





From Sea to Shining Sea!

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From Sea to Shining Sea!

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# “From Sea to Shining Sea!”

The Great American Library  
The Petros G. Pelos Collection

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Daniel Crouch Rare Books Ltd  
4 Bury Street, St James’s  
London  
SW1Y 6AB

+44 (0)20 7042 0240  
info@crouchrarebooks.com  
crouchrarebooks.com

Daniel Crouch Rare Books New York LLC  
PO Box 329  
Larchmont  
NY 10538-2945, USA

+1 (212) 602 1779  
info@crouchrarebooks.com  
crouchrarebooks.com

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# Introduction

*“From Sea to Shining Sea!”*  
(Bates)

From the arrival of the tall ships of the Pacific voyagers of the late eighteenth century, to the coming of the trans-continental railroad in the mid-nineteenth century, the Petros G. Pelos Collection is the story of the building of a nation. The 100 items in the collection do not just reflect the emerging shape of the United States, but were fundamentally instrumental in creating its identity.

Comprised of some famously iconic, and exceptionally rare, first-hand printed and manuscript travel accounts, atlases, portfolios, and governmental proclamations each in as near to original published condition as one could hope to find, and from the libraries of some of America’s most prominent bibliophiles (Park, Stevens, Eberstadt, Streeter, Graff, Siebert, Javitch, Copley, Friedlander, Snider, Sharpe, Heckrotte, Greene, Lipman, Fossett), the Pelos collection contains hundreds of charts, maps, views, and portraits, of the peoples and places that make ‘America, the Beautiful’.

## NATIVE AMERICA

As late as 1827, in the recorded history of the “discovery” of the Americas, George Catlin, an illustrator from Philadelphia, became the first western artist to attempt the perilous journey up the Missouri River, and the first to create visual records of his experiences traveling among the Plains Indians of North America. His purpose was both unselfish and romantic. He wanted, and labored unceasingly, to persuade his contemporaries that Native American culture should be honored and preserved.

In pursuit of this endeavour, Catlin would travel extensively throughout the Western Plains of America accumulating his “Indian Gallery”, touring it in the United States from 1837 for the next two years before taking it to London. Catlin then turned his attention to finishing his first book, ‘Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians’ (1841) (see item 12). As this book evolved it was to become one of the most important works on American Indians published in the nineteenth century. It culminated in the ‘North American Indian Portfolio’ (1844), (see item 14), here in its exceptionally rare, and earliest, iteration, in the original portfolio, coloured under the supervision of, and published by Catlin himself.

Catlin’s project, and those similar, filled a great need. McKenney and Hall’s ‘History of the Indian Tribes of North America’ (1837), here in original parts, along with Lewis’s ‘The Aboriginal Port Folio’ (1835-1836), and Smyth’s ‘Sketches in the Canadas’ (c1842) – here in the only known example of the deluxe coloured issue (see items 10, 8, & 13) – comprehensively visualize the sweeping landscapes and peoples of a country that a voracious public had been reading about for so long.



KEOKUK  
CHIEF OF THE SACS & FOXES





## BY SEA

It is true, that the Grand Voyages in the Pacific, and circumnavigations, of the late eighteenth, early nineteenth centuries, had resulted in extensive accounts and depictions of the western coastline of the Americas. Illustrated with larger and larger nautical charts, coastal profiles, portraits of peoples, plants and animals, these voyagers, however, had rarely ventured far from their ships.

Largely sponsored by nation states, with the stated aim of expanding scientific knowledge, and sometimes diplomacy, the true nature of the Grand colonial Designs of the British Lords Admiralty, the French Depot de la Marine, the Spanish and Russian Empires, for the Americas, is clearly expressed throughout the Pelos Collection. Included are: a complete first edition in original publishers boards of the three voyages of discovery of Captain Cook (see item 18); Vancouver's account in English and French (see items 21 & 24); La Perouse (see item 20); and Ivan Kruzenshtern's exceptionally rare 'Reise um die Welt in den Jahren 1803, 1804, 1805 und 1806 auf den Schiffen Nadeshta und Newa' (1810-1814, item 27). Kruzenshtern envisioned that, while exploiting northwest Pacific's resources – mainly fur – and trading these with China, Russia would develop its own, home-grown navy and finally shed its troubling dependence on Britain for personnel and training. What he actually achieved, was one of the most important accounts of the Northwest coast of America and of the North Pacific, after Cook. An outstanding accomplishment of Russian cartography and travel illustration, and “one of the best – one may say magnificent – examples of Russian printing and engraving of the nineteenth century” (Lada-Mocarski). Here the atlas is in the earliest variant known for this issue: the world map is dated 1813 (rather than 1815 or 1818), and all the maps and coastal profiles have captions in Russian only. No other copy of the atlas has ever been offered at auction.

Eventually, the Americans sponsored their own Grand Voyage, the so-called “Ex Ex”. Charles Wilkes's command of the U.S. Exploring and Surveying Expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas, 1838–1842, (see items 32, 34, 35, & 36) represented the first U.S. governmental sponsorship of scientific endeavor and was instrumental in the nation's westward expansion. Specimens gathered by expedition scientists became the foundation collections of the Smithsonian Institution. Some of the rarest items associated with the Ex Ex are included in the Pelos Collection: the 'Mammalogy and Ornithology', and 'Botany' atlases (see items 35 & 36) of the final extensive report; and Wilkes's own 'Synopsis' (1842) (see item 32). Delivered within days of the Ex Ex's arrival in New York, largely to refute “many of the prejudices that prevail[ed] respecting its operations” (page 1), which Wilkes faced from detractors ashore and on board alike.

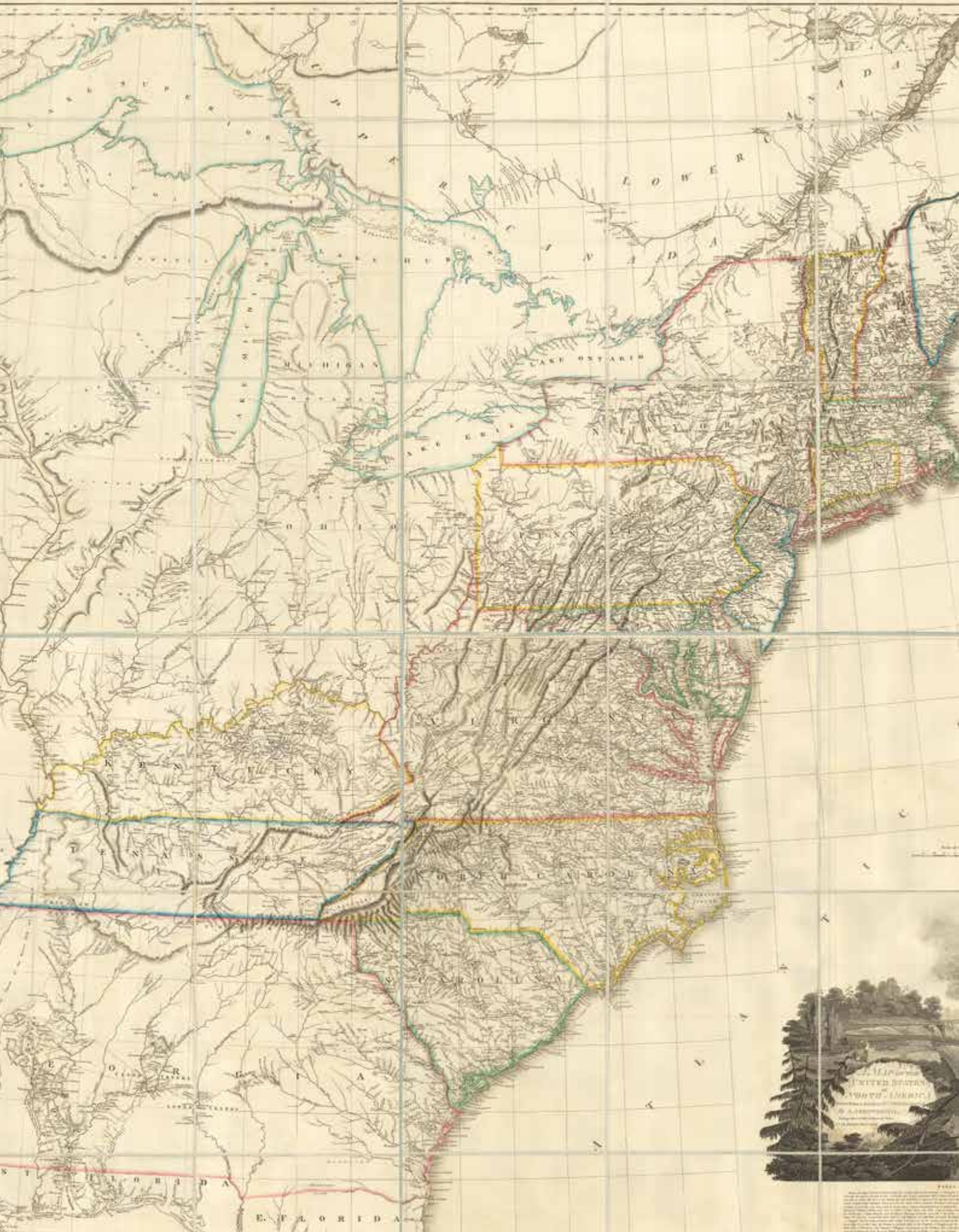


A  
NEW MAP  
OF  
MEXICO  
AND  
ADJACENT PROVINCES  
COMPILED FROM  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS  
By A. Arce.  
1810.

VALLEY OF MEXICO,  
FROM AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE







**BYLAND**

The official publication of the account of Lewis and Clark’s celebrated expedition up the Missouri River into the Pacific Northwest, the ‘History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis & Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri’ (1814) (see item 51), here in the very rare original publishers boards, remains one of the classics of American exploration.

The expedition was the culmination of nearly 200 years of forays into the American wilderness, and the Pelos Collection includes the reports of the most important and influential of those: Jonathan Carver (item 37) who explored the significant area around the headwaters of Mississippi; Alexander von Humboldt (item 46) in New Spain; Perrin du Lac (item 43) in the Louisiana Territory; and Zebulon Pike’s (see item 47) ‘An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the Western Parts of Louisiana’ (1810); and the first printing, of the Acts of Congress, which record the treaty that related to the Louisiana Purchase from France, printed in English and French (1804) (item 42).

A spellbound nation followed the adventures of Lewis and Clark in the media (see item 51) and by governmental proclamation. The Pelos Collection includes the first edition, first issue, House of Congress printing, of the first printed account of the Lewis and Clark expedition, ‘Message from the President of the United States, communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River and Washita’ (1806) (see item 44). With the rare folding ‘Map of the Washita River in Louisiana from the Hot Springs to the Confluence of the Red River with the Mississippi Laid down from the Journal & Survey of W.m Dunbar Esq.r in the Year 1804 by Nicholas King’, from the library of Congressman Samuel Whittelsey Dana (1760-1830). The ‘Message...’ is exceptionally rare, with only 5 institutional examples with the map known.





Soon, everyone was trying to follow in Lewis and Clark's footsteps. The collection includes the influential, and very practical map, of Charles Preuss, with helpful comments by Jessie Fremont, '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' (1842) (see item 74). It is essential a roadmap for Oregon narrowly focused on the route, profusely annotated in the margins throughout for the benefit of the inexperienced traveller: "this section abounds with grass, water and fuel so that emigrants may encamp almost anywhere. (3). Elk and deer, the only game, are very scarce".

In the meantime, having lost his job as an educator with Boston schools in 1823, Hall Jackson Kelley (1790-1874), became totally obsessed with the distant land of Oregon, which since 1818 had been jointly occupied by the United States and Great Britain. Periodically prominent writers and statesmen, including Thomas Hart Benton, had urged the United States to strengthen its claims through settlement. In 1831 Kelley published 'A General Circular to All Persons of Good Character, Who Wish to Emigrate to the Oregon Territory' (see item 63). And in 1832, took his own advice, and set off for Oregon himself. It was a terrible mis-adventure, and everything that could go wrong did.









*1852. View of the City of Portland, Oregon.*



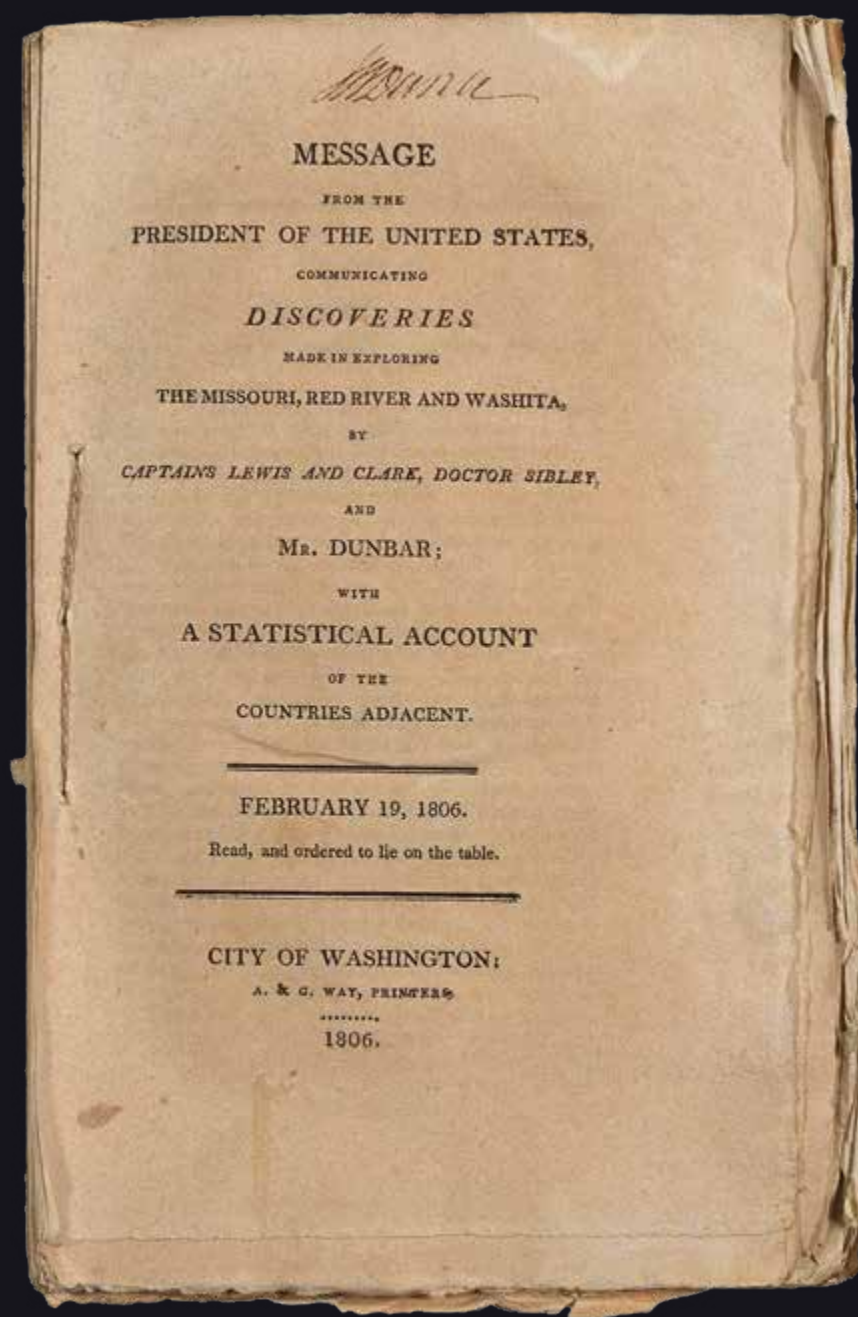
*The Senate of the United States of America.*

## SETTLEMENT

With the steady arrival of settlers in “the West”, and also the discovery of GOLD in California, came the question of formalizing the annexation of California, and the acquisition of Oregon Territory. The Pelos Collection includes a number of items related to both. Castanares’s rare first published account of the discovery of gold, ‘Coleccion de Documentos relativos al Departamento de Californias’ (1846) (item 93) naturally argues that this is a valuable resource, that should be retained by Mexico, and not given up to the United States. While Charles and Jessie Fremont’s ‘Geographical Memoir Upon Upper California in Illustration of his Map of Oregon and California’ (1848) (item 98) contains the first map to locate the Californian gold regions.

