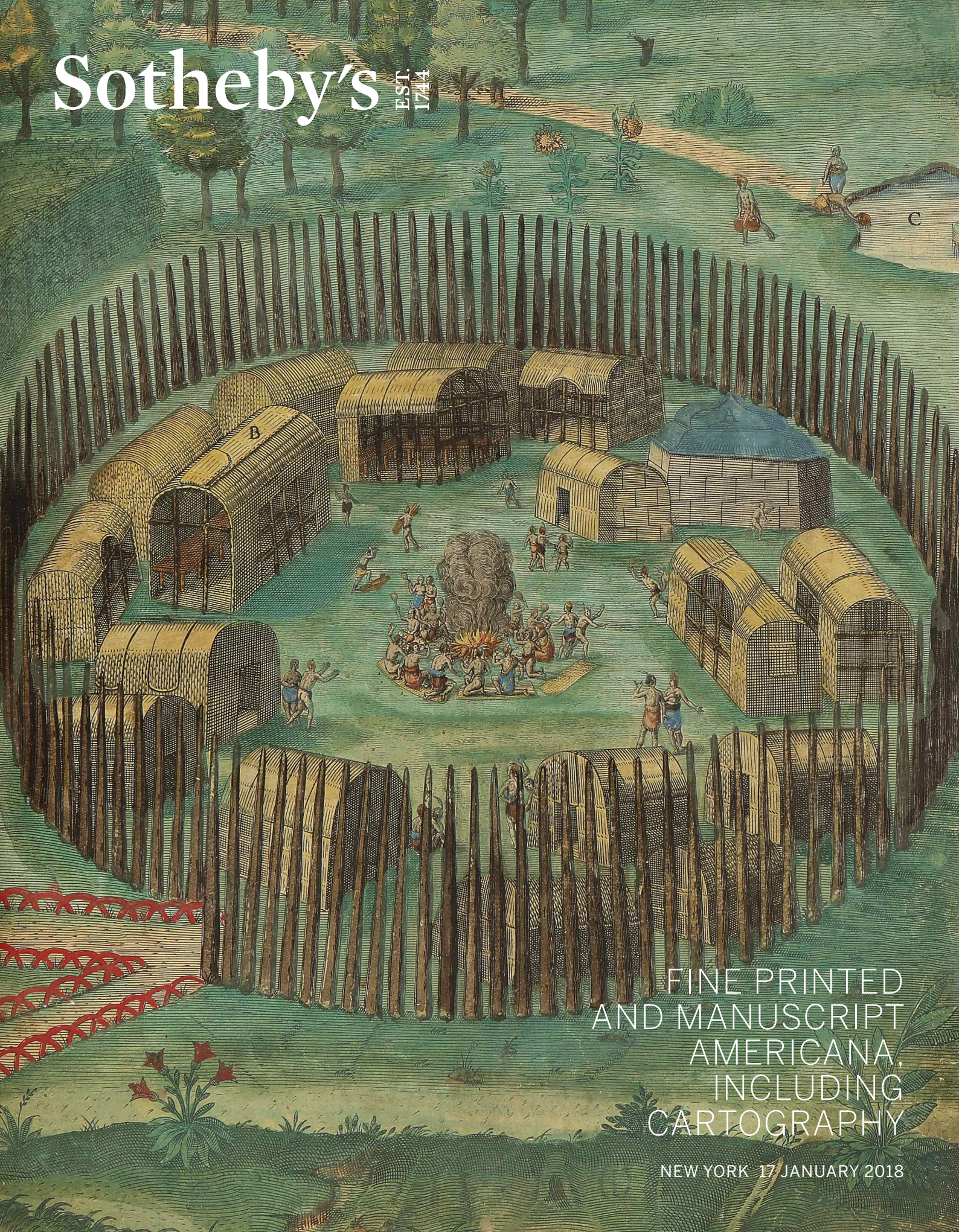


Sotheby's EST. 1744



FINE PRINTED
AND MANUSCRIPT
AMERICANA,
INCLUDING
CARTOGRAPHY

NEW YORK 17 JANUARY 2018



NEW ENGLAND
NORTH MAIN
SOUTH WALES
HUDSON'S BAY
NEW BRITAIN
LABRADOR
NEW BRITAIN
LABRADOR
NEW BRITAIN
LABRADOR

EASTERN SIOUX
SIOUX OR NADOUSSIANS
WESTERN SIOUX
COUNTRY OF THE PADOUCAS
PANIS
Extensive Meadows full of Buffaloes

OSAGES
AKANSAS
LOUISIANA
COUNTRY OF THE PADOUCAS

NEW ENGLAND
SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO

OUTAGAMIS
MASCOUTENS
CHICKASAWS
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA

FRONT COVER
LOT 57
BACK COVER
LOT 25
THIS PAGE
LOT 22



A T L A N T I C

After the first Discovery of this Ship in 1492, the first Voyage was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492, and the first Settlement was made by John Cabot in 1497. The first Voyage to the North Pole was made by Robert Peary in 1897, and the first Voyage to the South Pole was made by Ernest Shackleton in 1906. The first Voyage to the Moon was made by Apollo 11 in 1969, and the first Voyage to Mars was made by the Mars rover Spirit in 2004.

O C E A N

John Cornwall

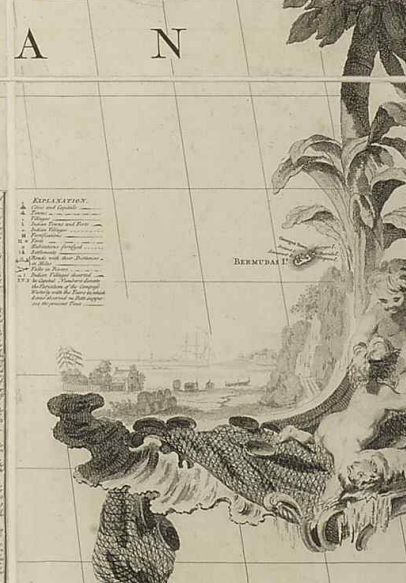


ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS

Year	Month	Day	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Distance	Direction	Remarks
1792	Jan	1	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	2	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	3	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	4	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	5	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	6	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	7	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	8	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	9	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	10	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
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1792	Jan	30	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	31	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS

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1792	Jan	28	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	29	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	30	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear
1792	Jan	31	10	41° 52'	71° 00'	1000	1000	N	Clear



A MAP of the
British and French Dominions in
North America
WITH THE
SETTLEMENTS,
AND THE RIGHTS, HONOURABLE
The Earl of Halifax
The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations
By their Lordships
John Mitchell

A decorative vignette featuring several figures, including a woman in classical attire, a man, and a globe. The figures are surrounded by ornate scrollwork and floral patterns. The globe is positioned in the center, and the figures appear to be engaged in a conversation or a presentation.

I N
C O N G R E S S,
J U L Y 4, 1776.
A D E C L A R A T I O N
B Y T H E
R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S
O F T H E
U N I T E D S T A T E S O F A M E R I C A,
I N G E N E R A L C O N G R E S S A S S E M B L E D.

W H E N in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness:—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation until his Assent should be obtained; and when it is suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to TYRANTS only.
He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.
He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.
He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their Exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.
He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.
He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.
He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.
He has erected a multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.
He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.
He has affected to render the Military independent of, and *superior* to the Civil Power.
He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of armed Troops among us;
For protecting them, by a *mock* Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;
For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;
For imposing Taxes on us *without* our CONSENT;
For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies.
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in *all* Cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.
He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and TYRANNY, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.
He has constrained our Fellow Citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms *against* their Country; to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
He has excited domestic Factions amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the *merciless* Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress, in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury!—A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by *every* Act which may define a TYRANT, is unfit to be the Ruler of a FREE PEOPLE! Nor have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connexions and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, *Enemies* in War; in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the SUPREME JUDGE of the World for the *Rectitude* of our Intentions, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political Connexion between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be *totally* dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of Right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a *firm* Reliance on the Protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our LIVES, our FORTUNES, and our SACRED HONOR.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.
ATTEST, CHARLES THOMPSON, SECRETARY.

IN COUNCIL, JULY 17th, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Declaration of Independence be printed; and a Copy sent to the Ministers of each Parish, of every Denomination, within this STATE; and that they severally be *required* to read the same to their respective Congregations, as soon as divine Service is ended, in the Afternoon, on the first Lord's-Day after they shall have received it:—And after such Publication thereof, to deliver the said Declaration to the Clerks of their several Towns, or Districts; who are hereby required to record the same in their respective Town, or District Books, there to remain as a *perpetual* MEMORIAL thereof.

In the Name, and by Order of the COUNCIL,
A true Copy Attest, JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y. R. DERBY, Jun. President.

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: Printed by E. RUSSELL, by Order of AUTHORITY.

FINE PRINTED AND MANUSCRIPT AMERICANA, INCLUDING CARTOGRAPHY

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17 JANUARY 2018
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2:00 PM

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10 am-5 pm

Sunday 14 January
1 pm-5 pm

Thursday 11 January
10 am-5 pm

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10 am-5 pm

Friday 12 January
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Ch. Bodmer pinx et sculpsit.

NOAPEH.

Assiniboin Indianer Indian Assiniboin.

AN ASSINIBOIN INDIAN.

Fr. de Beringer sculpsit.



Ch. Bodmer pinx et sculpsit.

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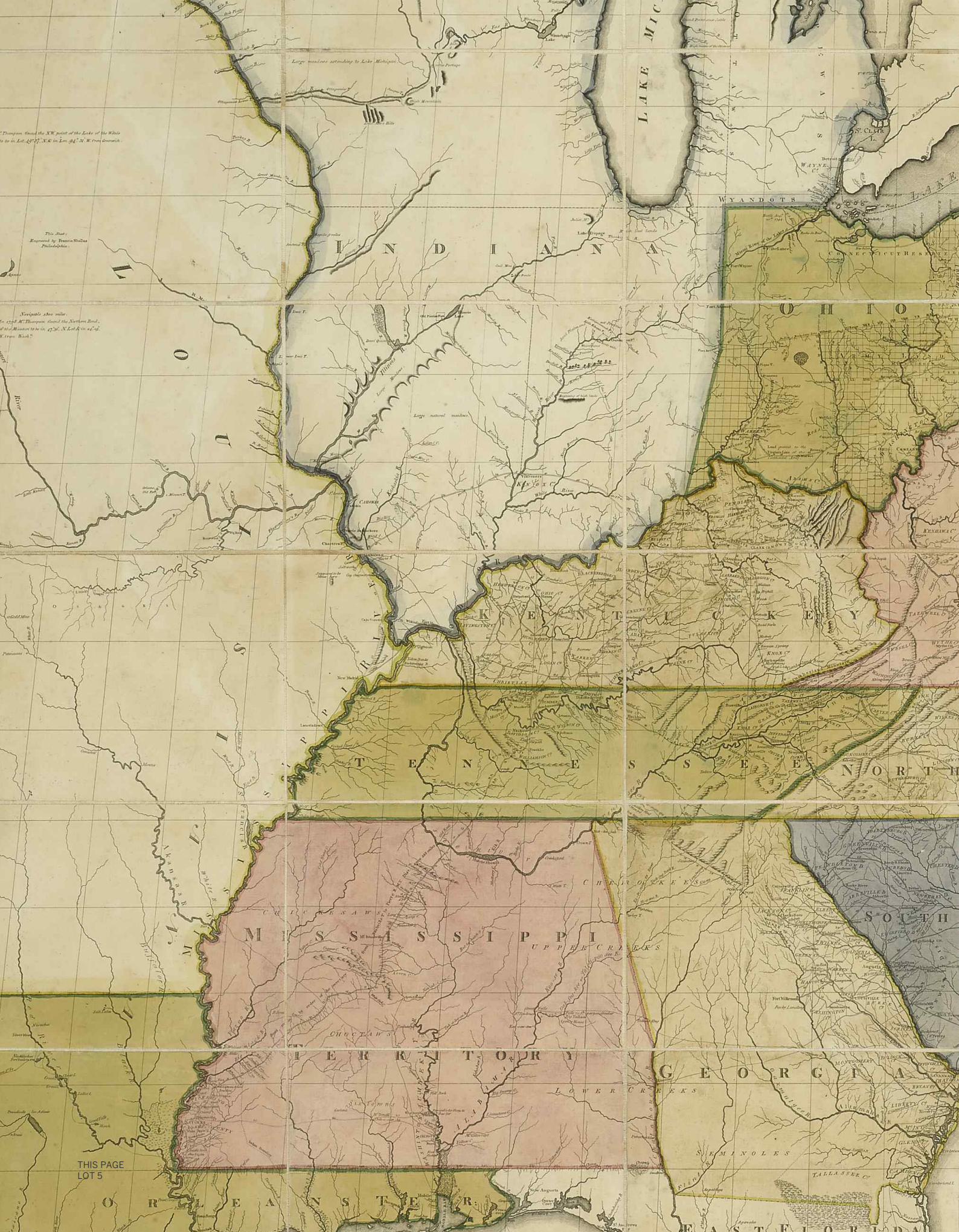
Collez. bei J. H. Schöler.

London, published by Ackermann & C^o Strand.

Paris, Arthur Bertrand ed.

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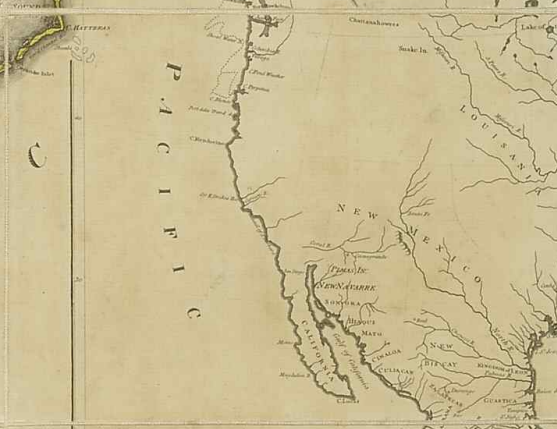
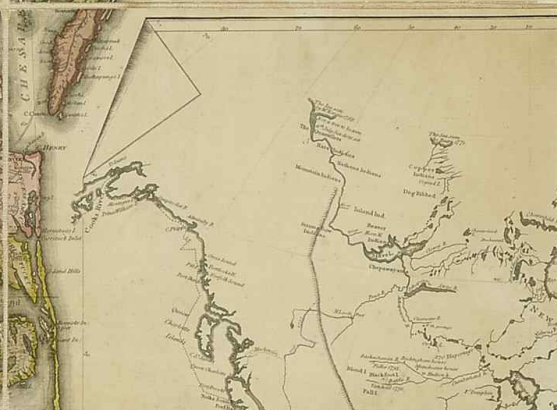
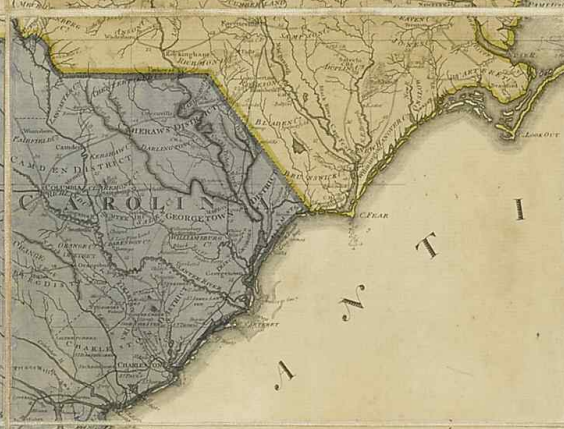
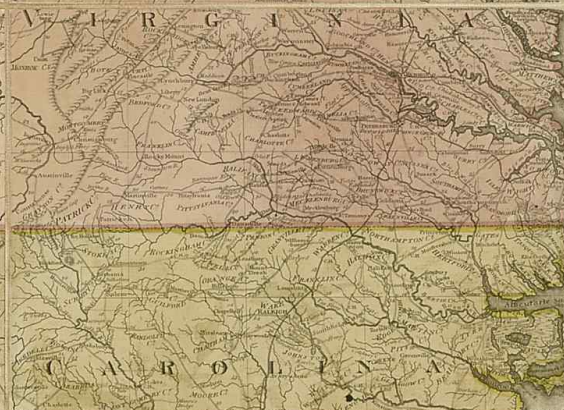
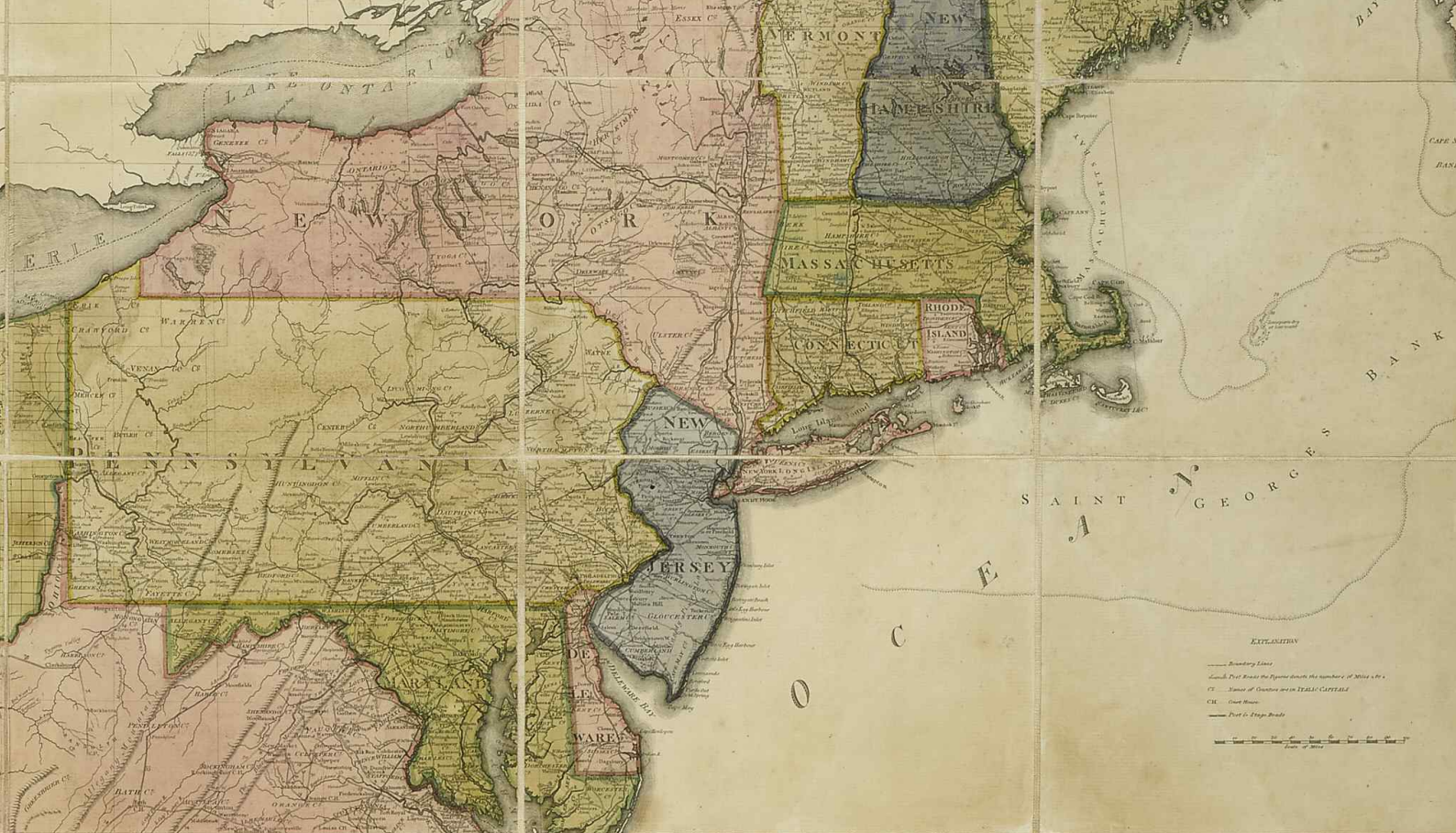
3	AUCTION INFORMATION
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Thompson found the NW point of the Lake of the White
to be in Lat. 43° 27' N. E. in Lon. 84° 51' W. from Danvers.

This Map
Examined by Thomas Bladen
Philadelphia

Verifiable also with
the 1798 Act Thompson found the Northern End
of the Mountain to be in 43° 50' N. Lat. & in 84° 45' W. from Danvers.



MAP
of the
United States,
Exhibiting the
POST-ROADS, the situations, connexions & distances of the POST-OFFICES
Stage Roads, COUNTIES, & Principal Rivers.
By
ABRAHAM BRADLEY JUN^r.

MAP
of
NORTH AMERICA.

EXPLANATION
 ——— Boundary Lines
 Small Print Beside the Names denotes the numbers of Miles &c.
 P. Places of Distinction are in ITALIC CAPITALS
 CR. Cross Roads
 ——— Post & Stage Roads
 Scale of Miles

MAPS, BOOKS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AMERICAN WEST

PROPERTY FROM A DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE COLLECTION LOTS 1-43

1

ALVORD, HENRY ELIJAH, MAJOR

“Map of Kansas, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and the Indian Territory. With the routes of all columns of United States troops operating against hostile Indians in the Department of the Missouri during the winter of 1868–69. Drawn under instructions received from Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U.S.A. Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri. By Henry E. Alvord. Captain Tenth Regt. Cavalry. Chief Engineer of Troops in the Field. Camp near Medicine Bluff, Wichita Mts. Indian Territory. Jan’y. 1869”

While Henry Alvord (1844–1904) is best remembered today as an agricultural educator, he played an important role in the Indian Wars while on the staffs of General Philip Henry Sheridan and General Winfield Scott Hancock. He had previously served as a volunteer in the Rhode Island and Massachusetts regiments during the Civil War. Alvord was with George Armstrong Custer at the Battle—or Massacre—of Washita River and documented the preliminary peace talks between Colonel (Brevet Major General) William B. Hazen and the four chiefs of the Indian winter encampments (Black Kettle and Little Robe of the Cheyenne and Big Mouth and Spotted Wolf of the Arapaho).

Washita River is just one of the engagements recorded by Alvord on his encyclopedic map, which details military routes, including the route of the 211 columns of U.S. troops operating against native peoples during the Indian Wars, as well as the topography, watersheds, trails, forts, depots, and agencies in the region.

In addition to his own surveys and sketches, Alvord relied on several other contemporary sources in making this omnibus military map, including maps and sketches by Lieutenant Jackson of the Seventh Cavalry; itineraries of General Sheridan’s marches in 1868; a report of an 1868 march of the Third Cavalry by Colonel Evans; itineraries of the Seventh Cavalry provided by Lieutenant Robbins; and a report of a march of column under Brevet Brigadier General William Henry Penrose, 1868.

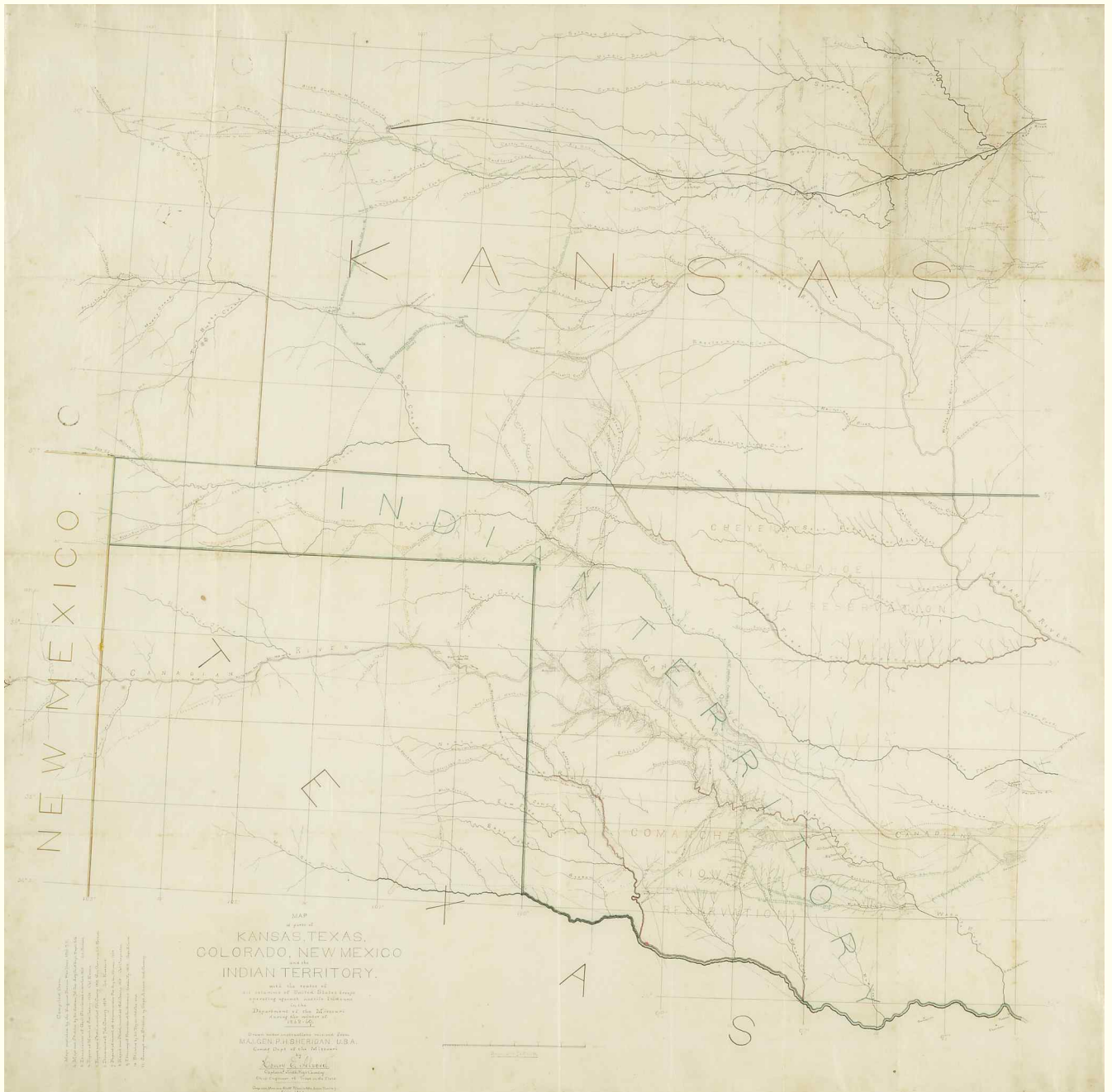
While still in the army, Alvord was assigned, in 1869, as a military instructor at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. In 1872, while pursuing a private agricultural career, Alvord served as a special commissioner to Indian Territory to escort a Kiowa delegation to Washington, D.C. He was instrumental in having Satanta and Big Tree released from prison so that the delegation would proceed to the national capital.

After two decades in the east, where he was the founder of, and principal lobbyist for, the American Association of Land Grant Colleges, Alvord returned to Oklahoma in 1894 to assume the presidency of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Oklahoma State University). Alvord quarreled with the board of regents, however, and resigned after only four months. From 1895 until his death in 1904 he served as the head of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the USDA, seeming a long way removed from his time as a military engineer on the Great Plains. He retained the present map throughout his lifetime and it remained in his family, with other artifacts from his time as an Indian fighter, until about a decade ago.

Autograph map (36 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 36 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 937 x 922 mm) on waxed linen, in black ink with red, green, blue, maroon, and orange.

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A little scattered browning, mostly confined to upper right quadrant.

\$ 50,000-70,000





2

2

AUSTIN, STEPHEN F.

Map of Texas with Parts of the Adjoining States compiled by Stephen F. Austin. Philadelphia: Published by H. S. Tanner, 1839

FIFTH PRINTING OF "ONE OF THE GREAT TEXAS MAPS" AND THE FIRST AUSTIN MAP TO DEPICT TEXAS AS AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC. This is also the first version of Austin's cornerstone map to include the city of Houston.

Austin's map was based on his own researches and surveys and was published to encourage American emigration to the Mexican province of Texas—the 1830 first edition was copyrighted just a month before the Mexican congress voted to prohibit further immigration from the United States. Austin's *Map of Texas* was "the first map to achieve wide circulation and credibility, and it appeared on the scene in the U.S. at a time of growing public demand for information about the region. ... He deserves recognition for his contribution to the cartography of Texas commensurate with that he has long received for his efforts in its colonization" (Martin). Like all editions, THE 1839 PRINTING OF AUSTIN'S MAP IS VERY RARE.

Engraved pocket map (29¼ x 24 in.; 744 x 611 mm), engraved by John and William W. Warr, full contemporary handcoloring and light varnish. PROVENANCE: Robert L. B. Tobin (acquired from John Howell Books, 1957; Sotheby's New York, 7 December 1999, lot 310)

Streeter, *Texas* 1115E; cf. Martin, "Maps of an Empresario," in *Southwest Historical Quarterly* 85:4

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Backed with linen, varnish exhibiting some craquelure.

\$ 70,000-90,000



3

3

BACHMANN, JOHN

Panorama of the Seat of War. Birds Eye View Of Texas And Part Of Mexico. New York: John Bachmann, Publisher, 1861

This is the rarest and most desirable sheet from Bachmann's six-sheet birds-eye view of the Confederate States in 1861, depicting the coast of Texas from Littel (sic) Constance Bay, Louisiana, to the Rio Grande; this Texas sheet continues the full view west from the *Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Part of Florida* sheet. "The *Birds Eye View of Texas and Part of Mexico* is a fascinating view of the state at mid-century, clearly identifying all of the major Texas cities, rivers, roads, and ports. There are a few mistakes—he seems to locate "Austin City" on the Guadalupe rather than the Colorado—but the view provides the kind of glimpse of the coastline that might have been useful in military planning" (Ron Tyler). Bachmann even seems to indicate the presence of Union blockade vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

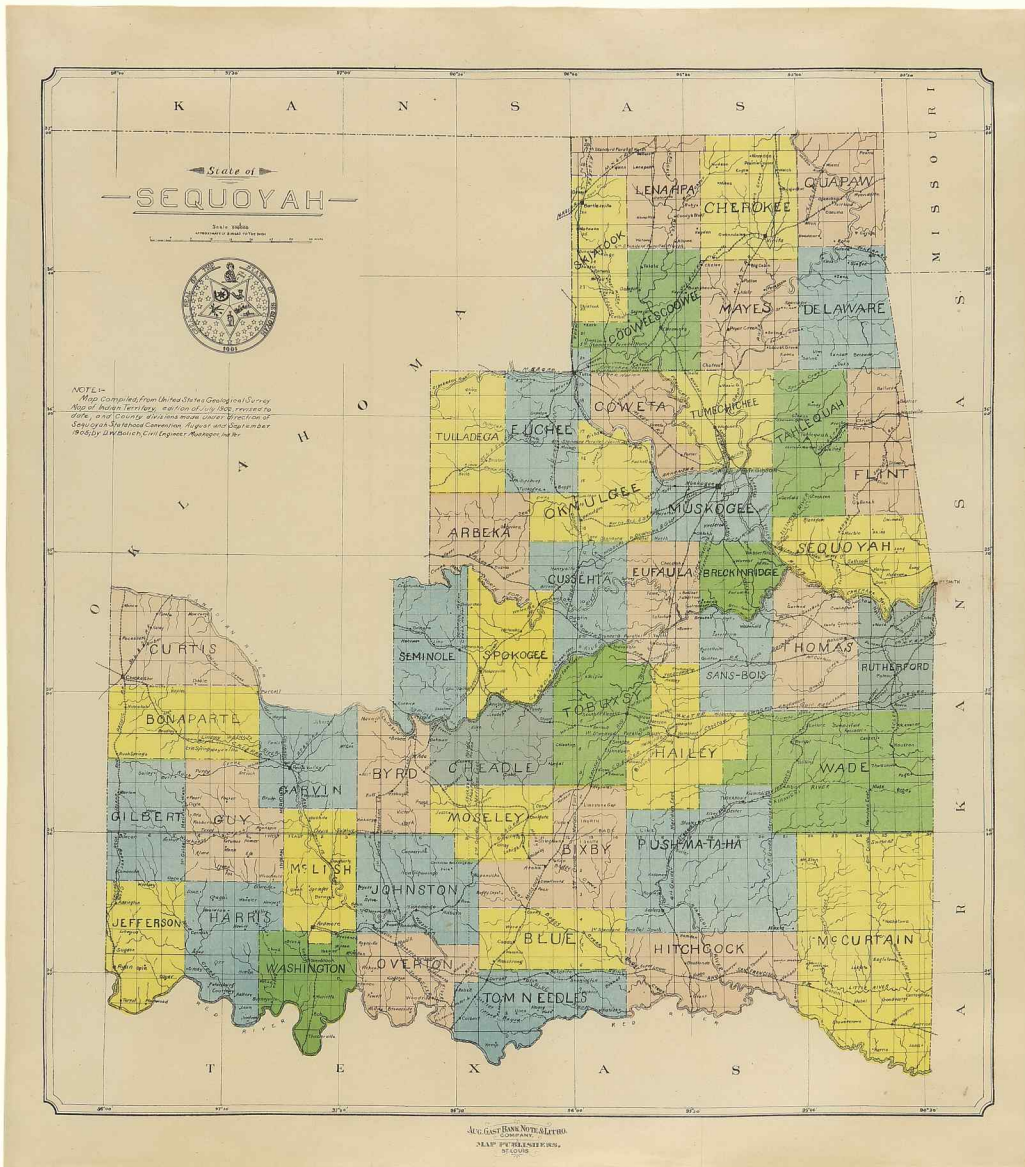
"The most natural way to portray the shape of a surface is an oblique perspective, or bird's eye view. Despite its name, the bird's eye view is drawn from an artificial, even impossible vantage point. From no one place on earth, or off of it, could one see the land stretching away—to the horizon. ... Unlike a standard, orthographically-oriented map, which is equally artificial but makes no pretense to be anything else, an oblique view such as this emphasizes the shape of the land surface over portraying what is on that surface. In the early days of the American Civil War, Bachmann chose a unique vantage point ... to create his panoramic view of the likely theaters of war. ... Produced in three-color lithography, Bachmann's views were issued as separate maps" (Rumsey, *Cartographica Extraordinaire*).

Chromolithographed map (32⁵/₈ x 23³/₄ in.; 831 x 580 mm), drawn and lithographed by Bachmann.

Rumsey 3713; Rumsey, *Cartographica Extraordinaire*, pp. 62–63, 141; Stephenson 446.8

Handsomely framed with UVIII Plexiglass. Some light browning at margin edges and very light browning at central fold.

\$ 18,000-25,000



4

4

BOLICH, D. W.

State of Sequoah. St. Louis: Aug. Gast Bank Note & Litho Company, Map Publishers, 1905

Sequoah was a proposed state to be established from the Indian Territory in the eastern part of present-day Oklahoma. In 1905 a constitutional convention held by delegates from the "Five Civilized Tribes"—the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek (Muscogee), and Seminole peoples—drafted a state constitution that was approved overwhelmingly by the territory's voters. When Congress voted against the proposal, President Theodore Roosevelt suggested a compromise that would allow the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory to join the Union as a single state; under the name Oklahoma, the two territories became the forty-sixth state on 16 November 1907.

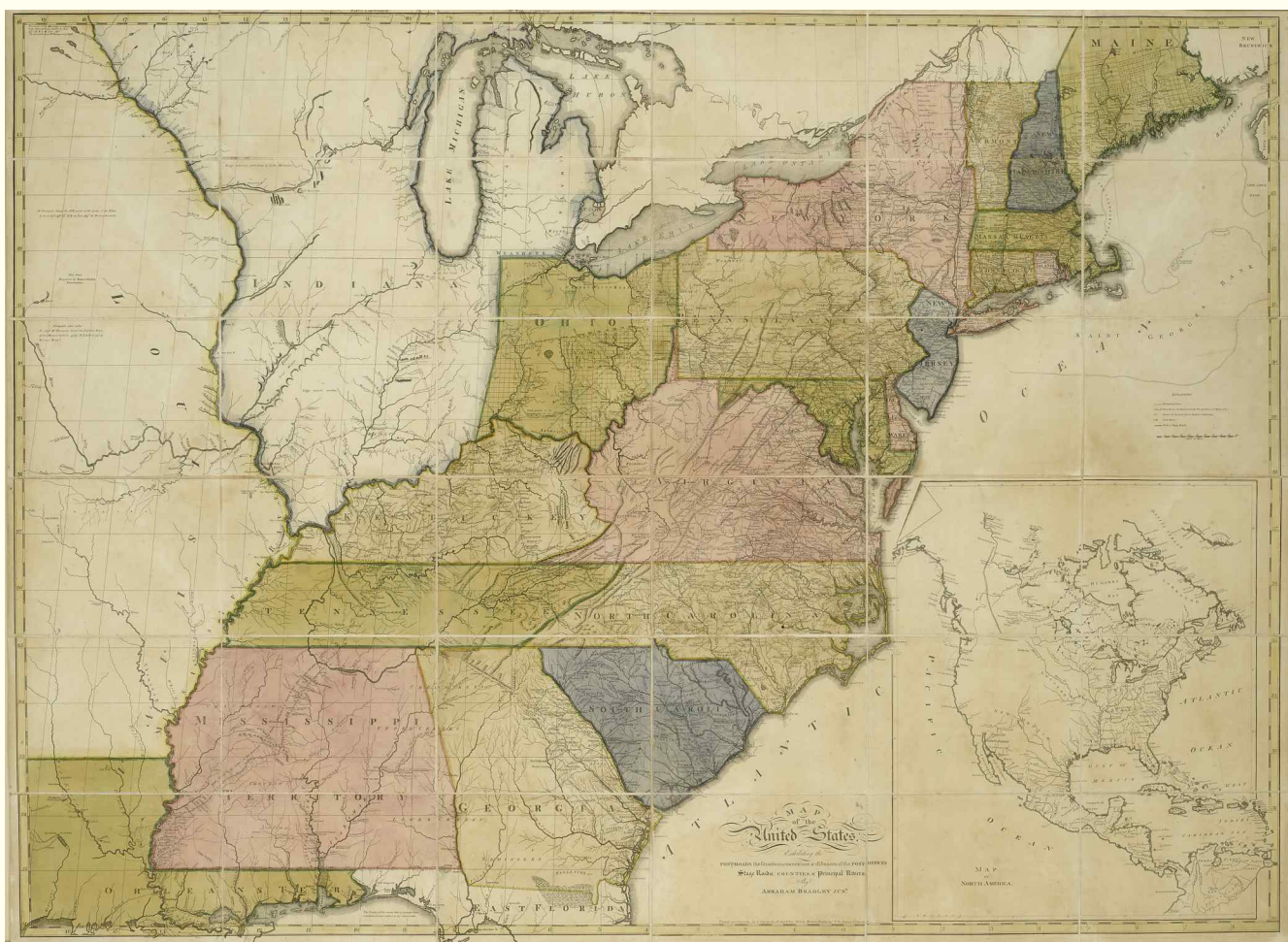
"The map is of great interest" (Streeter), dividing the proposed state into forty-eight counties. The names, if not the boundaries, of twenty of the Sequoyah counties are preserved in Oklahoma.

Chromolithographed map (18 x 15¾ in.; 459 x 404 mm), large vignette of the seal of the proposed state in the upper left. Accompanied by a first edition of the *Constitution of the State of Sequoyah* (Muskogee: Phoenix Printing Co., 1905), with which the map was issued (second issue with union bug replacing the page number 68 on the last page).

Hargrett 221 (first issue); Rader 2011; Streeter sale 1:605

Map handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. *Constitution* stapled as issued; first and last two leaves detached, first leaf torn and chipped, last leaf lacking portion of lower margin, both without loss of text.

\$ 4,000-6,000



5

5

BRADLEY, ABRAHAM, JR.

Map of the United States, Exhibiting the Post-Roads, the situations, connexions & distances of the Post-Offices, Stage Roads, Counties & Principal Rivers. [Philadelphia,] 1804

After going through several reissues, Bradley's seminal map of map of the post roads of the United States, first published in 1796, was completely revised and updated in this 1804 edition. This is the first issue, before the addition of the territorial name of Michigan. The Louisiana Purchase is given a very early notice in a brief note engraved in the Gulf of Mexico: "The French call the country West of Conecuh River Louisiana & have ceded it to the United States."

Engraved case map (52½ x 38½ in.; 1335 x 978 mm), printed on four sheets, dissected into 36 sections and mounted on linen, full contemporary handcoloring (western territories colored in outline), uncolored inset "Map of North America."

Ristow, pp.70–71; Rumsey 5812 (second issue); Schwartz & Ehrenberg pl. 136

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Some light browning, occasional minor marginal chipping, shaved close at top (above Lake Michigan).

\$ 15,000-20,000



6

6

BURR, DAVID H.

Texas. New York: J. H. Colton & Co., 1833

FIRST STATE OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND HANDSOME MAPS OF TEXAS EVER PRINTED, WITH SIGNIFICANT CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS, INCLUDING A MANUSCRIPT MAP OF MATAGORDA AND LAVACA BAYS ON THE VERSO.

The significance of Burr's landmark map of Texas cannot be underestimated. Burr's "early map of Texas remains a standard view of the area on the eve of the Revolution" (*Contours of Discovery*), and greatly increased emigration to the area: "Anglo-Americans in the early decades of the nineteenth century reacted quickly to the opportunities to settle in the rich lands made available to them through empresario contracts in the Mexican state of Coahuila y Tejas. Stephen F. Austin's 1830 map of Texas, showing his two grants and one to Green DeWitt, aroused great interest in Texas, both on the part of potential settlers as well as in the American government itself. In 1833,

the Geographer to the United States House of Representatives, David H. Burr, updated Austin's earlier effort with a new map of Texas showing seventeen land grants. ... With the inclusion of the new land grants, his map documented the explosion of immigration into Texas" (Martin & Martin).

Any copy of Burr's 1833 *Texas* is a rare find—only one other copy can be traced in auction records in the fifty years since the Streeter sale—but the present example is further distinguished by the presence of a manuscript map of Matagorda and Lavaca Bays on the verso (approx. 5⁷/₈ x 7¹/₂ inches; 150 x 190 mm). The rendering is similar to a portolan chart and appears to have been drawn by someone with first-hand knowledge of the Bay and its navigational vagaries and hazards, perhaps to show another Texas immigrant or sea captain how to safely enter the harbor at Matagorda. This excellent little map appears to be contemporary with the printed map, and apparently predates 1841/1842: Port Lavaca, which is not shown, was founded in 1841 in the aftermath of the 1840 Comanche raid on nearby Linnville; Port Lavaca was named in 1841 and laid out by 1842.

Although quickly drawn and annotated, the manuscript map is a very accurate representation of the important features of the Bay, showing hazards and sailing bearings of Matagorda and Lavaca Bays (much more accurate than Burr's rendering on the printed map). The person who created the manuscript portolan accurately depicts the several lesser bays and points within Matagorda and Lavaca Bays, specifically naming Indian Point, Cox's Point, Sand Point, and South Point (at the entrance to the Bay). Matagorda is shown as a sizeable town. Shoals and bars are represented by dotted lines. The seaward shore of Matagorda Island has the bearing SWW (southwest by west) indicating the lay of the shore. The safe route for a boat entering from the Gulf to anchorage at Matagorda is shown with a dotted line labeled "Ships Track." The approach to the harbor is noted as NWN (northwest by north), and the correct bearing for actual entry is given as "28°20'" (which is repeated in an ink note on the face of the printed map); a bold circle is drawn on Matagorda Island with the designation "Camp on Pin sula."

Matagorda and Lavaca Bays, with their ports and landings that are shown on the manuscript map, were extremely important in the early history of Texas as major point of entry for Anglo and other immigrants. The Colorado River, which flows into Matagorda Bay, was a major route to the burgeoning Anglo colonies in Texas in the early 1830s. The bays were a challenge to navigate, with a difficult passage and entrance having many treacherous bars and shallows; nevertheless, they provided the safest, most convenient harbors on the most direct route to Austin's colonies. By 1832, Matagorda had some 1,400 residents. As early as 1836, Mary Austin Holley reported a population of 200 at Cox's Point, another major point of entry for American immigrants.

This manuscript map is one of the few maps to contain a specific reference to "Indian Point," one of the most interesting and colorful sites of Texas geography and history. LaSalle's last ship ran aground near the site in February in 1686. Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels landed at Indian Point in 1844 with one hundred German families. The town of Indian Point (later Indianola) was founded in 1846. During the Mexican-American War, Indian Point became firmly established as a deep-water port, achieving the rank of one of the two top ports in Texas. Indianola was tragically destroyed in two devastating hurricanes (1875 and 1886) and never rebuilt.

Also present on the verso are penciled notes in two different hands. One note is the title "Recopilacion de las layes [sic] de Indias." Above this, in a second hand are the city names "Mobile," "Washington," and "Boston," and below is a reckoning of persons' names and dollar amounts. The map itself is also neatly annotated in ink, locating "Nacogdoches" and "Bolivar" (on the Brazos River) and recording a compass bearing of "28°20'" at "Passo Cavello" on the printed map (the mouth of Matagorda Bay). A table of distances from San Felipe to Bexar, Matamoras, and Monterrey is written in pencil in the lower right margin.

While the significance of these annotations has yet to be clarified, the manuscript map itself is a more accurate representation of Matagorda and Lavaca Bays than found on most other contemporary maps of Texas drawn by professional cartographers. For all the importance of the Matagorda area as

an entry point for shipping and immigrants, it is Galveston that usually drew the professional cartographers' attention, as is demonstrated by the outstanding inset on the Burr map. But for those who actually brought the goods and settlers to Texas, the matter of accurate knowledge of the harbor at Matagorda was important enough that in one case at least, it was shared in a map on the back of what is now an extremely rare pre-Republic map.

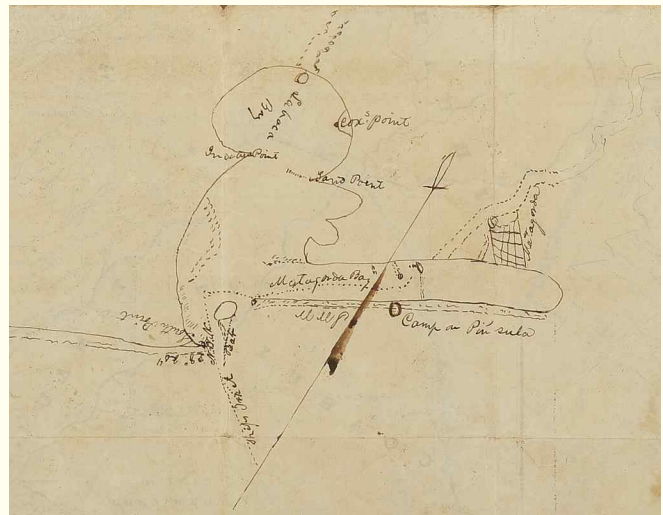
"The Burr map of 1833 is the first large scale map of Texas, as distinguished from a general map, to show all of Texas to the Arkansas River and also includes all of the Texas Panhandle.... The Burr map, like the Austin map, is one of the landmarks of Texas cartography" (Streeter). A UNIQUE SURVIVAL, WITH CONTEMPORARY CARTOGRAPHICAL ANNOTATION, OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MAPS IN TEXAS HISTORY.

Engraved pocket map (22 x 18½ in.; 561 x 470 mm), engraved by S. Stiles & Co., contemporary partial handcoloring in outline and blue wash, inset "Plan of the Port of Galveston, made by order of the Mexican Government, by Alexander Thompson of the Mexican Navy in 1828." PROVENANCE: Robert L. B. Tobin (acquired from John Howell Books, 1957; Sotheby's New York, 7 December 1999, lot 310) — Dorothy Sloan Books (2 March 2001, lot 73)

Bryan & Hanak 22; *Contours of Discovery*, p. 53; *Crossroads of Empire*, p. 32; Martin & Martin 30; Rumsey 5024 (third edition, 1835); Streeter, *Texas* 1134 (locating only the Yale copy); Taliaferro 247 (1835 issue)

Handsomely framed and double-glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Tiny losses at intersecting folds, a few scattered fox spots, small ink stain at upper ornamental border and neat line. *We are grateful to Dorothy Sloan for permission to incorporate portions of her description of this map.*

\$ 150,000-200,000



6 (DETAIL OF VERSO)



7

7

COLTON, G. WOOLWORTH

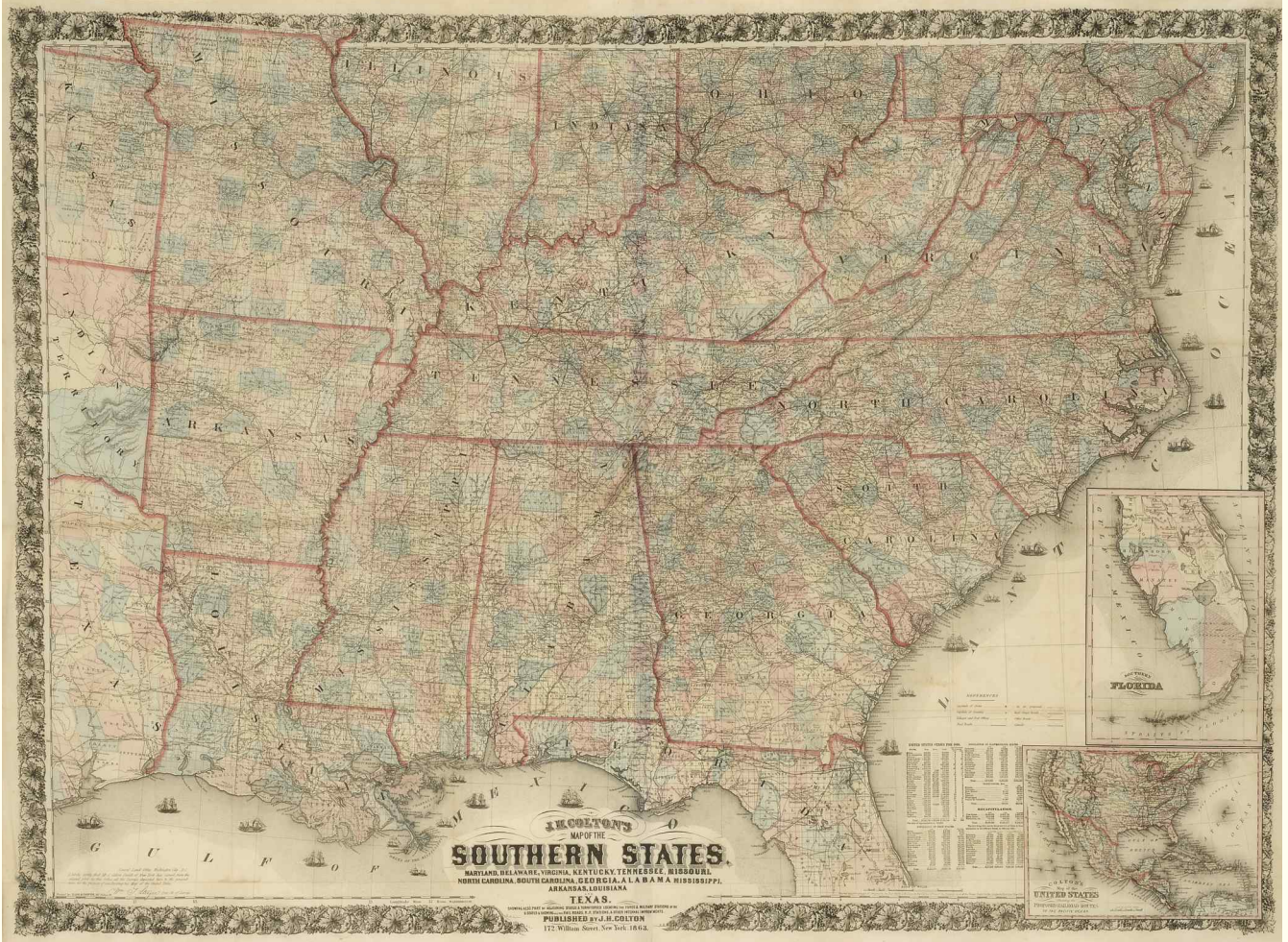
Colton's New Map of the State of Texas, the Indian Territory and Adjoining Portions of New Mexico, Louisiana, and Arkansas. New York: G. W. and C. B. Colton, 1882

The largest format of Colton's highly detailed map of Texas—indicating counties, towns, townships, forts, Indian reservations, railroad lines, rivers, mountains, and other features—and also covering most of New Mexico and smaller portions of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Engraved pocket map (37¼ x 32⅝ in.; 948 x 828 mm) on two joined sheets, full contemporary handcoloring, inset map of Mexico (partially handcolored in outline), with a further inset map of "Territory and Isthmus of Tehuantepec."

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Faded, light central vertical stain where the two sheets are joined.

\$ 4,000-6,000



COLTON, JOSEPH H.

J.H. Colton's Map of the Southern States. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, And Texas. Showing also Part of Adjoining States & Territories Locating the Forts & Military Stations of the U. States & Showing All the Railroads, R.R. Stations & Other Internal Improvements. New York: Published by J. H. Colton, 1863

A vibrant and detailed map of the Southern States during the Civil War, which nowhere acknowledges the existence of the Confederacy. Colton based his map on the southern portion of J. Calvin Smith's *Map of the United States of America including Canada and a large portion of Texas*, first published in 1843. The Colton map still bears the attestation of the Principal Clerk of Surveys, General Land Office, that "Mr. J. Calvin Smith of

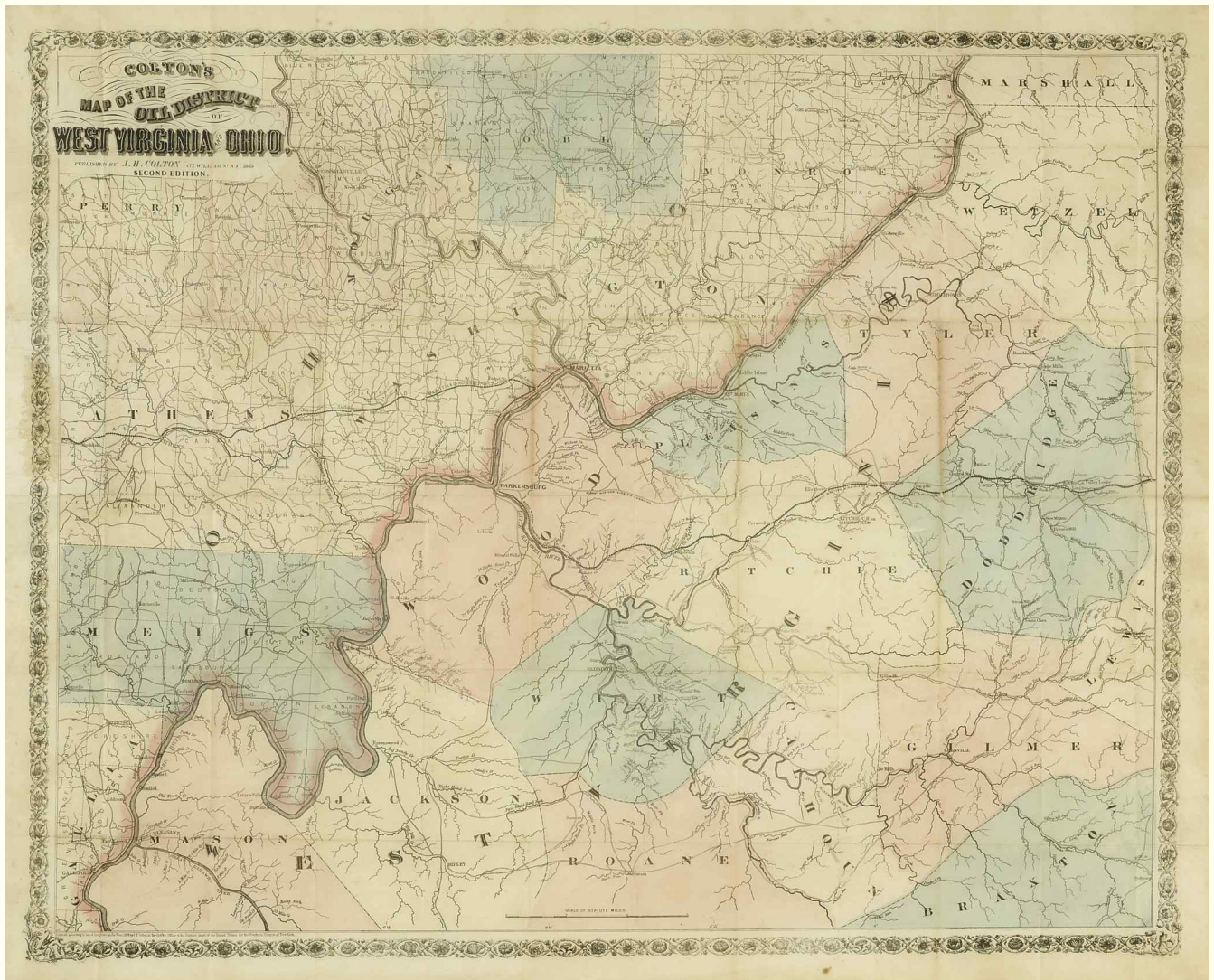
New York has copied from the original plats in this Office all the Surveys deposited here to the present time, for the purpose of constructing his Map of the United States."

Engraved pocket map (52½ x 39⅞ in.; 1334 x 993 mm) on two joined sheets, engraved by Lang & Cooper, full contemporary handcoloring, insets of "The Southern Part of Florida" and "Colton's Map of the United States Showing the Proposed Railroad Routes to the Pacific Ocean," tables of state populations, referring to "Free States" and "Slaveholding States," foliate border. Accompanied by the original embossed brown cloth binding, front cover gilt-lettered "Colton's Map of the Southern States, Showing the Counties & Railroads, Cities, Towns, Railroad Stations."

Rumsey 4085 (1864 edition); Stephenson 37.6

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A very little light foxing.

\$ 1,500-2,500



9

9

COLTON, JOSEPH H.

Colton's Map of the Oil District of West Virginia and Ohio. New York: Published by J. H. Colton, 1865

Second edition, published the same year as the first, of a "large scale map with good detail on the oil discoveries on the Little Kanawha River in West Virginia and Buck Creek in Ohio. It has an unusual look for a Colton map, indicating it may have been drawn by someone outside the Colton firm" (Rumsey). Surprisingly uncommon.

Engraved pocket map (32 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; 815 x 998 mm), full contemporary handcoloring. Accompanied by the original embossed green cloth binding, front cover gilt-lettered "Colton's Map of the Oil District of Ohio and West Virginia."

Rumsey 0186; Streeter sale 6:3919 (1st edition)

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Very slightly faded.

\$ 2,000-3,000



10

10

DISTURNELL, JOHN

Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, California &c. : segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del congreso de dicha República y construido por las mejores autoridades. Nueva York: Lo publican J. Disturnell, 1850

The twenty-third, and penultimate, edition of Disturnell's widely influential map, incorporating several revisions, including the addition of "Eagle Pass" in northern Coahuila and the substitution of "Sacramento City" for "Nueva Helvetia." More an entrepreneur than a cartographer, Disturnell recognized that maps of Texas and the West would become popular items after the state was admitted to the Union in 1845, and the Mexican-American War made it an even more popular commodity.

"The demand for maps of the west by Americans increased with the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846. This was reflected in the inclusion of Mexico on U.S. maps and in the publication of separate maps of Mexico with adjoining states of the Union. Particularly significant, because it was used in negotiating the

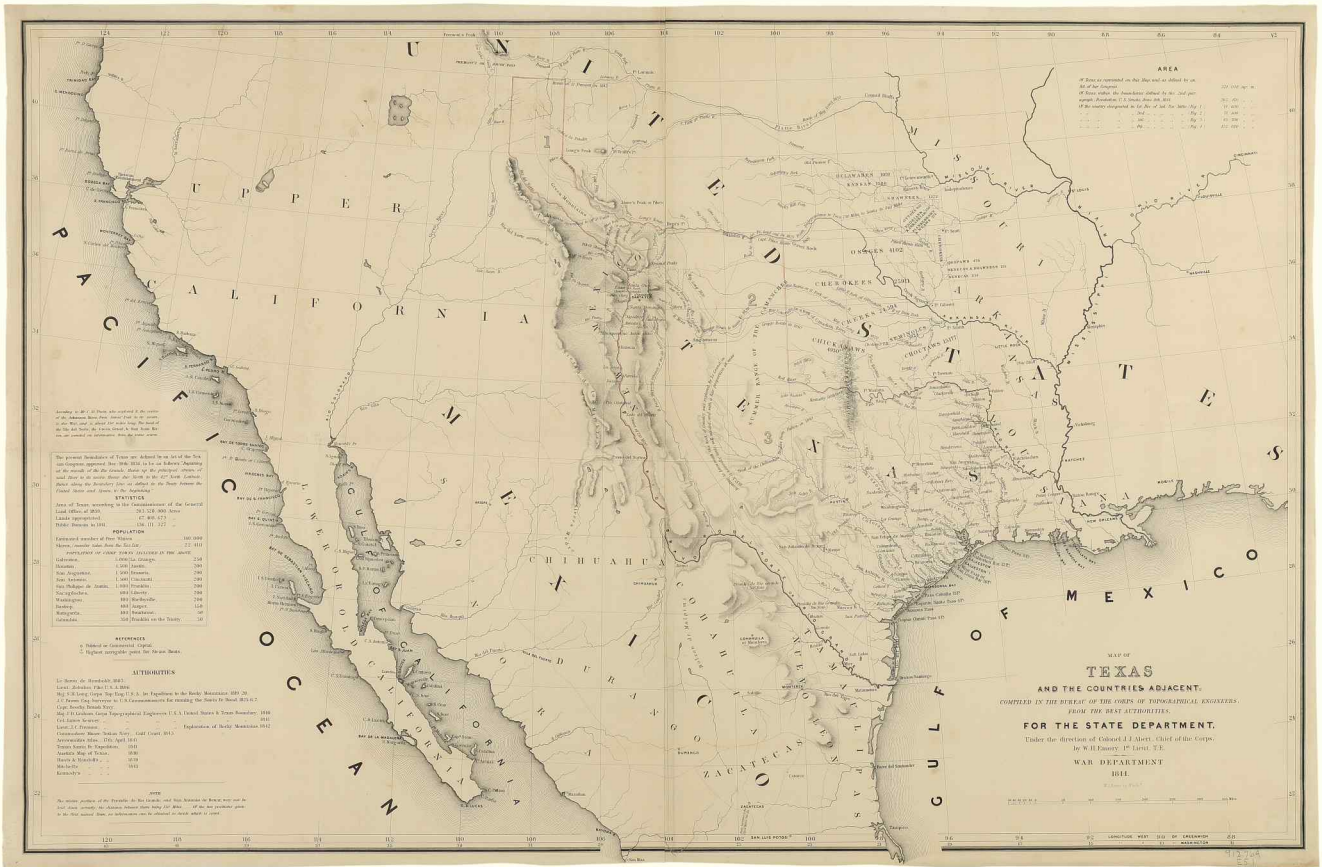
peace treaty of February 2, 1848, that brought the Mexican War to a close, was John Disturnell's *Map of the United States of Mexico*" (Ristow).

Engraved pocket map (40½ x 29½ in.; 1018 x 752 mm), full contemporary handcoloring, engraved vignette of the federal seal of Mexico, large inset "Carta de los caminos &c. desde Vera Cruz y Alvarado a Méjico," five smaller insets: "Diagram of the Battle Ground [of Buena Vista] Feb 22d and 23d 1847," "Plan of Monterey and its Environs," "Map showing the Battle Grounds of the 8th and 9th May 1846 by J. H. Eaton," "Chart of the Bay of Vera Cruz drawn by order of V. Admiral Baudin," and "Tampico and its Environs," two tables (Tabla de Distancias, Tabla Estadística). Tipped within original brown cloth binding with English language title ("Map of the Republic of Mexico") on front cover.

Martin-Ristow in *A la Carte* 23; Ristow, p. 451

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Some light discoloration at central fold, repaired tear with stain at lower right corner.

\$ 20,000-30,000



EMORY, WILLIAM H.

Map of Texas and the Countries Adjacent: Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, from the Best Authorities, for the State Department, Under the direction of Colonel J.J. Abert, Chief of the Corps. [Washington:] Published by the War Department by order of the U.S. Senate., 1844

THE FIRST SEPARATE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAP OF TEXAS, made for the use of the Senate during the negotiations for the annexation of Texas. The purpose of the map was to show the extent and position of Texas, and its relationship to the neighboring regions of Mexico and the United States. The Republic's boundaries were shown according to the claims of the Texas Congress in 1836. The Rio Grande forms the southern and western boundary for its entire extent, which then runs due north to the 42nd parallel just southeast of the South Pass. The Republic of Texas is therefore shown as including portions of the present states of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Oklahoma. This was highly important, since the official status of the map signaled for the first time that when annexation took place, the United States intended to press for the full extent of the Texas territorial claims against Mexico.

Emory based his geography on the best sources available at the time; the map cites fifteen "Authorities"—ranging from Alexander von Humboldt's 1803 researches in New Spain to Kennedy's 1843 map of Texas—but is chiefly indebted to Arrowsmith's 1841 map of Texas. Martin and Martin call this "probably the best map of the region at the time of annexation" and note that the "rivers in Texas and coastline were shown in clear detail, while numerous small towns in East Texas were placed and named." Because the results of Fremont's groundbreaking expedition of 1843–1844 had not yet been published, Emory had to rely on earlier sources for his depiction of the Great Basin and the central Rockies, including C. St. Vrain. The northern Great Plains is occupied by a "Proposed Nebraska Territory," and the various native nations are carefully identified in the Indian Territory. The present example is from the larger of two sizes of the map that were issued; no priority between the formats has been established.

Engraved map (21³/₄ x 33¹/₄ in.; 544 x 845 mm), engraved by William J. Stone, Texas outlined in red.

Martin & Martin 33; Rumsey 0262; Streeter, *Texas*, 1543; Wheat, *Transmississippi* 478

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass.

\$ 10,000-15,000

EMORY, WILLIAM H.

Map of Texas and the Countries Adjacent: Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, from the Best Authorities, for the State Department, Under the direction of Colonel J.J. Abert, Chief of the Corps. [Washington:] Published by the War Department by order of the U.S. Senate., 1844

The smaller-format of the first separate United States Government map of Texas (see preceding lot).

Engraved map (16⁷/₈ x 23¹/₄ in.; 428 x 592 mm), uncolored as issued, engraved by William J. Stone.

Martin & Martin 33; Rumsey 0262; Streeter, *Texas*, 1543; Wheat, *Transmississippi* 478

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Some marginal soiling and restoration, a few closed tears, one affecting a line of engraved text in the Pacific Ocean.

\$ 8,000-12,000

ALLOTMENT MAP OF THE KIOWA, COMANCHE,
AND APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION IN OKLAHOMA

COPYRIGHTED BY ABIAL W. GIFFIN
FEBY 16th 1901. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

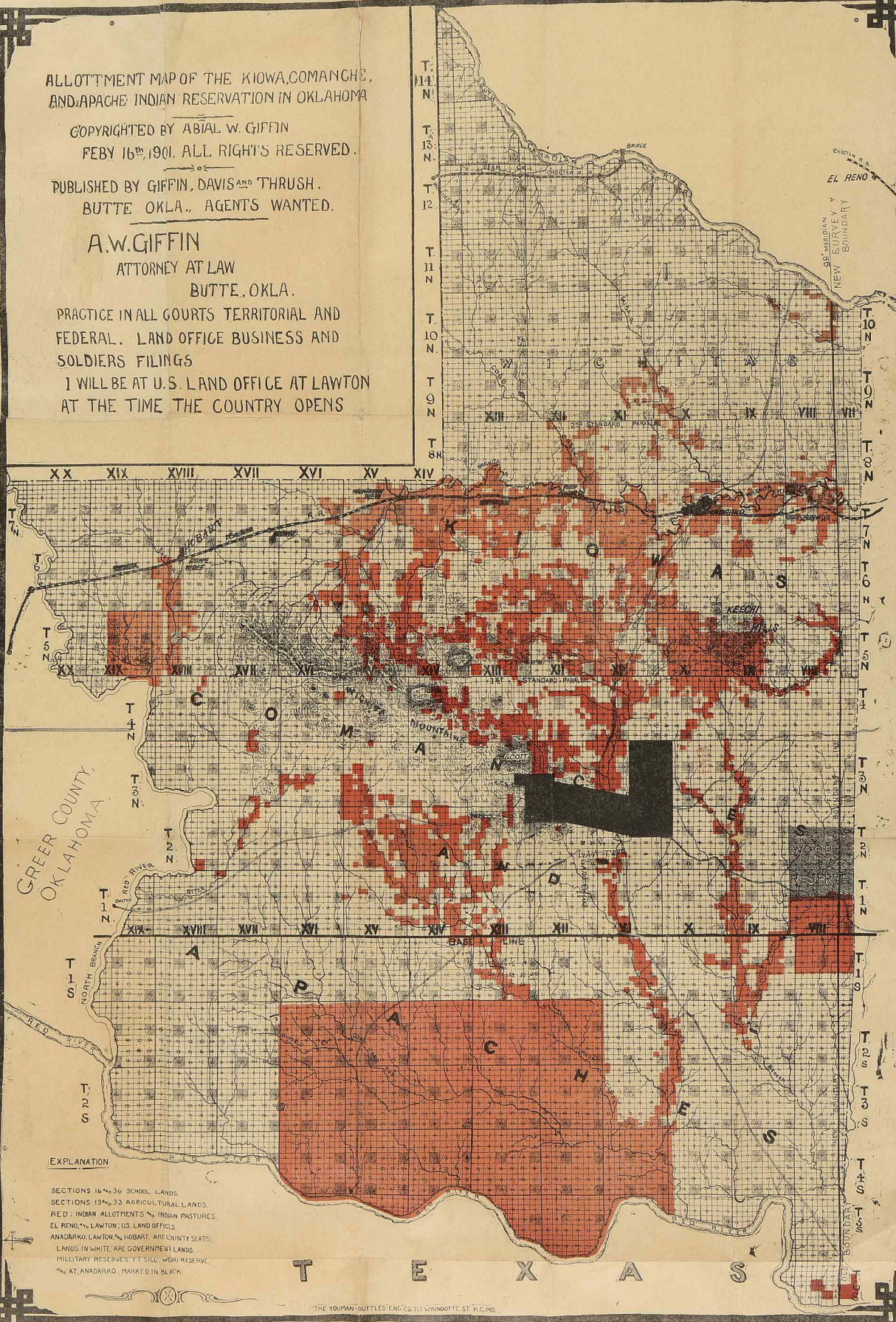
PUBLISHED BY GIFFIN, DAVIS AND THRUSH,
BUTTE OKLA., AGENTS WANTED.

A.W. GIFFIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW
BUTTE, OKLA.

PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS TERRITORIAL AND
FEDERAL. LAND OFFICE BUSINESS AND
SOLDIERS FILINGS

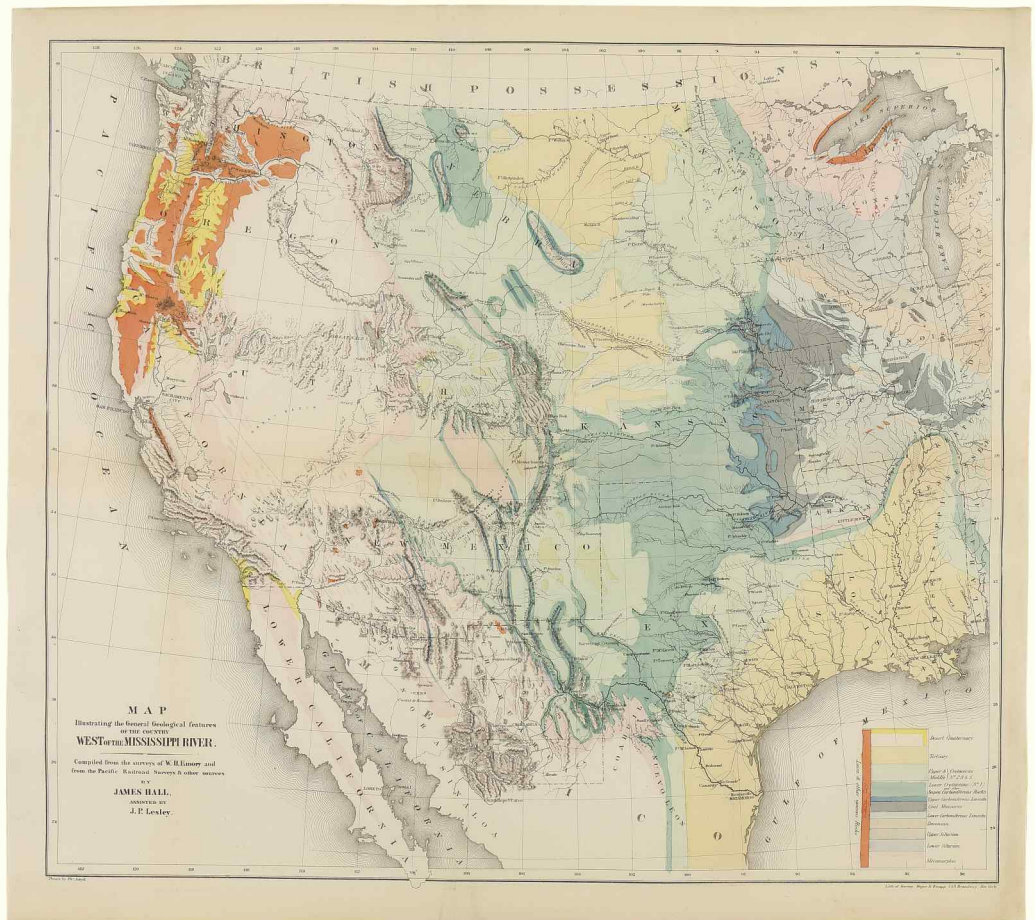
I WILL BE AT U.S. LAND OFFICE AT LAWTON
AT THE TIME THE COUNTRY OPENS



EXPLANATION

- SECTIONS 16 & 36 SCHOOL LANDS
- SECTIONS 13 & 33 AGRICULTURAL LANDS
- RED INDIAN ALLOTMENTS % INDIAN PASTURES
- EL RENO, LAWTON, US. LAND OFFICES
- ANADARKO, LAWTON, HOBART ARE COUNTY SEATS
- LANDS IN WHITE ARE GOVERNMENT LANDS
- MILITARY RESERVES: T. 11 S. W. 40 RESERVE,
- % AT ANADARKO, MARKED IN BLACK

THE YOUMAN-BUTTES ENG. CO. 717 WYOMING ST. K.C., MO.



14

13

GIFFIN, ABIAL W.

Allotment Map of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian Reservation in Oklahoma. Butte, Oklahoma: Published by Giffin, Davis and Thrush, 1901

A very scarce allotment map of Indian lands, issued by an Oklahoma attorney specializing in Land Office business. The Indian allotments and pastures are shown in red, government lands in white and military reserves in black. The Kiowa-Comanche lands in southwestern Oklahoma were opened to homesteaders in 1901 by lottery in order to avoid the earlier, disorderly land rushes by "Sooners."

Lithographed map (26¼ x 18¼ in.; 667 x 464 mm), printed by the Youman-Buttles Eng. Co., Kansas City, Missouri, partially printed in red. Accompanied by the original printed wrappers.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Frank T. Siebert (Sotheby's New York, 28 October 1999, lot 931)

Not in Gilcrease

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Some minor repair at a few fold separations. Wrappers separated and frayed at margins.

\$ 10,000-12,000

14

HALL, JAMES, AND J. P. LESLEY

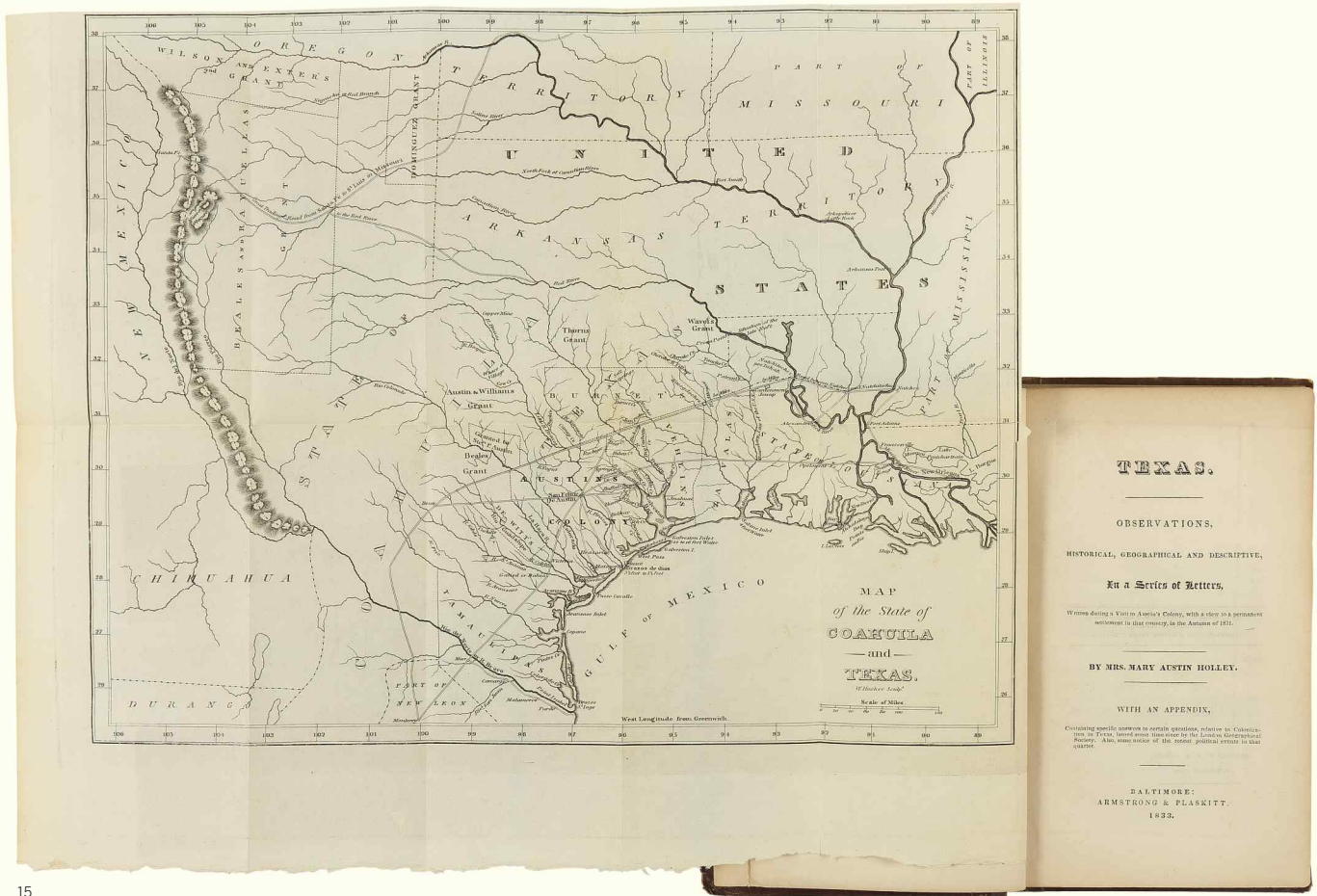
Map Illustrating the General Geological features of the Country West of the Mississippi River. Compiled from the Survey's of W. H. Emory and from the Pacific Railroad Surveys & other sources. New York: Lith of Sarony, Major & Knapp, [1857]

"This map by Professor James Hall is one of the first geological maps of Western United States and Mexico. Based upon William Emory's map, this 12-color geological map was included in Volume II of *Emory's Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey of 1857*. Professor Hall highlighted the mineral resources west of the Mississippi River and this map helped spur the westward migration, expansion and settlement of the United States" (Yana & Marty Davis Map Collection, Museum of the Big Bend).

Lithographed map (22⅜ x 24⅝ in.; 562 x 625 mm), drawn on stone by Thomas Jekyll, full contemporary handcoloring.

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass.

\$ 600-800



15

15

HOLLEY, MARY AUSTIN

Texas. Observations, Historical, Geographical and Descriptive, in a Series of Letters, written during a Visit to Austin's Colony, with a View to a Permanent Settlement in that Country, in the Autumn of 1831. Baltimore: Armstrong & Plaskitt, 1833

FIRST EDITION, WITH A VERY FINE COPY OF WILLIAM HOOKER'S "MAP OF THE STATE OF COAHUILA AND TEXAS." Mary Austin Holley (1784–1846) was Stephen Austin's first cousin. After her husband died in the late 1820s, Holley spent much of her time in Texas, where she actively promoted Texas independence. She dedicated the book (in 1831) to Stephen Austin, who assisted in the writing: "You have endured more hardships, and made greater sacrifices, than often falls to the lot of man to encounter." Hooker's map is in its original uncolored condition, and is especially interesting for its clear delineation of the river systems of Texas and part of the Oregon Territory. The map is in Streeter's second state with "Beales and Rayuelles Grant" at top left, Milam's Grant labeled "Beales Grant" and Hooker's name added beneath the title.

26

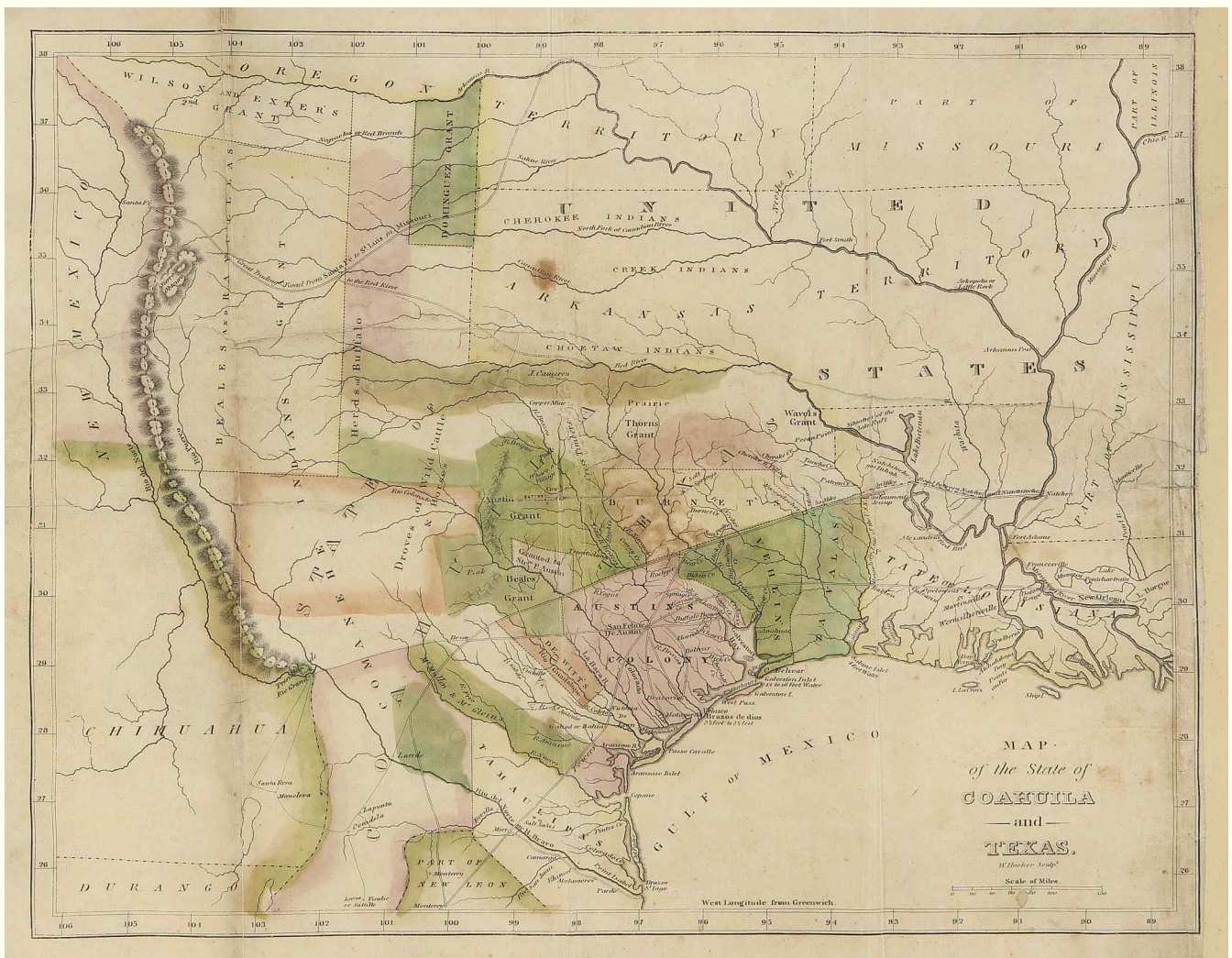
SOTHEBY'S

8vo (7½ x 4¼ in.; 182 x 108 mm), with folding engraved map (12½ x 14¾ in.; 310 x 365 mm). Original purple cloth, front cover with central gilt cartouche enclosing the word "Texas."

Streeter, *Texas* 1135, 1136; Howes H593; Jenkins, *Basic Texas Books* 93; Raines, p. 116; Rader 1912; Graff 1934; Clark 3:56

Light dampstain at inner margin, map trimmed close to neatline at top and right but with good margins otherwise, including deckle at lower edge. Rebacked preserving some of original spine, corners worn, a bit faded.

\$ 10,000-15,000



16

16

HOOKER, WILLIAM

Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas. [New York: Goodrich and Wiley, 1834]

An important early map of Texas, depicting the entire territory, including present-day Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, and one of the first maps of the area to identify the vast land grants awarded to the first settlers. Indian territories are also identified as are grounds of buffalo and wild cattle.

This map was issued in the anonymous *Visit to Texas: Being the Journal of a Traveller through those Parts Most interesting to American Settlers* (New York: Goodrich and Wiley, 1834), a copy of which accompanies the map. The text—which, according to Howes has variously been attributed to a Col. Morris and to a Dr. M. Fiske—is a fresh and intriguing account of contemporary Texas, with “fine descriptions of natural scenery, prairies, some natural history, and ... political conditions” (Clark). “This anonymous work is one of the most important accounts of Texas during a critical period in its history” (Jenkins).

Engraved map (11⁵/₈ x 13³/₄ in.; 293 x 250 mm), contemporary partial handcoloring. Accompanied by a copy of *A Visit to Texas*.

Clark, *Old South* 3:114; Graff 1336; Howes T145; Jenkins, *Basic Texas Books* 209; Streeter, *Texas* 1155; Streeter sale 1:330

Map handsomely framed with UVIII Plexiglass. Lightly soiled, trimmed close to neatline at right margin, some marginal restoration. *A Visit to Texas* with four engraved plates; foxed and with occasional marginal restoration; recased in publisher’s green cloth gilt, rubbed and repaired. Brown cloth folding-case.

\$ 6,000-8,000

HUTCHINS, THOMAS

A New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina; Comprehending the River Ohio, and all the Rivers, which fall into it; Part of the River Mississippi, the Whole of the Illinois River, Lake Erie; Part of the Lakes Huron, Michigan &c. And all the Country bordering on these Lakes and Rivers. London: Thomas Hutchins, 1778

"BY FAR THE BEST MAP OF THE WEST PRINTED TO THAT TIME," LARGELY BASED ON HUTCHINS'S OWN EXPLORATIONS OF THE AREA WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS (Streeter). "In addition to providing the first significant depiction of Trans-Appalachia, Hutchins included descriptions of the characteristics of the soil in various areas, places suitable for farming, the locations of meadowlands, timber, swamps, and deposits of salt, coal, petroleum, and lead. Buffalo hunting grounds were also indicated. Hutchins's map was one of only a few to show Vandalia, here 'Indiana,' proposed as the fourteenth colony during the late 1760s. Vandalia would have encompassed most of present day West Virginia and Kentucky" (*Degrees of Latitude*). The map was a separately published accompaniment to Hutchins's *Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina* (London, 1778).