Until 1846, the controversy over the ownership of Oregon had raged for more than 50 years. The dispute began in 1789, when the British maintained claims on the Northwest over the Spanish, and expanded to include the United States when Gray discovered the Columbia River and gave America its own claim to the Territory. Years of international treaties further complicated the disputed rights, until, under President James K. Polk, the dispute rose to its full fury. “A great debate began in Congress late in 1845, which ran for nearly five months before its end on April 23, 1846. During its course, one expansionist after another invoked the deity, Greek and Roman mythology and history,... to prove that the United States needed all of Oregon. Polk knew, of course... that the only part of Oregon the United States could rightfully claim by settlement was the area below the Columbia River, the present-day state... [Ultimately Britain] arranged for its minister in Washington to sign a treaty giving the Americans the 49th Parallel” (Lamar). Travers Twiss’s ‘The Oregon Question Examined. In Respect to the Facts and the Law of Nations’ (1846) (item 95), argues for Britain’s claims to Oregon.





A UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Now that an overland route from “Sea to Shining Sea” (Bates) had been established, a new race was soon underway, to link the east and west coasts by railroad.

In 1849, with the borders of the United States firmly established, and the discovery of gold in California, Congress saw the need for a thorough exploration of the United States interior. There was much discussion of a super-highway for travelers to safely navigate from the Mississippi River to the Pacific coastline. By an act of Congress, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis was charged to conduct surveys for the first transcontinental railroad route to the Pacific Ocean, near the 35th parallel.

Five teams were sent, the Northern, Central, and coastal Pacific surveys were commissioned along with two Southern Pacific survey teams, one of which was led by Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple. The Pelos Collection contains Whipple’s own proof copy of his report of this exploration of the 35th parallel, published as volume III of the monumental 12 volume ‘Reports of Explorations and Surveys to Ascertain the Most Practical and Economic Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. 1853-1854’ (1855 -1860) (see item 80). Including proof text leaves for Part I: “Itinerary” illustrated with an original, and apparently unpublished graphite and watercolour drawing by Heinrich Balduin Mollhausen (1825-1905) of Bill Williams Mountain, Arizona; and four additional folding maps, including Jules Marcou’s ‘Carte Geologique des Etas-Unis et des Provinces Anglaises de l’Amerique du Nord’, the first geological map of America, here affectionately inscribed “Cap. A.W. Whipple U.S. C. Engs. De la part de son ami Jules Marcou”, the first geological map comprising the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Following this narrative, the catalogue, and the collection, is divided into four sections, each in chronological order, as follows:

- Native America items 1-16
- By Sea items 17-36
- By Land items 37-82
- Settlement items 83-100





**The Collector**

As a young boy I was enchanted by the night sky. I spent hours exploring the heavens with my telescope, and had dreams of becoming an astronaut; setting out to worlds unknown and being the first to experience them.

My interest with the period of Western Americana came from a similar place. There was a sense of wonder about a part of the world so distant and remote that it remained a mystery after many other areas of the globe were well known. While there were obviously many generations of indigenous people in America who knew the geography, the landscape, and its rhythms, much of that knowledge was lost. First contact with indigenous tribes usually resulted in a disastrous series of events for the native peoples, but not all European adventurers were blind to these facts, and it is through the work of these individuals that records have been kept. Many of these early chroniclers are featured in the collection that I have had the privilege of assembling over the past twenty or so years.

Besides the historical record preserved, this collection has been built attempting to obtain the material in a format as close to the original intent as possible. Eschewing works that have been “improved” by cutting, pressing, and rebinding, my effort has been focused on collecting works in the earliest incarnation possible – first states, uncut, and in original parts and/or wrappers where possible.

In addition to format, I have attempted to collect works that, in most cases, are the best examples of the narrative or map obtainable. Sometimes saying “no” is more important than saying “yes”, and sticking to this discipline was the most challenging aspect of assembling this collection. Such a magnificent set of books could not have been compiled without a lot of help. The world of rare book collecting has offered me the opportunity to interact with many fascinating individuals who shared my passion. I learned from them and added to my knowledge base throughout the years. I became a better collector because of these relationships, appreciating the responsibility of keeping these examples safe along the journey. A special thank you to Kate Hunter, who helped me assemble most of this collection. Kate is the finest professional I have had the pleasure of associating with in the book world, and a terrific friend as well.

It is my sincere hope that the collection finds its next home with individuals who can augment the start I have begun. It is the hope of all explorers to create a path that will be tread by others as they blaze new trails from it.

Perry Pelos



the Bemis-Siebert-McKinney copy of the first edition

1 LONG, John

*Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader, describing the Manners and Customs of the North American Indians; with an Account of the Posts situated on the River Saint Lawrence, Lake Ontario, &c. To which is added, a Vocabulary of the Chippewa.*

**Publication**  
London, Printed for the author; and sold by Robson, Debrett, et al., 1791

**Description**  
Quarto (292 by 235mm).  
4-page Subscriber's list; folding engraved map; original publisher's paper boards, title in manuscript on the spine, uncut; preserved in modern blue morocco backed slipcase and chemise.

**Literature**  
Ayer, 28, Chippewa 128 and 150; Bishop for DCB online; Field, 946; Graff, 2527; Howes, L443; Hubach, 27; Pilling, 314-315; Rader, 2249; Sabin, 41878; Smith, 6073; Staton and Tremaine, 597; Streeter, 3651; Vail, 878.



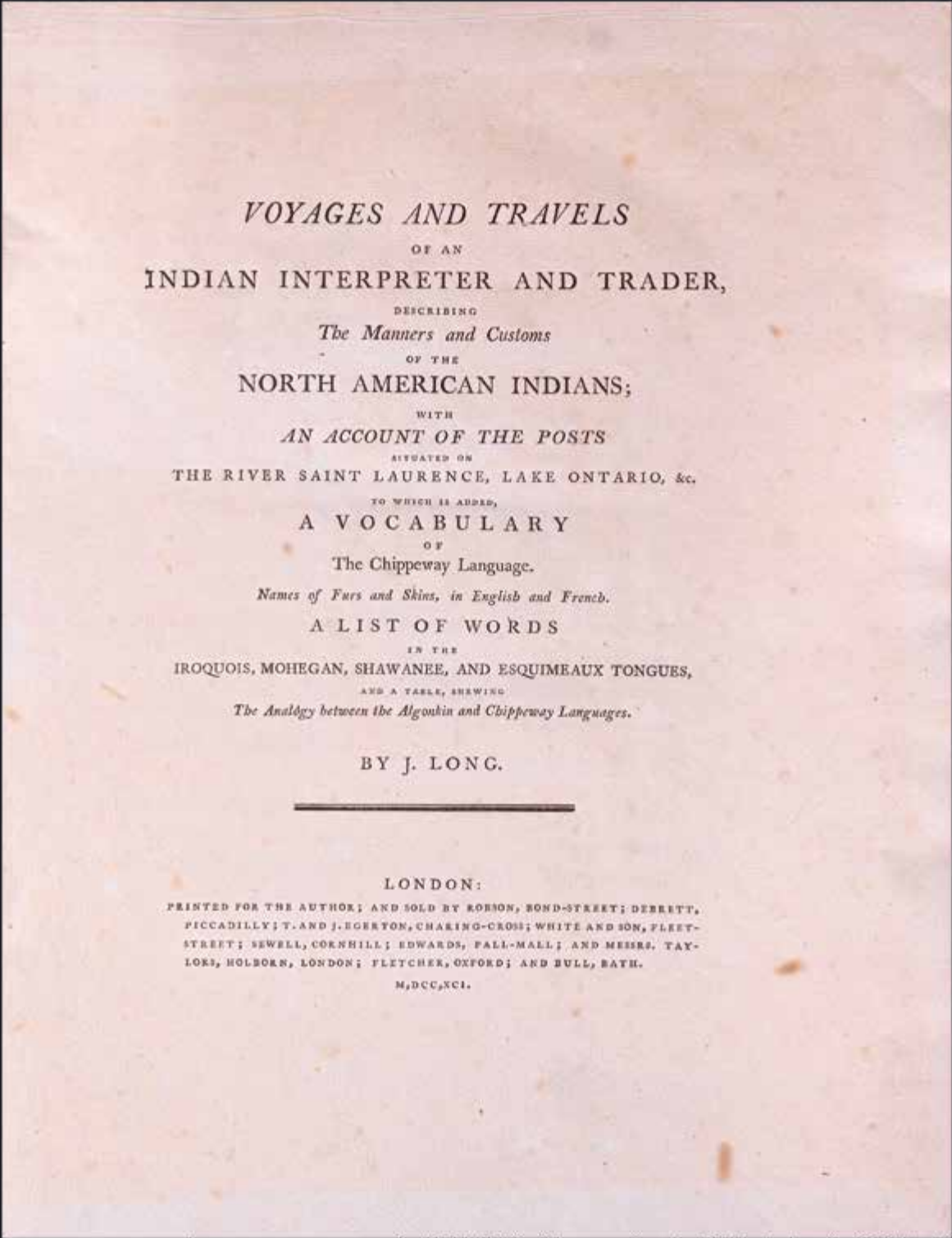
“The most valuable record of Indian life and the fur trade of the period” (Vail). A valuable descriptive account from John Long who lived in North America for nineteen years: “with respect to the descriptions of lakes, rivers, &c. which lie beyond Lake Superior, from lake Nipigon to lake Arbitis, I have given them as accurately as possible, either from my own knowledge, or the most authentic Indian accounts” (Preface). And important for the extensive vocabulary included at the end: the “Öthe vocabulary which is subjoined, and on which I have bestowed some pains, it is hoped will not only afford information to such as may be desirous of attaining a knowledge of the Chippeway language, but prove useful to those who are already engaged in traffic with the Indians” (Preface).

With an important map, ‘Sketch of the Western Countries of Canada’, annotated with tribal lands, territory claimed by the Hudson’s Bay Company, the locations of the “Lakes according to the Reports of the Indian Traders”, and the track of Long’s journey from east of Montreal to Long Lake west of Lake Superior.

According to John Long’s (fl 1768-1791) own account, and that is all the world knows of him, is that he arrived in Montreal in 1768 as an articulated clerk and “spent the next seven years in the vicinity learning the Indian trade under the direction of a merchant. He grew particularly familiar with the Mohawks of Caughnawaga, in whose language he became fluent. During the early years of the American revolution, he accompanied Indian parties on scouting expeditions and in several actions against the invaders in the Montreal area.

“Having learned Ojibwa, the lingua franca of the fur trade, Long was employed in 1777 by an unnamed merchant to lead a trading party into the region north of Lake Superior. At Pays Plat (near the mouth of the Nipigon River, Ont.) he was adopted by the Ojibwa chief Madjeckewiss\*. Although the ceremony was painful, adoption was believed by traders to be worthwhile for the business advantages it brought. Long and his men then went inland to Dead Lake (east of Lake Nipigon) and wintered there, doing a considerable trade. In the summer they returned to Pays Plat where their employer’s agents picked up their furs and gave them a fresh supply of goods and provisions. The traders returned inland to Weed Lake (possibly Nighthawk Lake) for the winter of 1778–79. In the spring Long left the severe hardships of the interior for the more comfortable life of Michilimackinac (Mackinaw City, Mich.).

“Disturbances connected with the American revolution were affecting the fur trade in the southern hinterland of Michilimackinac. In June 1780 word reached the post that the traders in that region had left their winter’s furs at Prairie du Chien (Wis.) under the care of the interpreter Charles-Michel Mouet de Langlade rather than risk bringing them in. Long, with 36 Foxes and Sioux under Wahpasha\* and 20 Canadians, went to the Mississippi to fetch the furs.



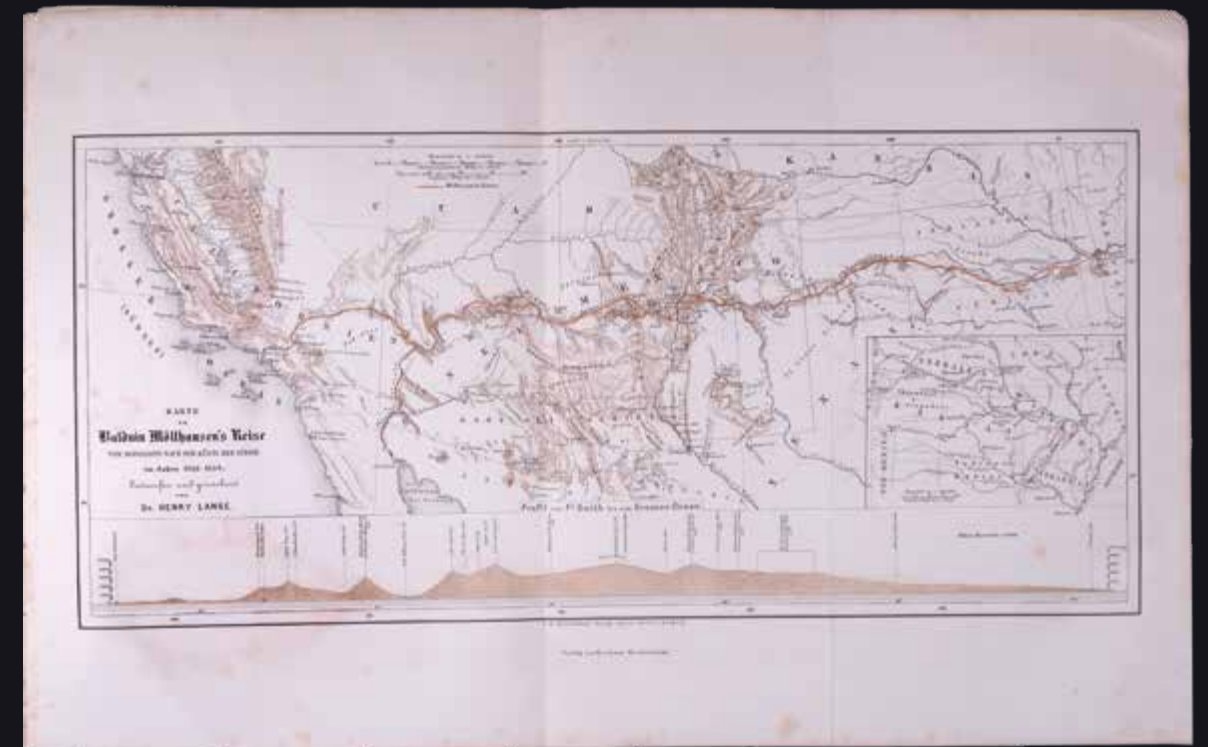


“Long’s next trading venture took him up the Saguenay River (Que.) in the autumn of 1780. He wintered at Chicoutimi and in the spring went west to Lake Shaboomoochoine (possibly Matagami Lake, Que.). In August 1781 he returned to Quebec. Seeing no further prospects for himself in Canada, he left for England in 1783. He contracted with a relative there to supply him with goods and by 1784 was in Canada again. His fortunes declined, however, and he was almost continually out of work and in debt for the next three years. He spent time in New York and in the new loyalist settlements on the Bay of Quinte (Ont.) but was unable to manage a trip to the fur-trading country. When he received money in 1787 from a friend, he decided to go back to England while he could, and he left Canada in October.

“His book was published in London in 1791. It was, he claimed, “not the pages of a professed Tourist, but such observations as a commercial man flatters himself may be found acceptable to the merchant and the philosopher” (Bishop).

Provenance:

1. With the engraved bookplate of Frank Brewer Bemis (1861-1935), “probably the greatest book collector in Boston of this [20th] century” (Goodspeed), on the front paste-down;
2. With Goodspeed’s Book Shop, c1940, which opened in 1898 at Beacon and Somerset streets in Boston, Massachusetts.
3. Sold to Frank Thomas Siebert, Jr. (1912-1998), his sale, ‘The Frank T. Siebert Library of the North American Indian and the American Frontier’, Sotheby’s New York, May 21, 1999, lot 18. Siebert was renowned as a discerning collector of material related to North American Indians, and the American Frontier. He compiled a dictionary of the Penobscot language in 1984, which contained a vocabulary of nearly 15,000 words. He also published research which expanded scholarly knowledge of the Algonquian language.
4. With the signed bookplate of Bruce McKinney, founder of RareBookHub, on the inside of the chemise, his sale, Bonhams, New York, 2nd December 2010, lot 123.





“One of the best descriptions of Great Lakes Indian life” (Armour)

2 HENRY, Alexander

*Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories, between the years 1760 and 1776.*

Publication  
New York, I. Riley, 1809.

Description  
Octavo (215 by 145mm). Engraved frontispiece portrait; errata leaf; original publisher’s boards, with printed paper label on the spine, uncut.

Literature  
Armour for ANB online; Field, 686; Graff, 1866; Howes, H420; Sabin, 31383; Streeter, 3661; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 7.

As a very young man, in 1761, Henry secured only the “second fur trade pass given to an Englishman to trade in the upper Great Lakes. Disguised as a Frenchman, Henry took his canoes up the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing, French River route...” (Armour). For many years he navigated the sensitive relationships between the English, French and local Native Americans, to become a successful fur trader to all sides, eventually securing the interest of John Jacob Astor, with whom he partnered to ship beaver pelts to China.

“Captivated by the potential of the Northwest, Henry sailed to England in the autumn of 1776 to propose that the Hudson’s Bay Company employ Canadian canoeists. Bearing a letter of introduction, Henry crossed to France and was introduced at court to the young queen, Marie-Antoinette. In the spring of 1777 Henry returned to Canada and went to Michipicoten in partnership with Jean Baptiste Blondeau. Selling his post, he traded at Sault Ste. Marie in 1778 in association with Cadot. Henry sailed to England in the fall of 1778 and again in 1780 to promote his idea of a transcontinental overland exploring expedition to the Pacific. After Henry’s return to Canada, he sent Sir Joseph Banks in 1781 a detailed plan for the expedition” (Armour).



3 HARRISON, William Henry

*Message from the President of the United States, transmitting two letters from Gov. Harrison of the Indiana Territory reporting the particulars and the issue of the expedition under his command, against the hostile Indians on the Wabash.*

Publication  
Washington, Weightman, 1811.

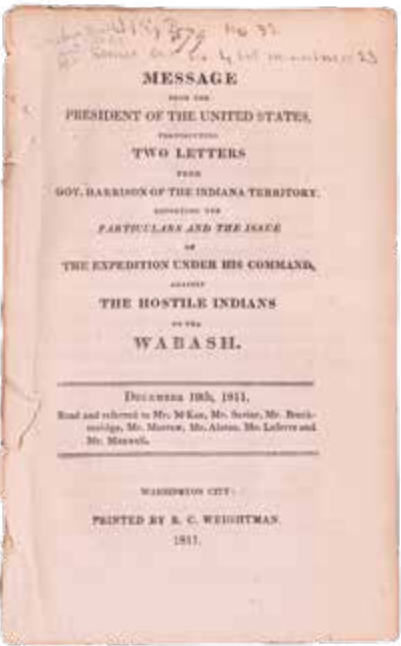
Description  
Octavo (210 by 130mm). 24 pages and folding letterpress table, inscribed: “J.I. Esq., D” at the head of the title-page; disbound.

Literature  
Constantine Gutzman for ANB online; Howes, H247; Streeter, 1739.

The battle of Tippecanoe

This pamphlet is almost entirely devoted to a detailed account of Harrison’s victory over the Indians at Tippecanoe in northern Indiana on November 7, 1811. “Harrison thought the British were behind the uprising of the Shawnee leader Tecumseh and his brother, the “prophet” Tenskwatawa. The climactic confrontation was precipitated by Harrison’s decision to survey the section of land purchased by the government from the Indians in the 1809 Treaty of Fort Wayne. Tecumseh’s attempt to intimidate Harrison into conceding the justice of the Indians’ claims failed, and a series of murders and raids by the Indians heightened tensions. Finally, when Tecumseh told Harrison he would be leaving the area for a few weeks, Harrison gathered a force of 1,000 men, including Indiana militia, Kentucky volunteers, and a regiment of regulars, for an advance into Tecumseh’s territory. “Having arranged a peace parley, Harrison encamped at Tippecanoe Creek; to his surprise, his men were set upon by an enemy force of about 400 Indians just as he was rousing them from sleep on 7 November 1811” (Constantine Guzman).

The battle of Tippecanoe ended fifteen years of peace with the “Indians, and their quarrel would be subsumed by the War of 1812, and” and Harrison’s victory opened Indiana and the country further west to settlement, and can be seen as one of the most important battles of American history.





“An intensely personal memoir of his encounters with the elements, the natives, friends, and ultimately his own inner self” (Jones)

4 HARMON, Daniel Williams

*A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America, between the 47th and 58th degrees of North Latitude, extending from Montreal nearly to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of about 5,000 miles, illustrated By A Map Of The Country.*

Publication  
Andover, Printed by Flagg and Gould, 1820.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (210 by 135mm). Engraved frontispiece, folding map; contemporary sheep. 4 have tape removed from map.

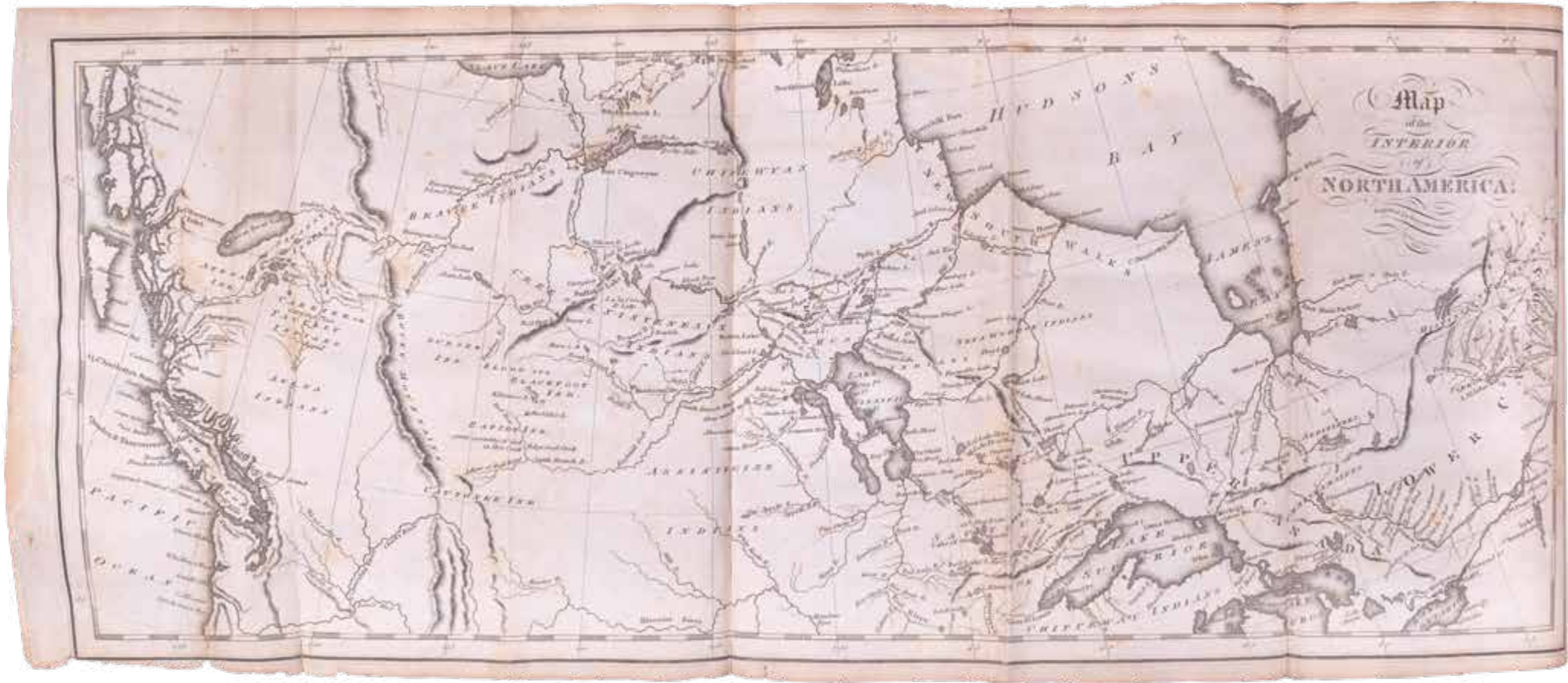
Literature  
Field, 656; Graff, 1786; Howes, H205; Jones for ANB online; Ristow, 294; Sabin, 30404; Shaw and Shoemaker, 1518; Staton and Tremaine, 1171; Streeter, 3692; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 17; Waterston, 33.

A “remarkable diary of life in the North American wilderness... an intensely personal memoir” of twenty years as a fur-trader, with an important map of North America, ‘Map of the Interior of North America’, extending northwards from Lake Superior, by Annin & Smith of Boston.

From April 1800 Harmon “began a remarkable diary of life in the North American wilderness. Harmon’s journal was no mere business ledger, as were so many journals of the day; rather, it was an intensely personal memoir of his encounters with the elements, the natives, friends, and ultimately his own inner self. The abiding appeal of these encounters derives from their extraordinary nature... Sharp contrasts marked Harmon’s account of this untamed world. On the one hand, fishermen heaved from the cold lakes of New Caledonia (British Columbia) ten- or twelve-foot sturgeons, four or five feet around the middle, weighing 400 to 600 pounds. On the other hand, starvation was ever nigh... Despite several threats on his life, Harmon, nicknamed ‘Big Knife,’ lived in relative peace with the natives.... Over two decades, Harmon lived in five different trading districts, from Lake Superior almost to the Pacific.

He sojourned at Fort Alexandria, South Branch House (near Batoche, Saskatchewan), Fort Dunvegan on the Peace River, Fort St. James on Stuart Lake in present-day British Columbia, and at other camps. In 1810 he crossed the Great Divide to help organize the trade in New Caledonia.... He retired in summer 1821, a chief trader of the Hudson’s Bay Company, which that year absorbed the old North West Company... Harmon is remembered for his long service and, especially, for his diary, one of the era’s richest legacies” (Jones). With a “scarce, early account of Indians, with an extensive vocabulary of the Cree language” (Waterston).

Provenance:  
With the early twentieth century ownership inscription of “Anthony Vanau Riv” on the verso of the frontispiece.



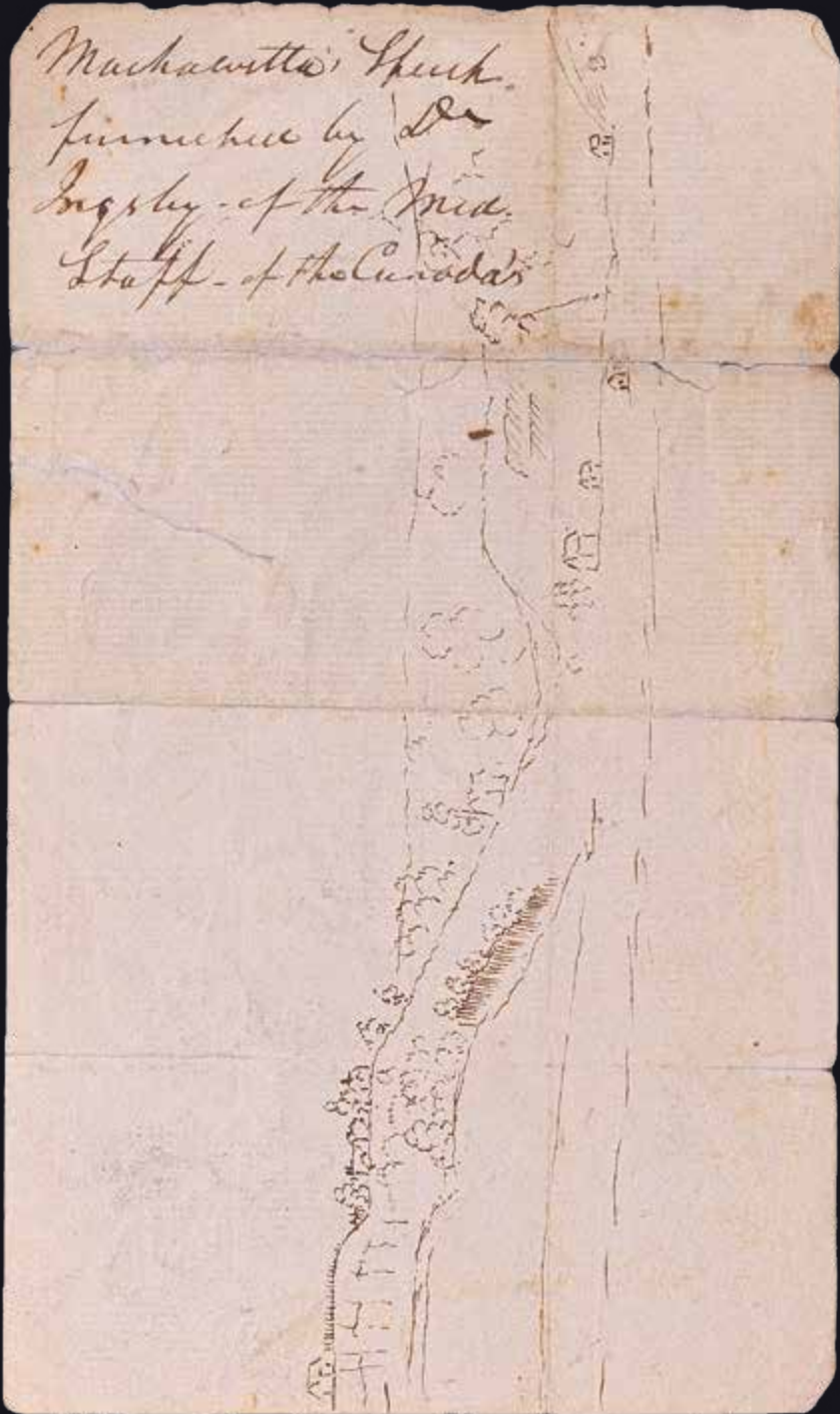


Famous “love speech” of Machawitta

5 MACHAWITTA.  
“Machawitta’s Speech furnished by Dr. Ingsley of the Med Staff of the Canada’s”.

Publication [c1820].  
Description (186 by 109mm). Original manuscript transcript of a speech on a single sheet of paper (186 by 109mm), 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.