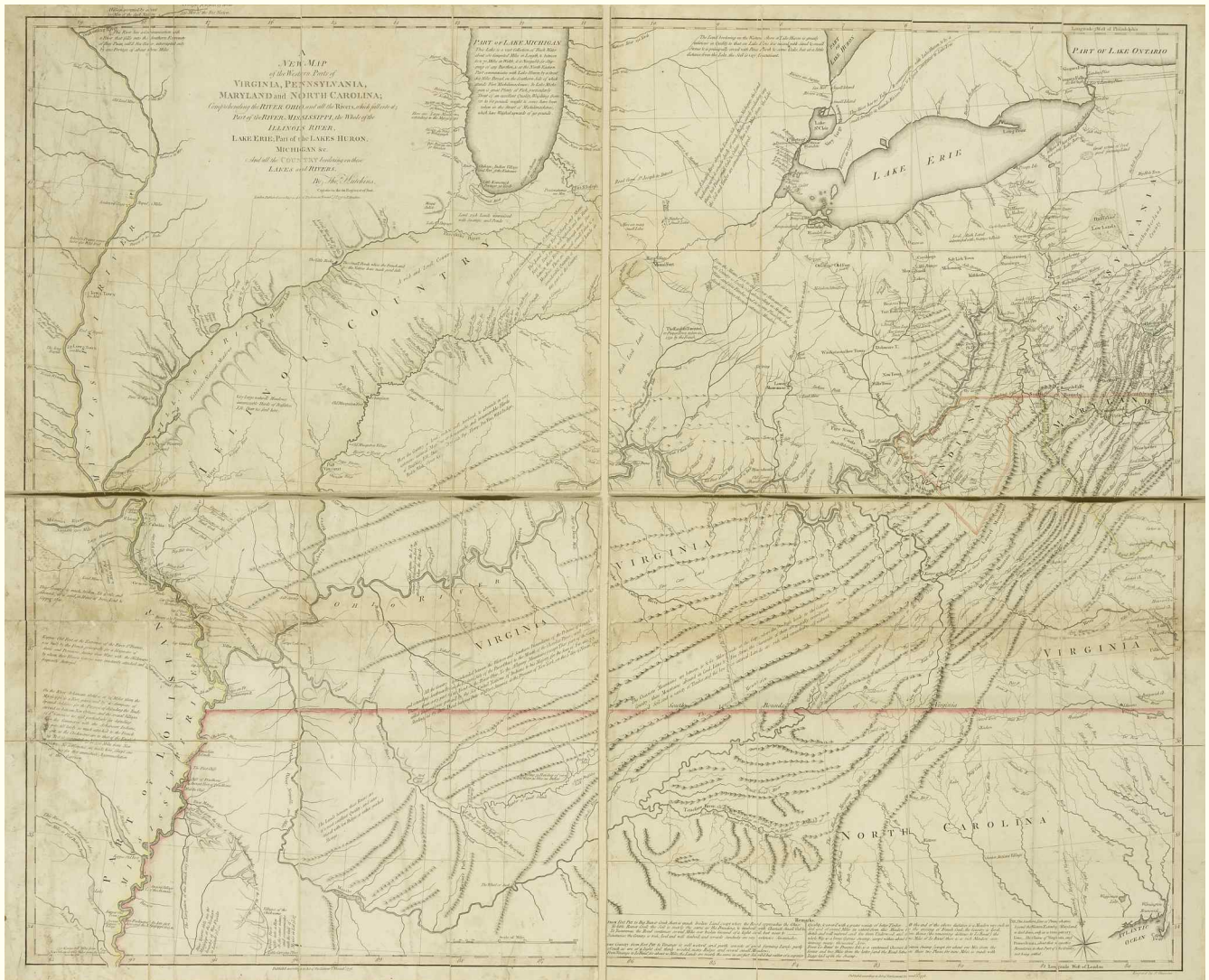
Engraved folding map (45 x 36½ in.; 1144 x 926 mm), printed on four sheets, dissected into 32 sections and mounted on linen, contemporary outline handcoloring, engraved by T. Cheevers, a few engraved "Remarks" at bottom touting the natural resources of the area depicted.

PROVENANCE: The Newberry Library (stamps on linen verso; Sotheby's New York, 1 November 1993, lot 96, sold to augment the permanent book acquisition funds of the Newberry Library)

Brown 51; *Degrees of Latitude* 49; Ristow p 38-39; Rumsey 5044; Streeter sale 3:1300

Handsomely framed with UVIII Plexiglass. Some light marginal soiling, a few minor surface abrasions.

\$ 50,000-70,000



(JEFFERSON, THOMAS)

The Committee appointed to prepare a Plan for the temporary Government of the Western Territory, have agreed to the following Resolutions. ... [Annapolis: John Dunlap, 1 March 1784]

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S VISION FOR THE OLD NORTHWEST AND "THE FOUNDATION STONE OF AMERICAN TERRITORIAL POLICY, WHICH, AS AMENDED, BECAME KNOWN TO HISTORY AS THE ORDINANCE OF 1784" (Boyd).

From the 1750s onward, the colony of Virginia consistently expanded its frontier, and, during the Revolutionary War, the commonwealth added the entire French territory of Illinois to its borders after George Rogers Clark and his army of volunteers captured Fort Gage at Kaskaskia. Word of this annexation reached Jefferson shortly after he had been elected Virginia's Governor in 1779, but the news was not well received throughout the burgeoning United States. In fact, the ratification of the Articles of Confederation was delayed "for nearly four years after land-poor Maryland objected to this huge unauthorized acquisition by her already dominant neighbor" (Randall, *Thomas Jefferson*, p. 321). So controversial was Virginia's intransigence that in 1780 Thomas Paine wrote a fiery pamphlet, *Public Good*, calling on the Old Dominion to cede its claim to these lands. Jefferson finally agreed to release Virginia's claims to the Illinois territory in 1783, thus enabling America's first body of laws to be ratified. New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts all also claimed land in the Northwest Territory, but refused to surrender their claims until after Virginia had done so. This deed, moreover, demonstrated Virginia's, and indirectly Jefferson's, willingness to compromise and to subject the will of the individual State to that of the Union.

Immediately after the "Virginia Cession of Territory Northwest of the Ohio" was accepted by the Congress, Jefferson presented his plan for the division, development, and government of this—and future—vast tracts of western lands. Jefferson's principal concern was for the self-determination of western governments: "Where others wanted to hand the West over to speculators, he wanted it to belong to actual settlers. Where others distrusted westerners as banditti and wanted them ruled by military force, he wanted them to govern themselves" (Jensen, *The New Nation*).

The present committee report recommended that "the territory ceded by individual states, to the United States, shall be formed into distinct states. ... That the settlers within any of the said states shall, either on their own petition, or on the order of Congress ... meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government. ... That such temporary government shall only continue in force in any state, until it shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, when giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority with appointments of time and place to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves."

Jefferson's report enumerated five provisions that were to be observed in establishing both the temporary and permanent governments of the new states: "1. That they shall for ever remain a part of the United States of America. 2. That in their persons, property and territory they shall be subject to the government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Articles of Confederation in all those cases in which the original States shall be so subject. 3. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted to be apportioned on them by Congress according to the same common rule and measure, by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States. 4. That their respective governments shall be in republican forms, and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title. 5. That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

The South Carolina congressional delegation objected to the fifth principle of Jefferson's outline of the new state governments and the Ordinance was ultimately passed without it. This situation was nearly identical to the removal from Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence of the final point of his charge against the British king:

"violating [the] most sacred rights of life & liberty" by encouraging the slave trade. As with the modification of the Ordinance of 1784, the revision of the Declaration was made, according to Jefferson's own notes about the debate over the adoption of the document, "in complaisance to South Carolina and Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and who on the contrary still wished to continue it."

With that single but significant alteration, these preliminary resolutions formed the sum and substance of The Ordinance of 1784 as adopted by Congress on 23 April 1784. (Most of Jefferson's suggestions for new state names—Sylvania, Michigania, Cherronesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia, and Pelisipia—were also rejected.)

Although the present "Plan for the temporary Government of the Western Territory" was entirely the work of Jefferson's pen, he was joined on the Congressional Committee by David Howell of Rhode Island and Jeremiah Townley Chase of Maryland. Howell evidently wrote the two marginal interlineations on this copy, because they conform to his annotations on Jefferson's manuscript, now in the Library of Congress. In the second line of text, he has careteted in the clause "whenseover ye same shall have been purchased of the ye Indian Inhabitants & offered for sale by the U.S." and in the thirteenth line of text he has added "the Territory so to be purchased & offered for sale."

"The broadside of 1784 is a rare and special document and, in the most literal sense, an authentic and important piece of America's history. Among prominent legislative achievements of the 1780s, the articulation of a liberal policy for organizing new states in the west, in which the Resolutions of 1784 were a critical step, have an importance exceeded only by the federal Constitution itself and also by Congress's proposal of a Bill of Rights in 1789" (Pauline Maier).

VERY RARE: this appears to be the only copy to ever appear at auction.

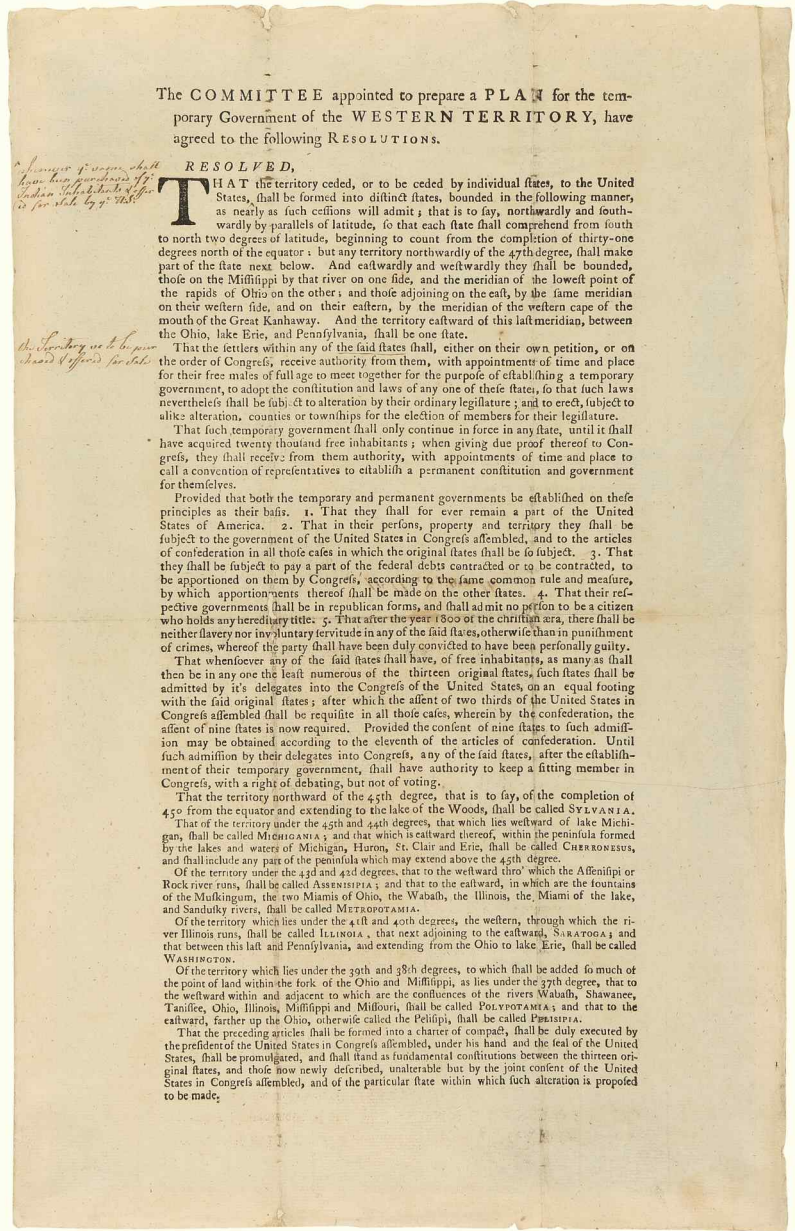
Broadside (16½ x 10¼ in.; 419 x 260 mm). Two neat contemporary marginalia, likely by David Howell (see above).

PROVENANCE: W. Wadsworth (contemporary signature on verso, possibly William Wadsworth, whose brother James was a member of the Continental Congress from Connecticut, 1783–1786) — Thomas W. Streeter (Parke-Bernet, 20 April 1967, lot 1037; acquired from Peter Decker, 1961) — Joseph F. Dush (Baltimore Book Auction, 15 December 1997, lot 315)

Papers of Thomas Jefferson, ed. Boyd, 6:581-607; Evans 18829; Streeter sale 2:1037; cf. Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., "Jefferson, the Ordinance of 1784, and the Origins of the American Territorial System," in *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d Series, XXIX (1972): 231–262; Arthur Bestor, "Constitutionalism and the Settlement of the West: The Attainment of Consensus, 1754–1784," in *The American Territorial System*, ed. J. P. Bloom (Ohio University press, 1973)

Some small repairs at fold separations, costing a few letters at intersecting folds.

\$ 250,000-350,000



JEFFERSON, THOMAS

A Map of the Country between Albemarle Sound and Lake Erie, comprehending the Whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, with parts of several other of the United States of America. Engraved for the Notes on Virginia. London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1787

A FINE IMPRESSION OF THE ONLY MAP BY THOMAS JEFFERSON, made for the first English edition of his *Notes on the State of Virginia* and accompanied by the copy of the book from which this map was removed.

In 1780, the Secretary of the French legation, François Barbé-Marbois, circulated a questionnaire to several members of the Continental Congress regarding the laws, institutions, and topography of the states. When Jefferson left for France in 1785, he took his draft reply with him and arranged to have two hundred copies printed in English for private distribution. A copy ended up in the hands of an unscrupulous French bookseller, Pierre-Théophile Barrois, who "employed a hireling translator and was about publishing it in the most injurious form possible" (TJ Papers 9:265). When Jefferson learned of this, he arranged for Abbé André Morellet to prepare a suitable French translation. It was Morellet who encouraged Jefferson to include a map of Virginia and its neighboring states. Jefferson originally engaged an English engraver, Samuel Neele, to execute the plate, but the results proved disappointing as the map was riddled with errors. Jefferson finally decided upon a French engraver, Guillaume Delahaye, to make the corrections and in March 1786, two hundred and fifty impressions of a French translation were pulled.

John Stockdale, who was also Jefferson's longtime bookseller, wrote on 20 November 1786 to see if Jefferson had any interest in publishing the Notes in English: "Some time past two French Gentlemen call'd upon me, with a Copy of your Minutes of Virginia, with a View to have it Printed, but I inform'd them that I had some reason to believe that a New Edition was coming out with corrections by the Author, and ... a large Map was engraving for the Work. I have some doubts wether it would pay the expences, at same time have a Wish to Publish it, with your Name, as I am convinced it is a Work of great Merit" (TJ Papers 10:545). In his reply 8 December 1786, Jefferson ignored Stockdale's proposition, possibly because he was thinking of having an English edition printed by Hoffman's Imprimerie Polytype (see note, TJ Papers 10:587).

On 1 February 1787, Jefferson finalized his negotiations with Stockdale. He writes: "You have two or three times proposed to me the printing my Notes on Virginia. I never did intend to have them made public ... [b]ut as a translation of them is coming out, I have concluded to let the original appear also. I have therefore corrected a copy, and made some additions. I have moreover had a map engraved, which is worth more than the book. If you chuse to print the work I will send you the corrected copy, and when it shall be nearly printed I will send the plate of the map" (TJ Papers, 11:107).

Jefferson forwarded the plate to Stockdale who added his imprint to the bottom and printed another 1,025 copies (Pritchard and Taliaferro, *Degrees of Latitude*, p. 307). *A Map of the country between Albemarle Sound, and Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania* was compiled from various cartographic sources, chiefly maps of Virginia prepared by Jefferson's father and Joshua Fry between 1750 and 1754. In the cartouche Jefferson also credits the use of Scull's map of Pennsylvania (1770) and Thomas Hutchins's *New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina*. He also employed Lewis Evans's map and John Churchman's *Map of the Peninsula Between Delaware & Chesopeak Bays* for the eastern shore.

Engraved map (23⁵/₈ x 23¹/₂ in.; 602 x 597), engraved by Samuel Neele and Guillaume Delahaye, contemporary outline handcoloring. *Notes on Virginia*, 8vo, full-page woodcut illustration of "Madison's cave" on C8v, folding letterpress table, bound in contemporary tree sheep.

Clark 1:262; *Degrees of Latitude* 72; Morrison, *On the Map* 44; Vail 760

Map handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A few very short fold separations or repairs at folds, tiny repair to upper left corner, trimmed close at right margin, just catching neckline in a couple of areas. *Notes* with some light browning, title-page lightly stained and abraded in a spot, folding table with fold separations; binding rubbed and rebacked.

\$ 18,000-25,000



19

20

KIEPERT, HEINRICH

Mexico, Texas und Californien. Weimar: Verlag des Geographischen Instituts, 1853

An excellent map showing locations of settlements, roads, missions, Indian peoples, removed from *Der Erde und des Himmels*, "a marvelous atlas" (Rumsey). A fine copy.

Engraved map (22¼ x 26¾ in.; 564 x 680 mm), engraved by Karl Joseph Mädell & C. Jungmann, contemporary outline handcoloring, large inset map "Die Republiken von Central-America im Maasstab der Hauptkarte," smaller insets of "Haupt-Gold-District in Californien im doppelten maasstab der Hauptkarte" and "Plateau von Mexico."

Rumsey 2077 (1855 printing); Wheat, *Gold Regions* 199 (1851 printing)

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Accompanied by the original printed text for the map from the *Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas*.

\$ 1,200-1,800



20



21

21

MELISH, JOHN

Map of the United States with the Contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the Latest & Best Authorities.
Philadelphia: Published by John Melish, 1822

THE FINAL EDITION OF MELISH'S FAMOUS MAP OF THE UNITED STATES UPDATED BY HIM AND PUBLISHED IN HIS LIFETIME. This is the second state of the 1822 edition, with the addition of designations "New Albion," "New California," and "Internal Provinces," and "Mexico"; it includes as well the three additional sheets first added at the bottom of the map in 1820 that expand the coverage of Mexico and the West Indies. This edition incorporates many revisions to the Great Plains region based on Stephen H. Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

John Melish (1771–1822) was the first publisher in the United States to specialize in geographical and cartographic works. First published in 1816, this was the first American-produced wall map depicting the country from coast to coast. Melish frequently

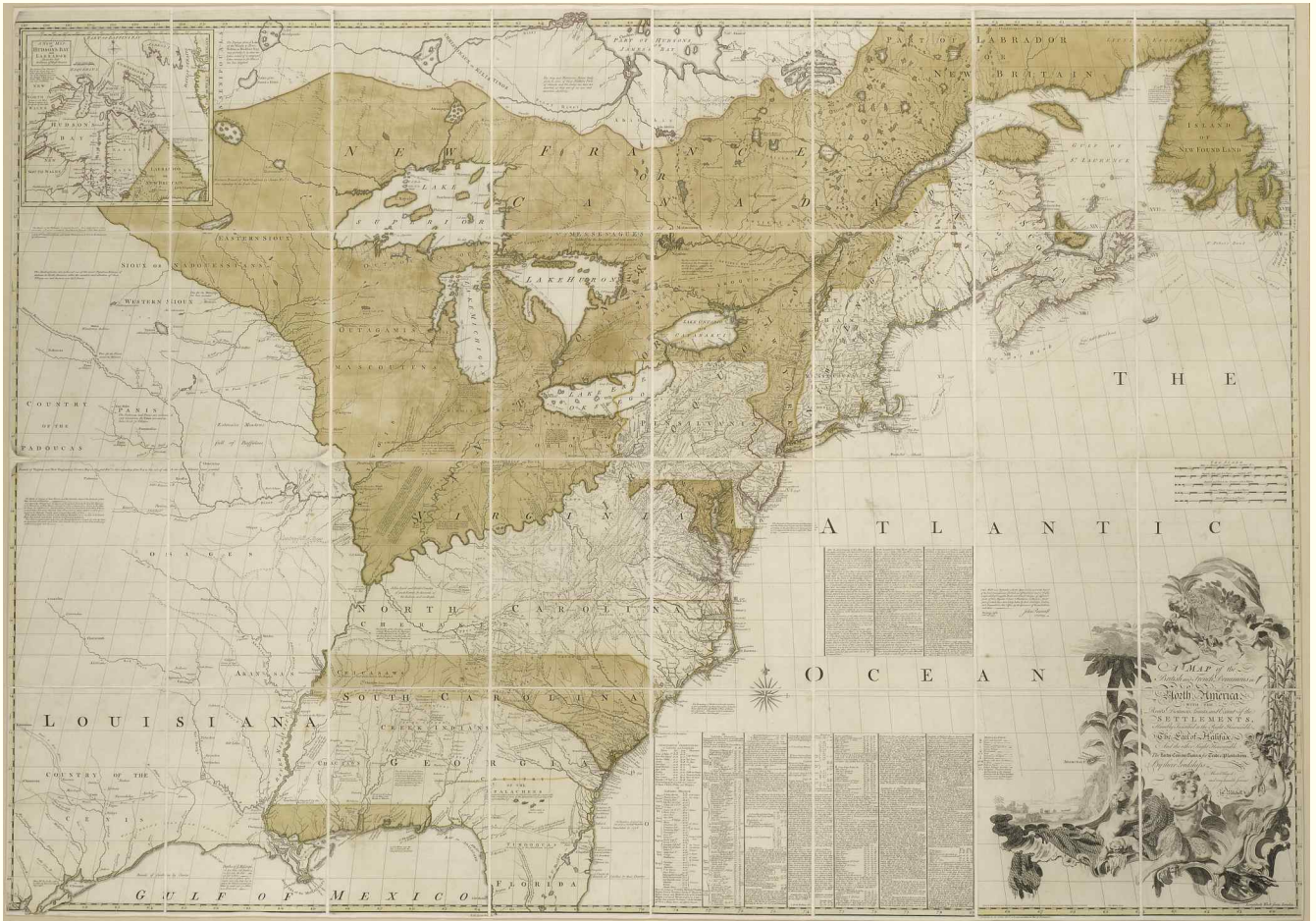
revised and corrected the plates. He published new editions in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1822, which comprise some twenty-four different issues and states. Notwithstanding the many issues, the map has become extremely rare, and the present last-lifetime edition appears to be the scarcest of all in the trade.

Engraved wall map (56 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 43 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; 1437 x 1108 mm), mounted on linen, edged in green silk, full contemporary handcoloring, engraved by J. Vallance & H. S. Tanner, engraved title vignette of the federal eagle, inset map of the West Indies, inset statistical table.

Martin-Ristow in *A la Carte* 24; Ristow, pp. 187–188; Rumsey 10044; Streeter 3812 (posthumous 1823 issue)

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Browned, some tears, chipping, and restoration with minor loss, chiefly marginal.

\$ 40,000-60,000



22

22

MITCHELL, JOHN

A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements.
 London: Printed for Jefferys and Faden Geographers to the King,
 Published by the Author, 1755 [but ca. 1773]

THE PRIMARY POLITICAL TREATY MAP IN AMERICAN HISTORY; third edition, first impression. Regarded by many authorities as the most important map in the history of American cartography, twenty-one editions and impressions of the map appeared between 1755 and 1781.

John Jay used a copy of the third edition during the negotiations of what would become the Treaty of Paris (1783). It continued to be consulted in boundary disputes throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and even into the twentieth. It was used in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, the Quebec boundary definition of 1871, the Canada-Labrador case (1926) and the Delaware-New Jersey dispute (1932), among others.

Engraved wall map (54 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 77 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 1375 x 1967 mm) on eight sheets, dissected into 32 sections and mounted on linen, contemporary outline and partial handcoloring, inset "New Map of Hudson's Bay and Labrador from the late Surveys of those Coasts."

Degrees of Latitude 33 (state 5); Rumsey 2842 (second edition); Stephenson in *A la carte*, p. 109–110; Stevens-Tree 54d

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A few spots of abrasion with occasional minor loss at corners of about 8 of the dissected parts.

\$ 100,000-150,000



23

23

MITCHELL, SAMUEL AUGUSTUS

A New Map of Texas Oregon and California with the Regions Adjoining. Compiled from the most recent authorities.
Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846

A LANDMARK WESTERN MAP AND ONE OF MITCHELL'S MOST POPULAR AND IMPORTANT POCKET MAPS, representing "a great step forward, in that it is among the first by a commercial cartographer to utilize the recent explorations that had bounded and determined the nature of the Great Basin. ... Because of its popularity, this map of the West exerted great influence, not only with the public but on other commercial cartographers" (Wheat). The map depicts the western portion of the United States to the Pacific, with the Indian Territory, Missouri Territory, Iowa, and portions of the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Wisconsin, as well as northern Mexico and part of British Columbia, illustrating in detail the trans-Mississippi region on the verge of the Mexican-American War.

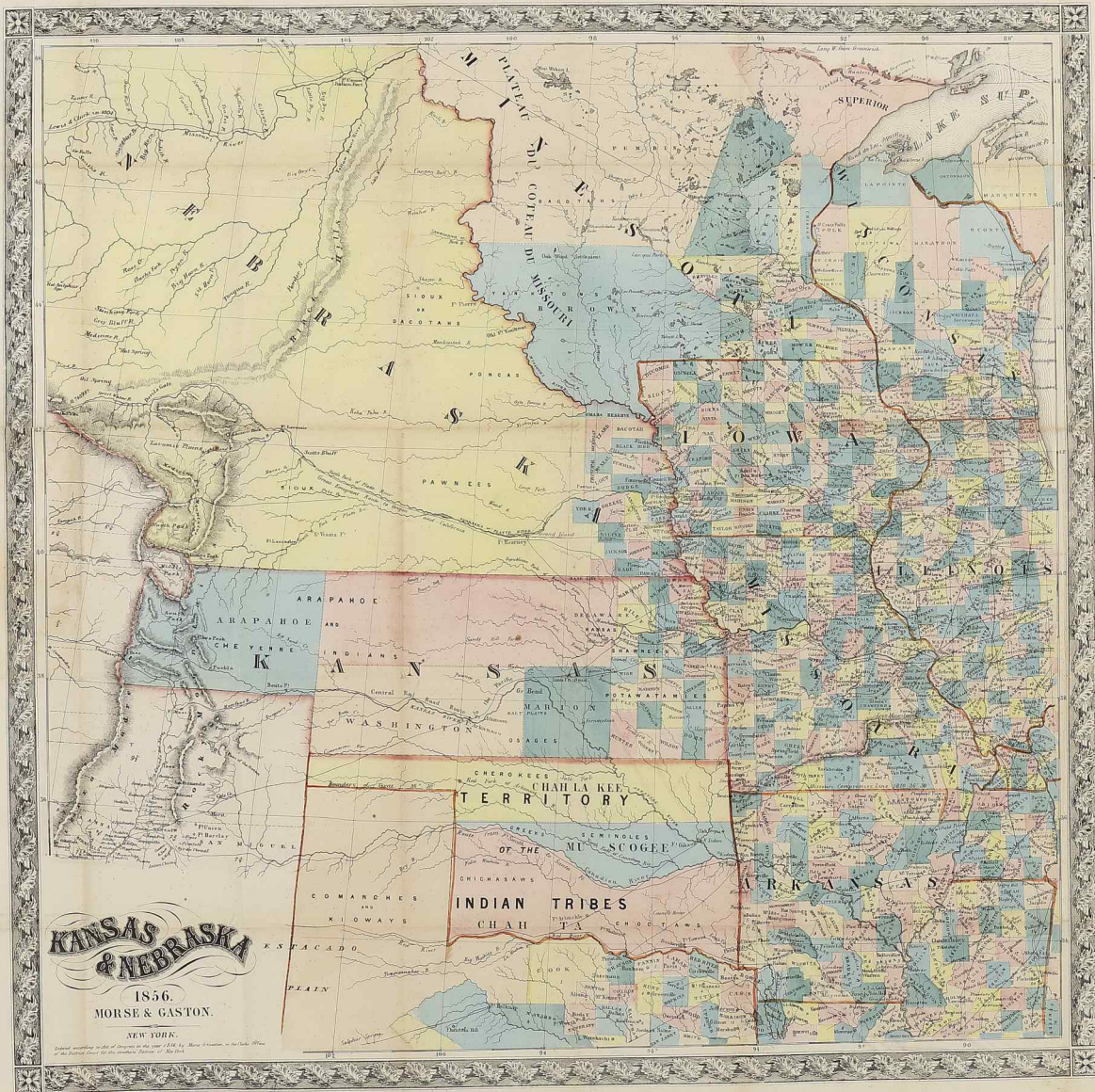
Texas is elaborately detailed, with the Rio Grande as its southern border; Oregon is shown to extend to 54° 40'; and the Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon Trail are both detailed, the latter with a table of distances of the "Emigrant Route from Missouri to Oregon" printed in the lower left corner of the map. Mitchell also issued *A New Map of Texas Oregon and California* as a separate wall map and as an inset map to the 1846 edition of his *Reference & Distance Map of the United States*.

Engraved folding pocket map (22¾ x 20⅞ in.; 557 x 530), engraved by H. N. Burroughs, full contemporary handcoloring, scrollwork border.

Cowan, p.433; Graff 2841; Martin & Martin 36; Rumsey 0534; Sabin 49714; Streeter sale 4:2511; Wagner-Camp 122b; Wheat, *Transmississippi* 520; Wheat, *Gold Regions* 29

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Lightly browned at folds, with some repaired fold separations and tiny holes at intersecting folds, lightly faded. Without the letterpress *Accompaniment*.

\$ 12,000-18,000



MORSE, CHARLES W., & SAMUEL N. GASTON

Kansas & Nebraska 1856. New York: Morse & Gaston, 1856

A SCARCE MAP OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA FROM THE PERIOD OF THE BORDER WAR. *Kansas & Nebraska 1856* was taken from Morse and Gaston's 1856 wall map, *New Map Of Our Country Present And Prospective* and was also issued over the imprint of J. G. Wells. The map identifies the Oregon Trail as "The Great Emigrant Route to Oregon and California," shows the track of Lewis and Clark, and outlines the proposed "Central Rail Road Route to the Pacific."

Lithographed pocket map (23⁷/₈ x 24¹/₂ in.; 606 x 622 mm), full contemporary handcoloring, foliate border. Accompanied by the original embossed brown cloth binding, front cover gilt-lettered "Kansas & Nebraska | 1856 | Morse & Gaston."

Rumsey 4933 (J. G. Wells issue)

Handsomely framed with UV8 Plexiglass. Some very minor marginal spotting and restoration including a few closed fold separations.

\$ 4,000-6,000

ROBINSON, JOHN HAMILTON

A Map of Mexico, Louisiana and the Missouri Territory, including also the State of Mississippi, Alabama Territory, East & West Florida, Georgia, South Carolina & Part of the Island of Cuba, by John H. Robinson. M.D. Member of the Military Philosophical Society of America, Member of the Western Museum Society of Cincinnati, and Brigr General in the Republican Armies of Mexico &c. Philadelphia: Printed and Coloured by John L. Narstin, 1819

FIRST ISSUE OF A SEMINAL MAP OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST: THE FIRST MAP TO DELINEATE THE BORDER OF TEXAS AND LOUISIANA AS ESTABLISHED BY THE CRUCIAL ADAMS-ONÍS TREATY OF 1819. ONE OF ONLY ABOUT TEN COPIES TO SURVIVE, THIS IS EVIDENTLY ONE OF THREE COPIES DEPOSITED BY ROBINSON IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN ORDER TO SECURE COPYRIGHT.

John Hamilton Robinson was the naturalist and medical officer (and possibly a spy) on Zebulon Pike's expedition to the southwest, later venturing several times to Mexico and serving in her army. On the map itself Robinson explains his cartographic sources: "The Information on which the Author feels himself justified in the publication of this Map, is from his own knowledge of the Country in his several voyages thither and also the several Manuscript Maps which are now in his possession, drawn by order of the Captain General of the Internal Provinces and Viceroy of Mexico." In a legend along the Pacific Coast he gives a specific credit: "This portion of the coast was laid down from the map made by Don Juan Pedro Walker by order of the Captain General of the Internal Provinces in 1810." Robinson also likely relied on William Clark's map of the Lewis and Clark expedition as well.

In the parlance of the day, Robinson was a "filibuster"—a combination of adventurer and mercenary—fully committed to the sometimes competing goals of Mexican independence from Spain and the expansion westward of the United States. He conceived of his map in helping both of those endeavors by highlighting the vast territory claimed—or at least coveted—by both the United States and Spain.

Robinson published a prospectus for the map claiming that it would "contain the latest and best information from the discoveries and possessions of the American, Spanish, Russian, British and French travellers and navigators, and representing the claims of their respective governments in the North western coast of America." Robinson's map shows the routes of Pike, Lewis and Clark, Dominique, and Font; cities and towns, villages and missions, Indian nations; silver mines; and forts among other features. He has also captioned many points of interest, including naming Pike's Peak (although he called it Pike's Mountain).

Robinson's map, like the mapmaker himself, has long been controversial. Some historians view the map as an instrument of imperialism—a blueprint for Revolution, in the words of Robert Martin. "A grand and influential work [and] an astonishing personal compendium of fact and imagination [with] an element of self-aggrandizement bordering on deception. ... Robinson's

map has been called a document of 'revolutionary ardor' [and] was an expansionist document that challenged Spanish colonial boundaries but left a number of important issues unresolved. ... Although *A Map of Mexico, Louisiana, and the Missouri Territory* may be interpreted as an unresolved political landscape, it understandably struck Robinson's like-minded contemporaries more as a bid for empire. ... John Hamilton Robinson was a schemer and an idealist who perceived no contradiction between the disparate causes he favored. To conquer New Spain was to liberate the American continent along with Mexico—to chart a new course for the western hemisphere with the United States unquestionably in the lead. His plotting along the Louisiana-Texas frontier in 1814 was a precursor to James Long's filibuster of 1819—in which Anglo-American adventurers, acting contrary to their own government, crossed the Sabine and declared a Texas republic with barely a fig-leaf of Tejano or Mexican participation" (Narrett). A less jaundiced view of Robinson's intentions is provided by John L. Allen: "Perhaps the greatest map of the decade was one produced not in the ateliers of Europe or even the eastern United States but in Natchez. ... Robinson's map was an augury of the future rather than a reflection of the past, and among all the maps of the decade it most clearly depicted the patterns of promise."

VERY RARE: Streeter located seven copies of Robinson's *Map of Mexico, Louisiana and the Missouri Territory*, and we can trace only one copy in the auction records: a copy of the third issue, with some restoration and facsimile, at Dorothy Sloan Auction 22, 12 December 2009, lot 356 (\$240,000).

The present copy is the first issue, which may have been issued prior to the final agreement on the Adams-Onís Treaty. A legend above the 40th parallel reads "Limit of the United States," and the word "Former" has not yet been added to the legend engraved along the Rio Grande: "Western Limits of the United State."

This copy also has a distinguished provenance. It was initially in the Library of Congress, evidently one of three copies deposited by Robinson in order to secure copyright. The map was exchanged as a duplicate with Thomas Streeter, the great collector and bibliographer of Texas and was eventually sold, with the rest of the Streeter Texas Collection, to Yale University. Yale, in turn, sold the map as a duplicate.

Engraved map on twelve sheets joined as six and mounted on linen (each ca. 35 x 22½ in.; 889 x 569 mm, and totaling ca. 70 x 67½ in.), engraved by H. Anderson, contemporary outline handcoloring and light varnishing, large engraved allegorical vignette by Anderson above title depicting Robinson bowing before two female figures holding shields bearing the federal eagles of Mexico and the United States, respectively, while a winged female hovers in the background; lengthy engraved dedication below the title ("To Maj. Gen. Thomas Hinds, Brigr. Gen. John Wood, Col. Coles Mead, Edward Turner Esqr. Jonathon Thompson Esqr. Vela Metcalfe Esqr. & James Metcalfe M.D. This Map is Respectfully inscribed as a testimony of their Patronage, in Promoting the Publication by the Author"); eight statistical and other informational tables engraved lower left, including latitude and longitude, populations of various provinces, size and locations of Indian peoples, and mountain heights.



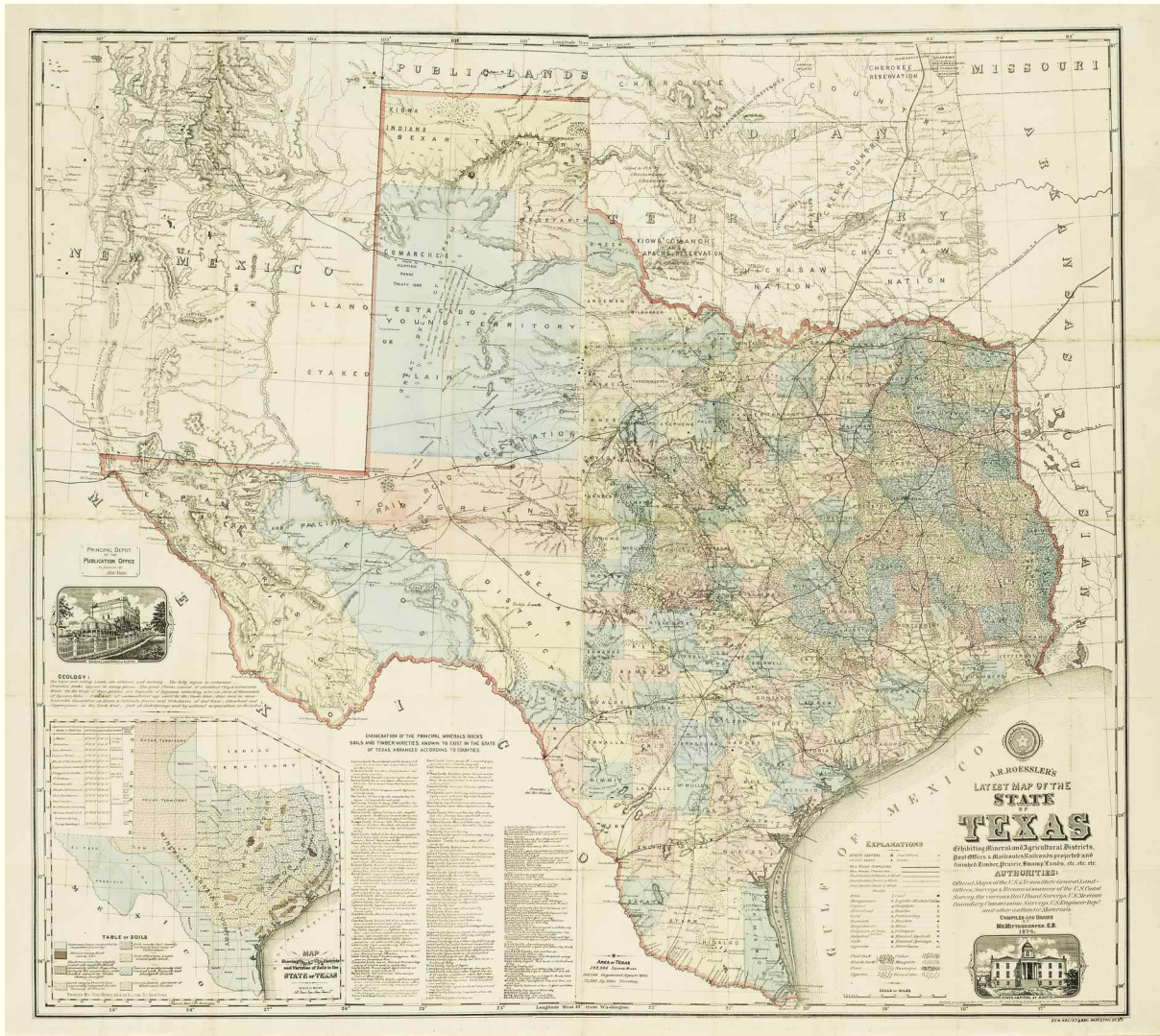
PROVENANCE: The Library of Congress (small stamp below the imprint, "Map Division Library of Congress"; likely a copyright deposit copy) — Thomas W. Streeter (penciled note in margin above vignette, "By exchange with the Library of Congress for the surveys by George Washington Dec. 1939"; see also Streeter's article "The Rollins Collection of Western Americana," in *Princeton University Library Chronicle*, Vol. IX (June 1948): 203, where he describes his attempts to secure Rollins's copy of the Robinson map before "a search of about a dozen years was rewarded by my finding a procurable duplicate of the map in a great institutional library") — Yale University

Allen, John L., "Patterns of Promise: Mapping the Plains and Prairies, 1800–1860," in *Mapping the North American Plains*, ed. Luebke, et al., fig. 3–4, pp. 41–62; Cohen, *Mapping the West*, pp. 105–107; Martin, Robert S.,

"The Notorious Doctor Robinson: A Mexican Revolutionary's Map of North America," in *Exploration and Mapping of the American West*, ed. Donna P. Koepp, pp. 24–49; Martin & Martin 27; Narrett, David E., "'Liberation and Conquest: John Hamilton Robinson and U.S. Adventurism toward Mexico, 1806–1819,'" in *Western Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XL, No. 1 (Spring 2009): 23–50; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pp. 245, 248. Streeter, *Texas 1073*; Wheat, *Transmississippi* 334

The six sheets uniformly handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A very little bit of minor chipping at margins and sheet edges, occasional browning or minor soiling, some scattered craquelure from varnish.

\$ 200,000-300,000



26



27



28

ROESSLER, ANTON R.

A. R. Roessler's Latest Map of the State of Texas Exhibiting Mineral-and Agricultural Districts, Post Offices & Mailroutes, Railroads Projected and Finished, Timber, Prairie, Swamp Lands, etc. etc. etc. ... Compiled and Drawn by M.V. Mittendorfer. New York: Ferdinand Mayer for Edward W. Welcke & Bro., 1874

THE SCARCE FIRST ISSUE OF ROESSLER'S LARGE-FORMAT MAP OF TEXAS. Anton R. Roessler (1826–1893), cartographer and geologist, served in these roles for the Shumard Survey, the first thorough geological and agricultural survey of Texas. His maps are the only printed maps preserving the results of that survey which was scrapped during the Civil War. Indeed Roessler was accused of stealing the Shumard survey data for private use in his own real estate and mining ventures, and their use in his maps make them the most reliable contemporary record of agricultural and mineral wealth in the state.

Lithographed case map (40 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 45 in.; in.; 1010 x 1144 mm), full contemporary handcoloring, with inset "Map showing Agricultural Districts and Varieties of Soils in the State of Texas," inset table "Enumeration of the Principal Minerals, Rocks, Soils and Timber Varieties Known to Exist in the State of Texas arranged according to Counties," inset views of the "General Land Office at Austin" and the "State Capitol at Austin." Accompanied by the original front cover of the blue cloth binding, gilt-lettered.

Day, *Maps of Texas*, p. 90; Taliaferro, *Cartographic Sources in the Rosenberg Library*, 349

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A few fold separations and repairs, a couple of tiny surface abrasions.

\$ 30,000-40,000



26 (DETAILS)

ROESSLER, ANTON R.

New Map of the State of Texas Prepared and Published for Albert Hanford's Texas State Register for 1876. New York: Ed. W. Welcke & Bro. Photo-Lithographers, 1876

A small format version of Roessler's celebrated map of 1874, aimed at emigrants and focused on the geological riches of the Lone Star State. The *Texas State Register* in which Roessler's map was issued also includes a brief essay by the cartographer-geologist, "Some Account of the Mineral Wealth of Texas," which claims that "Texas is, or will be, the wealthiest State in the Union, possessing as she does great agricultural capabilities, all the varieties of soils minerals, and useful rocks known to exist in the world."

Lithographed map (19 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 498 x 543 mm), full contemporary handcoloring, inset "Map of the Vicinity of Galveston City." Accompanied by a first edition of *Albert Hanford's Texas State Register for 1876* (Galveston: Published by A. Hanford, 1876), with which the map was issued.

Map handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Lightly faded. The *Register* in stab-sewn original printed wrappers; stained and chipped with minor restoration.

\$ 7,000-9,000

TANNER, HENRY S.

A Map of the United States Of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic. Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. [Philadelphia:] Published by H.S. Tanner, 1847

This is the earlier of two editions of 1847 of Tanner's keystone map of Mexico, prior to the addition of the place-names and dates of seven Mexican War battles. "The plate has been changed to follow Frémont in California, including the Great Basin. The southern boundary of California now extends from Pt. Mondraains northeast to the mouth of the Gila, while the United States boundary with Sonora is still much too far south. New Mexico is still confined to a narrow strip between the Rio Grande and the mountains that form the continental divide, all east of there being Texas, which ends at the Arkansas River. North of that stream the map has been altered to show the Parks and South Pass" (Wheat, *Transmississippi*).

Engraved pocket map (24 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 30 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 618 x 772 mm), full contemporary handcoloring, inset "Map Of The Roads &c. From Vera Cruz & Alvarado To Mexico," inset plan of the "Harbor Of Vera Cruz," two tables of statistics and distances. Accompanied by the original embossed brown cloth binding, front cover gilt-lettered "Tanner's Travelling Map of Mexico."

Rumsey 5158 (fifth edition of the same year); Streeter sale 6:3824 (part); Wheat, *Transmississippi* 529; Wheat, *Gold Regions* 32

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Very slightly faded. Binding rubbed and split at spine.

\$ 8,000-12,000

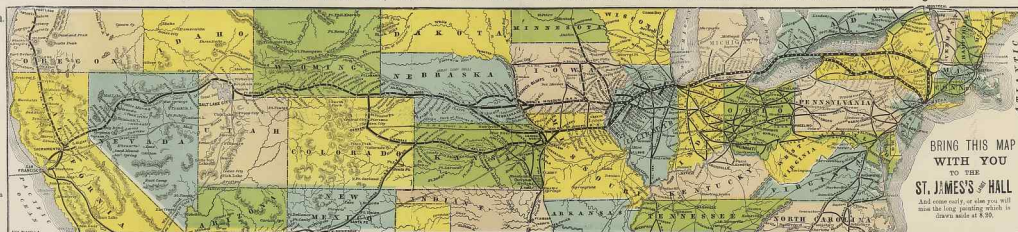
GO AND HEAR **HARDY GILLARD,** **THE GREAT AMERICAN LECTURER,**

In the **ST. JAMES'S HALL,** and See his celebrated **PANORAMA,** which takes you

Views of the Panorama.

Painted from Photographs.

19. Harpers Station
20. Green River, Wyoming
21. Echo Canyon, Utah
22. Great Salt Lake
23. Salt Lake City
24. Brigham's Young's House
25. Where First River Meets
26. A Cheyenne City
27. Donner Lake
28. Big Trees of California
29. The Snow Sheds
30. Ravine Thru
31. Snowling Cape Horn
32. Gold Mining, California
33. Sacramento Valley, California
34. Yosemite Valley, California
35. San Francisco, California
36. Golden Gate, California



Views of the Panorama.

Painted from Photographs.

1. Steamship "Oceano"
2. View of New York
3. The Hudson River
4. Niagara Suspension Bridge
5. Falls of Niagara
6. Hamilton, Canada West
7. London, Canada West
8. Old Wells of Canada
9. Detroit City, Michigan
10. An American Train
11. Chicago, Illinois
12. Pullman's Dining Car
13. Pullman's Sleeping Car
14. Burlington, Iowa
15. Lincoln, Nebraska
16. Farming in Nebraska
17. Omaha, Nebraska
18. Scenes on the Prairies

BRING THIS MAP
WITH YOU
TO THE
ST. JAMES'S HALL
and even if you will
use the long printing which is
over six feet long.

FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY, 3500 MILES IN TWO HOURS.

This Map is a Guide to a Large Painting 40 X 8 ft., stretched on a wire, which shows the whole route at one glance, from which a 15 Minute Lecture is delivered. The Painting being a Key to the Panorama.

MORNING ENTERTAINMENTS--MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT 3 p.m.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND ENGRAVED BY STAFFORD AND CO., NOTTINGHAM.

29

29

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY

Go and Hear Hardy Gillard, the Great American Lecturer, in the St. James's Large Hall, and See his Celebrated Panorama, which takes you From New York to San Francisco, California, over the Pacific Railway, 3500 Miles in Two Hours. Nottingham: Stafford and Co., Printers and Engravers, [1875-1880]

A colorful promotional broadside incorporating a map of the central United States showing the route of the Union Pacific Railway. The map was intended as a guide to a 40 x 8 foot painted panorama that illustrated Gillard's lecture. Views of the panorama, painted from photographs, included Niagara Falls, Detroit City, Farming in Nebraska, the Great Salt Lake, Big Trees of California, Gold Mining, and the Sacramento Valley.

Printed broadside (11¼ x 31⅞ in.; 286 x 810 mm) with inset chromolithographed map (5⅞ x 24¼ in.; 135 x 615 mm).

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A few tiny stains in lower margin.

\$ 1,000-1,500

30

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE

Map of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. 1890. New York: Julius Bien & Co., 1890

A fine, bright copy of a significant map of the Indian and Oklahoma territories shortly before the former was subsumed by the latter in the quest for statehood.

The map describes the areas of land holdings and the populations of the "Five Civilized Tribes" (the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole) and details postal routes with frequency of deliveries, military reservations, and proposed railroad lines. Many Native Peoples are also located in the Oklahoma Territory, including the Otoes, Nez Perces, Osages, Comanches and Apaches, Sac and Fox, and Pawnees.

The map was published with a volume of the eleventh census of the United States titled *Indians Taxed and Not Taxed, dealing with Statistical and Historical Information from the Census regarding the Indians* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904).

Chromolithographed map (23⅞ x 31 in.; 605 x 788 mm).

Rumsey 3548

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A few short fold separations, chiefly marginal, a few showing faint trace of early adhesive repair on verso.

\$ 1,000-1,500

31

UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS

Map of Texas and Part of New Mexico, compiled in the Bureau of Topographl. Engrs. chiefly for military purposes 1857. [Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office for the War Department, ca. 1891-1895]

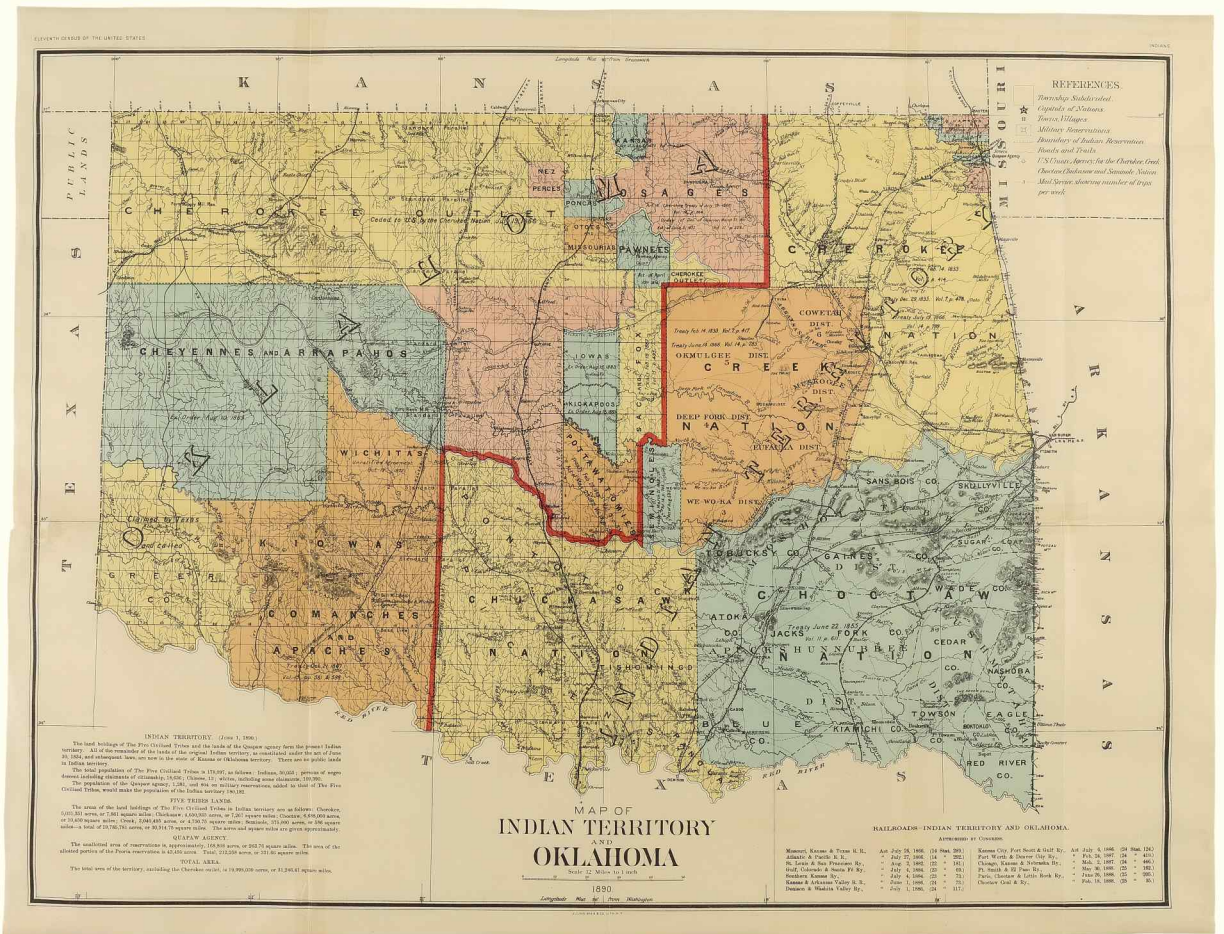
This is Plate LIV from the *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* and is based on an 1857 map by the Topographical Engineers of the U.S. War Department that Rumsey describes as "Probably the best and most detailed military map of Texas issued before the Civil War—rivers, roads, explorer's routes, water holes, forts and towns are shown." The fine lithography, in shades of green, sepia, red, and blue, is by Julius Bien & Co.; "Bien will always be remembered chiefly as the first great scientific cartographer in the United States" (Peters, *America on Stone*, p. 94).

Chromolithographed map (18⅞ x 28¾ in.; 467 x 730 mm), lithographed and printed by Julius Bien & Co., insets of "Plan of the Battle-Field at New Creek, W. Va., August 4th, 1864" and "Plan of the Battle-Field at Pleasant Mills near Cumberland, Md., August 1st, 1864."

Rumsey 1780.054

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Lightly toned overall, tiny chips at head at foot of central fold, tiny bits of lower corners restored.

\$ 1,000-1,500





32

32

WYLD, JAMES

Mexico The British Possessions In North America And The United States. London: Published By Jas. Wyld, Geographer To The Queen, 1846

"A VERY BEAUTIFUL MAP IN THE BEST OF WYLD'S CARTOGRAPHIC STYLE," which is in actuality a reduced reissue of his 1824 *Map of North America* without the top sheet of the Arctic region (Rumsey). This version "updates some of the western geography, showing the Tule Lakes in California, Fremont's or South Pass, F[or]ts Hall and Boise and the Oregon Trail. However, it keeps the outdated topography of the Great Basin and California used in the 1824 edition" (Rumsey). Accompanied by the original diaper-patterned maroon cloth case with Wyld's paper label lettered "Mexico." QUITE SCARCE.

Engraved case map (56 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 53 in.; 1445 x 1347 mm), printed on two sheets, dissected into 36 sections and mounted on linen, edged in green silk, contemporary outline handcoloring, inset maps "North America" and "Islands in the Pacific Ocean."

Rumsey 2747

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Occasional very light browning, a few light spots. Case rubbed, spine faded.

\$ 7,000-9,000



33

33

YOUNG, JAMES HAMILTON

Map of the United States by J. H. Young. [Philadelphia:]
Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1831

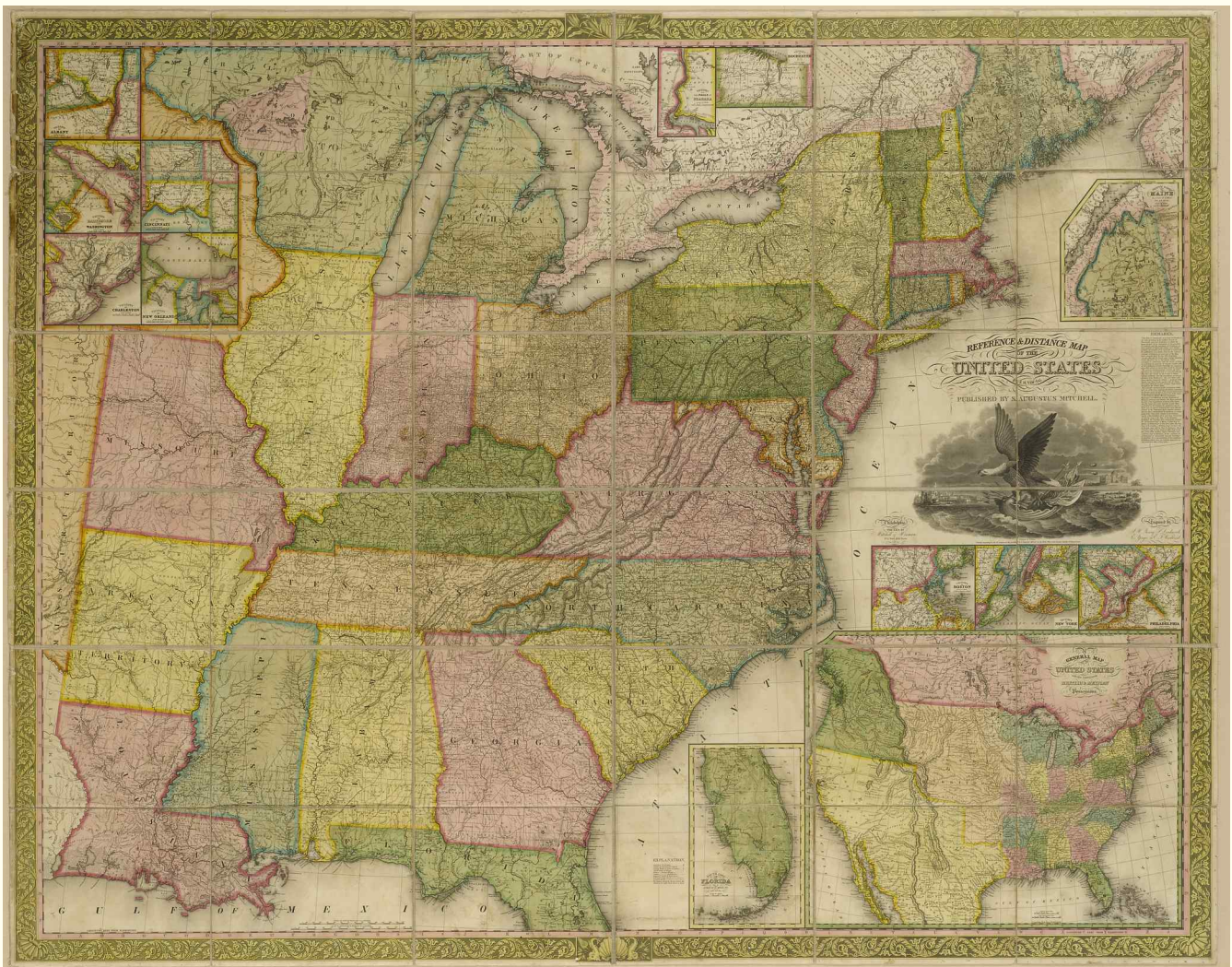
A SUPERB COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST WALL MAP ISSUED BY MITCHELL, and his first fully original cartographical publication. Rumsey points out that Ristow is mistaken in claiming that counties are delineated and numbered in all versions of this map: the present edition, "the first, does not, thereby eliminating the index of counties and thus showing more of the western territory."

Engraved wall map (37¾ x 44½ in.; 959 x 1131 mm) on original wooden rollers, edged with green silk, full contemporary handcoloring, engraved by Young, D. Haines, & F. Dankworth, large engraved title vignette of an eagle perched on a rock carved with the federal shield with marine and coastal views in the background, large inset "Map of North America including All the Recent Geographical Discoveries," smaller inset maps of the vicinities of Albany, the Falls of Niagara, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, Charleston, and New Orleans, several inset tables and charts including comparative heights of mountains and comparative lengths of rivers.

Karrow 1:1473; Ristow, p. 309; Rumsey 2723

Handsomely framed with UVIII Plexiglass. Lightly varnished; some minor marginal spotting, area of light dampstaining at top margin.

\$ 1,500-2,000



34

34

YOUNG, JAMES HAMILTON

Mitchell's Reference & Distance Map of the United States by J. H. Young. Philadelphia: Published By S. Augustus Mitchell, for sale by Mitchell & Hinman, 1834

A BRILLIANTLY COLORED COPY, WITH INTRIGUING PEDAGOGICAL PROVENANCE, OF ONE OF MITCHELL AND YOUNG'S MOST SUCCESSFUL LARGE-FORMAT MAPS. Mitchell also issued this map the same year under the title *A New Map of the United States* by J. H. Young. Mitchell first became associated with Young when he reissued Anthony Finley's *New American Atlas*, which Young had engraved, in 1831. Their collaborations would dominate cartographical publication in the United States for nearly four decades.

Engraved folding case map (68⁵/₈ x 53³/₄ in.; 1744 x 1366 mm), dissected into 36 sections and mounted on linen, full contemporary handcoloring, engraved by Young, F. Dankworth, E. Yeager, & E. F. Woodward, large

engraved title vignette of the federal eagle aboard a seashell boat with coastal views in the background after W. Mason, large inset "General Map Of The United States with the contiguous British & Mexican Possessions," smaller inset maps of the vicinities of Albany, Baltimore and Washington, Cincinnati, Charleston, New Orleans, the Falls of Niagara, Rochester, the North Part of Maine, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the South Part of Florida, scrollwork border.

PROVENANCE: Ruth Jane Chamberlain Valentine (signature and inscription on verso, "This map was used in my Grandmother Chamberlain's school room when she was a teacher in [New] York State"; Christie's New York, 19 June 2007, lot 279)

Ristow, pp. 309–310; Rumsey 4340

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. A tiny bit of marginal chipping, faint adhesive stain at top right border.

\$ 10,000-15,000



35

YOUNG, JAMES HAMILTON

A New Map of Texas, with the Contiguous American & Mexican States. Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, Sold by Mitchell & Hinman, 1835

FIRST ISSUE OF THIS CELEBRATED MITCHELL-YOUNG MAP, ISSUED ON THE EVE OF THE TEXAS REVOLUTION and particularly important for the texts in three corners. Conditions for issuing land grants are explained, with the guarantee: "New settlers are exempt from the payment of the usual taxes for the term of 10 years." Both the other texts discuss the probability of navigating by steam along Texas waterways, with "Rivers of Texas" boasting that the Brazos River is "considered equal in fertility to any in the world." Prospective settlers were further encouraged by the "Remarks

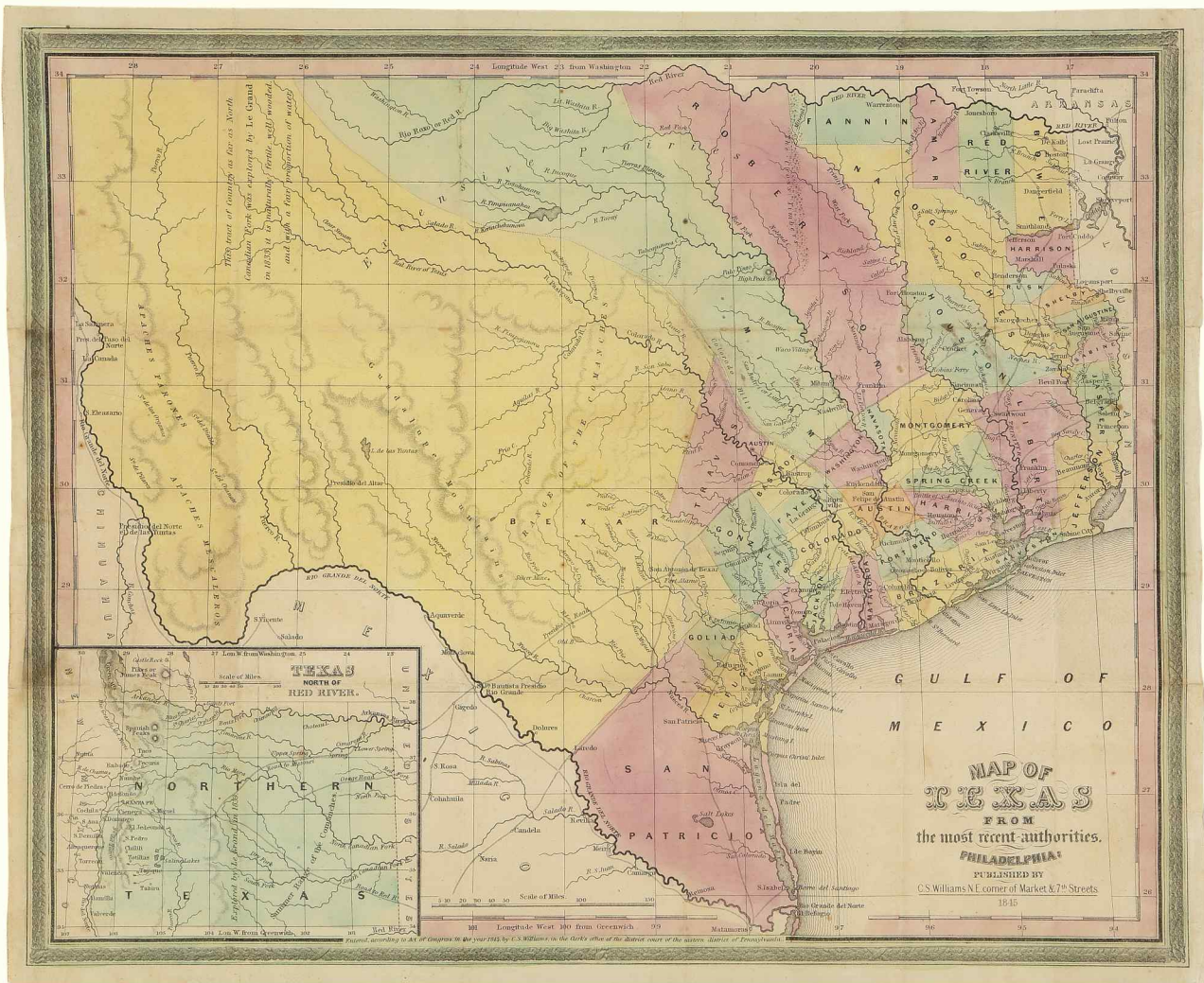
on Texas," which describe the "advantages which doubtless will at no distant period render it an opulent and powerful State." Hugely influential, eight editions of this map were published between 1835 and 1845.

Engraved pocket map (12 x 14¾ in.; 302 x 367 mm), full contemporary handcoloring, engraved by Young, engraved text panels providing "Remarks on Texas" and information concerning "Rivers of Texas," and Land Grants."

Day, *Maps of Texas*, p. 21; Graff 4791; Streeter, *Texas* 1178; Rumsey 5140 (1836 edition)

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Trimmed to neatline.

\$ 25,000-35,000



36

36

[YOUNG, JAMES HAMILTON]

Map of Texas from the Most Recent Authorities. Philadelphia: Published by C. S. Williams, 1845

A RARE POCKET-MAP ISSUE OF AN OUTSTANDING MAP PUBLISHED THE YEAR OF ANNEXATION. The present copy, which was acquired at a Dorothy Sloan Rare Books auction, 14 February 2007, seems to be the only separately issued pocket version cited in the auction records. The map is most frequently encountered in its appearances in world atlases published by both Samuel Augustus Mitchell and Henry S. Tanner. Streeter had a copy of Tanner's atlas version preserved as a pocket map.

Engraved pocket map (12¼ x 15 in.; 311 x 382 mm), full contemporary handcoloring, inset map of "Map of Texas North of Red River." Accompanied by the original embossed maroon roan binding, front cover gilt-lettered "Texas."

Day, *Maps of Texas*, p. 40; Streeter, *Texas* 1629; cf. Rumsey 5363.036 (Tanner atlas) & 0537.036 (Mitchell atlas)

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Two very short marginal fold separations, a few small spots of foxing.

\$ 10,000-15,000

CURTIS, EDWARD SHERIFF

The North American Indian ... Large Plates Supplementing Volume Nineteen. [Norwood, Massachusetts: The Plimpton Press, 1930]

A fine selection of portraits and other views documenting the Indians of Oklahoma, the Wichita, Southern Cheyenne, Oto, and Southern Comanche from Edward Curtis's monumental *North American Indian. Being a Series of Volumes Picturing and Describing The Indians of the United States, The Dominion of Canada, and Alaska.* The plates represented are:

- 652. As It Was in the Old Days
- 653. A Wichita
- 654. Wichita Grass-House
- 655. Grass-House Ceremony—Wichita
- 656. Henry—Wichita
- 657. Walter Ross—Wichita
- 658. The Story of the Washita
- 659. On the Canadian River
- 660. Cheyenne Sun-Dance Lodge
- 661. Hótamitá-Ye Society, Cheyenne Sun-Dance
- 662. Water Rite Purification, Cheyenne Animal Dance
- 663. At the Pool, animal Dance Cheyenne
- 664. A Cheyenne Chief
- 666. Cheyenne Costume
- 667. Cheyenne Maiden
- 668. Dog Woman—Cheyenne
- 669. Woísta—Cheyenne Woman
- 670. Reuben Taylor (Istófhuts)—Cheyenne
- 671. Black Belly—Cheyenne
- 672. The Old Cheyenne
- 673. The Old Warrior—Arapaho
- 674. Black Man—Arapaho
- 675. Standing Two—Oto
- 676. Lone Chief—Oto
- 677. Wakónnda—Oto
- 678. Pipe-Stem—Oto
- 679. Old Eagle—Oto
- 680. John Abbott—Osage
- 681. John Quapaw—Húnta Wakúnta
- 682. Ésipérmi—Comanche
- 683. Lefthand—Comanche
- 684. Úwat—Comanche
- 685. A Comanche Mother
- 686. A Comanche
- 687. Peyote Drummer

35 (of 36, lacking no. 665) photogravure plates from portfolio XIX (each ca. 21 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; 557 x 452 mm), printed on Van Gelder paper, with Curtis's credit, the printer's credit, the title, copyright date, and plate number printed on recto.

Uniformly handsomely framed with UVIII Plexiglass. Deckle preserved on edges; some plates with light marginal browning or discoloration.

See also illustrations on following page.

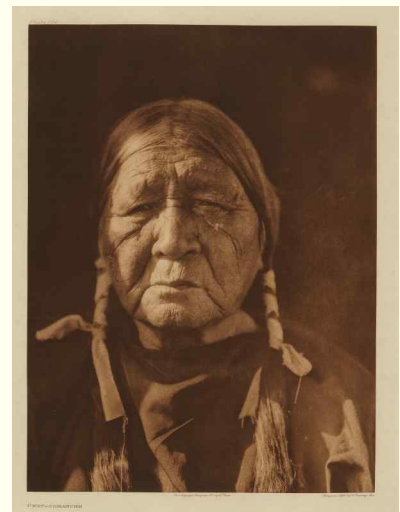
\$ 50,000-70,000



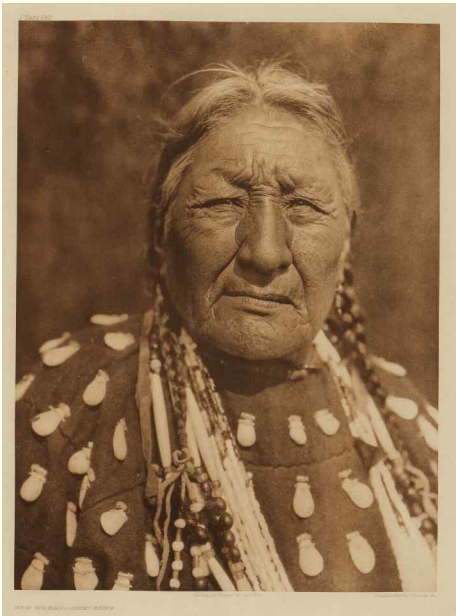
37



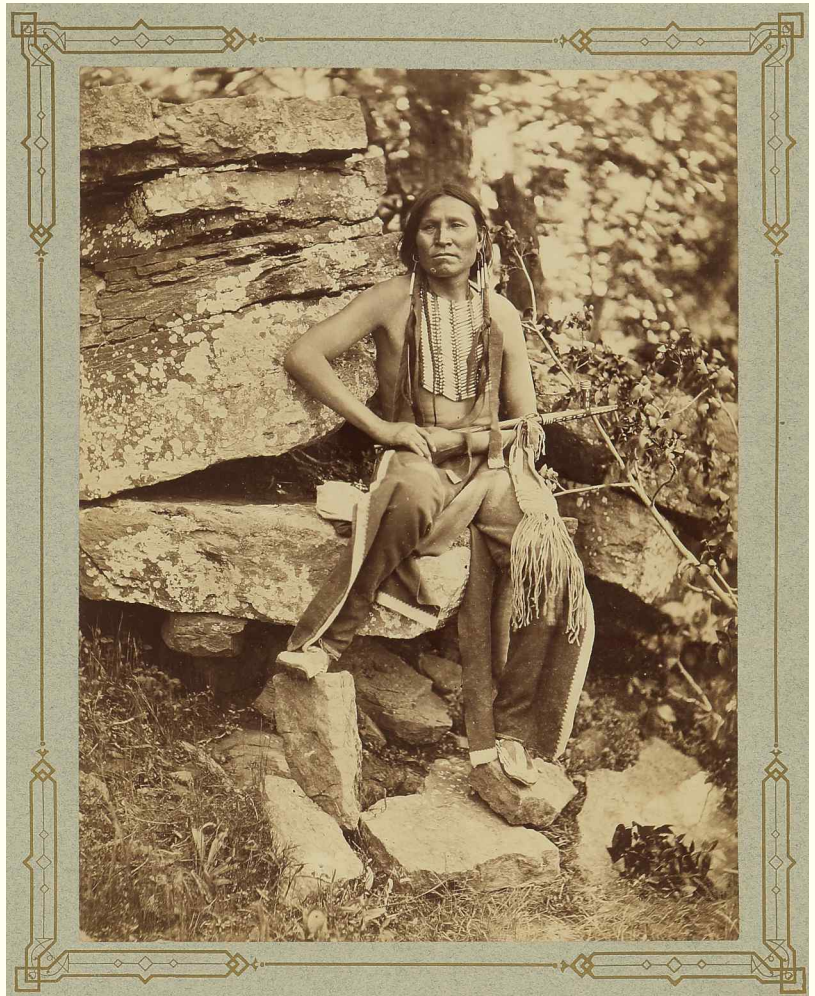
37



37



37



38

38

HILLIERS, JOHN K.

[Little Bear, Cheyenne]. Taken at Okmulgee, Eastern Indian Territory [Oklahoma], 10 May 1875

"I FOUND SIX CHEYENNES WHO HAD JUST LEFT THE WAR PATH, ALL STRAPPEN BIG FELLOWS. I TOOK THEM AMONG THE ROCKS AND SET THEM UP AS FOOD FOR MY CAMERA" wrote German-born John Karl Hilliers in a May 1875 letter to his brother. At that time Hilliers was in Oklahoma photographing scenes of life in what was then called the Eastern Indian Territory. He made this portrait of Little Bear, a proud Cheyenne warrior seated holding a long pipe, the day after his arrival in the area.

Hilliers went to Indian Territory under the direction of John Wesley Powell, an expedition leader with whom he had worked for four years. Powell, who conducted his surveys under the direction of the Department of the Interior, used Hillier's photographs to gain Congressional support for further expeditions. The images brought public recognition to both men when they appeared in the Powell survey exhibit at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Albumen silver print photograph (9½ x 7 in.; 232 x 277 mm) mounted on gray card with decorative gilt border.

Handsomely framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Some minor wear at edges of mount, the misleading word "Apache" written lightly in pencil in lower right corner of mount.

\$ 6,000-8,000

RINEHART, FRANK A.

John Maskwas, Pottawatomie. 1898. No. 293. Omaha, Nebraska, 1898–1900

FRANK A. RINEHART'S PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

Specializing in commercial portraits, Frank A. Rinehart (1861–1928) opened a studio in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1886. Commissioned by the government, in 1898 he became the official photographer of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in Omaha, which included an Indian Congress. Working with his assistant Adolf Muhr (who later worked for Edward S. Curtis), Rinehart set up a studio and gallery at the exposition. Because Rinehart was occupied with recording other exposition events, it is likely that Muhr made many of the nearly 500 portraits of Indians attending the Congress. The delegates were photographed in a studio on the Exposition grounds with an 8 x 10 in. glass-negative camera with a German lens. Platinum prints were produced to achieve the broad range of tonal values that medium afforded. After the Indian Congress, Rinehart and Muhr traveled to Indian reservations for two years, portraying Native American leaders who had not attended the event, as well as depicting general aspects of the indigenous everyday life and culture.

Rinehart and Muhr's dramatic photographs are sensitive portraits of individual Native Americans, and not the impersonal ethnographic studies often produced by earlier photographers.

Platinum print photograph (9¼ x 7¼ in.; 235 x 184 mm), copyright, title, date and inventory number in the negative.

Framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass.

\$ 1,000-2,000

40

RINEHART, FRANK A.

Hubble Big Horse, Cheyenne. 1898. No. 788. Omaha, Nebraska, 1898–1900

Platinum print photograph (9¼ x 7¼ in.; 235 x 184 mm), copyright, title, date and inventory number in the negative.

Framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass.

\$ 1,000-2,000



39



40



41

41

RINEHART, FRANK A.

Kiowa. 1898. No. 999. Omaha, Nebraska, 1898-1900

Platinum print photograph (9 x 7½ in.; 228 x 181 mm), copyright, title, date and inventory number in the negative.

Framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass.

\$ 1,000-2,000



42

42

RINEHART, FRANK A.

Jennett Gray Blanket. 1900. No. 1791. Omaha, Nebraska, 1899-1900

Platinum print photograph (9 x 7½ in.; 228 x 181 mm), copyright, title, date and inventory number in the negative, with inventory number corrected in ink.

Framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass. Printing flaw at upper left edge of print.

\$ 1,000-2,000



43

43

RINEHART, FRANK A.

Mattie Tom, Apache. 1899. No. 1400. Omaha, Nebraska, 1899-1900

Platinum print photograph (9 x 7½ in.; 228 x 181 mm), copyright, title, date and inventory number in the negative.

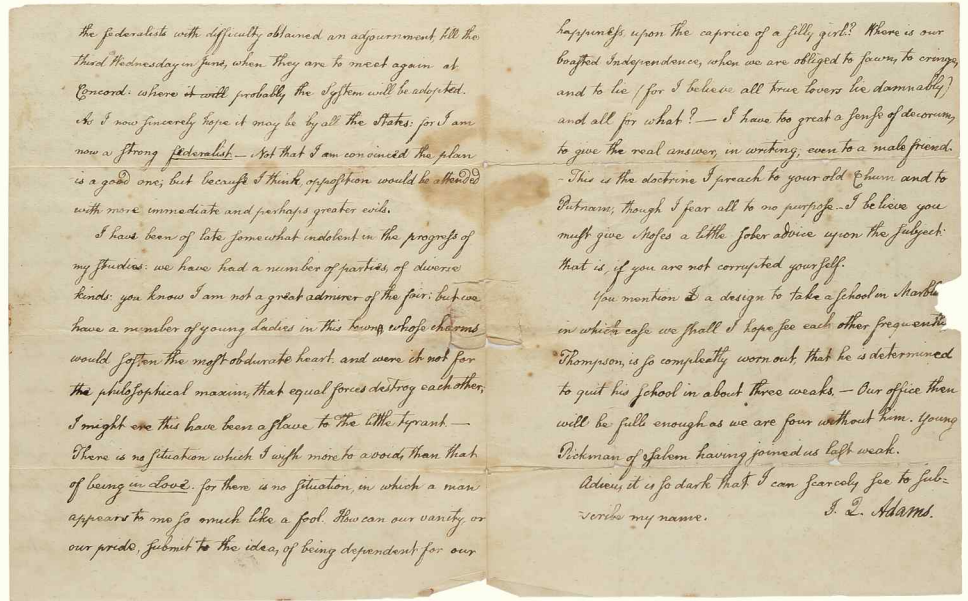
Framed and glazed with UVIII Plexiglass.

\$ 1,000-2,000

FINE PRINTED AND MANUSCRIPT AMERICANA

PROPERTY OF
VARIOUS OWNERS

LOTS 44-175



44

44

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, SIXTH PRESIDENT

Autograph letter signed ("J. Q. Adams") to Nathaniel Freeman, reporting on one of the most consequential of the state Ratifying Conventions

"PROBABLY THE SYSTEM WILL BE ADOPTED. AS I NOW SINCERELY HOPE IT MAY BE BY ALL THE STATES: FOR I AM NOW A STRONG FEDERALIST." Adams begins by jokingly apologizing for letting his epistolary credit run a little long with Freeman due to other obligations, but quickly turns to the most important topic of the day--and one of the most important in the nation's history: the ratification of the proposed constitution. Despite Adams's already extensive diplomatic travels with his father, the tenor of his criticism is somewhat insufferable, coming from a twenty-year-old.

"I took a ride to Exeter in order to hear the debates in the New Hampshire Convention upon the momentous question. And I must acknowledge, I was never more disappointed. The abilities on either side, were (to speak of the best of them) contemptible. The speakers were dull and inanimate: Some of them indeed appeared to be zealous, but they were incapable of employing either the eloquence, which overpowers all opposition; or the charm of reasons which

convinces the understanding. In short the arguments offered on both sides were so weak, that the most assiduous supporters of either party appeared to me to labour most strongly against themselves.

"As the appearances were unfavourable to the Constitution; the federalists with difficulty obtained an adjournment till the third Wednesday in June, when they are to meet again at Concord, where ["it will" struck through] probably the System will be adopted. As I now sincerely hope it may be by all the States: for I am now a strong *federalist*.—Not that I am convinced the plan is a good one; but because I think opposition would be attended with more immediate and perhaps greater evils."

Adams's prediction proved correct. Not only did New Hampshire ratify the constitution when the convention reconvened in June, but she became the ninth state to do, thereby establishing the charter as the law of the land.

The second half of the letter is devoted to quite a different subject: love. "I have been of late somewhat indolent in the progress of my studies: we have had a number of parties, of diverse kinds: you know I am not a great admirer of the fair: but we have a number of young ladies in this town whose charms would soften the most obdurate heart, and were it not for

the philosophical maxim, that equal forces destroy each other, I might ere this have been a glove to the little tyrant.—There is no situation which I wish more to avoid, than that of being *in Love*, for there is no situation, in which a man appears to me so much like a fool. How can our vanity, or our pride, submit to the idea, of being dependent for our happiness upon the caprice of a silly girl? Where is our boasted Independence, when we are obliged to fawn, to cringe, and to lie (for I believe all true lovers lie damnably) and all for what?—I have too great a sense of decorum to give the real answer, in writing, even to a male friend." Adams closes with the hope that he and Freeman, and others of their circle, will "see each other frequently."

3 pages (7⁷/₈ x 6¹/₈ in.; 193 x 155 mm) on a bifolium, Newbury-Port, 25 February 1788, integral autograph address ("Mr. Nataniel Freeman, Medford. To be left with Mr. W. Cranach at Mr. Dawes's office)."

PROVENANCE: Elsie O. and Philip D. Sang Foundation (Sotheby Parke Bernet, 20 June 1979, lot 601)

A little soiled, seal tear and repairs, minor fold separations.

\$ 20,000-30,000



45

45

[ALABAMA]

Bennett, William J. [after William Todd]. [Mobile]. Taken from the Marsh opposite the City near Pinto's residence. New York: Henry I. Megarey, 1842

RARE COLOR AQUATINT VIEW OF MOBILE, ALABAMA, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

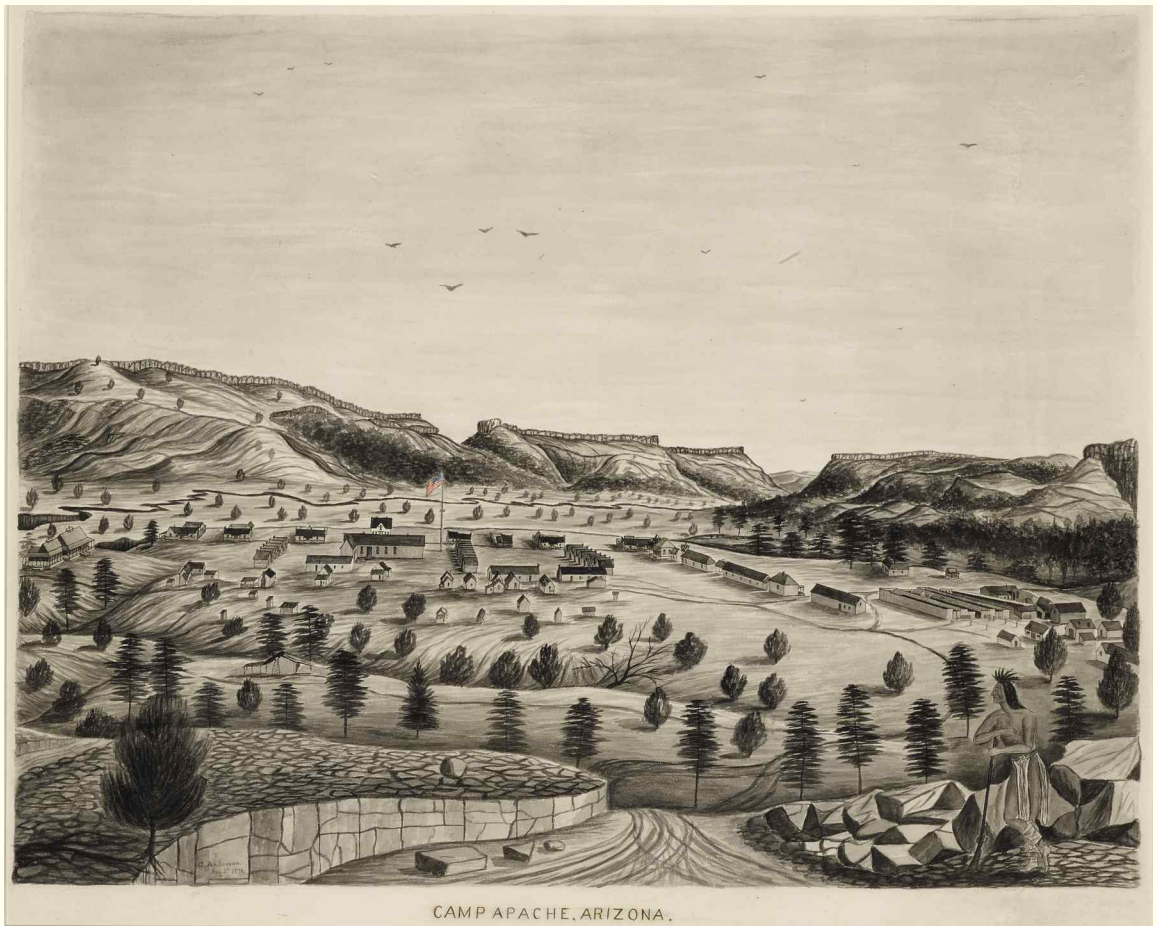
This large scale view captures the hub of the city's prosperity in the 1840's. Based on a watercolor done in 1841. Mobile was at this time the primary port for the exportation of the cotton grown in the rich black soil of upstate Alabama and Mississippi.

"The wharves along the riverfront swarmed with boats from upriver piled high with cotton bales. In the lower bay, fleets of oceangoing ships waited for cargoes to be brought down on them on lighters ... The drawing by William Todd, on which William James Bennett based his aquatint, glorifies the city as a thriving seaport..." (Deak).

Aquatint (image size 17 x 25 in.; 432 x 635 mm; sheet size: 23¾ x 30¾ in.; 592 x 781 mm), color printed with hand-coloring.

Deak, p. 515

\$ 12,000-18,000



46

46

[ARIZONA]

Camp Apache, Arizona, 1876. [Camp Apache, Arizona]: August 5, 1876

A FINE HISTORICAL GRAPHIC RECORD OF ONE OF THE MOST STORIED OF WESTERN FORTS.

The Indian fighter General George Crook and his Apache Scouts (pacified Apaches who wore U.S. Army uniforms) operated from the base, attempting to control the marauding attacks. The fort was originally built in 1870 as Camp Ord under the supervision of Brevet Colonel John Green of the U.S. 1st Cavalry and renamed several times, it was not until 1879 that the post was finally called Fort Apache.

In 1869, Green explained the strategic reasons for establishing the camp: "I have selected a site for a military post on the White Mountain River which is the finest I ever saw. The climate is delicious, and said by the Indians to be perfectly healthy, free from all malaria. Excellently well wooded and watered. It seems as though this one corner of Arizona were almost its garden spot, the beauty of its scenery, the fertility of its soil and facilities for irrigation are not surpassed by any place that ever came under my observation. Building material of fine pine timber is

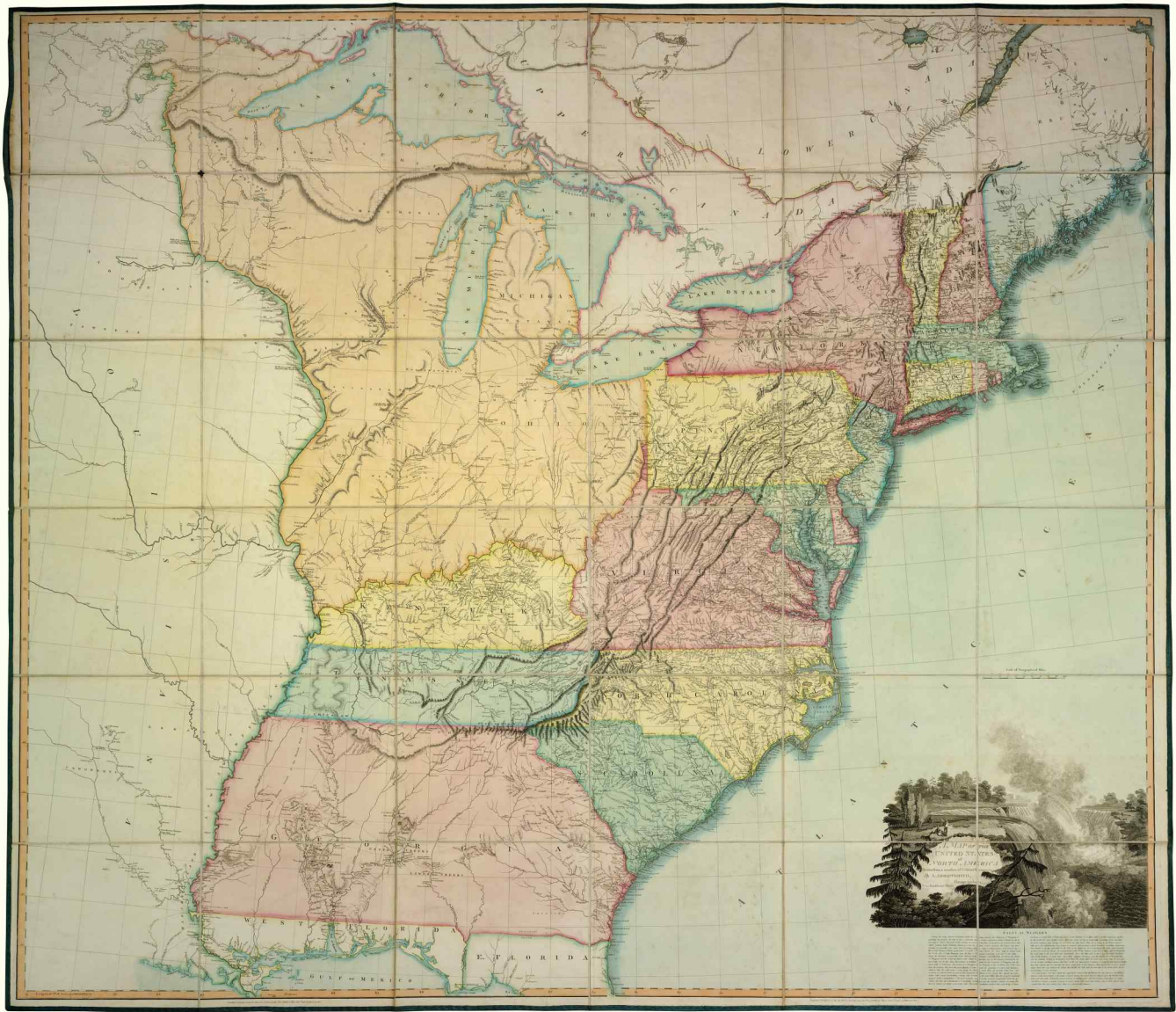
available within eight miles of this site. There is also plenty of limestone within a reasonable distance. This post would be of the greatest advantage for the following reasons: It would compel the White Mountain Indians to live on their reservation or be driven from their beautiful country which they almost worship. It would stop their traffic in corn with the hostile tribes, they could not plant an acre of ground without our permission as we know every spot of it. It would make a good scouting post, being adjacent to hostile bands on either side. Also a good supply depot for Scouting expeditions from other posts, and in fact, I believe, would do more to end the Apache War than anything else."

Watercolor on paper (image size: 16¼ x 21 in.; 413 x 533 mm; sheet size: 20 x 25 in.; 508 x 635 mm), gray watercolor, highlighted with red, white, and blue watercolor, on paper, titled in block letters in the lower margin, signed and dated lower mid-left image "G. Anderson | Aug. 5th 1876".

Howard R. Lamar (editor), *New Encyclopedia of the American West* p.39

Three short marginal tears expertly repaired.

\$ 6,000-8,000



47

47

ARROWSMITH, AARON

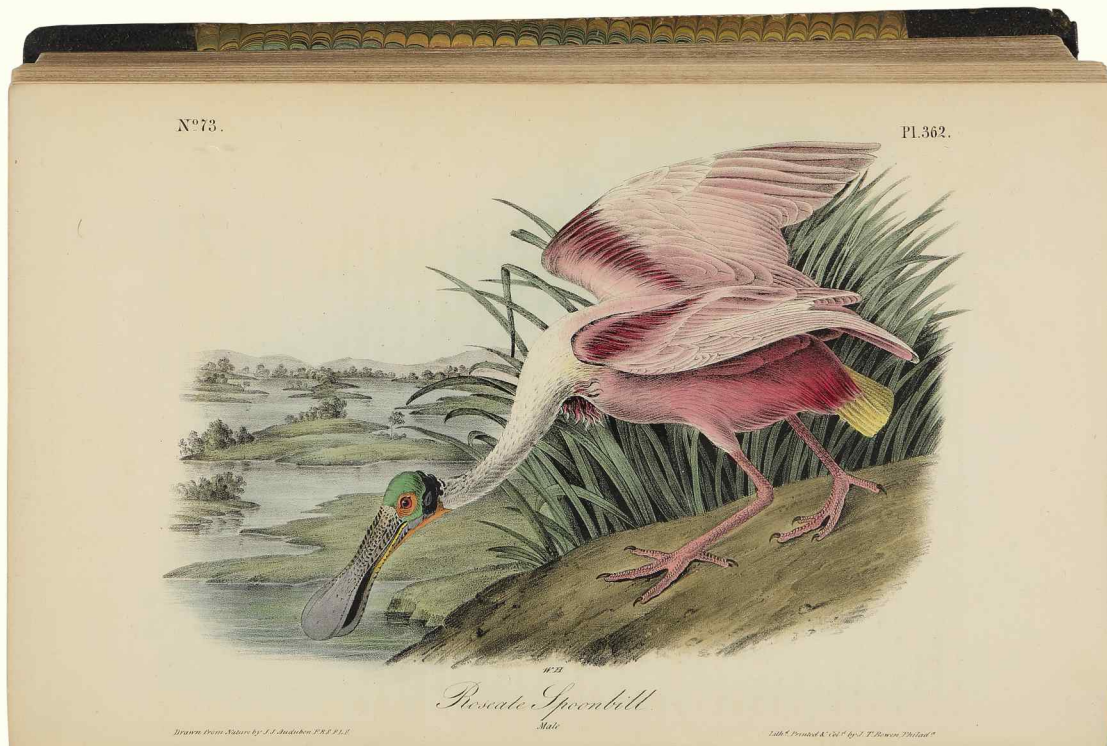
A Map of the United States of North America drawn from a number of critical researches ... additions to 1802. London: A. Arrowsmith, 1796 [1802]

Aaron Arrowsmith is considered the greatest cartographer of his period, specializing in wall maps prepared to exacting standards, and frequently revised and improved. A state of the present map was used by Lewis and Clarke to plan their epic trans-continental expedition. This is the 3rd issue with revisions to the Great Lakes region.

Engraved wall map (9½ x 57¾ in.; 241 x 1,467 mm), with extensive original hand-coloring, in 36 sections, linen backed.

Housed in modern cloth case with old printed paper label. Light foxing to Niagara Falls vignette extending up into Atlantic coast.

\$ 7,000-10,000



48

48

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES

The Birds of America, from Drawings Made in the United States and Their Territories. New York: J. J. Audubon, and Philadelphia: J. B. Chevalier, 1840–1844

FIRST OCTAVO EDITION. After completing the double-elephant folio edition at great expense in England, Audubon returned to the United States and used the Philadelphia firm of Bowen to produce a more profitable octavo version under the supervision of his sons. It enjoyed a tremendous success and established his reputation. The octavo edition adds 65 new images to the original plate count of the double-elephant folio.

ILLUSTRATION: 500 handcolored lithographed plates after Audubon by W. E. Hitchcock, R. Trembley, and others, printed and colored by J. T. Bowen, with tissue-guards, numerous wood-engraved text illustrations, half-titles, list of subscribers in each volume.

7 volumes, 8vo (10¼ x 6⅝ in.; 267 x 168 mm). BINDING: Contemporary half brown morocco, spines lettered in gilt, marbled boards, marbled endpapers.

Ayer/Zimmer, p. 22; Nissen 51; Reese, *American Color Plate Books* 34; Sabin 2364; cf. Tyler, *Audubon's Great National Work*

Signature or inscription above imprint on title-page in each volume clipped, some occasional foxing generally not affecting plates, some dampstaining in vol. II. Spines renewed with backstrips laid down, covers rubbed, some inner hinges reinforced with green buckram tape.

\$ 35,000-45,000



48



49

49

BARRIE, ROBERT, SIR (1774—1841)

A collection of approximately 70 items of correspondence by Sir Robert Barrie and his circle. c. 1830—1825

A SIGNIFICANT CATALOGUE OF LETTERS FROM SIR ROBERT BARRIE, DISTINGUISHED BRITISH OFFICER OF THE ROYAL NAVY, NOTED FOR HIS SERVICE IN THE WAR OF 1812.

The earliest pieces of correspondence in the collection are between Barrie and his mother, Dorothea (Dolly) Barrie (née Gardner). In a letter dated 29 March 1798, Barrie writes of building unrest in Ireland (with the Irish Rebellion, of course, sparking later that same year). He writes: "I have so long procrastinated writing to my dear mother that I am almost ashamed to take up my pen—however I hope she will think it better late than never— I could make several excuses for my silence but as none of them are very good I'll not attempt them— There is little news stirring except the affairs in Ireland which alarm everyone here." In general these early letters illuminate the sentiments of a young, ambitious naval officer, eager to advance his career, and also those of a dutiful son. Again writing to his mother on 9 March 1799, Barrie laments: "I have seen so little of my nearest and dearest relations that I shall hardly know them."

In 1800 Barrie served in the West Indies, under Thomas Manby, and in 1801 received a promotion to commander of the sloop *Calypso*. "I am as well as ever I was in my life, and I think this Climate agrees with me," Barrie begins in a letter written to his mother, dated 5 November 1801. "I got my appointment from Admiral Montague as Commander of the CALYPSO sloop... The *Calypso* is out at sea, but I shall go out in a day or two to join her."

Barrie's exchanges with his sister, Fannie Clayton, are perhaps less formal, as he outlines his plans to annoy the enemy, the prize money associated with various ships, and the recommendation of his friends that he pursue matrimony. In a letter to Fannie dated 27 July 1807, Barrie hints at the possibility of "a war with the Yankees," noting "it has put us all in good spirits for we of the sea hate the Americans and I shall take great pleasure in growing rich at their expense."

Given the span of dates, the letters offer a rather thorough account of Barrie's considerable naval career. Writing to his mother from Malta on 27 August 1810, Barrie explains that he recently "caught the American ship *Hercules* she had on board Lucien Bonaparte and his family."

In addition to the letters from Barrie to his family, there are approximately 20 pieces of correspondence to Barrie from William Drayton, Sir George Cockburn, Henry Bayfield, and others. The majority of these date from the 1820s and 30s—the post-war years which Barrie spent in Canada and England. The latest piece of correspondence is from Cockburn, and is decidedly nostalgic in its tone, signalling the end of a historical moment. "The Newspapers by your last Packet will have given you the account of the Tory Government," he writes to Barrie, "which for so large a portion of OUR LIVES has carried our country with a tolerably steady rein through very difficult times and trials."

Approximately 80 letters in total, various sheet sizes, and related material, including legal documents.

A few with holes where wax seals had been affixed resulting in loss of text, one or two paperclip marks, otherwise in fine condition.



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BEYER, EDWARD

[A Group of Six Prints] *Album of Virginia; or, Illustration of the Old Dominion*. Rau & Son of Dresden and W. Loeillot of Berlin: [Richmond], Virginia, 1858

Edward Beyer was a German artist who visited the United States in the early 1850's. 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-page gives Richmond as a place of printing, the book was actually produced in Germany, with the plates being prepared in Dresden and the letterpress in Berlin. The superb tinted lithograph views 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 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."

ILLUSTRATION: 6 tinted lithographs, "Taken from Nature by Ed. Beyer", printed by Rau & Son, Dresden, entered 1857 [but published 1858], "Rockfish Gap and the Mountain House. Central R.R. Augusta Co. Va." — "The High Bridge near Farmville" — "Yellow Sulphur Springs" — "U. S. Armory in Harpers Ferry" — "The Little Tunnel near Shawsville" — "Viaduct on Cheat River". Framed.

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

Some foxing, barely affecting images.

\$ 3,000-5,000



51

51

BIERSTADT, ALBERT

The Rocky Mountains (Lander's Peak). London: Thomas McLean, 1869

In 1859, Bierstadt joined an expedition to the West led by Colonel Frederick W. Lander. This work was painted four years later in New York as a tribute to Lander who died in 1862 after a distinguished military career. Bierstadt found it fitting to name the central summit in memory of his fallen friend.

The painting was a huge success and was quickly bought by the English railroad magnate James McHenry for \$25,000 (now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art). The chromolithograph, printed by the Kell Brothers, preserves Bierstadt's sumptuous palette.

Lithograph (18½ x 32¼ in.; 470 x 819 mm), printed in colors, by Jacob Lutz.

Anderson & Ferber, *Albert Bierstadt Art & Enterprise* pp. 274-275, number 78, figure 90, illustrated in color, p. 291

\$ 12,000-15,000



52

52

BIERSTADT, ALBERT

Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie. London: Thomas McLean, 1869

Originally issued by Thomas McLean as a pair to "The Rocky Mountains (Landers Peak)". It was reported at the time that no fewer than twenty, and as many as thirty, stones were used to capture the rich, sumptuous palette of the original painting, which is now in the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Lithograph (18½ x 32¼ in.; 470 x 819 mm), printed in colors, by H.M. Long.

Anderson & Ferber, *Albert Bierstadt Art & Enterprise* pp. 274-275, number 79, figure 90, illustrated in color, p. 292; Deak, *America* number 811 illustrated

Very minor rubbing, wrinkle at top margin.

\$ 12,000-15,000



53

53

BIRCH, WILLIAM [ARTIST] — SAMUEL SEYMOUR [ENGRAVER]

The City of New York in the State of New York, North America. Springland, Pennsylvanian: William Birch [and] William H. Morgan, "1st January 1803" [ca. 1820]

"This rendering of New York from across the East River is a companion to William Birch's view of Philadelphia ... and was issued by the artist to arouse interest in a projected series of views of New York, which never appeared. Birch explains in his unpublished autobiography ... that he visited New York frequently in his endeavor to prepare an iconography of the city ... 'I took many turns to New York where I met with friendly reception and politeness. I had nearly completed a set of drawings of that city which I meant to publish as a companion Volume to the Philadelphia; but found profits of the undertaking was not equal to the expense of travelling and the support of my

family.' A description for this view was included in a prospectus for the first edition of Birch's famed Philadelphia views" (Deak).

As seen from the vantage of Brooklyn Heights, the present view depicts all the major buildings of the City in 1802, beginning with the south end of the Battery on the left. Visible is the steeple of Trinity Church (at the west end of Wall Street), St. Paul's, St. George's, and the Dutch Reformed Church. The present example is the third state, in which a picnic party was substituted where a white horse originally stood.

(21 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 28 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; 554 x 728 mm), copper engraving, hand-colored.

Deak, *America* p. 245; Pyne Collection (1912) 29; Stauffer 2884; Stokes I, plate 77, pp.468-469

Expert repairs to margins.

\$ 12,000-15,000



Del. Bouché pour le roi.

Paris. Bellin sc.

Suppl. de Longjumeau

PEHRISKA-RUHPA.

Minutari Guerrier, en Hoüye des Mandchoux. Guerrier Minutari costume pour la Danse du Chien.

MINUTARI WARRIOR IN THE COSTUME OF THE DOG-DANSE.

Del. Bouché pour le roi.

Paris. Bellin sc.

Paris. Bellin sc.



54

54

BODMER, KARL [ILLUSTRATOR] — PRINCE MAXIMILIAN ZU WIED-NEUWIED

Reise in das Innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834.
Text: Coblenz: J. Hoelscher, 1839-1841; Plates: Coblenz, Paris, and London: J. Hoelscher, A. Bertrand, Ackermann and Co., [1839-1841]

THE GREATEST ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN TRAVEL NARRATIVE AND THE MOST IMPORTANT DEPICTION OF AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE FRONTIER ERA: RARE WITH THE MOST ICONIC PLATES IN CONTEMPORARY HAND COLOR.

Prince Maximilian zu Wied-Neuwied's famed narrative of his trip to the United States and up the Missouri River in 1833-34, with its magnificent atlas of views and scenes of Indian life by Karl Bodmer, is justly celebrated as the greatest illustrated American travel narrative and the most important depiction of American Indians in the frontier era. The journey took place at a time when the unspoiled, mythic West of the exploration and fur trade era was still vibrant, though on the verge of being shattered by the expansion of the United States. Bodmer's engravings of the Indians encountered on the upper Missouri are among the most iconic and celebrated images of the American West. No other images of American Indians even come close to these in accuracy, detail and execution. Less well known, but equally deserving of praise, are Bodmer's depictions of American landscapes, beginning with New York harbor, and including scenes along the way to the stark cliffs of the upper Missouri.

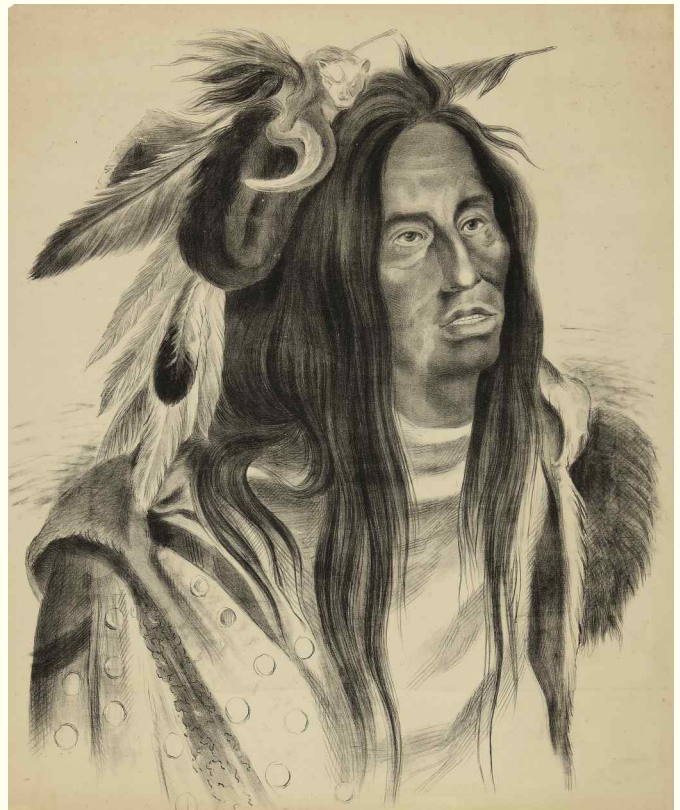
Once home, Maximilian and Bodmer embarked on the arduous task of preparing the printed account of the expedition. Bodmer was put in charge of creating the atlas, beginning with hiring the most skilled engravers, and encompassing every aspect of the difficult process of transforming his original field work into highly finished aquatint engravings. This ultimately took five years and cost a staggering sum of money (eventually bankrupting the enterprise).

As the original prospectus explains, the work was issued by subscription with the plates in five formats. Available were: uncolored on regular French paper; uncolored on India paper (i.e. "chinesisches papier"); on regular paper with 20 plates hand colored [as the present set]; on India paper with 20 plates hand colored; and the truly rare issue on "Imperial velin papier" with all plates printed in color and hand-colored. Copies with the correct original color as in the present set are now uncommon, with uncolored examples having been "improved" with modern coloring or sets of mixed plates being most often offered for sale. The work remains the first truly accurate depictions of the Plains Indians to reach the general public.

12pp. subscribers' list to front of vol. II. ILLUSTRATION: 52 wood-engraved illustrations. Tab. atlas: 48 aquatint plates, 17 hand-colored), after Karl Bodmer, each plate with the Bodmer blind-stamp, engraved by J. Hurliman, L. Weber, C. Vogel, Salathé, Himely, Prévost, R. Rollet, P. Legrand, Desmadryl, and others, 1 large folding engraved map by Lieut. Col. W. Thorn, titled "Map to illustrate the Route of Prince Maximilian of Wied", hand-colored in outline. Vig. atlas: 33 aquatint plates, 3 hand-colored, after



54



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Karl Bodmer, heightened with gum arabic, each blindstamped "C. Bodmer | Direct", engraved by C. Vogel, L. Weber, J. Outhwaite, J. HürImann, Himely, Martens and others, 1 folding meteorological table. Extra-illustrated with the original front Tab. Atlas, lettered blue wrapper bound at the front of the Tab. Atlas.

4 volumes. Text: 2 volumes, large 4to. (11½ x 9¾ in.; 291 x 248 mm); Tab. Atlas of plates: oblong folio (17 x 23¾ in.; 432 x 603 mm); Vig. Atlas of plates: oblong small folio (11½ x 17 in.; 292 x 432 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in half dark blue morocco over blue patterned paper covered boards, spine gilt, speckled edges.

Abbey, *Travel* II, 615; Field, *Indian Bibliography* 1036; cf. Goetzmann (et al), *Karl Bodmer's America* (1984); Graff 4648; Howes M-443a; Pilling 2521; Radar 3652; cf. Sabin 47017; Wagner-Camp 76:3; Wheat *Transmississippi West* 2: map 445

Text with some occasional and faint spotting, generally not affecting images, plates with a few expert marginal repairs, a few stray instances of spotting, generally not affecting plates.

\$ 250,000-350,000



54 (DETAIL)

55

BODMER, KARL

Indianer [Mehkskeme-Sukahs, Blackfoot-chief]. [Tab. 45]. Cassel: Th. Fischer, [ca. 1870]

AN IMPORTANT APPARENTLY UNRECORDED PIECE OF 19TH-CENTURY PRINTED AMERICANA: a life-size lithographed version of Bodmer's masterful portrait of a principal chief of the Piegan Blackfeet.

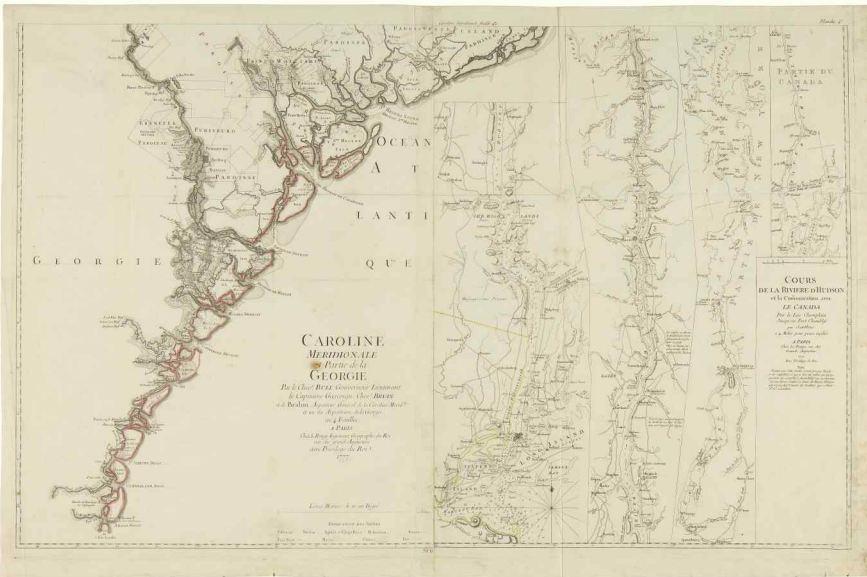
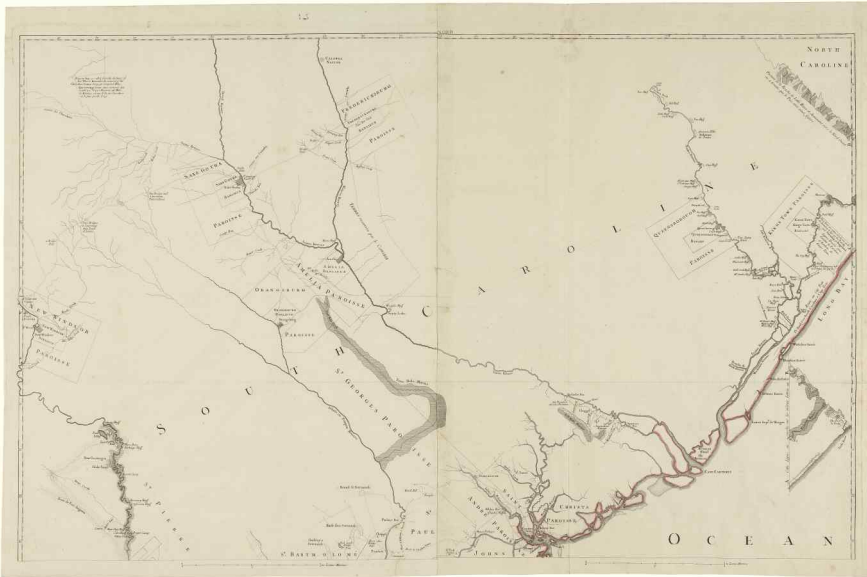
Mehkskémeh-Sukahs ("Iron Shirt"), was the most distinguished of the several chiefs who gathered to welcome the arrival of the boat *Flora* at Fort McKenzie on 9 August 1833. At the time he was wearing a lace-trimmed scarlet uniform obtained from the British traders as a gift. He posed for this portrait on 11 August, wearing a hide shirt decorated with otter fur, beadwork and metal trade buttons. In his hair are feathers, a bear claw, and what appears to be a small ermine with blue beads for eyes.

This print is of a scale only equalled by Audubon's double-elephant folio images. On the verso is pencilled 'Th. Fischer fecit / "Indianer."' Theodor Fischer had a well-established firm of lithographers in Cassel by 1875, and he could be the publisher of this work. It shows a number of differences to both the known published work and the original watercolor. To our knowledge it is the only 19th-century lithograph of Bodmer's pioneering ethnographic work, recording the soon to vanish life of the Plains tribes.

Lithograph (28 x 23¾ in.; 711 x 591 mm), by Th. Fischer.

Very minor spotting, a few stray chips.

\$ 6,000-8,000



56

56

BRAHM, WILLIAM GERARD DE

Caroline Meridionale et Partie de la Georgie par le Chevr. Bull Gouverneur Lieutenant, le Capitaine Gascoign, Chevr. Bryan, et de Brahm Arpenteur Général de la Caroline Meridle. et un Arpenteurs de la Georgie, en 4 Feuilles. Paris: Chez le Rouge, 1777

The rare "Le Rouge" edition of De Brahm's *A Map of South Carolina and Part of Georgia*, with the addition of Le Rouge's version of Claude Sauthier's map of the course of the Hudson River. THE MOST IMPORTANT GENERAL SOURCE MAP OF THE AREA FOR THE REST OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Copper-engraved map (joined sheets: 30½ x 42¾ in.; 775 x 1,086 mm; image: 51⅜ x 41 in.; 1,304 x 1,041 mm), four sheets joined to form two folding sheets, period hand-coloring in outline, large inset strip map of the Hudson River at the lower right, titled "Cours de la Riviere d'Hudson et la Communication avec le Canada Par le Lac Champlain Jusqu'au Fort Chambly par Sauthier".

Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* 310 (1757 edition, mentions Le Rouge edition); *Degrees of Latitude* 37 (1757 edition); Phillips, *A List of Maps of America* p.820

Some faint spotting, closed tear to lower margin without and loss of text, old folds, small hole in title text (loss of "e").

\$ 7,000-9,000



BRY, THEODOR DE, THOMAS HARIOT, AND JOHN WHITE

[Hariot's Virginia]. *Wunderbarliche, doch Warhafftige Erklärung, von der Gelegenheit und Sitten der Wilden in Virginia ... Erstlich in Engelländischer Sprach beschrieben durch Thomam Hariot.* Frankfurt: Johann Wechel for Theodor de Bry and Sigismund Feirabend, 1590

Hariot's Virginia, describing the first British colony to be established in the New World: the first eyewitness pictorial depictions of Native Americans, and the first illustrated account wholly dedicated to any portion of what is now the United States. Copies with contemporary hand-colouring are of the utmost rarity and were no doubt intended for the highest echelons of society, either as commissions or gifts.

The publication of this work by De Bry launched what would later become known as his Grand Voyages. It is without question the

most important of the series both in terms of contemporary influence and modern historical and ethnographic value. The text is here united by De Bry with engravings based on watercolors accomplished by John White, a member of the expedition to the New World.

In 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh received a ten year charter to establish the first permanent English settlement in Virginia and over the course of the next five years four expeditions landed at Roanoke for that purpose. The second of those expeditions included mathematician and navigator Thomas Hariot and artist and later colonial governor John White. Upon his return to London, Hariot would privately publish in 1588 *A Brief and True Account of the New Found Land of Virginia* (extant in but 6 known copies) which detailed the explorations and discoveries during the 1585 expedition. The following year Hakluyt would include the text in his seminal *Principall Navigations*.

continued

In 1589, master engraver and publisher Theodor De Bry traveled to London where he met Hakluyt, who informed him of the British expeditions to Virginia and shared with him both Hariot's journal and White's watercolours from the expedition. Hakluyt suggested the publication of a series of illustrated voyages to America, beginning with Hariot/White. De Bry returned to Frankfurt and in 1590 published the work in Latin, German, French and English.

John White's illustrations are among the most famous of early American images. White was the lieutenant-governor of the abortive colony, and a skilled artist. His carefully executed watercolors, gleaned from close observation are remarkably accurate renderings of the Carolina Indians and their customs, costumes, rituals, hunting practices and dwellings. No other artist so carefully rendered American Indians until Karl Bodmer worked on the Missouri in the 1830s. The engravings after White are the best pictorial record of American Indians before the 19th century, while the important map within the work is the first detailed depiction of the Virginia coast and Carolina capes, showing the coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake to Wilmington, North Carolina.

Sabin writes that according to the Russian prince Serge Sobolewski, the noted collector of De Bry whose voluminous collection was purchased by James Lenox and is now at the New York Public Library, the German editions were "made with more care and better typographical arrangement." In addition, the German-language editions of Hariot are considerably more scarce than the Latin.

The contemporary hand colouring of this copy is extraordinary and of the utmost rarity. Hariot's Virginia is a monument to early Americana and the first, and perhaps the greatest, of all illustrated works depicting Native Americans in the United States.

Title page to text with two pasted on paper panels bearing the title and publishing details in German, all within an engraved surround (as issued), letterpress title to plates, engraved arms on dedication leaf, blank D6, colophon leaf F5, blank D6. ILLUSTRATION: 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), all finely hand-colored by a contemporary hand.

Folio (13¹/₈ x 9 in.; 334 x 229 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in 18th-century red morocco, covers with triple gilt fillet border, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, bands highlighted with gilt hatching, lettered in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration of small tools around a central flower-spray tool, marbled endpapers, red stained edges.

Arents 37; Church 176; Cumming & de Vorse 12; *European Americana* 590/7; JCB 1:396; Sabin 8784; cf. Vail 7 (note)

Some spotting and offsetting, occasional closed marginal tears, a few plates trimmed and with spots affecting images.

\$ 200,000-300,000



57



57



[BUFFALO BILL] — PROWSE, ROBERT, JR.

[ARTIST]

Two original watercolors, "Buffalo Bill and the Border Bandits" and "Buckskin Sam in Mexico", from *The Buffalo Bill Novels*. [1913 and 1916]

Two original watercolors signed by Robert Prowse, cover artist and illustrator for the Aldine Publishing Company, London, and Beadle and Adams, New York. The paintings present here depict the escapades of Buffalo Bill and Buckskin Sam (or Noble Sam).

First introduced in 1860 by publishers Beadle and Adams, the dime novel exploited cheap printing, and a broader reading public desirous of sensational tales. The adventures of Buffalo Bill—who was already a legendary figure and international

celebrity by the time such publications had reached the height of their fashion—fulfilled many of the desired narrative tropes of the genre. *The Buffalo Bill Novels* were published from 1916 to 1932 by the Aldine Publishing Company, and ran for 342 issues.

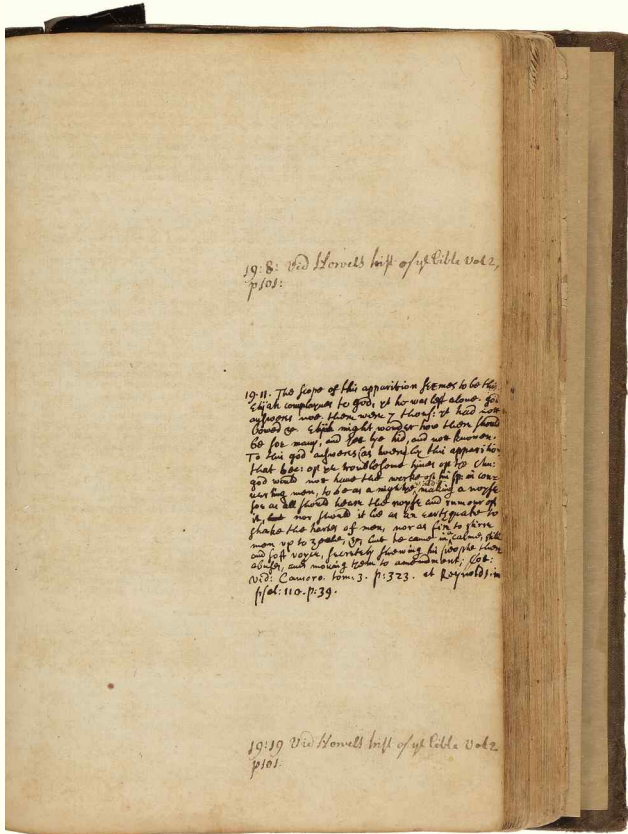
Notably, the now iconic images of adventurous frontier life established through such periodicals—and present here—proved to be an essential source in the later development of the western film aesthetic.

Watercolor and gouache on card (image sizes: 9 1/16 x in.; 230 x 208 mm, and 9 1/2 x 8 7/8 in.; 245 x 225 mm), signed "R.P./13" and "R.P./16".

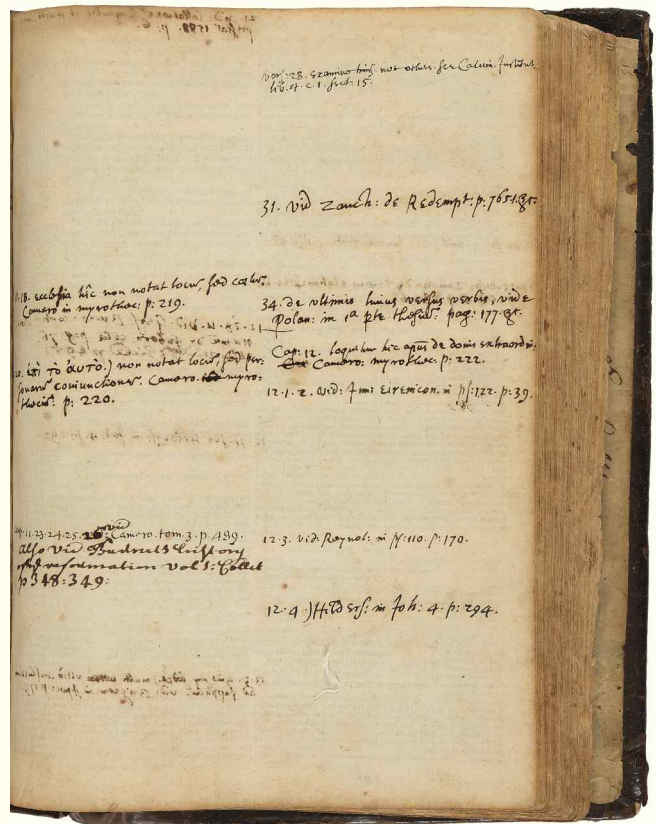
Corners of card chipped, very small amount of loss to lower border of second image.

\$ 4,000-6,000





59



59

59

BULKELEY, PETER

[Bible]. *The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, Translated out of Greek...* London: Christopher Barker, 1593 [1584]

BULKELEY BIBLE, RICHLIY ANNOTATED IN HIS HAND.

Peter Bulkeley (1583–1659) was an early and important Puritan minister. As a Puritan, Bulkeley opposed the religious policies of William Laud, and in 1634 left England, seeking greater religious freedom. In order to deceive the government spies, he had sent on his wife and the rest of his children some weeks before. Once he arrived, he was ordained at Cambridge, in the American colony of Massachusetts. The family settled in the Boston area. After a brief stay, Bulkeley, taking with him some trusted planters, moved up further into the woods, eventually purchasing land at Musketaquid, later named Concord. It was in Concord that he formed the twelfth church to be established in the colony, and in April 1637 was appointed one of the moderators of the synod, the other being Thomas Hooker. Bulkeley's legacy ran long in Concord, and the minister was the subject of Emerson's "Hamatreya". Bulkeley, who wrote the *Gospel Covenant*, died in Concord on 9 March 1659.

The volumes present here are interleaved, with the annotations primarily on the blank leaves. The annotations are in two hands,

the smaller, finer of which, is the Reverend Bulkeley's. In his annotations, the Reverend frequently makes references to other scriptural passages or related texts. The other hand is perhaps that of Eliphalet Bulkeley, who was Peter's son, and whose bookplate is present in this volume. Many of the notes within the volume are in Latin, further corroborating Peter Bulkeley's ownership, as he was known to be a fine Latinist.

These volumes are accompanied by a letter from John Alden, dated 31 March 1964, referencing the edition described in Darlow and Moule's *Historical Catalogue of...Holy Scripture*, and the family record of this Bible.

2 volumes, 8vo (8 x 6 in.; 204 x 152 mm), incomplete. BINDING: Contemporary brown calf.

PROVENANCE: Peter Bulkeley (annotations), by descent through the Bulkeley family (bookplate of Eliphalet Bulkeley to front pastedown)

DNB; Darlow and Moule, *Historical Catalogue of...Holy Scripture* I, p. 108, 167

Incomplete edition with scattered staining, some tears with loss to text. Covers disbound and inelegantly reattached with brown tape, spines lacking, corners bumped with loss to calf and boards.

\$ 30,000-40,000



60

60

BURR, DAVID H.

Map of the State of New-York with Parts of the Adjacent Country, embracing plans of the cities, and some of the larger villages.
Ithaca, NY: Stone & Clark, 1841

THE MOST IMPORTANT STATE MAP OF NEW YORK OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY.

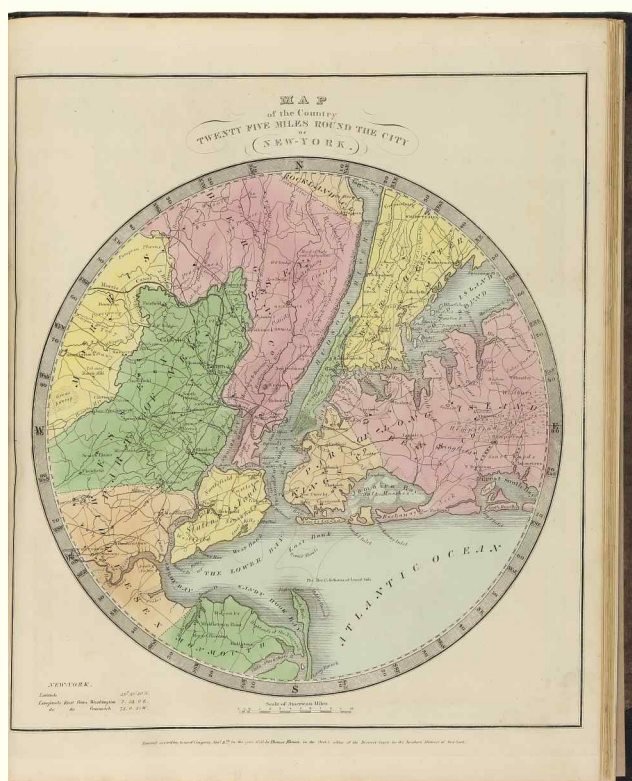
Based upon surveys authorized by the legislature, Burr's map was essentially the first official state map of New York, a fact that was emphasized by a notice on the first edition of 1830 (the present is the third edition): "Published by [order of] Simeon de Witt Surveyor General [of the State of New York] Pursuant to an act of the Legislature." A second edition appeared in 1834. The publication rights were subsequently purchased by Stone & Clark, who in 1841 brought out this new updated version of the map. In all editions it was the most accurate and detailed of New York for the period. Among the insets are a large plan of Manhattan and smaller plans of Syracuse, Hudson, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Ithaca, Utica, Rochester, Schenectady, Lockport, Auburn, Buffalo, Albany, and Troy, as well as a fine engraving of the Erie Canal at Little Falls. This 1841 edition is not in Phillips' America, nor in Rumsey.

Copper-engraved wall map (44½ x 54¼ in.; 1,130 x 1,378 mm), full original color, "Engraved by S. Stiles & Co., of New York, and D. S. Throop of Ithaca".

See Rumsey, 2269 (for 1834 ed.)

Backed with new linen, closed tears, no real loss of text or image. Trimmed in green cloth, varnished, on contemporary rollers.

\$ 3,000-5,000



61

61

BURR, DAVID H.

A New Universal Atlas; comprising separate maps of all the principal empires, kingdoms & states throughout the world, and forming a distinct atlas of the United States carefully compiled from the best authorities extant by David H. Burr. New York: D.S. Stone, [1835]

A FINE COPY OF THIS IMPORTANT WORK FROM ONE OF THE GREATEST EARLY AMERICAN CARTOGRAPHERS.

Engraved throughout, title, 1p. contents list. ILLUSTRATION: 63 hand-colored engraved plates.

Folio (15 x 12¼ in.; 381 x 311 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in black half morocco over contemporary cloth-covered board, original morocco lettering piece on upper cover, flat spine in six compartments divided by single gilt fillets.

Cf. Phillips, *Atlases* 1379a; cf. Ristow p.106

Foxing to tissue guards, minor foxing occasionally affecting images.

\$ 4,000-6,000



62

62

CATLIN, GEORGE

Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio. Hunting Scenes and Amusements of the Rocky Mountains and Prairies of America. London: C. & J. Adlard for George Catlin, Egyptian Hall, 1844

FIRST EDITION, THE RARE HAND-COLORED ISSUE, OF CATLIN'S PORTFOLIO, A KEY WORK FOR ANY SERIOUS COLLECTION OF WESTERN AMERICANA.

Catlin published the first two issues of the *North American Indian Portfolio* simultaneously in late November 1844. The first issue was hand-colored, and 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.

continued



BUFFALO DANCE

62

A highly important record; the demand for original hand-colored examples has resulted in many of the tinted issues being transformed with modern coloring. The present is wholly original and very desirable thus.

ILLUSTRATION: 25 hand-colored lithographic plates on thick paper after Catlin, drawn on stone by Catlin (2) or McGahey (23), printed by Day & Haghe.

Folio (23 x 16½ in.; 584 x 419 mm). BINDING: Publisher's half brown morocco and brown cloth boards, upper cover lettered in gilt, pale green endpapers.

Abbey, *Travel* 653; Field 258; Howes C-243; McCracken 10; Reese, *The Production of Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio, 1844-1876*; Sabin 11532; Wagner-Camp 105a:1

Minor spotting to title, some fingersoiling to margins, repaired closed tears to lower margins of text leaves, not affecting text itself, expert repairs to margins of a few plates, not affecting images, uniform pinholes to "Buffalo Hunt. Approaching the Ravine" (possible binding marks).

\$ 70,000-100,000

CATLIN, GEORGE

A highly important autograph manuscript by Catlin, reflecting on the importance of his Indian Gallery.

Written by Catlin in the third person, this manuscript was likely intended either for publication in a New York newspaper, or to be printed as a handbill to be circulated to promote the final American exhibition of his Indian paintings. Catlin first began exhibiting his paintings at New York's Stuyvesant Institute in 1837, before taking the collection on an American tour. In 1839, after a final exhibition again at the Stuyvesant Institute, Catlin left America to exhibit the collection in London.

He writes, in part:

"Stimulated by an ardent and enthusiastic desire to perpetuate something more than the mere History & poetry of Indian life, Mr. Catlin set out for the wilderness, some 8 or 9 years since, with his brushes & his canvas, leaving friends & relations & the pleasures of civilized life, whilst he threw himself amidst the dangers & difficulties of the rude & untrodden wilds of the western regions, with the hope and determination of reaching every tribe of Indians in N. Am. and returning with portraits of the chiefs & warriors of each tribe, with views of their villages, paintings of their religious rites, their games & amusements and specimens of their own manufactures, with all of which, (elucidated & explained by his notes on their manners & customs) to form a Gallery Unique, as a living & lasting monument to a noble, yet unenlightened race who are rapidly passing away and of whom in a few years, little else save the results of such daring efforts, will be left expressive of the true character & appearance of the North Am. Indian, as he may yet be seen, in his native dignity & wildness in the remotest regions of the Far West."

At the time of writing this manuscript, Catlin was at work on the text for his *Letters and Notes*. Indeed, some of the language of this manuscript can be seen repeated in the opening of that work published two years later (see for example his reference to his "Gallery Unique"). Beyond his desire to share his art and appreciation of Native American culture with his fellow Americans, the primary reasons for his exhibitions, and the present manuscript, were to engender support for government patronage. Catlin unsuccessfully petitioned Congress several times, hoping they would purchase his entire Gallery. After touring London and Paris, by 1852 the expenses of his exhibitions had bankrupted him and Catlin was forced to relinquish his collection to creditors, who in turn sold the paintings to Philadelphia industrialist Joseph Harrison, Jr.

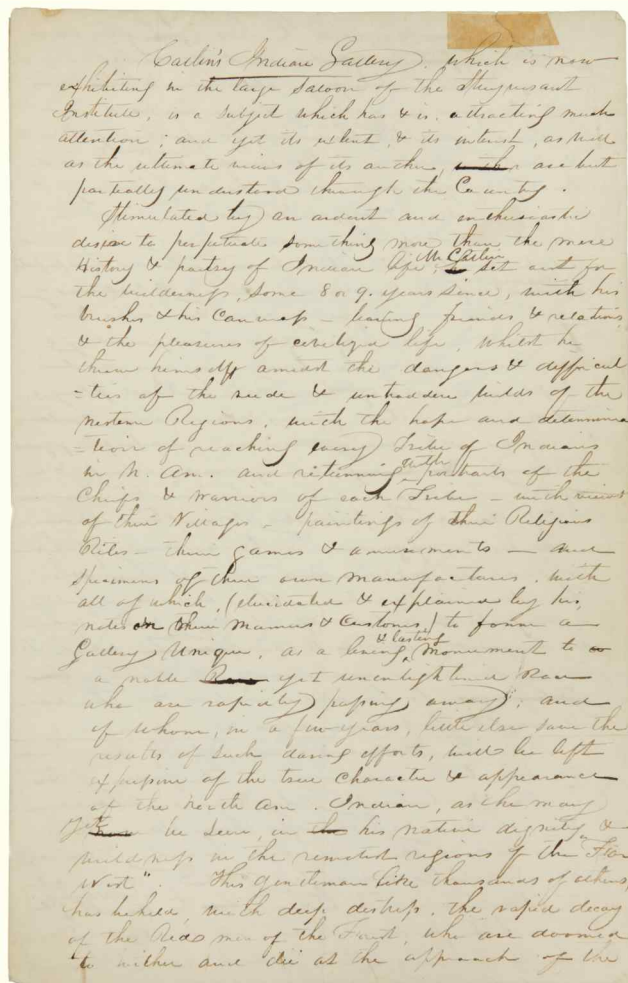
In 1878, the entire collection would be donated to the Smithsonian, to be preserved much in the spirit of Catlin's desires as revealed in the present manuscript.

Small folio sheet folded (12 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 8 in.; 320 x 204 mm), 3 pp. written recto and verso, docketed on verso of the final leaf, dated 25 June 1839, and written from New York.

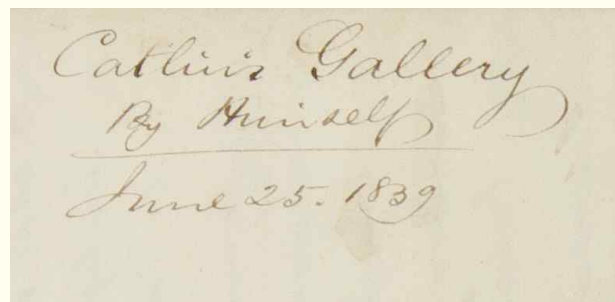
Dippie, *Catlin and his Contemporaries: The Politics of Patronage*

Split to fold without loss of text, expert repair to upper right margin.

\$ 25,000-35,000



63



63 (DETAIL)

CHILDS, F.

View of Nassau Hall, Princeton, N.J.

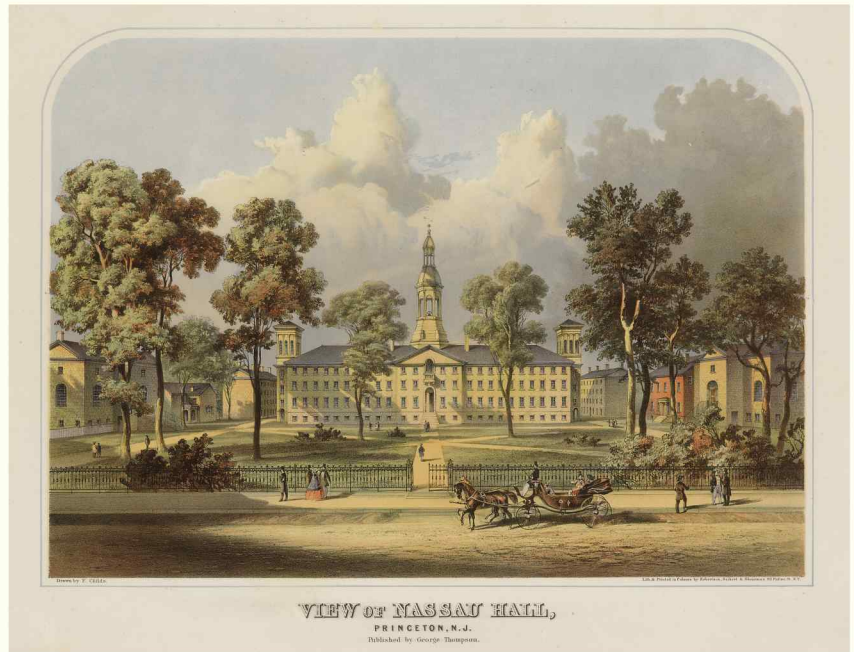
[Princeton]: George Thompson, n.d. [c. 1860]

Nassau Hall was built in 1756 and constituted the whole College of New Jersey for the ensuing 50 years. The building served as the state capitol in 1776, and briefly as the nation's capital in 1783. The present is one of the earliest depictions of the building's restoration following a devastating fire in 1855.

Chromolithograph (13½ x 19; 18⅞ x 24 in.; 343 x 483; 478 x 610 mm), in colors printed by Robertson, Seibert & Shearman, 93 Fulton Street, NY.

Some minor foxing to margins.

\$ 1,000-2,000



64

[CIVIL WAR]

A Collection of Confederate POW letters dated between 1863 and 1866, largely addressed to Virginia J. Miller, along with related ephemera

Approximately 75 candid letters—detailing the day to day life of a number of Confederate prisoners of war—dated between 1863 and 1866, along with approximately 45 envelopes, newspaper clippings, and related materials.

The album constitutes a small archive of letters, addressed to Virginia Miller, and other members of her family. Miss Miller was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Miller (d. ca. 1872), who was a prominent White House physician, and his family were relatives of the Harrisons.

Virginia Miller carried on threads of correspondence with a number of imprisoned soldiers. The letters of F.C. Boston, Miss Miller's cousin, figure predominately. In one sent from Fort

Delaware, and dated 29 November 1864, Boston writes: "The books you sent me I read with a greatest of pleasure and since you are so kind as to propose to send me others I will ask that you send me a rough copy of Shakespeare — this you know will last me a long time." The letters also convey the more empirical needs of the soldiers. In another letter sent from Fort Delaware, and dated 23 December 1864, Boston explains: "My dear Cousin, Your very welcome letter was received last evening and many thanks for your kind proposition to supply me with some clothing, but it is just too late for me to avail myself of your kindness for we yesterday received notice that no more permits would be granted us — I am glad to state however that I am still not very greatly in need...I would so like to spend xmas with you but there is no chance."

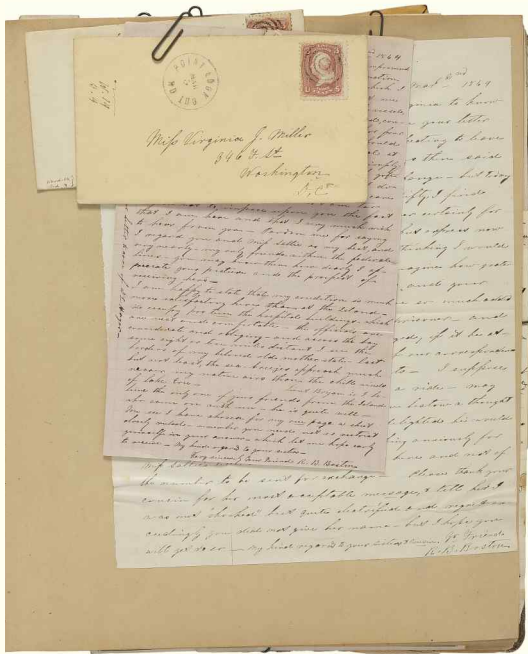
In general terms, the soldiers express a sense of gratitude for Miller's attentions. In a letter from J.F. Sessions, sent from

Johnson's Island Hospital, and dated June 1864, he notes: "It is indeed a great difficulty which we labor under in being restricted to one page letters, and I am certain that you cannot lament such a state of things more than I do, nor even half so much. — Will you allow me to suggest that paper of THIS size is not considered contraband, and that there is as yet no restriction upon the number of letters which we are able to receive. You can have no idea, being free and surrounded by numberless sources amusement, what an event the arrival of a letter from an outside friend is to us."

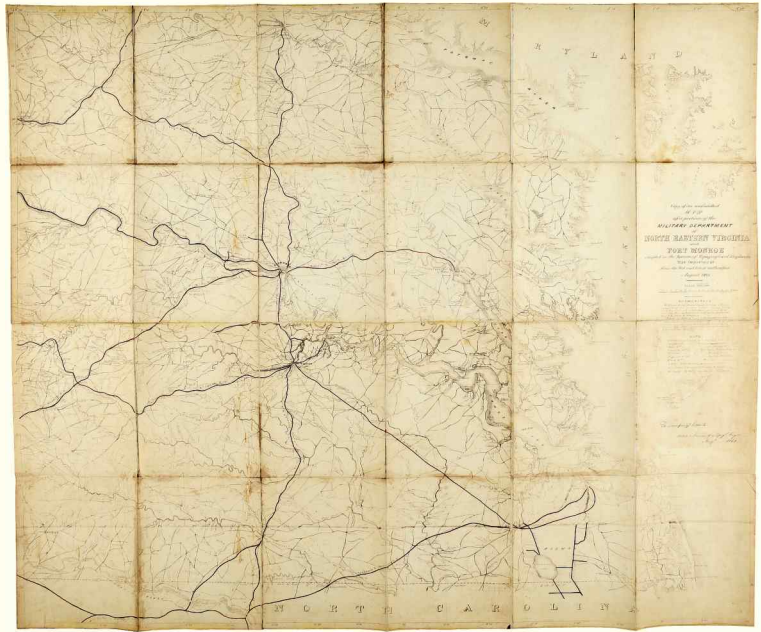
Approximately 75 letters of various sizes pasted onto album leaves (album size: 12 3/5 x 10 7/8 in.; 312 x 275 mm). BINDING: Gray cloth over boards, covers and spine decoratively stamped in dark gray.

Paperclip marks. Some foxing to binding, cocked, corners rubbed with fraying.

\$ 6,000-8,000



65



65

66

[CIVIL WAR] — [AMIEL WEEKS WHIPPLE]

Copy of an Unfinished Map of a Portion of the Military Department of North Eastern Virginia and Fort Monroe compiled in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers War Department from the best and latest authorities ... Washington: Bureau of Topographical Engineers, August 1861

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT MILITARY MAP OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA MADE FOR THE FIELD USE OF THE UNION ARMY IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR, by a noted military cartographer. The map was completed within a month of the Battle of Bull Run, fought on July 21, 1861.

Although not named as the cartographer, the present map can be attributed to Amiel Weeks Whipple. During the 1850s, Whipple became one of the most accomplished surveyors in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, leading explorations for the transcontinental railroad. Once the war began, Whipple was immediately ordered to report to the Chief of Topographical Engineers in Washington. Attribution of this map to Whipple can also be determined by a very similar map, though focussed on Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William Counties, which identifies Whipple as the source for the manuscript drawn by Civil Engineer J. J. Young (see Stephenson 536.6). That map is in essence the companion to the present map, i.e. showing the northern regions of Virginia not shown on this map. The handwriting of the manuscript used for that map and the present map are identical, suggesting both to have been drawn by Young.

The map is very rare, with OCLC citing but three known examples.

Sun printed (i.e. photozincographed) map after the original manuscript (44 x 51½ in.; 1,118 x 1,308 mm), routes of railroads and canals hand-colored, dissected into 24 sections and linen-backed as issued. Manuscript annotations in pencil [by J. J. Young?].

PROVENANCE: The present copy descended in the family of Whipple and includes a manuscript presentation below the cartouche, "To accompany letter to | dated Bureau of Topog. Eng.s Augt 1861." The name of the recipient is not filled in, suggesting that Whipple kept this copy for himself.

Stephenson, *Civil War Maps* 451.6; Francis R. Stoddard, "Amiel Weeks Whipple" in *Chronicles of Oklahoma* vol. 28 (Autumn 1950)

Spotting to verso, some browning to recto, a few stray stains. offsetting along folds. Housed in modern blue morocco-backed box.

\$ 10,000-15,000



67

67

[CIVIL WAR] — W. E. MERRILL

Map of Northern Georgia, made under the Direction of Capt. W. E. Merrill. Chattanooga: 2 May 1864

A REMARKABLE UNION ARMY FIELD MAP, PRINTED FOR SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA.

Capt. Merrill, Chief Topographical Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland, had his own complete establishment for map production — a printing press, lithographic presses, and draughtsmen. Equally importantly, Merrill's assistant Sgt. N. Finnegan developed an extraordinary body of intelligence, drawing on spies, prisoners, refugees, peddlars, itinerant preachers and scouts, what Merrill called "his motley crew". All of this information was digested by Merrill day by day, until he was notified that the campaign would begin within the week. At this point the topographers finished their work, and two hundred copies were produced, mounted on linen for field use, and distributed to field commanders down to the brigade level. In five months Merrill and his men had produced a remarkably accurate map of country that lay mostly behind enemy lines.

Lithographed folding map (39 x 35¼ in.; 990 x 895 mm), sectioned and linen-backed as issued.

BINDING: Original card covers, printed paper label.

Stephenson, *Civil War Maps in the Library of Congress*, S28-29; Miller, *Great Maps of the Civil War* p.39

Spotting to recto and verso of map. Boards bumped and rubbed, particularly corners. In a half-blue morocco folding box.

\$ 6,000-8,000

68

[COLORADO] — LOWE, THEODORE H., AND FRANCIS F. BRUNÉ

Map of Clear Creek County, Colorado. Drawn and compiled by Theo. H. Lowe and F.F. Bruné, C.E., Idaho, Colorado, Ter. Louisville: Hart and Mapother Lithographers, 1866

A CARTOGRAPHIC RARITY DEPICTING THE SETTLEMENT OF COLORADO AFTER THE GOLD RUSH

Clear Creek County, located approximately 30 miles west of Denver, was one of the original 17 counties of Colorado Territory created in 1861. Settlement in the region, however, began in 1859 during the Pike's Peak Gold Rush, when prospectors settled along Clear Creek hoping to strike it rich.

The large scale, projected at two thousand feet to the inch, allows for incredible detail of the county to be shown in the earliest years of its existence. Mountains are named and beautifully shown via soft hachuring. Towns and creeks are identified, as are the wagon roads to Denver and Central City and numerous trails through the mountain passes. The proposed route of the Pacific railroad is clearly shown following the course of Clear Creek though Idaho to George Town, then back along Clear Creek and through Berthoud Pass to the northwest. Larger ranches are named (particularly in the more remote areas), and several businesses, including hotels, groceries and even a bathhouse, are located.

The detail on the map, however, is most evident respecting the county's mining resources, with over 125 individual lodes located and named, plus over 25 quartz mills and several saw mills in addition. Most of the lodes are closely congregated along the Clear Creek west of the town of Idaho.



68

Lowe's contribution to the development of mining in the region is noted in Frank Hall's early history of the state. "The first discoverer of gold in this region [i.e. Cripple Creek in El Paso County], and also the first to develop the vein formation, was Theodore H. Lowe, a noted mining engineer and surveyor. In October, 1881, ten years prior to any settlement at Cripple Creek, while subdividing some pastoral lands for his uncle, William W. Womack, of Kentucky, in the western part of El Paso county, Mr. Lowe found a detached block of what appeared to be float quartz. Breaking off a fragment, he took it to Prof. E. E. Burlingame, the leading assayer of Denver, for analysis, and in due time received a certificate stating that it contained at the rate of \$166.23 gold per ton. Encouraged by this result, he returned to the spot and began searching for the outcrop of the vein whence the 'blossom' had been eroded, and at length found it. Locating thereon a claim called the 'Grand View,' he sunk a shaft ten feet deep, as required by law, and recorded the

location in the office of the county clerk at Colorado Springs" (Hall, *History of the State of Colorado* vol.IV, p. 102).

We locate but two other known copies of this very rare 1866 Clear Creek County map (Denver Public Library and University of Colorado, Boulder [copies at Bancroft and Colorado Historical Society listed by OCLC are photocopies of original) and find no copies of the map ever appearing at auction.

Not in Phillips *A List of Maps of America*

Lithographed map (joined: 75 x 55½ in.; 1,905 x 1,409 mm), six sheets, period hand-coloring in outline, three inset views, two after Alfred E. Mathews, within an ornamental border.

Backed onto linen at an early date, inked library stamp on verso.

\$ 25,000-35,000



69

69

[COLORADO]

[Bent's Fort, Colorado Territory]. [Colorado]: Bent's Fort, [ca. 1869]

POSSIBLY THE LAST IMAGE OF THE ORIGINAL BENT'S FORT, OF WHICH FEW IMAGES SURVIVE IN ANY FORM.

Bent's Fort was constructed in 1833 by Bent, St. Vrain & Company, the largest fur trading and commercial firm in the Southwest. The company developed a complex business network as part of the Santa Fe trade, selling blankets from New Mexico and buffalo robes from the Plains, driving Mexican sheep through to Missouri, trading in horses and mules, and trading goods to Indians. Just on the American side of the then boundary with Mexico, it was in a perfect location to serve as a trade nexus. At the same time it served as a base for U.S. government exploring and military expeditions such as those of Kearny, Dodge, Fremont, and Abert. With the end of the Mexican-American War and the American annexation of New Mexico, the fort lost its strategic significance, and the proprietors were struck a serious blow when the senior partner, Charles Bent, the provisional American governor of New Mexico, was murdered in Taos in 1847. In 1849 his brother, William Bent, offered to sell the fort to the United States, but, perceiving the government's very low counter-offer as an insult, he set fire to his stores of gun powder, destroying many of the buildings, and abandoned the fort.

Bent's Fort has since been reconstructed on its original foundations by the National Park Service and designated a National Historic Site.

Very few images of Bent's Fort survive, despite its key role in the Santa Fe and fur trades at their height. A detailed plan and

view of the fort in James W. Abert's report of his 1845 western expedition are the best known depictions of the fort, and these, along with the archeological evidence, provided the basis for the Park Service reconstruction.

It has been suggested that the monogram in the lower corner of this picture is that of John Frederick Kensett, a leading painter of the Hudson River School and an artist skilled in small pencil drawings, learned in his career as an engraver. Kensett made on-the-spot sketches of the Fort during his 1870 trip to Colorado Territory with fellow Hudson River School painters Worthington Whittredge and Sanford Robinson Gifford. Only four of the pencil sketches absolutely identifiable as by Kensett survive from this Colorado trip, and so a firm attribution of the present is difficult.

Unrecorded in the Art Inventories Catalog of the Smithsonian American Art Museum, unknown to the archivist at Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, and unpublished. One of the few depictions of a major historic landmark of the West, the drawing is a significant addition to the art history of Colorado.

Pencil on buff paper (10⁵/₈ x 14³/₄ in.; 396 x 374 mm), inscribed in pencil in the lower right corner: "Bent's Fort. Arkansas River. Colorado Ter. July 13th 186[?]. This trading post built in 1832. Now used as a S.O.M. + Ex station", signed with an interlocking "JFK" monogram, lower right image (at the edge of the grass).

Lamar, *New Encyclopedia Of The American West* pp.91, 93; Moore, *Bent's Old Fort* passim; Trenton & Hassrick, *The Rocky Mountains. A Vision For Artists In The Nineteenth Century*, pp.210-22; *Who Was Who In American Art, 1564-1975* II, p.1825

Expertly repaired closed tear, not affecting image.

\$ 20,000-25,000

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

[Complete set of the Journals of Congress containing the proceedings from September 1774 to November 1788].

[Philadelphia or New York: Aitken (vols. 1-2), Patterson (vols. 3 and 7), Claypoole (vols 4-5 and 8) and Dunlap (vols 6, 9-13), 1777-1788]

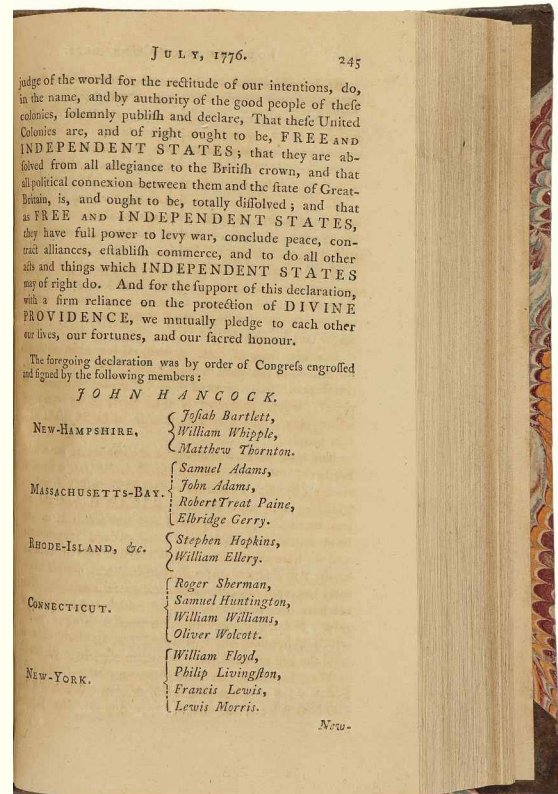
A rare complete set, mostly first printings, of the first uniform edition of the *Journals of Congress*. On 26 September 1776, Congress authorized Robert Aitken to reprint the two congressional journals that had appeared, essentially, as occasional publications "and to continue to print the same." In the event, Aitken's duties were often fulfilled by John Dunlap and David Claypoole, both well known to Congress. The Journals contain the most vital documents from the Revolutionary period through the proposal of the federal constitution, including the text of the Declaration of Independence (with the names of the Signers), minutes of the debates at the Constitutional Convention, and the proposed text of that document.

13 volumes, 8vo (7½ x 4⅝ in.; 190 x 188 mm). Volume I, Sept. 5, 1774 to Jan. 1 1776. Philadelphia: R. Aitken, 1777. [2], 310, [12]pp. Evans 15683 — Volume II, for the Year 1776. Philadelphia: R. Aitken 1777. [2], 513, [23] pp. The rare issue with Aitken's imprint, one of a few known complete copies. Evans 15684 — Volume III, January 1, 1777 to January 1, 1778. New York: John Patterson, [1788]. 603, [1], xxii pp. Evans 21527 — Volume IV, January 1, 1778 to January 1, 1779. Philadelphia: David C. Claypoole, [1779]. [2], 748, [2], lxxxix, [1], [4]pp. Includes 4pp. Appendix in the rear. Evans 16584 — Volume V, January 1, 1779 to January 1, 1780. Philadelphia: David C. Claypoole, 1782. 464, [16], lxxiv pp. Terminal leaf of Index supplied from another copy. Evans 17766 — Volume VI, January 1, 1780 to January 1, 1781. [Philadelphia]: John Dunlap, [1786]. 257, [1], xliii, [1]pp. Abridged issue, titled Resolutions, Acts and Orders of Congress, for the Year 1780. Evans 20079 — Volume VII, for the Year 1781. New York: Patterson, 1787. 522, [17], [3], lxxix, [1]pp. Evans 20773 — Volume VIII, November 1782 to November 1783. Philadelphia: David C. Claypoole, 1783. 483, [1], xxxvi pp. Evans 18266 — Volume IX, November 1783 to June 1784. Philadelphia: John Dunlap, [1784]. [Bound with:] ... June 1784 to August 1784. Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 1784. 317, [1], xviii; 47, [1]pp. With the rare addendum with separate title. Evans 18840 with 18441 — Volume X, November 1784 to November 1785. Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 1785. 368, [1], xxvi pp. Evans 19316 — Volume XI [title incorrectly reads Volume XII, as issued], November 1785 to November 1786. [Philadelphia:] John Dunlap, [1786]. 267, [1], xvi pp. Evans 20068 — Volume XII, November 1786 to November 1787. [Philadelphia or New York:] Published by Order of the Congress, 1787. 255, [1], [10]pp. Evans 20772 — Volume XIII, November 1787 to November 1788. [Philadelphia:] John Dunlap, [1788]. 170, xcvi, [2], xi, [1]pp. Evans 21526. BINDING: Uniformly and expertly bound to style, half period tree sheep and marbled paper covered boards, flat spines ruled in gilt, red morocco lettering pieces.

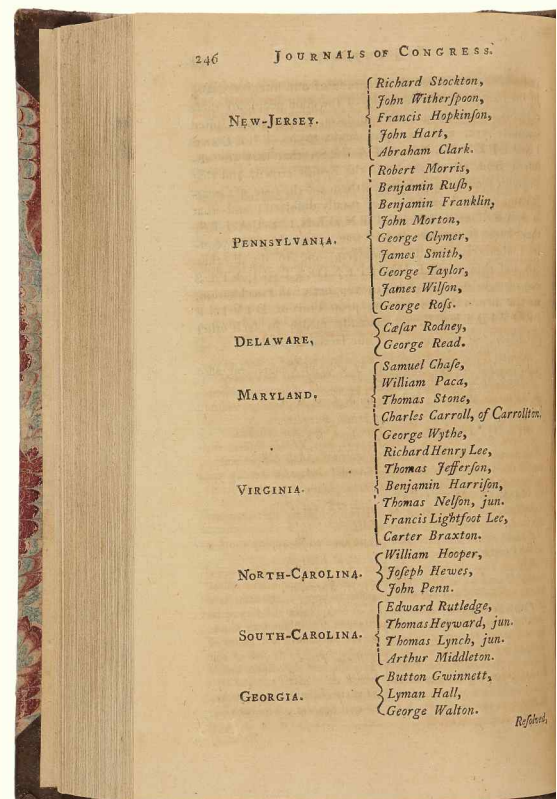
Matyas, *Declaration of Independence 77-09A*

Light rubbing to extremities, occasional spotting.

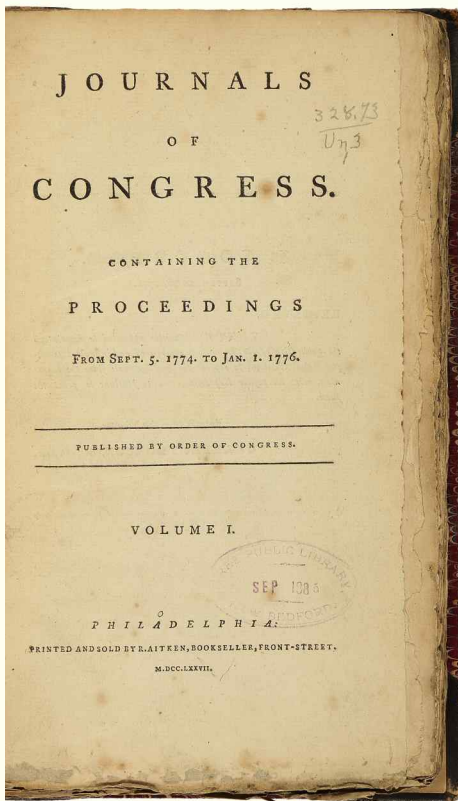
\$ 40,000-50,000



70



70



71

71

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

[*The Journals of Congress containing the proceedings from September 1774 to June 1784*]. [Philadelphia or New York: Aitken (vol. 1), Patterson (vol 7), Claypoole (vols. 4-6 and 8) and Dunlap (vols. 2-3 and 9), 1777-1784]

A partial set of the *Journals of Congress*.

9 volumes, 8vo (7½ x 4⅝ in.; 190 x 188 mm, to 9 x 5½ in.; 229 x 140 mm). Volume I, Sept. 5, 1774 to Jan. 1 1776. Philadelphia: R. Aitken, 1777. [2], 310, [2]pp. Evans 15683 — Volume II, January 1, 1776 to January 1, 1777. Yorktown: Dunlap, 1778. [2], 520, [27]pp. — Volume III, January 1, 1777 to January 1, 1778. Philadelphia: Dunlap, [1788]. 603, [1], xxxix pp. — Volume IV, January 1, 1778 to January 1, 1779. Philadelphia: David C. Claypoole, [1779]. 748, [2], lxxxix, [1], [4]pp.

Includes 4pp. Appendix in the rear. Evans 16584 — Volume V, January 1, 1779 to January 1, 1780. Philadelphia: David C. Claypoole, 1782. 464, [16], lxxiv pp. Evans 17766 — Volume VI, January 1, 1780 to January 1, 1781. Philadelphia: Claypoole. 403, [3], xxxviii, [4]pp. Evans 20079 — Volume VII, for the Year 1781. New York: Patterson, 1787. 522, [17], lxxix, [1]pp. Evans 20773 — Volume VIII, November 1782 to November 1783. Philadelphia: David C. Claypoole, 1783. 483, [1], xxxvi pp. Evans 18266 — Volume IX, November 1783 to June 1784. Philadelphia: John Dunlap, [1784]. 317. Evans 18840. BINDING: Uniformly bound, half tree sheep and marbled paper covered boards, flat spines ruled in gilt.

New Bedford Free Public Library label to front pastedowns, library stamps to title-pages, occasional contemporary or early inscriptions and annotations, occasional dampstaining (primarily to vol. IV). Bindings rubbed, corners bumped, hinges weak, overall rubbing to extremities.

\$ 12,000-18,000

72



72

[CURRIER & IVES] — PARSONS, CHARLES, AND LYMAN ATWATER

The City of New York. New York: Currier & Ives, 1876

A fine panoramic bird's-eye view of the city of New York from the south, including a large view of the "Great East River Suspension Bridge" (i.e. the Brooklyn Bridge), in anticipation of its completion some seven years in the future.

Lithographed bird's-eye view (27½ x 39 in.; 699 x 991 mm), hand-colored, after and on stone by Parsons & Atwater, numerous unnumbered references in the lower margin.

Conningham 1107; Gale 1220; Repts 2721

Expert repair to upper right corner of margin, not affecting image, some faint toning.

\$ 8,000-10,000

BARRES, J.F.W. DES

A Chart of Delawar River from Bombay Hook to Ridley Creek, with Soundings & c. taken by Lt. Knight of the Navy composed and published for the use of Pilotage [with]: A Plan of Delawar River from Chester to Philadelphia Shewing the Situation of His Majesty's Ships &c. on the 15th Novr. 1777. Surveyd and Sounded by Lieutenant John Hunter of the Navy. London: J.F.W. DesBarres for The Atlantic Neptune, June 1, 1779

A superb sea chart, constructed for the use of the British Navy, depicting the Delaware River and including an early plan of Philadelphia. The map on the left, compiled by Lieutenant Knight, shows the major part of the river, from Bombay Hook to Ridley Creek, including the location of Newcastle and the Brandywine Creek. The chart on the right, by Lieutenant John Hunter, depicts the stretch of the river from Chester to Philadelphia, including the fort of Red Bank and the outlet of the Schuylkill River. It depicts, with notes, the sequence of events that occurred in November of 1777. The British had taken Philadelphia in September, but the Americans had blockaded the river so that the occupying troops could not be supplied. Crucial to the blockade was Fort Mifflin on Mud Island, more or less in the middle of the Delaware, just south of the confluence with the Schuylkill. In October, an assault had been attempted by Hessian troops and British warships, but this the Americans had thwarted causing the British to lose two ships. On November 11, the British began an artillery bombardment under Captain John Montresor, which was coordinated with another naval attack under Richard Howe. This proved too much for the Americans, who abandoned the fort on the night of November 14. Interestingly, the fort had been designed and partially built by Captain Montresor in 1771.

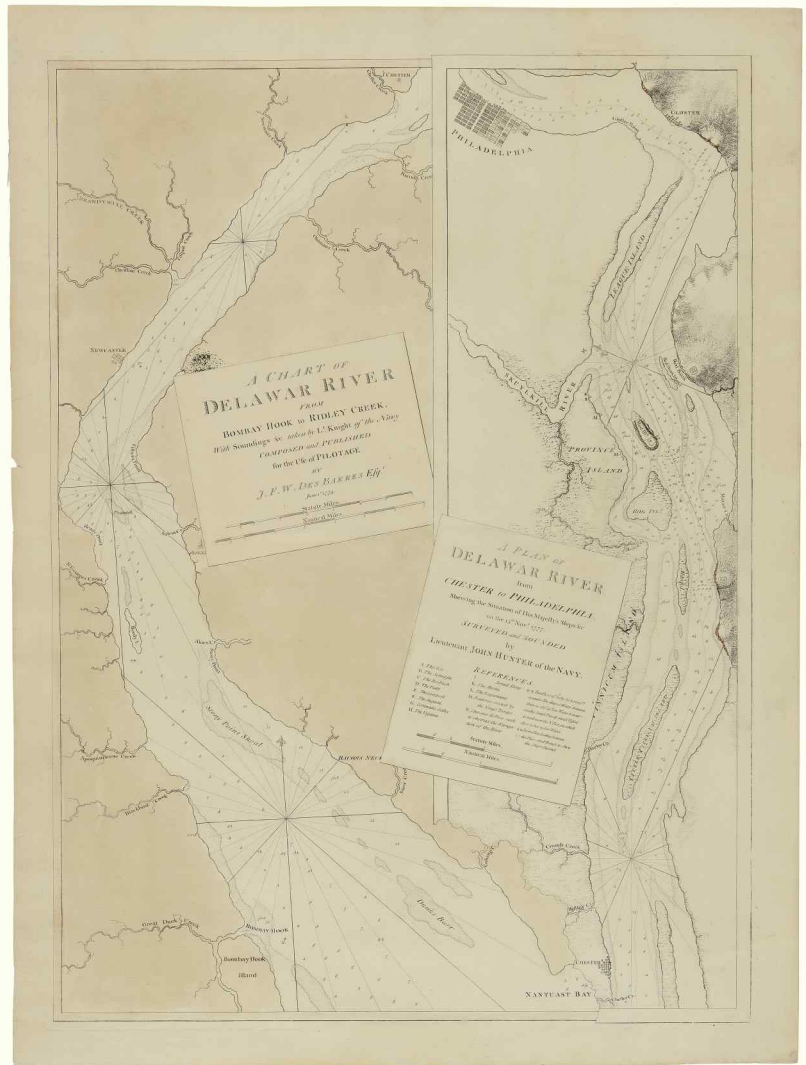
This chart originally appeared in Volume IV, Part 2 of *The Atlantic Neptune* and corresponds to Stevens 159a.

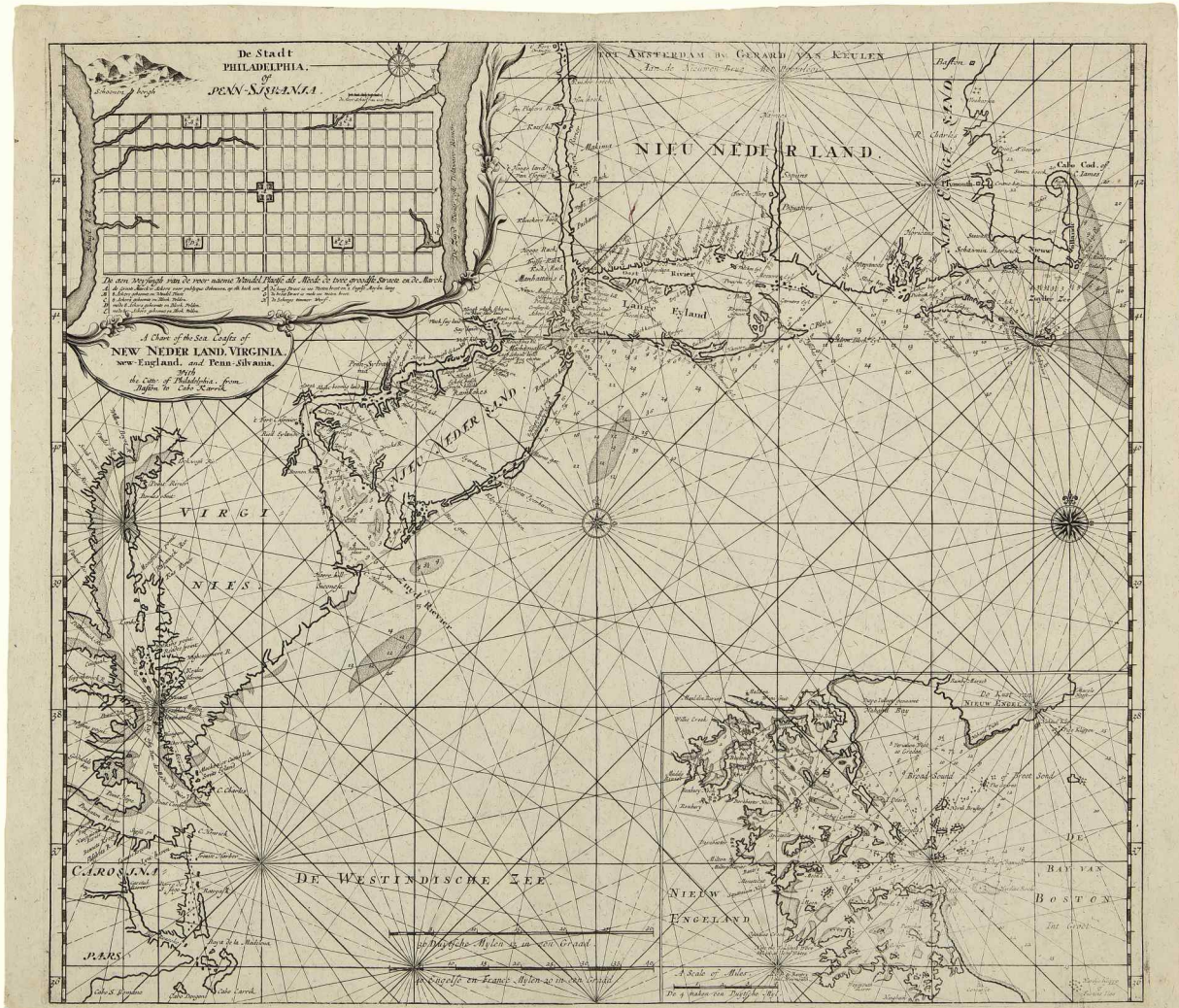
Sea chart (image: 30¼ x 21¾ in.; 768 x 542; sheet: 33¾ x 24½ in.; 857 x 622 mm), black and white copper engraving with aquatint, period color wash, and some outline color, on J. Bates laid paper.

Debard, *The Family Origins of Joseph Fredericks Wallet DesBarres* p.15; Nebenzahl, 136; Sellers & Van Ee, 1370; Snyder, *City of Independence* p. 271; Spendlove, *The Face of Early Canada* pp. 18-22; Stevens 159

Closed marginal tears not affecting image, expert restoration to clean splits at folds.

\$ 8,000-10,000





74

74

DONCKER, HENDRICK, AND GERARD VAN KEULEN

A Chart of the Sea Coasts of New Neder Land, Virginia, New-England, and Penn-Silvania, With the City of Philadelphia, from Baston to Cabo Karrik. [with insets]: De Stadt Philadelphia of Penn-Silvania [and] De Bay van Boston. Amsterdam: [c. 1706]

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE EXAMPLE OF A CLASSIC DUTCH SEA CHART OF THE NORTHEAST AMERICAN COAST from the Outer Banks to Massachusetts, with insets of Holme's plan of Philadelphia and Boston Harbor.

First issued by the well-known Dutch publisher of maritime works, Hendrick Doncker (1626 - 99) in 1688, this striking chart was one of many plates acquired by Johannes van Keulen (1654 - 1715), who took over Doncker's store and made it into a workshop. He reissued this chart with various changes (most notably reworking the cartouche of the original into the inset

of Boston Harbor). The chart in its new form appeared around 1706.