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.





With John Bradbury, one of the earliest professional botanists to explore the Louisiana Purchase

6 NUTTALL, Thomas

*A Journal of Travels into the Arkansa Territory, During the Year 1819, with Occasional Observations on the Manners of the Aborigines.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Thomas H. Palmer, 1821.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (230 by 145 mm). Folding engraved map, 5 aquatint plates by F. Kearny; original publisher's gray paper boards, printed paper label on the spine; preserved in modern linen clamshell case, black morocco lettering-piece on the spine.

Literature  
Eberstadt, 112-447; Field, 1145; Howes, N-229; Sabin, 56348; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 19a.

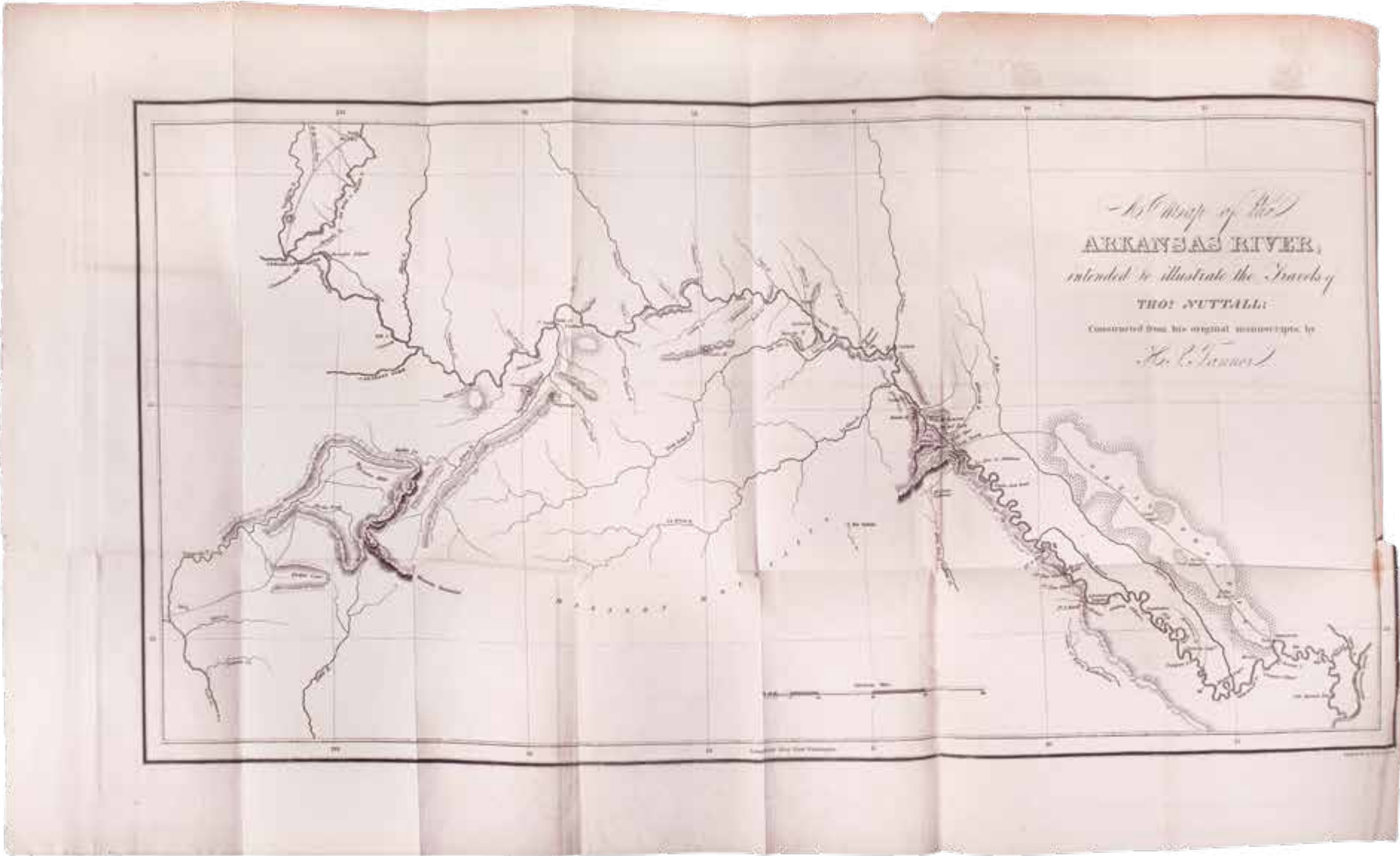
First edition, in original boards, of one of the important early travel narratives of the Arkansas- Mississippi region, accompanied by a detailed map.

Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859), a Yorkshire-born Philadelphian botanist and ornithologist, accompanied three major exploratory expeditions in order to further his knowledge of North American species. The 'Journal' relates the second of these journies, carried out in 1818-1820 in the company of Major Bradford, along the Arkansas and Red Rivers in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Indian Territory.

The work is important for the accuracy of Nuttall's scientific observations and for his attention to the culture of the native populations, notably the Chickasaw, Cherokee and Osage Indians. Two appendices are

devoted to the Native Americans: the first relates the encounters of Ferdinand de Soto in 1539-1543 with the (soon to be descimated) native populations of the Mississippi region; the second provides a history of the Natchez tribe. A third appendix contains meteorological data. The aquatint plates illustrating local landmarks are unusual for an American book: this graphic technique enjoyed only a brief vogue here in the 1820's, before being supplanted by lithography.

Like John Bradbury, Thomas Nuttall fell foul of the plagiarism of Frederick Pursh, who included some of Bradbury and Nuttall's botanical discoveries in his 'Flora Americanae Septentrionalis' (1814).





One of the most extensive reports on native American tribes before the Indian Removal Act of 1830

7 MORSE, Jedidiah

*A report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian Affairs, comprising a narrative of a tour performed in the summer of 1820, under a commission from the President of the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining, for the use of the government, the actual state of the Indian tribes in our country: Illustrated by a map of the United States; ornamented by a correct portrait of a Pawnee Indian.*

Publication  
New-Haven, Printed by S. Converse, 1822.

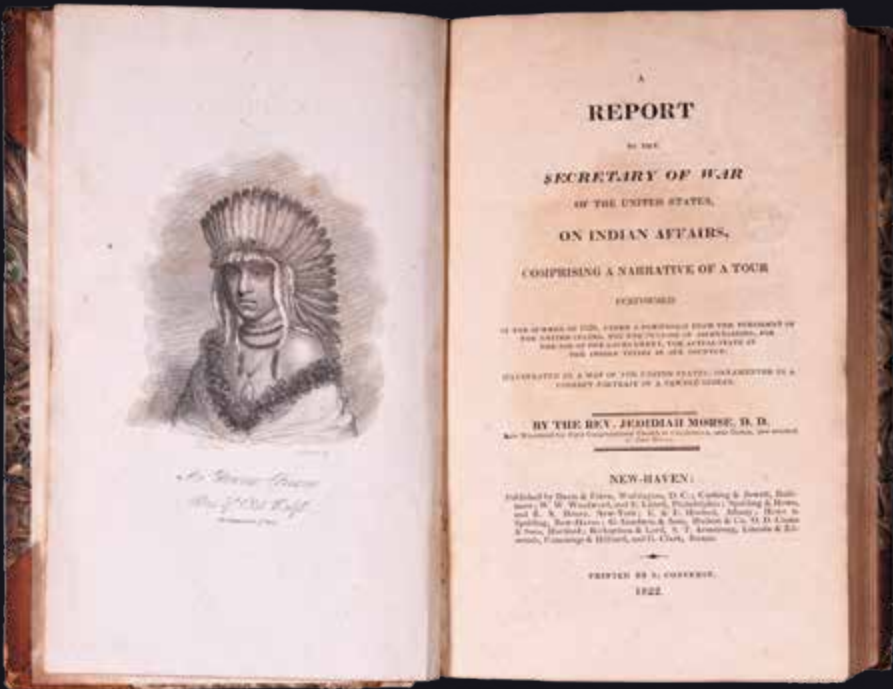
Description  
Octavo (210 by 130mm). Errata slip, table; folding engraved map with contemporary hand-colour; modern calf backed contemporary marbled paper boards, black morocco lettering-piece on the spine.

Literature  
Howes, M843; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, cf James, 25.

Jedidiah Morse (1761-1826), often referred to as the father of American geography, is best known for having produced ‘Geography Made Easy’ (1784), acclaimed as the first geography published in the United States. He was also a cleric, but in 1820 resigned his ministry and accepted an appointment as an agent of the Department of Indian Affairs to “determine the condition of various Indian tribes from western New York through the Great Lakes area. After three months of tiring travel, he ended his expedition in Wisconsin and returned to New Haven, where he compiled a narrative of his journey, with appendices of relevant reports on Indian matters” (Shor for ANB online). In his introduction to the public report, as here, Morse writes the he hopes it will “prove instrumental in awakening the attention of other[s] to the state of this neglected and oppressed people, and of laying foundations for their future civil, social, and religious improvement and happiness...”. However, the information provided by Morse became a useful tool in the hands of the government as it set about removing Native Americans from their ancestral lands to “Indian Territory” in the 1830s.

Provenance:

- 1. With the library label of W.H. Duignan, Rushall Hall, on the inside front cover.
- 2. With David Lesser, 2013.





“The first attempt made in the United States at a large scale work devoted to the American Indian” (Reese)

8 LEWIS, James Otto.

*The Aboriginal Port Folio or a Collection of Portraits of the Most Celebrated Chiefs of the North American Indians.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, J. O. Lewis, 1835-1836.

Description  
First edition. Folio (391 by 270mm). 72 lithographed plates with contemporary hand-colour; probably publisher's deluxe full purple morocco gilt, without titles or ads, two short closed tears to lower margin of first plate, some spotting, faint dampstain in the margins of some plates.

Literature  
Howes, L-315; Reese, 'Stamped with a National Character', 1999; Sabin, 40812.

The costly and time-consuming publication was originally issued in 10 parts, with 8 plates per number, in printed wrappers. The publisher was forced into bankruptcy while part nine was in the press, however, reducing the edition and forcing part ten to be just barely finished and sparsely distributed. A projected eleventh part would have contained 'Historical and Biographical Description of the Indians', but was never completed.

Scarcer than McKenney and Hall's History of the Indian Tribes, Maximilian's Reise in das Innere von Nord-America or Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio, Lewis's work records the dress of the Potawatomi, Winnebago, Shawnee, Sioux, Miami, Fox, Iowa and other tribes at treaties of Prairie du Chien, Fort Wayne, Fond du Lac and Green Bay.

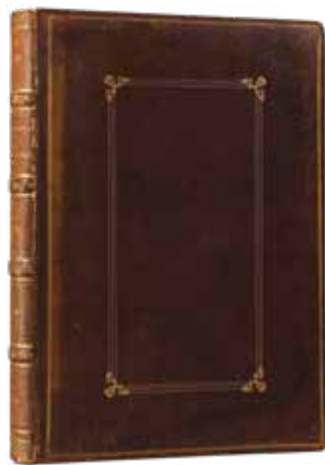
"This was the first attempt made in the United States at a large scale work devoted to the American Indian. Lewis conceived the idea of a folio series of Indian portraits while accompanying Gov. Lewis Cass of Michigan on a tour of the Great Lakes in 1825-1827. He was not able to begin publication until 1835, when the work was advertised as ten parts, each with eight plates, issued in wrappers. The lithographers, George Lehman and Peter S. Duval, did a creditable job, but could not overcome the miserable execution of poor Lewis. Subscribers dropped away, and the last two parts are famously rare as a result. The supplement in a promised broadside advertisement never appeared. Nonetheless, it is a pioneering work among such publications" (Reese).

Copies of his works were made by Charles Bird King, who later used some of his own versions of the images in the McKenney and Hall portfolio. All of Lewis's paintings were destroyed in the Smithsonian fire of 1865.

Examples with the complete set of 80 plates are scarce; most have 72, as here.

Provenance:

With the contemporary ownership inscription of William A. Cook on the front free endpaper.









The first map to show Jedidiah Smith’s route

9 GALLATIN, Albert

Archaeologia Americana.  
Transactions and Collections of  
the American Antiquarian Society.  
Vol. II.

Publication  
Cambridge, Printed for the Society, at the  
University Press, 1836.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (250 by 155mm).  
Errata leaf and list of members of the  
American Antiquarian Society; folding  
lithographed map with contemporary hand-  
colour in full; modern tan calf backed drab  
paper boards.

Literature  
Chittenden, 307; Cohen, 114-115;  
Graff, 49; Howes, G30; Pilling, 1391;  
Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 35;  
Wheat [Transmississippi], 419.

“Gallatin’s map settled many, and in fact nearly all, the important unknown and disputed questions in regard to the western portion of what is now U.S. Territory” (Chittenden), and is one of the earliest to show Jedediah Smith’s route of 1827 across the Great Basin.

Albert Gallatin, referred to by some, as the “Father of American Ethnography”, was Thomas Jefferson’s Secretary of State. “His serious interest in ethnology and geography germinated during Alexander von Humboldt’s visit to Thomas Jefferson in 1804 when Humboldt freely disseminated his fresh knowledge about the American West.... Some of the most useful materials Gallatin received for his studies were sent by Humboldt.... [Gallatin’s] remarkable treatise on American Indian vocabularies and grammars was published in 1836, “A Synopsis of the Indian Tribes” proved the foundation for all subsequent study of Indian ethnology; as John Wesley Powell loftily explained: “As Linnaeus is to be regarded as the founder of biologic classification, so Gallatin may be considered the founder of systematic philology relating to the North American Indians. In the ‘Synopsis’, Gallatin classified eighty-one Indian tribes, which he then divided into twenty eight families. From these families he established eight large language groups which became geographical entities on his map.... Gallatin’s map complements his study of languages, as it identifies the Indian tribes’ various language groups.... [Henry] Adams pointed out that Gallatin had not only “first established the linguistic groups of North American Indians,” but also “made the first ethnographical map of North America which had real merit.” The new information about Indians makes Gallatin’s map an achievement in itself, but he was also interested in physical geography and was one of the first to include information gleaned from the remarkable fur trader Jedediah Smith. On his map are dotted lines showing “J.B.[sic] Smith’s route 1826” and “J.B.[sic] Smith’s route 1827” (Cohen).