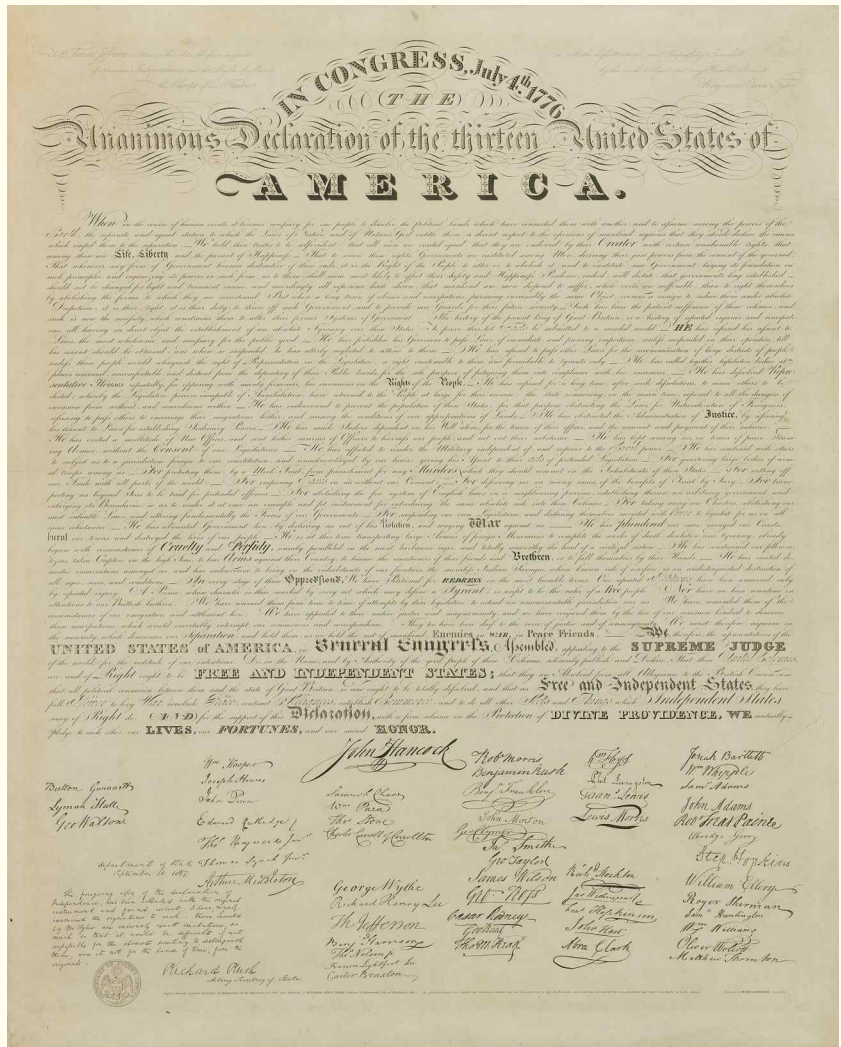
The inset of Philadelphia is derived from the Dutch edition of Thomas Holme's famous 1683 plan. Its inclusion and the large inset of Boston Bay reminds us that the Dutch were primarily merchants rather than settlers and interested in profit, not Utopias.

Engraved map (21¼ x 24¾ in.; 540 x 629 mm), insets of Philadelphia after Thomas Holme, and Boston Harbor, with wide margins.

Burden 644 note; Koeman IV: p. 154 and Keu 113B; McCorkle 734.1 (see also 660.2); Phillips, *Descriptive List of Maps and Views of Philadelphia* 171; Sellers & Van Ee 768; Snyder, COI 5 (this copy illustrated as figure 4)

Overall a strong impression.

\$ 10,000-15,000



75

75

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE]

In Congress, July 4th 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America. Washington: Benjamin Owen Tyler, 1818

THE FIRST AND MOST SOUGHT AFTER FACSIMILE OF THE FOUNDING DOCUMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE DECLARATION IN THE FORM OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT, WITH HIGHLY FAITHFUL RENDERING OF THE SIGNERS' SIGNATURES.

The Declaration of Independence was reprinted numerous times since its original publication in 1776, though the early printed versions contained remarkable differences from the original, including differences in the title of the document itself, and notably, with the famous signatures omitted. Benjamin Owen Tyler, a writing master, remedied this with his calligraphic version of the Declaration, giving the title and text exactly as they appeared in the original manuscript, and exactly

recreating the signatures as they appeared in the original. "Tyler retained every stroke and nuance of his models, preserving their proportions, stress and weight, so convincing are his signatures that they masquerade as originals in a recent book on American autographs" (Bidwell). Both the Acting Secretary of State, Richard Rush and the author of the Declaration, Thomas Jefferson, endorsed Tyler's facsimile.

Engraved broadside on paper (799 x 649 mm) . glazed and framed to 1025 x 872 mm.

see John Bidwell, "American History in Image and Text," in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Vol. 98, part 2 (October 1988), item 2.; Shaw & Shoemaker 46130

Framed and glazed. A few tiny paper repairs to verso, very minor creasing to edges.

\$ 12,000-18,000

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE]

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America. [Hartford, Connecticut]: Eleazer Huntington, [1820-1824]

Among the rarest broadside printings of the Declaration in the early 19th century.

According to John Bidwell's list, this is the sixth broadside edition of the Declaration of Independence. Bidwell locates only three copies of the Huntington printing of the Declaration, at the Huntington Library, Massachusetts Historical Society, and American Antiquarian Society.

The Declaration of Independence, the foundation document of the United States, has been printed numerous times since its original publication in 1776. At first as broadsides, then as an essential addition to any volume of laws, it was from the beginning a basic work in the American canon. The present document is one of the earliest broadside editions of the Declaration, done within a few years of the first broadside republications.

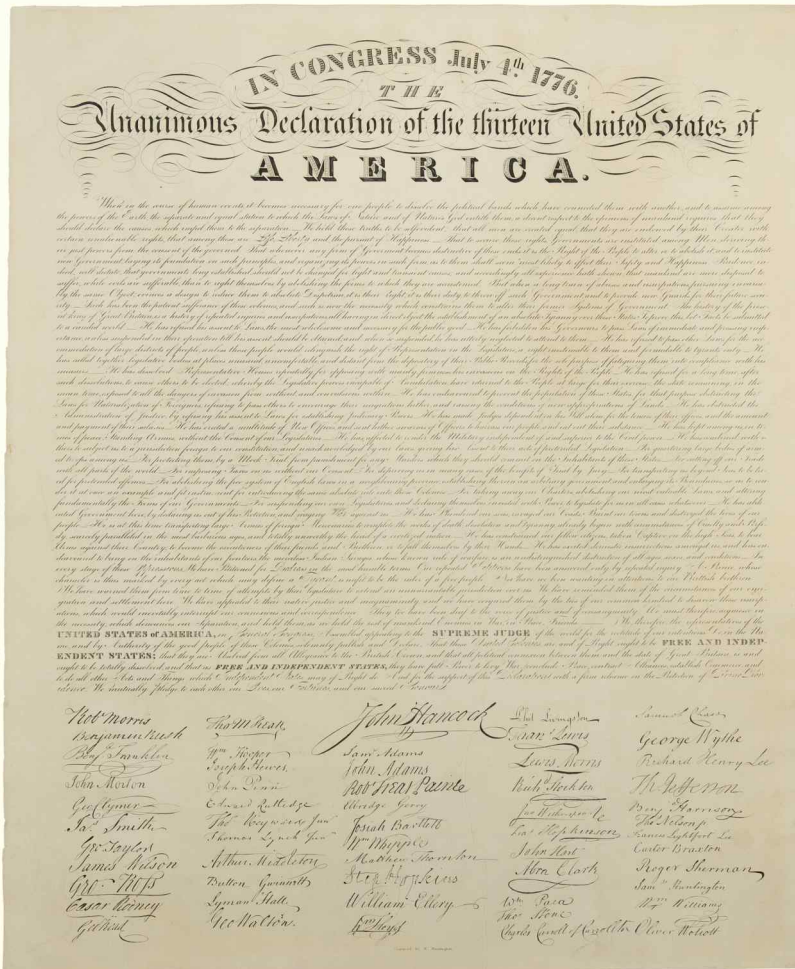
The first to make a popular reproduction of the Declaration was a writing master named Benjamin Owen Tyler, who created a calligraphic version of the Declaration and published it in 1818, recreating exactly the signatures of the signers as they appeared on the original (see preceding lot). Three other broadside printings of the Declaration were issued in 1818 and 1819, each containing ornamental borders or illustrations. These were followed in the early 1820s by the present printing by Hartford engraver and penmanship author Eleazer Huntington. Huntington followed Tyler's example by creating a calligraphic facsimile of the Declaration, but stripped out the ornaments and illustrations that had been added by previous publishers, returning the document to the simple title and text of the original, and providing the signatures of the signers in exact facsimile.

Engraved broadside (sheet size: approximately 25 x 20 in.; 635 x 508 mm), printed on wove paper.

Bidwell, "American History in Image and Text" in Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1988, Vol. 98, pp. 247-302, item 6

Expert restoration.

\$ 10,000-15,000





77

77

**DUNMORE, MURRAY ALFRED,
LORD [ATTRIBUTED TO]**

[*The Buffalo Hunt*]. [Manitoba, Canada: ca. 1859-1862]

A dramatic watercolour of British “dudes” hunting Buffalo: a superb depiction of the West at an early date.

This graphic image of a buffalo hunt, probably near Fort Ellice, Manitoba, in western Canada, was painted by an English nobleman visiting the West on an exotic sporting adventure. A hunter, carrying a buffalo rifle, has dismounted from a horse to inspect a fallen bull, while behind him three mounted hunters pursue more buffalo, cut from a large herd seen grazing on the horizon, with a mountain range as a backdrop. Close attention is paid to the rather formal attire of the hunters, who sport buckskin jackets, stiff

white shirts, and broad-brimmed hats. The buffalo and horses are drawn quite well, with their power and speed clearly delineated.

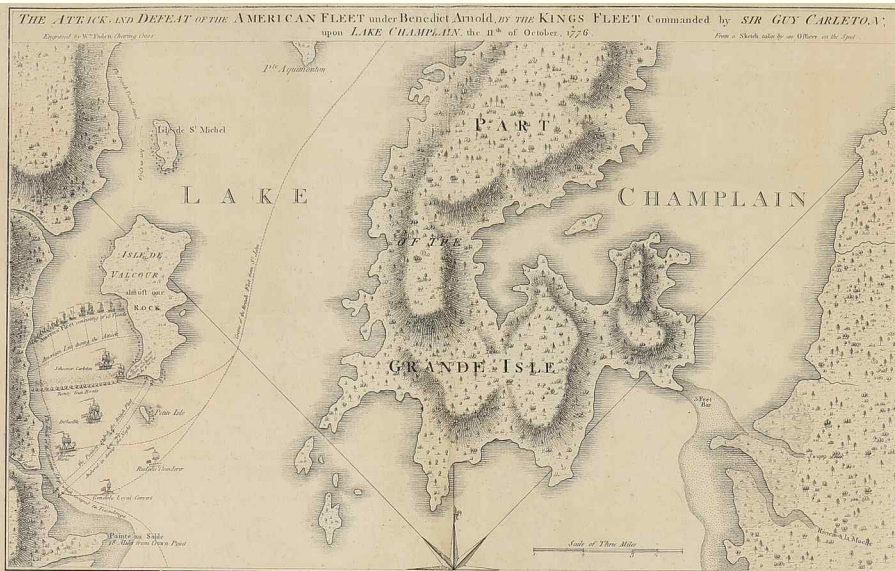
Kennedy Galleries attributed this painting to ‘Lord Alfred Dunsmore’ [sic], but it was actually executed by the Honourable Alfred Murray, who used the courtesy title Lord Alfred Dunmore. He was the younger brother of the 7th Earl of Dunmore, and first visited Canada with his future brother-in-law of James Carnegie, the ninth Earl of Southesk (1827-1905). ‘In 1859 Southesk undertook in search of health a prolonged hunting expedition in Western Canada. He traversed some of the wildest and least known parts of the Rockies about the sources of the rivers Athabasca and Saskatchewan. He returned home in 1860’ (DNB), marrying Dunmore’s sister Lady Susan Murray on 29 November 1860.

Watercolor on paper (8¾ x 13½ in.; 222 x 343 mm), laid down onto a larger ruled sheet, with bright colors and sharp detail, unsigned, title and attribution on Kennedy Galleries labels.

Cf. James Carnegie, 9th Earl of Southesk, *Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains*; Cf. A.G. Doughty & G. Lanctot (editors), *Cheadle’s Journal of a trip across Canada, 1862-1863*; cf. William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton & Walter Butler Cheadle, *The North-West Passage by Land*; Marshall Sprague, *A Gallery of Dudes*, pp. 73

Matted and glazed within a decorated gilt frame. Neatly repaired tear.

\$ 8,000-10,000



London, Published according to Act of Parliament, Dec. 31, 1776, by W. Faden (Successor to the late Mr. Jefferys Geographer to the King) Charting Office.
 An Account of the Expedition of the British Fleet on Lake Champlain, under the Command of Captain Thomas Pringle, and of the Defeat of the Rebel Fleet, commanded by Benedict Arnold, on the 11th and 13th of October, 1776.

Taken from the Letters of Sir Guy Carleton, Captain Douglas and Pringle, dated at Crown Point, 15th October, 1776.

LIST of His Majesty's Naval Force on Lake Champlain.			LIST of the Rebel Fleet on Lake Champlain under the Command of Benedict Arnold.		
Ship.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Ship.	Tonnage.	Commander.
Sloop	18 Twelve pounders,	Lieut. Schaak.	Schooner Royal Savage,	8 Six pounders,	Burnt the 11th, at Valcour.
Schooner Maria,	14 Six pounders,	Capt. Tho. Pringle, Com- mander of the Fleet,	Schooner Revenge,	4 Six and four pounders,	Escaped the 13th.
Schooner Carleton,	12 Six pounders,	Lieut. Starke.	Cutter Lee,	1 Nine pounder in her bow,	Abandoned, the 13th.
Radeau Thunderer,	6 Twenty four pounders	Lieut. Duerst.	Galley Congress,	2 Eighteen ditto in her stern,	Benedict Arnold, Commander of the Fleet, ran on shore and burnt the 13th.
Gonola Loyal Carrier,	7 Nine pounders,	Lieut. Langcroft.	Galley Warrington,	1 Eighteen ditto in her stern,	Taken the 13th.
24 Gun boats, 1 brass field piece, each from 24 to 30 pounders, five with howitzers;		Lieut. Stewart.	Galley Trumbull,	8 Six ditto in her stern,	Escaped the 13th.
4 Long boats, 1 carriage gun ready, serving as armed tender;			Eight gondolas, carrying 1 eight pounder in the bow and 2 near stern with files		of which time Arnold, in the Congress galley, and five gondolas ran on shore, and were shortly abandoned and blown up by the enemy, a circumstance they were greatly favoured in by the wind being off shore, and the narrowness of the Lake; the Wash- ington galley struck during the action, and the rebel made their escape to Ticonde- roga.
400 Seamen were detached from his Majesty's Ships and vessels in the river St. Lawrence to serve in the above Fleet.			1 taken the 11th, a burnt the 13th, one escaped, and one missing.		The number of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's fleet, including the artillery in the gun boats, does not amount to 40; but from every information yet received, the loss on the side of the rebels must have been very considerable.

FADEN, WILLIAM

The North American Atlas, selected from the most authentic maps, charts, plans, &c. hitherto published. London: Faden, 1777

THE GREATEST ATLAS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. With the outbreak of the American Revolution, famed mapmaker William Faden capitalized on the growing interest in the American colonies by producing and publishing separately-issued maps of the region and battleplans of the war. In 1777, Faden marketed bespoke collections of these maps, bound together in atlas form with the letterpress title *The North American Atlas*. "The rarest and most important atlas treating the events of the American Revolution was *The North American Atlas* published by William Faden in 1777. The total number of maps in this atlas varies with the specific edition [i.e. copy] ... Although the great regional maps of the period were represented, the atlas's major historical contribution is the series of detailed battle plans drawn by eyewitness observers" (Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, page 204).

The bespoke nature of this atlas results in a great variety of the maps present in the few extant examples, although some maps would appear to be consistent across all known copies. In the last quarter century, only three examples of Faden's *North American Atlas* have appeared at auction: Swann Galleries, December 8, 2015, \$341,000 (42 maps); Sotheby's London, March 15, 2000, £144,500 (\$ 227,183.) (34

maps); and Sotheby's New York, December 7, 1999, \$200,500 (36 maps). The two examples held by the Library of Congress contain 27 and 23 maps, respectively.

Of particular note is the presence of the following maps:

Mead, Braddock. A Map of the most Inhabited part of New England containing the Provinces of Massachusetts [sic.] Bay and New Hampshire, with the Colonies of Connecticut [sic?] and Rhode Island, Divided into Counties and Townships: The whole composed from Actual Surveys and its Situation adjusted by Astronomical Observations. *London: Jefferys, 1774*. Folding map printed on four sheets, joined as two, hand-colored in outline. THE GRANDEST, MOST ACCURATE AND DETAILED MAP OF NEW ENGLAND PRODUCED DURING THE BRITISH COLONIAL PERIOD. It depicts the entire region from Long Island Sound up north to line of 44°30' of latitude. While it shows that the coastal areas, and the lower Connecticut Valley were well settled, areas of the interior, especially in New Hampshire and the future Vermont were just developing, with the early boundaries of townships having recently been established by surveyors. Importantly, this map contains two detailed cartographic insets, one of the city of Boston (upper-left), and another of Boston Harbor on the lower-right sheet. The map is also adorned with a very handsome pictorial title cartouche, depicting the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

Faden, William. The Attack and Defeat of the American Fleet under Benedict Arnold, by the Kings Fleet Commanded by Sir Guy Carleton, upon Lake Champlain, the 11th of October 1776. *London: Faden, 1776*. Double page, with text below the image. The exceedingly rare, and perhaps suppressed, first edition of Faden's battle plan of the Battle of Valcour Island, ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL PRINTED BATTLE PLANS FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: THIS AN UNRECORDED ISSUE WITH EXPLANATORY TEXT GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. Faden's plan is the definitive cartographic record for Benedict Arnold's engagement with the British fleet at Valcour Island on Lake Champlain, the high point in Benedict Arnold's military career. Faden's plan, which was derived from "a sketch taken by an Officer on the Spot," accurately depicts the movements of the two naval squadrons, as well as the tracks of the retreat of the American survivors back to Fort Ticonderoga on the evening following the initial action. While the British had technically defeated the Americans at Valcour Island, Arnold's delaying tactics forced the British to return to Canada for the winter, thereby delaying the British plan to march these forces south to join General Howe on the Hudson River. If the British had reached Albany that winter, the American Revolution likely would have collapsed altogether. Thus the British viewed Valcour Island as a significant military failure. The present first state of the map includes Sir Guy Carleton's name within the title, as the Commander of the British fleet. Following this edition, Carleton's name would be removed from the title of the map and replaced with Captain Thomas Pringle, thus passing the blame for the perceived failure. The Pringle, second state of the map is known to have been issued both with and without explanatory text; the present first issue, with Carleton's name, is unrecorded with the explanatory text, as here.

Ratzer, Bernard. The Province of New Jersey, Divided into East and West, commonly called The Jerseys. *London: Faden, 1777*. Folding map, hand-colored in outline. THE FIRST STATE OF ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST CELEBRATED MAPS OF NEW JERSEY, MADE DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

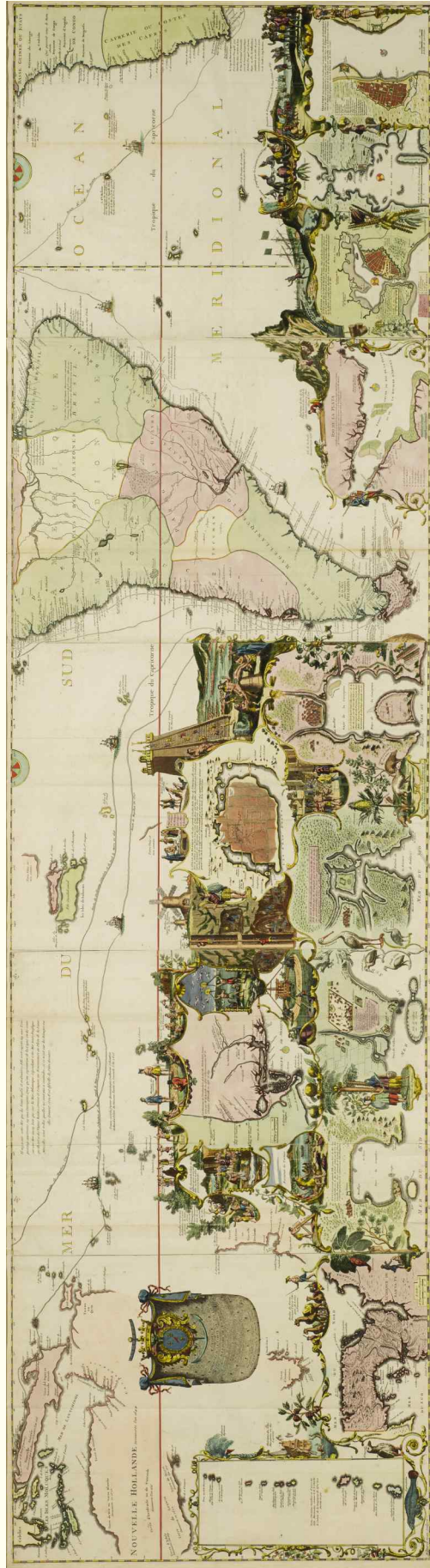
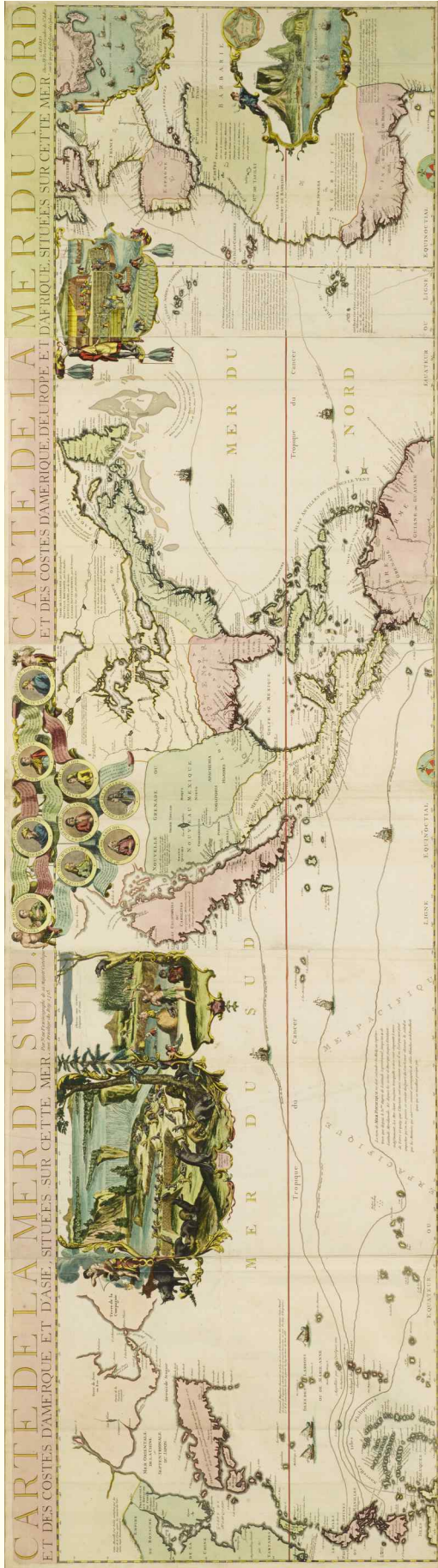
A full list of maps and their states is available upon request.

Letterpress title with engraved vignette. ILLUSTRATION: 27 engraved maps, charts and plans on 31 sheets, some hand-colored, many folding, on guards throughout.

Broadsheet folio (21½ x 16 in.; 546 x 406 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in half 18th century Russia and period marbled paper covered boards, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

Howes F5; Phillips, *Atlases* 1207 (27 maps) and 1208 (23 maps); Sabin 23643 (describing 26 maps); Streeter Sale 74 (37 maps)

\$ 150,000-250,000



FER, NICHOLAS DE

Carte de la Mer du Sud, et des Costes d'Amerique et d'Asie, situées sur cette Mer ... Carte de la Mer du Nord, et des Costes d'Amerique, d'Europe et d'Afrique, situées sur cette Mer. Paris: 1713

A MASTERPIECE OF BAROQUE CARTOGRAPHIC DECORATION AND AMONG THE RAREST SEPARATELY-ISSUED 18TH CENTURY WALL MAPS OF AMERICA, HERE WITH STUNNING ORIGINAL HAND COLOURING. A pictorial encyclopaedia of the history of discovery in the Western Hemisphere and the most lavish map of the Pacific published in the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

The end of the War of the Spanish Succession brought renewed French interest in the western hemisphere. Spain's debts from the war offered an opportunity for French imperialism in the region, with speculative riches in Louisiana, lucrative Spanish mining interests in South America, as well as a profitable trans-Pacific silver trade between Acapulco and Manila. William Dampier's successful expeditions on behalf of England, as well as Dutch exploration in the Pacific, prompted curiosity among the French and the present landmark map was published.

At the time, Nicholas de Fer was the most accomplished cartographer in France. In 1690, he became the official geographer to Louis, Dauphin of France and with support from the Spanish and French Royal Families, de Fer later became official geographer for Philip V and Louis XIV. Known particularly for the artistic quality of the decoration on his maps, the present wall map is without question his cartographic masterpiece and would be used as the basis for Henri Chatelain's slightly reduced and more commonly found *Carte des Tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud*, published six years later.

Masterfully engraved by P. Starckman, the map is centered on America, with the coasts of Europe and Africa shown at the far right, and the Japan and coast of Asia, including parts of Australia shown at the far left. Cartographically, the mapping of America follows contemporary mappings, with a large depiction of California as an island based on information gathered by Father Eusibio Kino before 1695 and with the Mississippi River entering the Gulf far to the west of its true Delta. In North and South America, the map includes hundreds of toponyms gleaned from a variety of sources; across the Pacific, the routes of explorations are shown, as are the principal Spanish trade routes.

The chief glory of the map, however, is the elaborate insets, vignettes, and surrounds. At the top of the map, above North America are nine circular portraits of famed explorers, including Columbus, Vespucci and Magellan. In the upper left corner is a large vignette scene of beavers constructing a dam at the base of Niagara Falls, adapted from Hennepin and famously copied by Herman Moll on his "beaver map" of North America the following year. Moll, further used De Fer's map as a source for his "cod fish" map, copying a vignette in the upper right corner showing the cod fishery off the Grand Banks. Along the entire bottom of the map are insets of various harbours and towns, with separating borders comprised of vignette scenes of natives and local flora and wildlife, including birds, reptiles and animals. Included among these scenes are images of gold and silver mining, hunting, cooking, sugar refining, human sacrifices, and more. De Fer's panoramic map is a visual encyclopedia of geographic information and history.

"De Fer's map of the Americas offers an iconographic feast of imagery for those trying to grasp the implications of European colonial intrusion into societies whose otherness was their most defining feature. The map seems to suggest both economic opportunities (resources to exploit) and cultural clashes (among peoples whose customs, rites, and mores were so vastly different). The decorative vignettes are adapted from illustrations in various accounts of the first European encounters in the New World" (Harvard Library, *Going for Baroque: The Iconography of the Ornamental Map*, online exhibition).

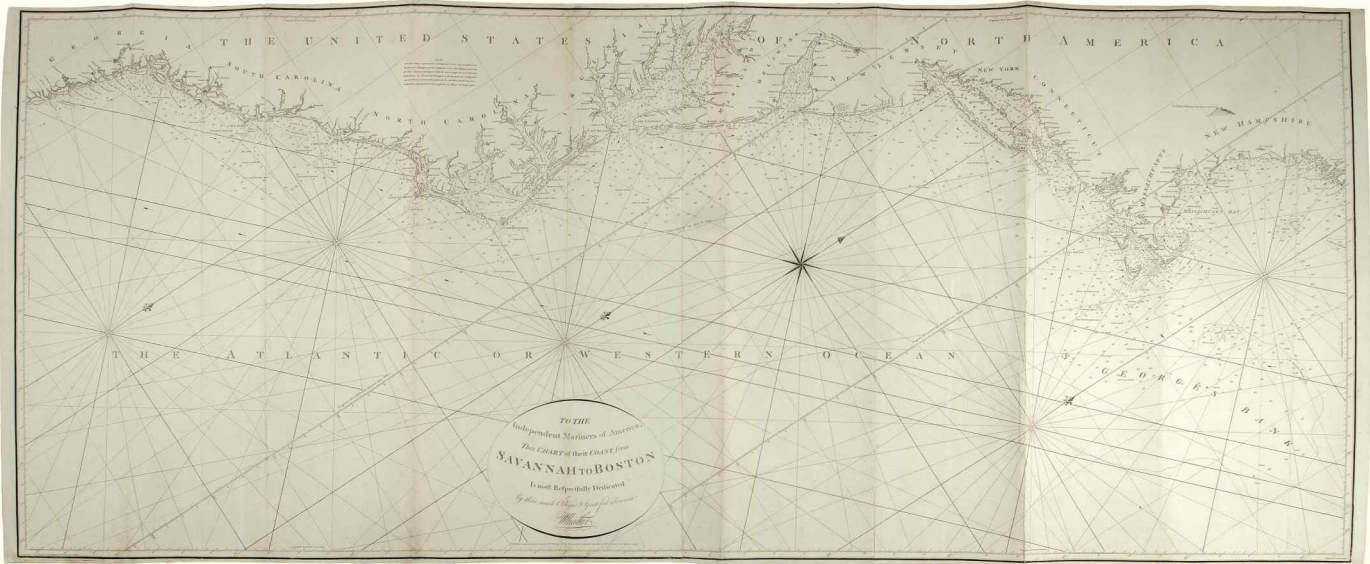
The map is very rare, with only one other copy recorded in the auction records and only a handful of copies located in institutions, with no examples at the Library of Congress or the British Library.

Engraved map (42 x 76 in.; 1,067 x 1,930 mm), printed on 15 sheets joined into two, beautifully hand-colored at a period date.

McLaughlin, G. 186; Suarez, *Early Mapping of the Pacific* fig. 97; Wagner 506. Not in Phillips

Framed in two frames (each 29 x 84 in.; 737 x 2,134 mm). Old folds and expert repairs.

\$ 100,000-150,000



80

80

[EAST COAST] — HEATHER, WILLIAM, AND JOHN WILLIAM NORIE

To the Independent Mariners of America, this Chart of their Coast from Savannah to Boston Is most Respectfully Dedicated. London: Wm. Heather at the Navigation Warehouse, No. 157 Leadenhall Street, 5 March 1795

Among Heather’s earliest separately-issued blue-back charts of the American coast extending from Georgia to New Hampshire.

For most of the eighteenth century, charts were sold bound in atlases. This greatly restricted their size and utility on board ship. As marine survey techniques became more accurate and it became worthwhile plotting on charts and solving navigational problems, charts needed to be laid flat on a table, which made bound charts impractical. After 1800, most commercial charts were sold loose. Their size increased dramatically, and they were backed with blue paper for strength (hence the term “blue back” chart). It was blue backs which were used by the British merchant ships all over the world in the great mercantile expansion of the nineteenth century.

The desirability of 18th century blue back sea charts is enhanced by their great scarcity due to their ephemeral nature: they were easily damaged on board ship and were frequently destroyed when updated charts were issued. The present map was re-issued by Norie later in the 19th century following Heather’s death, but the present 18th-century first issue is excessively rare. We find no institutional holdings in North America of this 1795 first issue and only two copies of what appears to be the second issue dated 1799 (New York Public Library and Harvard). No copies of this map appear in the Map Price Record.

Sea chart (25¾ x 63 in.; 654 x 1,600 mm), two sheets joined, original blue paper-backing, drawn by John William Norie and engraved by John Stephenson.

Fisher, *The Makers of the Blueback Charts* pp. 74-83

Clean split to fold, some wear to old folds occasionally affecting image.

\$ 5,000-7,000

FINLEY, ANTHONY [PUBLISHER]

A New American Atlas, designed principally to illustrate the Geography of the United States of North America; in which every county in each State and Territory of the Union is accurately delineated, as far as at present known: the whole compiled from the latest and most authentic information. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley, 1826 [maps dated 1824-1826]

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION OF ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST IMPORTANT AMERICAN ATLASES OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The printing plates were subsequently purchased by S.A. Mitchell, who brought out new revised editions under his name from 1831. The maps show one or more states to a sheet, and were among the best of the period. Included are maps of Florida, and the mid-West at an early stage of development.

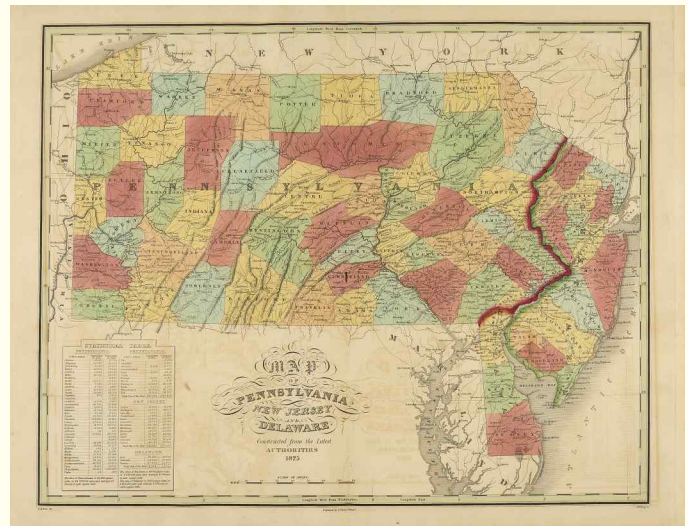
Letterpress title and index, extra-illustrated with small format letterpress label on green paper mounted on rear pastedown titled "Population of the Principal Cities...". ILLUSTRATION: 15 hand-colored engraved maps on 14 double-page sheets, by J.H.Young after D.H.Vance and others.

Folio (19 x 12¾ in.; 483 x 324 mm). BINDING: Publisher's red half morocco, upper cover with centrally-placed morocco label lettered in gilt with border in gilt and blind.

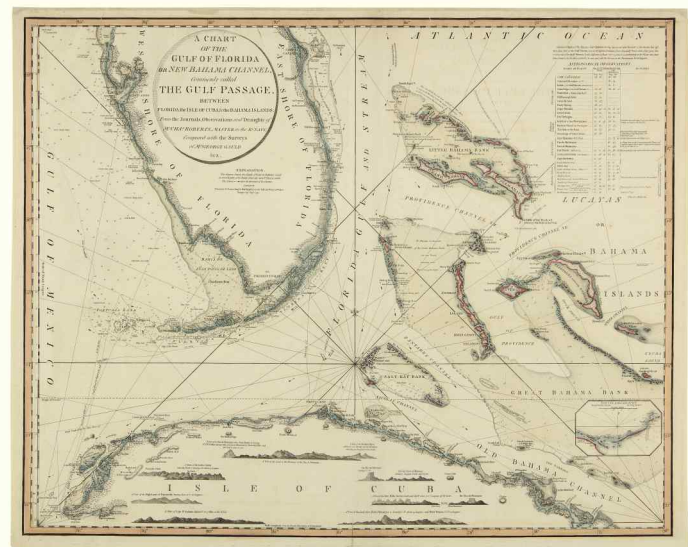
Phillips, *Atlases* 1378; Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers* p.270

Occasional light off-setting to maps, clean split to fold of "North America" map. "Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama" map with closed marginal tear. Binding with extremities rubbed. Modern cloth box, morocco lettering piece.

\$ 6,000-8,000



81



82

[FLORIDA]

A Chart of the Gulf of Florida or New Bahama Channel, commonly called the Gulf Passage, between Florida, the Isle of Cuba, & the Bahama Islands: from the journals, observations and draughts of Mr. Chas. Roberts, master of the Rl. Navy, compared with the surveys of Mr. George Gauld &ca. London: printed for W. Faden, 1 August 1794

The British Admiralty assigned George Gauld, a Scots-born surveyor, the task of charting the difficult waters off the Gulf Coast of West Florida. Between 1764 and 1781 Gauld mapped an area that extended from New Orleans to the western coast of modern-day Florida. Recognizing the importance of his work to all those who travelled in the area, Gauld

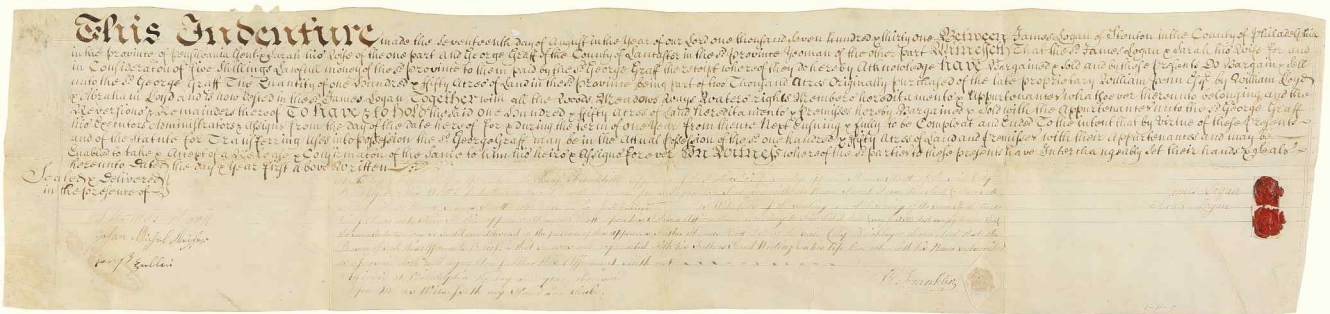
readily shared his work with scientific societies in America. During the Revolutionary War, Gauld was forced to suspend his work in the Dry Tortugas and Florida Keys due to attacks by American privateers, and in 1781, he was taken prisoner at the Siege of Pensacola. He was subsequently taken to Havana and then New York, before being repatriated to England, where he died shortly afterwards.

Copper-engraved map (24 x 30¼ in.; 610 x 768), hand-colored in outline.

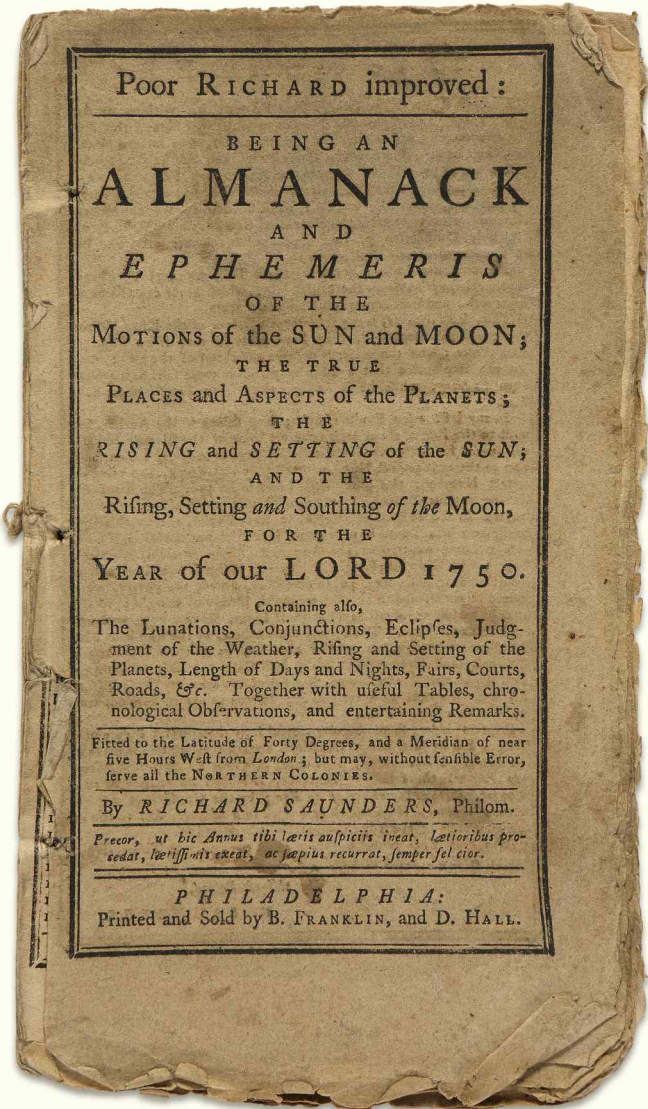
Cf. Ware, John D. *George Gauld, Surveyor and Cartographer of the Gulf Coast*

Old folds, short closed tears generally not affecting image.

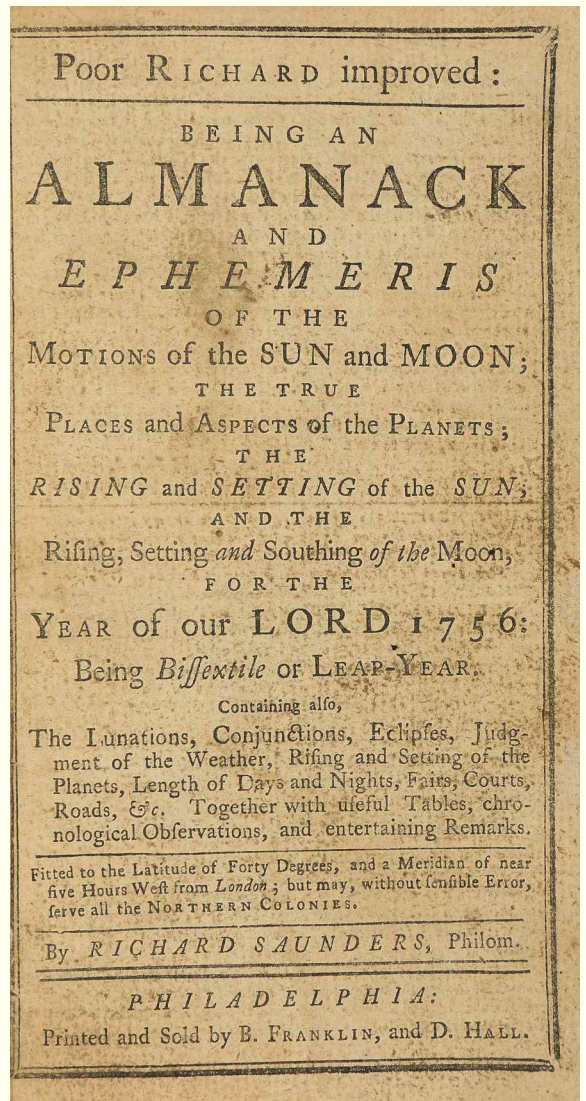
\$ 10,000-15,000



83



84



85

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN

Indenture signed. Philadelphia, 17 August 1731

AN INDENTURE WITNESSED AND SIGNED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN 1731. This deed records the sale of land in Lancaster County owned by James and Sarah Logan to George Graff, all of whom have signed the document.

Document accomplished in two clerical hands, signed by Franklin ("B. Franklin"), oblong vellum (30¾ x 7 in.; 781 x 179 mm), with Franklin's wax seal and the those of James and Sarah Logan, docketed 2 July 1752 on verso.

Natural flaws in the vellum, vertical and horizontal folds, portion of the manuscript faint.

\$ 4,000-6,000

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN ["RICHARD SAUNDERS"]

Poor Richard Improved: Being an Almanack and Ephemeris ... for ... 1750. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1749

This issue of the *Almanack* begins with a typically amusing preface by "R. Saunders", blaming the printer for several typographical errors, April features a note related to the effects of smallpox among the American Indians, and July offers advice on eradicating bedbugs from one's home.

Pp. 36, woodcut zodiac man and monthly panels.

Small 12mo, stitched (7 x 4 in.; 179 x 100 mm).

Church 968; Drake 9716; Miller 469

Some small closed tears, some with loss to margins, text unaffected.

\$ 3,000-5,000

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN ["RICHARD SAUNDERS"]

Poor Richard Improved: Being an Almanack and Ephemeris ... for ... 1756. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1755

FIRST EDITION. Miller locates 20 copies, including this one.

Pp. 36, woodcut zodiac man and monthly panels.

Small 12mo (6¾ x 3½ in.; 170 x 95 mm). Binding: Later half brown calf over marbled boards, gilt title to spine.

Miller 608, Evans 7420; Drake 9776

Staining to title, repair to joint between first and second leaves, some pages with contemporary annotations in brown ink, some small closed tears, some with loss to margins, text unaffected. Corners of binding bumped, spine chipping with loss.

\$ 10,000-15,000

[FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR]

By His Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Captain-General And Governor In Chief. In And Over His Majesty's Province Of The Massachusetts-Bay In New-England...A Proclamation. Whereas The General Court...Hath Provided For The Immediate Raising Two Thousand Men...To Be Put Under The Supreme Command Of Sir Jeffry Amherst...To Invite His Majesty's Good Subjects To Inlist In Such Service... Boston: John Draper, 1762

RECRUITING TROOPS FOR THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

An extremely rare Massachusetts broadside printed towards the end of the French and Indian War, in which Gov. Francis Bernard calls for two thousand new recruits to serve under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief and Governor of North America. Amherst had previously been responsible for a series of victories against the French which led to the conquest of Canada. The proclamation, dated March 4, 1762, indicates that the soldiers will "serve only within the northern district of North America."

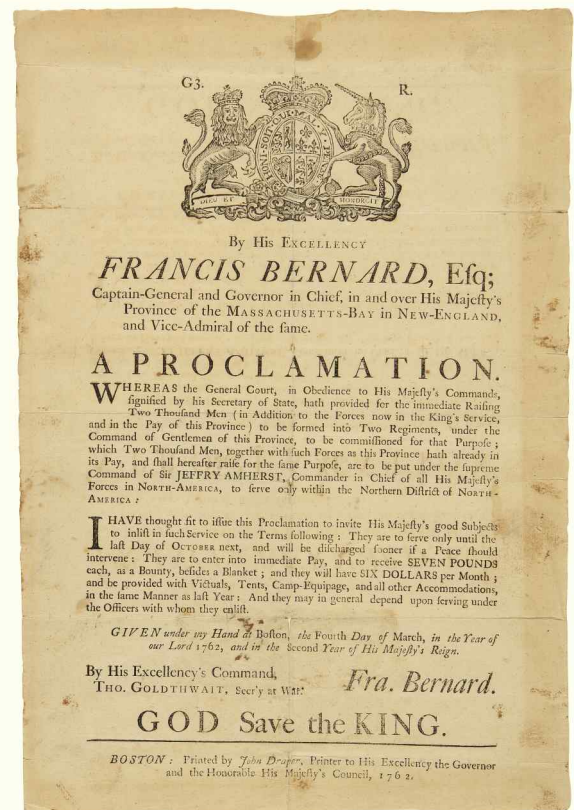
Extremely rare, not in Evans, Bristol, or NAIP. Ford lists only the Massachusetts Historical Society copy.

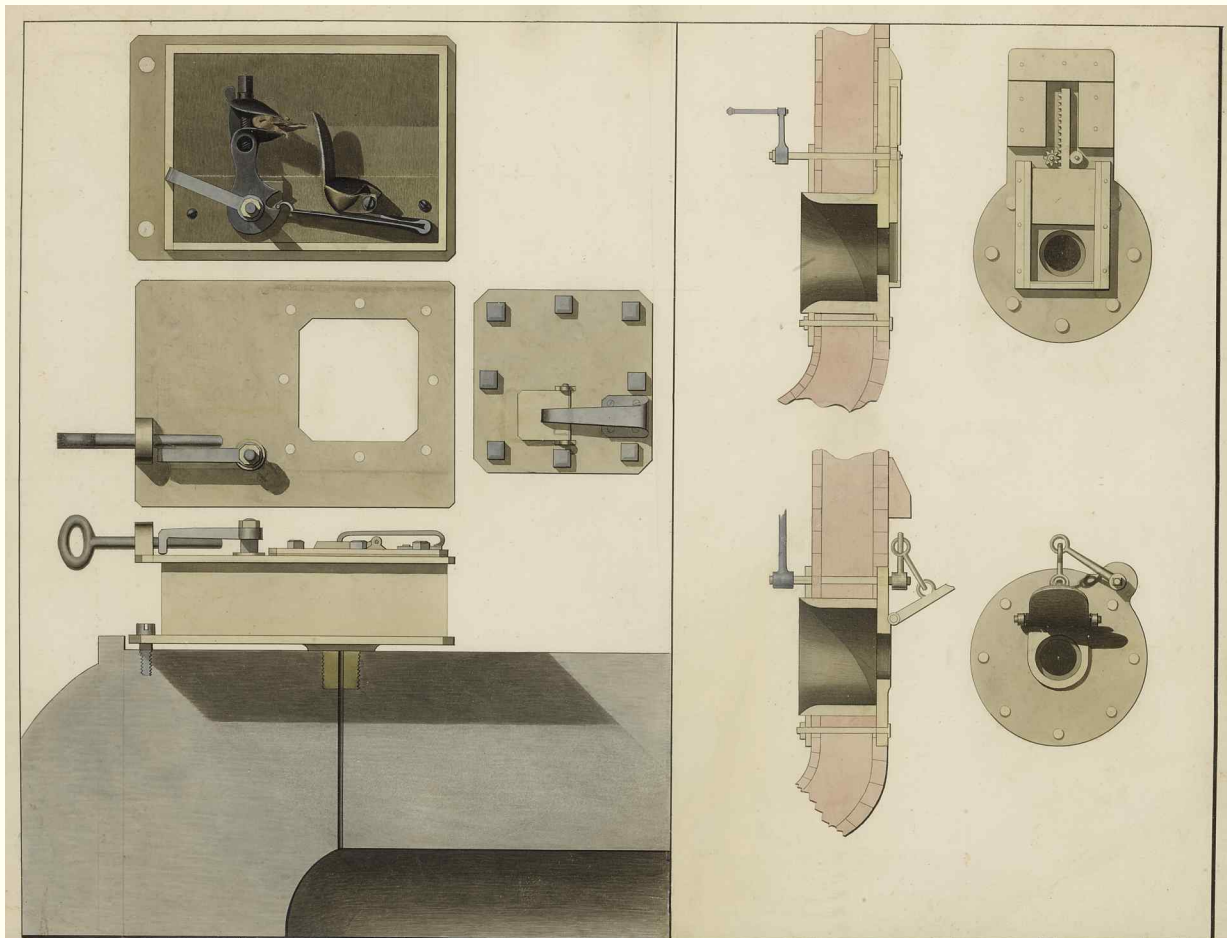
Broadside (14½ x 10 in.; 368 x 254 mm).

Ford 1271

Old folds, particularly in margins, clean tear at top along fold with no loss, small holes at fold not affecting text, moderate tanning and soiling.

\$ 5,000-7,000





87

87

FULTON, ROBERT

[Original pen, ink, and watercolor drawing of a Detonator and Muzzle for an Underwater Cannon]. [New York: ca. 1807]

UNDERWATER ORDNANCE DESIGN BY THE FAMED POLYMATH

Robert Fulton was a renaissance man: he studied painting under Benjamin West, launched the first successful paddle-steamer service in the world, designed and tested the first practical submarine, and significantly advanced the design of submarine torpedoes and torpedo boats.

Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Fulton moved to England in 1786 to study painting. His practical experiments with submarine torpedoes and torpedo boats began with his move to France in

1797 and culminated in the testing of a deployable submarine (*The Nautilus*) in 1800. In 1804 he moved back to England and continued his experiments with torpedoes in tandem with his overseeing the construction of a steam engine to power a boat that he had designed. In late 1806 he returned to the United States to supervise the construction of what was to become the *North River Steamboat* or *Clermont*. Whilst this was going on he also continued with his experiments with torpedoes and submarines: his "torpedo" bombs were tested in New York Harbour and he published a pamphlet, "Torpedo War and Submarine Explosions," in 1810. With government support, he continued his experiments and with the outbreak of the War of 1812, he concentrated on his "submarine gun," a precursor of modern torpedo techniques.

The drawing was de-accessioned by the New Jersey Historical Society. It originally formed part of a large collection of Fulton's drawings given to the Society in 1855 by the Dutch-born engineer, ethnologist and historian Solomon Alofsen (1808-1876).

Pen and ink with watercolor on paper (20½ x 28 in.; 521 x 711 mm).

Colden, *The Life of Robert Fulton*; Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist: His Life and Works*; Morgan, *Robert Fulton*; Philip, *Robert Fulton, A Biography*; J. Franklin Reigart, *Life of Fulton*; Sale, *The Fire of His Genius: Robert Fulton and the American Dream*

Expertly repaired tear visible only upon close inspection.

\$ 15,000-20,000

GARFIELD, JAMES

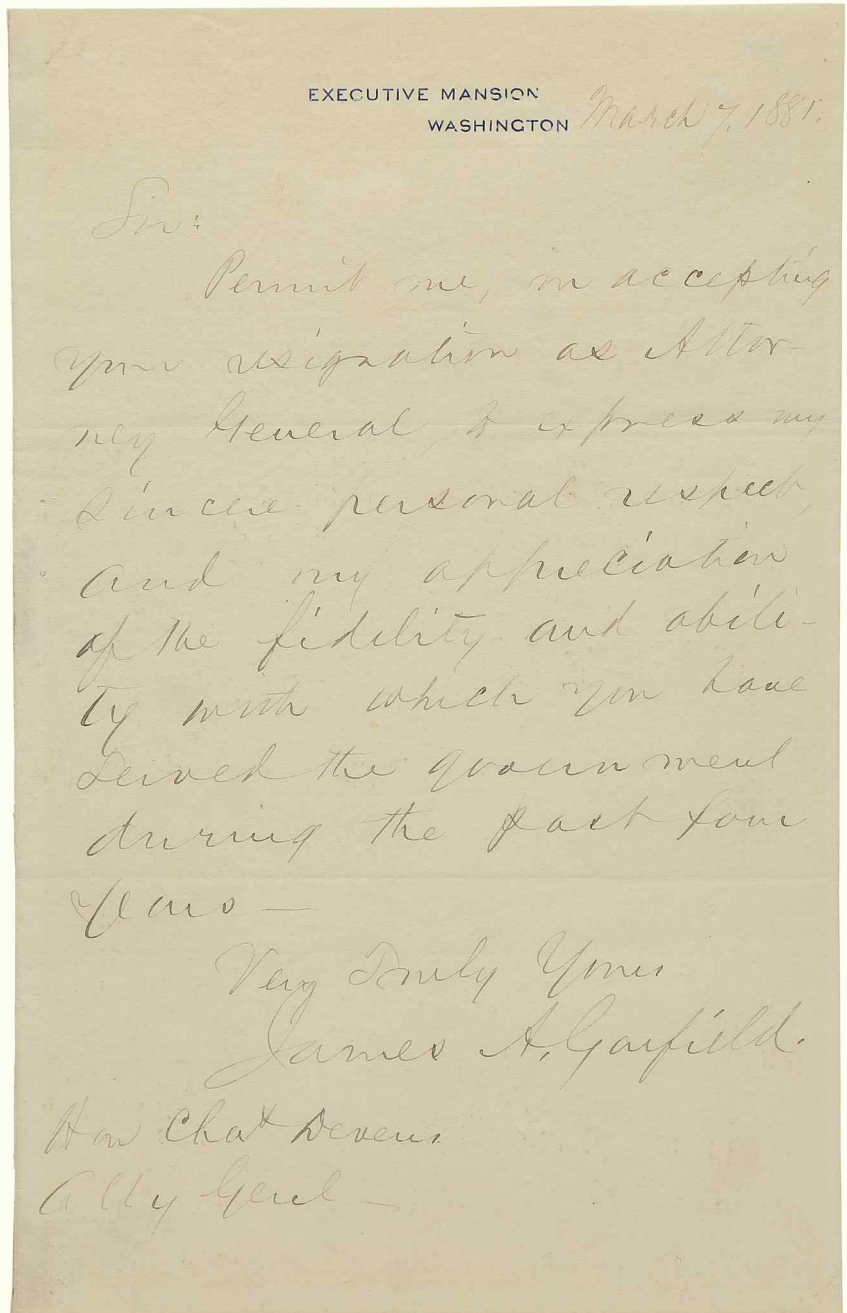
Autograph letter signed ("James Garfield"), signed as President, to Charles Devens, accepting the latter's resignation as Attorney General

On his fourth day in office, President Garfield thanks Charles Devens for his service. "Permit me, in accepting your resignation as Attorney General, to express my sincere personal respect and my appreciation of the fidelity and ability with which you have served the government during the past four years." A prominent lawyer and brigadier general of volunteers during the Civil War, Devens was Attorney General for the full tenure of President Rutherford B. Hayes. Garfield replaced him with Wayne MacVeagh. NO EARLIER AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY GARFIELD DURING HIS BRIEF PRESIDENCY IS CITED IN THE AUCTION RECORDS.

1 page (8½ x 5¾ in.; 217 x 137 mm) on *Executive Mansion | Washington* letterhead, Washington, 7 March 1881. Accompanied by an engraved portrait of Garfield.

Slightly faded, tiny mounting remnant on verso.

\$ 20,000-30,000



[GEORGIA] — OGLETHORPE, JAMES AND SAMUEL URLSPERGER

A Map of the County of Savannah. [Halle: 1741]

ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED MAPS OF GEORGIA.

In 1730, English philanthropist and member of Parliament, General James Oglethorpe, began lobbying for a charter to establish a new English colony in America. He proposed that his colony of Georgia would serve as a refuge for unfortunate debtors, and as a barrier between Spanish Florida and the established English settlements. The following year, while Oglethorpe's petition was still being considered, Leopold von Firmian, the Catholic Prince and Archbishop of Salzburg, issued an Edict of Expulsion, ordering all Protestants to leave his domain. A group of Salzberger exiles, under the leadership of Samuel Urlsperger, found refuge in the German city of Augsburg. When Oglethorpe heard of Ulsperger's exiles, he suggested his colony as a haven for distressed Saltzbergers and other persecuted Protestants, and the charter was signed by George II the following year. Oglethorpe and the earliest colonists arrived in Georgia in February 1733, barely a year before the first fifty Salzbergers landed in March 1734. By the following May, the Salzbergers were established at Ebenezer, about twenty five miles north of Savannah. De Vorsey notes that as early as September 1734, Oglethorpe was sending maps of Georgia to the continent, where German Protestants were being encouraged to emigrate to Georgia.

Engraved map (15½ x 14½ in.; 394 x 368 mm), royal arms of George II at the lower left, scale of miles along the lower portion of the map.

Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* #246; De Vorsey, "Maps in Colonial Promotion: James Edward Oglethorpe's use of Maps in Selling the Georgia Scheme" in *Imago Mundi* 38 [1986], p. 41

Faint, unobtrusive spotting.

\$ 8,000-10,000

90

GIRARDET, PAUL

New York Winter Scene in Broadway/Scène d'Hiver dans Broadway. Paris and New York: Goupil et Cie (M. Knoedler), 1857

This grand scene was engraved by Paul Girardet after Hippolyte Victor Valentin Sebron's painting of about 1854 and published by the famous art dealer Michael Knoedler. The view looks down Broadway between Prince and Spring Streets and includes the infamous Buckley's Minstrel Hall (there's a sign over the entrance, "Buckley's") and three Chinese men carrying advertisements for P.T. Barnum's American Museum.

Color printed aquatint (26½ x 35½ in.; 673 x 902 mm), hand-finishing by Paul Girardet after Hippolyte-Victor Sebron (1801-1879).

Slight toning to margins, one or two stray spots. Framed (37 x 46 in.; 940 x 1,168 mm), painted wood, gold leaf, linen mat, gold bevel.

\$ 4,000-6,000



89



90

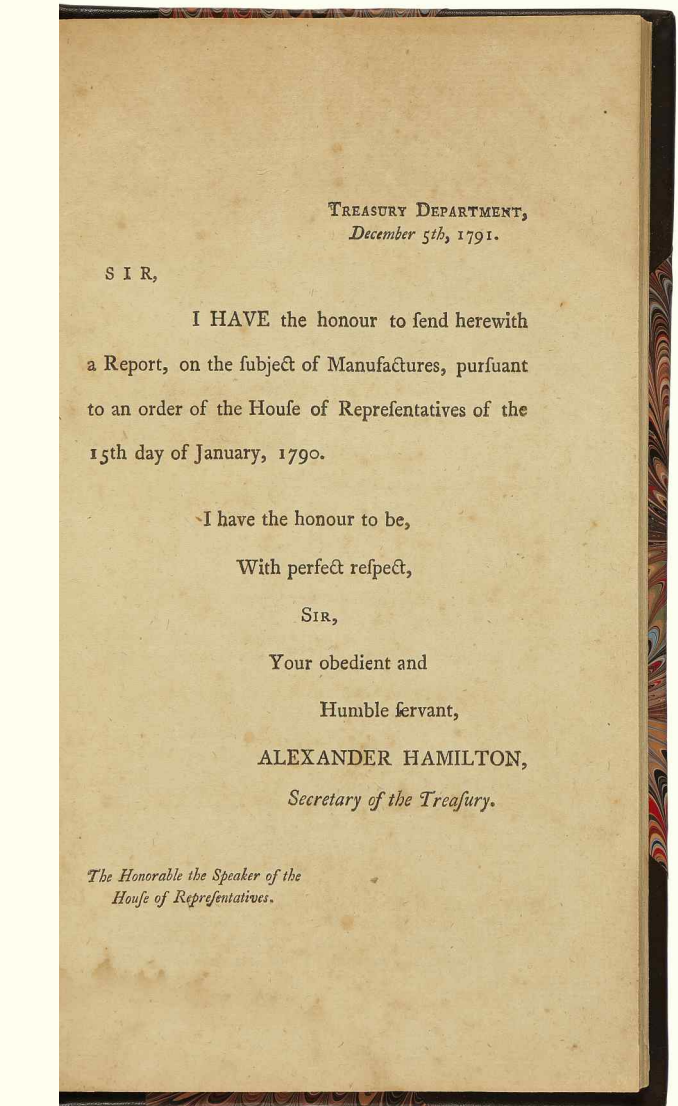
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on the Subject of Manufactures. Presented to the House of Representatives, December 5, 1791. Dublin: Re-Printed by P. Byrne, 1792

SECOND EDITION OF THE "THE MAGNA CARTA OF INDUSTRIAL AMERICA"

The scarce Dublin edition, and second edition overall, which preceded the London edition by one year, of "one of the great American state papers. In this report Hamilton first set down in a formal way the economic principles by which he expected to see the new nation expand its manufacturing base. He compiled his report with the objective of encouraging American industry to compete with European imports and free the country from its dependence on foreign goods. "As the successive reports of the Secretary were studied, the scale of his ideas gradually became evident. He was not merely planning a fiscal system, but doing it in such a way as to strengthen the central government and develop the resources of the country, to stimulate trade and capitalistic enterprises, and to bring about a more symmetrical balance between agriculture and industry" - DAB. Hamilton's report can now be seen as the genesis of American manufacturing might. At the time, it was the only one of his major reports which failed to get a favorable reception from the House of Representatives, to whom it was submitted. Thomas Atwood Digges was responsible for publishing this edition. Digges wrote to Hamilton on April 6, 1792: "It was with much pleasure & attention I very lately read Your Report to Congress on the Subject of Manufactures, which I found published in the New York Papers in Numbers compleated to the end. In this quarter American Books are very rarely to be met, & when sent as presents, little read & not attended to. This induc'd me to take the liberty with your book of having it republished at my Expence 1000 Copys price 1/- by Byrne Book sellers in Dublin in order to distribute it with ease, & for disseminating its information among many Manufacturing Societys here as well as in England, (where I will take 3 or 400 Copys in a few days) and by so getting it read, induce artists to move towards a Country so likely to very soon give them ample employ & domestic ease."

Digges was an interesting character and active American patriot during and after the Revolution, though there is some conjecture that Digges was a double agent acting for the British during this time. He was the scion of a prominent Maryland family, but also a kleptomaniac and a generally dishonest figure whose vehement detractors included Benjamin Franklin, who had good reason to believe that Digges had embezzled funds intended for American prisoners in England. In fact, it seems that almost everyone distrusted Digges except his neighbor across the Potomac, George Washington, who defended Digges as a patriot who "has not only been friendly, but I might add zealous" in his efforts for the American side during the Revolution. In any case, Digges was engaged in industrial piracy and espionage for the Americans in Ireland when Hamilton's report came to prominence, and he reprinted the famous Hamilton tract to encourage artisans to emigrate to the United States to further



91

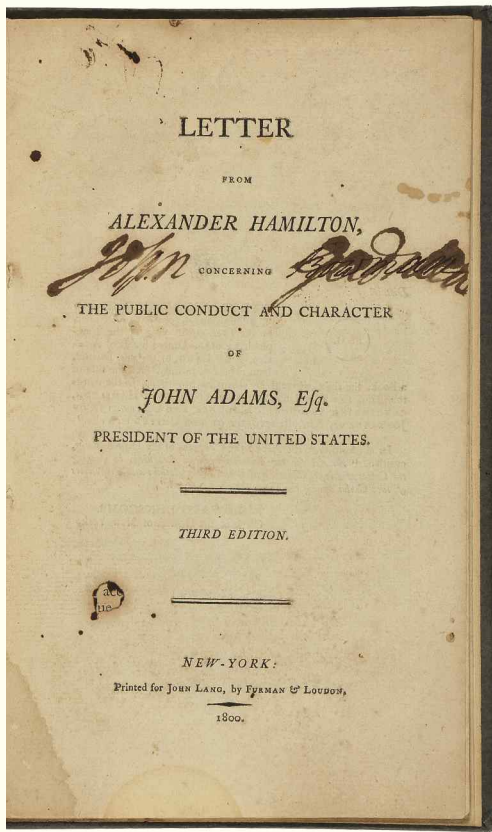
enhance the American economy. This edition ends with a brief "Note from the Editor" describing the incorporation of the National Manufacturing Society near Newark. This report was first printed in a folio format in Philadelphia in 1791.

8vo (8 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; 208 x 115 mm). BINDING: Modern three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, leather label.

Sabin 29978. Ford 202. Howes H123. Hendrickson, Hamilton II, Pp.90-95. Reese, Federal Hundred 38 (Ref)

Minor browning to title, stain in upper margin of two leaves, final leaf with some soiling and wear, minutely affecting text. Binding with slight toning and soiling.

\$ 8,000-10,000



92

92

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER

Letter from Alexander Hamilton, Concerning the Public Conduct and Character of John Adams, Esq. President of the United States. New York: Printed For John Lang, by John Furman, 1800

THE BETRAYAL

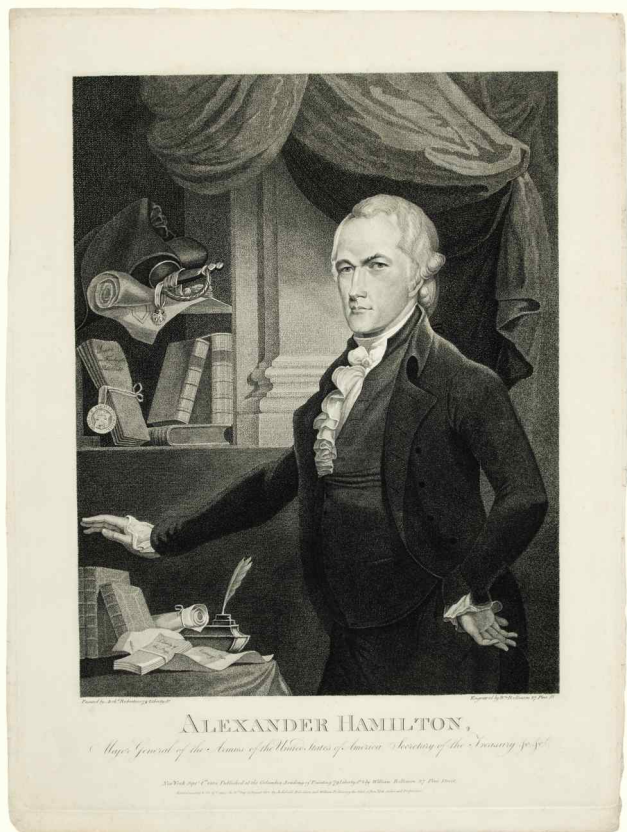
Third edition. The great betrayal, which may have cost Adams the election of 1800. Hamilton originally issued this work with the hope of giving Pinckney a majority over Adams, but later gave the copyright to John Lang. Hamilton writes of Adams: "... He does not possess the talents adapted to the administration of this Government, and that there are great and intrinsic defects in his character which unfit him for the office of Chief Magistrate." "This and Adams' reply are probably the plainest talk ever indulged in, in print, between two great statesmen. It received many answers, from both Republicans and Federalists" (Ford). Very popular in its time, the work was reprinted four times during the 1800 election.

8vo. BINDING: Modern cloth-backed boards, paper label.

Evans 37568; Ford 71; Howes H116; Reese, *Federal Hundred* 81; Sabin 29959

Contemporary ownership inscription on title-page, ink spot to title and A2, dampstaining to lower margin, some spotting and toning throughout.

\$ 7,500-8,500



93

93

[ALEXANDER HAMILTON]

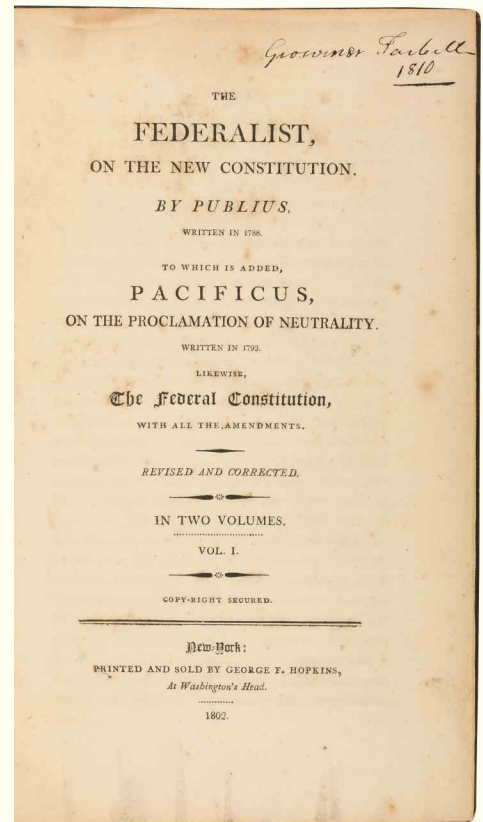
Alexander Hamilton, Major General of the Armies of the United States of America. Secretary of the Treasury &c. &c. New York: Columbia Academy of Painting [Archibald Robertson] & by William Rollinson, Sept. 1, 1804

MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON: THE FIRST UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. First state of two, and called by Wendy Shadwell "the finest American stipple engraving."

In the engraving, the books on a shelf beside Hamilton resemble the two-volume 1802 edition of *The Federalist*, of which he was a primary author, and nearby is a document entitled "Report on Funding the Public Debt." Above these are shown Hamilton's sword, military cap, and a rolled map, commemorating his Revolutionary War service as George Washington's aide-de-camp. In pose and setting, it is reminiscent of John Trumbull's 1804 portrait of Hamilton.



94



94

94

Archibald Robertson was born in Scotland, and received his initial art training there before moving to London, where he studied with both Sir Joshua Reynolds and Benjamin West. He was invited to America by Dr. John Kemp of Columbia College and arrived in 1791. In 1792 his brother Alexander, also an artist, joined him, and together they operated the Columbian Academy of Painting, one of the earliest art schools in America. The Academy is given as one of the two addresses from which the present print was available. The other address is that of English-born engraver William Rollinson.

Large broadside (23¼ x 17½ in.; 590 x 445 mm), stipple engraving, untrimmed. PROVENANCE: Thomas Jefferson McKee

Bland & Northcott, "The Life Portraits of Alexander Hamilton," in *William & Mary Quarterly* (April, 1955), pp.187-98, fig. 13; Sale VIII 7253; Shadwell, *American Printmaking "The First 150 Years"* 93 ("first state"); Stauffer 2709

\$ 12,000-15,000

(HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, JAMES MADISON, AND JOHN JAY)

The Federalist, on the New Constitution. By Publius. Written in 1788. New York: George F. Hopkins, 1802.

A "MUCH ALTERED " FEDERALIST, THE LAST EDITION TO BE PRINTED DURING HAMILTON'S LIFETIME. This second edition contains a printing of the final United States Constitution and Hamilton's 1793 Pacificus pamphlet, in which he argues for the United States to remain neutral in the French Revolution. Sabin notes that the text is "much altered" and indeed the title page states that the work is "revised and corrected." This editing was most likely the work of the pro-Hamilton publisher of the New York Post, William Coleman, who is generally thought to have written the introduction as well. His introduction is not least of all a spirited defense of Hamilton in spite of Jefferson becoming President the year before.

2 volumes. 8vo (8 7/16 x 5 in; 212 x 134 mm). Intermittent light spotting to a few leaves only. Contemporary tree calf with red morocco lettering piece and gilt spine devices inside double-rule compartments; edges rubbed, joints rubbed and weak or cracked, but holding.

Howes H-114; Sabin 23981; Shaw & Shoemaker 2218.

\$ 6,000-8,000



95

HARLOW, LOUIS KINNEY (1850-1913)

Army Memories. New York: Koch, Sons, & Co, 1887

Very rare: the deluxe issue of one of the great American chromolithographically illustrated works and a wonderful graphic representation of the Civil War.

Harlow, who was born in Maine, lived in Boston and was both an etcher and painter. His subjects (unlike the present series) were usually landscapes, and he provided the colour lithographer Louis Prang with a stream of watercolour views of New England that were used in his illustrated works. The present series demonstrate Koch's mastery of both the technical aspects of printing as well as the aesthetic problems presented in the design of the book. The subjects include generic views of army life as well as portraits of specific individuals: Grant at Vicksburg with Generals Sherman, Logan and McPherson; and a second portrait of General Sherman on horseback at the outset of his armies' march to the sea.

This copy the deluxe issue, one of an unspecified but limited number, with each plate signed by Harlow.

ILLUSTRATION: 12 tinted (2) or chromo-lithographed (10) plates mounted on guards throughout, the first with an integral title on a plain card mount, the 11 others with card mounts decorated with tinted lithographic vignettes, all 12 of the mounts with captioned paper labels laid onto the verso, each label printed in blue with the plate number, title, and sub-title or related text, each signed by Harlow in pencil on the mount.

Folio (18³/₈ x 16 in.; 467 x 406 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in dark red half morocco over original dark green cloth-covered boards, the upper cover titled in gilt, spine with raised bands in six compartments, lettered in the second, others with repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers.

Some chipping and toning to border of mounts.

\$ 4,000-6,000

96



95

HAYDEN, FERDINAND V

The Yellowstone National Park, and the Mountain Ranges of Portions of Idaho, Nevada, Colorado and Utah. Boston: L. Prang and Company, 1876

FIRST EDITION OF MORAN AND HAYDEN'S *YELLOWSTONE PARK*, "THE GREATEST AMERICAN LANDSCAPE BOOK OF THE POST-CIVIL WAR ERA" AND "THE PINNACLE OF CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY AS BOTH A HIGH-QUALITY FORM OF ART REPRODUCTION AND A COMMERCIALY VIABLE MEDIUM" (Reese; Marzio).

F. V. Hayden headed the United States Geological Survey during the period it was investigating the mountain regions of the West. Thomas Moran accompanied the Hayden expedition to Yellowstone in 1871, making many drawings on location. The fifteen watercolors here reproduced by Prang were among the earliest pictorial records of the spectacular landscapes of the then-unexplored region, and they remain among the best representations of the country's first national park. Bennett described the chromolithographs as "marvelously reproduced ... hard work could never give the effect of perspective and distance achieved in the towering scenes here reproduced."



Moran and Prang's collaborative effort was celebrated from the time of its publication; approximately 1000 sets were sold at a price of sixty dollars, although complete sets are now very uncommon on the market. In his preface, Hayden lauded the work as "a just subject for national pride," as well as a revelation for easterners who knew the region only from prose descriptions or black and white illustrations: "deprived of color ... the scenery of Yellowstone it may truly be said ... is like *Hamlet* with the part of *Hamlet* omitted.... So strange, indeed, are the the freaks of color which nature indulges in habitually in this wonderful country, that it will no doubt require strong faith on the part of the reader in the truthfulness of both artist and writer to accept the statements made in the present volume by pen as well as by the brush."

A VIBRANT AND LUMINOUS SET OF THESE REMARKABLE CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

Broadsheets (21¾ x 18 in.: 554 x 458 mm). Title-page, leaf of contents, preface leaf, 7 leaves of introductory text, 15 VERY FINE CHROMOLITHOGRAPHED PLATES AFTER THOMAS MORAN BY LOUIS PRANG (each ca. 9¾ x 14 in.: 248 x 356 mm, or the reverse) printed on heavy stock and

tipped to card, each plate accompanied by one or two leaves of descriptive text, 2 lithographed maps after Hayden by Prang. Publisher's portfolio, red morocco over pebble-grain red cloth, front cover and spine gilt-lettered, marbled pastedowns. Off-white buckram clamshell case.

PROVENANCE: Peter D. Peterson (also Pederson; 1859–1933). A Norwegian emigrant to Wisconsin in 1883, Peterson was a significant collector of Americana, particularly Norwegian-Americana; a portion of his collection is now part of the Vesterheim Norwegian-American Museum in Decorah, Iowa. His copy of *The Yellowstone National Park* has descended in his family to the present owners.

Bennett 80; Graff/Storm 1830; Howes H338; Marzio, *Democratic Art*, pp. 107–14, pl. 67–71; Reese 99; Streeter sale 4:2112. Facsimile: Thomas Gilcrease Museum Association, 1997

Title-leaf soiled at edges and with tear at lower margin repaired, some marginal soiling of text and map leaves, some wear at corners, p. 23 with tear at lower margin, p. 41 with creases and tears at lower margin, light browning at edges of stiff card mounts and some wear at corners. Portfolio rubbed and soiled, spine ends frayed, ribbon ties lost.

See also illustration on following page

\$ 250,000-350,000



GRAND AMERICAN OCEANOGRAPHY
PUBLISHED BY THE HONY CROSS COMPANY

T. W. ORAY

HAYDEN, FERDINAND V.
 (1829-1887) — **RUSSELL,**
ANDREW JOSEPH (1830-1902) [**PHOTOGRAPHER**]

Sun Pictures of Rocky Mountain Scenery, With a Description of the Geographical and Geological Features, and Some Account of the Resources of the Great West; Containing Thirty Photographic Views Along the Line of the Pacific Rail Road, From Omaha to Sacramento. New York: Julius Bien, 1870.

A CLASSIC PHOTOBOOK ON THE AMERICAN WEST.

The views, depicting scenes along the line of the Union Pacific, are intended to illustrate the geology which can be observed from the train. Despite the title, all the photographs are of locales within the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada (twelve in Wyoming, sixteen in Utah, and two in California).

ILLUSTRATION: 30 mounted albumen photographs by AJ Russell.

Large 4to (12 x 9½ in.; 305 x 241 mm). BINDING: Contemporary three-quarter green morocco over green cloth, spine gilt, edges gilt.

Flake 3920; Howes H337; Margolis, *To Delight the Eye* 7; Sabin 31007; Sandweiss 177; *Truthful Lens* 81

Dampstaining to margins, not affecting plates, some spotting very occasionally affecting plates. Binding with some rubbing to joints, corners bumped.

\$ 8,000-10,000



97



97



98

98

HILL, JOHN

New York From Weehawk. New York: G. & C. & H. Carvill, 1828

This view, together with the companion *New York from the Heights near Brooklyn*, forms "one of the most beautiful pairs of views of New York in the early nineteenth century" (Stokes, *American Historical Prints*, op.cit.).

The original watercolor is preserved in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Aquatint and engraving (19 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 26 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 499 x 669 mm), with hand-coloring by John Hill after William Guy Wall.

Déak, *Picturing America* number 336, illustrated; Koke, *Checklist of John Hill* number 95; Stauffer 616; Stokes, *American Historical Prints* c.1820-23-E-98; Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island* vol. III, pp.557-579, illustrated plate 92

\$ 6,000-8,000



NEW YORK FROM HEIGHTS NEAR BROOKLYN.

To Thomas Dixon Esq. this Plate is respectfully Inscribed by his Obedient Servant William G. Wall.
New York: Printed and Sold by G. & H. Carvill, No. 146, Nassau Street, 1828.

99

99

HILL, JOHN

New York From the Heights Near Brooklyn. New York: G. & C. & H. Carvill, 1828

The view was made from a point in Brooklyn near the Anchor Gin Distillery of Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont (later Pierpont). The pond in the foreground was Cornell's mill pond.

A contemporary newspaper article noted that the "views taken by Mr. Wall are the most accurate descriptions that we have seen. One of them is taken from Brooklyn Heights, near the Distillery of the Messrs. Pierponts, and the other from the Mountain at Weehawk. Mr. Wall at first made a drawing from the high land back of Hoboken..."

Aquatint and engraving (19¾ x 26⅞ in.; 502 x 681 mm), with hand-coloring by John Hill after William Guy Wall.

Déak, *Picturing America*, number 335, illustrated; Koke, *Checklist of John Hill*, number 96; Stauffer 615; Stokes, *American Historical Prints c.1820-23-E-92*; Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*, vol. III, pp.557-579, illustrated plate 92

\$ 6,000-8,000

HOWE, JULIA WARD —
CHARLES M. JENCKES [ARTIST]

The Battle Hymn of the Republic,
illuminated by Charles M. Jenckes in
watercolor and gouache. [New York: 1865-
1869]

AN AUTOGRAPH TRANSCRIPTION OF THE
GREATEST PATRIOTIC HYMN OF ALL TIME.

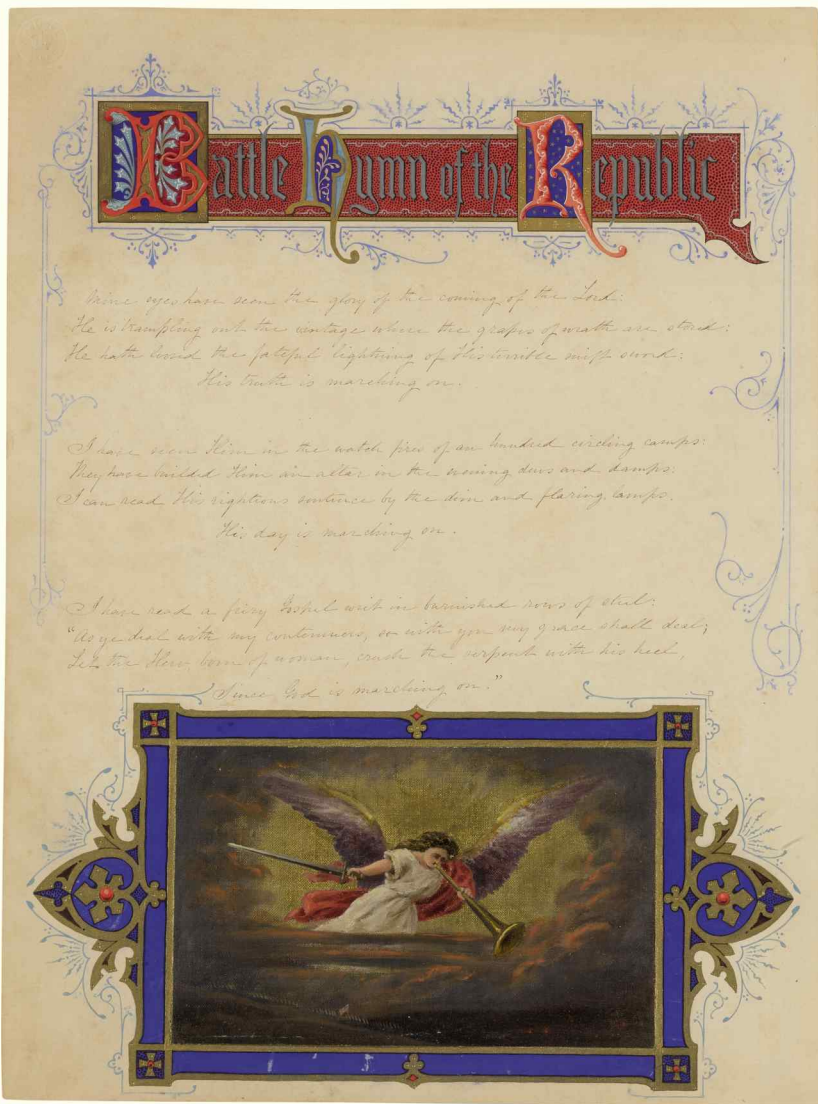
"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the
coming of the Lord..."

In November 1861, Julia Ward Howe
accompanied her husband Dr. Samuel
Gridley Howe, to Washington in order
to see first-hand the condition of
Massachusetts's troops guarding the
nation's capitol. The party settled at
Willard's Hotel, in the heart of the city,
amidst the great movement of soldiers,
horses, ambulances, the wounded and the
dead. After several days touring the city's
hospitals, the party met at the Executive
Mansion with President Abraham Lincoln.
"I remember well," Howe would later write,
"the sad expression of Mr. Lincoln's deep
blue eyes, the only feature of his face
which could be called other than plain ...
The President was laboring at this time
under a terrible pressure of doubt and
anxiety."

Days later, Howe travelled outside the
city for a review of troops. Describing her
return, she would later recount: "For a long
distance the foot soldiers nearly filled the
road. They were before and behind, and we

were obliged to drive very slowly. We presently began to sing some of the well-known
songs of the war, and among them: 'John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave.'
This seemed to please the soldiers ... and themselves took up the strain. Mr. [James
Freeman] Clarke said to me, 'You ought to write some new words to that tune.' I replied
that I often wished to do so." That popular Union marching song, celebrating Brown's
1859 raid on Harper's Ferry and his martyrdom, was set to the tune of William Steffe's
camp meeting folk hymn. The song, however, would be twisted by Confederate troops,
who sang their own version ("John Brown's a-hangin' on a sour apple tree"), perhaps
explaining Howe's desire to compose new lyrics.

"In spite of the excitement of the day," Howe continued in her description of the origins
of the Battle Hymn, "I went to bed and slept as usual, but awoke next morning in the
gray of the early dawn, and to my astonishment found that the wished-for lines were
arranging themselves in my brain. I lay quite still until the last verse had completed
itself in my thoughts ... I lay down again and fell asleep, but not without feeling that
something of importance had happened to me." After revising the hymn, including
dropping a sixth stanza which she felt inferior and anti-climactic, Howe would submit
it to the *Atlantic Monthly*, where it would be published in the February 1862 issue.
The *Battle Hymn of the Republic* would become the best-known song of the Civil War,
arousing fervor as it was sung by the Union armies marching into battle.



COMPLETE TRANSCRIPTS OF THE HYMN ENTIRELY IN HOWE'S HAND ARE VERY RARE. Howe's daughter would write shortly after her mother's death: "My mother was called upon to copy the poem times without number. While she was very willing to write a line or even, upon occasion, a verse or two, she objected very decidedly ... to copying the whole poem. Always responsive to the requests of the autograph fiend, she felt that so much should not be asked of her." In the last half century, only three complete fair copies of the Battle Hymn of the Republic entirely written in Howe's hand have appeared at auction including copies in famed auctions such as the Sang sale, the Doheny sale and the Coyne sale. The present manuscript is exceptional, being the only of the aforementioned to be illuminated. The illustrator, who has signed the final illustration with his initials, has been identified as Charles M. Jenckes.