In addition to Gallatin’s major work on the Indian tribes of North America, this volume contains ‘An Historical Account of the Doings and Sufferings of the Christian Indians in New England, in the Years 1675, 1676, and 1677’ by Daniel Gookin; ‘Description of a Leaden Plate or Medal Found Near the Mouth of the Muskingum, in the State of Ohio’ by De Witt Clinton; ‘The Ruins of Copan, in Central America’ by Don Juan Galindo; ‘Letter from the Rev. Adam Clarke, D.D., LL.D. to Peter S. Du Ponceau, LL.D’; and “Obituary Notice of Christopher C. Baldwin, Esq”.

Provenance:

With the blind library stamp of Utica Public Library, 1893, on the title-page, and in the margin of the map, and their ink discard stamp on the first page of text.





First edition, first issue, in original publishers parts,  
of the portraits of Indian dignitaries of the era

10 McKENNEY, Thomas L.; and  
James HALL.

*History of the Indian Tribes of  
North America*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Edward C. Biddle;  
Frederick W. Greenough; Daniel Rice &  
James G. Clark, 1837.

Description  
3 volumes in 20 original parts. Folio  
(530 by 385 mm). 120 hand-coloured  
lithographed plates, tissue guards, 1 page  
of lithographed maps and 17 pages of  
subscribers' signatures, various inserts;  
original printed ochre paper wrappers:  
parts 1-7 with a plain facsimile rear  
wrapper, and part 3 also a plain facsimile  
front wrapper, with some plates with short  
tears and early repairs; part 8 is has original  
wrappers, but is internally a bit spotty;  
parts 9-20 are in fine condition.

Collation  
4, 204, [1]; [2], 162; [6], [163]-237,  
[1 blank], 196, [2] pages.

First edition, first issue, with title-pages for  
each of the three volumes State A: volume  
I, first issue was by Edward C. Biddle and  
is dated 1836 or more usually 1837, as  
here; volume II, first issue is by Frederick  
W. Greenough and dated 1838; volume  
III, first issue is by Daniel Rice & James  
G. Clark and dated 1844. Second state of  
frontispiece 'War Dance' plate, which was  
originally suppressed.

Literature  
BAL 6934; Howes, M129; Sabin, 43410a.



When Thomas L. McKenney (1785-1859) was appointed Superintendent of Indian Trade in 1816, he immediately set about creating an archive to preserve the artifacts, implements, and history of the Native Americans. The Archives of the American Indian became the first national collection in Washington and were curated with great care by McKenney through his tenure as Superintendent and also when he served as the first head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs beginning in 1824. After McKenney visited the studio of Charles Bird King, in 1822, he was inspired to add portraits to the archives. King would, for the following twenty years, capture many of the visiting Indian dignitaries, as well as make copies of watercolours created in the field by the less able James Otto Lewis. Many saw the great value in preserving what was already known to be a vanishing race, but others in government criticized the expenses incurred. The visiting Indian delegations who had come to Washington to meet with the “Great Father” (their name for the president) would inevitably tour the Indian gallery, which was housed in the War Department building, and were generally impressed, many requesting that their portrait be painted and added to the collection. This seemed to help smooth relations during the, often tense, treaty negotiations.

McKenney was preparing to publish a collection of the Indian portraits when he lost his position at the Bureau during Andrew Jackson’s house cleaning in 1830. This seemed like an omen, as many other setbacks befell the project: publishers went bankrupt, investors dropped out, historical information became unobtainable, and expenses soared. McKenney finally enlisted Ohio jurist and writer James Hall (1793-1868) to assist with the project, making him a partner. Hall was able to complete the individual biographies of each subject and put the finishing touches on the general history.

Six years passed between the original prospectus and the issue of the first part. In that time, James Otto Lewis, who was likely bitter that he would receive no credit for the King-reworked portraits that he sent to the Archives, beat McKenney to the market with his own ‘Aboriginal Port-Folio’ in 1835. Unfortunately for Lewis, the illustrations were of inferior quality and very few of its later numbers were ever completed. McKenney and Hall’s ‘History of the Indian Tribes of North America’, on the other hand, was a resounding artistic success. The lithographs were of such high quality, comparable to the best work from Europe, that John James Audubon commissioned the lithographer James T. Bowen to provide illustrations for a revised edition of his ‘Birds of America’. ‘Indian Tribes...’ wasn’t a financial success, however, for its high price prohibited all but the wealthy and public libraries from subscribing to it. This and the depression after the panic of 1837 both contributed to the work going through several publishers and lithographers before its completion.









King's original paintings were eventually transferred to the Smithsonian Institute, where most of them perished in the January 1865 fire. A number of the paintings exist in the form of contemporary copies made by King and his students, but the present work is by far the most complete record of this important collection.

**Provenance**  
Purchased May 1976 by Gregory S. Javitch (1898-1980), of Montreal, renowned bibliophile with an important collection of very fine books relating to Native Americans; his collection Jesuit Relations is housed at the University of Alberta. A Russian-born, Canadian leader in the land reclamation sector in Ontario, Javitch formed an important collection of 2500 items that he called "Peoples of the New World", encompassing both North and South America, which was acquired by the Bruce Peel Special Collections at the University of Alberta. It was considered the finest such private collection in Canada at the time and formed the cornerstone of the library's special collections. The present volume remained in Javitch's private collection.







## WAR DANCE

PUBLISHED BY F. W. GREENOUGH, PHILAD A.

Drawn, Printed & Coloured at L. T. Bowen's Lithographic Establishment No 94 Walnut St.

Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1838 by F. W. Greenough, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Penn.



11 WIED-NEUWIED,

Maximilian Alexander Philip,  
Prince zu; and Karl BODMER Reise  
in das Innere Nord-America in  
den Jahren 1832 bis 1834 von  
Maximilian Prinz zu Wied.

Publication  
Coblenz, J. Hoelscher, 1839-1841.

Description  
First edition. 4 volumes: 2 atlas volumes,  
2 text volumes. Text: 2 volumes, large  
quarto (330 x 280mm), titles, half-titles,  
table of contents, list of subscribers, over  
40 vignette wood-engravings, large folding  
map (415 x 810mm) with early hand-colour  
in outline; recent uniform half calf, brown  
moiré cloth boards, gilt.

Collation  
Pages [16], 654, [2]; [24], 688, [2]

Tableau atlas  
Oblong portfolio (430 x 610mm), 48 Tableau  
engravings on steel and copper, with fine early  
colour, heightened with gum Arabic, a table  
illustrating the temperatures at Fort Union  
and Fort Clark, 41 plates in their first state,  
the remainder early states, minor repairs,  
none affecting plate area, with protective  
tissue, all with publisher's blind stamp, loose  
in; fine contemporary half calf, gilt-panelled  
brown moiré cloth boards, central gilt title  
within ornate frame, publisher's green moiré  
endpapers, as issued.



“For over a century Bodmer’s aquatints have  
been regarded as one of the most significant  
contributions to the iconography of the western  
frontier” (Orr)

First edition, and an early issue, with most of the plates in their first state,  
of one of the most magnificent, yet sympathetic, and accurate depictions  
of the Plains Indians, just a few years before the population was decimated  
by a smallpox epidemic, brought by white traders and trappers, that virtually  
destroyed their culture.

“Bodmer produced nearly 400 watercolours and sketches, mostly  
North American landscapes but also numerous American Indian portraits,  
in which he achieved a level of accuracy and sensitivity that no other artist  
of the American frontier has ever surpassed... It is a great irony that Bodmer  
had no previous experience in portraiture. Yet his lack of training proved an  
advantage: he applied no European ideals of form or beauty to his portraits,  
conventions that might have distorted his work” (Orr).

“...in his careful observations and hundreds of vivid and exotic  
watercolours and sketches Bodmer created, he possessed a priceless cache  
of ethnographic and historical information that would add much to the  
scientific literature about North America, and he set about producing one  
of the last of the great illustrated books of the Enlightenment as well as a  
thoroughly romantic document of his North American expedition” (Tyler).

The explorers

Prince Maximilian (1782-1867) was a student of natural history and had  
studied under the same tutor as another great scientist, Alexander von  
Humboldt. Their field of study was anthropology and how the spread of  
humans around the globe had led to so many different races.

Maximilian’s trip was to attempt to answer some of those questions. A  
veteran of the Napoleonic Wars he had already travelled to the Brazilian  
jungle 1815-17. The prints accompany that work were derided and for his  
travels to America he wrote “I would want to bring along a draftsman  
who would not be too much of a burden on my pocketbook, a landscape  
painter but also able to depict figures correctly and accurately, especially  
the Indians”. Maximilian met the young Karl Bodmer (1809-93) in  
January 1832, and after agreeing to the voyage they departed in May of  
the same year.

Arriving in Boston they made their way to St. Louis by April 1833,  
from where they headed up the Missouri in the Yellow Stone, an American  
Fur Company steamboat which had carried George Catlin the previous year.  
The region was little known at the time. Changing vessels along the way they  
continued to Fort Union, Fort Clark, and Fort Mackenzie. They observed the  
Assiniboin, Cree, Mandan, Minatare, and Crow peoples. They went beyond Fort  
Union into Blackfoot country in present day Montana. After a dreadful return  
journey, they reached St. Louis on 16 July 1834, Maximilian suffering badly  
from scurvy. Maximilian had lost much of his natural history and ethnographic  
material in the explosion of the Assiniboine on the Missouri. However,  
Bodmer’s more than 400 watercolours and sketches miraculously survived.





Vignette atlas  
 Oblong portfolio (330 x 485mm), 33  
 Vignette engravings on steel and copper,  
 with fine early colour, heightened with gum  
 Arabic, 30 plates in their first state, the  
 remainder early states, minor repairs, none  
 affecting plate area, with protective tissue,  
 all with publisher's blind stamp, loose in;  
 contemporary half calf, gilt-panelled brown  
 moiré cloth boards, central gilt title within  
 ornate frame, rebacked to style, publisher's  
 green moiré endpapers, as issued.

Literature  
 Abbey, 615; Field, 1036; Gallagher;  
 Goetzmann, 21; Howes, M443a;  
 Howgego, W30; Hunt and Gallagher;  
 Orr for ANB; Rumsey, 3839; Sabin, 47014;  
 Graff, 4648; Thomas and Ronnefeldt;  
 Tyler, 55-63; Wagner, Camp, and Becker,  
 76:1; Wheat [Transmississippi], 2 no. 445,  
 49, 166-7.



Whilst Prince Maximilian returned to Germany to write his account, Karl Bodmer travelled to Paris to prepare his famous aquatint plates from his collection of watercolours. After several years the work was finally ready in 1839 when the first volume of text was published, a second appeared in 1841. Further editions would appear in French 1840-42 and English 1843. The plates for all three editions were printed in Paris and shipped to the various publishers. The German and French editions are considered to have superior colour. Although printed to critical acclaim, various studies of the numbers produced conclude that fewer than 400 were made in total (Tyler).

The finished work would be considered one of the most sympathetic and accurate recordings of the Plains Indians issued just prior to their virtual extinction, within a decade. This was ironically brought about by the very method used to document them in the first place. In 'The Plains Indians', the historian Paul H. Carlson states the smallpox outbreak was traced to contact between deckhands of the steamboats of the American Fur Company and the natives. It wiped out more than half the Blackfeet and virtually all the Mandan Indians. The plates include several magnificent portraits of individual warriors, hunting scenes, Indian dances, fine landscapes including the various fur trading forts, and Indian artifacts. There is no other work which comes close to them for not only the accuracy and detail recorded, but for their quality of execution.

#### The map

Carl Wheat records that Prince Maximilian was given a map in 1833 by Major Benjamin O'Fallon who was the nephew of William Clark, author of the map who along with Meriwether Lewis had crossed the region to reach the Pacific Ocean earlier in the century. O'Fallon had joined Clark in 1808 and was also present on Stephen Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1819-20. By the time of the Maximilian expedition, he was one of the most experienced travellers in the region. No doubt the version he passed to Maximilian would have been updated considerably since the Lewis and Clark expedition. The fact that the printed map includes the route of Long, is clear indication of that. Maximilian is said to have 'completed it and removed its deficiencies'. Since the publication of Wheat, further research has identified that the cartographer was Lt. Col. William Thorn who used as a base map Henry Tanner's 'Map of the United States of America' published in 1837. The map includes large insets of the Missouri River lower left and one of the source of the Mississippi River 'According to Schoolcraft' lower right. The whole is finished with a dramatic title cartouche illustrating a buffalo hunting scene. The original copper plate for the map was recently found amongst the original watercolours in the Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska.













Rarity

In recent years, extensive study of the different states of the plates has been undertaken. In this example 41 of the Tableau and 30 of the Vignette plates are first state. Complete sets this work are very rare, the text itself is often lacking and is highly regarded though it has been overshadowed by the plates. Examples in early colour are even rarer. The last to appear at auction was that in the Siebert sale in 1999 which sold for \$415,000 (an inferior English edition). The last German edition in full original binding and colour we are aware of changed hands privately in 2005 for \$950,000.

Provenance:

- 1. private German collection;
- 2. Jonathan and Mary Williams, USA.





Catlin's first publication

12 CATLIN, George

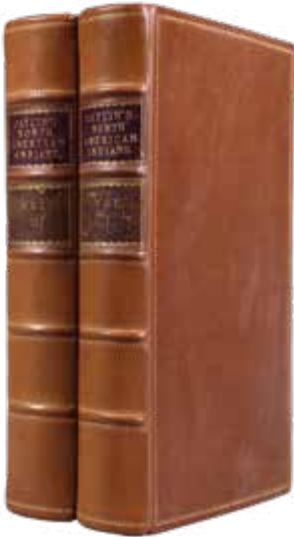
*Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs and Condition of the North American Indians.*

Publication  
London, Published by the Author, at Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1841.

Description  
First edition, second issue. 2 volumes. Octavo (250 by 155mm). Frontispiece, 3 maps, including one folding, and numerous plates; modern tan calf.

Literature  
Howes, C-241; Sabin, 11536; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 84:3.

First edition, second issue, with “Zedekiah” on page 104 of one of the most important works on Native Americans published in the nineteenth century. George Catlin (1796-1872, born in Pennsylvania in 1796, “had embarked on an unpromising artistic career in the 1820s. In 1830, however, he conceived the idea of recording on canvas the vanishing native races of North America. Between 1831 and 1837, he was largely occupied with painting his subjects, mainly on the frontier in the trans-Mississippi West. In 1837 he began to display his Indian Gallery, touring it in the United States for the next two years before taking the show to London, where it opened at Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, in February 1840. With the Gallery established, Catlin turned his attention to finishing his first book, ‘Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians’ [as here], which first appeared in the fall of 1841. All of these enterprises made Catlin famous but failed to provide financial stability. Personal extravagance and poor planning constantly kept him struggling to break even. As the novelty of the Indian Gallery began to wane and the favorable notices of ‘Letters and Notes,...’ receded, Catlin began to cast about for a new way to make money from his Indian Gallery. From the spring of 1842 until the following summer he toured England with the Gallery and a group of Ojibwa Indians, who performed along with the exhibition” (Reese).