Howe penned this autograph transcript for inclusion in an album of similar illustrated autographs, assembled between 1865 and 1870, which was sold in June 1870 to benefit the New York Women's Hospital. The album included contributions by Henry W. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others, and each illustrated by noted artists of the day. The album was exhibited at the 1870 Sheltering Arms Bazaar and sold at auction by Leavitt & Co. on 4 June 1870.

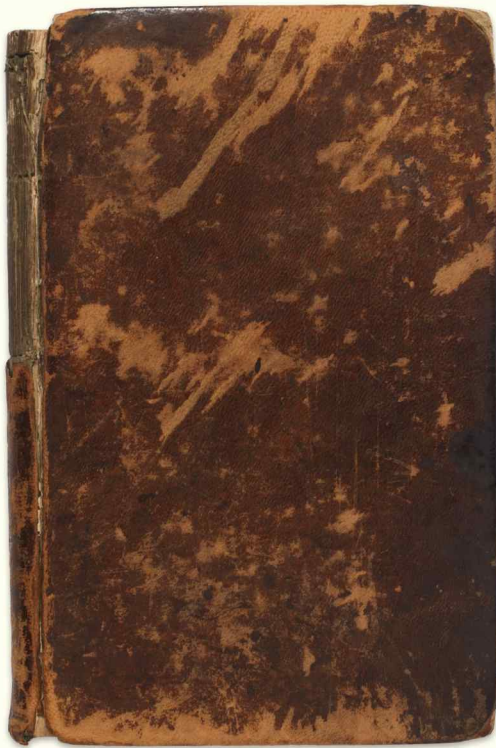
Howe's words remain relevant as the most recognized patriotic hymn of all time. The verses's themes of equality and liberty would be taken up again a century later by Martin Luther King, Jr. and the civil rights movement.

2pp., two folio sheets, Bristol paper (16½ x 12¼ in.; 419 x 311 mm), TEXT OF THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC ENTIRELY IN HOWE'S HAND AND SIGNED IN FULL, comprising 20-lines in five 4-line stanzas, head of the first page with illuminated title by Jenckes with historiated initials, bottom of first page with elaborate watercolor and gouache border by Jenckes surrounding a small mounted painting on canvas (presumably by Jenkins) depicting a winged angel Gabriel wielding a sword and blowing his horn, head of the second page illuminated by Jenckes in watercolor and gouache depicting a cross surrounded by a garland of white lilies, right side of the second page illustrated with a pen-and-ink and wash image of a speared serpent of slavery, the bottom of second page illustrated with an image of a dead Union soldier draped in an American flag with broken slave chains at his feet (this image signed by Jenckes with his initials), the second page with the further manuscript addition of William Steffe's vocal and piano score, neatly written in ink. Matted and framed.

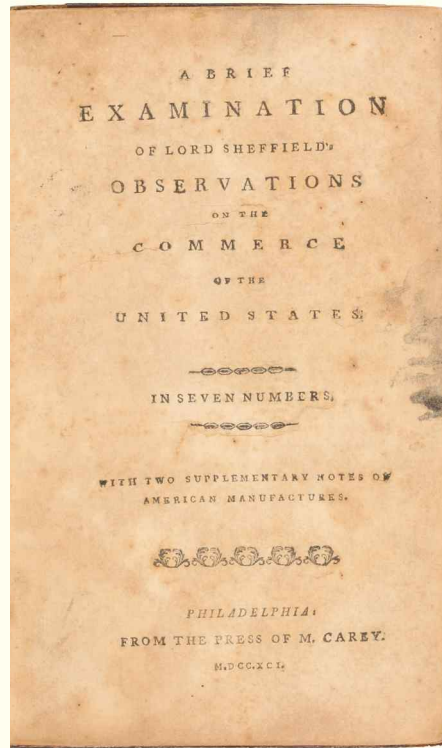
Hall, *The Story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic*; Howe, *Reminiscences*

\$ 40,000-50,000





101



101

[56]

Schedule of the whole number of persons in the territory of the United States of America, South of the River Ohio, as taken on the last Saturday of July 1791, by the Captains of the Militia within the limits of their respective districts.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.		Free white males of 15 years and upwards, including heads of families.	Free white males under 15 years.	Free white females including heads of families.	All other persons.	Slaves.	Total of each county.	Total of each district.
Counties.	Washington . . .	1009	1793	2524	12	535	5873	28649
	Sullivan . . .	806	1213	1995	107	297	4447	
	Greene . . .	1299	2374	3586	40	454	7743	
	Hawkins . . .	1204	1970	2921	68	807	6970	
South of Fr. Broad M E R O DISTRICT.		681	1082	1627	66	163	3619	
Counties.	Davidson . . .	639	855	1288	18	659	3459	7042
	Sumner . . .	404	582	854	8	348	2196	
	Tennessee . . .	235	380	576	42	154	1387	
		6271	10277	15365	361	3417	35691	

Note. There are several Captains who have not as yet returned the Schedules of the numbers of their districts, namely: In Greene County, three—in Davidson, one—and South of French-Broad, one district.

September 19th, 1791.

W^m: BLOUNT.

By the Governor,
DANIEL SMITH, Secretary.

D. Smith

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JEFFERSON, THOMAS

Return of the Whole Number Of Persons Within The Several Districts Of The United States. Philadelphia: Childs and Swaine, 1791. [bound with:] Tench Coxe. *A Brief Examination Of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United States.* Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1791

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES CENSUS, BOLDLY SIGNED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON ON THE FINAL TEXT LEAF. The enumeration was evidently printed in a very small edition for distribution by the Secretary of State at whose urging the census was undertaken. A scarce work; prior to the copy in the Copley Sale in 2010 (Part I, lot 98, \$122,500) only two others had appeared at auction since 1975.

The second work is also uncommon. A rebuttal by Coxe to Lord Sheffield's assertion that the United States and its industry will suffer from not being under English rule, he outlines the considerable trade and manufacturing capabilities of the young nation, in spite of the disarray following the Revolution. It was a prescient study of what was to come over the next century, the rise of America as the world's greatest economic power.

8vo (7¼ x 4½ in., 183 x 115 mm). Signed on the final text leaf ("Th. Jefferson"). Contemporary sheep, spine with single gilt rules.

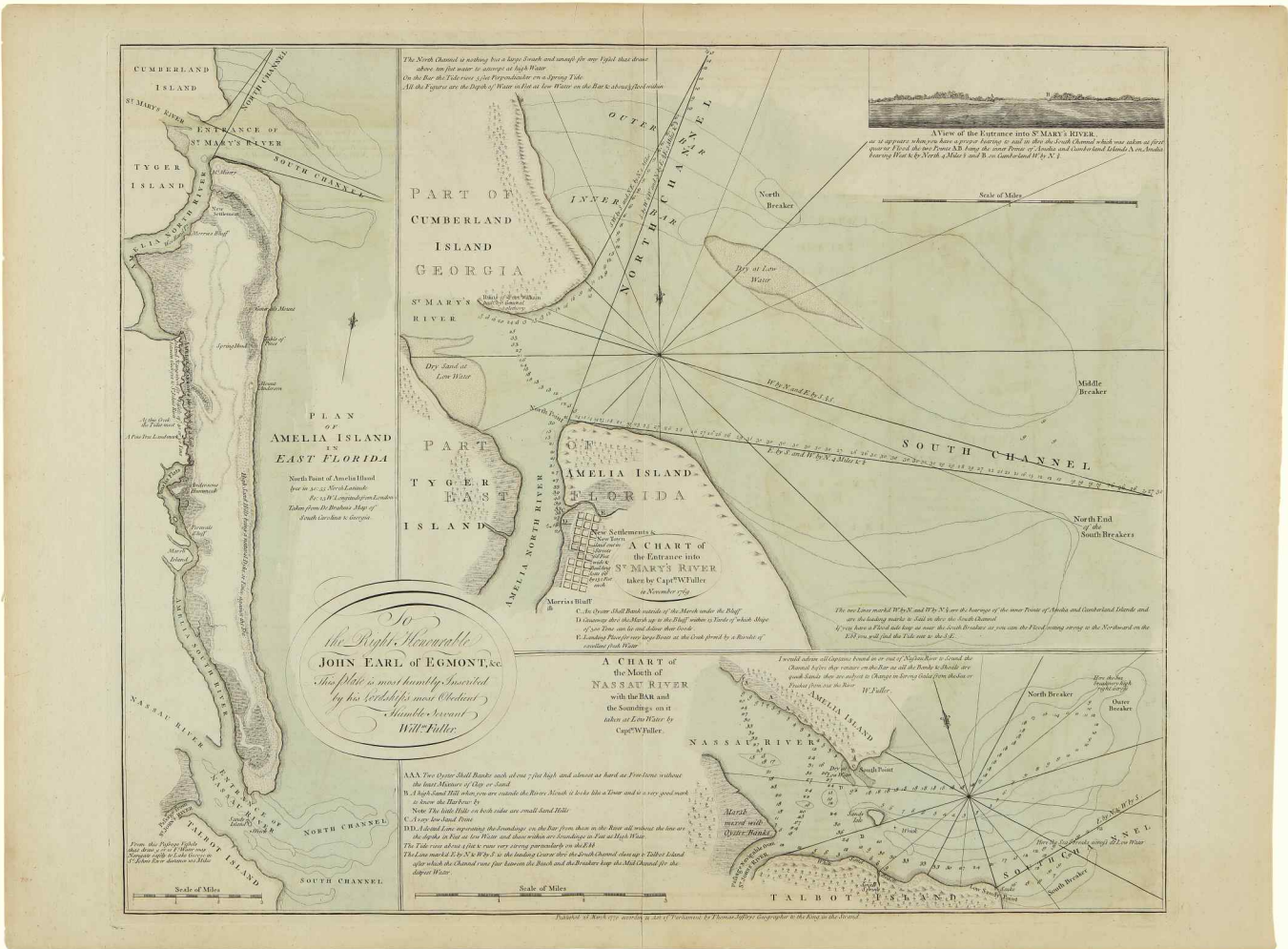
Evans 2396 and 23295; Howes R220 and C828.

Toned with a minor marginal ink stain to title page of second title, first blanks detached but present. Binding rubbed, upper cover detached and spine lacking upper half, cords loosening but sound.

\$ 80,000-100,000

110

SOTHEBY'S



102

JEFFERYS, THOMAS, WILLIAM FULLER, AND WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM

“Plan of Amelia Island in East Florida”; “A Chart of the Entrance into St. Mary’s River taken by Capt. W. Fuller in November 1769”, and “A Chart of the Mouth of Nassau River and the Soundings on it taken at Low Water by Capt. W. Fuller.” London: Thomas Jefferys, 26 March 1770

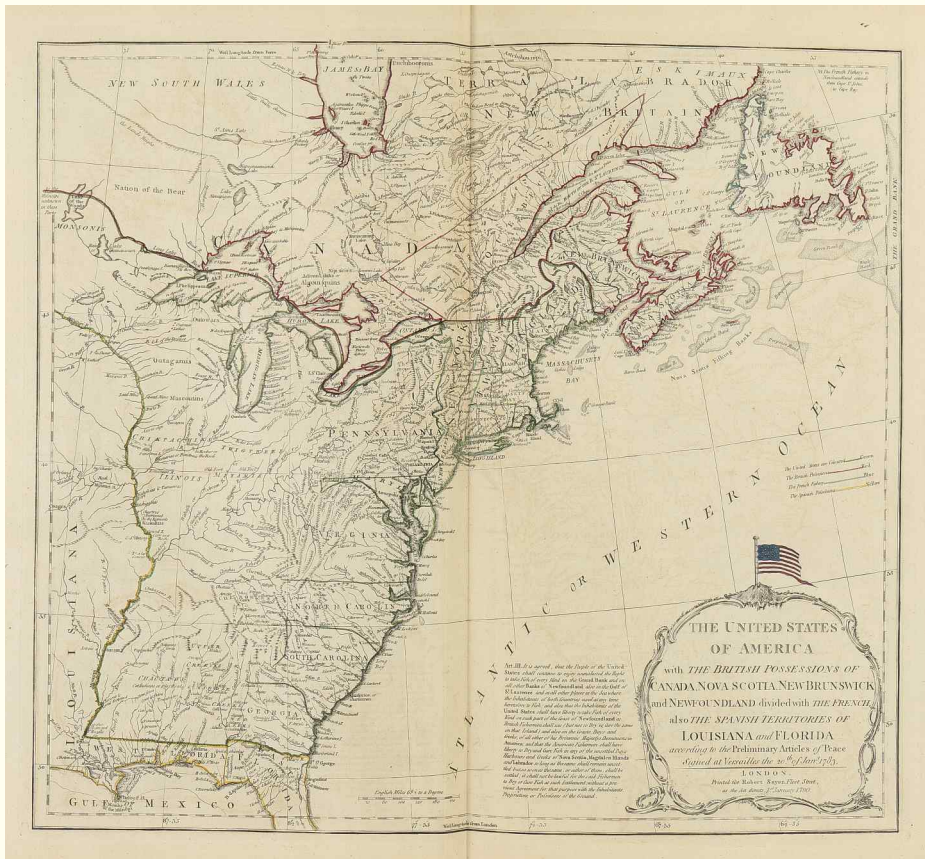
A rare and extremely fine eighteenth-century set of sea charts of Amelia Island, Florida and vicinity, presented on one sheet, produced by the British royal cartographer.

Copper-engraved map (22 x 26 1/8 in. 559 x 665 mm), with original outline and wash color.

Phillips, *A List of Maps of America* p.281

Very minor spotting and toning.

\$ 4,000-6,000



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103

JEFFERYS, THOMAS

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: Robert Laurie and James Whittle...(Successors to the Late Mr. Robert Sayer), 1794

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*. Following Sayer's death, the plates were inherited by Laurie and Whittle, who re-issued the atlas with some interesting additions and changes. The present 1794

issue is particularly rare, and includes unrecorded or intermediate states of several maps.

Letterpress title with publisher's overslip (verso blank), 1 p. letterpress index to the maps (verso blank), otherwise engraved throughout. ILLUSTRATION: 23 engraved maps, on 30 sheets, all with period hand-coloring in outline, mounted on guards throughout.

Folio (21½ x 15¼ in.; 546 x 387 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in half eighteenth century Russia over period marbled paper covered boards, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

Howes J-81; Phillips, *Atlases* 1165; Ristow (editor), *Thomas Jefferys The American Atlas London 1776*, facsimile edition; Sabin 35953 (refers, he had not seen the 1775); Streeter Sale I, 72

Some spotting, minor chips to corners of maps, not affecting image, expert repairs to margins of map 6 and fold of map 14, closed tear to map 21.

\$ 65,000-70,000

JOHNSON, ANDREW, AS 17TH PRESIDENT — DR. CORNELIUS BOYLE

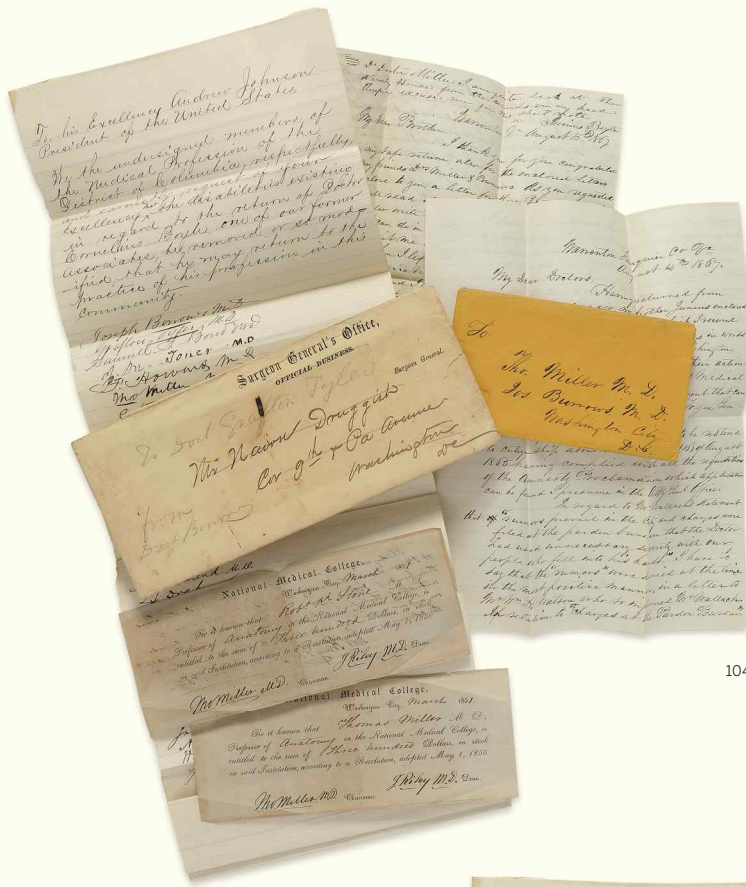
A small archive of papers relating to the release of Dr. Cornelius Boyle

Before the Civil War, Boyle had headed the National Rifles, a pro-Southern militia unit. When war did break out, he set aside his professional practice and offered his services to the state of Virginia, becoming a Major in the Confederate Army. Post commander at Gordonsville, this critical location allowed for him to pass messages quickly to and from the Headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia, and he quickly became an important Confederate agent. Boyle was part of numerous undercover operations and communications during the Civil War. It has even been suggested that he could have been aware of or played a small role in both Thomas R. Harney's attempt to bomb the White House and John Wilkes Booth's assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. After the war, Boyle's vast properties were seized by the government, and he planned to move and settle in Mexico, though this was never realized.

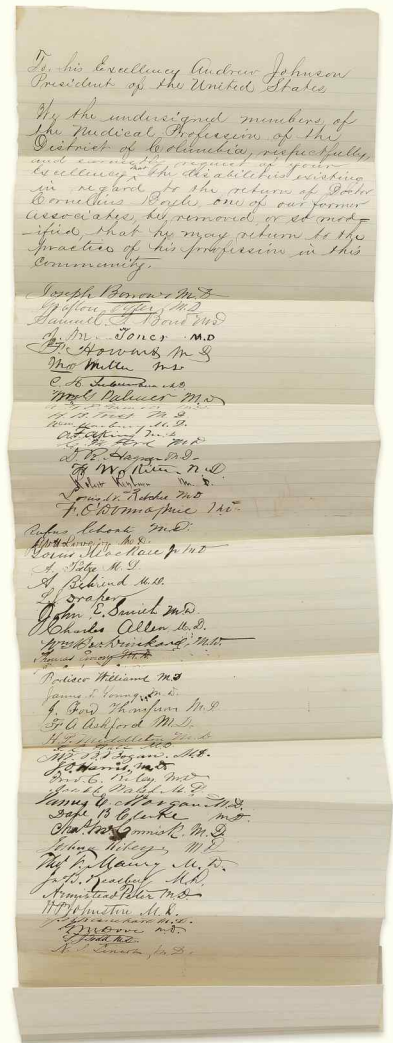
2 letters, 2 envelopes, 2 stock certificates, 1 statement of petition. Signed by Cornelius Boyle M.D., J. Riley M.D. and Thomas Miller M.D., among others. Correspondence related to the release of Dr. Cornelius Boyle, a prominent Washington physician, who left the capital and later became a Confederate intelligence officer. In a letter to his fellow doctors, written from Warrenton, Virginia, and dated August 14th 1867, Boyle writes: "My dear Doctors, having returned from Mexico a few days ago, my brother James enclosed me your letters of the 3rd of April, which I secured today. I cannot express my feelings in words warm enough to the Profession of Washington, who were my former associates, for their actions in my behalf, as the endorsement of Medical Associates, is the highest compliment that can be paid a professional brother."

Petition, three individual pages joined to form single page (7¼ x 33¼ in.; 190 x 845 mm). Addressed: "To his Excellency Andrew Johnson President of the United States. We the undersigned members of the Medical Profession of the District of Columbia, respectfully and earnestly request of your Excellency that the disabilities existing in regard to the return of the Doctor Cornelius Boyle, one of our former associates, be removed, or so modified that he may return to the practice of his profession in this community." The petition is then signed by some 52 physicians.

\$ 2,500-3,500



104



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KENDALL, GEORGE WILKINS, 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

One of the most important pictorial works relating to the Mexican-American War.

"We have never seen anything to equal the artistic skill, perfection of design, marvellous 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*, July 15, 1850, commenting on the pre-publication proofs of the plates).

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 the twelve major clashes of the war. Kendall notes in his preface: "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" for the text, 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 at Churubusco"; "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 the Appletons of New York and Philadelphia, the lithographs were produced in Paris. Both Kendall and Nebel felt that the Paris lithographers alone were qualified to produce 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. An article on Kendall in the December

1965 issue of *American Legion Magazine* notes that "few [copies of this work] were printed, and some destroyed in a fire at the Picayune" (Tom Mahoney, *Our First Great War Correspondent*).

ILLUSTRATION: 12 hand-colored lithographic plates on card, heightened with gum arabic, by Bayot (11) or Bayot & Bichebois (1) after Nebel, printed by Lemerancier in Paris, 1 lithographed map.

Folio. BINDING: Expertly bound to style in green morocco backed period cloth boards, covers stamped in gilt, flat spine lettered in gilt, original front wrapper bound in.

Some expert repairs to margins, not affecting images, small and occasional chips to margins.

\$ 15,000-20,000

106

KENNEDY JOHN F.

Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States from George Washington 1798 to John F. Kennedy 1961. Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1961

INSCRIBED BY JACQUELINE KENNEDY TO THEN-SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY on the front flyleaf, "For Hubert Humphrey — The President was going to give you this for Christmas — Please accept it from me — With the deepest appreciation. Jacqueline Kennedy, December 1963."

ONE OF 85 SPECIAL COPIES BOUND FOR PRESENTATION FOR CHRISTMAS 1965

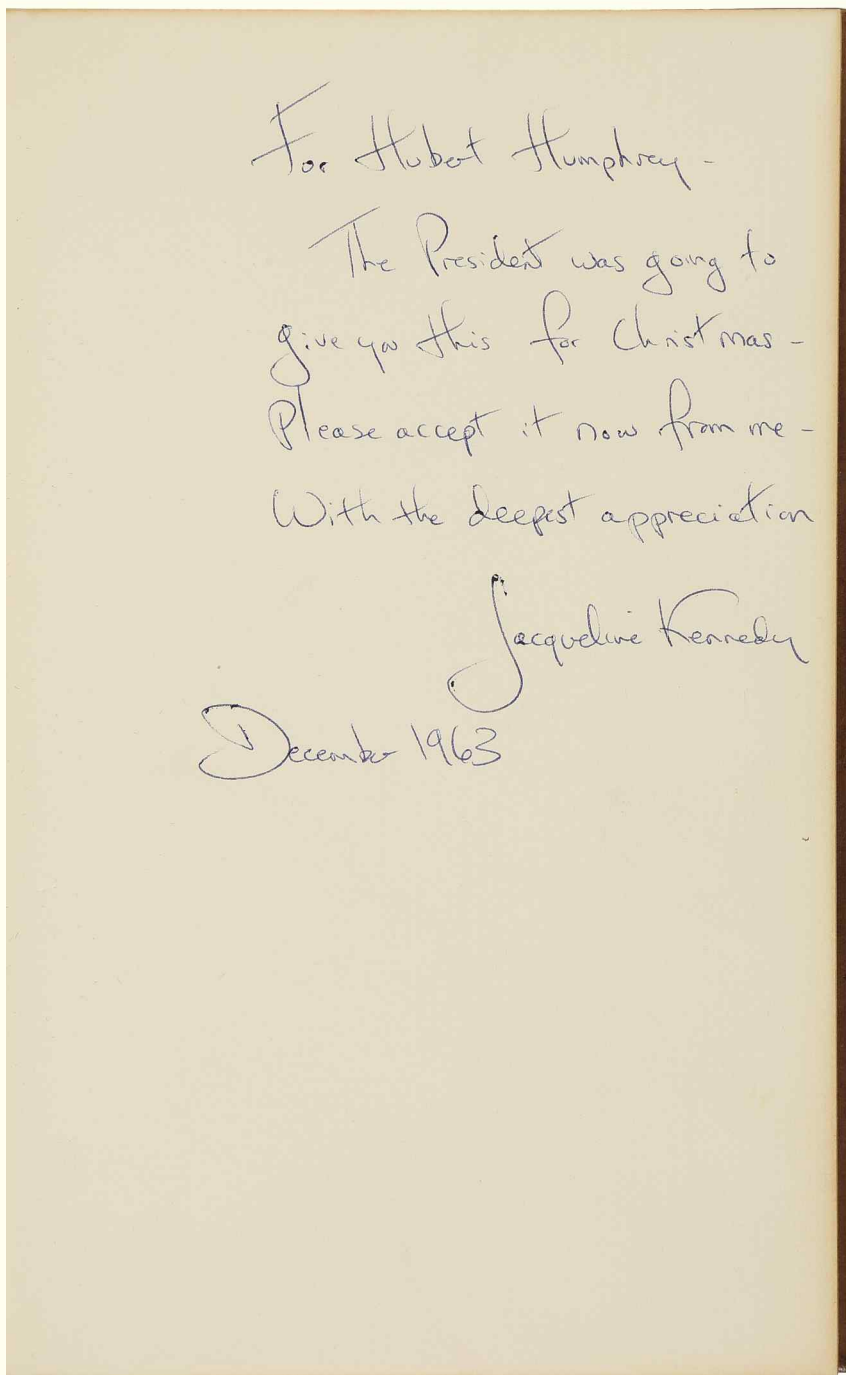
The autograph letter to Mrs. Humphrey reads, "Your letter was so very kind — Whenever I write a letter like that I always feel it is so inadequate — but yours was not — and I just wanted to tell you how much it meant to Jack and me — and to thank you for everything."

8vo (9 x 5¾ in.; 229 x 146 mm). Presidential seal reproduced on title, portrait vignettes throughout. Full red calf, spine lettered in gilt, upper cover with double gilt fillet border, presidential seal in gilt, recipient initials in gilt in lower right corner, edges gilt, red marbled endpapers.

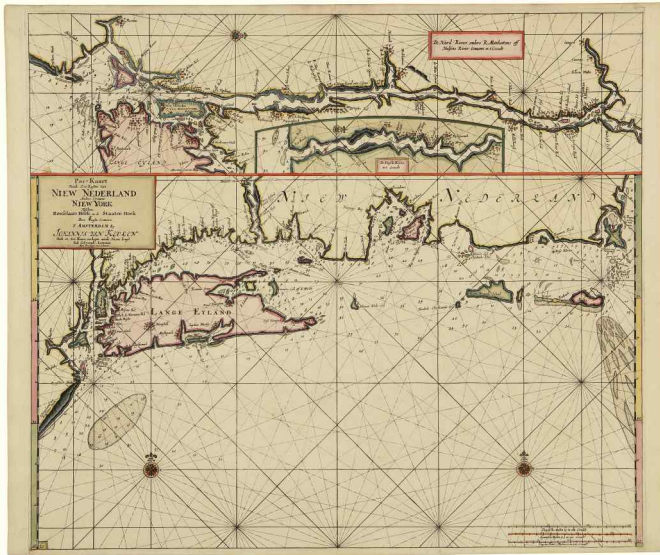
with: Kennedy, Jacqueline. Autograph letters signed ("Jackie"), 1 page on blue White House notepaper (7¾ x 5½ in.; 197 x 130 mm), n.p., 26 August 1963, to Muriel (Mrs. Hubert) Humphrey; with autograph envelope.

Spine and upper cover faded and dampstained, some minor wear at extremities. Letter framed and glazed.

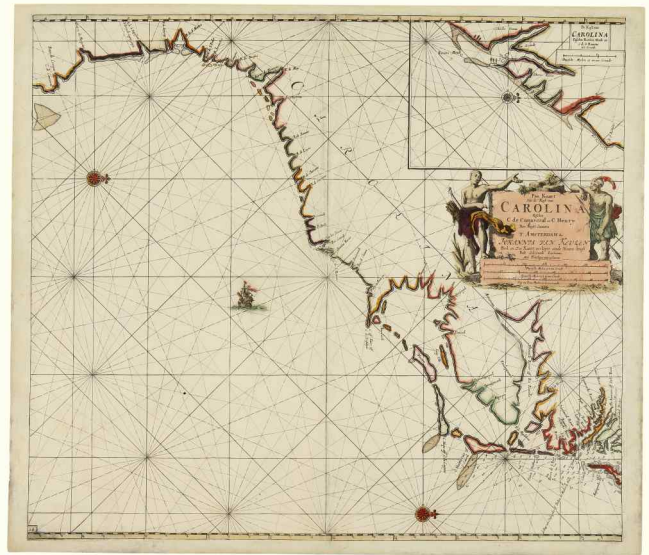
\$ 6,000-8,000



106



107



108

107

KEULEN, JOHANNES VAN

Pas kaart van de Zee kusten van Nieuw Nederland anders genaamt Nieu York. Amsterdam: Johannes van Keulen, [1687]

A very fine copy of the second state of this spectacular map: the second printed chart of New York, Long Island and southern New England, with a large integral inset which includes the first separate map of the Hudson River.

Issued in the fourth part of Van Keulen's *Zee-Fakkel*, this highly important chart is only pre-dated by Arent Roggeveen's extremely rare *Pascaerte van Nieu Nederland* of 1675. Based on original Dutch surveys made just before they surrendered New Netherlands to the English in 1664, this map "arguably represents the apogee of Dutch knowledge of the region, many toponyms appearing for the first time... Although the region is named both New Netherlands and New York the city itself is unnamed. Nearby are a great number of place names including some recognisable ones such as Konynen Eyl., Breukelen and further east on Long Island Heemstede, Ooster Bay and Oost Hampton" (Burden

II, p.247). The shores of southern New England show the influence of the English settlers with names including Newport, Portsmouth, Providence, Norwich, de Thaems River, Gilford and Nieu London. In the far right, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are correctly named and more accurately represented than had previously been the case.

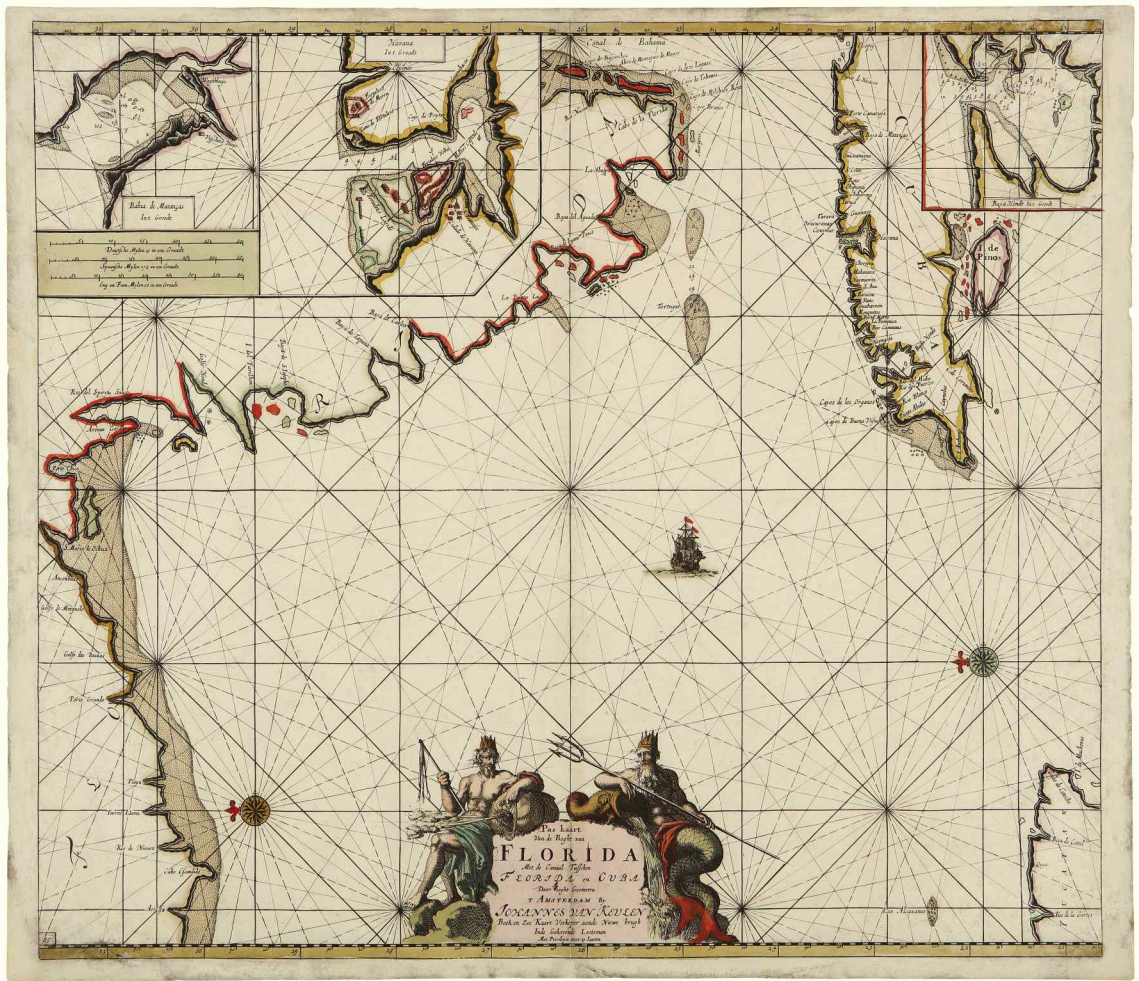
"The inset in the top third is the map's main claim to fame. It is the first engraved map devoted to the Hudson River and it, too, introduces many new placenames. On the west side above Manhattan is Taphaan and further upriver is Kats Kil, Middelburgh now Hudson, and 't Greyn Bosch near Albany. Tucked in with it is a smaller inset map of the lower reaches of the Connecticut River called the *Versche*, or fresh, River" (Burden II, p.247). After an initial investigation by the Dutch, and the establishment of an early trading post near Hartford in 1633, the Connecticut River was left largely to the English. Four main settlements identified here include the towns of Winser, Hereford (i.e. Hartford), Waters Veldt (Weathersfield) and Zee Broeck (Saybrook).

The first state of this chart was published by innovative Dutch cartographer and publisher Johannes van Keulen, in his 1685 *Sea-Atlas [or Zee-Fakkel]*. He had "published earlier editions of his *Sea-Atlas [or Zee-Fakkel]* in 1680 and 1683, but the [first state of the present chart] ... first appeared as illustration 20 in the third volume of the first completed edition published in 1685." (Deak p.41). The present example, Burden's second state with the plate number engraved in the lower left corner, is from the second edition of the atlas published in 1687. Burden records a third state (c.1695?) and a fourth (the most common, published first in about 1702).

Copper-engraved map (20 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 25 in.; 533 x 635 mm), full period hand-coloring, heightened with gold.

Burden, *The Mapping of North America II* 587 (State 2); Deák *Picturing America* 68; cf. Koeman IV, Keu109B; McCorkle, *New England* 684.3; cf. Phillips 530, 3444, 3453 and 5692; Stokes *Iconography II*, pp/158-159

\$ 10,000-15,000



KEULEN, JOHANNES VAN

Pas Kaart Van de Kust van Carolina tusschen C de Canaveral en C Henry door C. J. Vooght geometra. Amsterdam: Johannis van Keulen, [1687]

An attractive map with an inset of Charleston Harbour, the mouths of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers and showing the settlement before it was moved from the west bank of the Ashley. This copy in Burden's second state, with period hand colouring.

An excellent copy of Burden's second state with the number '18' engraved at the lower left corner. Burden notes that the cartographer C.J. Vooght draws on unpublished sources for this map, but that the "southern regions still call upon old Spanish nomenclature ... The immediate

Carolina coastline is ... compressed on a northerly axis and does not utilise the advances made in the Second Lords Proprietors map of 1682 ... The more southerly of the Outer Bank sounds differ from earlier depictions and Cape Hatteras is less prominent also. The soundings off the more northerly Outer Banks are from an unknown but presumably English source" (Burden).

Copper engraved map (21 1/8 x 24 1/4 in.; 538 x 161 mm), single sheet, period hand-coloring.

Burden, *The Mapping of North America* II, 589, state 2; Cumming & De Vorsey 91; Koeman *Atlantes Neelandici* IV, Keu109A, no.18 & p.376; cf Phillips *Atlases* nos. 530, 3444 & 3453

Expert repairs to corners of margins.

\$ 3,500-5,000

KEULEN, JOHANNES VAN

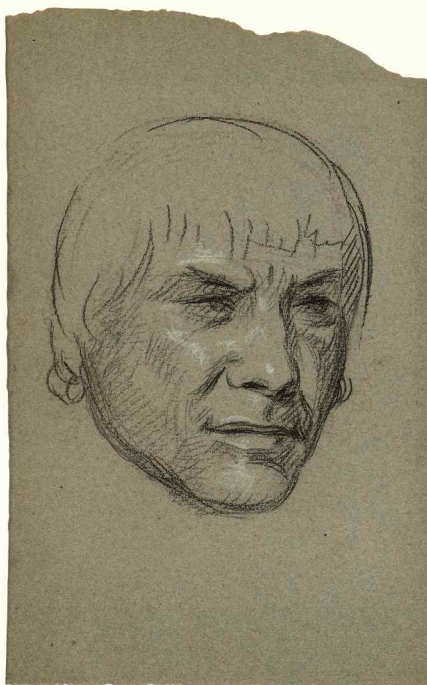
Pas kaart Van de Boght van Florida Met de canaal tusschen Florida en Cuba door C. J. Vooght geometra. Amsterdam: Johannes van Keulen, [1687]

The present chart derives from entirely different, original sources from previous charts of the region. "It is the first sea chart of the eastern portion of the Gulf of Mexico detailing the west coast of Florida" (Burden).

Copper engraved map (21 x 24 1/4 in.; 533 x 616 mm), single sheet, period hand-coloring.

Burden, *The Mapping of North America* II, 591, state 2; Koeman *Atlantes Neelandici* IV, Keu109A, no.15 & p.380; Koeman, *The Sea on Paper* 1972; Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest* pp.84-85; cf Phillips, *Atlases* nos. 530, 3444 & 3453

\$ 3,000-5,000



110

110

KING, CHARLES BIRD

[Chippewa Chief Peechekir, also called Buffalo: A Charcoal Head Study by Charles Bird King for a Painting Later Published in McKenney and Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*]. [Washington, D.C.: circa 1830]

A RARE CHARLES BIRD KING STUDY OF A CHIPPEWA CHIEF

Peechekir (or Peechekor, Buffalo) was "a solid, straight formed Indian," Colonel McKenney recalled many years after meeting the Chippewa (Ojibwa, Anishinabe) chief at a treaty ceremony in the Michigan Territory circa 1825-27. According to Horan, Charles Bird King copied this head from a James Otto Lewis painting, but no evidence survives to prove it. It was probably lost, as were many Lewis paintings and the King oil of Peechekir, in the 1865 Smithsonian fire.

This sketch is one of sixteen known studies by King of Indian heads.

discovered in 1974 among family papers by Bayard Leroy King, Saunderston, Rhode Island, a descendant of one Edward King, the artist's second cousin. The study is illustrated in Cosentino's *The Paintings of Charles Bird King*, and in Viola's *The Indian Legacy of Charles Bird King*. The McKenney and Hall *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*... portrait of Peechekir is clearly based on this sketch.

Single sheet (10¹/₈ x 6¹/₄ in.; 258 x 159 mm), charcoal heightened with white on gray paper, unsigned.

Andrew F. Cosentino, *The Paintings of Charles Bird King - 1785-1862* pp.203-4, cat. nos. 409, 641; James D. Horan, *The McKenney-Hall Portrait Gallery of American Indians* pp.206-7; Herman J. Viola, *The Indian Legacy of Charles Bird King* p.128

Handsomely presented in a ruled blue and black mat. A beautiful image in fine condition.

\$ 15,000-20,000

111



111

LAWRENCE, H. BALL

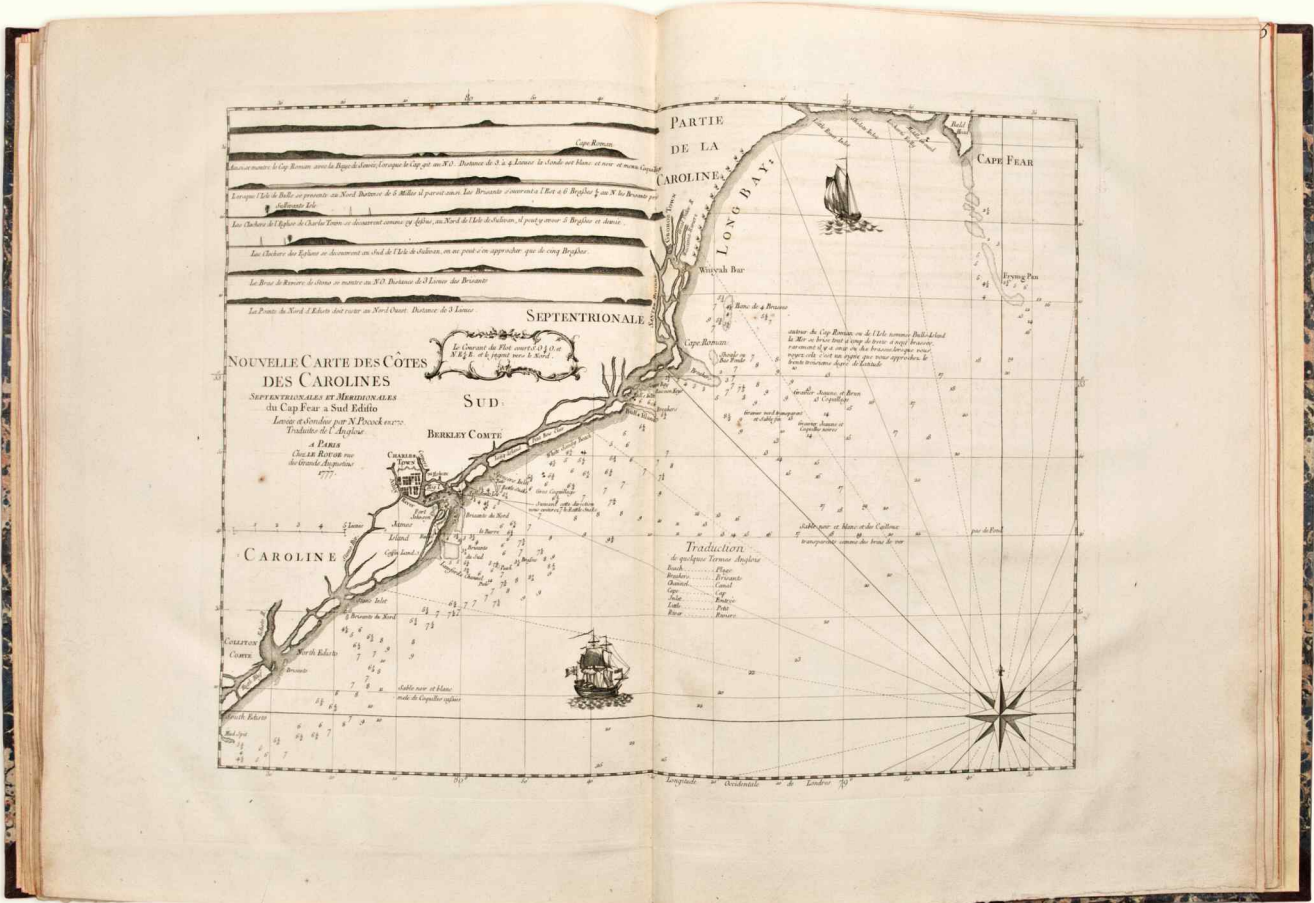
[Lithograph]. New York: Black & Co. Jewellers & Silversmiths 565 & 567 Broadway, Cor. of Prince St. New York. Henry Ball. William Black. Ebenezer Monroe, ca. 1860

"In elegance of design, thoroughness of construction, and architectural beauty, this building surpasses anything yet erected in this City, and as a structure for commercial purposes, it is doubtful whether it has its equal in the world." (New York Times, 2 July 1860).

Tinted lithograph with hand-coloring by H. Lawrence.

Upper left corner renewed, short repaired tear touching image. Framed (33⁵/₈ x 38³/₄ in.; 855 x 984 mm), bird's-eye maple, arched silk mat.

\$ 2,000-4,000



LE ROUGE, GEORGES LOUIS

Atlas Ameriquain Septentrional Contenant les Details des Differentes Provinces, de ce vaste Continent. Traduit des Cartes levées par ordre du Gouvernement Britannique. Par le Major Holland, Evans, Scull, Mouzon, Ross, Cook, Lane, Gilbert, Gardner, Hillock &c. &c. Paris: Chez Le Rouge, 1778

THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH ATLAS OF AMERICA PUBLISHED DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The atlas was issued soon after France's entry into the war of the American Revolution and it served French commanders in the land campaigns. Le Rouge used the best large-scale general survey maps that were available including the famous John Mitchell map of North America in eight sheets. Other cornerstone American multi-sheet maps here are: Mead's New England, Montresor's New York, Scull's

Pennsylvania, Fry and Jefferson's Virginia, Mouzon's Carolinas, De Brahm's Georgia (with large scale insets of Sauthier's map of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain), and Jeffery's Louisiana and East and West Florida. Remarkably complete in its geographical coverage of the Thirteen Colonies, the *Atlas Ameriquain* drew upon the available British sources, as published by Jefferys, Faden, Sayer and Bennett, to which Le Rouge added his own work. It became the basic source for French strategic planning and pursuit of the war.

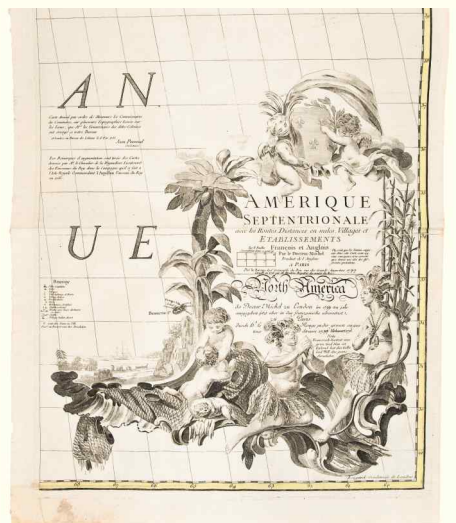
Engraved frontispiece depicting William Penn meeting with the Indians after Benjamin West, engraved title incorporating table of contents. ILLUSTRATION: 17 engraved maps (9 double-page, 8 folding, 14 with period hand-coloring in outline), maps numbered in contemporary manuscript.

Folio (21 1/16 x 15 3/4 in.; 535 x 400 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in 18th century Russia over contemporary marbled paper covered boards, flat spine in seven compartments divided by gilt rules, brown morocco lettering piece in the second compartment.

Howes J81; Phillips, *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress* 1212; Sabin 35954; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America* p. 202

Expert repairs to lower left margins, clean splits to folds of a few maps.

\$ 60,000-80,000



LEWIS, JAMES OTTO

[*The Aboriginal Portfolio*]. [Philadelphia: Lehman & Duval, 1835-1836]

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT A COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

The *Aboriginal Portfolio* was published in Philadelphia by lithographers George Lehman and Peter S. Duval. It was issued in ten parts, with each part containing eight plates; however, due to a loss of subscribers, very few of the last few parts were issued, and sets with the full complement of a frontispiece/title-leaf and eighty plates are virtually never found: far scarcer than similar works such as McKenney and Hall, the Siebert copy is the only complete example listed as having sold at auction in the past twenty-five years.

All of the original portraits by Lewis were destroyed in the Smithsonian fire of 1865.

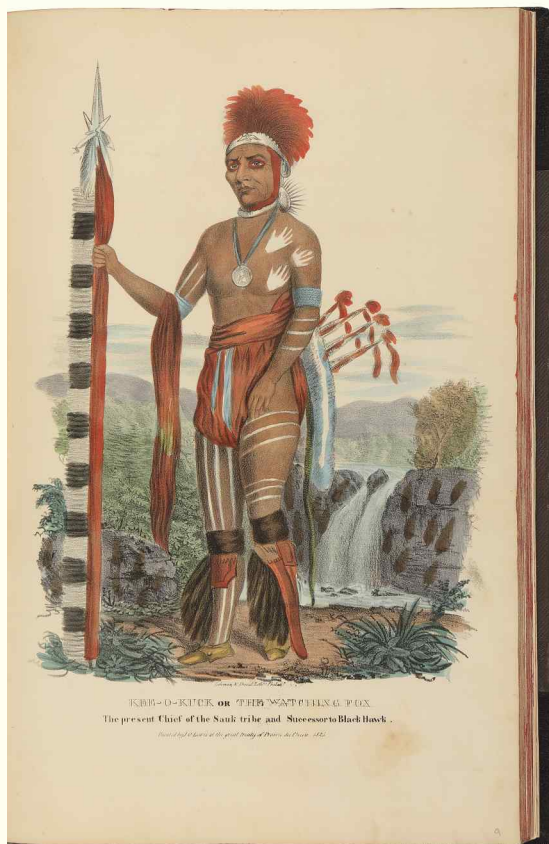
ILLUSTRATION: 3 letterpress advertisement leaves, 69 (of 72) hand-colored lithographed plates after Lewis by Lehman & Duval.

Folio (17 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 435 x 283 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in dark purple half morocco over period purple cloth covered boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, ruled in gilt on either side of each band, lettered in second compartment.

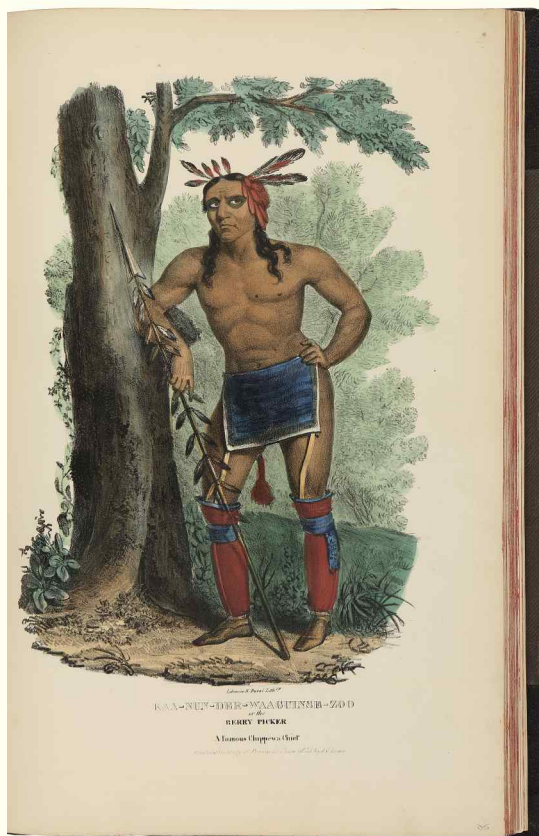
Bennett p.68; Field 936; Howes L315; Reese, *Stamped With A National Character* 23; Sabin 40812

Occasional sort to title, spotting to tissue guards, very occasional spot to plate, lacking plates 66, 68 and 70. Generally very clean—unusually good copy of this book.

\$ 30,000-40,000



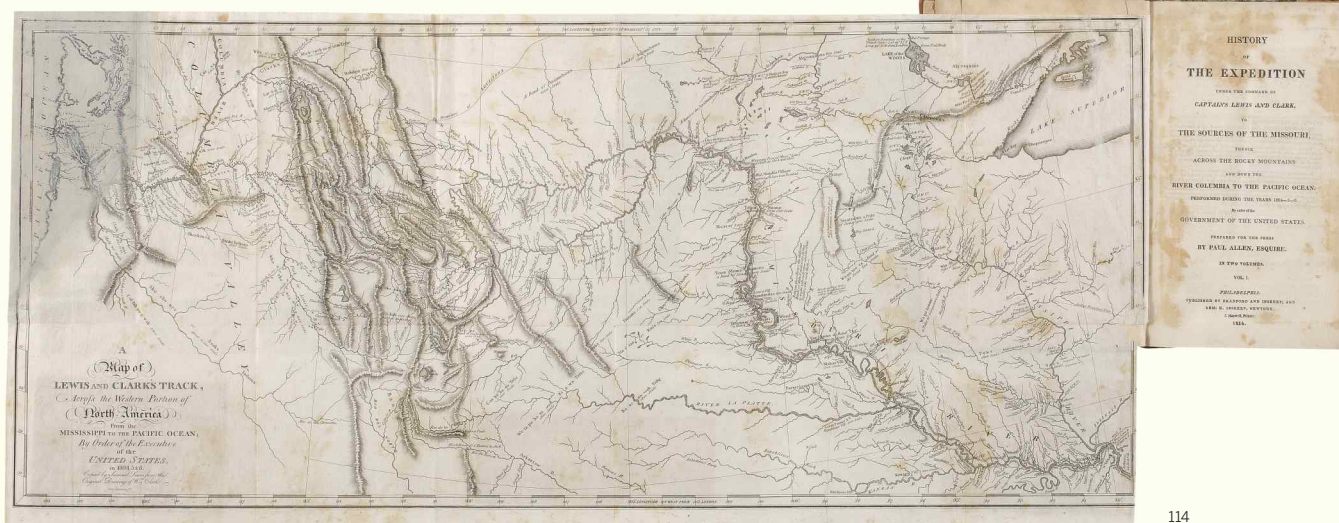
113



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LEWIS, MERIWETHER, AND WILLIAM CLARK

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 in the years 1804–5–6. By Order of the Government of the United States. Philadelphia: Bradford and Inskeep; and Abm. H. Inskeep, New York (J. Maxwell, Printer), 1814

FIRST EDITION OF "THE DEFINITIVE ACCOUNT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT" (Wagner–Camp). The Lewis and Clark expedition was funded by Congress for the purpose of establishing trading ties with the Indians of the western region. While this goal was accomplished, the explorers also greatly expanded the geographical knowledge of the West and, perhaps most important, demonstrated the feasibility of transcontinental travel. The expedition made its way from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean and back from spring 1804 through the fall of 1806. A myriad of circumstances—including Lewis's mysterious death—conspired to delay the publication of the official narrative of their travels for eight years, during which interval several unofficial and inaccurate accounts were published. The present edition was finally brought together from Lewis and Clark's journals by Paul Allen; Thomas Jefferson (who purchased twelve sets of the *History of the Expedition*) supplied a prefatory life of Lewis. Many copies were evidently issued without the large map tracing Lewis and Clark's 8,000-mile trek, which is here preserved in a fine impression. Clark's map of the region west of the Great Lakes

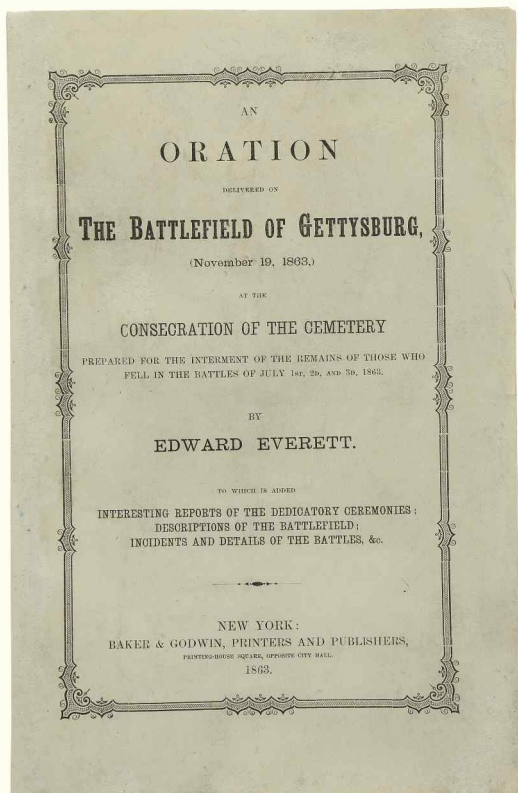
was vastly superior to any previous western map: "The narrow single chain of mountains that characterized many earlier maps was replaced by a complex system of ranges, and the courses of the Missouri and Snake rivers were shown for the first time in their approximately correct position" (Schwartz & Ehrenberg). In 2000, the American Philosophical Society, one of the great supporters of the expedition, commented on the overall significance of Clark's map: "the 1814 Map destroyed hopes for a practical continental Northwest Passage; provided a new and more accurate conception of western terrain hinting at a number of physiographic American Wests; and due to Nicolas Biddle's interest in ethnology and William Clark's first hand knowledge of the western tribes, the map included important information gleaned from the journals about native peoples."

2 volumes, 8vo (8¼ x 5 in.; 210 x 128 mm), large folding engraved map after Clark by S. Harrison, 5 engraved maps and plans. BINDING: Contemporary marbled boards with gilt-ruled calf spines. Each volume in modern half morocco folding case.

Church 1309; Field, *Indian Bibliography* 928; Graff 2477; Grolier/American 30; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 272; Sowerby, *Library of Thomas Jefferson* 4168; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, pp. 227–28; Streeter 3:1777; Wagner–Camp 13:1

Folding map lightly foxed with portion of upper left supplied in facsimile, title of first volume with mild spotting, second volume title with closed repaired tear, some intermittent staining. Bindings with some rubbing and scuffing, morocco labels faded.

\$ 80,000-100,000



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LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, AND EDWARD EVERETT

An Oration delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, (November 19, 1863) at the Consecration of the Cemetery Prepared for the Internment of the Remains of those who fell in Battles of July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863. New York: Baker & Godwin, 1863

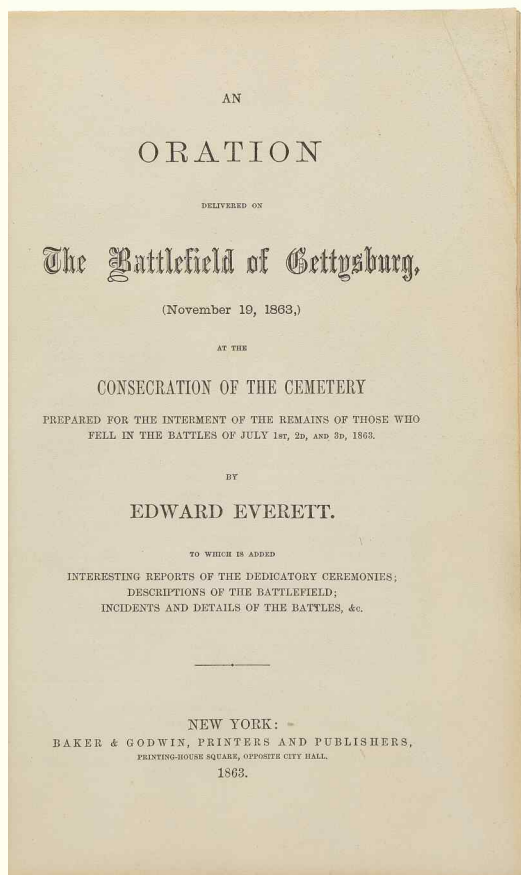
First edition of Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" in book form, preceded only by newspaper reports and a 16-page pamphlet printed from type set for the Washington Chronicle (November 18-21) known in just three copies. Here, Lincoln's address appears on p. 40, as one of the "Interesting Reports of the Dedictory Ceremonies" provided by the *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent, following the 29-page oration of Everett. "Everett's speech, every word of which is now forgotten, lasted two hours. Lincoln's address ... is immortal, one of the supremest utterances of the principles of democratic freedom" (PMM).

8vo (9 x 5½ in.; 228 x 144 mm), 48pp, publisher's lettered wrappers, publisher's advertisement on rear wrapper.

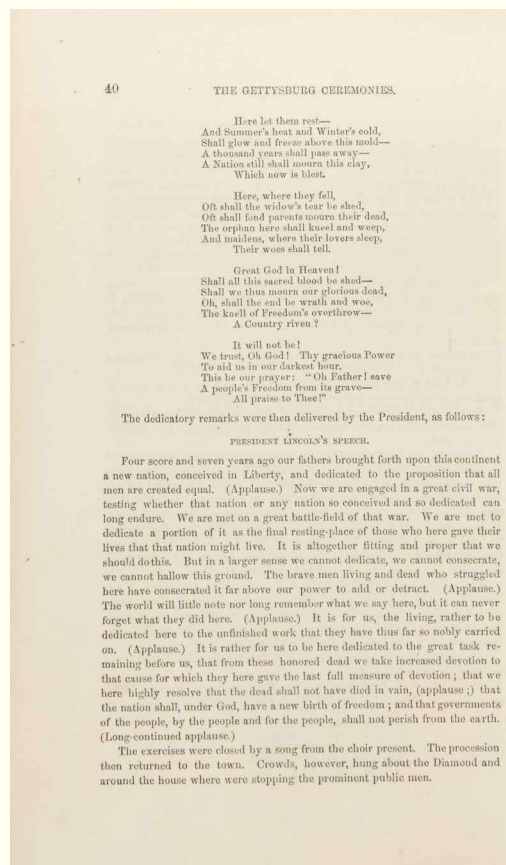
Grolier, American 100 72 (note); Howes E232, "b"; Monaghan 193; cf. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 351; Streeter Sale 1747; Sabin 23263; Wills, *Lincoln at Gettysburg* pp.191-204

Expertly rebounded. Housed in modern box.

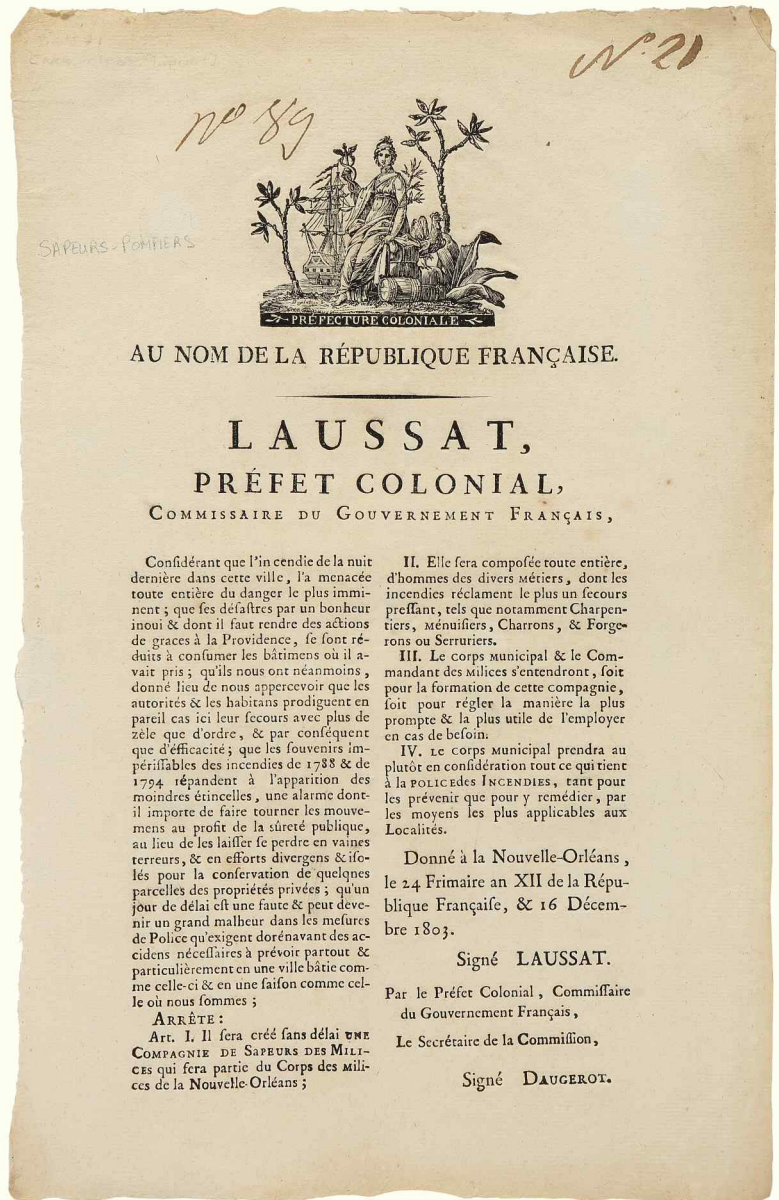
\$ 25,000-35,000



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[LOUISIANA]

Au Nom De La République Française. Laussat, Préfet Colonial, Commissaire Du Gouvernement Français, Considrant Que L'incendie De La Nuit Dernière Dans Cette Ville, L'a Menacée Toute Entière Du Danger Le Plus Imminent... [New Orleans: 1803]

ESTABLISHING A FIRE-FIGHTING COMPANY IN NEW ORLEANS

An exceedingly rare New Orleans broadside ordering the creation of a fire-fighting company as part of the city's militia, printed during the brief return of France's control of Louisiana between the Spanish and American periods of ownership. The decree, dated Dec. 16, 1803, was published after a disastrous fire the previous night. "This edict promptly orders the creation of a company of militia engineers to form part of the New

Orleans militia and to serve in times of emergency; it also directs the municipal council to study means of preventing and controlling fires" (McMurtrie, Louisiana).

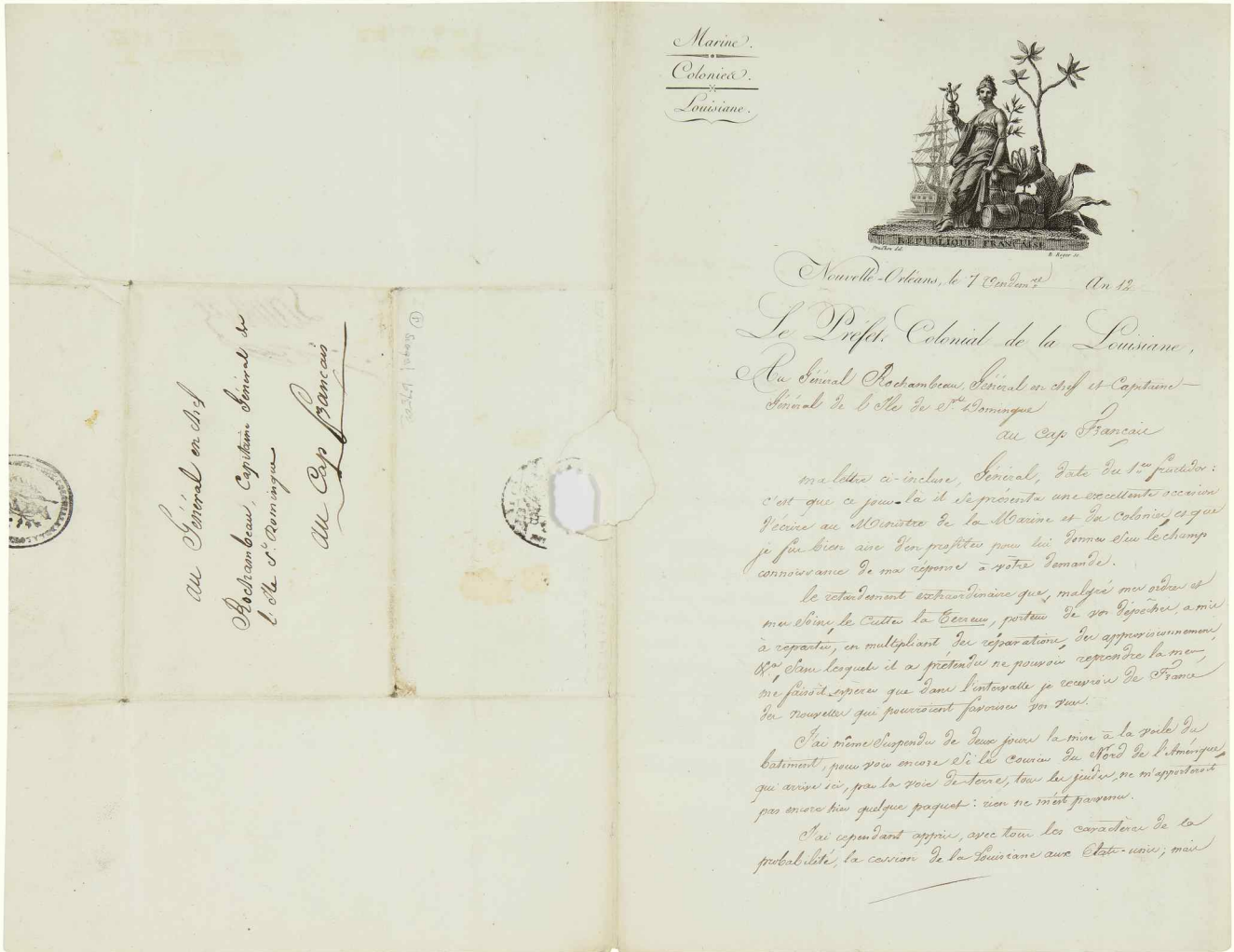
Jumonville records copies at Historic New Orleans Collection and Tulane, both McMurtrie and Shaw & Shoemaker list a copy at the University of Alabama, and OCLC adds a copy at Yale.

Broadside (12¾ x 9 in.; 324 x 228 mm), woodcut headpiece of symbolic figure with printed inscription: "Préfecture Coloniale".

Hummel 781; Jumonville 88; Mcmurtrie (New Orleans) 55, p.64. Mcmurtrie (Louisiana) 34; OCLC 27829599; Shaw & Shoemaker 4546

Light tanning at edges, a few minor instances of foxing, contemporary and modern inscriptions above text. In a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

\$ 6,000-8,000



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[LOUISIANA PURCHASE] — LAUSSAT, PIERRE CLÉMENT DE

Manuscript letter, signed, from Pierre Laussat, the Colonial Prefect of Louisiana, to French General Rochambeau, informing him of the impending transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and of his inability to send supplies to Rochambeau in Haiti.

COMMISSIONER LAUSSAT WRITES OF THE IMPENDING TRANSFER OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES

An excellent letter from the French Colonial Prefect of Louisiana, informing the French general in charge of suppressing the slave uprising in Haiti that he has few supplies to send him, and also transmitting information of the impending transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States. Laussat's letter to Rochambeau, informing him that he has little in the way of supplies to send and that Louisiana will soon be given to the United States, is a prime example of the United States finding advantage in Europe's distress.

The Louisiana Purchase Treaty had been signed on April 30, 1803, and though rumors of the transaction were rampant, official news of the transfer circulated slowly throughout French political and military circles. At the time the letter was written, the impending transaction was still a state secret; the treaty would not be ratified by the U.S. Senate until the next week. The sale was partially motivated by circumstances in Haiti, where France was losing the struggle to put down the independence movement. The fight against the Haitians was costing the lives of thousands of French soldiers, and was putting a strain on the treasury. The resumption of European hostilities meant that the Royal Navy could cut off any supplies from Europe, and Napoleon had decided to abandon his American strategy. Within three months of this letter Louisiana would belong to the United States and Rochambeau would surrender his forces in Haiti to the British rather than be massacred by the insurgents.

Pierre Clément de Laussat, the last French Colonial Prefect of Louisiana, arrived there in late March, 1803, just a month

je n'ai jusqu'à présent ni ordre, ni instruction, ni avis officiel -
d'aucune espèce.

Si le cutter eût pu charger de la farine, comme je le lui
proposai, j'aurais pris elle moi de vous en envoyer: et ma félicité sur
le nouveau.

Dans le cas où le Gouvernement m'autorisât à employer mes
ressources à aller à votre secours, je tâcherais aussitôt d'aller, avec
la prudence nécessaire, le zèle le plus vif et le plus ardent: en
ressources je vous le répète, Général, n'est moindre que vous
n'avez l'air.

Je ne doute pas que mon départ dans ce pays ne soit devenu
fort connu.

J'ai eu extrêmement à me plaindre du Citoyen Canton, -
surtout de voir au commandant du cutter le Citoyen; sa
affaire, avec des prétentions ridicules, a affecté envers moi -
l'insubordination la plus scandaleuse et la ton le plus indécent, et
j'en ai été dans un exercice moins précieuse d'autorité, il m'est
forcé à écrire contre lui, comme il m'est forcé à rendre compte
au Gouvernement de sa conduite. J'apprends au surplus qu'il
est ici et que, de son chef, il a pris le commandement du
bâtiment à son second, le Citoyen Collinet, Bourgeois de -
Nantes au non embarqué: cette démarche surajoute obstacles à son
rapport achève de peindre le Citoyen Canton.

Je rends en même temps cette Justice au Citoyen Collinet

qu'il m'a paru valoir beaucoup mieux que lui.

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer.

Laussat

before the Louisiana Purchase Treaty was signed. This letter, on his official letterhead (with the seal of the French Republic and the engraved text "Marine. Colonie. Louisiane."), is written to the French general in command of Saint Domingue (Haiti), Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, the Vicomte de Rochambeau (son of the Comte de Rochambeau, who led French forces in the American Revolution).

Laussat writes (in translation from the French): "I've learned with a great deal of probability of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, but up until now I have neither orders, nor instructions, nor official advice of any kind. If the cutter could have been loaded with flour, as proposed...I would have taken upon myself to send you some....In the event that the Government authorizes me to use my resources to assist you, I would try at once to combine the liveliest and most eager zeal with the necessary prudence; these resources, I must tell you, General, are fewer than you would think." Laussat also criticizes the actions of the captain of the French cutter that had come

to New Orleans to receive the supplies. Dramatic events would take place in Louisiana and Haiti over the next few weeks. On November 18, 1803 the French army under Rochambeau was devastated by Haitian forces at the Battle of Vertieres, and proclaimed its independence shortly thereafter. Laussat had been hearing rumors since his arrival of a potential sale of Louisiana to the Americans, and those rumors were officially confirmed to him in August. On December 20, 1803 he presided over the ceremony officially transferring the Louisiana Territory to the United States.

3 pp. letter on a folded folio sheet, with engraved scene entitled "Republique Francaise" at the top of the first page, addressed in manuscript on the fourth page "au General en chef Rochambeau, Capitaine General de l'île St. Domingue", written from New Orleans, and dated September 30, 1803 [i.e. 7 Vendémiaire, an 12].

One-inch tear in center of vertical fold with some small tape repairs, where wax seal had been affixed, not affecting any text.

\$ 16,000-18,000

[MAINE] — BERNARD, FRANCIS,
SIR — FRANCIS MILLER
[SURVEYOR]

"A Plan of the Road From Boston to Penobscott Bay". [New England]: [1765]

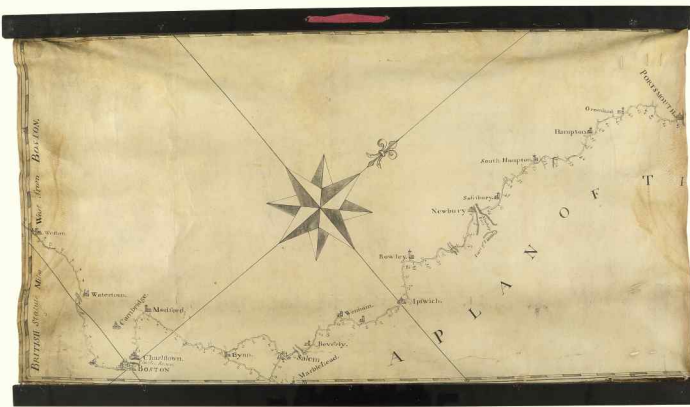
AMONG THE EARLIEST AMERICAN ROAD MAPS: an important original manuscript survey on vellum accomplished for the Colonial Governor of Massachusetts in 1765.

In November 1969, noted historian of cartography William P. Cumming discovered in the family home of Sir Francis Bernard "a collection of maps that, in purpose and type, differed so markedly from the more usual military, coastal and general colonial maps of the time that it stands out in both interest and importance. These were domestic maps, of a gentleman's estates and the roads to them ... Probably Sir Francis's most important contribution to cartography

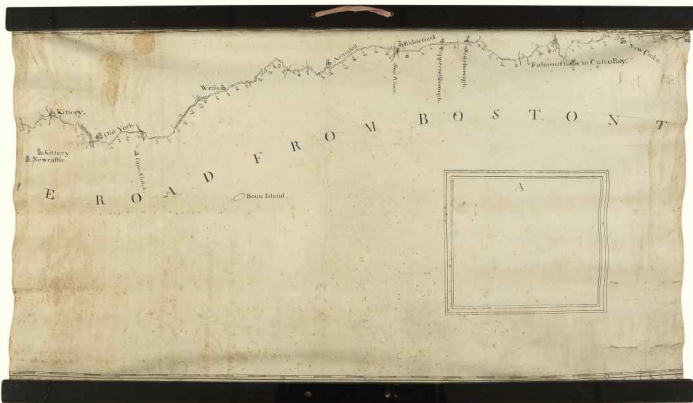
was to have careful surveys made of the roads from Boston to Saint George's Fort in Maine ... No route maps as detailed as these, except for two short New Jersey road maps, are known for any other section of the eastern seaboard until those of Christopher Colles in 1789" (Cumming, p. 29-30).

The present manuscript map depicts the road from Boston to St. George's Fort, Maine, as well as the road from Boston to Weston, with mileages given between points. Towns and rivers, large and small, are also identified along the way. Done on a scale of approximately 2 miles to the inch, the map includes a box for a title drawn in on the central sheet, but only the first word "A" has been inserted. Cumming records this map (though as three separate entries) and cites a similar map of the same region and on the same scale, though the present example appears to be a draft which preceded it (see Cumming, Appendix A, maps MP/2, MP/3 and MP/4 and map MP/7).

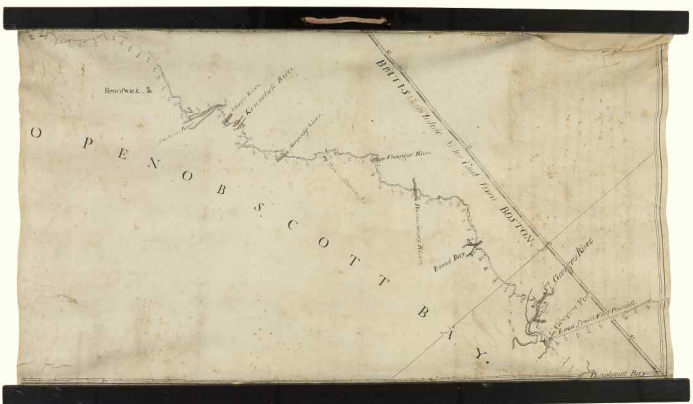
Sir Francis Bernard became the Colonial Governor of Massachusetts in late 1759, shortly after British troops were victorious in the Battle of Quebec. That decisive French and Indian War victory opened a vast region of present-day Maine for potential English settlement. To honor their new governor, the Massachusetts Assembly petitioned the Crown to grant to Bernard "the Island of Mount Desert [sic] lying north eastward of Penobscot Bay." Bernard very quickly began to establish a scheme to colonize the land, thereby affirming his grant. Writing to Viscount Barrington in June of 1763, Bernard revealed his intentions to survey the region: "I propose to reconnoitre this Country this Summer with great accuracy, the assembly having authorised me to employ a Mathematician to make observations all along the Coast. I have a very good Man for that purpose, the Professor of Mathematics at this College [John Winthrop], whom I shall accompany, & assist myself. And I shall make a further progress in surveying Mount Desert, unless I am ordered off from home. I have concluded with 60 families with a Minister at their head & a Merchant to supply'm to settle there this Summer upon a plan already laid out: I want only power to make them a title. There are also 920 families ready



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to settle upon the continent adjoining to the Islands in 12 Townships already mark't out. I shall grieve much (setting aside my own interest) if this settlement should be defeated; as it is compactly planned & laid out to great advantage. And when I consider how much it has Cost the Government of Great Britain to settle 4000 Souls in some other Parts of America, I think it will be a great pity that such a Settlement should be refused when offered to be brought forward at no public expence at all. For my own part I have been drawn into this scheme imperceptibly: & now the People call on me to be their leader, which I shall decline no longer, than till I can learn that my establishing a New Colony in a desert (which will long remain unpeopled if this opportunity is neglected) will be approved" (Bernard to Barrington, 15 June 1763, quoted in *The Barrington-Bernard Correspondence*, p. 70).

The year following that letter to Barrington, the present manuscript map was surveyed and drawn by talented military mapmaker Francis Miller, the details of which are recounted by

Bernard in a 1766 letter to Barrington: "I am desired to certify to your Lordship, that at the beginning of the Year 1764 Genl Gage at my Request, gave Leave to Ensign Francis Miller of the 45th regiment, then stationed in Newfoundland to come to Boston to assist me in some Works of Public Surveying, which I had undertaken in pursuance of resolutions of the general Assembly & partly by Orders from England. Mr Miller being then at an outpost & not easily relieved did not arrive at Boston til Nov in that Year, when the Season for actual Surveying was over. He was employed that Winter & Spring following in protracting the Surveys made that Summer, among which was a compleat Route from Fort Pownal on the River Penobscot to Quebec, & some other curious explorations of the Eastern parts of New England hitherto unknown to Englishmen: of which, elegant Maps drawn by Mr Miller have been transmitted to the Board of Trade. Early in the Last Summer I employed M' Miller (having previously informed Genl Gage of the Intention) to make an actual Survey from Boston to Albany & back again by another

Way being near 200 Miles; & afterwards from Boston to Penobscot [emphasis added] being above 200 Miles; by which Means a true Geometrical Line of 400 Miles in length through part of New York & all the habitable part of New-England has been obtained, which will afford great Assistance to the Ascertaining the Geography of this Country & its Sea Coast. After this Survey was finished he was employed in protracting the Same & making Drawings thereof which he has done with great Accuracy & Elegance" (Bernard to Barrington, 11 January 1766, quoted in *The Barrington-Bernard Correspondence*, p. 103).

Manuscript map on vellum (if joined, approx.: 14 x 78 in.; 355 x 1,981 mm), pen and ink with some grey wash, on three sheets of vellum, each linen backed at an early date with rollers top and bottom.

Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America* pp. 29-30, and Appendix A; cf. *The Barrington-Bernard Correspondence*

Minor spotting, some expert repairs to vellum. Housed in black morocco-backed box.

\$ 120,000-150,000

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[MASSACHUSETTS] — CARLETON, OSGOOD

Map of Massachusetts proper compiled from Actual Surveys made by Order of the General Court, and under the inspection of agents of their appointment. [Boston]: [B. & J. Loring], [1801]

A VERY RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT EARLY MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In three key ways, this edition is a great improvement over Osgood Carleton's 1798 original, which was rejected for official sanction by the government of the Commonwealth. The coastline and coastal islands have been more correctly rendered, roads and streams that had been left incomplete in the earlier map were extended and some of the clutter of the 1798 map, was removed, and the map is more attractive and informative, with a cleaner and crisper appearance.

The map is drawn on a scale of four miles to the inch, and gives a clear delineation of the boundaries and coastline of

Massachusetts, and of the borders of each town in the state. The distance of each town from Boston and from their respective county seat is given, and major roads and streams are shown. Public and private institutions, including academies, meetinghouses, courthouses, etc., are located, as are topographical features such as mountains, ponds, rivers and streams.

This copy of the map retains the publisher's original paper label, which forcefully asserts that this 1801 version of the Carleton map of Massachusetts, approved by the General Court, is "the only accurate one ever published of this state."

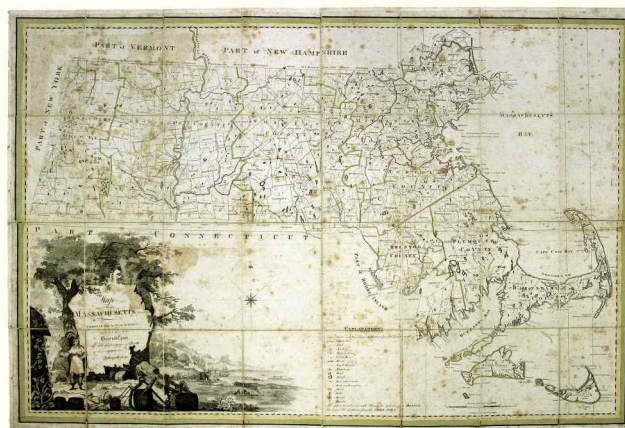
Copper-engraved map (31¾ x 46¾ in.; 806 x 1,187 mm), with original outline color, folded

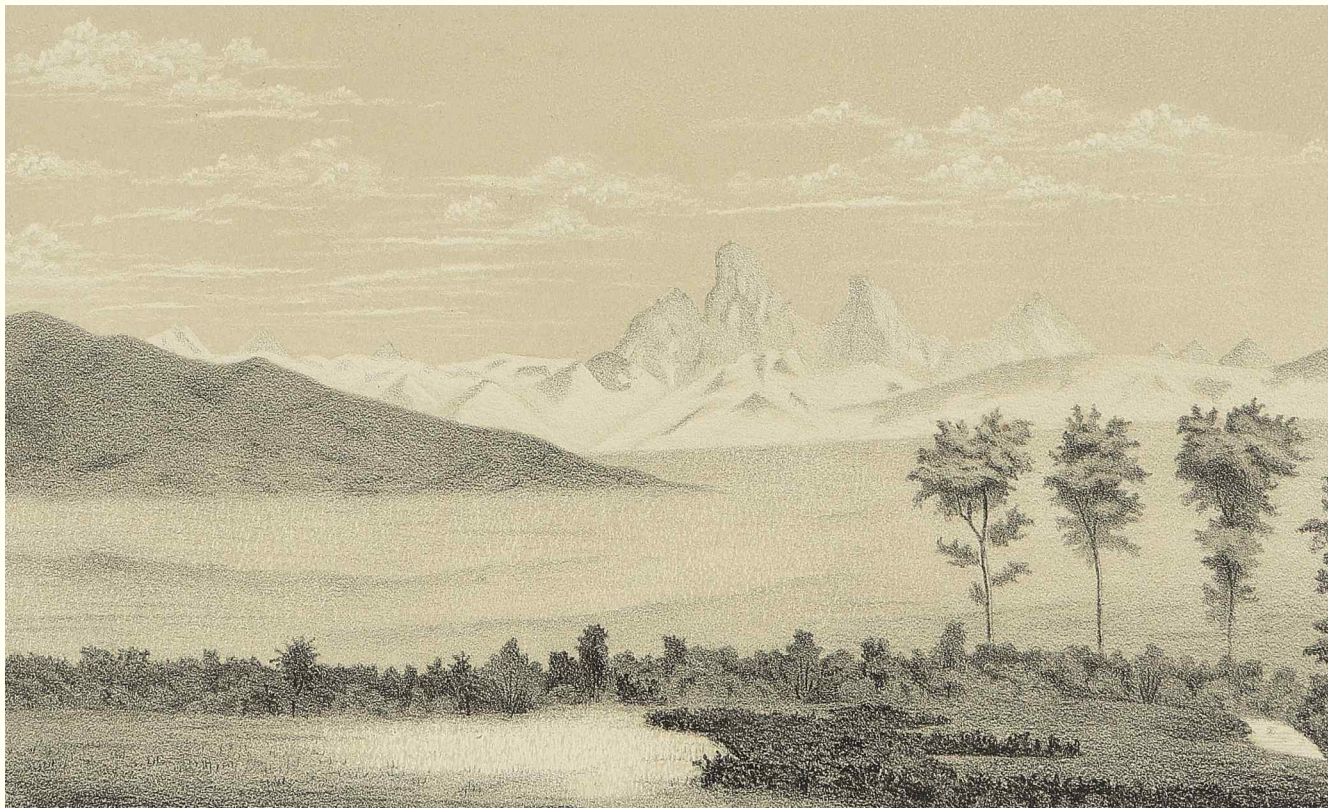
and mounted on linen, publisher's paper label to verso.

Danforth, "The First Official Maps of Maine and Massachusetts", in *Imago Mundi* 35 (1983), pp. 37-57; Krieger & Cobb, *Mapping Boston* p. 52; Phillips, *A List of Maps of America* p. 400; Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers* pp. 89-92

Spotting to map. Housed in modern cloth chemise, within a morocco-backed cloth slipcase.

\$ 15,000-20,000





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MATHEWS, ALFRED EDWARD

Gems of Rocky Mountain Scenery, Containing Views Along and Near the Union Pacific Railroad. New York: Published by the Author, 1869

AMONG THE FIRST ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

A pioneering creator of city and country views in the American West, Alfred Mathews' works ranks only behind Bodmer, Catlin, Moran, and Warre as illustrated depictions of the opening of the West. The present work was issued following the success of his *Organized* geographically, the tinted lithographs comprise twelve views in Colorado, two in Idaho Territory, two in Montana, and four in Utah; each view is accompanied by a descriptive text leaf. The final Appendix leaf includes endorsements by President Grant and others. "Mathew's famous lithographs were among the first true representations of the Rocky Mountains to be made available to the public" (Streeter).

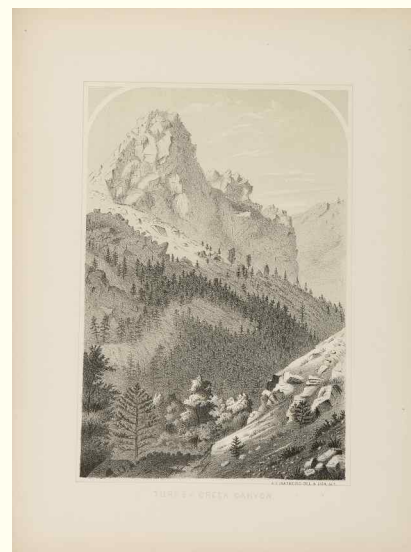
ILLUSTRATION: 20 tinted lithographed plates after Mathews.

Small folio (13 x 10¼ in.; 330 x 260 mm). BINDING: Publisher's green cloth, covers decoratively blocked in blind, upper cover with a central stamp in gilt.

Eberstadt 106:207; Graff 2708; Howes M411; Sabin 46823; Streeter sale 2109

Some minor chips and toning to text leaves, some dampstaining and spotting to margins of "Echo Canyon" and "Weber Canyon" plates. Binding expertly rebaked to style.

\$ 7,500-8,500



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MCKENNEY, THOMAS L., AND JAMES HALL

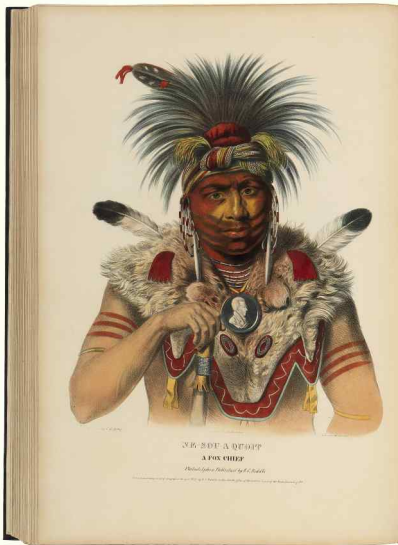
History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs. Embellished with one hundred and twenty portraits, from the Indian Gallery in the Department of War, at Washington. Philadelphia: Daniel Rice and J. G. Clark ... London: Charles Gilpin, 1838, 1842, 1844

Rare London issue of "one of the most costly and important [works] ever published on the American Indians" (Field), "a landmark in American culture" (Horan), and an invaluable contemporary record of a vanished way of life, including some of the greatest American hand-coloured lithographs of the 19th century.

Upon publication of the first edition, a small number of text and plates were sent to Charles Gilpin in London, who represented the work as "Agent for Great Britain and Ireland." Cancel titles, reset and undated, were printed in England with Gilpin's imprint added. This is perhaps the rarest of the folio issues of McKenney and Hall.

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 was to improve the administration of Indian programs 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.

continued



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When President Jackson dismissed him from his government post in 1839, McKenney was able to turn more of his attention to his publishing project. Within a few years, 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.

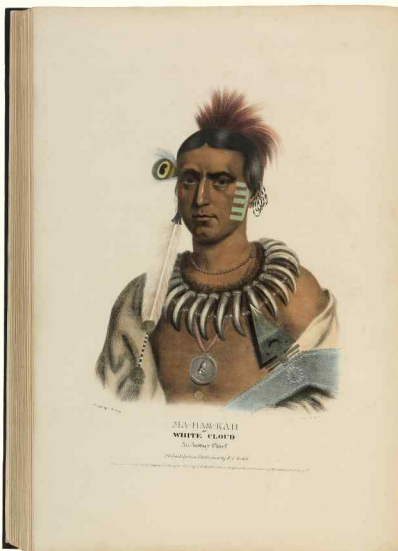
ILLUSTRATION: 120 hand-colored lithographic plates after Karl Bodmer, Charles Bird King, James Otto Lewis, P. Rhindesbacher, and R.M.Sully, drawn on stone by A. Newsam, A. Hoffy, Ralph Trembley, Henry Dacre and others, printed and colored by J.T. Bowen and others, vol. III with two lithographic maps and one table printed recto of one leaf, 17pp. of lithographic facsimile signatures of the original subscribers.

3 volumes, folio (20 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 511 x 368 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style half green morocco and green cloth covered boards, spines with raised bands in seven compartments, lettered in the second and fourth, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, period marbled endpapers.

BAL 6934; Bennett p.79; Field 992; Howes M129; Lipperhiede Mc4; Reese, *Stamped With A National Character* 24; Sabin 43410a; Servies 2150

Light and scattered foxing, generally not affecting images.

\$ 60,000-80,000



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MEAD, BRADDOCK [JOHN GREEN]

A Map of the most Inhabited part of New England containing the Provinces of Massachusetts [sic.] Bay and New Hampshire, with the Colonies of Connecticut [sic.] and Rhode Island, Divided into Counties and Townships: The whole composed from Actual Surveys and its Situation adjusted by Astronomical Observations. London: Thomas Jefferys, 29 November 1774

The largest and most detailed map of New England that had yet been published, and one of the great maps of the east coast of America, by one of the greatest figures in 18th-century cartography: "Mead's contributions to cartography stand out ... At a time when the quality and the ethics of map production were at a low ebb in England, he vigorously urged and practiced the highest standards" (Cumming, p.47).

THIS IS THE GRANDEST, MOST ACCURATE AND DETAILED MAP OF NEW ENGLAND PRODUCED DURING THE BRITISH COLONIAL PERIOD.

Copper-engraved map (joined: 42 x 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; 1,066 x 1,009 mm), on two sheets, contemporary full hand-color.

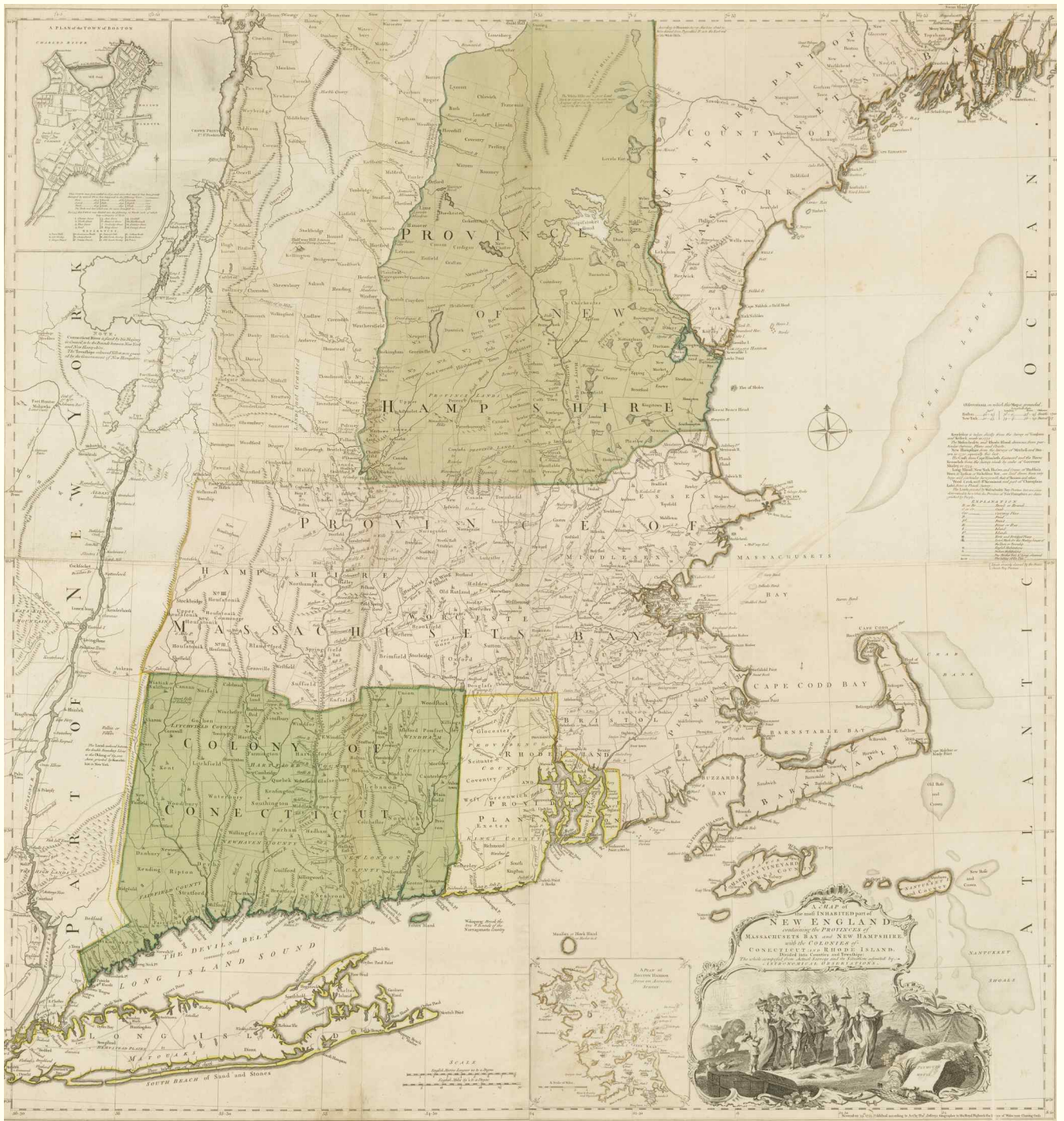
Crone, "Further Notes on Braddock Mead, alias John Green" *Imago Mundi*, VIII (1951) p. 69; Crone, "John Green. Notes on a neglected Eighteenth Century Geographer and Cartographer," *Imago Mundi*, VI (1950) p. 89-91; Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America* pp.45-47; *Degrees of Latitude* 35; McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps* 774.4 and cf. 755.19 (first edition/state); Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies 1650-1789* 799; Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography" in Tooley, *Mapping of America* 33(e)

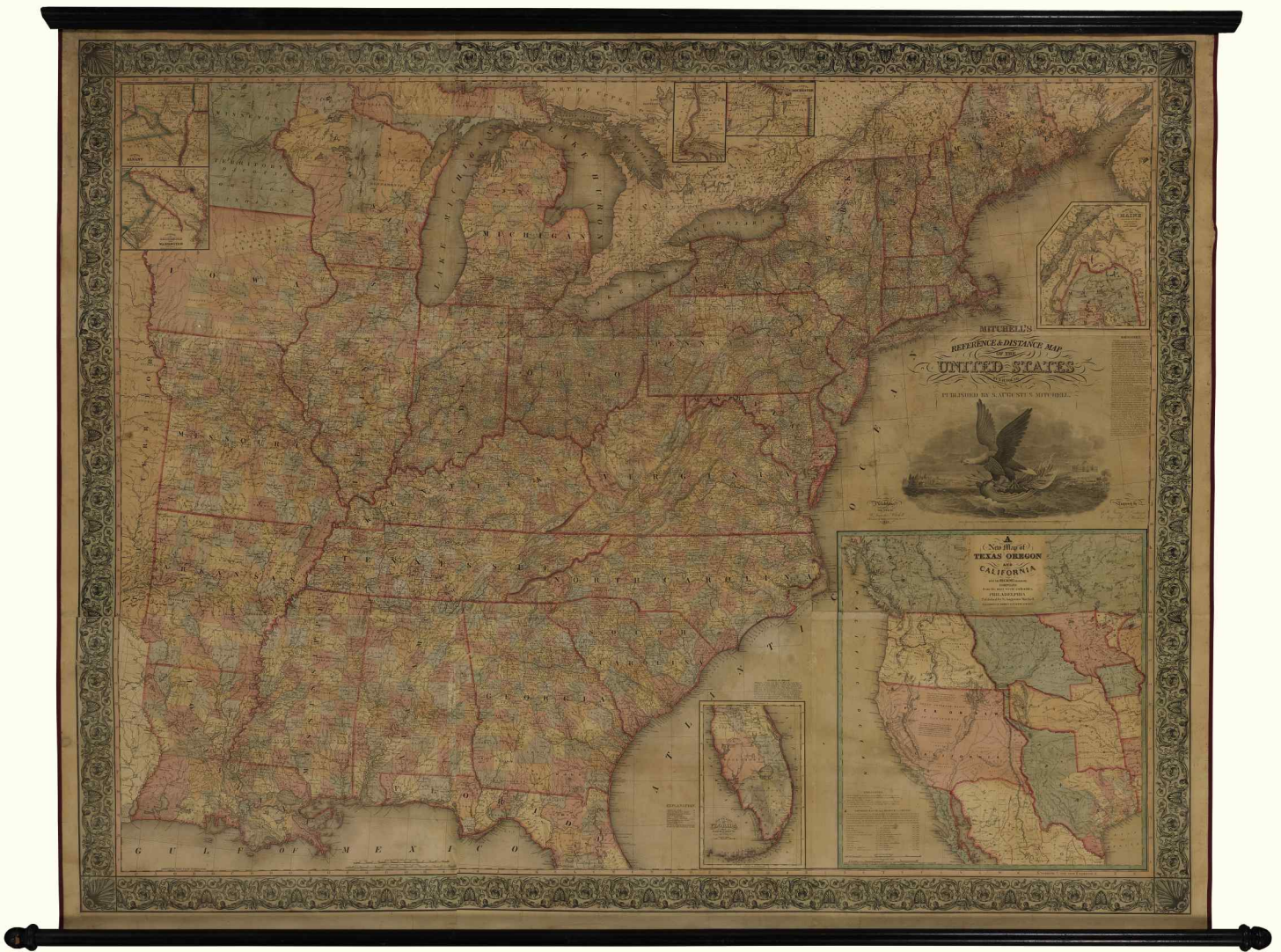
A few stray spots, generally fine.

\$ 3,500-5,000



121





123

123

MITCHELL, S. AUGUSTUS, AND J. H. YOUNG

Mitchell's Reference and Distance Map of the United States.
Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1849

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT MAP FOR THE AMERICAN WEST.

This mammoth wall map of the United States was originally published in 1834. It was significantly revised at the beginning of the Mexican War in 1846 by the addition of the important inset map of the Transmississippi West entitled *A New Map of Texas, Oregon and California*. This new inset, which replaced the old inset *General Map of the United States*, was also separately issued as a pocket map, and was one of the first maps of the Transmississippi West. Rumsey believed that the inset was the first printing of the map, with the separately issued version

published later (see 534). The inset was continued on this 1849 edition, with a slightly different title. The 1849 edition is scarce. Rumsey (538) lists only the 1846 edition, and Phillips' *America* (p. 901) lists only an 1851 edition. This copy is particularly handsome in that each existing county for the entire nation has been separately coloured.

Wall map (57 x 70 in.; 1,448 x 1,778 mm).

Wheat, *Gold Rush* 190; Wheat, *Transmississippi West* 629

Trimmed in maroon cloth, on contemporary rollers. Expertly repaired, scattered spotting, backed with modern linen.

\$ 8,000-10,000



124

124

MOLL, HERMAN

A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye continent of North America containing Newfoundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina. According to the newest and most exact observations. London: "Printed and Sold by Tho: Bowles ... John Bowles & Son ... I. King at ye Globe in ye Poultry near Stocks Market", 1715 [but after 1730]

THE FAMOUS BEAVER MAP

The most striking feature of the map is the large vignette which gives the map its popular name. It consists of an early view of Niagara Falls, with a colony of beavers at work in the foreground. Pritchard holds that the beaver "was an appropriate image

for the North American map for two reasons: the animal's importance to the fur trade, and its industrious nature."

Copper engraved map (overall size: 41½ x 24⅞ in.; 1,054 x 630 mm), two joined sheets, period outline hand-coloring, Beaver inset with later full hand-coloring.

Cumming, *British Maps* pp.6-12; Cumming, *Southeast in Early Maps* p. 158; *Degrees of Latitude* 19; Reinhartz, *Herman Moll Geographer* pp.18-36; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America* pp.138, 144; Stevens and Tree, *Comparative Cartography* 55 (e)

Expert restoration, minor fingersoiling.

\$ 9,000-12,000



125

125

MORAN, THOMAS, AND WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES [ILLUSTRATORS] — CLARENCE E. DUTTON

Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon district. [with:] *Atlas to accompany the monograph on the tertiary history of the Grand Cañon district.* Washington and New York: [text:] Government Printing Office, [atlas:] Julius Bien & Co. of New York, 1882

A fine set of "one of the grandest publications of the scientific expeditions in the American West... [depicting] the Grand Canyon in a series of magnificent panoramas" (Reese & Miles. 'Depicting America.' The work includes illustrations by arguably the two greatest American topographical artists to record this era of westward expansion: William Holmes and Thomas Moran.

The team assembled to carry out this geological survey of the Grand Canyon included some outstanding talents: C.E.Dutton, the scientist; Jack Hilliers, the photographer and of course Holmes and Moran as artist-topographers. The intention of the survey was strictly scientific, but as Dutton writes in his preface, "I have in many places departed from the severe ascetic style which has become conventional in scientific monographs." This is also true of Moran and Holmes: both were clearly inspired by their subjects. The overall result is of a quality that would not be possible today. As Wallace Stegner wrote in his introduction to the 1977 reprint "Later specialization has eliminated from

scientific publications most of the elements that make *The Tertiary History* so charming. No report written as this one is written would now be published by any government bureau. No illustrators like Moran and Holmes would be permitted to illustrate it... A great book... The Tertiary History has kept its value precisely because it does not specialize."

ILLUSTRATION: Text: 42 plates, plans, and maps, including 2 chromolithographed views by Sinclair after Holmes, 17 wood-engraved views, 8 of which after Thomas Moran, 9 after Holmes, 4 "Heliotype" plates, 10 double-page. Atlas: title, letterpress text, otherwise lithographed throughout, 12 double-page map-sheets after Dutton (11 printed in colors), 10 double-page sheets of views after Holmes (9) and Moran (1) (5 chromolithographed and 5 printed in tints), all printed by Julius Bien & Co., and mounted on guards throughout.

2 volumes, quarto (11½ x 9 in.; 292 x 228 mm) and folio (19⅞ x 17½ in.; 503 x 445 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in deep burgundy-red half morocco over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, bands flanked above and below by gilt rules, lettered in the second compartment.

Farquhar, *The Books of the Colorado River & the Grand Canyon* 73; Goetzmann, *Exploration and Empire* pp. 512-513; W.B.Reese & G.A.Miles, *Creating America* 40

Minor fingersoiling to margins, closed marginal tears to a few plates, not affecting images.

\$ 8,000-10,000



Grand Canyon of Arizona
From Hermit Rim Road
By Thomas Moran, N.A.

126

126

MORAN, THOMAS

Grand Canyon of Arizona - From Hermit Rim Road. New York: Printed by American Lithographic Co. and Published by Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System, 1913

THE LARGEST AND MOST DRAMATIC OF THOMAS MORAN'S PRINTED WORKS.

It was published by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad in 1912, after the original oil commissioned for (and still owned by) the line. Almost all copies of this Moran print were soon trimmed and framed, and distributed by the SFRR as promotional gifts. Few of these have survived, generally being badly framed, usually without glass, and displayed in poor conditions. A small number remained in the archives of the railroad, and so have retained their untrimmed and pristine state. The present copy is in this fine, uncirculated condition.

Single sheet (27 x 35 in.; 686 x 889 mm), color-printed lithograph.

Anderson, ed., *Thomas Moran* pp.301, 320 (detail)

\$ 5,000-7,000



127

127

[MOUNT VERNON]

Düring, C.A. *Berg Vernon in Virginien [Mount Vernon in Virginia]*. 1827

AN IMAGE FROM THE NATIONAL SUBCONSCIOUS: THE HOME OF THE "FATHER OF OUR NATION"

Pen, watercolor, and gouache (sheet: 18⁷/₈ x 23⁷/₈ in.; 478 x 605 mm; image: 14¹/₂ x 20 in.; 368 x 508 mm), on wove paper, integral brown gouache border with ruled lines in black and white, signed, dated and titled beneath the image in white gouache in a calligraphic hand "Pinx[it]: C:A: Düring.1827. | Berg Vernon in Virginien".

Minor spotting, old fold to center resulting in some crackling.

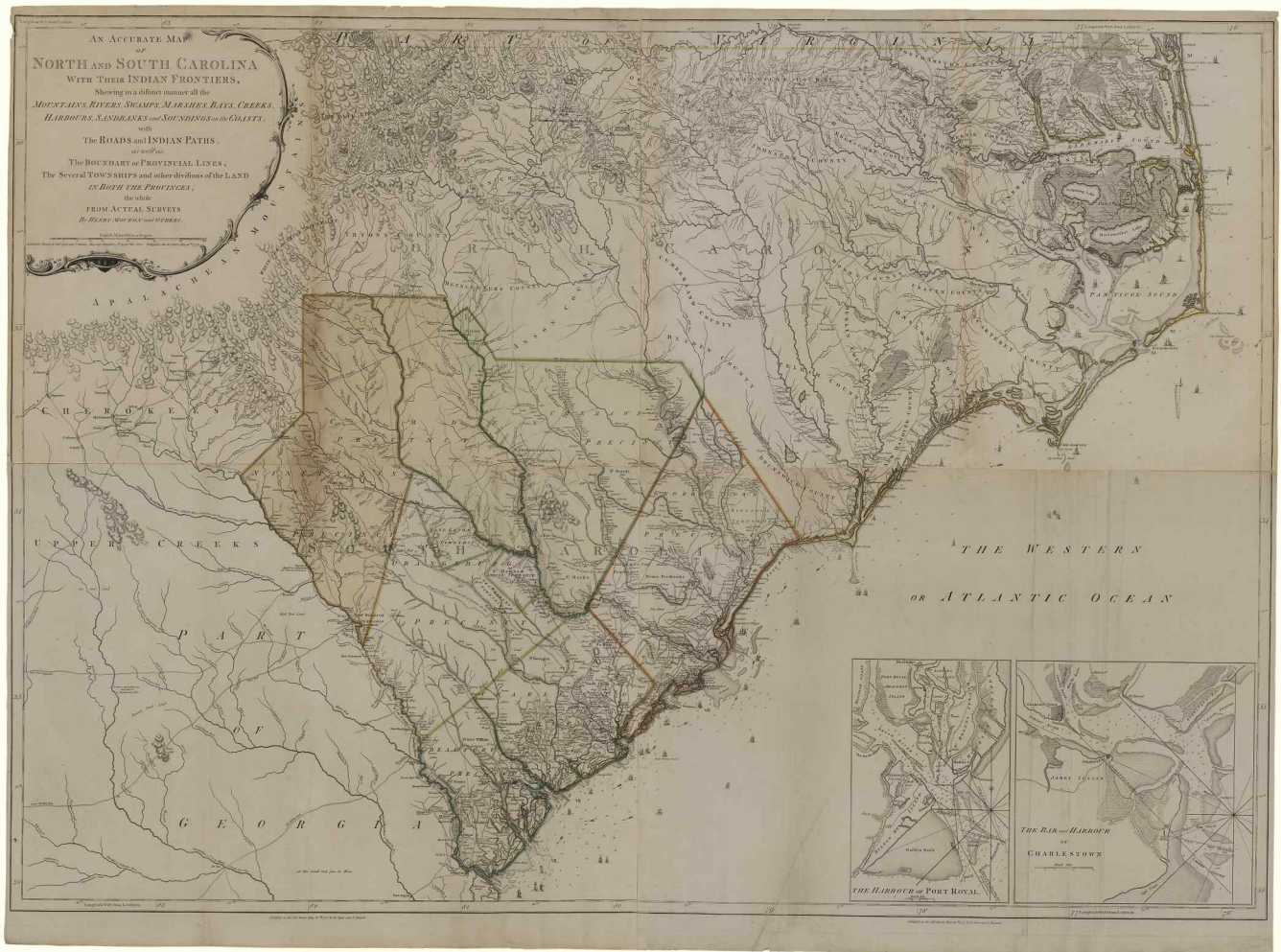
\$ 10,000-15,000

128

MOUZON, HENRY

An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina, with their Indian Frontiers, Shewing in a distinct manner all the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks and Soundings on the Coasts, with the Roads and Indian Paths as well as the Boundary or Provincial Lines, the Several Townships and other divisions of the land in both the Provinces; the whole from Actual Surveys by Henry Mouzon and others. London: R. Sayer & J. Bennet, May 30th, 1775 [but 1776]

ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST IMPORTANT MAPS OF THE CAROLINAS, which "appeared on the eve of the American Revolution, and its up-to-date geography made it the most widely consulted map of the area used in the war effort" (*Degrees of Latitude*, p.209). Second state with "Fort Sullivan"



128

Arguably, the most handsome map of the Carolinas ever made, very finely engraved with inset maps of Charleston Harbor and Port Royal Harbor in the lower left, the map is so detailed and geographically advanced that it remained the seminal map of the Carolinas for the following two generations. Its appearance in the days leading up to the American Revolution ensured that it was the primary map used by field commanders on both sides as the dramatic events of the conflict unfolded in the Carolinas. This is demonstrated by the fact that the very copies used by three of the most important commanders are today preserved in libraries. George Washington's copy, folded and mounted on cloth, resides in the collection of The American Geographical Society. The French commander, the Comte de Rochambeau's copy in the Library of Congress; and British commander, Sir Henry Clinton's copy is housed in the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan.

This map exists in three states, of which the present copy represents the second state and which is distinguished from the former by the addition of "Fort Sullivan" to the inset of Charleston Harbour in the map's lower right.

Copper-engraved map (pairs: 21½ x 55⅞ in.; 546 x 1,417 mm—joined: 43 x 55⅞ in.; 1,092 x 1,417 mm), four sheets of two joined pairs, engraved by Samuel Turner Sparrow, with original outline color.

Cumming, *North Carolina in Maps* 21-22; Cumming, *Southeast in Early Maps* 450; *Degrees of Latitude*, 44; Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution* 83/1 & 150/13; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America* p. 187; Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies* p.298; Stevens & Tree, 'Comparative Cartography,' 11 (citing only the first and third states), in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*

Some minor toning, very occasional nicks.

\$ 12,000-15,000

[NEW HAMPSHIRE]

Acts and Laws of His Majesties Province of New-Hampshire in New-England. With Sundry Acts of Parliament. By order of the Governour, Council and Assembly, Pass'd October 16th. 1759. Portsmouth: Daniel Fowle, 1761

THE EARLIEST SIGNIFICANT NEW HAMPSHIRE IMPRINT AND THE FIRST COLLECTION OF LAWS TO BE PUBLISHED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, PRINTED BY NEW HAMPSHIRE'S FIRST PRINTER.

The first compilation of New Hampshire laws was published in 1716, followed by the revision of 1726; however no subsequent publication of the collected laws of the colony were printed until the present edition of 1761. Fowle would publish a new edition a decade following this work.

Scarce, with only one other example at auction in the last half century. Not in Tower.

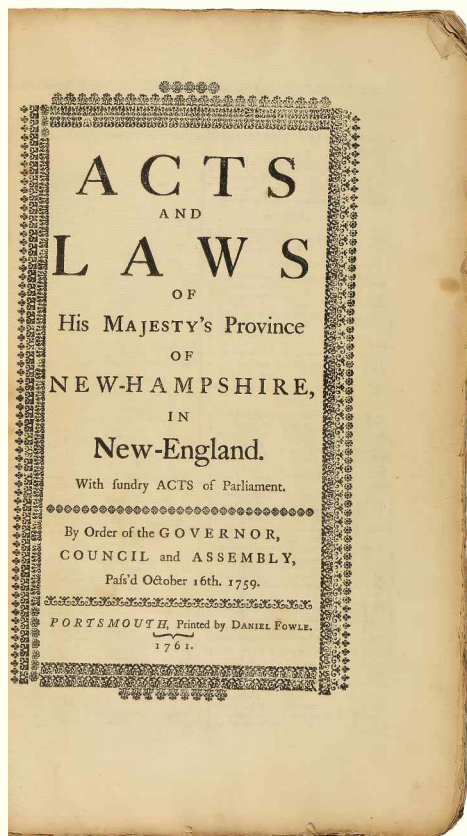
Title within typographic border, [2], xii, 240pp, uncut.

Folio (12½ x 7½ in.; 317 x 190 mm). BINDING: Contemporary marbled paper wrappers.

Evans 8943; Sabin 52782; Whittemore, *New Hampshire* 50

Some toning and foxing, some edges chipped. Housed in a dark red chemise and full morocco box.

\$ 24,000-28,000



129

[NEW YORK, COLONY OF]

The Laws, of Her Majesties Colony of New-York, as they were enacted the Governour, Council and General Assembly, for the time being, in divers sessions, the first of which began April the 9th, Anno; dom. 1691. New York: William Bradford, 1710

The present example of *The Laws...* is the second collection of New York laws, after the first of 1694, and covers legislation passed from 1691 to 1709. Laws here include acts "for quieting and settling the Disorders that have lately happened within this Province" (1691), "for restraining and punishing Privateers and Pyrates" (1693 and 1698), and "against Jesuites and Popish Priests" (1700), as well as numerous acts "for Regulating Slaves" and one for "Baptizing them" (1706). ESTC cites four pages between 96 and 101 (numbered 1-4), which are not present in this example and are frequently lacking, suggesting those leaves to be subsequently published.

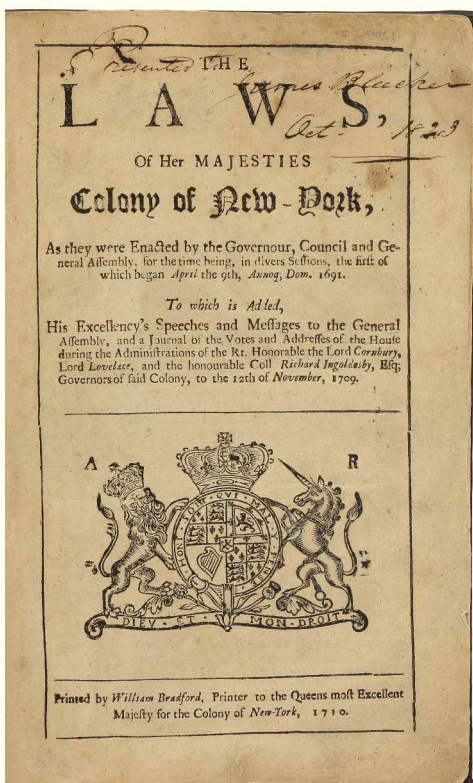
A major early New York imprint, from the press of its first printer. Extremely rare in the market; this is perhaps the only copy to be on the market in the last half century.

Folio (11 x 6⅞ in.; 279 x 172 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in period calf, covers bordered in blind, spine with raised bands in six compartments, lettered in gilt in the second.

ESTC W16211; Evans 1480

Intermittent toning to leaves, a few leaves with loss of upper corner, lacking index at end, binding nicely rebaked.

\$ 15,000-20,000



130



131

131

[NEW YORK]

New York. New York: Edward J. H. Tamsen, 1880

Unusually, this bird's eye view depicts the city at sunset and is color lithographed to perfection by Schlegel (best known for his cigar box labels), with the sky varying shades of blue and pink. This print is not to be confused with a similar, but much smaller view by Schlegel, which depicts the city from the more usual due south (Deak 836).

The vast growth and expansion of the city, which alarmed many New Yorkers, is a focus of celebration in Bachmann's images. He shows the rivers clogged with ships and barges, the buildings massing in the metropolis, and the immigrants crowding in the streets. Bachmann's views are a true celebration of New York.

Color lithograph (24 x 34 in.; 610 x 864 mm), by George Schlegel after John Bachmann.

Nearly imperceptible dampstain to upper left corner, wrinkle to bottom margin, not affecting image. In a fine gold leaf frame.

\$ 4,000-6,000

[NORMAN, JOHN], AND WILLIAM NORMAN

A New and Accurate Chart of the Bay of Chesapeak including the Delaware Bay with all the Shoals, Channels, Islands, Entrances, Soundings & Sailing marks as far as the Navigable Part of the Rivers Patowmack Patapsco & N East. Drawn from several Draughts made by the most Experienced Navigators Chiefly those of Anthony Smith Pilot of St. Mapys and compared with the latest Surveys of Virginia and Maryland. Boston: Printed & Sold by W. Norman, [1794]

THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE MAP OF THE CHESAPEAKE REGION PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.

A magnificent undertaking early in the history of American mapmaking, this great chart is the centerpiece of the Normans' *American Pilot*. While pre-eminently a work created for practical purposes, it is at the same time part of the process whereby America came into possession of itself and became acquainted with its new, extraordinary identity and possibilities.

The American Revolution brought an end to Britain's leading role in the mapping of America. The task now fell to the American publishing industry still in its infancy, but with first-hand access to the new surveys that were documenting the rapid growth of the nation. In particular, there was a need for nautical charts

for use by the expanding New England commercial fleets. The first American marine atlas, Mathew Clark's *A Complete Set of Charts of the Coast of America*, was published in Boston in 1790. Two of Clark's charts had been engraved by John Norman, who was inspired to launch his own enterprise. In January 1790, Norman published a notice in the *Boston Gazette* stating he was currently engraving charts of all the coast of America on a large scale. These were assembled and published as *The American Pilot* in Boston in 1791. Norman's *Pilot*, the second American marine atlas, indeed the second American atlas of any kind, marked an advance over the earlier work of Mathew Clark.

Copper engraved sea chart (42³/₈ x 34¹/₄ in.; 1,074 x 870 mm), four joined sheets.

Phillips, p. 723 (1798 edition); Phillips, *Virginia Cartography* p. 65 (1798 edition); Swem, *Maps relating to Virginia* 350 (1798 edition); Wheat & Brun 310; Wroth, *Some Contributions to Navigation* pp. 32-33

Very faint spotting, primarily to borders.

\$ 45,000-50,000

133

(NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS)

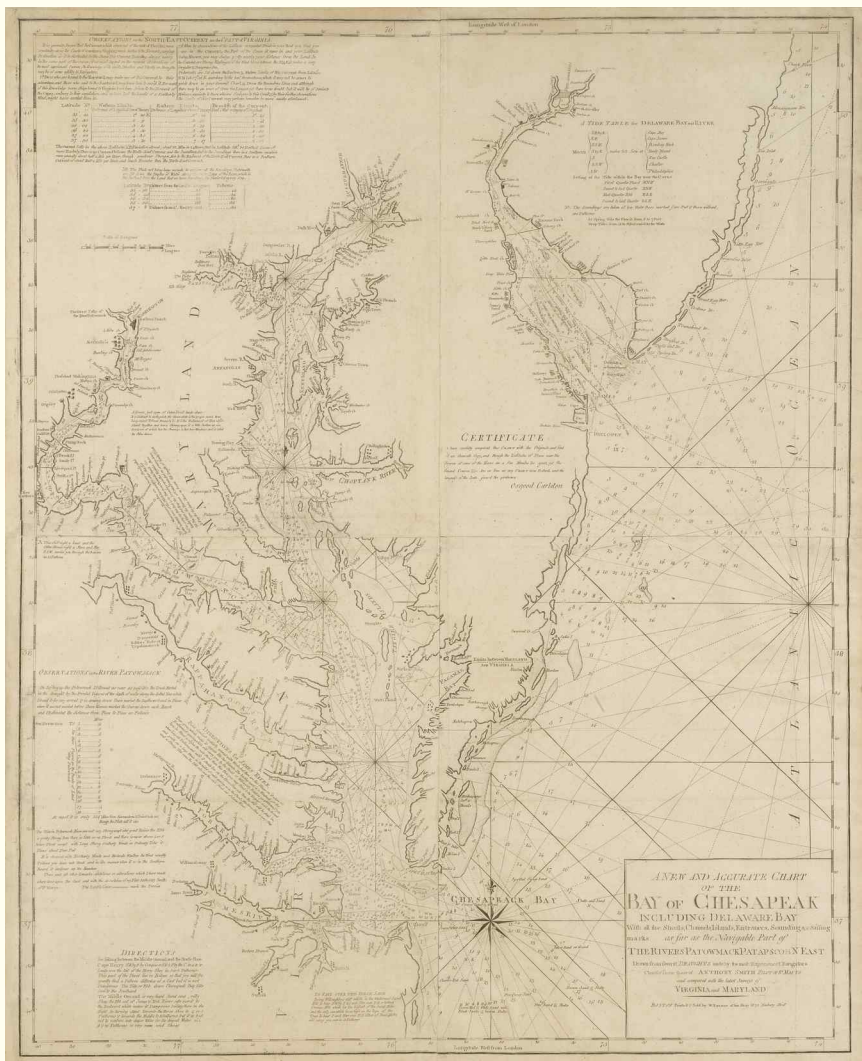
The Indians of this Encampment are the Brule Sioux direct from the Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota

A display or promotional sign, evidently from a travelling "wild west" show from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Lithographed broadside (17 x 20 in.; 430 x 508 mm).

Mounted on board, browned and stained, some fraying at margins.

\$ 3,000-4,000



(NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS)

"Speech of Machawitta"

An early transcription of the famous "love speech" of the Indian youth Machawitta, corresponding exactly with the text given in the "original manuscript" as reported in the New York *Evening Post* for 3 May 1820. "You have conferred the best Gift—this ring—emblem of love ... that endures while the great Spirit endures. My heart is touched—it is yours forever. I will preserve this ring. ... I will bear it with me over the mighty waters to the land of the good spirit. I am happy to be with you on this wonderful Canoe, moved by the Great Spirit & surrounded by the big fish of the great deep. I wish to be with you till I go to where my fathers have gone. Take back the ring—give me that which I value more—yourself."

McKenney and Hall later quoted this speech in the biography of Cornplanter in *The Indian Tribes of North America* as an exemplification of "the self-possession of the Indian, and the the readiness with which he adapts himself to circumstances." Machawitta's speech was made aboard the steamboat *Walk-in-the-Water* on Lake Erie, in response to the gift of a ring from a young woman.

Manuscript transcript of a speech on sheet of paper (7³/₈ x 4¹/₄ in.; 186 x 109 mm) possibly removed from a sketchbook, the verso docketed "Machawitta's Speech furnished by Dr. Ingsley of the Med Staff of the Canada's" and with an unfinished pen-and-ink landscape sketch. Ca. 1820.

Separated at top horizontal fold, some other fold separations and tears.

\$ 1,000-1,500

The Indians of this
Encampment are the
BRULE SIOUX
direct from the
Rosebud Reservation,
South Dakota.

133

Speech of Machawitta

You have conferred the best Gift - this
ring - emblem of love - of love, that endures
while the great Spirit endures - My
heart is touched - it is yours for ever

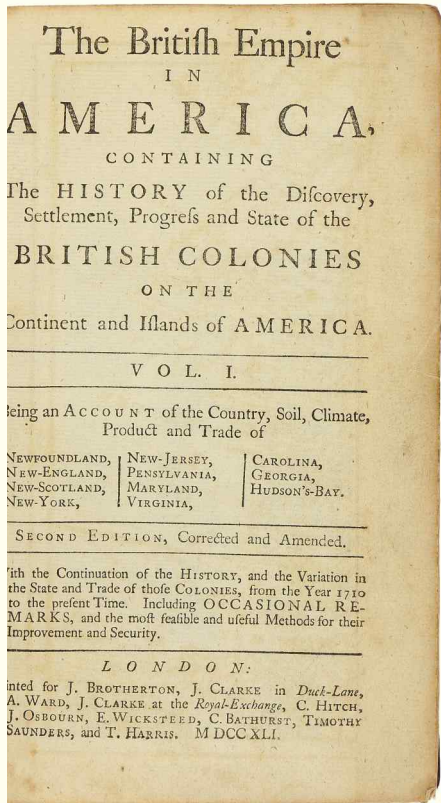
I will preserve this ring which I
love. I will bear it with me over the
mighty waters to the land of the good spirit.

I am happy to be with you on this
wonderful Canoe, moved by the great
Spirit & conducted by the big fish of the
great deep - I wish to be with you till
I go to where my fathers have gone

Take back the ring - give me
that which I value more - yourself

Machawitta

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[OLDMIXON, JOHN]

The British Empire in America, containing the history of the discovery, settlement, progress and present state of all the British colonies on the continent and islands of America ... London: printed for J. Brotherton, J. Clarke [and others], 1741

The second expanded edition of this fundamental 18th century reference work on British America. This second edition includes the story of William Penn and the Indian princess (as told to the author by Penn), and additions that bring the history of the area down to the date of publication.

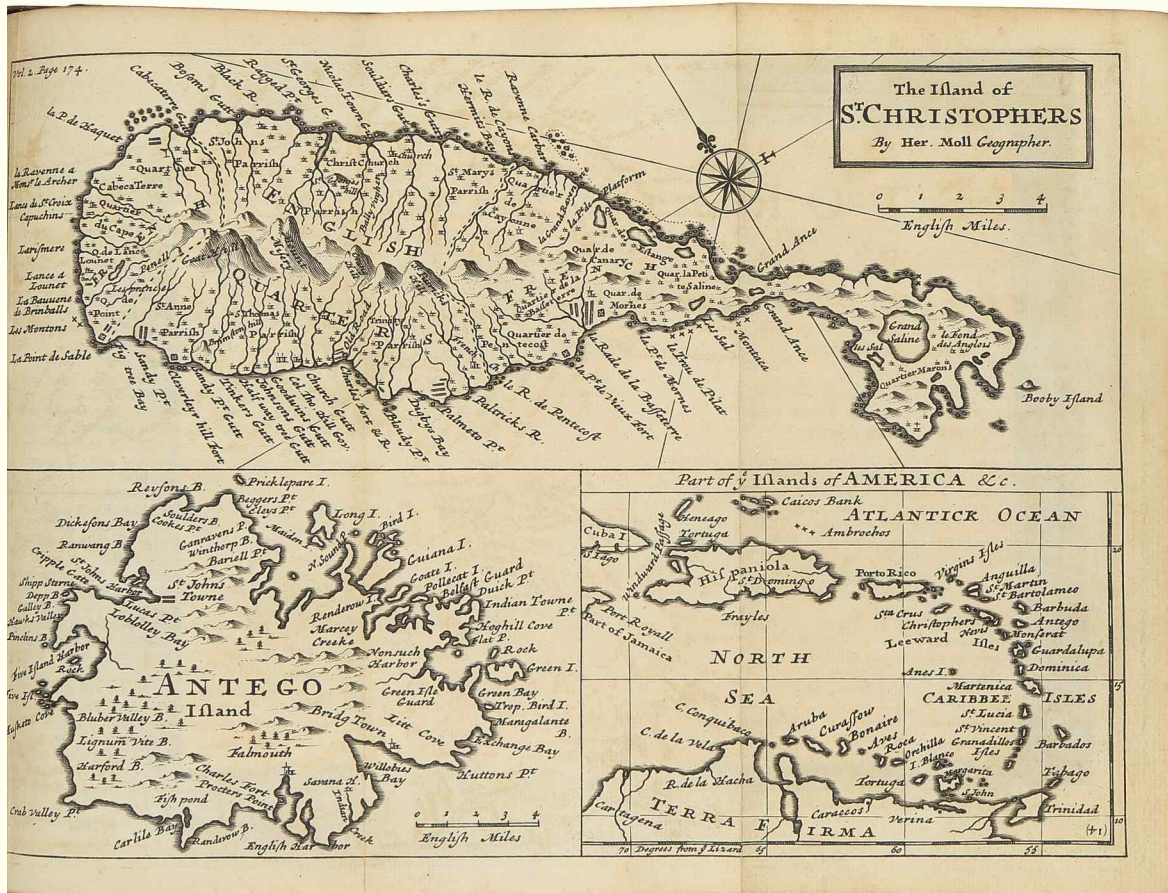
Publisher's advertisement on verso of terminal leaf in vol. 1. ILLUSTRATION: 8 folding maps by Herman Moll.

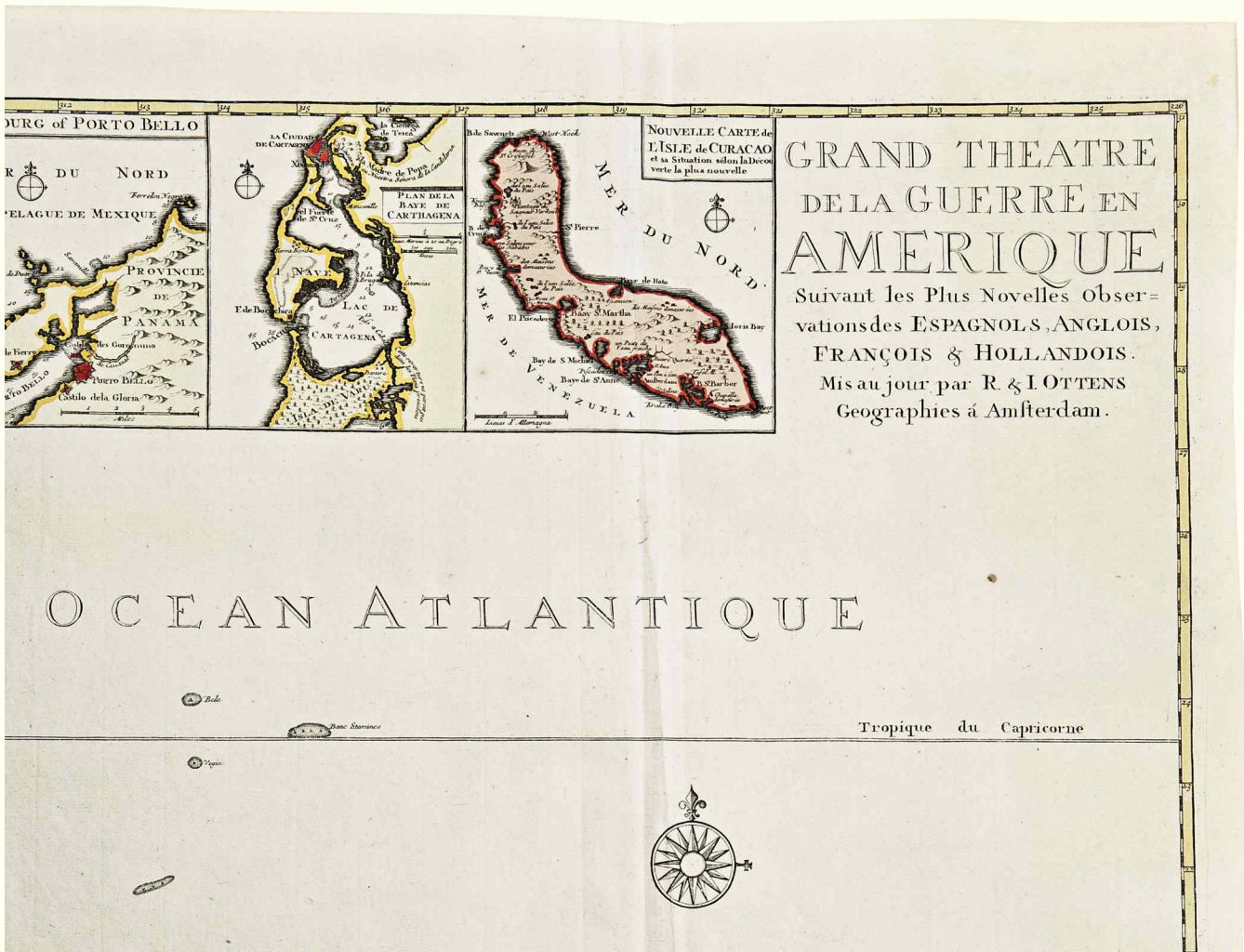
2 volumes, 8vo (7¾ x 4¾ in.; 197 x 120 mm). BINDING: Contemporary speckled calf.

Beinecke, Lesser Antilles Collection 191; European Americana 741/164; Howes O61; Sabin 57157

Repaired tears to folding maps, faint minor offsetting. Binding rebacked to style.

\$ 3,000-5,000





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136

OTTENS, REINIER, AND JOSUA OTTENS

Grand Theatre de la Guerre en Amerique Suivant les Plus Nouvelles observations des Espagnols, Anglois, Francois & Hollandois mis au jour par R. & I. Ottens. [Amsterdam]: R. & J. Ottens, [1740]

A spectacular large-scale map of the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Guiana, the West Indies, and whole of Central America: a graphic reminder of the War of Jenkins' Ear.

The War of Jenkins' Ear (1739-1742) took its name from Robert Jenkins, captain of the "Rebecca", who claimed that the Spanish had cut off his ear in 1731. Public opinion forced Robert Walpole's government to declare war on 23 October 1739, after Jenkins ear was produced, in a moment of high drama

during a debate in the House of Commons. A year later the war merged into the War of the Austrian Succession. The stated reason for the war was the supposed Spanish mistreatment of English seamen; the war, however, is seen as resulting from the commercial rivalry between the Spanish and British in the Caribbean basin.

Engraved map (35¾ x 64 in.; 908 x 1,625 mm), six joined sheets, with eight inset maps, fine contemporary hand-coloring.

BLMC K.123.9 a-f; NMM B6177/2; Phillips *Atlases* 3495: 114-119

Expert repairs to splits at folds and creases.

\$ 10,000-15,000

[PACIFIC NORTHWEST]

Manuscript ship's log of the Boston Clipper Ship Triton on a circumnavigation trading voyage to the Northwest Coast of America, by way of the Sandwich Islands and Canton, China. At sea (including the coasts off Hawaii, Alaska and Canton): August 1826 — July 1828

AN EXTRAORDINARY, NEWLY RE-DISCOVERED LOG OF AN AMERICAN SHIP ON THE ALASKAN NORTHWEST COAST IN THE 1820S INCLUDING A NATIVE AMERICAN GLOSSARY.

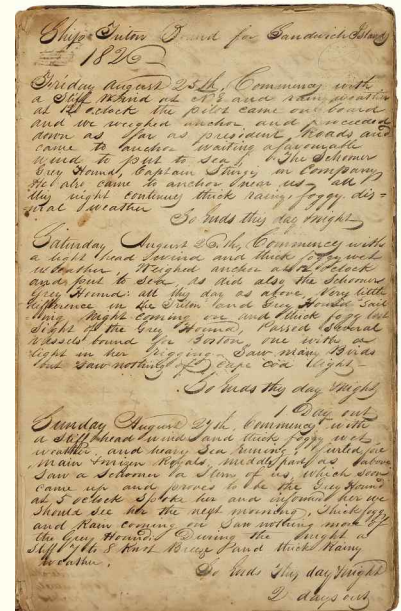
In the eighteenth century, Russian merchants dominated the maritime fur trade on the Northwest coast of America, trading goods to the native tribes in exchange for furs (predominantly otter skins), which in turn were sold in China for silks, porcelain, tea, spices and other valuable commodities. Following Captain Cook's voyages, British and American ships began entering the trade, largely on the coast between the Columbia River and Sitka. Of the American ships operating in those waters, the trade was largely based out of Boston, and the wealth accumulated by the owners of such trading vessels contributed greatly to the industrialization of the New England economy. Between 1788 and 1826, American merchant ships made over one hundred voyages between the United States, the Northwest Coast and China. However, very few primary sources relating to those voyages, such as the present log, have survived.

Owned by the trading firm founded by John Bryant and William Sturgis, the Clipper Ship Triton, captained by the owner's son William Bryant, departed Boston on 25 August 1826, en route to the Sandwich Islands. The present log of that voyage, written by an unnamed officer on board, includes almost daily entries while at sea, recording weather, bird, ship and land sightings, and describing the status of the sails and rigging. Rounding Cape Horn in December of that year, the Triton reaches the Sandwich Islands on 23 January 1827, sighting Mauna Kea: "It is one of the grandest and noblest sights I had ever seen. The immense height and size of this mountain struck every one with astonishment." Reaching Woahoo [O'ahu] two days later, a pilot brings the ship into the harbor: "No idea can be found of the great number of canoes that are filled with natives, paddling in every direction. They are of strange model and the natives are perfectly harmless. Their huts are made of straw and of strange model."

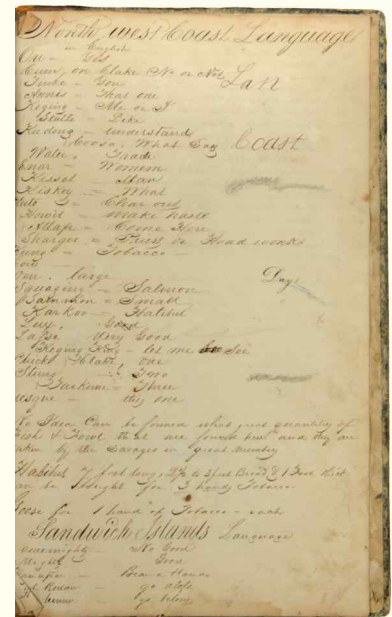
The ship stays in port at O'ahu until March 1, when the journal resumes with the voyage to the Northwest Coast. On March 29th, the Triton reaches the northwest coast [at Sitka? Fort Ross?]: "A pilot soon came off in a skin canoe, also two Russian boats, the latter to assisting us in towing our ship into the harbor. At 4 o'clock came to anchor in a river, well defended from every wind by mountains of great height and filled with trees and bushes. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow. This river is not more than 400 feet wide and is filled with fish and fowl of all description ... From all appearances it is one of the finest places in the world for fish & fowl. The river is filled with small fish and they are caught in great numbers by the savages who use a long pole filled with nails by which the fish are hooked. Their canoes are of strange model and they will paddle them with great swiftness through the water ... The Russians have a settlement here. They have a strong fort, also 9 or 10 armed brigs anchored in the river to defend the place. They have a place of public worship. Also a boat building and a lumber sawing establishment, a light house..."

The Triton spends the next five months traveling among the islands of the Alexander Archipelago on the southeast panhandle of Alaska, visiting Queen Charlotte Island, Tumgass Harbor [i.e. Port Tongass], French Harbor [on Prince of Wales Island], Hannegar Harbor, "Cue You" harbor [Coyah's Harbor?], Dominus Harbor, and Norfolk [Sitka] Sound. The log carefully notes the other ships sighted, and often travels with other American ships, presumably for safety. An April 18 entry at Queen Charlotte Islands notes: "It is death for a white man to be found on shore. We had no communication with the shore, kept our boarding netting up all the time we lay here and kept a sharp lookout for savages, who appear to be a stout, strong gang of wretches in human form..."

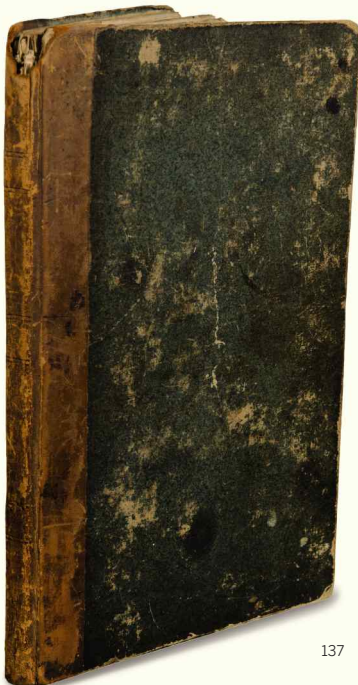
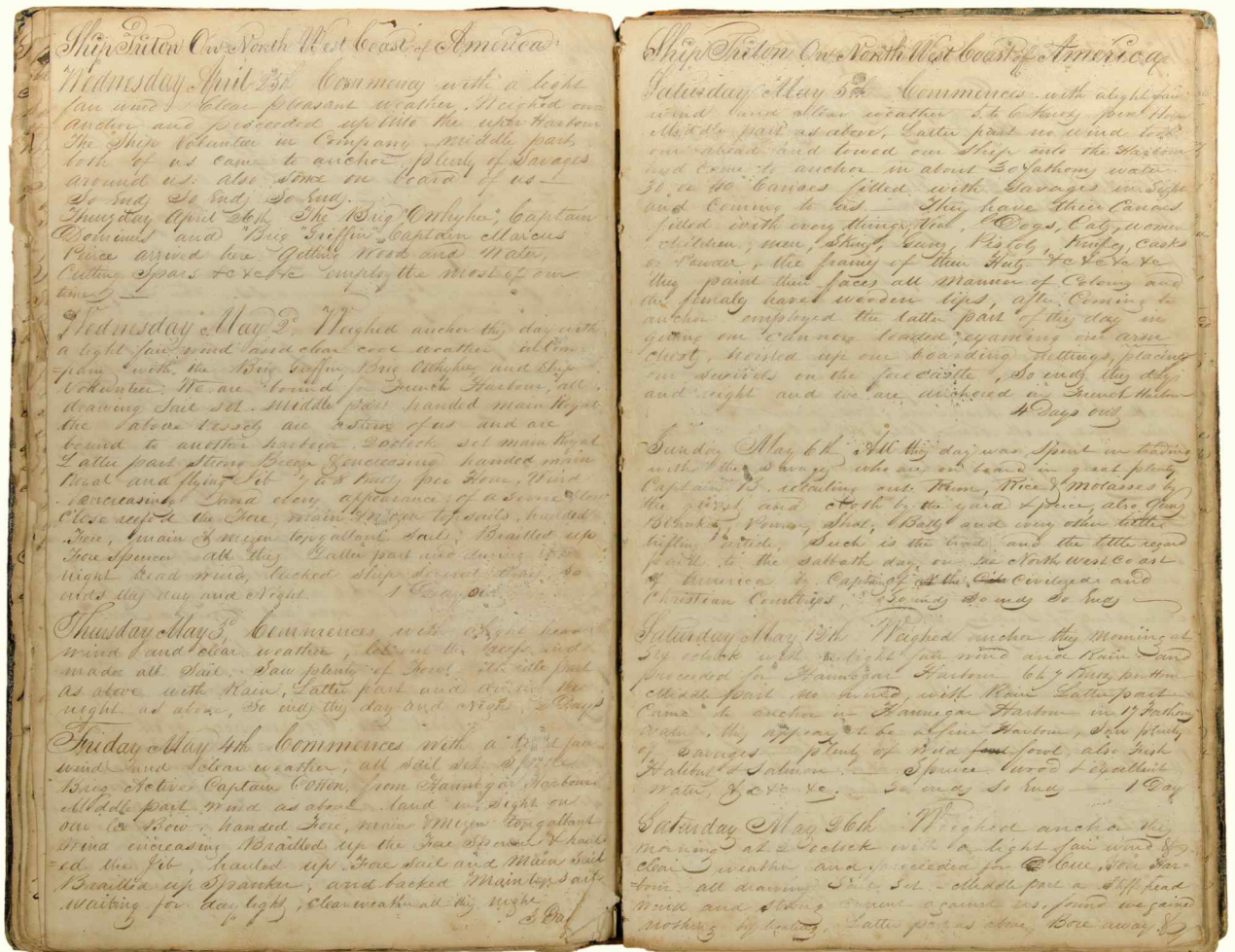
A May 5 entry describes friendlier natives at French Harbor: "30 or 40 canoes filled with savages in sight and coming to us. They have their canoes filled with every thing, viz. dogs, cats, women, children, men, skins, guns, pistols, knives, casks of powder, the



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frames of their huts ... they paint their faces all manner of colors and the females have wooden lips." The following day is spent trading with the natives: "Captain B. retailing out rum, rice & mollasses by the quart and cloth by the yard and piece, also guns, blankets, powder, shot and every other little trifling article."

The penultimate page of the journal lists approximately 25 Northwest coast native words with their English equivalents, as well as five Hawaiian words. The final page lists seven Boston ships, including the Triton, operating on the Northwest coast, as well as eleven ships seen at O'ahu.

The rarity of such logs from this period of American commercial activity on the Northwest coast cannot be overstated. Bancroft cites only 14 such ships reaching the Northwest coast between 1819 and 1827. The present log last appeared on the market at auction at Anderson Galleries on 3 December 1923, selling for \$325.

Written recto and verso on 41 unnumbered leaves, 1p. list of Northwest Coast native vocabulary and 1p. list of vessels on the Northwest Coast and Sandwich Islands, in the rear;

Tall 4to (12 x 7½ in.; 305 x 190mm). BINDING: Period calf-backed marbled paper covered boards ledger-style binding.

Gibson, Otter Skins, Boston Ships and China Goods

1 leaf clipped along fore-edge with loss to text, at least one leaf lacking covering the period December 6, 1826 to January 20, 1827 while at sea near Cape Horn, newspaper clippings previously mounted within the journal removed but with some resulting residue, several leaves detached.

\$ 20,000-30,000

PAINE, THOMAS

Common Sense; Addressed to the Inhabitants Of America... A New Edition, with Several Additions in the Body of the Work. To Which is Added an Appendix; Together with an Address to the People Called Quakers. N. B. The New Edition Here Given Increases the Work Upwards of One Third. Philadelphia: W. and T. Bradford, [1776].

Third edition, one month after the first edition of January 1776. Paine was unhappy with the work of the original printer Robert Bell, and immediately commissioned the Bradford brothers to produce a separate edition with additions (Gimbel CS-11). This copy is especially interesting in that it contains a series of signatures of Revolutionary War soldiers in the margins of the final leaves, dated September 9, 1779, who apparently served under Colonel William Prescott, commander of rebels forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The final leaves of the Appendix contain what appears to be an oath "Let him pray to the people, Sept. 1779," followed by the signatures of Obadiah Jenkins, Moses Thompson, David Camp [Kemp?], and John Lou [?] (one additional signature excised). Some of these soldiers hailed from the region of Groton, Massachusetts, William Prescott's home town. Obadiah Jenkins, for example, appears with the rank of Private on the Lexington Alarm roll of Capt. Henry Farwell's company of "Minute Men," Col. William Prescott's Regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775. He was the father of a family with five sons who all fought during the Revolution (his son Jonathan Jenkins was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill under Prescott's command). The significance here of the oath, the date (September 9, 1779), and the role of Paine's seminal tract remains unclear, but it does indicate that this copy served as a companion to at least one group of soldiers during the Revolutionary War. Also this copy proves that the aim of the Paine's publication of disseminating to a very wide audience ideas that were already in common use among the elite was achieved.

8vo (7 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; 197 x 118 mm), [4], 46 pp. Bound with:

Constitution and Frame of Government of the United States: As a General Government, by the Federal Convention. New Brunswick: Printed by Shelly Arnett, 1787. 16 pp. A scarce early printing of the Constitution, ratified in September of this year, and possibly the first New Jersey printing (another Trenton imprint is recorded, without priority). Evans 20793. Ownership signature of Henry Lyon to title page.

Extracts from the votes and proceedings of the American Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, 10th May, 1775. Published by order of the Congress. New-York: Printed and sold by John Anderson, at Beekman's-Slip, 1775. Title page. List of Delegates, 192 [i.e., 190] pp. "The above is a copy of the Journal of the proceedings of the Congress, from their meeting on the tenth of May, to this time, except that some resolutions relative to military operations, carrying on, are omitted. John Hancock, President, Charles Thompson, Secretary."—p. 192. Evans 14572. Ownership signature of Henry Lyon to title page.

A Political Catechism, intended for the use of Children of a Larger Growth, and respectfully dedicated to the Republicans of the Counties of Morris, Essex and Sussex, in the State of New-Jersey. By a Lay Preacher. Morristown: Printed by Henry Russell, 1812. 16 pp. An interesting political primer on the U. S. government. Scarce. No copies found at Yale, Princeton, LOC.

A Candid appeal to the honest yeomanry of Essex, Morris & Sussex counties, in the state of New-Jersey, on the subject of the approaching presidential and congregational election. [N.p.: n.p.], 1808. 24 pp. Evans, 2nd Series, 14636.

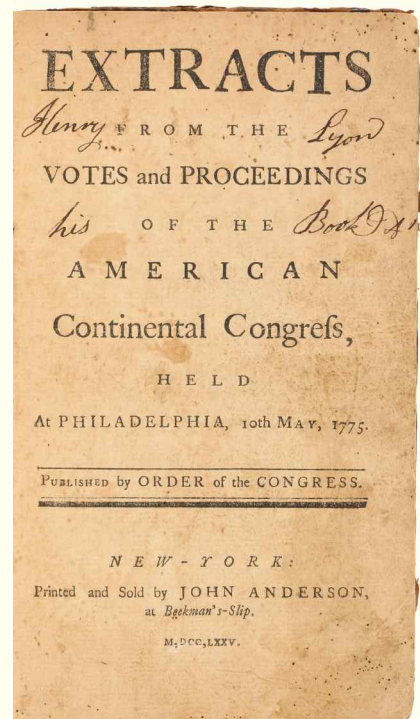
An oration pronounced in the Presbyterian Church at Connecticut Farms, N.J: before the citizens of the township of Union on the fourth of July, 1818. Elizabeth-Town [N.J.]: Printed by J. and E. Sanderson, 1818.

14 pp. Evans, 2nd Series, 44495

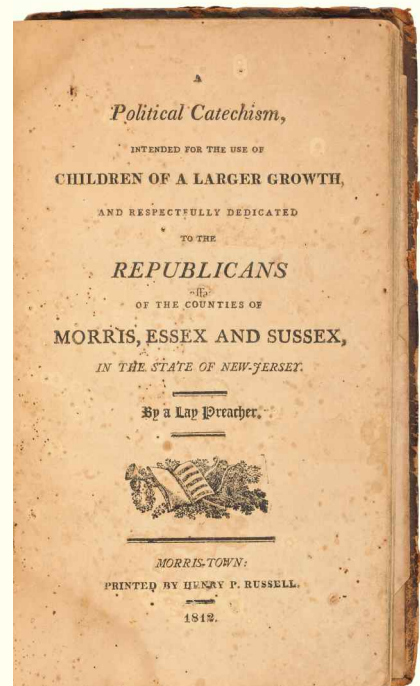
Together 6 pamphlets in one volume, 8vo; uniformly browned. BINDING: Nineteenth-century full tree calf, morocco label on spine ("Pamphlets").

Ownership signature of Jonas Booth Jnr., to first endpaper. Lacking final two leaves of Appendix and half title, lower portion of H4 excised to remove signature, other contemporary marginalia, uniformly browned. Boards worn, first cover and first blank leaf detached, second fragile.

\$ 60,000-80,000



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COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

INHABITANTS

OF

AMERICA,

On the following interesting

SUBJECTS.

- I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
- II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
- III. Thoughts on the present State of American Affairs.
- IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

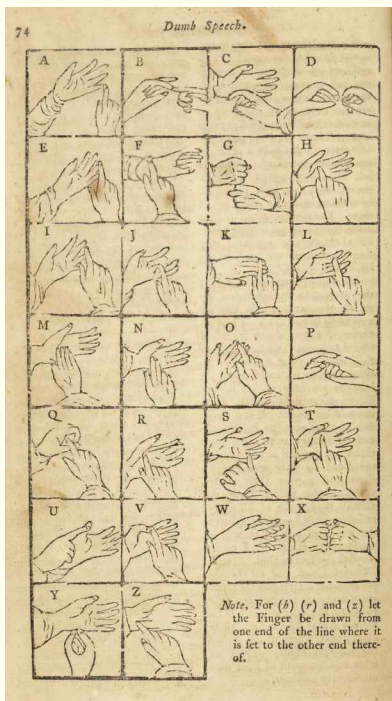
A NEW EDITION, with several Additions in the Body of the Work. To which is added an APPENDIX; together with an Address to the People called QUAKERS.

N. B. The New Addition here given increases the Work upwards of one Third.

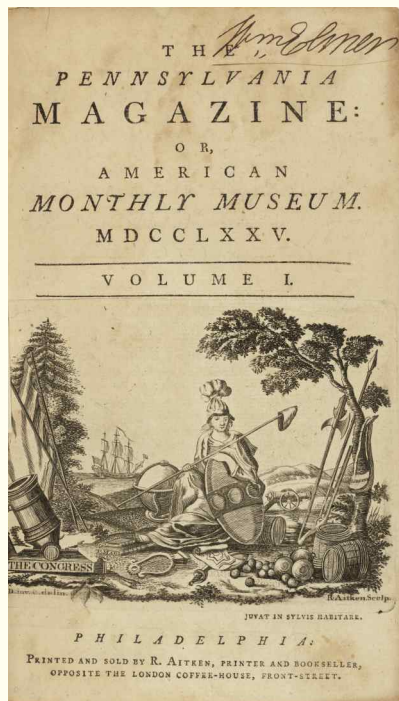
Man knows no Master save creating HEAVEN,
Or those whom Choice and common Good ordain.
THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA PRINTED.

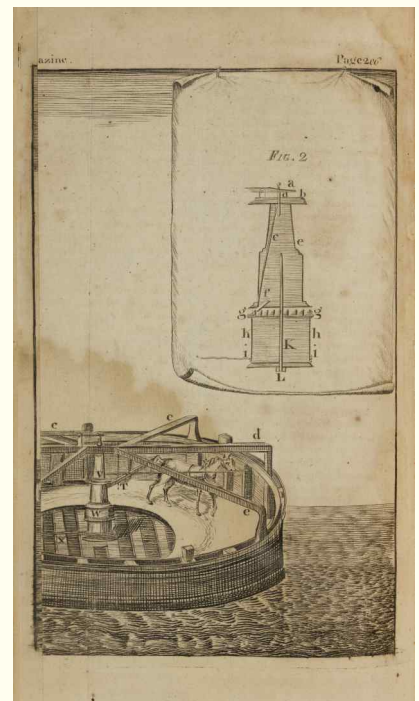
And SOLD by W. and T. BRADFORD.



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PAINE, THOMAS [EDITOR]

The Pennsylvania Magazine or American Monthly Museum.
MDCCLXXV. Volume 1. Philadelphia: Robert Aitken, 1775

SIGNED BY JAMES HAMILTON, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA AND A GOVERNOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONY, AND WILLIAM ALLEN, JUSTICE OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD. The only magazine issued in the American colonies during the volatile year of 1775. Its importance among American Revolutionary era publications is twofold: first, it was edited by Thomas Paine from February 1775 until May 1776 at the same as he was writing *Common Sense*; second, it contains some of the most significant and earliest revolutionary war maps printed in America. Of major importance is "A Correct View of the Late Battle at Charlestown, June 17th, 1775" depicting the battle of Bunker Hill and the burning of the town of Charleston. It is based on a drawing by Bernard Romans, an engineer and mapmaker best known for his book on Florida, and appeared in the September issue. *The Pennsylvania Magazine* was founded by Robert Aitken, best known for his work as a printer for the Continental Congress. Aitken launched the periodical himself but found the work overwhelming and so he hired Paine as editor. He quickly became a major contributor as well, writing sometimes under the initials "A.B." or pseudonym "Atlanticus" and sometimes altogether anonymously. The tenor of many of his articles was

archly anti-monarchical but he also contributed pieces of a non-political nature. Rare. Only one complete run of volume one (but without the supplement) has appeared at auction in nearly four decades and individual issues are often found lacking the plates.

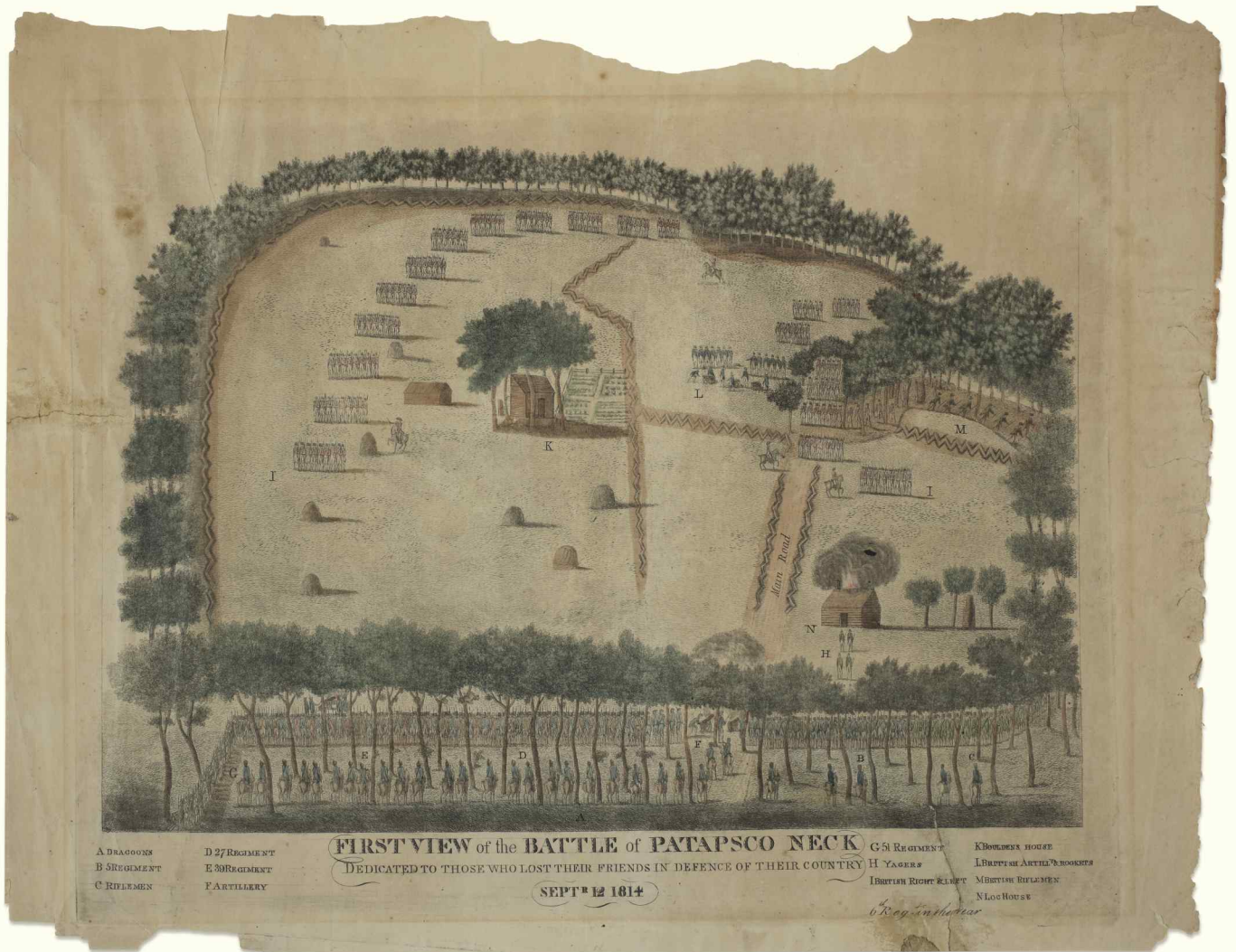
12 issues and 1 supplement (January–December 1775), 8vo (7 15/16 x 4 15/16 in.; 200 x 125 mm). Engraved vignette by Robert Aitken on volume title-page, 13 engraved maps and plates (9 folding). [with]: *The Pennsylvania Magazine or American Monthly Museum.* MDCCLXXVI. Volume 2. Philadelphia: Robert Aitken, 1776. 7 issues (January–July 1776), 8vo (7 15/16 x 4 15/16 in.; 200 x 125 mm). 6 engraved maps and plates (3 folding). BINDING: Old marbled boards bound in period style half-calf, spine in six compartments, red lettering piece, many original gray wrappers present.

PROVENANCE: J. Elmer (signature in brown ink to endpaper of Volume 1); James Hamilton (signature in brown ink to wrapper); William Allen (signature in brown ink to wrapper)

Stauffer 3-7, 9-10, 2934, 2159, 3328, 2551; Fielding, 5-7, 10 (Robert Aitken), 1481-2, 1485 (James Smither)

Signatures clipped from volume title-page and preface, minor browning, some foxing throughout, pp. 283 misnumbered but present, "Charles River" map with some loss primarily to margin not affecting image, close tear to Xx4. — Signatures clipped from volume title-page and preface, browning and staining throughout, tear to margin of C2 with some minor loss of text, pp. 145-7 misnumbered but present. Full brown calf, spine rebacked, lacking original wrappers. Housed in quarter morocco and red cloth slipcase, red cloth book chemises.

\$ 15,000-18,000



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(PATAPSCO NECK — WAR OF 1812)

First View of the Battle of Patapsco Neck. Dedicated to Those Who Lost their Friends in Defence of their Country. Sept. 12 1814. [Baltimore: Andrew Dulac, 1814]

An exceptionally rare print of a pivotal battle of the War of 1812, showing the positions of the Maryland militia and the regular British troops, Boulden's house, the burning of a log cabin, and the movement of the celebrated, if controversial, British general Robert Ross.

The view was drawn and etched by Andrew Dulac, a corporal of the Baltimore Jaegers, a traditionally German company of the Maryland militia. On the view, they are called "Yagers," and they are positioned next to the log house, lower right, where they first met the British assault. Dulac completed the print scarcely two weeks after the battle and advertised his *First View* in the *Baltimore American* for September 28, 1814; it is the only contemporary view of the engagement. Dulac's view "telescopes time and space in recording everything significant

that happened before the British retreat. The death of General Robert Ross which occurred out of sight and hours before is represented in the upper right background" (McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints*).

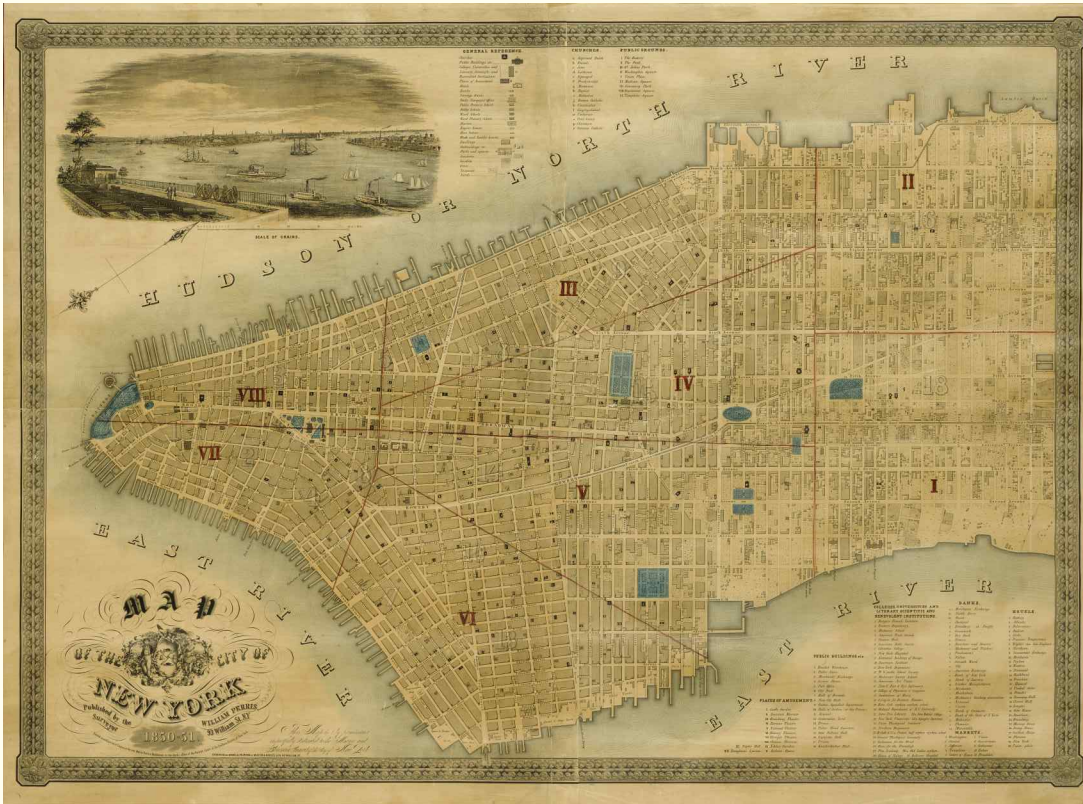
Very few of the original 1814 printings are known, including copies at the Library of Congress, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The etched plate itself survived, however, and restrikes, not always recognized as such, were made at several points in the nineteenth century, making the identification of copies in institutional catalogues difficult.

Etched view (15¼ x 19⅞ in.; 388 x 498 mm), etched by Andrew Dulac, full contemporary handcoloring. A–N key identifying troops and other elements of the view.

Deak, *Picturing America* 285

Tipped to an old mat board, browned, two repaired tears into image, margins chipped.

\$ 25,000-35,000



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PERRIS, WILLIAM

Map of the City of New York. New York: Published by the Surveyor William Perris 93 William Street [copyright registered in 1850 by Perris & Hutchinson], 1850-51

A VERY RARE MID-19TH CENTURY LARGE-SCALE MAP OF NEW YORK PUBLISHED TO BE HUNG IN THE CITY'S FIRE STATIONS.

The map extends from the tip of Manhattan as far north as 42nd Street. The general key lists 24 different symbols used to identify churches, schools, hotels, places of amusement, public buildings, newspaper offices, parks, cemeteries, etc. The New York and Harlem Railroad runs down Fourth Avenue while the Hudson River Railroad approaches via Tenth Avenue and West Street. Numerous individual sites are marked and indexed under various lists of references: "Places of Amusement" (American Museum, Broadway Theatre, Chinese Museum, etc.); "Public Buildings etc." (City Hall, Hall of Records, Croton Aqueduct department, Prison, etc.); "Colleges, Universities and Literary, Scientific and Benevolent Institutions" (Columbia College, American Art Union, Home for the Friendless, etc); "Banks" (American Exchange, Bank of New York, Bank of America, etc.); "Markets" (Washington, Fulton, etc.); "Hotels (Delmonicos", Tammany Hall, Carlton House, etc); "Churches" (Reformed Dutch, Friends, Jews, Unitarian, etc.) and "Public Grounds" (The Battery, Union Square, Madison Square, etc). Of particular interest is a hachured line marking in the river adjacent to the Battery depicting the boundary of the 'Proposed Enlargement' - i.e. present-day Battery Park.

However, the most important element of this map is its association with fire fighting in New York. The locations of each of the city's engine, hose and hook-and-ladder houses are shown and the city is clearly divided into eight numbered fire districts via bold red lines.

This map is a significant rarity. It is unrecorded in any of the usual references on the mapping of New York and OCLC locates ONLY A SINGLE EXAMPLE IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Lithographed wall map (36 x 49 in.; 914 x 1,245 mm), on two sheets joined, by Mayer & Korffs, contemporary hand-coloring, large inset view of the city from Governor's Island, 8 lists of references, ornamental border.

Backed onto archival linen and edged with burgundy silk.

\$ 20,000-30,000

[PHILADELPHIA]

Düring, C. A. Philadelphia von dem grossen Baum zu Kingston. [Philadelphia from the Great Tree of Kingston (i.e. Kensington)], 1827

Philadelphia in 1820s, depicting the city from just beyond the great elm tree at Kensington on the Delaware, in a typically German landscape style for the period.

Pen, watercolor, and gouache (sheet: 18¾ x 23¾ in.; 502 x 603 mm; image: 14¼ x 19½ in.; 362 x 495 mm), on wove paper, integral brown gouache border with ruled lines in black and white, signed, dated and titled beneath the image in white gouache in a cartographic hand "Pinx[it]; C:A: Düring.1827. | Philadelphia von dem grossen Baum zu Kingston".

Light spotting, affecting image.

\$ 6,000-8,000

POPPLER, HENRY

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 ca. 1735]

A monument to 18th-century American cartography: a highly attractive fully-colored 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 color 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-coloring, 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 color would have made the identification of whether a particular location was in one or another "zone" a great deal easier. Thus the coloring adds a whole new dimension to a map that is usually only seen in its uncolored state, and perhaps suggests that the copies with full hand-coloring were originally produced for some as yet to be rediscovered 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 "I" 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. The key map is present here in the first state.

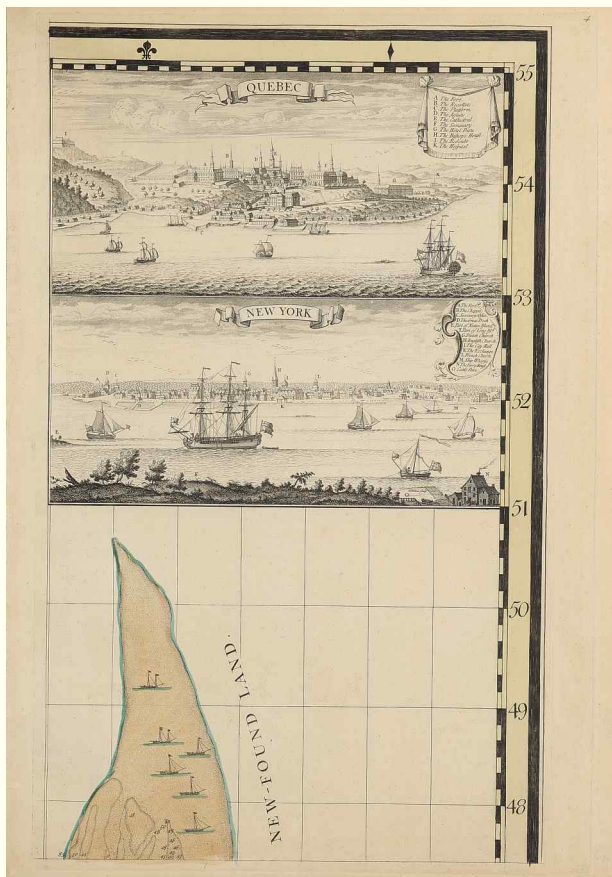
ILLUSTRATION: Engraved map by William Henry Toms, with 22 integral inset views and plans on 15 double-page and 5 single-page sheets, mounted on guards, with double-page key map by Toms, full hand-coloring throughout.

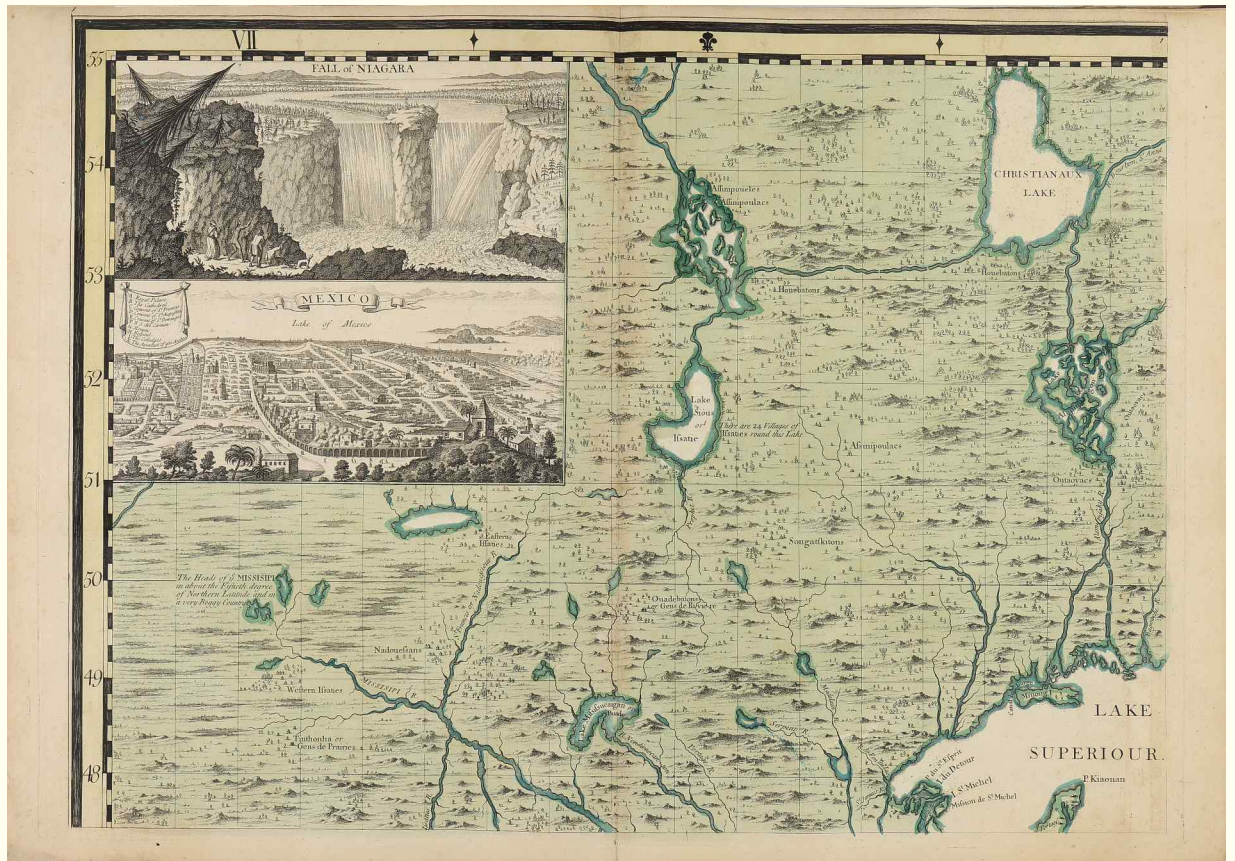
Folio (20½ x 15¾ in.; 521 x 396 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century Russia over original 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, spine gilt with red morocco spine label.