## The Stevens-Siebert copy, of the de-luxe issue, the only known example to have appeared in commerce

### 13 SMYTH, Coke

*Sketches in the Canadas.*

Publication  
London, Thomas McLean, c1842.

Description  
First edition, deluxe issue. Portfolio (560 by 450mm) 23 tinted lithographed plates (380 by 273mm) handcoloured and mounted on heavy card (555 by 445mm), each ruled in yellow ink, loose in portfolio, without dedication leaf, as issued; publisher's maroon moire cloth portfolio, morocco spine and flaps, cloth ties, morocco label on upper cover.

Literature  
Abbey, 625; Lande, 2215; Sabin, 85203; Staton and Tremaine, 2549; Tooley, 460.

First edition, deluxe issue. According to Abbey, the 'Publisher's Circular' advertised two issues of the work, one uncoloured at £6. 6s., the other coloured and mounted at £8.8s, and without the dedication leaf to the Earl of Durham, the Governor-General of Canada. The portfolio version, as here, has not otherwise appeared at auction since 1966 [this example].

Smyth recorded his impressions of Canada while employed as drawing master to the daughters of the Earl of Durham during his mission to Canada in 1838. The plates include genre scenes of Indians, views of Niagara, and depictions of buffalo hunts.

Born in 1808, John Richard Coke Smyth was the "only son of Richard Smyth and Elizabeth Coke (c1777-1851). More commonly known as Coke Smyth, with which name he signed his works, he has been mistakenly named Frederick Coke Smyth or Smith in some reference books. Smyth married Marion Hockett in about 1832 at Cripplegate Church. They had six children.

"Smyth's passport, still in the family's possession, would suggest that he was a gentleman of means who travelled widely on the Continent, as did his contemporary, William Henry Bartlett. In 1835-6, Smyth visited Constantinople, apparently as an unpaid attache. His on-the-spot sketches were published in *Illustrations of Constantinople made in the Years 1835-6* (London, 1837), which comprised 26 lithographic views arranged and drawn on stone by John Frederick Lewis (1805-76).

"Subsequently he was engaged as drawing master to the household of John George Lambton (1792-1840), 1st Earl of Durham. It was in this capacity in April 1838 that Smyth accompanied Durham, newly appointed Governor to the Canadas, and his party on board HMS Hastings to Quebec. During Durham's brief tenure of office, which terminated with his resignation that October, he travelled extensively in Lower and Upper Canada. Thus, there was ample opportunity for Smyth and his pupils. Lady Mary Louisa Lambton (later Lady Elgin, 1819-98) and Katherine Jane Ellice (died 1864), to sketch firsthand the Canadian scene at the time of the Mackenzie-Papineau Rebellions. Several of these drawings provided the basis for the 23 lithographic views dedicated to the Earl of Durham in *Sketches in the Canadas* (London, c1840) by Coke Smyth" (Cooke for the 'Coverdale Collection of Canadiana').

Provenance:

1. With Henry Stevens, 1945;
2. Sold to Frank Thomas Siebert, Jr. (1912-1998), his sale, 'The Frank T. Siebert Library of the North American Indian and the American Frontier', Sotheby's New York, May 21, 1999, lot 25. Siebert was renowned as a discerning collector of material related to North American Indians, and the American Frontier. He compiled a dictionary of the Penobscot language in 1984, which contained a vocabulary of nearly 15,000 words. He also published research which expanded scholarly knowledge of the Algonquian language.









# The first artist to travel widely among the Plains Indians of North America

14 CATLIN, George

*North American Indian Portfolio, Hunting Scenes and amusements of the Rocky Mountains and Prairies of America.*

Publication  
London, George Catlin, Egyptian Hall, 1844.

Description  
First edition, first issue. Portfolio (600 by 430 inches). Letterpress title-page, dedication "To the Reader" and 8 leaves of explanatory text. 25 exceptionally fine hand-coloured lithographs after Catlin by Catlin and McGahey; loose in original portfolio of half maroon morocco, purple cloth gilt by A. Tarrant, as issued.

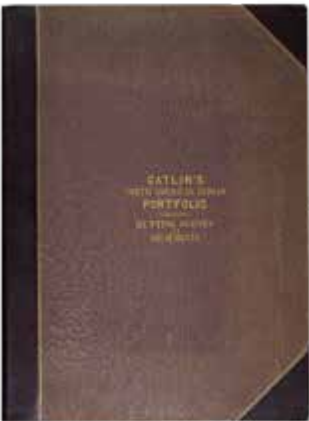
Literature  
Abbey, 653; Howes, C243; Reese, 'The Production of Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio, 1844-1876', unpublished paper, no date; Sabin, 11532.

First edition, first issue, as issued in the rare original portfolio, and an exceptionally fine and attractive example, coloured under the supervision of the artist: one of a few hand-coloured copies with plates printed on full sheets of paper, unmounted and published by Catlin himself. The only other known example offered in commerce was the Fermor-Hesketh copy, Sotheby's, December 15, 1999, lot 580, for £66,000 (then \$106,953). With the title-page and text printed by C & J. Adlard.

George Catlin was the first artist to travel widely among the Plains Indians of North America and create an important body of paintings and graphics to illustrate their customs and artifacts. His purpose was both unselfish and romantic. He wanted, and labored unceasingly, to persuade his contemporaries that Native American culture should be honored and preserved. During the 1830's, Catlin gathered artifacts and turned his sketches and recollections of the prairie into paintings.

In 1827, George Catlin, an illustrator from Philadelphia, became the first western artist to attempt the perilous journey up the Missouri River, and the first to create visual records of his experiences traveling among the Plains Indians of North America. The artist himself best expressed his goal in the preface to the first edition of his 'North American Indian Portfolio': "The history and customs of such a people, preserved by pictorial illustrations, are themes worthy 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".

Over the next eight years, Catlin would travel extensively throughout the Western Plains of America doing just that, and accumulating his "Indian Gallery", which consisted of hundreds of oil paintings he executed presenting the appearances and customs of the 48 different tribes of Native Americans he encountered during his journey. Catlin began to display his Indian Gallery in 1837, touring it in the United States for the next two years before taking the show to London. Having established a name for himself with the success of the Indian Gallery, Catlin turned his attention to finishing his first book, 'Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians', which was first appeared late in 1841 in three large octavo volumes.









As this book evolved it was to become one of the most important works on American Indians published in the nineteenth century. Not only is Catlin's work a wonderful description of his extensive travels and his career as an artist painting scenes of Indian life in the Midwest, but the book also contains hundreds of his illustrations that portray many aspects of Indian life: their costumes, ceremonies, dwellings, villages, buffalo hunts, and games.

Catlin's project filled a great need. After Lewis and Clark's celebrated expedition up the Missouri River into the Pacific Northwest, Europeans read avidly of the sights and experiences of the voyage. They traced the route followed by the explorers, using the map that accompanied the wildly popular printed volumes on the journey. But a crucial aspect was missing from the accounts of the expedition of Lewis and Clark. Without pictorial documentation, Europeans (and Americans) were unable to visualize the unbelievable journey. This lack meant that the people, landscape, and customs of the vast American frontier remained abstract ideas—and much less vividly imaginable—to anyone who had not personally experienced the voyage.

When Catlin first issued this portfolio in 1844, his animated, colourful, sympathetic views of Native Americans finally filled the void of imagery. Suddenly, Europeans and Americans were able to visualize the people and customs of whom they had read so extensively, and to gain a level of respect for the Native Americans, so often feared, misunderstood or misrepresented. The artist's stunning lithographs ranged from portraits to depictions of tribal ceremonies, from the anecdotal to the idealized. Catlin appealed to his readers with the thrill of the hunt and the mystery of ritual, and conveyed his respect for his subjects masterfully. The immediacy of his images is irresistible, drawing viewers into the scenes and portraits with unprecedented intimacy. But even when Catlin issued the North American Indian Portfolio, just fifteen years after his expedition, his crusade to preserve America's "Noble Savage" was failing. The Indians were beginning to give way to the expansion of the American frontier and to European disease. Because most of Catlin's paintings and collections were destroyed by fire and neglect, his lithographs remain the principal medium by which his message was conveyed, and they have come to hold even greater significance today than when they were first published.





Provenance:

1. The engraved armorial bookplate Count Anatoly Nikolaievich Demidov, 1st Prince of San Donato (1813 – 1870), Russian industrialist, diplomat and arts patron of the Demidov family, and pressmarks on the front paste-down. Although born in Russia, Demidov grew up in Paris, and spent most of his life in Western Europe. He worked as diplomat in Paris, Rome and Venice, and in 1837-1838 headed a scientific expedition to Southern Russia and Crimea. This was published 'Voyage dans la Russie méridionale et la Crimée', with illustrations by Auguste Raffet. "An admirer of Napoléon I, Demidov was introduced to Jérôme Bonaparte and married his daughter, Mathilde, in 1840. The couple separated in acrimonious circumstances in 1847. Demidov formed an eclectic art collection, building up on his father's own collection at the Villa San Donato in Florence, and enhanced by various members of the fabulously wealthy and influential Demidov family, active in many parts of Europe; the collections were subsequently dispersed, a major portion being sold in Paris in 1870" (BMC).

2. The ink library stamp of the Bibliotheque de San Donato, Florence, on the front paste-down and in the lower margin of each plate;

3. The late nineteenth century engraved bookplate of H. Gallice on the front paste-down;

4. The bookplate of Marcel Jeanson (1885-1942), ornithologist and bibliophile, on the front paste-down, his sale Sotheby's 28th February 1987, lot 113. Jeanson was the author of 'Les Oiseaux de France' (1941-1999), who commissioned Master Painter Roger Reboussin (1881-1965) in Paris in 1935 to portray all the birds of France in their natural habitat. In 1942 Marcel Jeanson died, but Madame Jeanson allowed Reboussin to continue his work until his own death in 1965, by which time he had painted more than 400 species. The work was eventually published in 1991.





A romance of the West

15 MURRAY, Charles Augustus

*The Prairie-Bird.*

Publication  
London, Richard Bentley, 1844.

Description  
First Edition. 3 volumes. Octavo (200 by 120mm). Original publisher's blue cloth backed, grey paper boards, printed paper labels on the spines.

Charles Augustus Murray (1806-1895) “led a colourful life. The second son of the 5th Earl of Dunmore, he studied at Eton and Oxford, while at the latter betting he could ride the 60 miles to London and back in a day. Following a brief sojourn in Germany where he met the writer Goethe, he travelled to the United States in 1834. The following year, while still in America, he accompanied a group of Pawnee on their travels before visiting Cuba. In America, he met Elise Wadsworth and, due to the disapproval of her father, began an almost 15-year secret love affair, only communicating through a novel, written by Murray, called ‘The Prairie-Bird’ (1844) [as here]. The couple married in 1850 but she died in childbirth the following year” (RCT online).

Provenance:  
With the penciled ownership inscription of C.A. Scarlett on the front free endpaper of each volume.



The first printed map to show Bering's first voyage

16 BERING, Vitus;  
and Jean-Baptiste DU HALDE.

*A Map of Capt. Beering's Travels  
from Tobolsk to Kamtschatka.*

Publication  
London, T. Gardner for Edward Cave,  
1738-1741.

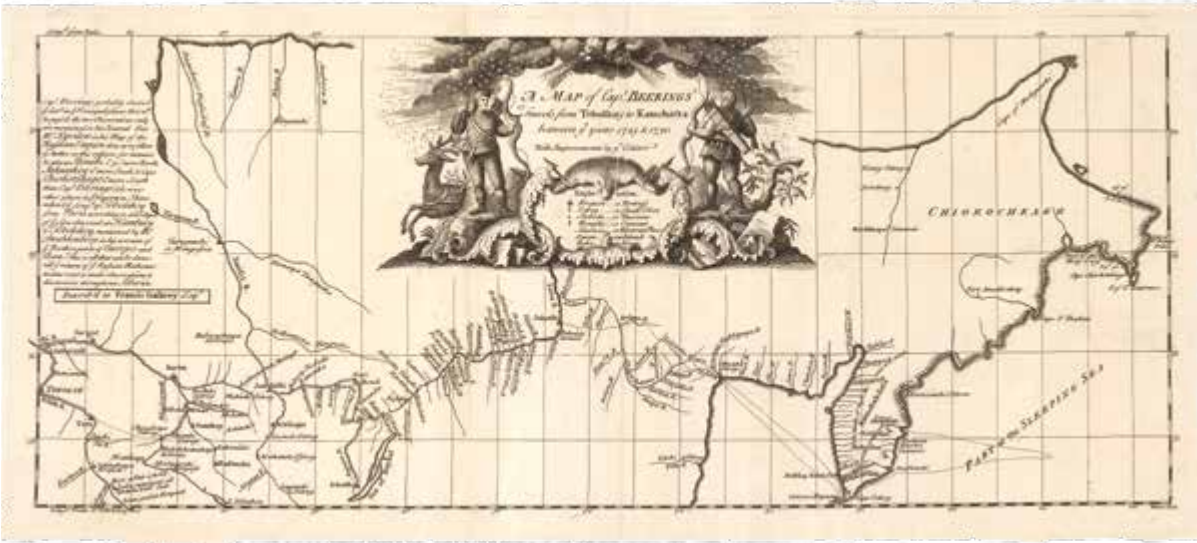
Description  
Double-page engraved maps.

Dimensions  
90 by 215mm (3.5 by 8.5 inches).

First English edition, originally bound between pages 382 and 383 of Jean-Baptiste du Halde's 'A Description of the Empire of China...' first published in French in 1835, when it was the first printed map to illustrate Vitus Bering's first voyage, representing the first broadly accurate cartography of the Russian Far East. The map is based on Bering's own manuscript chart.

In December 1724, “Czar Peter the Great ordered the Danish-born Captain-Commander Vitus Bering (1681-1741) to lead the First Kamchatka Expedition (1725-30), in a effort to consolidate Russia's claims to regions in the Far East. While Bering's expedition was by no means the first expedition to traverse Russia, it was the first to explore the coast beyond Kamchatka and to properly map the various river systems of the eastern interior of Siberia and to chart much of the Pacific Coast.

The First Kamchatka Expedition was deemed a great success, and Czarina Anna ordered Bering to lead a much larger multi-pronged expedition to the Far East. Although technically known as the Second Kamchatka Expedition (1732-41), this endeavor would have historic and far-reaching implications, as it would be the first expedition to discover and partially map what is now Alaska. It opened the way to the lengthy Russian presence on the Pacific Coast of North America (which would last until 1867), and the great period of exploration of the Pacific Northwest that would include the great names of Cook, Vancouver, Mackenzie and Lewis and Clark” (Stanford Libraries online).





“Most important contemporary account of Bering’s discoveries, by a scientist attached to his second expedition” (Howes)

17 MÜLLER, Gerhard Freiderich

*Voyages from Asia to America, For Completing the Discoveries of the North West Coast of America. To which is prefixed, A Summary of Voyages Made by the Russians on the Frozen Sea, in Search of a North East Passage. With the Addition of Three New Maps... by Thomas Jeffreys.*

Publication  
London, Printed for T. Jeffreys, 1761.

Description  
First English edition. Quarto (263 by 208 mm). 2 folding engraved maps with contemporary hand-colour in outline, 2 full-page maps; modern full tan calf, gilt, antique; preserved in modern brown cloth clamshell case.

Literature  
Hill, 206; Howes, M-875;  
Lada-Mocarski, 17; Sabin, 51285;  
Streeter, 3458.

An “indispensable for the history of discovery and explorations in the northern Pacific... it represents the most extensive account in English of Bering’s polar expedition and of the discovery of the Bering Strait and the western limits of North America” (Hill).

Mueller’s complete account of the Bering expedition and of the Russian discoveries in the region was first published in ‘Sammlung Russischer Geschichte’ (1758).

This extended English edition is also the most comprehensive account of Bering’s 1741 voyage. The frontispiece map in Jeffreys’s translation is a copy of Mueller’s map of Russian discoveries, which includes the first English printing of Bering’s routes in 1728 and 1741, and which shows the Aleutian Islands as a peninsula.

Bering’s survey remained the authority until Captain James Cook’s new surveys after his final voyage in 1776. The English edition includes three maps not in the first edition.

Provenance:

1. With the woodcut bookplate James Stephen Fossett (1944-2007), first to circumnavigate the globe in a balloon and fixed aeroplane, on the inside front cover.





# A superb set of the first editions of Cook’s voyages

18 COOK, Capt. James;  
John HAWKESWORTH;  
and James KING.

*THE THREE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN  
JAMES COOK.*

Publication  
London, W. Strahan and G. Nicol,  
1773 - 1784.

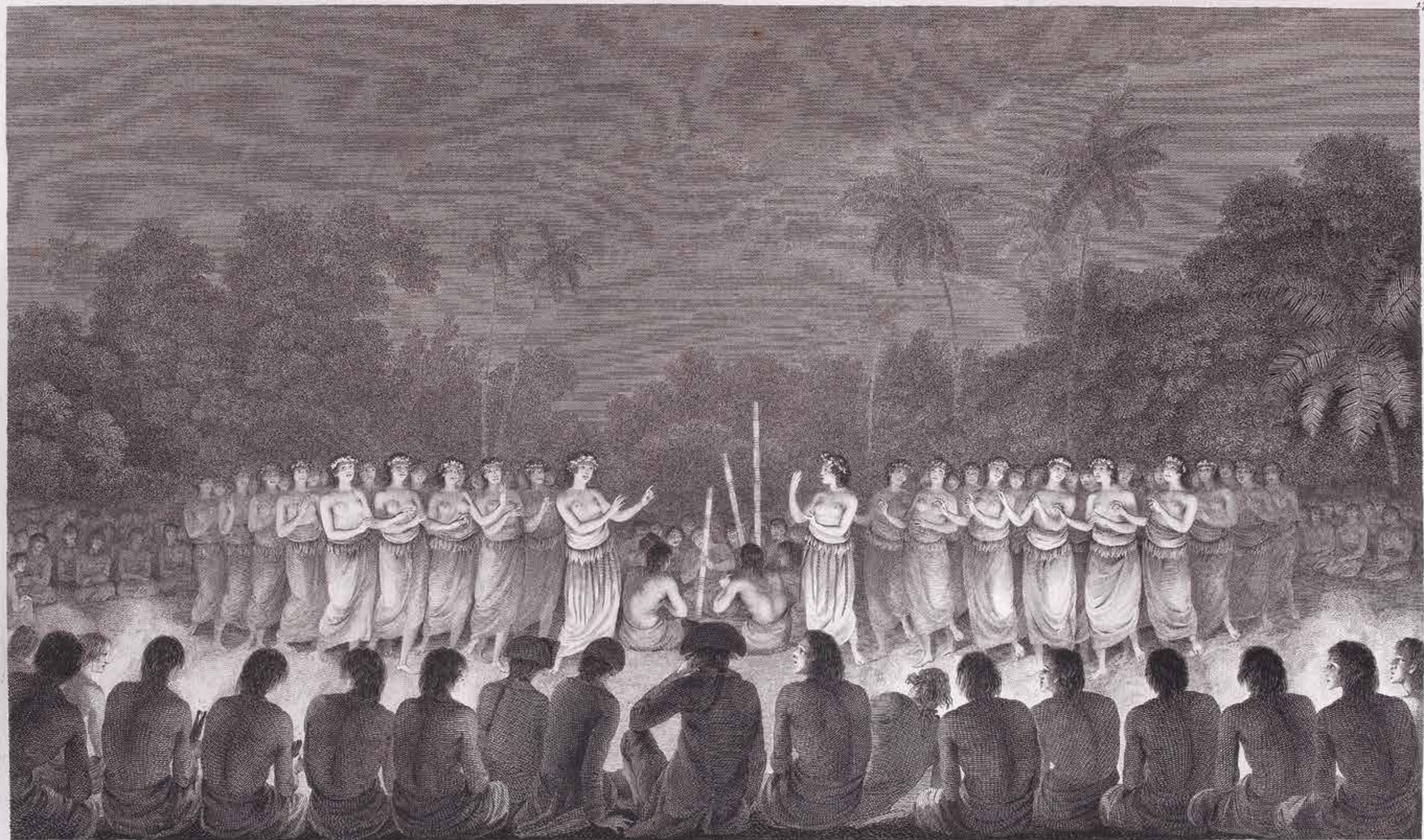
Description  
9 volumes: 8 quarto text volumes, and  
folio atlas. Uniformly bound in original  
publisher’s cream paper backed, blue  
paper boards, original title labels in  
manuscript to each spine, backstrips  
renewed.

Literature  
Cox (volume I), 56-59; Hill, 783, 358, 361;  
Holmes, 5, 24, 47; Jenks (volume XVII),  
238; Mitchell Library, 649, 1216, 1543;  
Carter et al, 223; Sabin, 30934, 16245,  
16250.

“The date of Captain James Cook’s exploration of the eastern coast marks the beginning of a new era in the history of Australia” (Jenks).  
“In three great voyages Cook did more to clarify the geographical knowledge of the southern hemisphere than all his predecessors together had done. He was the first really scientific navigator, and his voyages made great contributions to many fields of knowledge” (Hill).  
Cook conducted his three voyages between the years of 1768 and 1779. During his expeditions, the British naval officer traversed the South Pacific three times, twice braving into the Antarctic Circle. He was the first European to make contact with the Eastern coast of Australia: “The date of Captain James Cook’s exploration of the eastern coast marks the beginning of a new era in the history of Australia. Cook took possession of the country for Great Britain. From the resemblance of its coasts to the southern shores of Wales, he called it New South Wales” (Jenks).  
Cook also ventured across the North Pacific and into the Arctic Sea, by way of the Bering Strait, in hopes of locating the ever elusive Northwest Passage. From there Cook made his way to the present-day Hawaiian Islands, he was the first European to step foot there, but he and four of his officers ultimately met a grisly fate at the hands of local inhabitants. Though Cook never made it home to England, he nevertheless achieved a great deal during his voyages. Cook’s expeditions allowed for the creation of the first accurate nautical charts of the Pacific Ocean, which were based on thousands of astronomical sightings, and marine chronometers, used to determine longitude, were also used extensively for the first time.  
Not even the modesty of Cook’s report of his first voyage (1769-1771) could obscure the extent or importance of his achievements. His “discoveries, apart from New South Wales, were not new, yet without a chronometer he had charted 5000 miles of coast with unusual accuracy. But he lamented his failure to find the southern continent and pleaded for another opportunity to seek it. He was promoted commander and given charge of an expedition, himself in the Resolution and Tobias Furneaux captain of the Adventure.  
“On this second voyage in 1772-75, Cook circumnavigated the world in high southern latitudes. Its chief importance for Australian discovery was in February and March 1773 when the Adventure, parted from the Resolution by fog and gales, made for the south coast of Van Diemen’s Land. Here Furneaux renamed Adventure Bay on Bruny Island, sailed round Tasman Peninsula and up the east coast to Flinders Island, but through bad weather failed to reach Point Hicks before proceeding to rendezvous with the Resolution in New Zealand. On his third voyage Cook, now post-captain and fellow of the Royal Society, visited Adventure Bay himself on 26 January 1777, on his way to New Zealand and Tahiti. He went on to explore the Pacific coasts of North America and Siberia. In November 1778 he was at the Sandwich







J. Webber del.

W. Sharp sculp.

*A NIGHT DANCE by WOMEN, in HAPAI.*



Islands (Hawaii), where at Kealakekua (Karakakooa) Bay he was killed on 14 February 1779” (Australian Dictionary of Biography online). Cook was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and dispatched by the Admiralty at the insistence of the Royal Society to observe the 1769 transit of Venus across the face of the sun and to seek out the much-discussed southern continent. Accompanying Cook were Joseph Banks (from the Royal Society), the Swedish naturalist Dr. Daniel Carl Solander and the artist Sydney Parkinson. Sailing via Madeira and Tierra del Fuego Tahiti was reached in April 1769 where the transit was successfully recorded in June of that year. From Tahiti Cook sailed to the South Pacific in search of the new continent, first striking the Society Islands, before reaching New Zealand, whose coast he surveyed. From thence Cook proceeded to New Holland surveying the whole East Coast, before returning home via Batavia, proving once and for all the New Guinea was not a part of Australia, a fact first shown by Torres in 1607. He finally reached England in 1771, anchoring off the Downs on 12th June, having lost one third of his crew.

In July of the following year Cook, now promoted to the rank of Commander, set out once more for the southern Pacific in the *Resolution* with the *Adventure*. This voyage was particularly important since Cook made the first crossing of the Antarctic Circle and finally determined once and for all that the Southern Continent did not exist. In addition Cook secured the medal of the Royal Society by successfully eradicating scurvy through diet and better hygiene. Only three shipboard deaths (all resulting from accidents) were recorded on this voyage - a dramatic reduction from the one third who died on his first voyage.

Cook’s third voyage began in July 1776 and concentrated on the North Pacific, resulting in the discovery of Hawaii, which Cook considered to be his greatest feat. In addition the theory of a Northern passage connecting the Pacific to the Atlantic was also disproved. With him travelled George Vancouver who later charted the North West Coast of America and also the artist John Webber who provided Europe with many images of the Pacific. Cook however was killed on 14th February, 1779 in a shoreline skirmish and Captain King took over command of the expedition, which returned to England in 1780.

A full collation is available on request.

Provenance:

- 1: Charles H. Bentinck, early inscription on the back cover of the atlas volume; probably Sir Charles Henry Bentinck (1879-1955), descendant of the Earls of Portland, and career diplomat;
2. The Passion of American Collectors: Property of Barbara and Ira Lipman, their sale, Sotheby’s 2021: “An extraordinary copy in near-original condition with unusually fresh impressions of the plates”.





“Early and important original source material, with many illustrations which enhance its value” (Lada-Mocarski).

19 PORTLOCK, Captain Nathaniel

*A Voyage Round the World; but more particularly to the North-West Coast of America: Performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon.*

Publication  
London, John Stockdale and George Goulding, 1789.

Description  
First edition. Quarto (292 by 235mm). 4-page Subscriber's list; engraved portrait frontispiece, large folding map of the Northwest Coast of America by J. Reid, 5 engraved folding maps and 13 engraved plates and maps; modern paper backed, original publisher's marbled paper boards, uncut.

Literature  
Forbes, 177; Hill, 1376; Howes, P-497; Lada-Mocarski, 42; Sabin, 64389; Wagner, 738.

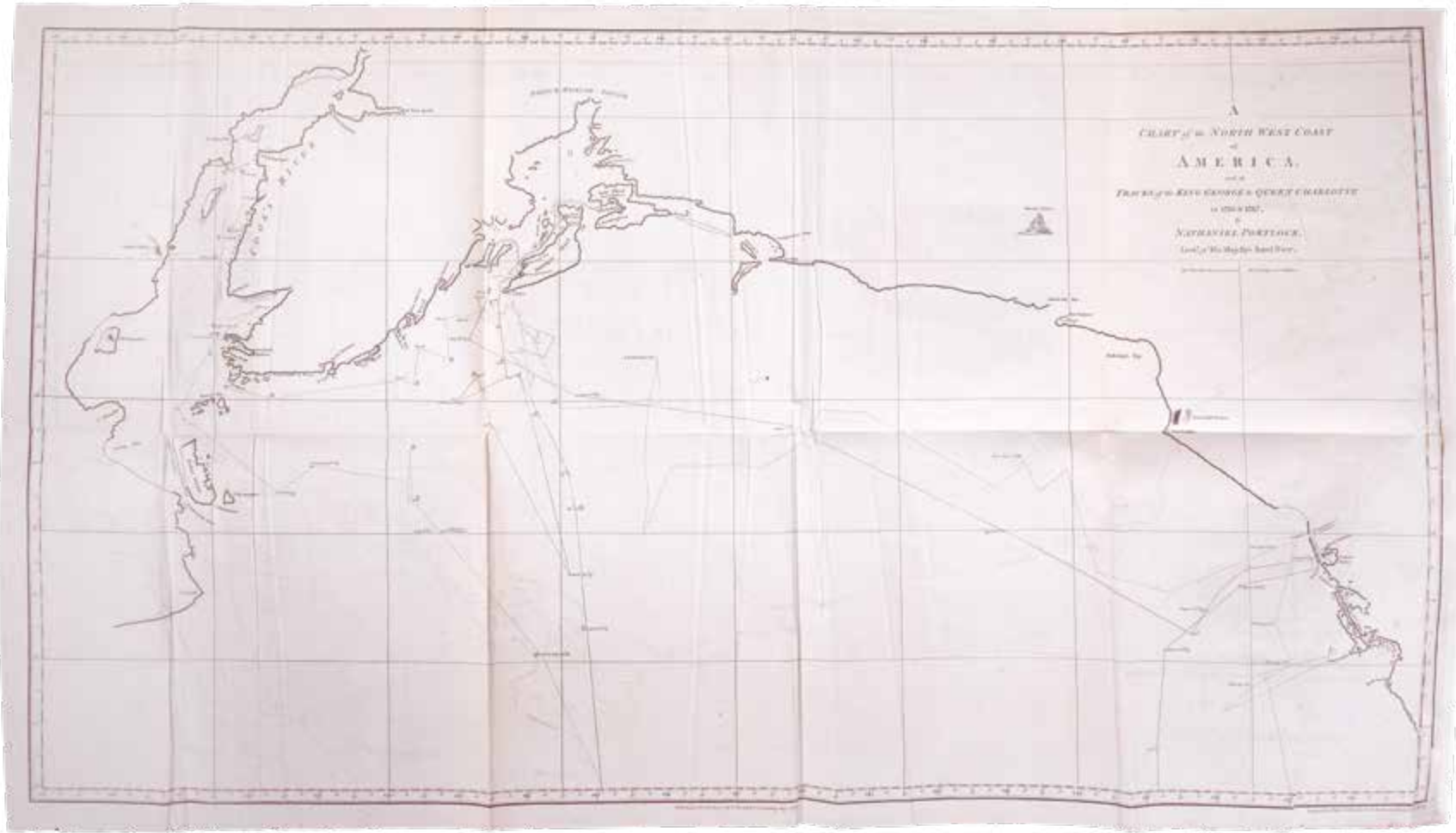
First edition, of the preferred issue, with the bird plates coloured, on large and thick paper, uncut and unpressed.