Babinski, *Henry Popple's 1733 Map*; Brown, *Early Maps of the Ohio Valley* 14; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* 216, 217; *Degrees of Latitude* 24, state 4 (but with engraved number to sheet 1); Fowble, *Two Centuries of Prints in America 1680-1880* (1987) 6, 7; 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; Stephenson & McKee, *Virginia in Maps*, map II-18A-B; Streeter Sale 676

Housed in a modern blue morocco-backed box. Some toning to maps, primarily to margins, slight rubbing with loss to map 3 ("Anticoste Island"), some expert repair to a few margins.

\$ 100,000-150,000





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POPPEL, HENRY — JOHANNES COVENS, AND CORNELIUS MORTIER [PUBLISHERS]

A Map of the British Empire in America with the French, Spanish and the Dutch Settlements adjacent thereto. Amsterdam: printed for John Covens and Cornelius Mortier, [n.d. ca. 1742]

An important association copy of the Covens and Mortier edition of the famous Popple map, annotated by Peter Wraxall, a man intimately associated with the establishment and setting of boundaries in colonial America.

The thrust of British mapmaking after 1718 was to establish her presence cartographically on the French. Hence the title "The British Empire in America...". Nevertheless, in making the map, Popple used the best available geographical information: Colonel Barnwell's map of the southeast; De L'Isle's "Carte de la Louisiane"; Cadwallader Colden's map of the Iroquois nations, and seems to have come up with a map that did not please imperialistic British viewers as much as it did those who only wanted an accurate depiction. The result was and is a vast map of North America never before delineated in such detail, and a source of delight and intrigue. The map was eventually very successful and there were several editions. Babinski notes that George Washington owned a copy of the Key map (Popple's abbreviated version) and Benjamin Franklin ordered two copies for the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1746 and another in 1752. The Popple and Mitchell (1755) maps were the most important maps

of North America made in the 18th century and were widely known and referred to throughout the formation of the United States. This example is the second state of the edition published by Covens and Mortier in Amsterdam, ca. 1742. It is unusual to have the Key map, as it was frequently separated from the others and framed by itself.

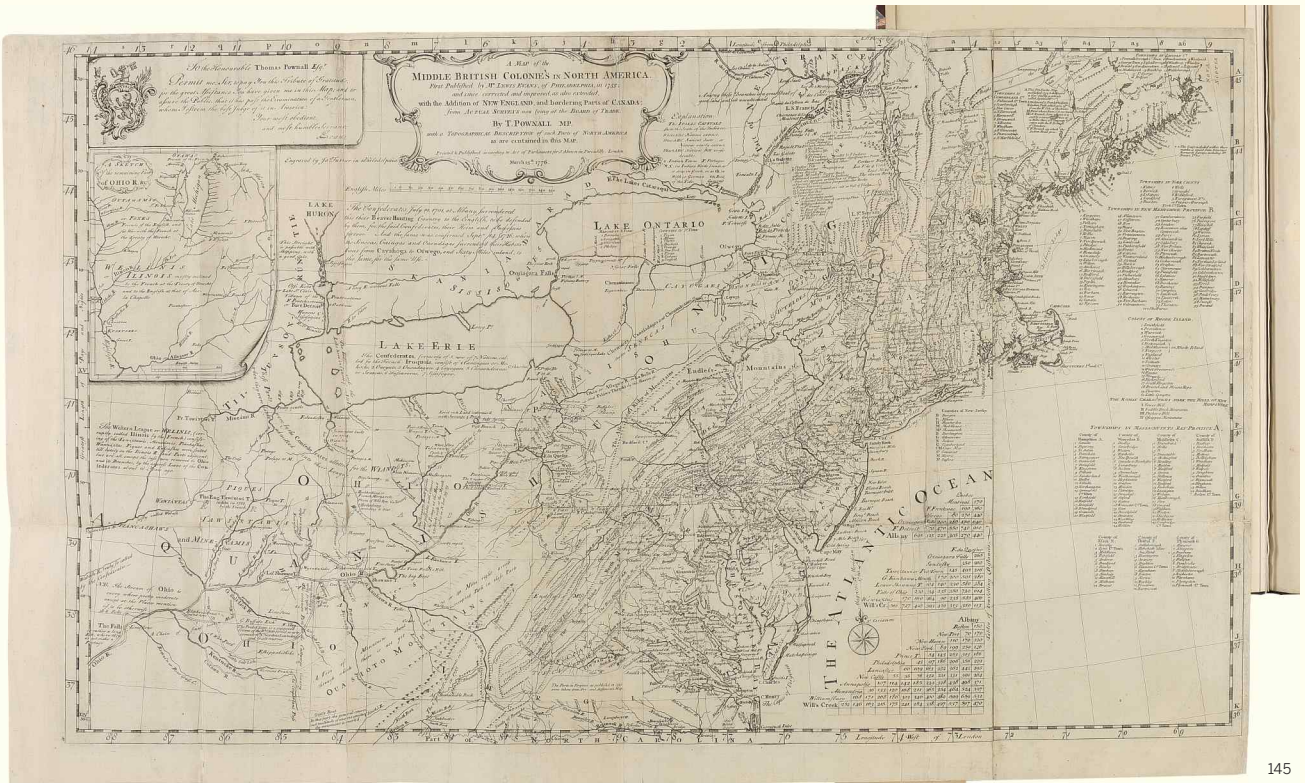
This copy is further individualized in that it is the Wraxall-Dunkin-Van Rensselaer copy, with Wraxall's annotations to the upper left sheet.

Copper-engraved map on four sheets (26 x 21½ in.; 660 x 546 mm), seven sheets, key map, sheet of harbor maps, all hand-colored in outline, 4 engraved views of Quebec, New York, and Niagara Falls. PROVENANCE: Peter Wraxall

American National Biography; Babinski, *Henry Popple's 1733 Map*; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* 249; Fowble, *Two Centuries of Prints in America 1680-1880* 6, 7; Goss, *The Mapping of North America* 55 (key map only); Graff 3322; Howes P481, "b"; Lowery 338; McCorkle, et al., *America Emergent* 21; McCorkle, *New England* 741.3; Phillips, *Maps* 569; Sabin 64140; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.151; Stephenson & McKee, *Virginia in Maps* map II-18A-B; Streeter Sale 676

Some stray spotting or toning, generally not affecting images, pencil sketch on verso of "Nouvelle Carte Particuliere de l'Amerique...Bretagne, Le Canada ou Nouvelle France".

\$ 25,000-35,000



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POWNALL, THOMAS

A Topographical Description of such parts of North America as are contained in the (annexed) Map of the Middle British Colonies, &c. in North America [bound with:] Speedily Will be Published, (Sold by J. Almon Opposite Burlington-House, Piccadilly.) A Map of the Middle British Colonies in North-America. First Published by Mr. Lewis Evans, of Philadelphia, in 1755; and since corrected and improved, as also extended, with the addition of New-England, &c. London: J. Almon, 1776

THE BEST PICTURE OF THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA AS IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN THE YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

In 1753, Thomas Pownall came to America as the private secretary to Sir Danvers Osborn, the newly appointed colonial governor of New York. Shortly after arriving, however, Osborn died, leaving Pownall without a post. Curious about the colonies, however, Pownall remained in America, travelling widely in the region. Evidently of great enthusiasm and intelligence, Pownall met many of the most influential men in America at that time, including Benjamin Franklin. From this relationship, he was able to attend the 1754 Albany Conference and became involved in Indian affairs in the colony. Through that work and his relationship with Franklin, Pownall met surveyor Lewis Evans and in 1755, Evans published his famed *Map of the Middle British Colonies*, printed by Franklin and dedicated to Pownall. The map, the most accurate of the region at the time, was enormously influential, with multiple piracies being issued in London, and famously used by General Braddock during the French and Indian War.

Much of the cartography of the western parts of Evans's original map remained unchanged in the 1776 Pownall edition, but east of Philadelphia, Pownall has extended the plate to encompass all of New England, with the coast as far north as Nova Scotia. The cartography of this portion is derived from a number of sources, but includes Pownall's own explorations into the interior of Vermont and Maine, as well as the surveys conducted on behalf of Massachusetts Colonial Governor Sir Francis Bernard.

8pp. prospectus bound in. ILLUSTRATION: Engraved folding map.

Folio (17¾ x 10½ in.; 451 x 270 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in half 18th century Russia over contemporary marbled paper covered boards, flat spine divided into seven compartments with gilt double fillets, red morocco lettering piece in the second compartment.

Bell P470; Buck 28a; Graff 3341; Howes P543("b"); Klinefelter, *Lewis Evans and His Maps*; Sabin 64835; Streeter Sale 826; Vail 651; Stevens, *Lewis Evans His Map VI*

Closed split along fold, a few other folds with expertly repaired clean splits, minor toning and soiling to prospectus, which is untrimmed.

\$ 18,000-24,000



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PRANG, LOUIS [PRINTER AND PUBLISHER]

[*Prang's War Pictures*]. [Boston: L. Prang & Company, 1886-1888]

COMPLETE SET OF PRANG'S MAGNIFICENT CIVIL WAR SERIES

In his prospectus to this series of prints, Prang emphasised the care he had taken over the printing: "Each picture is a combination of over 300 colors and shades ... the flags and uniforms of the officers and troops are vividly reproduced, the fire and smoke of battle graphically portrayed, and all the surrounding represented in colors of nature and of actual war." This was a grand-scale project and one of Prang's masterpieces: McLinton rightly calls this series "some of the most interesting pictures of the civil war" (p.151), and Prang himself thought so highly of the images that he chose these prints to represent his work when he exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. They were very well received, drawing praise from many quarters including a letter from David Porter, the Secretary of the Navy.

Prang was a master at promoting his own work and to this end he also enlisted the help of a number of well-placed veterans to confirm the authenticity of his images: General John A. Logan ("marvellously well-executed"); Admiral David Dixon Porter (offered his "unqualified approbation"); General O.O. Howard ("the execution is admirable"); General William T. Sherman ("well-executed ... accurately depicting the scene"), General Alexander S. Webb ("one of the best war pictures I have ever seen").

"Prang made every effort to produce chromos that would appeal to print-buying veterans of all branches of the military and all theaters of the war, indeed there were scenes of twelve land battles, five naval engagements, and one naval-marine assault. Five of the prints depicted engagements in Virginia, three in Georgia, two each in Louisiana and Tennessee, and one each in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Mississippi, Alabama, and North Carolina. Yet another print portrayed a fabled naval duel off the coast of France. There would be something for everyone" (Holzer, *Prang's Civil War Pictures* p.38).

A famed suite of folio images published by renowned American chromolithographer, Louis Prang, depicting important battles of the Civil War. A beautiful suite of prints, memorializing the bloodiest conflict in our nation's history.

ILLUSTRATION: 18 chromolithographs by Prang after Thulstrup or Davidson (each print approximately 15 x 21½ in.; 381 x 546 mm), cut to the edge of the image (as issued) and tipped onto individual thin card mounts, each mount with printed title and imprint.

Oblong folio (22 x 28 in.; 559 x 711 mm).

Freeman, *Louis Prang: Color Lithographer. Giant of a Man*; H. Holzer (ed.), *Prang's Civil War Pictures*; Last, *The Color Explosion* p. 122; McClinton, *The Chromolithographs of Louis Prang* pp.147-151

A few images with minor rubbing or spotting, barely affecting images. Housed in a morocco backed box.

\$ 15,000-20,000



PREBLE, COMMODORE EDWARD

Collection of fourteen autograph letters, signed, and manuscript letters or circulars in a secretarial hand, from Commodore Edward Preble to Tobias Lear, the American consul to the Barbary States, discussing all the most important issues and actions of the Barbary wars, various ports and locations in the Mediterranean and the Barbary States. 1803 - 1804

AN OUTSTANDING ARCHIVE RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES' FIRST MAJOR OVERSEAS CONFLICT. The correspondence of Preble and Lear, the two most important Americans in the most sensitive region for the United States, offers unparalleled insights into the diplomatic and military policies of the United States during the Barbary Wars.

Commodore Edward Preble and Tobias Lear sailed to the Mediterranean together in the summer of 1803, aboard the USS *Constitution*; Lear charged with improving American relations with Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, and Preble

with projecting American military might into the region, to protect American trading interests. The letters in this collection address the capture of the USS *Philadelphia* and the subsequent destruction of that ship by American forces in the bay of Tripoli; Preble's capture of the ship that was used in the American attack on the *Philadelphia*; strategies for ransoming the crew of the *Philadelphia*; Preble's blockade of the port of Tripoli and his attacks on Morocco and Tripoli; and much more. The letters in this collection are dated September, 1803 to December, 1804. Four of the letters appear to be completely in Preble's hand, while the other ten are in secretarial hands.

One of the most compelling aspects of the archive is Preble's address of the situation of the captured ship, USS *Philadelphia*, and his plans for a prisoner exchange in order to free its crew. He alludes to plans being formed with regard to Tripoli (likely the attack on the *Philadelphia*, which would take place a month later), but tells Lear that he is loath to brief him by letter, but will send someone to Algiers to fill him in on his plans: "I hope

continued

United States Frigate
Constitution, Gibraltar Bay
14th November 1803

Sir,

I am honored with your letter of the 13th inst.
Your proposition to wait at Algiers, until the spring, I
think prudent and proper, as the season is now too far
advanced for active operations against Tripoli, with any
prospect of success—

I shall order a respectable force, early in the
spring, to accompany you to Tunis, previous to your joining
me off Tripoli—

I have the honor to be, with esteem,
and the highest respect Sir,
Your M^o. Obedt. Serv^t.
Edward Preble

Jos^o. Tobias Lear
Consul General of the
United States at Algiers &c. &c.

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United States Frigate
Constitution at Sea
16th November 1803

Sir,

Enclosed is a permission for Mr. L^r only to remain
at Algiers with you agreeable to your request, and should it
be disagreeable to Mr. Lear to part with his Brother, during
your absence in the spring, he may remain at Algiers, till
your return, and then join the Squadron—

With real esteem, and respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your M^o. Obedt. Serv^t.
Edward Preble

Jos^o. Tobias Lear
Consul General for
the United States at
Algiers &c. &c. &c.

147

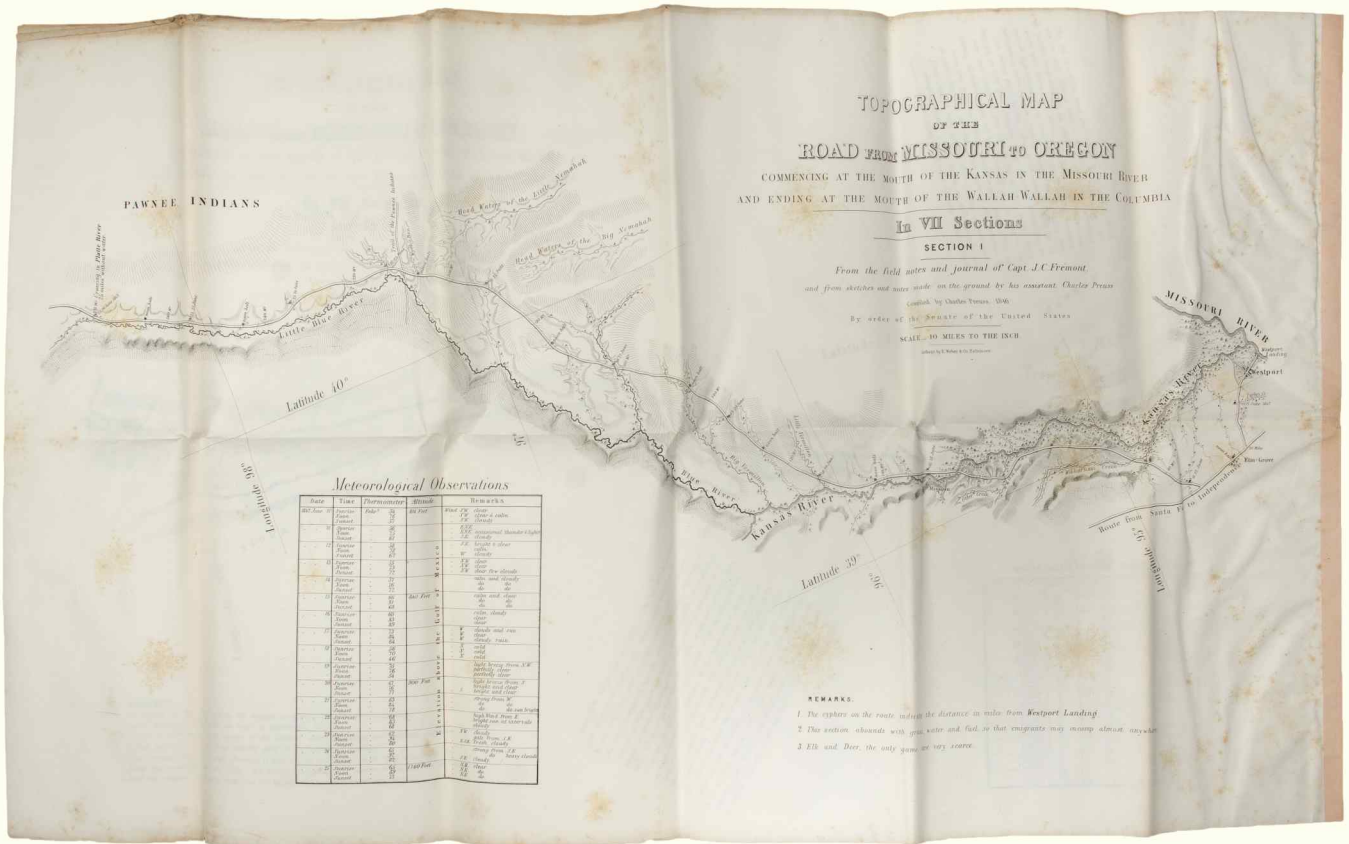
this capture will enable me to effect the release of some of our countrymen and I have proposed an exchange. I shall write you as soon as I know the results of my proposition to the Bashaw & shall by the next opportunity send you copies of my letters. It will not do to be too anxious for the ransom of our friends, as the Bashaws demands will undoubtedly be too exorbitant to meet the concurrence of our government...". In the subsequent letters, Preble continues to discuss the situation, and the possibility of paying a ransom for their freedom: "While I was at Malta I received proposals from the Bashaw of Tripoly's agent for a peace...I had several consultations with him and assured him we never would consent to pay a cent for Peace or Tribute. He then proposed that we should give the Bashaw 500 dollars for each of the Philadelphia's officers and crew—a schooner in exchange for the frigate, and make peace without money or tribute and that they would exchange 60 Americans for the sixty Tripolines in my possession. This would be gaining peace on more reasonable terms than is expected by our government. Say 300 American captives; 60 Tripolines deduct'd; leaves 240 at 500 doll. each, \$120,000 and we should gain something by exchanging one of the worst schooners for the frigate." Ultimately, Tobias Lear negotiated an agreement with Tripoli in 1805, in which the United States paid \$60,000 in ransom for the crew of the *Philadelphia*. The agreement drew much scorn in the United States, most of it directed at Lear.

Tobias Lear (1762-1816) is best known for his service as George Washington's personal secretary, and for his diplomatic work. Lear's activities in that capacity were clouded by controversy, as he was suspected of destroying several of Washington's personal papers after the General's death. Thomas Jefferson appointed Lear as consul to Saint Domingue during the reign of Touissant Louverture, a position he held for a year, until May, 1802. Shortly afterward, Jefferson appointed Lear as consul general to the Barbary states. Stationed at Algiers, he held the sensitive post until 1812, when the dey of Algiers expelled him. Lear's tenure as consul in Algiers was controversial as well, as he negotiated a treaty with the pasha of Tripoli in 1805, which included provisions to pay a ransom of \$60,000 for the captive crew of the American ship, USS *Philadelphia*. During the War of 1812 Lear negotiated with the British over prisoner-of-war exchanges in northern New York. He committed suicide in 1816.

25 pages on folded folio sheets.

Two letters with tear from wax seal or otherwise, with some paper loss, affecting a few words of text, but generally with no loss of text or readability, a few closed edge tears. In a half morocco clamshell case.

\$ 38,000-40,000



PREUSS, CHARLES, AND JOHN C. FRÉMONT
Topographical Map of the Road from Missouri to Oregon commencing at the mouth of the Kansas in the Missouri River and ending at the mouth of the Wallah-Wallah in the Columbia. In VII sections ... From the field notes and journal of Capt. J.C. Frémont, and from sketches and notes made on the ground by his assistant Charles Preuss ... By order of the Senate of the United States. Baltimore: E. Weber & Co, 1846

THE FIRST MAP "TO SHOW THE OREGON TRAIL ACCURATELY" (RUMSEY): AN UNSOPHISTICATED COPY OF ONE OF THE GREATEST MONUMENTS TO THE CARTOGRAPHY OF THE AMERICAN WEST.

"More than any other persons, John Charles Frémont and Charles Preuss dominate the cartography of the American West during the three years before the gold rush ... Owing to its rarity and to its long having stood in the shadow of the more widely known and distributed Frémont-Preuss map of 1845, Preuss's sectional map of 1846 has been insufficiently appreciated by students of Western history. In particular, those interested either in Frémont's travels in 1842-43 or the revolution of the transcontinental wagon roads will find that the map rewards close study" (Wheat).

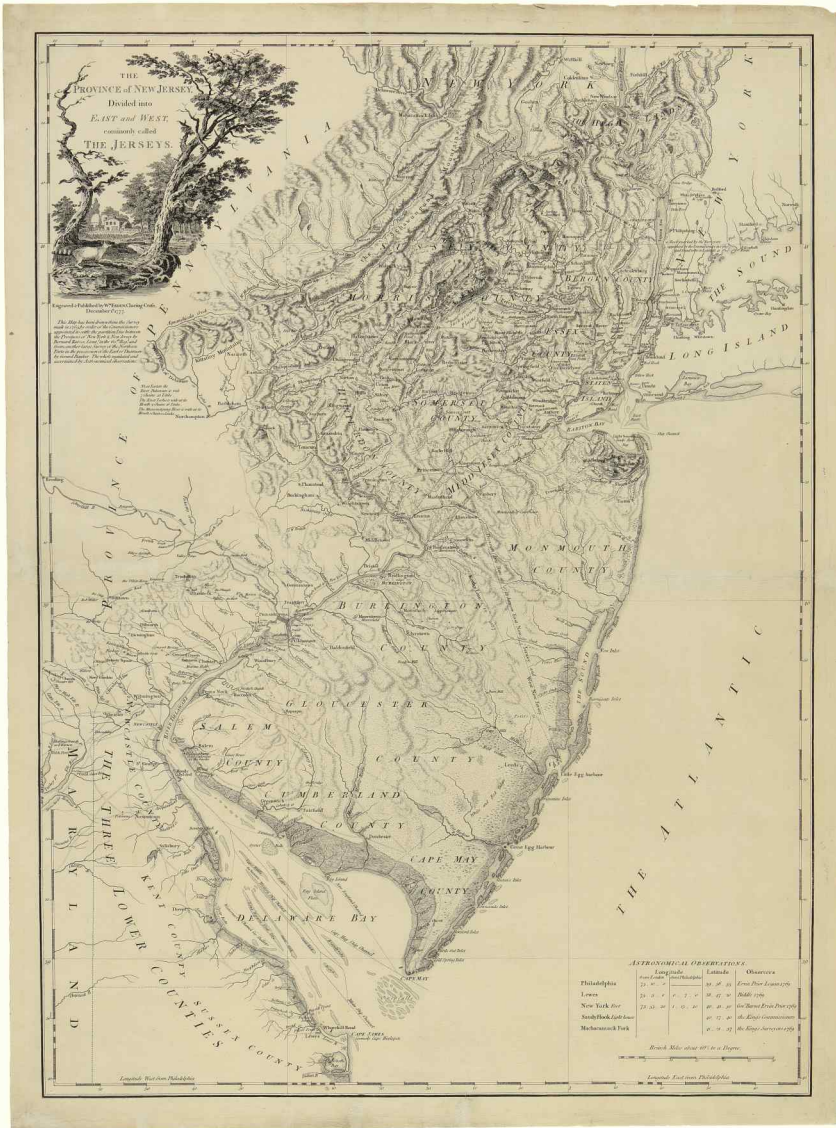
ILLUSTRATION: Lithographed map by E. Weber & Co. after Preuss, on seven sheets, joined at right margin with a period pink paper spine and folded, as issued.

Oblong folio (15¾ x 26¼ in.; 400 x 667 mm).

Eberstadt 106:266; Graff 3360; Rumsey 2773.001-.007; Streeter Sale 3100; Wagner-Camp 115 (note); Wheat, *Transmississippi* 523

Scattered foxing. Housed in a blue morocco backed box.

\$ 4,000-6,000



149

149

RATZER, BERNARD, AND WILLIAM FADEN

The Province of New Jersey, Divided into East and West, commonly called the Jerseys. London: Wm. Faden, December 1st, 1777

THE FIRST STATE OF ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST CELEBRATED REVOLUTIONAY WAR ERA MAPS OF NEW JERSEY, MADE DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

This elegant composition depicts New Jersey in finely engraved detail at a large scale of 7 miles to an inch. The map was the grandest representation of the state made up to that time, taking in the entire breadth of the state, as well as the Hudson Valley, most of Long Island, eastern Pennsylvania and all of Delaware Bay. It captures the state's rich topography, including the Jersey Highlands and the Palisades in the north and the broad Pine Barrens and coastal marshes in the south.

The county divisions, major roads and towns are all carefully depicted, indicating that New Jersey was, by the standards of the time, heavily populated, having over 120,000 inhabitants.

Faden based his rendering of the state largely on the manuscript works of Bernard Ratzer, a British military surveyor most famous for his map of New York City. This copy is an excellent example of this important map, featuring a strong impression and good margins.

Copper-engraved map (32 x 24 in.; 813 x 610 mm).

BMC Maps 10:251; Degrees of Latitude 47, state 1; Guthorn, British Maps of the American Revolution p.39; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, Mapping of America p.193; Snyder, The Mapping of New Jersey pp.57-59; Stevens & Tree 37a

Expert repairs to folds and margins.

\$ 14,000-18,000



150

150

RATZER, BERNARD

Plan of the City of New York. London: Jefferys & Faden, Jany. 12 1776 [but later, paper watermarked "Ruse & Turners | 1831"]

A FINE COPY OF AN APPARENTLY UNRECORDED SECOND STATE OF THIS IMPORTANT PLAN OF NEW YORK.

"Made just prior to the Revolution, the Ratzen [sic.] plan was the most accurate and useful survey of New York then circulating" (Deák).

The index illustrates a degree of religious tolerance that would have been found in very few cities around the world, and evinces the great diversity that has characterized New York throughout its history. There is a diverse collection of Protestant sects noted, including Calvinist, Episcopalian, Lutheran, and Huguenot churches, in addition to a synagogue. However, Roman Catholicism and non-Christian African religions were not permitted to be practiced openly. The great estates located to the north of the city proper are shown as belonging to several famous families including the Rutgers, the Bayards, and the De Lanceys.

The rarity of the *Plan* is highlighted by the fact that it was unknown to Cumming (writing in 1979), and does not appear to have been recorded since. Cumming lists a copy of Ratzer's *Map* with "Ruse & Turners" watermarks, but was uncertain if the watermark date was 1831 or 1851. The watermark date on the present example of the *Plan* is "Ruse & Turners / 1831". Since both the Cumming copy of the *Map* and the present *Plan* appear to have been printed on the same batch of paper, it is highly probable that they were printed at the same time. What is certain is that the present work is finely printed on top quality paper, and that the image shows no apparent differences or wear when compared with the earlier issue.

Copper-engraved map (sheet size: 29½ x 40 in.; 749 x 1,016 mm, 33 x 45 in.; 838 x 1,143 mm), by Thomas Kitchin after Bernard Ratzer.

Cumming, "The Montresor-Ratzer-Sauthier Sequence of Maps of New York City, 1766-76" no. 5b & 9b, in *Imago Mundi* 31, pp. 55-65; Deák, *American Views* 120; Eno Collection, 29; *Manhattan in Maps* pp.73-77; Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island* 1 p.342

\$ 8,000-12,000

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA to *Robert White*
 Gentleman, greeting:
 KNOW YOU that our GOVERNOUR, on Recommendation from the
 Court of the County of *Frederick*, hath con-
 stituted and appointed you *Lieutenant Colonell* of Militia in the said
 County. IN TESTIMONY whereof these our Letters are made patent.
 Witness THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, our said Governour at
Williamsburg the *fourth* Day of
August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven
 Hundred and *Seventy nine*.

T. Jefferson

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(REVOLUTIONARY ERA COMMISSIONS)

A group of 4 signed military commissions awarded to Robert White of Virginia. Williamsburg, VA, 1769–1779

THE CAREER OF ROBERT WHITE, A REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER, DOCUMENTED BY COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON, PATRICK HENRY, AND OTHERS.

The earliest documents here is a commission appointing White a Captain in the Militia of Frederick County, SIGNED BY NORBORNE, BARON DE BOTETOURT, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF VIRGINIA, 15 December 1769. White is again appointed Captain of the Militia of Frederick County by the COMMITTEE OF SAFETY FOR THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA, signed by the six members of the committee, 8 January 1776.

On 6 March 1777, White is promoted to Major in the Militia of Frederick County in a document SIGNED BY PATRICK HENRY AS GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. In the final document, accomplished on 4 August 1779, White is made Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia in a document SIGNED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON AS GOVERNOR.

4 printed documents, (size varies, the smallest 6¼ x 8 in.; 159 x 203 mm), each accomplished in ink in a clerical hand.

Each document matted, glazed and framed. Condition varies, paper browned to varying degrees, vertical and horizontal folds, some separation at folds.

\$ 10,000-15,000



152

152

ROMANS, BERNARD

Connecticut, and Parts adjacent. Amsterdam: Covens and Mortier and Covens Junior, 1780

A VERY RARE AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE MAP OF CONNECTICUT AND LONG ISLAND

This beautiful and important map was one of four of Bernard Romans' maps of various parts of the American colonies to be re-engraved and published by the renowned Dutch firm of cartographers Covens and Mortier and Covens Junior. The present map is taken from the extremely rare 1777 map currently known in only four examples. No copies of this 1780 version are recorded as having sold at auction in the past thirty years. Connecticut is shown divided into six counties, each of which is outlined in color, with the main towns colored in red. The beautiful vignette-cartouche containing the title (in the lower right corner) is of a naturalistically presented Connecticut village scene.

Born in Holland, Bernard Romans arrived in America in 1757 and spent a number of years working in the southeast. His two large

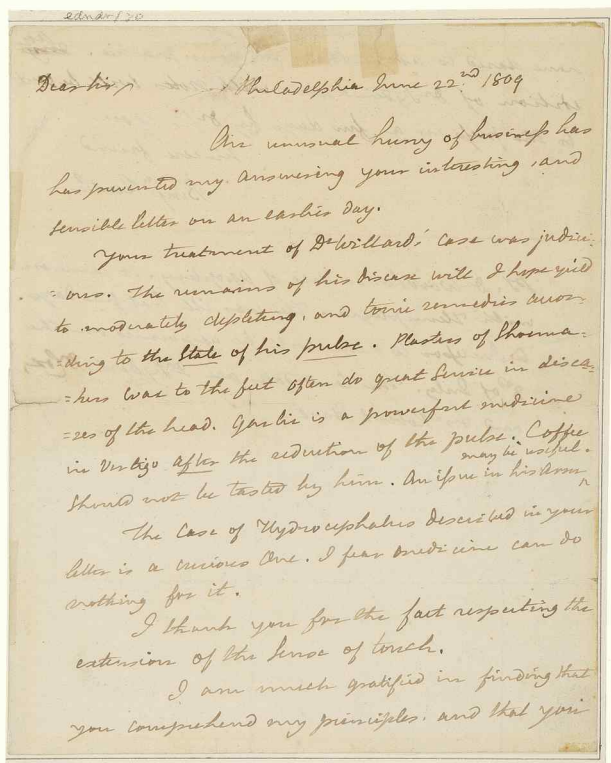
'whole sheet maps' of Florida were completed in 1774, and at about this time he moved to Hartford, Connecticut. During the Revolutionary War he served in New York on the American side. All of his maps are extremely scarce, in most cases being known by only a few copies, and it is only through re-engraved versions such as the present example that the present generation of map collectors can hope to own examples of this important American cartographer's work.

Copper-engraved map (sheet size: 22 x 26¼ in.; 559 x 667 mm), engraved by H. Klockhoff, after Bernard Romans, with original outline color.

Diamant, *Bernard Romans Forgotten Patriot of the American Revolution* pp.132-134; McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps* C780.1; Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies* 1023; Thompson, *Maps of Connecticut* (1940 ed.), 28; Wheat & Brun, *Maps Printed in America before 1800* 261-3

In period-style black and gold frame. Very faint foxing, one or two stray spots.

\$ 40,000-50,000



RUSH, BENJAMIN

Autograph letter signed. Philadelphia, 22 June 1809

"I AM MUCH GRATIFIED IN FINDING THAT YOU COMPREHEND MY PRINCIPLES, AND THAT YOU HAVE DARED TO ADOPT THEM IN YOUR PRACTICE." BENJAMIN RUSH WRITES TO A FELLOW PHYSICIAN IN UPSTATE NEW YORK.

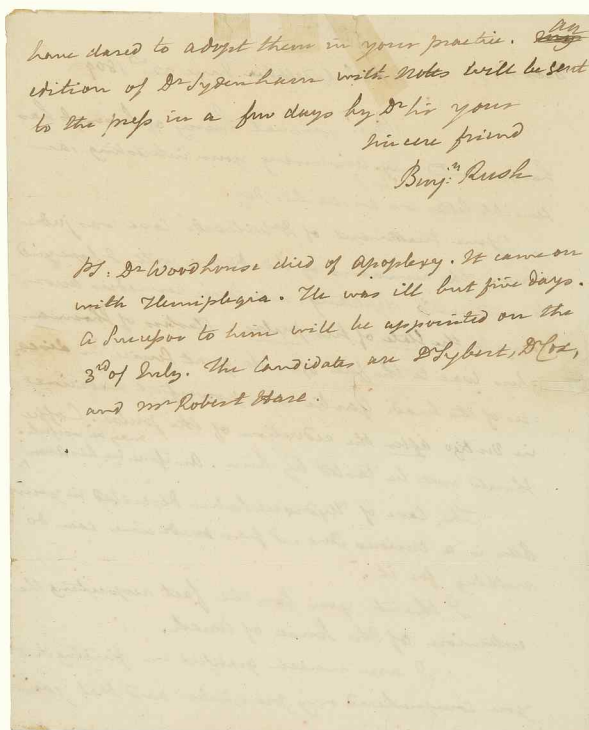
"Your treatment of Dr. Willard's case was judicious. The remains of his disease will I hope yield to moderately depleting, and tonic remedies according to the State of his pulse. Coffee should not be tasted by him. An issue in his arm may be useful.

"The Case of Hydrocephalus described in your letter is a curious one. I fear medicine can do nothing for it."

Autograph letter signed ("Benjn Rush"), 2 pp. (9¾ x 8 in.; 248 x 203 mm), to Dr. Josephus Bradner Stuart of Albany, N.Y., with integral address leaf. With: an oval gouache portrait of Rush after Charles Wilson Peale's famous portrait.

Horizontal and vertical folds, small paper loss where seal torn on address leaf (neatly restored), address leaf within narrow paper border.

\$ 2,500-3,500



SAINT-MÉMIN, CHARLES BALTHAZAR JULIEN FEVRET DE

Portraits Of Distinguished Americans Engraved By Julien Fevret De Saint-Mémin 1770 — 1852 [box title]. [Various places, including Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, & Washington, D.C. 1797-1809]

PROMINENT AMERICANS OF THE FEDERAL PERIOD

An extraordinary collection of neoclassical profile portraits drawn and engraved by famed French-American portraitist Charles B.J.F. de Saint-Mémin. Forty-one prominent Americans of the Federal period are represented including such major figures as George Clinton, William Bradford, Col. William Duane, and Thomas Jefferson, who sat for the artist in 1804.

Charles Balthazar Julien Févret de Saint-Mémin was a young, aristocratic military officer when he fled France during the Revolution in 1790. In 1793 he arrived in New York with his father and soon began pursuing a career in the arts. Applying early training he had received in drawing and an eye for precision, Saint-Mémin quickly taught himself the techniques of engraving and printing, and began producing plans and landscapes of New York. In 1796 he co-founded a business creating profile portraits with the aid of a physiognotrace, a recently invented drafting device that allowed portraitists to capture their sitters' profiles with extreme accuracy. After tracing a subject's profile with the physiognotrace, Saint-Mémin would complete a portrait in chalk, reduce and copy it to a copper plate using a pantograph, and finally engrave the plate and produce a series of prints. Each patron would receive the original drawing, the plate, and, typically, a dozen engravings. Saint-Mémin's business was

wildly successful, and for fourteen years it sustained him as he traveled through the eastern United States.

ILLUSTRATION: 44 engravings, all except one are circular (diameter: 2¼ in.; 57 mm), the engraving of William Bradford is oval (3 x 2½ in.; 76 x 64 mm), each image printed on a slightly larger sheet, mounted to 8½ x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm leaves and matted, most portraits identified in upper left corner of matting in modern ink, some misidentified, most of which have notes with correct identification attached.

Miles, *Saint-Mémin*

Minor foxing and/or wear to a few portraits, small pink stain in lower margin of Frances Cadwalader Erskine portrait, not affecting image, but most portraits in fine or near fine condition. 20th-century red morocco hinged pull-off case, cover stamped and lettered in gilt; case lightly worn at edges and front hinge neatly separated.

\$ 12,000-15,000

155

[SAINT-MÉMIN, CHARLES BALTHAZAR JULIEN FEVRET DE]

The Saint-Mémin Collection of Portraits, Consisting of Seven Hundred and Sixty Medallion Portraits; principally of distinguished Americans, photographed by J. Gurney and Son, of New York, from proof impressions of the original copper-plates ... to which are added a Memoir of M. de Saint-Mémin, and biographical sketches of the persons whose portraits constitute the collection. New York: Elias Dexter, 1862

From an edition limited to 100 copies, this collection represents one of the greatest archives of St.-Mémin images available.

"This book has become the major source of information on St.-Mémin and his work. It is equally significant as one of the earliest volumes to have all illustrations done with original photographs: each copy of the book contains a full set of handmade photographic prints" (Miles).

viii, 104pp. ILLUSTRATION: 63 photographic plates.

Small folio (15 x 11½ in.; 381 x 292 mm). BINDING: Period green morocco, covers elaborately panelled in gilt and blind, spine with raised bands in six compartments, lettered in the second, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, yellow endpapers, gilt edges.

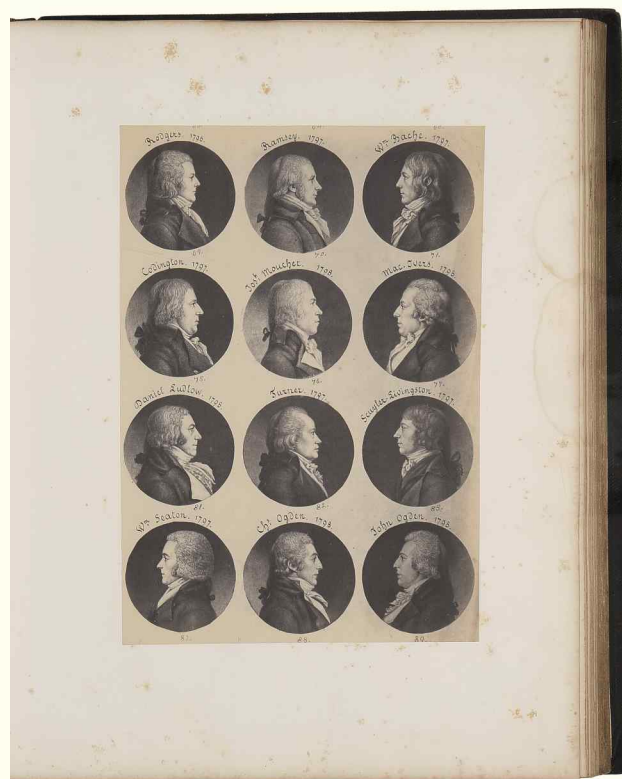
Miles, *Saint-Mémin* 212; Howes F107, "b"; Sabin 75444

Minor dampstaining and foxing, minor fading to three plates. Upper joint of binding just splitting but holding.

\$ 3,500-5,000



154 (detail)



155

SAUTHIER, CLAUDE JOSEPH

A Topographical Map of the Northern Part of New York Island, Exhibiting the Plan of Fort Washington, now Fort Knyphausen, with the Rebels Lines to the Southward, which were Forced by the Troops under the Command of the Rt. Honble. Earl Percy, on the 16th Novr 1776, and Survey'd immediately after by Claude Joseph Sauthier. To which is added the Attack made to the Northd. By the Hessians. Survey'd by Order of Lieut. Genl. Knyphausen. London: William Faden, March 1st, 1777

ONE OF THE VERY FEW REVOLUTIONARY WAR BATTLE PLANS THAT RELATES TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Sauthier's delineation of upper Manhattan was the most accurate and detailed to date.

After the British occupation of New York, George Washington evacuated Manhattan, with the exception of Fort Washington at the northern tip of the island. The British under Sir William Howe moved north and attacked the main American army at White Plains in October 1776. However, the Americans still retained control of Fort Washington behind their forward lines.

On November 16, the British mounted a six-column attack on the fort that forced the patriots to surrender. Washington's decision not to evacuate Fort Washington was one of his most serious tactical errors of the war. Almost three thousand men were taken prisoner and the British seized large quantities of supplies and weapons. Four days later General Cornwallis was sent to take Fort Lee on the opposite New Jersey shore, but the Americans stationed there had retreated.

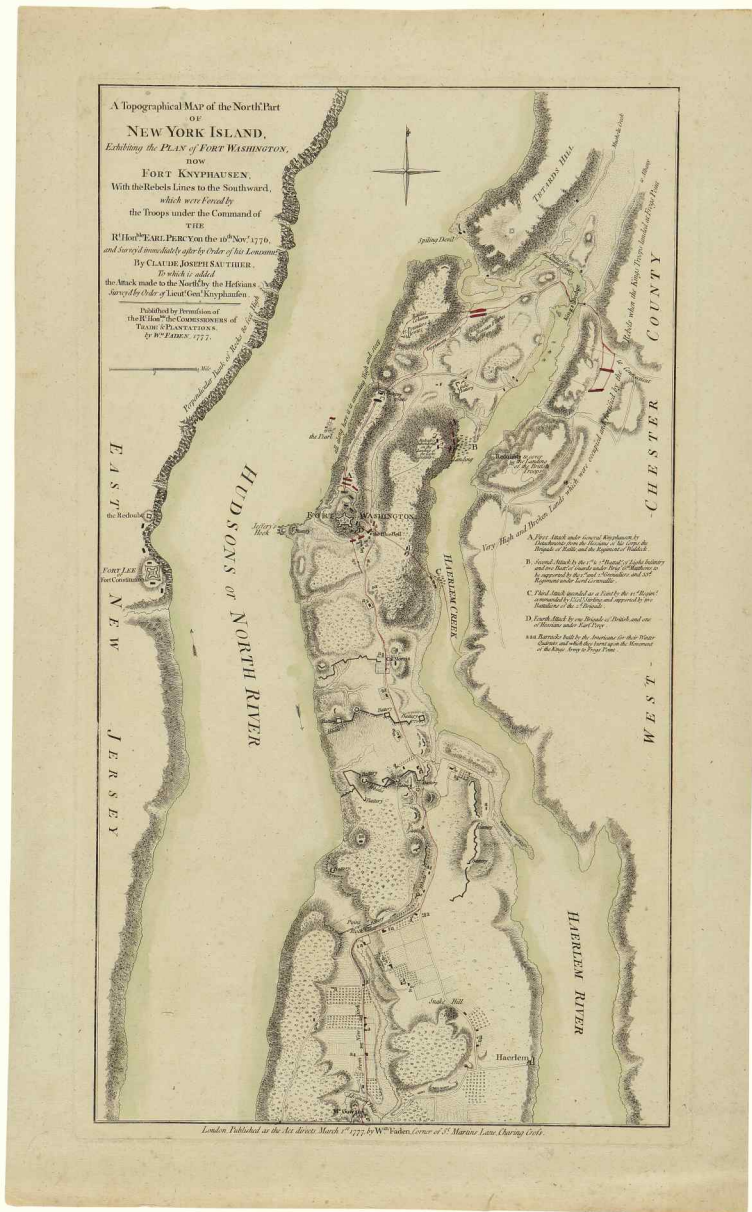
Sauthier illustrated the four phases of the attack with the letters A through D. The key at the right identifies the first attack as that by General Knyphausen, the second by Matthews and Cornwallis, the third as a feint, and the fourth by Lord Percy. Sauthier's original manuscript, on which the present map is based, currently resides in the Faden Collection at the Library of Congress.

Copper-engraved map (sheet size: 22½ x 15⅛ in.; 572 x 386 mm), with original color to the rivers and battle elements.

Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America* pp. 72-74;
Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution* 100/5 & 12; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution* pp. 90-91; Nebenzahl, *Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution* 116; Wallis, *The American War of Independence* 116

Very minor spotting primarily to margins, not affecting image.

\$ 6,000-8,000



**SAYER, ROBERT, AND JOHN BENNET
[PUBLISHERS]**

The American Military Pocket Atlas; being an approved collection of correct maps, both general and particular, of the British Colonies; especially those which now are, or probably may be the Theatre of War: Taken principally from the actual surveys and judicious observations of engineers De Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collett; Maj. Holland, and other officers. London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennet, [1776]

THE HOLSTER ATLAS: ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ATLASES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DESIGNED FOR USE IN THE FIELD.

This collection of maps was published by Sayer and Bennet at the beginning of the Revolution for the use of British officers. "Surveys and Topographical Charts being fit only for a Library, such maps as an Officer may take with him into the Field have been much wanted. The following Collection forms a Portable Atlas of North America, calculated in its Bulk and Price to suit the Pockets of Officers of all Ranks" (advertisement). Although the publishers claimed the atlas would fit into an officer's pocket, it was more usually carried in a holster and thus gained its nickname.

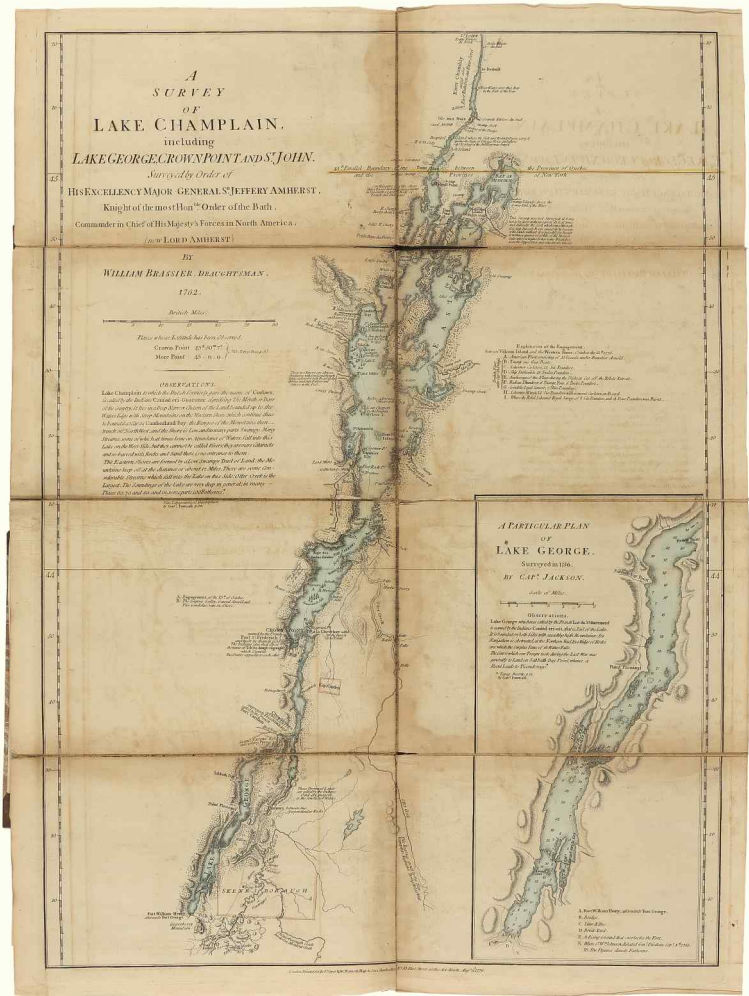
Letterpress text, title (verso blank), 2pp. dedication to "Gov. Pownall," 2pp. "Advertisement," 1p. "List of Maps" (verso blank). ILLUSTRATION: 6 folding engraved maps, all hand-colored in outline, all cut into sections, hinged with linen and folded.

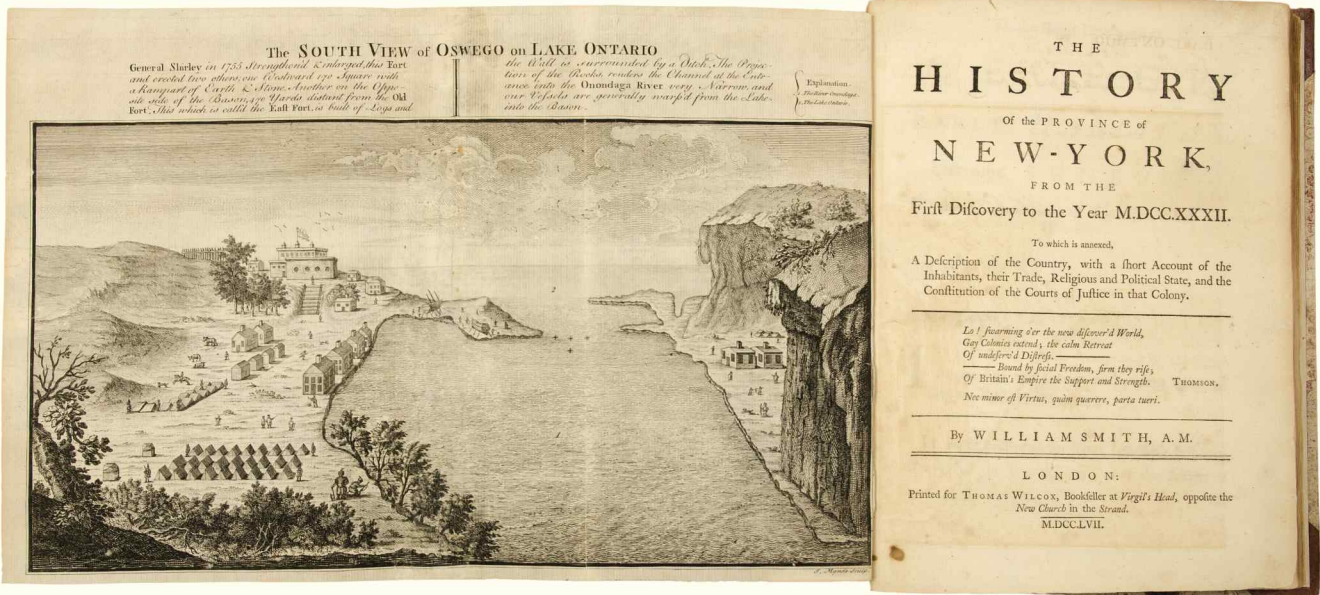
Octavo (10 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; 270 x 210 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in 18th-century half Russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine ruled in gilt in compartments, lettered in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

Fite & Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps* pp.212-216; Howes A208; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution* pp.61-63; Phillips, *Atlases* 1206; Rumsey p.311; Sabin 1147; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.190; Streeter Sale 73

Faint offsetting, occasional spot, large triangle from upper outer corner of dedication leaf torn away without affecting the text.

\$ 18,000-24,000





158

158

SMITH, WILLIAM

The History of the Province of New-York, from the first discovery to the year M.DCC.XXXIII. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their trade, religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice in that colony. London: Printed for Thomas Wilcox, 1757

A FOUNDATION STONE OF ANY COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON NEW YORK: THE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST HISTORY OF NEW YORK.

"Within the period subsequent to the English Revolution, Smith is still without a successful rival. This work ranks with Smith's *Virginia* and Hutchinson's *Massachusetts*, as one of the worthiest examples of historical literature produced in later colonial times" (Larned).

4to (10 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; 259 x 193 mm), 1 folding engraved plate. BINDING: Bound to style in 18th-century half Russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco label in second, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

Church 1023; Howes S703, "b"; Larned 1109; Sabin 84566; Streeter Sale 871

Expert repairs and some ink facsimile work, small expert repairs to the outer blank margins of the final leaf.

\$ 4,000-6,000

159

[SOUTH CAROLINA] — GASCOIGNE, JOHN, AND WILLIAM FADEN

A Plan of Port Royal in South Carolina. Survey'd by Capn. John Gascoigne. London: Jefferys & Faden, [1776]

THE MOST IMPORTANT MAP OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S PORT ROYAL SOUND AND HILTON HEAD OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, in the first state.

This sea chart was one of the most detailed and accurate of any such map of the American coastline. The immense detail of the hydrography was the result of surveys conducted by Captain John Gascoigne, assisted by his brother James. In 1728, aboard the HMS *Alborough*, he employed the most sophisticated and modern techniques with exacting attention to detail to produce a manuscript chart. The next year, this chart was altered by Francis Swaine, and it would appear that Swaine's manuscript, or a close copy of it, found its way to the London workshop of William Faden. Faden, the successor to the great Thomas Jefferys, was already one of Britain's leading cartographers and this map, present here in the first state, although undated, was printed in 1776.

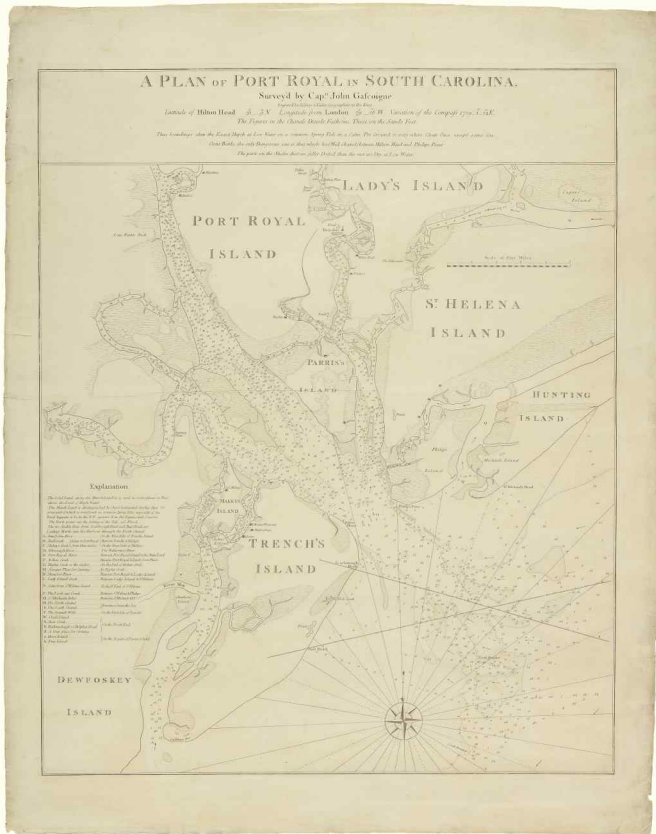
In the upper-centre of the image is the town of Beaufort, and numerous plantations are individually labeled.

Copper-engraved sea chart (32 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ in.; 826 x 652 mm), on a full untrimmed sheet.

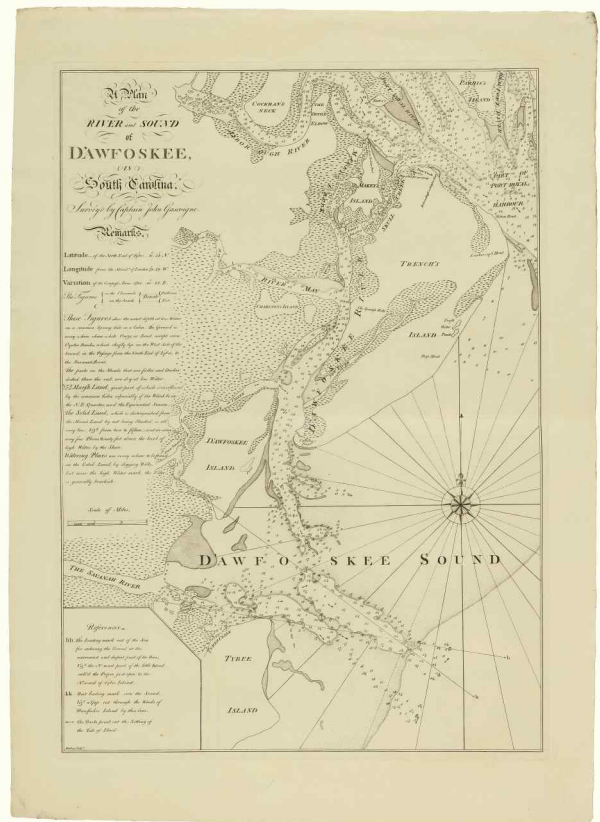
Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & the West Indies* 1529; Steven & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," in Tooley, *The Mapping of America* 71(a). Cf. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America* pp.47-49; *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 204

Some very minor soiling and chipping to margins, expert repair to upper left corner, one or two tray spots not affecting image.

\$ 4,000-6,000



159



160

160

[SOUTH CAROLINA] — GASCOIGNE, JOHN, AND WILLIAM FADEN

A Plan of the River and Sound of D'Awfoskee, in South Carolina, Survey'd by Captain John Gascoigne. London: [1776]

HILTON HEAD IN THE REVOLUTION

During the American Revolution, this area was an active military theatre and the detail provided by the present chart would have been of great use to commanders on both sides. At the outbreak of the war, Hilton Head and most other areas sided with the Americans, however Daufauskie Island fell under British control. Britain's superior naval power allowed its ships to conduct frequent raids along the coast for the duration of the war, however the real threat to the American cause came in December 1778, when British General Augustin Prevost seized Savannah, determined to use it as a base for further operations. The following February, he dispatched a team of marines to take control of Port Royal Sound. They initially engaged the Americans at Hilton Head before proceeding further up Port

Royal Sound. However, the invasion was ultimately repelled by Gen. William Moultrie at Beaufort. On September 24th of the same year, in what was to become known the Battle of Hilton Head, three British ships were set upon by a trio of French ships allied to the American cause. After a dramatic chase and an intense exchange of cannon fire, the principal British ship, the HMS *Experiment*, was forced to surrender.

Map (30 x 21¾ in.; 762 x 629 mm).

Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & the West Indies* 1525; Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," in Tooley, *The Mapping of America* 16 (a); Cf. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America* pp.47-49; *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 204

Old fold at center, faint soiling to margins.

\$ 4,000-6,000



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[SOUTH CAROLINA]

Charleston Harbour and the Adjacent Coast and Country, South Carolina. Surveyed at Intervals in 1823, 1824, and 1825... Washington: 1825

A MASSIVE AND IMPRESSIVELY DETAILED MAP OF CHARLESTON AND THE SURROUNDING SOUTH CAROLINA COAST, SUPERBLY COLORED

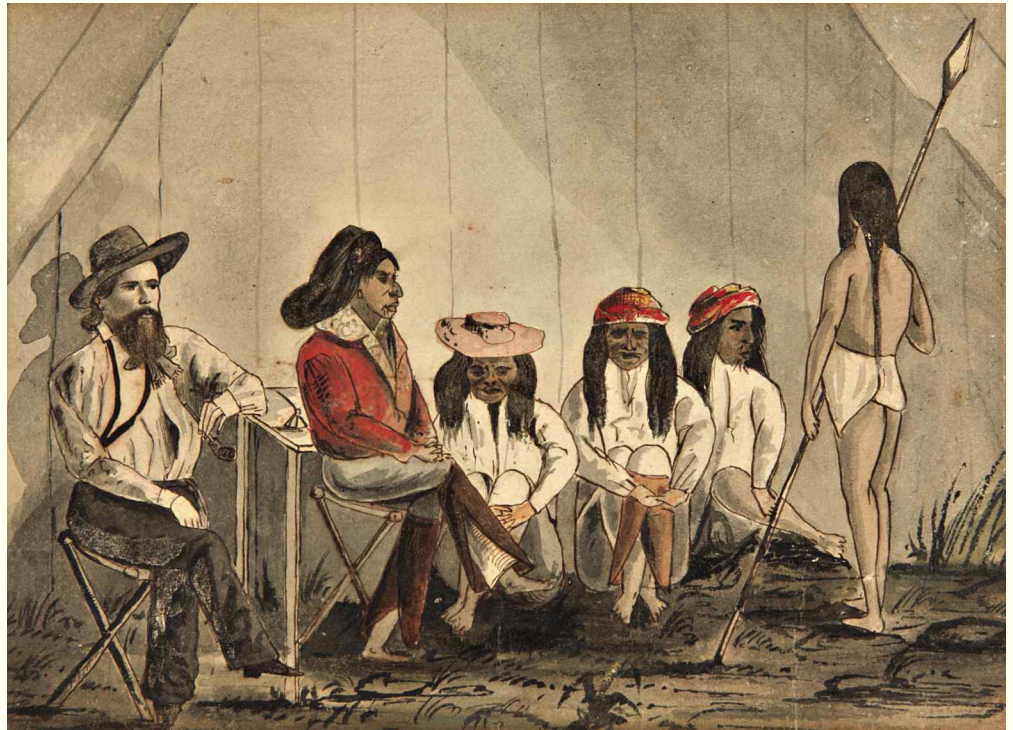
This exceedingly rare mammoth map of Charleston Harbor, engraved by William J. Stone, was produced by engraver William Stone two years after his famed Declaration of Independence facsimile. It was based on painstaking surveys of the harbor completed by American military officers headed by Army Captain and Engineer Hartman Bache, a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, who would go on to design many early western lighthouses and to become Chief of Topographical Engineers, succeeding James Abert.

We are able to locate only one copy of this map appearing in auctions records, and OCLC records three institutional copies, at the Clements Library, Cambridge University, and the Library of Congress.

Engraved map (61 x 52 in.; 1,549 x 1,321 mm), four joined sheets, fully hand-colored.

Sheets previously folded, with one separation along an old fold, unobtrusive institutional duplicate stamp at lower right edge, a few very light patches of dampstaining.

\$ 30,000-50,000



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[SOUTHWEST]

Collection of five original watercolors of Pima Indians and their lands in Aravaipa Canyon, Arizona, made by Forty-niner Robert Hart on his journey to the California gold fields. [Aravaipa Canyon, AZ]: [late July 1849]

An extraordinary group of watercolors made by a Virginian travelling the Southern Route to the California gold fields in 1849, AMONG THE EARLIEST ILLUSTRATIONS DEPICTING THE PIMA INDIANS OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA, AND THEIR LANDS IN THE ARAVAIPA CANYONS.

Although unsigned, these watercolors were apparently produced by Robert Hart (b. 1834), whose family owned and operated several gold mines in Spotsylvania and Louisa counties in Virginia in the 1840s. In the summer of 1849 Hart, along with his cousins Andrew Bronaugh and Henry Hart, went west to participate in the California Gold Rush. They went overland, and decided to travel by the Southern Route, also known as the Gila Trail, which took them through New Mexico and Arizona, and through the lands of the Pima and other Indian tribes. The Hart-Bronaugh party passed through southern Arizona in late July, 1849, and arrived at the California gold fields the next month. Robert Hart did not stay long in California, leaving in the fall of 1850. He soured on mining and on living conditions in the mines, and returned to the East Coast by boat and across the Isthmus of Panama.

These watercolors have remained in the family since they were re-discovered and are accompanied by typed excerpts from the diary of Robert Hart recording his overland journey.

Five original watercolors on card stock.

Some glue residue to outer margins of one, not affecting image. Housed in a morocco-backed box.

\$ 8,000-10,000



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SUTTER, JOHANN AUGUSTUS

Group of six autograph letters, signed, from central gold rush figure and California pioneer, Johann (John) Augustus Sutter, to fellow California pioneer, Jean Jacques Vioget. Written from New Helvetia, CA, dated February 1842 — June 1843

THE MOST EXTENSIVE CORRESPONDENCE BY THE MOST FAMOUS EARLY CALIFORNIA PIONEER

It was at John A. Sutter mill in Coloma that gold was found in January 1848, sparking the California gold rush and the greatest westward migration in American history. Any letters penned by Sutter from California in the 1840s are rare and quite desirable. The six present here provide important information on Sutter’s business activities, his financial dealings and hardships, his relations with Indians, fur traders and the Russians, and his interactions with merchants in San Francisco, whom he supplied with timber, hides, agricultural products, etc. The correspondence also offers insight to Sutter’s character and personality, as he often writes in a deeply personal tone. All of the letters were written from Sutter’s Fort at “New Helvetia”, and were sent to another important figure in the early history of California, Jean Jacques Vioget, a fellow Swiss immigrant, one of

the first residents of San Francisco, and a prominent businessman, trader, and surveyor. Along with the six letters—which are all in Sutter’s hand and written in French (accompanied by English language translations)—is a collection of twenty-two additional manuscripts and printed forms detailing Vioget’s career, providing insight into the life and activities of this little-known but important figure in the early history of the settlement of San Francisco.

“Captain” John A. Sutter was born Johann Augustus Sutter in 1803 in Baden, Germany, of Swiss parents. Early in life he worked in a printing, publishing, and bookselling firm in Basel, before marrying in 1826 and opening his own dry goods and drapery store. He also served in the Berne militia for a time. When his business failed he emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York in 1834, and then travelled to the German colony at St. Louis. He became involved in the Santa Fe trade (making two journeys to the Southwest himself) before setting out for California (via Hawaii and Alaska), where he arrived in 1839. Sutter ingratiated himself with the various political leaders of California, and was granted by the Mexican government an estate of nearly 50,000 acres at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers.

His land was meant to be an outpost guarding the frontier of Alta California against incursions by Indians and Russian fur traders. Sutter named the region “Nueva Helvetia” (New Switzerland), later commonly called “New Helvetia,” and presided over the region as nearly an absolute ruler. Sutter constructed a strong fort, worked the land with the labor of some one thousand Indians, and began cultivating the region, also building a mill, raising cattle, and offering help to immigrants to the region.

From the early 1840s, Sutter had to defend his land against fur traders, hostile Indians, and squatters. Often in these letters he complains of the losses he has sustained due to the activities of interlopers such as trader Michel La Framboise, chief of the Hudson’s Bay Company, or due to betrayals by his former business associates. Paradoxically, the situation only worsened when Sutter’s millwright, James Marshall, discovered gold at Sutter’s Mill on Jan. 24, 1848. Soon Sutter’s land was overrun by prospectors who killed his cattle and used his crops. The years covered by these letters coincide with what have been called “Sutter’s years of expansion and material accumulation” (*Six French Letters*). During this time he hired Jean Jacques Vioget to make a map of his

lands in January 1841 (he made another such map in 1843), and Vioget served as a witness to Sutter's purchase of Fort Ross from the Russians in December 1841. Vioget also functioned as a contact and agent for Sutter in San Francisco, helping Sutter buy and sell goods, as well as arranging for transportation of Sutter's products.

A letter dated 28 August 1842 effectively conveys the financial difficulties that Sutter often fell into, and the measures that his creditors in San Francisco would take to collect what they were owed. Sutter begins by complaining to Vioget that his ship, the *Sacramento*, has been detained in San Francisco, and embargoed the ship on behalf of merchants looking to collect from Sutter: "I don't know why this man [Eulogio Celis, the aggrieved merchant] acts so bitterly. I paid him a large bill last spring, and now he surely knows that I can't pay anything until next winter...I understand that you will take the place of Mr. Celis; for this reason I take the liberty to apply to you, sir. As a fellow countryman, I dare hope that you are willing to bring to bear all your influence so that such things can no longer happen and that they will give me time, as to any Californian. I shall indeed pay what I owe. Considering briefly my situation since the beginning of my establishment, I do not believe that any reasonable man will take strenuous steps against me, especially since I am ready to pay the interest."

Sutter goes on to explain to Vioget why he has been tardy in sending Indian laborers to Yerba Buena, and updates his countryman on the situation at his estate: "I pray you not to be angry because I haven't sent you the Indians. I could not because I need them myself; and at present I haven't enough; but with the return of the little ship, I shall send you six men. My work is increasing from day to day, even more since I am building another establishment in the upper part of the Feather River because the animals no longer have enough to eat here."

The theme of Sutter's finances is recurring, with him often seeking Vioget's intercession. In a letter of 2 February 1843, Sutter details to Vioget his plans to pay his accounts, the progress and growth of his business enterprise, and his difficulties with fur traders treading onto his land and using up his resources:

"Yes, sir, I can assure you that everything is going better at present. If the good Lord gives me a good crop this year, I shall have more than enough to pay my debts, except to the Russians; but that is different. As for me, I am neglecting nothing and am doing more than my utmost. I hardly ever sleep at night, and I assure you that the trouble that I had last year has made me ten years older. You would find me completely changed. I am getting all the pelts by myself to pay my debts, and I am sending everyone something on account...I think that when I pay something to everyone, people will see that I am doing my best and will have a little more patience in waiting for the remainder." Sutter complains that he is being hindered in his attempts at fur trapping by incursions onto his lands by hunters from the Hudson's Bay Company, and vents his anger at Michel La Framboise, chief of the company: "If that cursed party of hunters from the Hudson's Bay Company had not come this year against the orders of the government, I would have had a good fur-trapping season. At present, my Indians are bringing me a few beaver pelts, that's all. The first trip was rather good; but now they are selling them secretly to the Canadians, giving four or five good pelts for one red wool scarf or a red handkerchief, etc., and that hurts me a great deal. According to my orders from the government, I have forbidden La Framboise to trap beavers; but in spite of that, he still does as he pleases."

Despite these troubles Sutter remains optimistic about his business prospects, and he concludes by describing for Vioget the great activity on his lands: "In a few days my new steam distillery will produce a great deal of the spice of life. There is still one pump to finish, then everything is done. That will be a pretty income for me. I also have a mill that grinds ten fanegas of wheat a day. I plan to establish a tannery in the American manner with a mill to grind oak bark. I have a good master tanner; and in a little while I will be able to sell tanned leather, which is a very good article in this country. Along with the cow hides, the hunters are furnishing me with deer and elk hides that I will have tanned in the same way. I also have a hatter who makes woolen hats ordered for the Indians. I have some Indian rope makers who are making shoes for my people. Next summer I will have all the

blankets for my Indians manufactured right here because I have nearly 2000 sheep for which I have a very good shepherd from New Mexico. You see, sir, that the expenses of the establishments are beginning to diminish, and I no longer have so much need of outsiders. I won't keep any but the most necessary people, such as the blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, etc."

In the final letter, dated 14 June 1843, Sutter writes Vioget of a scheme by Charles W. Flugge—who had been his friend and served as his legal adviser, business manager, and representative—to steal land from him. It is on this occasion that Sutter asks Vioget to make him another map of his lands, which he could then use in his claims against Flugge. Sutter encapsulates his difficulties as the pioneering landowner in the region, and his feeling of being taken advantage of by his former associates, when he writes: "Isn't it too bad that after having sacrificed everything, after having enormous expenses, and risking my life, etc., to become established here; in a word, pulling chestnuts out of the fire, others want to come and eat them."

These six letters were translated by students at C.K. McClatchy High School in Sacramento and were published in 1942 in a limited-edition volume called *Six French Letters: Captain John Augustus Sutter to Jean Jacques Vioget 1842-1843*. A photocopy of that volume accompanies these letters, as do alternate English language translations of the letters. The quotes from the letters excerpted below are taken from the text of *Six French Letters*.

6 manuscript letters, totaling sixteen pages, written on quarto-sized or larger sheets, accompanied by 22 other manuscript documents or partially printed forms, completed in manuscript, dated between 1828 and 1862, chronicling Vioget's life in California and South America.

Anb 21, pp. 169-70; Dab xviii, pp.224-25; Sutter, *Six French Letters: Captain John Augustus Sutter To Jean Jacques Vioget 1842-1843* (Sacramento: The Nugget Press, 1942); Hart, *Companion To California*

1 letter with chip in the bottom edge (1 x 4 in.; 25 x 102 mm), costing approximately eight words, otherwise the letters are in near fine condition, clear and legible, remainder of the documents with some occasional wear or paper repairs.

\$ 75,000-100,000

TOCQUEVILLE, ALEXIS DE

Sixteen autograph letters, signed, from Alexis De Tocqueville to Alexandre-François Auguste Vivien. Written from Paris and Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire, Touraine, and dated 1839-1854

A SIGNIFICANT ARCHIVE OF TOCQUEVILLE LETTERS

An important, newly-discovered collection of correspondence from the author of *Democracy in America* to the French political figure, Alexandre-François Auguste Vivien. Vivien was a prominent magistrate and government minister who served with Tocqueville in the Chamber of Deputies during the July Monarchy, and in the Constituent Assembly during the 1848 Revolution. Like Tocqueville, Vivien wrote extensively on social issues and policy, authoring some of the earliest and most significant 19th-century works on public administration, predating Lorenz von Stein's work on the subject by several years, and Woodrow Wilson's by decades. After 1848, both Vivien and Tocqueville found themselves on the wrong side of Louis Napoléon, and were forced into retirement following his *coup d'état* in December 1851. Both spent their last years writing. Vivien died in 1854 and Tocqueville five years later.

The present series of letters from Tocqueville to Vivien encompasses what was likely the entire span of their acquaintance, from April 1839—a month after Tocqueville was elected to the Chamber of Deputies (where Vivien had been serving since 1833)—to April 1854—two months before Vivien's death. The correspondence begins with Tocqueville's acknowledgement of mutual acquaintances and an invitation to dinner. The second, sent September 1853, discusses Gustave de Beaumont, Tocqueville's friend and travel companion on his famous trip to America in 1831. Beaumont would be elected to the Chamber of Deputies in December of that year, by which time a long-lasting rift had begun between the two over political alliances. In 1840, Tocqueville sends Vivien a copy of the second part of *De La Démocratie En Amérique*, which had just been published. At this point Vivien was a government minister in a post roughly equivalent to attorney general. Several undated letters follow (evidently during the early and mid-1840s, and contain invitations to Tocqueville's home and brief discussions of books and articles. The final two undated letters and five letters from 1853 and 1854 find Tocqueville entering into

deeper conversations on politics and, ultimately, close personal matters. In the undated letters he comments on the "affaire Lesseps," in which Ferdinand de Lesseps was recalled by the French government from his negotiations with Rome and Holy See in 1849, ending his diplomatic career. In the last portion of his correspondence, composed after his and Vivien's departure from government and the establishment of the Second Empire, Tocqueville frequently expresses his aversion to the new French state, hoping to see it replaced by a non-despotic monarchy.

In a letter from Paris dated March 14, 1853, Tocqueville describes his sense of powerlessness and discouragement in his forced retirement, comparing his own situation to that of France: "La France toute entière est pour nous en ce moment, comme une grande prison, où l'oisiveté forcée, l'absence forcée, l'absence d'émotions, de nouvelle, de bruit même, le silence universel abattent l'esprit." On 18 October of that year, he writes that the more respected members of the contemporary French literary world were "very hostile" to the new government, holding that "among men of talent" he hardly knew of anyone but Sainte-Beuve and Mérimée who had dared to "take the livery of the new power." He goes on in the final letters to discuss other prominent figures, including Beaumont, with whom he had reconciled in 1848; his work on *L'ancien Régime Et La Révolution* (which would be published in 1856); and his "vie de Bénédictine" at Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire in Touraine, where he stayed from June 1853 to the summer of the following year.

The collection presents a remarkable opportunity to explore Tocqueville's personal thoughts on the drastically changing political landscape of France during the course of his own political career, as communicated in an increasingly intimate series of letters to Vivien, a colleague and friend whose final years closely paralleled Tocqueville's own. Any Tocqueville manuscript material is very rare in the market.

[35]pp., 16 autograph letters, signed by Alexis de Tocqueville, on octavo-sized stationery, 1 letter inscribed on stationery with "Ministère des Affaires Etrangères" letterhead, two postmarked on integral address leaves.

Some clean splits as folds without loss of text, one letter with small hole where sealed. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case, spine gilt.

\$ 70,000-100,000

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before-mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

DONE in CONVENTION, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John Langdon,

Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel Gorham,

Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.

William Samuel Johnson,

Roger Sherman.

NEW-YORK.

Alexander Hamilton.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Livingston,

David Brearley,

William Paterson,

Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Franklin,

Thomas Mifflin,

Robert Morris,

George Clymer,

Thomas Fitzsimons,

Jared Ingersoll,

James Wilson,

Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE.

George Read,

Cunning Bedford, junr.

John Dickinson,

Richard Basset,

Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND.

James M'Henry,

David of St. Thomas Jenifer,

Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA.

John Blair,

James Madison, junr.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

William Blount,

Richard Dobbs Spaight,

Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

John Rutledge,

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,

Charles Pinckney,

Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.

William Few,

Abraham Baldwin.

ATTEST.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In CONVENTION, Monday, September 17th, 1787.

RESOLVED,

THAT the preceding constitution be laid before the United States in congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in congress assembled.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this convention, that as soon as the conventions of nine states shall have ratified this constitution, the United States in congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the president, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this constitution. That after such publication the electors should be appointed, and the senators and representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the president, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the constitution requires, to the secretary of the United States in congress assembled; that the senators and representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the senators should appoint a president of the senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for president; and, that after he should be chosen, the con-

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[UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION] — LLOYD, THOMAS [REPORTER]

Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of America, with that Constitution Prefixed, in which are Unfolded, the Principles of Free Government, and the Superior Advantages of Republicanism Demonstrated. By James Wilson, L.L.D....and by Thomas M'Kean, L.L.D... London: Printed for J. Debrett, J. Johnson, and J.S. Jordan, 1792

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEBATES ON RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION

This is the rare London edition of the speeches in favor of the United States Constitution made during the debates concerning its ratification by the State of Pennsylvania. It follows the Philadelphia printings of 1787 and 1788 (same sheets as the 1787 with a new title-page), and in fact Sabin and Ford assert this London edition is a reissue of the remainder of the 1788 edition, and that "merely the preliminary leaves and pp.20-23 appear to have been printed in England."

Although it was initially promised that both the speeches for and against the Constitution in the Pennsylvania ratifying convention would be printed, only one volume, the one containing the arguments favoring adoption, was ever printed. This was the result of a neat political trick; the Federalists proposed a two-volume format with the pro and con arguments in each one, an

arrangement accepted by the other side. The Federalists then voted down funding of the proposed second volume that was to contain anti-Constitution arguments, preventing its publication. These speeches are of primary importance in the creation of the Constitution, since Pennsylvania was a key state in the ratification process. The two main Federalist speakers were two of the primary architects of the Constitution, James Wilson (Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and University of Pennsylvania law professor) and Thomas M'Kean (Chief Justice of Pennsylvania).

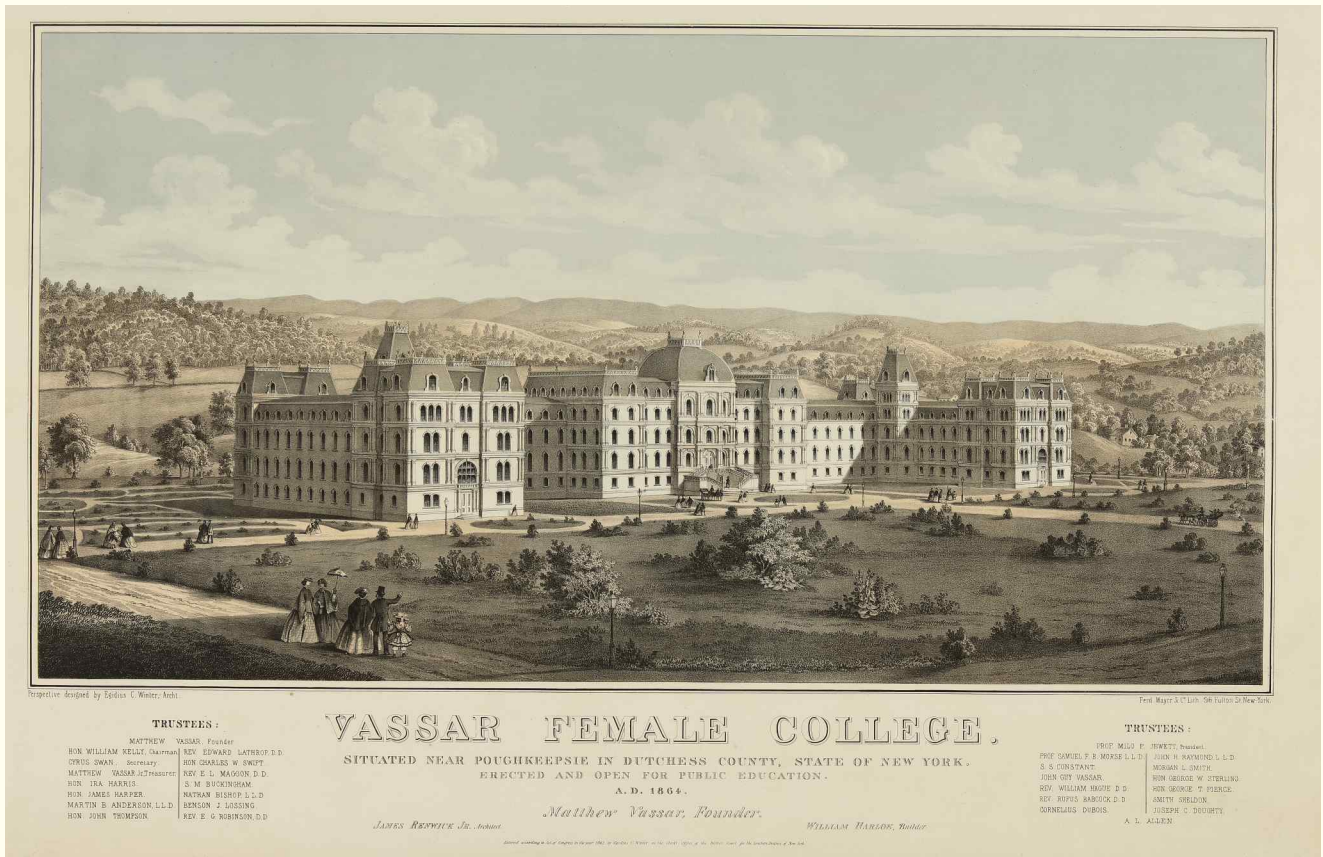
This London edition is quite rare on the market and is little known; Howes, for example, does not list it. There have been only two copies in the market since 1940: one sold by this firm in 2013 and one offered by Goodspeed's.

[4], [5]-147pp. plus errata page, half title. BINDING: Bound to style in three-quarter speckled calf, antique, and marbled boards.

Adams, "Descriptive Bibliography of Works of and Relating to James Wilson 1742-1798," in *Selected Political Essays of James Wilson* pp.345-356; Cohen 2966; Ford, *Federal Constitution* 91; Howes L407 (ref); Sabin 104627.

Occasional light spotting, hole in upper margin of first leaf, occasional closed tears.

\$ 5,000-7,000



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[VASSAR] — WINTER, EGIDIUS

Vassar Female College. Situated Near Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, State of New York. New York: Ferdinand Mayer, 1862

MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF VASSAR COLLEGE PRIOR TO OPENING.

Vassar Female College was founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar. It opened in 1865 when the Main Building, pictured here, was completed. The building, which housed the entire college—classrooms, dormitories, dining hall, administrative offices, and library—was designed by James Renwick, and is one of the finest Second Empire buildings in America.

Vassar, which soon dropped "Female" from its name, was the first higher educational institution to offer degrees to women in the United States.

Large two-tone lithographed view (24 x 37½ in.; 610 x 953 mm), with additional hand-coloring.

Skillfully repaired tear, right side, not affecting image.

\$ 2,000-3,000

168

[VIRGINIA, COLONY OF]

A Collection of all the Acts of Assembly, Now in Force, in the Colony of Virginia. With the titles of such as are expir'd, or repeal'd. And notes in the margin, shewing how, and at what time, they were repeal'd. Examin'd with the records, by a committee appointed for that purpose. Williamsburg: William Parks, 1733

THE FIRST COLLECTION OF VIRGINIA LAWS PUBLISHED IN VIRGINIA AND THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE COLONY, issued by its first printer, William Parks: of the greatest importance for Virginia and the history of printing in America.

The beginnings of printing in Virginia can be traced to 1682, when William Nuthead arrived in Jamestown with a press, seeking to print the acts of the Assembly. Gov. Thomas Culpeper threw him out, and Nuthead left for Maryland without issuing a single publication. Culpeper's successor banned printing altogether, and fifty years would pass before the establishment of printing in Virginia. In February 1728, William Parks, the official printer to the Maryland Assembly since 1726, seeking to expand his business, petitioned the Virginia Assembly for a similar position. Receiving the commission, Parks opened an office in Williamsburg in 1730. That year, he published what is generally credited as Virginia's first imprint: *John Markland's Typographia: An Ode to Printing*, a 15-page paean to Sir William Gooch, the governor who had approved the invitation to Parks. This survives

on a unique copy, at the John Carter Brown Library. A handful of broadsides, almanacs and pamphlets followed, all surviving in single copies, until the publication of the present volume, the first work of any size published in the colony.

Edited and prepared for press by George Webb, this collection was the first collection of Virginia laws to be compared with the official scribal record by a committee of the General Assembly (John Holloway, John Clayton, Archibald Blair, John Randolph, and William Robertson) and is considered more accurate than any previous compilation, as well as being the first collection of Virginia laws to be published with legislative sanction. The work contains all the acts then in force from 1662 through the spring 1732 session of the Assembly. Most of the earlier laws would seem to have been copied from the London, 1684 collection of Virginia laws, with the rest set directly from the scribal record. This included, among many historic acts, the first printing of the infamous slave code of 1705 (4 Annae, Cap. 49, see pp. 218-228), the foundation of Virginia's slave legislation which codified slave status, defining slaves as real estate, and acquitting masters who kill slaves during punishment, among other horrors. The work also includes the far reaching 1723 act passed in response to fear of slave insurrections (9 George I, Cap. 4, pp. 339-344), which all but precluded manumission, denied the rights of freed slaves to vote, prohibited assembly by slaves on pain of death and more.

About twenty complete copies have survived. Almost all of these have been in institutional collections since the early 20th century.

The present large paper example is more than three inches taller and an inch-and-a-half wider than other extant copies. Although we can find no reference to the work being issued in large paper, it was presumably done for presentation to important colonial officials. Besides Franklin's *Cato Major* and the 1736 Lewis Timothy printing of the *Laws of South Carolina*, this is the only pre-1750 American imprint of which we are aware, published in a large-paper issue. This example with provenance to John Aspinall of Standen Hall, who was educated for the law and became one of the serjeants-at-law and Recorder of Clitheroe.

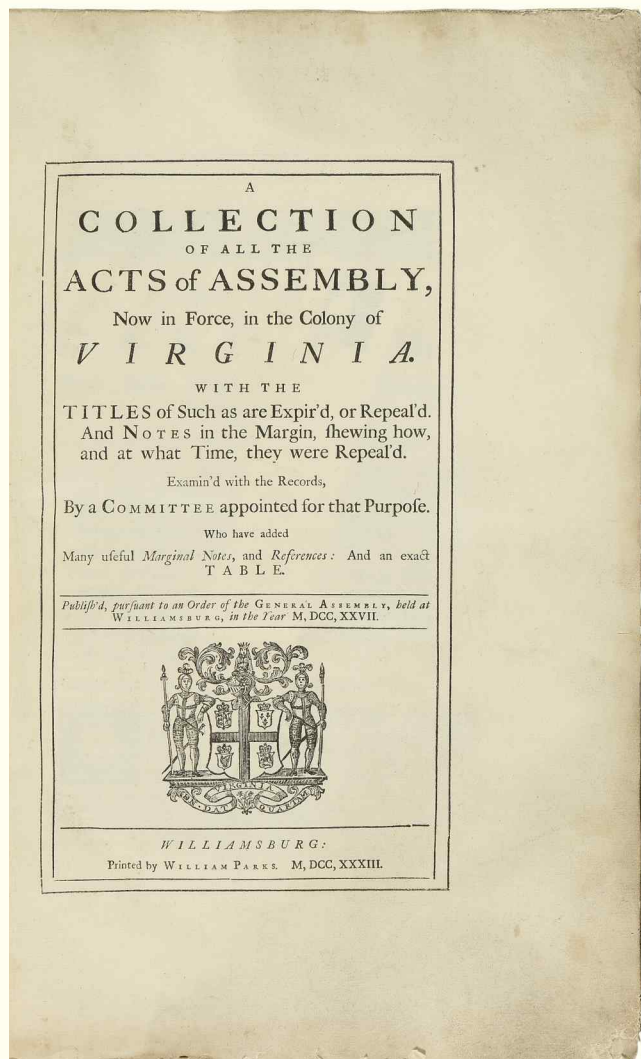
[2], 622pp, woodcut arms of Virginia on the title, ornamental headpieces and tailpieces throughout, without the list of subscribers found in few copies.

Folio (16¼ x 10½ in.; 413 x 268 mm). BINDING: Contemporary boards.

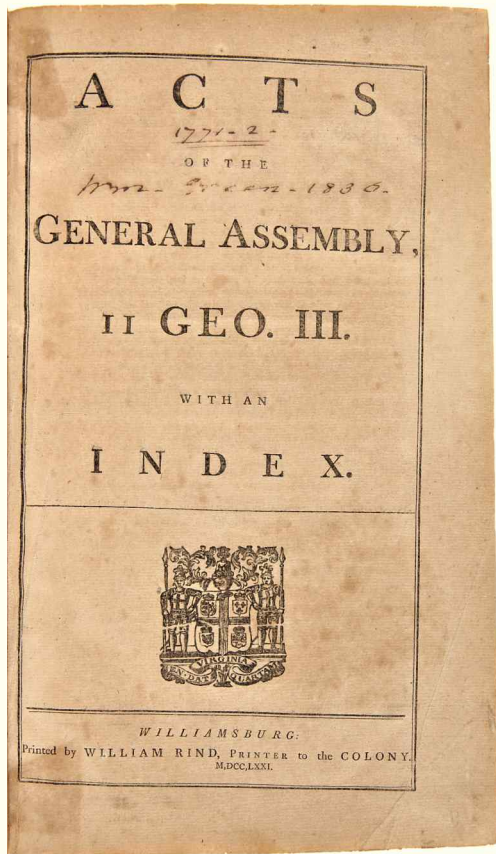
ESTC W33283; Berg, *Williamsburg Imprints* 10; Clayton-Torrence 124; Evans 3728; Parks, *William Parks, The Colonial Printer In The Transatlantic World*; Sabin 100385; Swem III:22517;

Faintest dampstaining to the first two leaves, spine perished. Housed in a black morocco box.

\$ 25,000-35,000



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[VIRGINIA]

Acts of the General Assembly, II Geo. III. With an Index ... [bound with:] Acts of the General Assembly, 12 Geo. III. With an index. Williamsburg: William Rind, 1771-1772

PAIR OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA IMPRINTS, INCLUDING TRIALS OF SLAVES AND PROTECTING THE TOBACCO TRADE

Two Virginia imprints comprising session laws of the General Assembly passed July 1771 and February 1772. Various acts provide relief for owners of tobacco damaged or burned in a warehouse fire, regulations for disciplining the militia, guidelines for "Trials and Outlawries of Slaves," and others, including numerous

acts creating infrastructure. The second volume is the second issue, with the correct date in the imprint. Though mentioned on both title-pages, an Index was never printed.

Rare, with Berg recording only nine copies of the first and eleven copies of the second.

Folio. [2].8; [2].51pp. BINDING: Bound to style in half calf and marbled boards in antique style, leather label.

ESTC W8520, W23642; OCLC 6325885, 63255965; Berg 200, 208; Evans 12265, 12591

Last leaf backed, minor foxing and toning.

\$ 6,000-8,000



171

△ 170

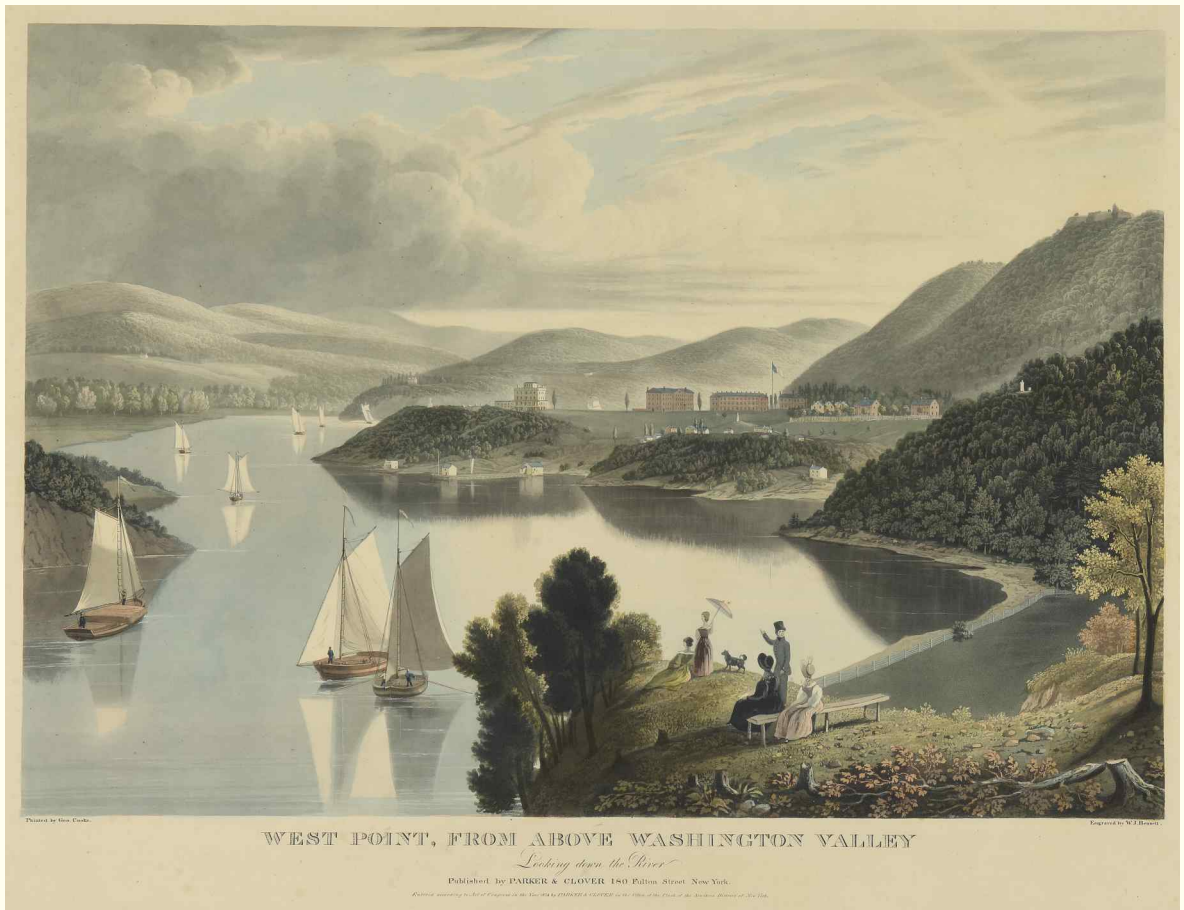
WASHINGTON, GEORGE, AS FIRST PRESIDENT

Ship's Passport Signed

Document signed ("Go: Washington"), engraved broadside on vellum (17¼ x 11⅝ in.; 438 x 297 mm), accomplished in a clerical hand, Washington, 21 December 1796, being a ship's passport for the *Light Horse* out of New York, commanded by John Hass, mounted with no guns and navigated by fourteen men, countersigned by the Secretary of State ("Timothy Pickering"), embossed paper seal, fine marine engraving at head, with scalloped cancellation cut. PROVENANCE: Sotheby's New York, 18 June 2004, lot 446

A few small holes, some abrasion.

\$ 1,200-1,500



WEST POINT, FROM ABOVE WASHINGTON VALLEY

Looking down the River

Published by PARKER & CLOVER 180 Fulton Street New York

Engraved by W.J. Bennett

172

171

(USS CONSTITUTION)

Oak frame fashioned from timber used in the construction of the USS Constitution

A WONDERFUL PIECE OF AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY. The USS Constitution was completed in 1797 and today stands as the oldest commissioned warship afloat. It was built for the then staggering sum of over \$300,000. In the lore surrounding the USS *Constitution*, the pseudonym "Old Ironsides" was bestowed on this venerable vessel when shot fired from British cannon during the War of 1812 failed to penetrate its oak hull. In 1830, the USS Constitution was deemed unseaworthy. The vessel was saved from destruction, in part from the arousal of popular interest through Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem "Old Ironsides." In 1844, after being entirely rebuilt, the USS *Constitution* embarked on a circumnavigation of the world. The photographic reproduction of the vessel off the coast of Malta in 1849 depicts "Old

Ironsides" on this voyage. The signed document included in this lot states that the frame "was made from the timber of this ship used in her construction in the year 1796; in the repair of ship at Boston Navy Yard, 1907, this stock was selected from said timber." The signed document included in this lot is stamped under the signature with the words "Quartermaster Shipjoiner."

Frame (12 x 14 in.; 305 x 356 mm, outer dimensions; 1¼ in.; 32 mm thick) with a reproduction of a photograph of the ship. Accompanied by a typed document signed by Joseph McIntyre and notarized, providing documentation that the frame was fashioned from timber used in the construction of the USS *Constitution*, page (4 x 6 in.; 102 x 165 mm), [Boston], 23 February 1907.

The frame patinated and irregularly shaped from burns, chips and losses, with several lengthwise cracks running with the grain of the wood. The document yellowed, somewhat stained, torn along one fold slightly affecting signature.

\$ 6,000-8,000

172

[WEST POINT]

Bennett, William James. [West Point]. *West Point, from above Washington Valley looking down the River*. New York: Parker & Clover, 1834

First state of this spectacular image of the Hudson and West Point, focusing "on the beauty of the Hudson River and the mountains that border it on either side ... a celebration of nature, highlighting the ever-changing drama staged by mountains, water, and sky" (Deak).

Aquatint (20⅞ x 27 1/16 in.; 511 x 687 mm), hand-colored, after George Cooke.

R.A. De Silva, *William James Bennett Painter and Engraver* pp.68-70; Deak, *William James Bennett Master of the Aquatint View* (1988), checklist number 22; Deak *Picturing America* 412; Stauffer 151

Minor spotting generally not affecting image.

\$ 6,000-8,000



Drawn by J. Drayton.

W. E. Tucker Sc.

PINE FOREST, OREGON.

173

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WILKES, CHARLES

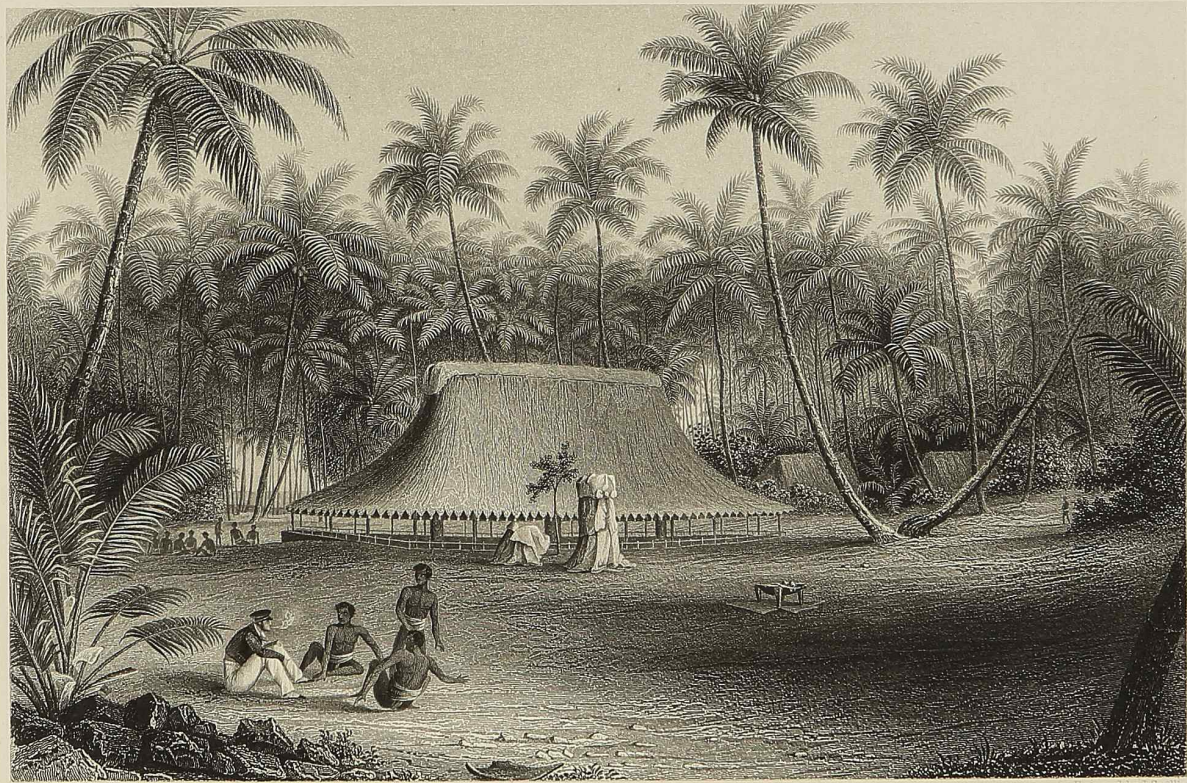
Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition. During the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. [text]: Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1845; [atlas]: London: Wiley & Putnam, 1845

FIRST "UNOFFICIAL" QUARTO EDITION OF THE NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN NAVAL EXPLORING EXPEDITION: ONE OF ONLY 150 COPIES PRINTED (only 100 of which were for sale), here with a very rare variant of the atlas volume with a London imprint.

The importance of the Wilkes Expedition, the first United States scientific expedition by sea, cannot be overstated. Wilkes' six ships ranged from Tierra del Fuego, Chile, and Peru, to Samoa, Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Singapore. "The chief fields of exploration in this expedition were the coast of the Antarctic continent, the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and the American northwest coast. In total, some 280 islands of the Pacific and adjacent waters and 800 miles of streams and coasts in the Oregon country were surveyed and 1600 miles of the coast of Antarctica were charted" (Hill). Perhaps the expedition's most notable achievements were the extensive survey of the American northwest coast and the

exploration of the Antarctic coast, which finally proved "the existence of the seventh continent. Equally important, the Expedition collected and described natural history specimens from all parts of the globe—specimens that eventually came to the fledgling Smithsonian Institution, making it the National Museum of the United States. In a wider sense, the Expedition led to the emergence of the United States as a naval and scientific power with worldwide interests" (*Magnificent Voyagers*, p.9).

The publication of Wilkes's narrative is complex, though well described by Haskell in his bibliography of the expedition's publications. The first issue of the first edition (Haskell 1), called by Haskell the "official edition," was published in November or December 1844, appeared in quarto format, with the title bearing the imprint of the printer Sherman and dated 1844. Only 100 copies of this issue were authorized and ordered by Congress, of which 25 were destroyed in a fire. This original "official" issue was almost exclusively used for presentation to states and foreign governments and is virtually never seen on the market: "virtually all copies are in institutional libraries" (Rosove).



COCOANUT GROVE AT PAKAAFO OR BOWDITCH I.

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In January 1845, Wilkes, who had retained the copyright for his narrative ("to protect my reputation, being unwilling that a garbled edition should be printed by others") had published the first "unofficial" edition (Haskell 2A). This quarto edition is identical in every respect to the first official edition, with the exception of a change in wording to the half-title (i.e. without "By authority of Congress") and with the title bearing the date 1845 and with Lea and Blanchard's imprint on the title recto with Sherman's imprint moved to the verso. Only 150 copies of this issue were printed, which according to Wilkes was "for the purpose of presentation to my friends and for sale to those who should desire a book of that size." Wilkes would retain for presentation twenty-five copies of this issue, while a further twenty-five sets were used to replace copies of the "official" issue destroyed by fire; the remaining 100 were available for sale [present set].

In the same year as the first "unofficial" issue, an edition of 1000 copies was published for wider, more public distribution (Haskell 2B). This issue appeared in large octavo format and with the text completely reset in smaller type, with some textual changes. It is this edition of the narrative which is generally encountered in today's marketplace.

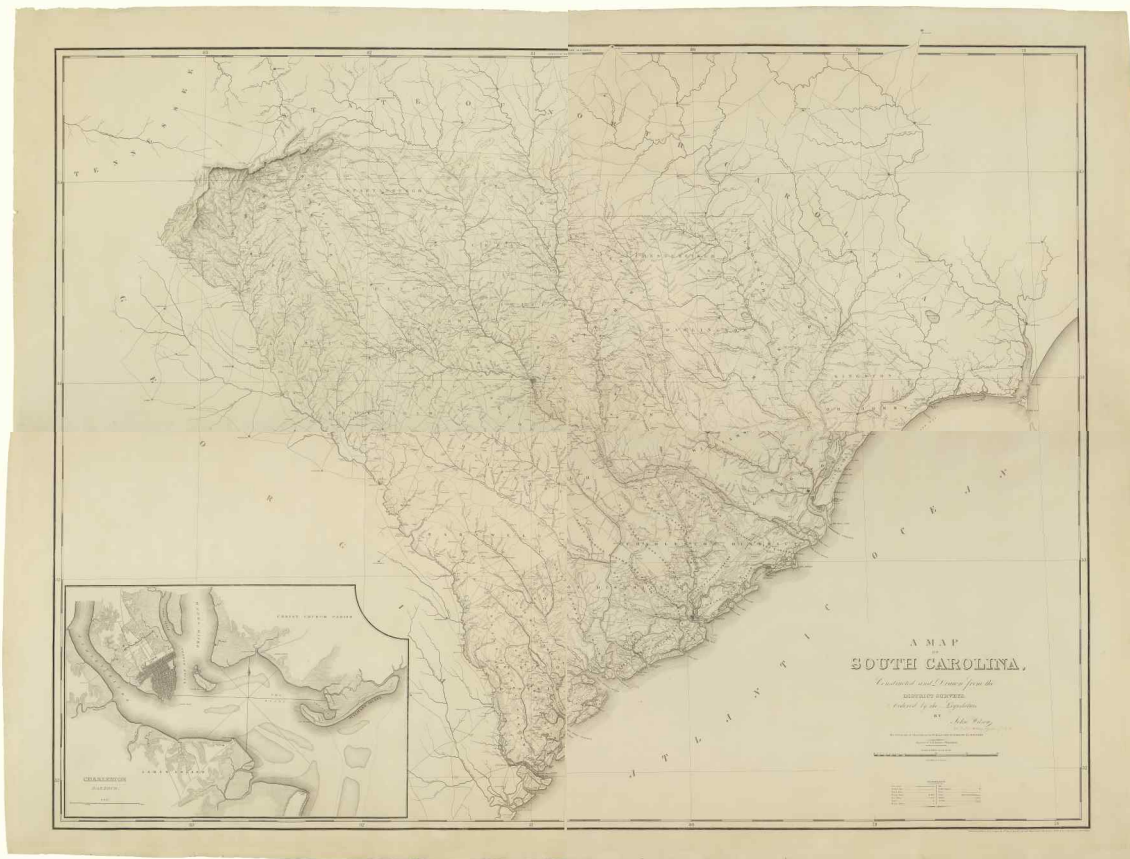
Text: half-titles, portrait. ILLUSTRATION: 64 plates, 9 maps, numerous vignettes — Atlas: letterpress title and contents page otherwise engraved throughout. ILLUSTRATION: 5 folding maps backed onto linen, 1 hand-colored.

6 volumes (text: 5 vols.; atlas: 1 vol.), 4to (12½ x 9⅞ in.; 316 x 244 mm). BINDING: Expertly bound to style in black straight-grained morocco gilt, covers with double-fillet gilt borders.

Haskell 2A (text) & 18 (atlas); Hill 1866; Howes W414, "b"; Rosove 353.A2; Spence 1262; Tweney, *Washington* 83

Occasional stray spots, generally not affecting images.

\$ 18,000-24,000



174

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WILSON, JOHN

A Map of South Carolina: Constructed and Drawn from the District Surveys Ordered by the Legislature. Philadelphia: 1822

THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE MAP OF SOUTH CAROLINA MADE AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE FIRST OFFICIAL MAP OF THE STATE.

"Soon after the United States was constitutionally established each of the individual states was confronted with the urgent need for an accurate and up to date map of its jurisdiction. The federal government was financially unable to support the compilation and publication of such maps ... Not until the second or third decades of the nineteenth century were most of the young states able to support official mapping projects ... The state maps are among the earliest examples of truly American cartography. They were, for the most part, based on surveys by Americans and were compiled drafted, engraved, printed and published in the United States. They were, moreover, specifically designed to meet the cartographic requirements of the several states. Above all, in the methods, techniques and procedures employed to produce state maps, American ingenuity and resourcefulness were abundantly demonstrated" (Ristow, p. 85).

The story of South Carolina's first state map followed a similar path as other states. As the need and fashion for internal improvements boomed following the War of 1812, including the

building of roads, canals and railways, an accurate official map was required. In 1817, the South Carolina General Assembly began the process by ordering surveys of each district for use in compiling a larger official state map, and James Wilson, a civil and military engineer was placed in charge of its production. In all, 19 surveyors would be employed to survey 28 different districts or counties. By the time of its completion, the total cost for surveying, engraving and printing the map would exceed \$90,000. As in other state maps of the period, engraver H. S. Tanner was commissioned to produce the present final product, writing in his memoir that "Wilson's map is decidedly one of our best and most scientific maps."

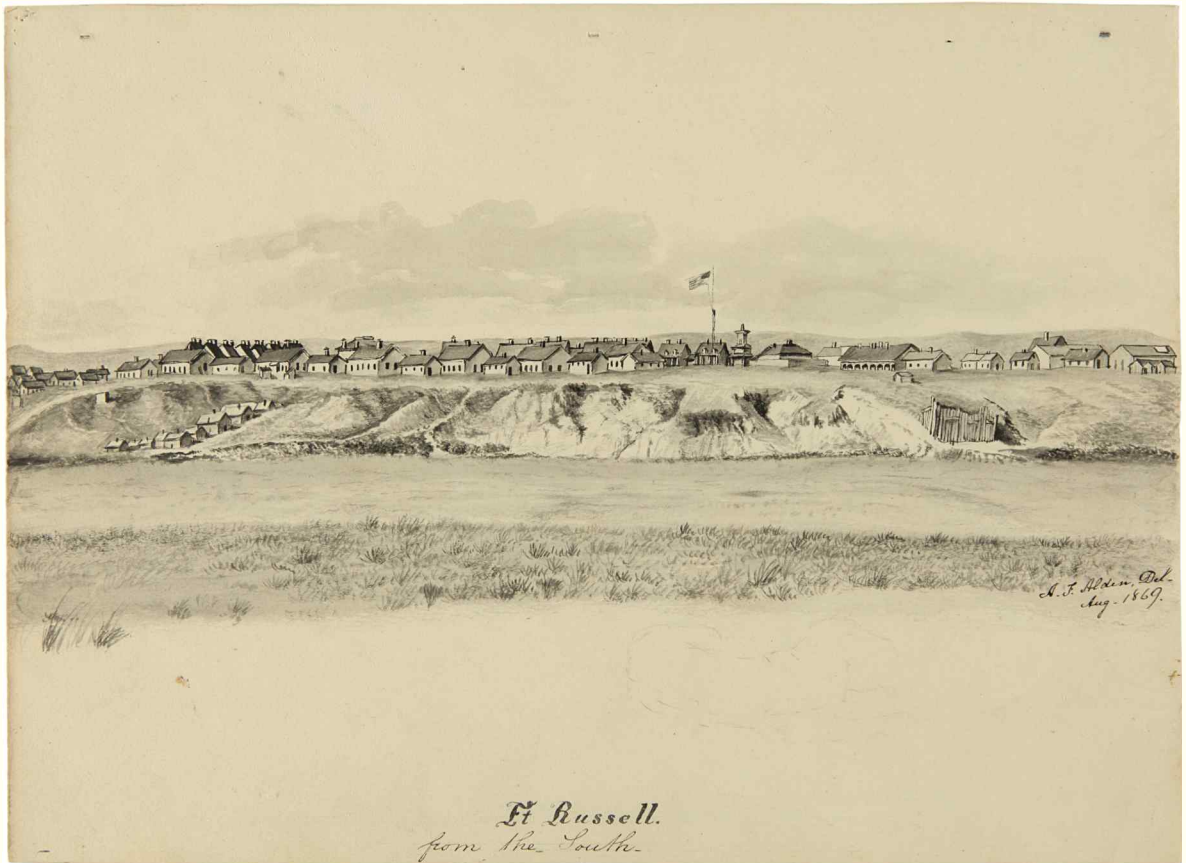
It would remain the foundation map for South Carolina until the Civil War.

Engraved map (joined: 48 x 63 in.; 1,219 x 1,600 mm), four sheets, unjoined, engraved by H. S. Tanner, large inset of Charleston harbor.

Phillips, *A List of Maps of America* p. 822; Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers* pp. 126-128 and 209-210; Rumsey 4996

Expert repairs to margins, closed marginal tear to upper right, some minor chips to margins.

\$ 18,000-22,000



175

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[WYOMING]

Original Pen and Ink Drawing of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, 1869

ORIGINAL DRAWING OF A KEY WESTERN MILITARY POST.

A beautifully-executed ink and wash drawing of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, near present-day Cheyenne. Fort Russell was established in 1867 to protect workers building the Union Pacific Railroad, and was named in honor of David Allen Russell, a Civil War general killed at the Battle of Opequon. The post remained a key fort throughout the various conflicts with the Sioux, Cheyenne, and other tribes of the region over the decade after its establishment. The artist is unnamed, but likely a soldier recording in great detail his post.

Pencil and ink drawing (8½ x 11 in.: 208 x 279 mm), single sheet of heavy gauge paper, titled at bottom "Ft. Russell.] from the South", signed and dated lower right "A.F. Alden, Del. | Aug. 1869".

Very faint soiling not affecting image, three small rectangular marks at top margin (possibly where bound).

\$ 6,000-8,000

I N
C O N G R E S S,
J U L Y 4, 1776.
A D E C L A R A T I O N
B Y T H E
R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S
O F T H E
U N I T E D S T A T E S O F A M E R I C A,
I N G E N E R A L C O N G R E S S A S S E M B L E D.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness:—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation until his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to TYRANTS only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their Exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has affected to render the Military independent of, and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of armed Troops among us;
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies.

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and TYRANNY, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our Fellow Citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited Domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an unqualified Destruction of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress, in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury!—A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a TYRANT, is unfit to be the Ruler of a FREE PEOPLE!

Nor have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connexions and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War; in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the SUPREME JUDGE of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political Connexion between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of Right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our LIVES, our FORTUNES, and our SACRED HONOR.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.
ATTEST, CHARLES THOMPSON, SECRETARY.

IN COUNCIL, JULY 17th, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Declaration of Independence be printed; and a Copy sent to the Ministers of each Parish, of every Denomination, within this STATE; and that they severally be required to read the same to their respective Congregations, as soon as divine Service is ended, in the Afternoon, on the first Lord's-Day after they shall have received it:—And after such Publication thereof, to deliver the said Declaration to the Clerks of their several Towns, or Districts; who are hereby required to record the same in their respective Town, or District Books, there to remain as a perpetual Memorial thereof.

In the Name, and by Order of the COUNCIL,
A true Copy Attest, JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y. R. DERBY, Jun. President.

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS-BAY: Printed by E. RUSSELL, by Order of AUTHORITY.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In Congress, July 4, 1776. A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled. When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. Signed by order and in behalf of the congress, John Hancock, president. Attest, Charles Thompson [sic], secretary. Salem, Massachusetts-Bay: Printed by E. Russell, by Order Of Authority, [Ca. 18–20 July 1776]

A FRESH AND BEAUTIFULLY PRESERVED CONTEMPORARY BROADSIDE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THIS IS THE AUTHORIZED PRINTING FOR MASSACHUSETTS, THE COLONY THAT LED THE STRUGGLE FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Russell's Declaration is the eleventh broadside printing overall and either the third or fourth done in Massachusetts, but the present is the colony's authorized edition, printed by order of the Council of the Commonwealth. The text of this resolution, issued over the names of R. Derby and John Avery (president and secretary of the council, respectively) and dated July 17, 1776, is printed on this broadside immediately after the text of the Declaration: "Ordered, That the Declaration of Independence be printed; and a Copy sent to the Ministers of each Parish, of every Denomination, within this State; and that they severally be required to read the same to their respective Congregations, as soon as divine Service is ended, in the Afternoon, on the first Lord's Day after they shall have received it: -- And after such Publication thereof, to deliver the said Declaration to the Clerks of their several Towns, or Districts; who are hereby required to record the same in their respective Town, or District Books, there to remain as a perpetual Memorial thereof."

Ezekiel Russell was a printer and publisher in Salem; he was the publisher of the weekly newspaper *The American Gazette*, which was "Printed by J[ohn]. Rogers, at E. Russell's Printing-Office." *The American Gazette* published the text of the Declaration in its 16 July issue. Russell printed two issues of this broadside: the present authorized version, and a second, commercial issue with the nine lines of heading shifted right to allow space for two

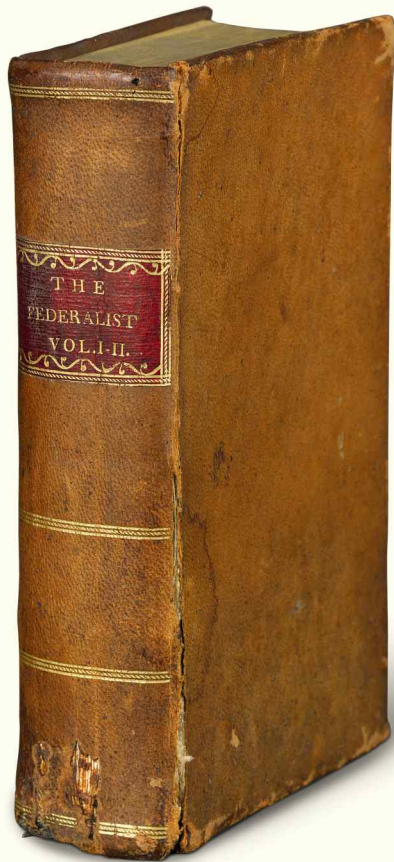
crude woodcut medallion profile portraits and with an expanded imprint ("Sold at the Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-Street: Where all Friends to the Liberties of America, who incline to purchase the above Declaration to preserve in their Houses to Futurity, may be supplied very cheap either by Wholesale or Retail"). This second issue is unrecorded by Walsh, Evans, or Bristol; the sole copy known is in the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In the July 23 issue of the *American Gazette*, Russell printed a note apologizing for the fact that he was "giving the Public but Half a Sheet this Week; at the same Time he doubts not they will cheerfully excuse him as some Work of Importance to the State was doing in the Office on Saturday Last"—the "Work of Importance to the State" undoubtedly being the present official broadside of the Declaration.

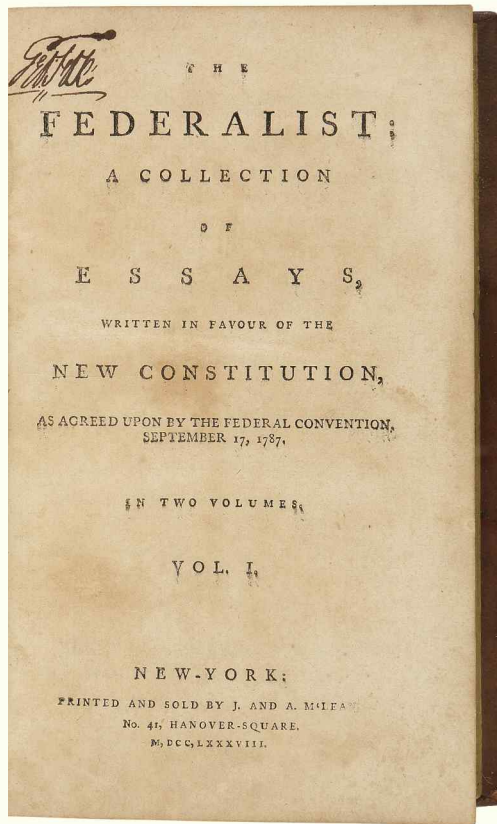
Based on the arrangement of the headlines and the type sorts employed, Walsh speculated that Russell was also the printer of a four-column broadside of the Declaration issued without imprint, but our catalogue for the copy of that edition in the James S. Copley Library proved that this edition (Sotheby's checklist 10; Walsh 12) was in fact printed by Russell's journeyman printer John Rogers (see *The James S. Copley Library: A July 1776 Broadside Printing of the Declaration of Independence*, June 17, 2010).

The text of the Declaration was first published in an elegant broadside printed by John Dunlap on the evening of July 4, 1776, and into the morning of July 5. A congressional resolve ordered "That copies of the declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions & Committees or Councils of Safety and to the several Commanding Officers of the Continental troops that it be proclaimed in each of the United States & at the head of the army." But despite its wide distribution, the Dunlap Broadside did not entirely fulfill the intense demand of tens of thousands of Americans for copies of the Declaration of Independence. As copies of this first printing were distributed throughout the thirteen colonies, they were used as copy texts by other, local printers, who produced their own broadside editions, some in response to the resolutions of local legislative bodies and some simply to fulfill the public hunger for the Declaration. Including the Dunlap printing, thirteen broadside editions of the Declaration of Independence were printed during July and August 1776. Broadside editions were printed in Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and South Carolina. (Five of the broadside editions did not identify their printer or place of publication, but were likely also produced within these six states.)

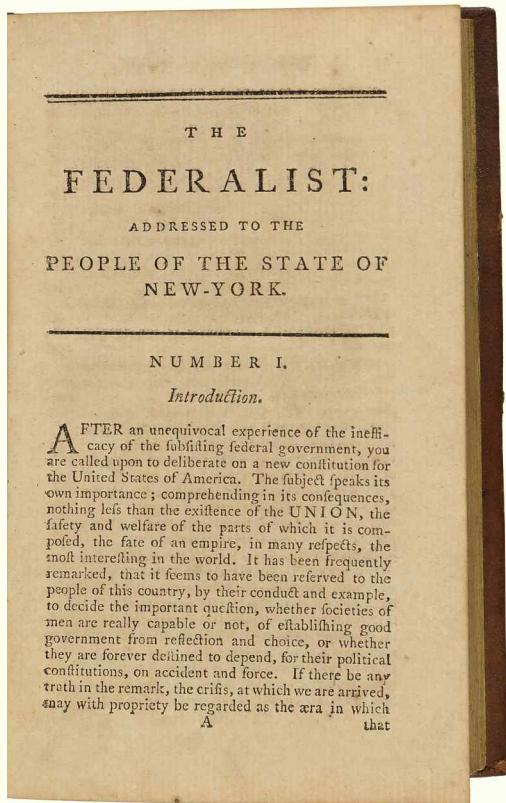
Even more than the Dunlap first broadside, the contemporary regional printings of the Declaration were utilitarian and intrinsically ephemeral productions; as a result, they all survive in very few numbers. Perhaps because it was an official printing, Russell's broadside has, next to the first, Dunlap printing, the highest survival rate of any of the contemporary printings. But, although twenty copies are recorded, only three of these, including the present, are in private hands. Apart from the treatment of headlines and display types (as well as some variations in spelling, punctuation, and capitalization: Russell,



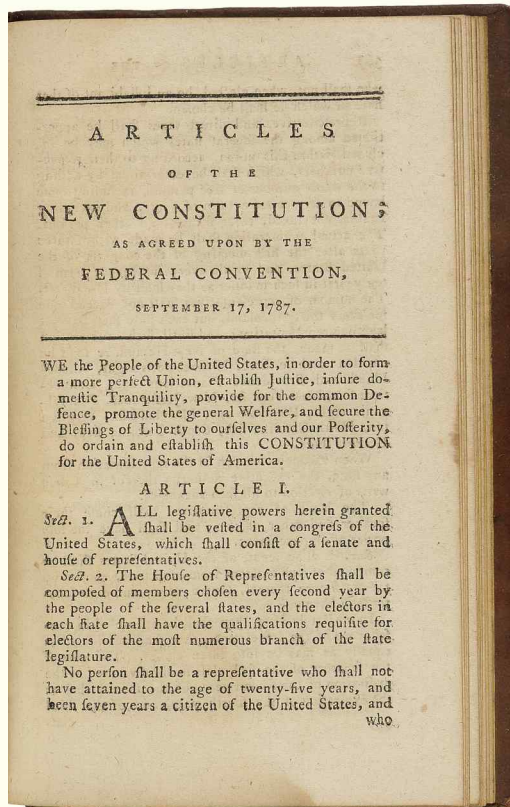
177



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for example, prefers "Connexions" and "Connexion" to Dunlap's "Connections" and "Connection"), Russell's broadside is closely modeled on the Dunlap printing, which undoubtedly served as his copy text.

CENSUS OF COPIES OF THE EZEKIEL RUSSELL BROADSIDE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: 3 copies in private collections, including the present; American Antiquarian Society; Boston Public Library; Clements Library, University of Michigan; Town of Concord, Massachusetts; Harvard University; Huntington Library; Library of Congress; Maine State Museum (held in trust for the Hubbard Free Library); Massachusetts Historical Society (2 copies); Massachusetts State Library; New York Public Library; Town of North Yarmouth, Maine; Peabody Essex Museum; Rosenbach Museum & Library; Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia; Yale University.

Broadside (19⁵/₈ x 15⁵/₈ in.; 499 x 397 mm) on an untrimmed sheet of laid paper, unwatermarked, preserving deckle on edges.

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HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, JAMES MADISON, AND JOHN JAY

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 J[ohn] and A[ndrew] M'Lean, 1788

A VERY FINE COPY, WITH DISTINGUISHED EARLY PROVENANCE OF THE FIRST EDITION OF *THE FEDERALIST*: "A CLASSIC EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT" (Bernstein). Written as expedient political propaganda for the purpose of supporting New York's ratification of the Federal Constitution, the essays in *The Federalist* are now recognized as one of America's most important contributions to political theory. Alexander Hamilton was the principal force behind the entry of "Publius" (the pen name shared by all three authors) into the ratification pamphlet wars, but he enlisted Virginian James Madison and fellow New Yorker John Jay as collaborators. Each was assigned an area corresponding to his expertise. Jay naturally assumed responsibility for foreign relations. Madison, knowledgeable in the history of republics and confederacies, wrote on those topics. Having drafted the Virginia Plan, it also fell to him to outline the structure of the new government. Hamilton took on those branches of government most congenial to him: the executive and the judiciary; and he also covered military matters and taxation.

At the time of the writing of the essays, Hamilton and Madison "were so close in style and outlook that scholars find it hard to sort out their separate contributions" (Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 251). The Library of Congress attributes with certainty fifty-one essays to Hamilton, fifteen to Madison, and five to Jay, three to Hamilton and Madison together, and nine as being written by either Hamilton or Madison.

The first thirty-six Federalist papers were collected and published by the M'Lean brothers in March 1788, and the final forty-nine—together with the text of the Constitution and a roster of its signers—followed in a second volume two months

PROVENANCE: Sent by the printer to the Rev. Gay of Hingham, Massachusetts, 1776 (docketed on the verso "Rev. Mr. Gay. Hingham") — Acquired by Mrs. J. Insley Blair, of Tuxedo Park, New York, ca. 1920 — Inherited by Mrs. Blair's daughter, Natica Blair (Mrs. Screven Lorillard), 1952 — Inherited by Mrs. Lorillard's husband, Screven Lorillard, 1955 — Inherited by Screven Lorillard's second wife, Alice Whitney Lorillard, 1979 (Property from the Library of the Late Mrs. J. Insley Blair, Sotheby's, 3 December 2004, lot 270)

Sotheby's is grateful to Seth Kaller for the information about Russell's note in the American Gazette for July 23, as well as for additions and corrections to the census.

Sotheby's checklist 11; Walsh 13; Evans 15163; Ford, Massachusetts Broadside 1955

A little light spotting, creased where formerly folded, with a few resulting pinholes, affecting one letter only.

\$ 1,000,000-1,500,000

later. In fact, the final eight essays were printed in book form before they appeared serially in newspapers. In 1825 Thomas Jefferson urged the adoption of *The Federalist* as a required text at the University of Virginia, describing it as "an authority to which appeal is habitually made by all ... as evidence of the general opinion of those who framed, and of those who accepted the Constitution of the United States, on questions as to its genuine meaning."

The significance of the work remains unchallenged: constitutional scholar Michael I. Meyerson wrote in his study that "The Federalist not only serves as the single most important resource for interpreting the constitution, it provides a wise and sophisticated explanation of the uses and abuses of governmental power from Washington to Baghdad" (*Liberty's Blueprint: How Madison and Hamilton Wrote the Federalist Papers, Defined the Constitution, and Made Democracy Safe for the World*, 2008, p. ix).

The present copy belonged to George Fox, a Philadelphia physician and close friend of William Temple Franklin; he also represented Philadelphia in the Assembly in 1800.

2 volumes bound in one, 12mo (6³/₈ x 4 in.; 165 x 100 mm). Contemporary Philadelphia speckled sheep, smooth spine gilt-ruled and with red morocco label, plain endpapers, yellow edges.

PROVENANCE: George Fox (signature on first title-page; lengthy note about the authorship of the essays on the front free endpaper) — by descent in Fox's family to the current owners.

Bernstein, *Are We to Be a Nation?*, pp. 239–242; Church 1230; Evans 21127; Ford, *Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana* 17; Grolier, *American* 19; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 234; Sabin 23979; Streeter 2:1049

Some scattered light browning and foxing, some very light dampstaining at bottom of gatherings Aa—Ll.

\$ 200,000-300,000

END OF SALE

Sotheby's ^{EST. 1744}
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Massachusetts, Circa 1800
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Sotheby's EST. 1744

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A Wild Boar Hunt in India
Circa 1840



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ANDY WARHOL. \$(4), 1982

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Sotheby's EST. 1744

Financial Services

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If you are unable to attend an auction in person, you may give Sotheby's Bid Department instructions to bid on your behalf by completing the form overleaf. This service is confidential and available at no additional charge.

General

This service is free and confidential.

Please record accurately the lot numbers, descriptions and the top hammer price you are willing to pay for each lot.

We will try to purchase the lot(s) of your choice for the lowest price possible and never for more than the maximum bid amount you indicate.

"Buy" or unlimited bids will not be accepted.

Alternative bids can be placed by using the word "OR" between lot numbers. Then if your bid on an early lot is successful, we will not continue to bid on other lots for you. Or, if your early bids are unsuccessful, we will continue to execute bids for alternative lots until a bid is successful.

Bids must be placed in the same order as in the catalogue.

The form should be used for one sale only – please indicate the sale number, title and date on the form.

Please place your bids as early as possible, as in the event of identical bids the earliest received will take precedence. Wherever possible bids should be submitted at least twenty-four hours before the auction.

Where appropriate, your bids will be rounded down to the nearest amount consistent with the auctioneer's bidding increments.

Absentee bids, when placed by telephone, are accepted only at the caller's risk and must be confirmed by letter or fax to the Bid Department on +1 212 606 7016.

Please note that the execution of written bids is offered as an additional service for no extra charge at the bidder's risk and is undertaken subject to Sotheby's other commitments at the time of the auction; Sotheby's therefore cannot accept liability for error or failure to place such bids, whether through negligence or otherwise.

Successful bidders will receive an invoice detailing their purchases and giving instructions for payment and clearance of goods. Unsuccessful bidders will be advised.

Please note Sotheby's reserves the right to refuse to accept payment from a source other than the buyer of record.

All bids are subject to the conditions of sale and terms of guarantee applicable to the sale printed in the sale catalogue. Buyer's premium in the amount stated in paragraph 3 of the Conditions of Sale in the back of the sale catalogue will be added to the hammer price as part of the total purchase price, plus any applicable sales tax.

In the event that you are successful, payment is due immediately after the sale unless otherwise agreed in advance. Payment may be made by bank transfer, credit card (which may be subject to a convenience fee), check or cash (up to US\$10,000). You will be sent full details on how to pay with your invoice. It is against Sotheby's general policy to accept single or multiple related payments in the form of cash or cash equivalents in excess of US\$10,000.

It is Sotheby's policy to request any new clients or purchasers preferring to make a cash payment to provide: proof of identity (by providing some form of government issued identification containing a photograph, such as a passport, identity card or driver's license) and confirmation of permanent address.

We reserve the right to seek identification of the source of funds received.

Data Protection

Sotheby's will use information provided by its clients (or which Sotheby's otherwise obtains from eBay or other sources relating to its clients) for the provision of auction and other art-related services, loan services, client administration, marketing and otherwise to manage and operate its business, or as required by law, in accordance with Sotheby's Privacy Policy. This will include information such as the client's name and contact details, proof of identity, financial information, records of the client's transactions, and preferences. Some gathering of information about Sotheby's clients will take place using technical means to identify their preferences in order to provide a higher quality of service to them. Sotheby's may also disclose the client information to other Sotheby's Companies and/or third parties acting on their behalf to provide services for these purposes.

Sometimes, Sotheby's may also disclose this information to carefully selected third parties for their own marketing purposes. If you do not wish your details to be used for this purpose, please email enquiries@sothebys.com.

If the client provides Sotheby's with information that is defined by European data protection laws as "sensitive", the client agrees that it may be used for the purposes set out above.

In the course of these disclosures, personal data collected in the European Economic Area may be disclosed to countries outside the European Economic Area. Although such countries may not have legislation that protects a client's personal information, Sotheby's shall take great care to keep such information secure and in accordance with European data protection principles. By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the client is agreeing to such disclosure.

Please be aware that Sotheby's may film auctions or other activities on Sotheby's premises and that such recordings may be transmitted over the Internet via Sotheby's website, the eBay website and other Online Platforms. Telephone bids may be recorded.

Under European data protection laws, a client may object, by request and free of charge, to the processing of their information for certain purposes, including direct marketing, and may access and rectify personal data relating to them and may obtain more information about Sotheby's data protection policies by writing to Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA, or 1334 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021, Attn: Compliance, or emailing enquiries@sothebys.com. Sotheby's use of information collected about eBay users may differ and is governed by the terms of the eBay Privacy Policy and Sotheby's on eBay Live Auction Platform Privacy Policy, which can be found on the Sotheby's on eBay Live Auction Website.

Important

Please note that the execution of written and telephone bids is offered as an additional service for no extra charge, and at the bidder's risk. It is undertaken subject to Sotheby's other commitments at the time of the auction. Sotheby's therefore cannot accept liability for failure to place such bids, whether through negligence or otherwise. All bids will be executed and are accepted subject to the "Conditions of Sale" and "Terms of Guarantee" printed in the catalogue for the sale. Please note that a buyer's premium in the amount stated in paragraph 3 of the "Conditions of Sale" in the back of the sale catalogue will be added to the hammer price as part of the total purchase price, plus any applicable sales tax.

New Clients

Please note that we may contact you to request a bank reference. In addition Sotheby's requires a copy of government issued photo ID in order to generate a new account. If you have opened a new account with Sotheby's since 1 December, 2002, and have not already done so, you will be asked to present appropriate documentation confirming your identity before your lots or sale proceeds can be released to you.

For Written/Fixed Bids

- Bids will be executed for the lowest price as is permitted by other bids or reserves.
- "Buy" or unlimited bids will not be accepted and we do not accept "plus one" bids. Please place bids in the same order as in the catalogue.
- Always indicate a "top limit" — the amount up to which you would bid if you were attending the auction yourself.
- Alternative bids can be placed by using the word "or" between lot numbers.
- Where appropriate your written bids will be rounded down to the nearest amount consistent with the auctioneer's bidding increments.

For Telephone Bids

Please clearly specify the telephone number on which you may be reached at the time of the sale, including the country code. We will call you from the saleroom shortly before your lot is offered.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The following Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee are Sotheby's, Inc. and the Consignor's entire agreement with the purchaser and any bidders relative to the property listed in this catalogue.

The Conditions of Sale, Terms of Guarantee, the glossary, if any, and all other contents of this catalogue are subject to amendment by us by the posting of notices or by oral announcements made during the sale. The property will be offered by us as agent for the Consignor, unless the catalogue indicates otherwise.

By participating in any sale, you acknowledge that you are bound by these terms and conditions.

1. As Is Goods auctioned are often of some age. The authenticity of the Authorship (as defined below) of property listed in the catalogue is guaranteed as stated in the Terms of Guarantee and except for the Limited Warranty contained therein, all property is sold "AS IS" without any representations or warranties by us or the Consignor as to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, the correctness of the catalogue or other description of the physical condition, size, quality, rarity, importance, medium, frame, provenance, exhibitions, literature or historical relevance of any property and no statement anywhere, whether oral or written, whether made in the catalogue, an advertisement, a bill of sale, a salesroom posting or announcement, or elsewhere, shall be deemed such a warranty, representation or assumption of liability. We and the Consignor make no representations and warranties, express or implied, as to whether the purchaser acquires any copyrights, including but not limited to, any reproduction rights in any property. We and the Consignor are not responsible for errors and omissions in the catalogue, glossary, or any supplemental material. Sotheby's will not be responsible or liable for damage to frames and glass coverings, regardless of the cause.

2. Inspection Prospective bidders should inspect the property before bidding to determine its condition, size, and whether or not it has been repaired or restored.

3. Buyer's Premium A buyer's premium will be added to the hammer price and is payable by the purchaser as part of the total purchase price. The buyer's premium is 25% of the hammer price up to and including \$300,000, 20% of any amount in excess of \$300,000 up to and including \$3,000,000, and 12.9% of any amount in excess of \$3,000,000.

4. Withdrawal We reserve the right to withdraw any property before the sale and shall have no liability whatsoever for such withdrawal.

5. Per Lot Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer, all bids are per lot as numbered in the catalogue.

6. Bidding We reserve the right to reject any bid. The highest bidder acknowledged

by the auctioneer will be the purchaser. The auctioneer has absolute and sole discretion in the case of error or dispute with respect to bidding, and whether during or after the sale, to determine the successful bidder, to re-open the bidding, to cancel the sale or to re-offer and re-sell the item in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sale record is conclusive. In our discretion we will execute order or absentee bids and accept telephone bids and online bids via BIDnow, eBay, Invaluable or other online platforms as a convenience to clients who are not present at auctions; Sotheby's is not responsible for any errors or omissions in connection therewith. Prospective bidders should also consult sothebys.com for the most up to date cataloguing of the property in this catalogue.

By participating in the sale, you represent and warrant that any bids placed by you, or on your behalf, are not the product of any collusive or other anti-competitive agreement and are otherwise consistent with federal and state antitrust law.

In order to bid on "Premium Lots" you must complete the required Premium Lot pre-registration application. Sotheby's decision whether to accept any pre-registration application shall be final. You must arrange for Sotheby's to receive your pre-registration application at least three working days before the sale. Please bear in mind that we are unable to obtain financial references over weekends or public holidays.

Sotheby's may require such necessary financial references, guarantees, deposits and/or such other security, in its absolute discretion, as security for your bid(s).

7. Online Bids via BIDnow or other Online Platforms: Sotheby's may offer clients the opportunity to bid online via BIDnow, eBay, Invaluable or other Online Platforms for selected sales. By participating in a sale via any of these Online Platforms, you acknowledge that you are bound by these Conditions of Sale as well as the Additional Terms and Conditions for Live Online Bidding ("Online Terms"). By participating in a sale via any Online Platform, Bidders accept the Online Terms, as well as the relevant Conditions of Sale. Online bidding may not be available for Premium Lots.

8. Bids Below Reserve If the auctioneer determines that any opening bid is below the reserve of the article offered, he may reject the same and withdraw the article from sale, and if, having acknowledged an opening bid, he determines that any advance thereafter is insufficient, he may reject the advance.

9. Purchaser's Responsibility Subject to fulfillment of all of the conditions set forth herein, on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the contract between the consignor and the purchaser is concluded, and the winning bidder thereupon will immediately pay the full purchase price or such part as we may require. Title in a purchased lot will not pass until Sotheby's has received the full purchase price in cleared funds. The purchaser's obligation to immediately pay the full purchase price or such part as we may require is absolute and unconditional and is not subject to any

defenses, setoffs or counterclaims of any kind whatsoever. Sotheby's is not obligated to release a lot to the purchaser until title to the lot has passed and any earlier release does not affect the passing of title or the purchaser's unconditional obligation to pay the full purchase price. In addition to other remedies available to us by law, we reserve the right to impose from the date of sale a late charge of the annual percentage rate of Prime + 6% of the total purchase price if payment is not made in accordance with the conditions set forth herein. Please note Sotheby's reserves the right to refuse to accept payment from a source other than the buyer of record.

Unless otherwise agreed by Sotheby's, all property must be removed from our premises by the purchaser at his expense not later than 30 calendar days following its sale. Buyers are reminded that Sotheby's liability for loss or damage to sold property shall cease no later than 30 calendar days after the date of the auction. If any applicable conditions herein are not complied with by the purchaser, the purchaser will be in default and in addition to any and all other remedies available to us and the Consignor by law, including, without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the total purchase price, including all fees, charges and expenses more fully set forth herein, we, at our option, may (x) cancel the sale of that, or any other lot or lots sold to the defaulting purchaser at the same or any other auction, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser, or (y) resell the purchased property, whether at public auction or by private sale, or (z) effect any combination thereof. In any case, the purchaser will be liable for any deficiency, any and all costs, handling charges, late charges, expenses of both sales, our commissions on both sales at our regular rates, legal fees and expenses, collection fees and incidental damages. We may, in our sole discretion, apply any proceeds of sale then due or thereafter becoming due to the purchaser from us or any affiliated company, or any payment made by the purchaser to us or any affiliated company, whether or not intended to reduce the purchaser's obligations with respect to the unpaid lot or lots, to the deficiency and any other amounts due to us or any affiliated companies. In addition, a defaulting purchaser will be deemed to have granted and assigned to us and our affiliated companies, a continuing security interest of first priority in any property or money of or owing to such purchaser in our possession, custody or control or in the possession, custody or control of any of our affiliated companies, in each case whether at the time of the auction, the default or if acquired at any time thereafter, and we may retain and apply such property or money as collateral security for the obligations due to us or to any affiliated company of ours. We shall have all of the rights accorded a secured party under the New York Uniform Commercial Code. You hereby agree that Sotheby's may file financing statements under the New York Uniform Commercial Code without your signature. Payment will not be deemed to have been made in full until we have

collected good funds. Any claims relating to any purchase, including any claims under the Conditions of Sale or Terms of Guarantee, must be presented directly to Sotheby's. In the event the purchaser fails to pay any or all of the total purchase price for any lot and Sotheby's nonetheless elects to pay the Consignor any portion of the sale proceeds, the purchaser acknowledges that Sotheby's shall have all of the rights of the Consignor to pursue the purchaser for any amounts paid to the Consignor, whether at law, in equity, or under these Conditions of Sale.

10. Reserve All lots in this catalogue are offered subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum hammer price at which a lot will be sold. No reserve will exceed the low presale estimate stated in the catalogue, or as amended by oral or posted notices. We may implement such reserve by opening the bidding on behalf of the Consignor and may bid up to the amount of the reserve, by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or bids in response to other bidders. In instances where we have an interest in the lot other than our commission, we may bid up to the reserve to protect such interest. In certain instances, the Consignor may pay us less than the standard commission rate where a lot is "bought-in" to protect its reserve.

11. Tax Unless exempted by law, the purchaser will be required to pay the combined New York State and local sales tax, any applicable compensating use tax of another state, and if applicable, any federal luxury or other tax, on the total purchase price. The rate of such combined tax is 8.875% in New York City and ranges from 7% to 8.625% elsewhere in New York.

12. Export and Permits It is the purchaser's sole responsibility to identify and obtain any necessary export, import, firearm, endangered species or other permit for the lot. Any symbols or notices in the sale catalogue reflect Sotheby's reasonable opinion at the time of cataloguing and are for bidders' general guidance only; Sotheby's and the Consignor make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is or is not subject to export or import restrictions or any embargoes.

13. Governing Law and Jurisdiction These Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, as well as bidders', the purchaser's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder, shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. By bidding at an auction, whether present in person or by agent, order bid, telephone, online or other means, all bidders including the purchaser, shall be deemed to have consented to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state courts of, and the federal courts sitting in, the State of New York. All parties agree, however, that Sotheby's shall retain the right to bring proceedings in a court other than the state and federal courts sitting in the State of New York.

14. Packing and Shipping We are not responsible for the acts or omissions in our packing or shipping of purchased lots or of other carriers or packers of purchased lots, whether or not recommended by us. Packing and handling of purchased lots is at the entire risk of the purchaser.

15. Limitation of Liability In no event will our liability to a purchaser exceed the purchase price actually paid.

16. Data Protection Sotheby's will use information provided by its clients (or which Sotheby's otherwise obtains from eBay, Invaluable or other sources relating to its clients) for the provision of auction and other art-related services, loan services, client administration, marketing and otherwise to manage and operate its business, or as required by law, in accordance with Sotheby's Privacy Policy. This will include information such as the client's name and contact details, proof of identity, financial information, records of the client's transactions, and preferences. Some gathering of information about Sotheby's clients will take place using technical means to identify their preferences in order to provide a higher quality of service to them. Sotheby's may also disclose the client information to other Sotheby's Companies and/or third parties acting on their behalf to provide services for these purposes.

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Under European data protection laws, a client may object, by request and free of charge, to the processing of their information for certain purposes, including direct marketing, and may access and rectify personal data relating to them and may obtain more information about Sotheby's data protection policies by writing to Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA, or 1334 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021. Attn: Compliance, or emailing enquiries@sothebys.com. Sotheby's use of information collected about eBay users

may differ and is governed by the terms of the eBay Privacy Policy and Sotheby's on eBay Live Auction Platform Privacy Policy, which can be found on the Sotheby's on eBay Live Auction Website. Sotheby's use of information collected about Invaluable users may differ and is governed by the terms of the Invaluable Privacy Policy and Sotheby's on Invaluable Online Platform Privacy Policy, which can be found on the Sotheby's on Invaluable Live Auction Website.

TERMS OF GUARANTEE

As set forth below and in the Conditions of Sale, for all lots Sotheby's guarantees that the authorship, period, culture or origin (collectively, "Authorship") of each lot in this catalogue is as set out in the **BOLD** or **CAPITALIZED** type heading in the catalogue description of the lot, as amended by oral or written salesroom notes or announcements. Purchasers should refer to the Glossary of Terms, if any, for an explanation of the terminology used in the Bold or Capitalized type heading and the extent of the Guarantee. Sotheby's makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to any material in the catalogue other than that appearing in the Bold or Capitalized heading and subject to the exclusions below.

In the event Sotheby's in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, it shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price and applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record.

This Guarantee is provided for a period of five (5) years from the date of the relevant auction, is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record at the auction and may not be transferred to any third party. To be able to claim under this Guarantee of Authorship, the original purchaser of record must: (i) notify Sotheby's in writing within three (3) months of receiving any information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons for such question; and (ii) return the Lot to Sotheby's at the original selling location in the same condition as at the date of sale to the original purchaser of record and be able to transfer good title to the Lot, free from any third party claims arising after the date of such sale.

Sotheby's has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Sotheby's may require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the original purchaser of record's cost the reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Sotheby's and the original purchaser of record. Sotheby's shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. It is specifically understood and agreed that the rescission of a sale and the refund of the original purchase price paid (the successful

hammer price, plus the buyer's premium) is exclusive and in lieu of any other remedy which might otherwise be available as a matter of law, or in equity. Sotheby's and the Consignor shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages incurred or claimed, including without limitation, loss of profits or interest.

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR LIVE ONLINE BIDDING

The following terms and conditions (the "Online Terms") provide important information related to live online bidding via BIDnow, eBay, Invaluable, and any other Online Platform through which bidding is made available ("Online Platforms").

These Conditions are in addition to and subject to the same law and our standard terms and conditions of sale, including the authenticity guarantee and any other terms and are not intended in any way to replace them. By participating in this sale via any Online Platform, you acknowledge that you are bound by the Conditions of Sale applicable in the relevant sale and by these additional Conditions.

1. The procedure for placing bids via Online Platforms is a one-step process; as soon as the "Bid Now" button is clicked, a bid is submitted. By placing a bid via any Online Platform, you accept and agree that bids submitted in this way are final and that you will not under any circumstances be permitted to amend or retract your bid. If a successful bid is sent to Sotheby's from your computer, phone, tablet, or any other device, you irrevocably agree to pay the full purchase price, including buyer's premium and all applicable taxes and other applicable charges.

2. If you have the leading bid, it will be indicated on the screen with the statement "Bid with you" (on BIDNow) or "You're the highest bidder" (on eBay) or "Bid with you" (on Invaluable). If a bid is placed online simultaneously with a bid placed by a bidder in the room or on the telephone (a "floor" bid), the "floor" bid generally will take precedence; the auctioneer will have the final discretion to determine the successful bidder or to reopen bidding. The auctioneer's decision is final.

3. The next bidding increment is shown on the screen for your convenience. The auctioneer has discretion to vary bidding increments for bidders in the auction room and on the telephones, but bidders using Online Platforms may not be able to place a bid in an amount other than a whole bidding increment. All bidding for this sale will be in the domestic currency of the sale location, and online bidders will not be able to see the currency conversion board that may be displayed in the auction room.

4. The record of sale kept by Sotheby's will be taken as absolute and final in all disputes. In the event of a discrepancy between any online records or messages provided to you and the record of sale kept by Sotheby's, the record of sale will govern.

5. Online bidders are responsible for making themselves aware of all salesroom notices and announcements. All salesroom notices will be read by the auctioneer at the beginning, where appropriate, or during the sale prior to a relevant lot being offered for sale. Sotheby's recommends that online bidders log on at least ten minutes before the scheduled start of the auction to ensure that you have heard all announcements made by the auctioneer at the beginning of the sale.

6. Sotheby's reserves the right to refuse or revoke permission to bid via Online Platforms and to remove bidding privileges during a sale.

7. Purchase information shown in the "Account Activity" section of BIDnow, the "Purchase History" section of the "My eBay" page on eBay and the "Account Activity" section of the "My Invaluable" page on Invaluable is provided for your convenience only. Successful bidders will be notified and invoiced by Sotheby's after the sale. In the event of any discrepancy between any online purchase information and the invoice sent to you by Sotheby's following the respective sale, the invoice prevails. Terms and conditions for payment and collection of property remain the same regardless of how the winning bid was submitted.

8. Sotheby's offers online bidding as a convenience to our clients. Sotheby's will not be responsible for any errors or failures to execute bids placed via Online Platforms, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of connection to the internet or to the BIDnow, eBay, Invaluable or other Online Platform software by either Sotheby's or the client; (ii) a breakdown or problem with the BIDnow, eBay, Invaluable or other Online Platform software; or (iii) a breakdown or problem with a client's internet connection, mobile network or computer. Sotheby's is not responsible for any failure to execute an online bid or for any errors or omissions in connection therewith.

9. Live online bidding via all Online Platforms will be recorded.

10. In the event of any conflict between these Online Terms and Sotheby's Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, Sotheby's Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee will control.

11. In the event of any conflict between these Online Terms and any term in any agreement between the User and eBay, these Online Terms will control for purposes of all Sotheby's auctions.

12. In the event of any conflict between these Online Terms and any term in any agreement between the User and Invaluable, these Online Terms will control for purposes of all Sotheby's auctions.

BUYING AT AUCTION

The following will help in understanding the auction buying process as well as some of the terms and symbols commonly used in an auction catalogue. All bidders should read the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee in this catalogue, as well as the Glossary or any other notices. By bidding at auction, bidders are bound by the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, as amended by any oral announcement or posted notices, which together form the sale contract among Sotheby's, the seller (consignor) of the lot and any bidders, including the successful bidder (purchaser).

1. SYMBOL KEY

□ Reserves

Unless indicated by a box (□), all lots in this catalogue are offered subject to a reserve. A reserve is the confidential minimum hammer price at which a lot will be sold. The reserve is generally set at a percentage of the low estimate and will not exceed the low estimate of the lot. If any lots in the catalogue are offered without reserve, such lots will be designated by a box (□). If every lot in a catalogue is offered without a reserve, the Conditions of Sale will so state and this symbol will not be used for each lot.

○ Guaranteed Property

The seller of lots with this symbol has been guaranteed a minimum price from one auction or a series of auctions. This guarantee may be provided by Sotheby's or jointly by Sotheby's and a third party. Sotheby's and any third parties providing a guarantee jointly with Sotheby's benefit financially if a guaranteed lot is sold successfully and may incur a loss if the sale is not successful. If the Guaranteed Property symbol for a lot is not included in the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement will be made indicating that there is a guarantee on the lot.

△ Property in which Sotheby's has an Ownership Interest

Lots with this symbol indicate that Sotheby's owns the lot in whole or in part or has an economic interest in the lot equivalent to an ownership interest.

⇒ Irrevocable Bids

Lots with this symbol indicate that a party has provided Sotheby's with an irrevocable bid on the lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, may be compensated for providing the irrevocable bid by receiving a contingent fee, a fixed fee or both. If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, any contingent fee, fixed fee or both (as applicable) for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the lot and the purchase price reported for the lot shall be net of any such fees. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing

of the auction catalogue, Sotheby's will notify bidders that there is an irrevocable bid on the lot by one or more of the following means: a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement, by written notice at the auction or by including an irrevocable bid symbol in the e-catalogue for the sale prior to the auction. If the irrevocable bidder is advising anyone with respect to the lot, Sotheby's requires the irrevocable bidder to disclose his or her financial interest in the lot. If an agent is advising you or bidding on your behalf with respect to a lot identified as being subject to an irrevocable bid, you should request that the agent disclose whether or not he or she has a financial interest in the lot.

∨ Interested Parties

Lots with this symbol indicate that parties with a direct or indirect interest in the lot may be bidding on the lot, including (i) the beneficiary of an estate selling the lot, or (ii) the joint owner of a lot. If the interested party is the successful bidder, they will be required to pay the full Buyer's Premium. In certain instances, interested parties may have knowledge of the reserve. In the event the interested party's possible participation in the sale is not known until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement will be made indicating that interested parties may be bidding on the lot.

⊙ Restricted Materials

Lots with this symbol have been identified at the time of cataloguing as containing organic material which may be subject to restrictions regarding import or export. The information is made available for the convenience of bidders and the absence of the symbol is not a warranty that there are no restrictions regarding import or export of the Lot; bidders should refer to Condition 12 of the Conditions of Sale. Please also refer to the section on Endangered Species in the information on Buying at Auction.

Π Monumental

Lots with this symbol may, in our opinion, require special handling or shipping services due to size or other physical considerations. Bidders are advised to inspect the lot and to contact Sotheby's prior to the sale to discuss any specific shipping requirements.

📍 Premium Lot

In order to bid on "Premium Lots" (📍 in print catalogue or 📍 in eCatalogue) you must complete the required Premium Lot pre-registration application. You must arrange for Sotheby's to receive your pre-registration application at least three working days before the sale. Please bear in mind that we are unable to obtain financial references over weekends or public holidays. Sotheby's decision whether to accept any pre-registration application shall be final. If your application is accepted, you will be provided with a special paddle number. If all lots in the catalogue are "Premium Lots", a Special Notice will be included to this effect and this symbol will not be used.

2. BEFORE THE AUCTION

The Catalogue A catalogue prepared by Sotheby's is published for every scheduled live auction and is available prior to the sale date. The catalogue will help familiarize you with property being offered at the designated auction. Catalogues may be purchased at Sotheby's or by subscription in any categories. For information, please call +1 212 606 7000 or visit sothebys.com. Prospective bidders should also consult sothebys.com for the most up to date cataloguing of the property in this catalogue.

Estimates Each lot in the catalogue is given a low and high estimate, indicating to a prospective buyer a range in which the lot might sell at auction. When possible, the estimate is based on previous auction records of comparable pieces. The estimates are determined several months before a sale and are therefore subject to change upon further research of the property, or to reflect market conditions or currency fluctuations. Estimates should not be relied upon as a representation or prediction of actual selling prices.

Provenance In certain circumstances, Sotheby's may print in the catalogue the history of ownership of a work of art if such information contributes to scholarship or is otherwise well known and assists in distinguishing the work of art. However, the identity of the seller or previous owners may not be disclosed for a variety of reasons. For example, such information may be excluded to accommodate a seller's request for confidentiality or because the identity of prior owners is unknown given the age of the work of art.

Specialist Advice Prospective bidders may be interested in specific information not included in the catalogue description of a lot. For additional information, please contact either a Sotheby's specialist in charge of the sale (all of whom are listed in the front of the catalogue), or Sotheby's Client Services Department. You may also request a condition report from the specialist in charge.

The Exhibition An exhibition of the auction property will be held the week prior to the auction on the days listed in the front of the catalogue. There you will have the opportunity to view, inspect and evaluate the property yourself, or with the help of a Sotheby's specialist.

Salesroom Notices Salesroom notices amend the catalogue description of a lot after our catalogue has gone to press. They are posted in the viewing galleries and salesroom or are announced by the auctioneer. Please take note of them.

Registration Sotheby's may require such necessary financial references, guarantees, deposits and/or such other security, in its absolute discretion, as security for your bid. If you are not successful on any lot, Sotheby's will arrange for a refund (subject to any right of set off) of the deposit amount

paid by you without interest within 14 working days of the date of the sale. Any exchange losses or fees associated with the refund shall be borne by you. Registration to bid on Premium Lots must be done at least 3 business days prior to the sale.

3. DURING THE AUCTION

The Auction Auctions are open to the public without any admission fee or obligation to bid. The auctioneer introduces the objects for sale — known as "lots" — in numerical order as listed in the catalogue. Unless otherwise noted in the catalogue or by an announcement at the auction, Sotheby's acts as agent on behalf of the seller and does not permit the seller to bid on his or her own property. It is important for all bidders to know that the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve, by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot. The auctioneer will not place consecutive bids on behalf of the seller above the reserve.

Bidding in Person If you would like to bid, you must register for a paddle upon entering the salesroom. The paddle is numbered so as to identify you to the auctioneer. To register, you will need a form of identification such as a driver's license, a passport or some other type of government issued identification. If you are a first-time bidder, you will also be asked for your address, phone number and signature in order to create your account. If you are bidding for someone else, you will need to provide a letter from that person authorizing you to bid on that person's behalf. Issuance of a bid paddle is in Sotheby's sole discretion.

Once the first bid has been placed, the auctioneer asks for higher bids, in increments determined by the auctioneer. To place your bid, simply raise your paddle until the auctioneer acknowledges you. You will know when your bid has been acknowledged; the auctioneer will not mistake a random gesture for a bid.

If you wish to register to bid on a Premium Lot, please see the paragraph above.

All lots sold will be invoiced to the name and address in which the paddle has been registered and cannot be transferred to other names and addresses. Sotheby's reserves the right to refuse to accept payment from a source other than the buyer of record.

Absentee Bidding If it is not possible for you to attend the auction in person, you may place your bid ahead of time. In the back of every catalogue there is an absentee bid form, which you can use to indicate the item you wish to bid on and the maximum bid you are willing to make. Return the completed absentee bid form to Sotheby's either by mail or fax. When the lot that you are interested in comes up for sale, a Sotheby's representative will execute the bid on your behalf, making every effort to purchase the item for as

little as possible and never exceeding your limit. This service is free and confidential. For detailed instructions and information, please see the Absentee Bid Form and Guide for Absentee Bidders instructions at the back of this catalogue.

Telephone Bidding In some circumstances, we offer the ability to place bids by telephone live to a Sotheby's representative on the auction floor. Please contact the Bid Department prior to the sale to make arrangements or to answer any questions you may have. Telephone bids are accepted only at Sotheby's discretion and at the caller's risk. Calls may also be recorded at Sotheby's discretion. By bidding on the telephone, prospective buyers consent thereto.

Online Bidding If you cannot attend the auction, it may be possible to bid online via BIDnow, eBay, Invaluable or other Online Platforms for selected sales. This service is free and confidential. For information about registering to bid via BIDnow, please see www.sothebys.com. For information about registering to bid on eBay, please see www.ebay.com/sothebys. For information about registering to bid on Invaluable, please see www.invaluable.com/invaluable/help.cfm. Bidders utilizing any online platform are subject to the Online Terms as well as the relevant Conditions of Sale. Online bidding may not be available for Premium Lots.

Employee Bidding Sotheby's employees may bid in a Sotheby's auction only if the employee does not know the reserve and if the employee fully complies with Sotheby's internal rules governing employee bidding.

US Economic Sanctions The United States maintains economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries, groups and organizations. There may be restrictions on the import into the United States of certain items originating in sanctioned countries, including Burma, Cuba, Iran, North Korea and Sudan. The purchaser's inability to import any item into the US or any other country as a result of these or other restrictions shall not justify cancellation or rescission of the sale or any delay in payment. Please check with the specialist department if you are uncertain as to whether a lot is subject to these import restrictions, or any other restrictions on importation or exportation.

Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium For lots which are sold, the last price for a lot as announced by the auctioneer is the hammer price. A buyer's premium will be added to the hammer price and is payable by the purchaser as part of the total purchase price. The buyer's premium will be the amount stated in the Conditions of Sale.

Currency Board As a courtesy to bidders, a currency board is operated in many salesrooms. It displays the lot number and current bid in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. Exchange rates are approximations based on recent exchange rate information and should not be relied upon as a precise invoice amount.

Sotheby's assumes no responsibility for any error or omission in foreign or United States currency amounts shown.

Results Successful absentee bidders will be notified after the sale. Absentee bidders will receive a list of sale results if they enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with their absentee bid form. Printed lists of auction prices are available at our galleries approximately three weeks following each auction and are sent on request to catalogue purchasers and subscribers. Results may also be obtained online at sothebys.com.

International Auctions If you need assistance placing bids, obtaining condition reports or receiving auction results for a Sotheby's sale outside the United States, please contact our International Client Services Department.

4. AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment If your bid is successful, you can go directly to Post Sale Services to make payment arrangements. Otherwise, your invoice will be mailed to you. The final price is determined by adding the buyer's premium to the hammer price on a per-lot basis. Sales tax, where applicable, will be charged on the entire amount. Payment is due in full immediately after the sale. However, under certain circumstances, Sotheby's may, in its sole discretion, offer bidders an extended payment plan. Such a payment plan may provide an economic benefit to the bidder. Credit terms should be requested at least one business day before the sale. However, there is no assurance that an extended payment plan will be offered. Please contact Post Sale Services or the specialist in charge of the sale for information on credit arrangements for a particular lot. Please note that Sotheby's will not accept payments for purchased lots from any party other than the purchaser, unless otherwise agreed between the purchaser and Sotheby's prior to the sale.

Payment by Cash It is against Sotheby's general policy to accept single or multiple related payments in the form of cash or cash equivalents in excess of the local currency equivalent of US \$10,000. It is Sotheby's policy to request any new clients or purchasers preferring to make a cash payment to provide: verification of identity (by providing some form of government issued identification containing a photograph, such as a passport, identity card or driver's license), confirmation of permanent address and identification of the source of the funds.

Payment by Credit Cards Sotheby's accepts payment by credit card for Visa, MasterCard, and American Express only. Credit card payments may not exceed \$50,000 per sale. Payment by credit card may be made (a) online at <https://www.sothebys.com/en/invoice-payment.html>, (b) by calling in to Post Sale Services at +1 212 606 7444, or (c) in person at Sotheby's premises at the address noted in the catalogue.

Payment by Check Sotheby's accepts personal, certified, banker's draft and cashier's checks drawn in US Dollars (made payable to Sotheby's). While personal and company checks are accepted, property will not be released until such checks have cleared, unless you have a pre-arranged check acceptance agreement. Application for check clearance can be made through the Post Sale Services.

Certified checks, banker's drafts and cashier's checks are accepted at Sotheby's discretion and provided they are issued by a reputable financial institution governed by anti-money laundering laws. Instruments not meeting these requirements will be treated as "cash equivalents" and subject to the constraints noted in the prior paragraph titled "Payment By Cash".

Payment by Wire Transfer To pay for a purchase by wire transfer, please refer to the payment instructions on the invoice provided by Sotheby's or contact Post Sale Services to request instructions.

Sales and Use Tax New York sales tax is charged on the hammer price, buyer's premium and any other applicable charges on any property picked up or delivered in New York State, regardless of the state or country in which the purchaser resides or does business. Purchasers who wish to use their own shipper who is not a considered a "common carrier" by the New York Department of Taxation and Finance will be charged New York sales tax on the entire charge regardless of the destination of the property. Please refer to "Information on Sales and Use Tax Related to Purchases at Auction" in the back of the catalogue.

Collection and Delivery
Post Sale Services
+1 212 606 7444
FAX: +1 212 606 7043
uspostsaleservices@sothebys.com

Once your payment has been received and cleared, property may be released. Unless otherwise agreed by Sotheby's, all purchases must be removed by the 30th calendar day following a sale.

Shipping Services Sotheby's offers a comprehensive shipping service to meet all of your requirements. If you received a shipping quotation or have any questions about the services we offer please contact us.

Collecting your Property As a courtesy to purchasers who come to Sotheby's to collect property, Sotheby's will assist in the packing of lots, although Sotheby's may, in the case of fragile articles, choose not to pack or otherwise handle a purchase.

If you are using your own shipper to collect property from Sotheby's, please provide a letter of authorization and kindly instruct your shipper that they must provide a Bill of Lading prior to collection. Both documents must be sent to Post Sale Services prior to collection.

The Bill of Lading must include: the purchaser's full name, the full delivery address including the street name and number, city and state or city and country, the sale and lot number.

Sotheby's will contact your shipper within 24 hours of receipt of the Bill of Lading to confirm the date and time that your property can be collected. Property will not be released without this confirmation and your shipper must bring the same Bill of Lading that was faxed to Sotheby's when collecting. All property releases are subject to the receipt of cleared funds.

Please see the Conditions of Sale for further details.

Endangered Species Certain property sold at auction, for example, items made of or incorporating plant or animal materials such as coral, crocodile, ivory, whalebone, tortoiseshell, rhinoceros horn, rosewood, etc., irrespective of age or value, may require a license or certificate prior to exportation and additional licenses or certificates upon importation to another country. Sotheby's suggests that buyers check on their government wildlife import requirements prior to placing a bid. Please note that the ability to obtain an export license or certificate does not ensure the ability to obtain an import license or certificate in another country, and vice versa. It is the purchaser's responsibility to obtain any export or import licenses and/or certificates as well as any other required documentation. In the case of denial of any export or import license or of delay in the obtaining of such licenses, the purchaser is still responsible for making on-time payment of the total purchase price for the lot.

Although licenses can be obtained to export some types of endangered species, other types may not be exported at all, and other types may not be resold in the United States. Upon request, Sotheby's is willing to assist the purchaser in attempting to obtain the appropriate licenses and/or certificates. However, there is no assurance that an export license or certificate can be obtained. Please check with the specialist department or the Shipping Department if you are uncertain as to whether a lot is subject to these export/import license and certificate requirements, or any other restrictions on exportation.

The Art Loss Register As part of Sotheby's efforts to support only the legitimate art market and to combat the illegitimate market in stolen property, Sotheby's has retained the Art Loss Register to check all uniquely identifiable items offered for sale in this catalogue that are estimated at more than the equivalent of US\$1,500 against the Art Loss Register's computerized database of objects reported as stolen or lost. The Art Loss Register is pleased to provide purchasers with a certificate confirming that a search has been made. All inquiries regarding search certificates should be directed to The Art Loss Register, First Floor, 63-66 Hatten Garden, London EC1N 8LE or by email at artloss@artloss.com. The Art Loss Register does not guarantee the provenance or title of any catalogued item against which

they search, and will not be liable for any direct or consequential losses of any nature howsoever arising. This statement and the ALR's service do not affect your rights and obligations under the Conditions of Sale applicable to the sale.

SELLING AT AUCTION

If you have property you wish to sell, Sotheby's team of specialists and client services representatives will assist you through the entire process. Simply contact the appropriate specialist (specialist departments are listed in the back of this catalogue), General Inquiries Department or a Sotheby's regional office representative for suggestions on how best to arrange for evaluation of your property.

Property Evaluation There are three general ways evaluation of property can be conducted:

(1) In our galleries

You may bring your property directly to our galleries where our specialists will give you auction estimates and advice. There is no charge for this service, but we request that you telephone ahead for an appointment. Inspection hours are 9:30 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday.

(2) By photograph

If your property is not portable, or if you are not able to visit our galleries, you may bring in or send a clear photograph of each item. If you have a large collection, a representative selection of photographs will do. Please be sure to include the dimensions, artist's signature or maker's mark, medium, physical condition and any other relevant information. Our specialists will provide a free preliminary auction estimate subject to a final estimate upon first-hand inspection.

(3) In your home

Evaluations of property can also be made in your home. The fees for such visits are based on the scope and diversity of property, with travel expenses additional. These fees may be rebated if you consign your property for sale at Sotheby's. If there is considerable property in question, we can arrange for an informal "walkthrough."

Once your property has been evaluated, Sotheby's representatives can then help you determine how to proceed should you wish to continue with the auction process. They will provide information regarding sellers' commission rates and other charges, auction venue, shipping and any further services you may require.

SOOTHEBY'S SERVICES

Sotheby's also offers a range of other services to our clients beyond buying and selling at auction. These services are summarized below. Further information on any of the services described below can be found at sothebys.com.

Valuations and Appraisals Sotheby's Valuations and Appraisals Services offers advice regarding personal property assets to trusts, estates, and private clients

in order to help fiduciaries, executors, advisors, and collectors meet their goals. We provide efficient and confidential advice and assistance for all appraisal and auction services. Sotheby's can prepare appraisals to suit a variety of needs, including estate tax and planning, insurance, charitable contribution and collateral loan. Our appraisals are widely accepted by the Internal Revenue Service, tax and estate planning professionals, and insurance firms. In the event that a sale is considered, we are pleased to provide auction estimates, sales proposals and marketing plans. When sales are underway, the group works closely with the appropriate specialist departments to ensure that clients' needs are met promptly and efficiently.

Financial Services Sotheby's offers a wide range of financial services including advances on consignments, as well as loans secured by art collections not intended for sale.

Museum Services Tailored to meet the unique needs of museums and nonprofits in the marketplace, Museum Services offers personal, professional assistance and advice in areas including appraisals, deaccessions, acquisitions and special events.

Corporate Art Services Devoted to servicing corporations, Sotheby's Corporate Art Services Department can prepare appraisal reports, advise on acquisitions and deaccessions, manage all aspects of consignment, assist in developing arts-management strategies and create events catering to a corporation's needs.

INFORMATION ON SALES AND USE TAX RELATED TO PURCHASES AT AUCTION

To better assist our clients, we have prepared the following information on Sales and Use Tax related to property purchased at auction.

Why Sotheby's Collects Sales Tax

Virtually all State Sales Tax Laws require a corporation to register with the State's Tax Authorities and collect and remit sales tax if the corporation maintains a presence within the state, such as offices. In the states that impose sales tax, Tax Laws require an auction house, with a presence in the state, to register as a sales tax collector, and remit sales tax collected to the state. New York sales tax is charged on the hammer price, buyer's premium and any other applicable charges on any property picked up or delivered in New York, regardless of the state or country in which the purchaser resides or does business.

Where Sotheby's Collects Sales Tax

Sotheby's is currently registered to collect sales tax in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington. For any property collected or received by the purchaser in New York City, such property

is subject to sales tax at the existing New York State and City rate of 8.875%.

Sotheby's Arranged Shipping If the property is delivered into any state in which Sotheby's is registered, Sotheby's is required by law to collect and remit the appropriate sales tax in effect in the state where the property is delivered.

Client Arranged Shipping Property collected from Sotheby's New York premises by a common carrier hired by the purchaser for delivery at an address outside of New York is not subject to New York Sales Tax, but if the property is delivered into any state in which Sotheby's is registered, Sotheby's is required by law to collect and remit the appropriate sales tax in effect in the state where the property is delivered. New York State recognizes shippers such as the United States Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, or the like as "common carriers". If a purchaser hires a shipper other than a common carrier to pick up property, Sotheby's will collect New York sales tax at a rate of 8.875% regardless of the ultimate destination of the goods. If a purchaser utilizes a freight-forwarder who is registered with the Transportation Security Administration ("TSA") to deliver property outside of the United States, no sales tax would be due on this transaction.

Where Sotheby's is Not Required

to Collect Sales Tax Sotheby's is not required to collect sales tax on property delivered to states other than those listed above. If the property is delivered to a state where Sotheby's is not required to collect sales tax, it is the responsibility of the purchaser to self-assess any sales or use tax and remit it to taxing authorities in that state.

Sotheby's is not required to collect sales tax for property delivered to the purchaser outside of the United States.

Restoration and Other Services

Regardless of where the property is subsequently transported, if any framing or restoration services are performed on the property in New York, it is considered to be a delivery of the property to the purchaser in New York, and Sotheby's will be required to collect the 8.875% New York sales tax.

Certain Exemptions

Most states that impose sales taxes allow for specified exemptions to the tax. For example, a registered re-seller such as a registered art dealer may purchase without incurring a tax liability, and Sotheby's is not required to collect sales tax from such re-seller. The art dealer, when re-selling the property, may be required to charge sales tax to its client, or the client may be required to self-assess sales or use tax upon acquiring the property.

Local Tax Advisors As sales tax laws vary from state to state, Sotheby's recommends that clients with questions regarding the application of sales or use taxes to property purchased at auction seek tax advice from their local tax advisors.

Photography:

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Sotheby's EST. 1744
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