In May of 1785, Portlock was appointed by the King George's Sound Company to command the 'King George' and an expedition to the north-west coast of North America. "She sailed from Gravesend on 29 August 1785, in company with the smaller ship 'Queen Charlotte', commanded by George Dixon. On 19 July 1786 they arrived at Cook Inlet and, after some stay there, ranged along the coast, sighted Mount St Elias, and on 29 September sailed for the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands. There they wintered, and returned to the north-west coast of North America in March 1787. When winter approached they again sought the Sandwich Islands, and, after having refitted there and refreshed the men, both ships sailed separately for Macau where they arrived in November 1787. In February of the following year they made for England, the 'King George' reaching Dover on 24 August 1788. With Dixon, Portlock published 'A Voyage Round the World, but More Particularly to the North-West Coast of America' [as here] in 1789. Though rich in geographical results, the voyage was primarily intended to advance the fur trade, in which object it was fully successful.

In 1791 Portlock was appointed, with Captain William Bligh, to command the 'Assistant' brig, going out as tender to the Providence, which had been ordered to the Pacific to bring breadfruit plants to the West Indies. During this second breadfruit voyage, Portlock made many discoveries in company with Bligh, during the passage through the south Pacific Ocean, especially Fiji. The ships returned to England in August 1793, and on 4 November Portlock was promoted to the rank of commander" (J. K. Laughton, rev. Barry M. Gough for DNB).

Portlock's descriptions of the North American Indians and Russians he encountered "broaden the perspective" (Hill) of Dixon and Beresford's accounts. Portlock, who took part in Cook's Third Voyage to the Pacific, also includes an account of Cook's death as described to him by a Hawaiian who was witness to it.

Provenance:  
With the engraved armorial bookplate of John Rolle, 1st Baron Rolle of Stevenstone (1750-1842).





“One of the great documents of French exploration of the Pacific Ocean” (Howell)

20 LA PEROUSE,  
Jean François de Galaup de.

*Voyage de la Pérouse Autour du Monde, publié conformément au décret du 22 Avril 1791, redigé par M.L.A. Milet-Mureau.*

Publication  
A Paris, de l'imprimerie de la République, 1797.

Description  
First edition. 5 volumes: 4 quarto text volumes (315 by 240mm), and folio atlas (600 by 450mm). Half-titles to text volumes; engraved frontispiece portrait of La Pérouse, atlas with emblematic title-page, 30 folding maps, 3 folding coastal elevations, and 36 plates; original publisher's pink paper boards, uncut, spines renewed; preserved in modern tan cloth chemises.

Literature  
Barrett, 1435; Borba de Moraes, 449; Cowan, 383; Ferguson, 251; Forbes, 272; Graff, 2397; Hill, 173; Howes, L93; Judd, 102; Lada-Mocarski, 52; McLaren, 1; Sabin, 38960.

First and best edition of the official French account of the voyage, and one of the finest narratives of maritime exploration ever published. In January 1788, two and a half years after their departure from France, La Pérouse's ships sailed into Botany Bay just hours after the settlers under Governor Phillip began the move from Botany Bay to Port Jackson. After their subsequent departure from the Australian east coast they “vanished trackless into blue immensity” (Carlyle); no further trace was found of the expedition for three decades. La Pérouse's habit of forwarding records whenever he had an opportunity to do so ensured their survival. The first portion of the expedition's records had been forwarded by sea from Macao; the second (Macao to Kamchatka) went overland with de Lesseps, and the final reports went back with British dispatches from Botany Bay, the British extending what was then a normal courtesy between the exploring nations. It was from these records that Milet-Mureau, the editor, established the official narrative of the expedition for its publication in this form. It has been remarked that the friendship between the two nations grew in proportion to their distance from home.

Certainly, the English attitude to La Pérouse seemed natural to Watkin Tench: “during their stay in the port the officers of the two nations had frequent opportunities of testifying their mutual regard by visits and other interchanges of friendship and esteem”; and La Pérouse endeared himself particularly “by the feeling manner in which he always mentioned the name and talents of Captain Cook”. As Glyn Williams has characterised it, the French voyage was a “deliberate réplique française or counter-stroke to Cook's voyages... a follow-up to Cook's third voyage, [with] its instructions a running commentary on what Cook had discovered and left undiscovered...”. This was well understood at the time, and Philip Gidley King noted in his journal that the French explorer “informed me that every place where he has touched or been near, he found all the astronomical and nautical works of Captain Cook to be very exact and true, and concluded by saying, “Enfin, Monsieur Cook a tant fait qu'il ne m'a rien laissé à faire que d'admirer ses oeuvres” [“Captain Cook has done so much that he has left me with nothing to do but admire his achievements”]. A voyage dispatched in the fullest spirit of the Enlightenment, under the direct orders of the monarch himself, it was intended to complete discoveries and satisfy many different curiosities. La Pérouse was specifically instructed to study climates, native peoples, plants and animals, to collect specimens and artefacts and to observe the activities of other European powers.

The official instructions included the requirement that he should “act with great gentleness and humanity towards the different people whom he will visit”. The timing was remarkable: coincident at its close with the Australian First Fleet, La Pérouse left France in 1785 and never knew of the French Revolution; and while Marie Antoinette chose Cook's voyages to read the night before her death, Louis XVI is said to









have repeated on his way to the scaffold the question that he had been asking for months: "Is there any news of M. de La Pérouse?" The narrative published here and in subsequent editions and translations covers the progress of the voyage from the departure of the two vessels from Brest in 1785. On their way to the northwest coast of America they stopped in Chile, Easter Island and Hawaii, where they were the first Europeans to land on Maui. During 1786 La Pérouse followed the American coast from their landfall near Mount St Elias in Alaska to southern California, exploring and mapping the coast and making particularly significant visits to Lituya Bay where they transacted with the Tlingit tribe (as dramatised two centuries later by Carl Sagan in *Cosmos*), the outer islands of British Columbia, San Francisco and Monterey. The first non-Spanish visitor to California since Francis Drake, the French explorer took close note of Spanish activity in the pueblos and missions. The expedition sailed on, visiting Macau, Manila, Korea, the Pacific coast of Russia, Japan, and Samoa and exploring the central Pacific, but their main instructions were to make for Australian waters to check on English activity in the region. On 24 January 1788 they reached Botany Bay. The folio Atlas contains the wonderful series of views chiefly after the original drawings by the chief official artist, Gaspard Duché de Vancy, that had been sent back to France with the various dispatches; many of these were recently exhibited at the Musée de la Marine in Paris. Strikingly interpreted as engravings and printed here in rich dark impressions they were, as Christina Ionescu ('Book Illustration in the Long Eighteenth Century') has noted, like the engravings in the huge Napoleonic 'Description de l'Egypte', continuing a tradition of "large and extravagant productions" at a time when more commercial publishers were generally downsizing the illustrative content of publications. The Atlas also includes magnificent maps of Russian Asia, Japan, California and the Pacific Northwest Coast with important new data for the then imperfectly known Asiatic side of the Pacific.

Provenance:

With the engraved armorial bookplates of James Smith of Jordanhill, on the inside front covers of the text volumes.



INSULAIRES ET MONUMENS DE L'ÎLE DE PÂQUE.





21 VANCOUVER, George

*A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World; in which the coast of north-west America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed. Undertaken by His Majesty's Command, principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and performed in the years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the Discovery Sloop of War, and Armed Tender Chatham, under the Command of Captain George Vancouver.*

**Publication**  
London, G.G. and J. Robinson, and J. Edwards, 1798.

**Description**  
First edition. 4 volumes: 3 quarto text volumes (315 by 245mm), and one folio atlas (560 by 415mm). Text: 18 engraved plates of views. Atlas: 16 large plates of charts and views; uniformly bound in modern tan calf backed speckled paper boards, antique, uncut.

**Literature**  
Ferguson, 281; Forbes, 298; Hill, 1753; Lada-Mocarski, 55.



“This is one of the most important voyages for the history and the cartography of the northwest coast in general and of Alaska in particular” (Lada-Mocarski).

Vancouver had served on Captain Cook’s second and third voyages and “was made commander of a large-scale expedition to reestablish British rights, resulting from the Nootka Convention, at Nootka Sound; to thoroughly examine the coast south of 60 degrees in order to find a possible passage to the Atlantic; and to learn what other establishments had been founded by other powers. This voyage became one of the most important ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge.

Vancouver sailed by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, where he discovered King George’s Sound and Cape Hood, then to New Zealand, Hawaii, and the northwest coast of America. Vancouver surveyed the coast of California; visited San Francisco, San Diego, and other Spanish settlements in Alta California. investigated the Strait of Juan de Fuca, discovered the Strait of Georgia; circumnavigated Vancouver Island; and disproved the existence of any passage between the Pacific and Hudson Bay” (Hill).

“On 16 April 1792 the north-west coast of America was sighted about 115 miles north of San Francisco Bay. Vancouver now began the first of three survey seasons on the north-west coast...On his arrival in Nootka Sound, Vancouver... was warmly greeted by Bodega y Quadra, but their negotiations, extending over three weeks, soon ran into difficulties. Vancouver expected to receive back the whole of Nootka Sound, whereas Bodega y Quadra was prepared to deliver only a small area where Meares had built a hut in 1788. Having reached an impasse the two negotiators agreed to refer the matter back to their respective governments and await further instructions.

“From Nootka Sound, Vancouver sailed for San Francisco and Monterey,... [where] Vancouver was greeted once more by Bodega y Quadra, but with no fresh instructions for either party Broughton was sent back to London, via Mexico City and Spain, to obtain them... Vancouver spent the following winter in the Hawaiian Islands; in May 1793 he was back on the north-west coast to continue his survey and by September he had charted the coast to 56° N. At the end of the 1793 season Vancouver again called at Monterey and afterwards at San Diego before tracing the coast to 30° N and sailing for the Hawaiian Islands to spend the winter there...

“Considering the difficulties facing him, Vancouver’s survey is remarkably accurate and for the greater part of the nineteenth century his atlas was the only reliable authority for navigating the remoter parts of British Columbia and Alaska.



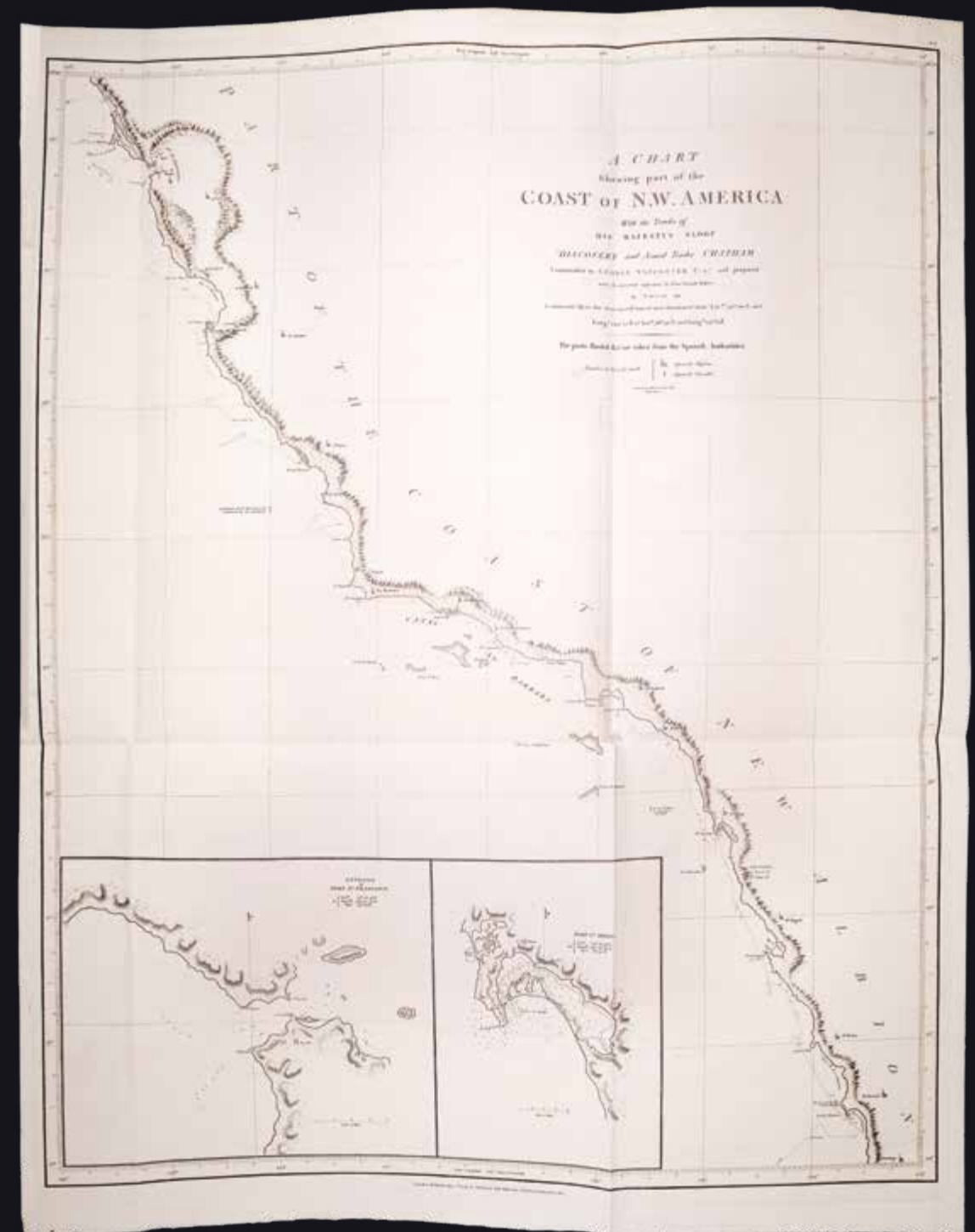


“On the voyage home calls were made at Monterey, Valparaíso, and St Helena, from where the Discovery sailed in convoy, anchoring off the mouth of the River Shannon on 13 September 1795. From here Vancouver travelled directly to London to report to the Admiralty, rejoining his ship when she arrived in the Thames on 20 October after a voyage lasting for over four and a half years...

“Almost all the names given by Vancouver on the north-west coast of America have survived, most notably Vancouver Island, originally named Quadra and Vancouver’s Island by Vancouver at his friend Bodega y Quadra’s request that he should name some port or island after them both. When in 1884 the Canadian Pacific Railway was nearing completion, Vancouver was the name chosen for the city-to-be on Burrard inlet that was to be its western terminus” (David for DNB).

Provenance:

Text volumes with the engraved armorial bookplates of Joseph Robertson Raines (1803-1885).





# The first commercial voyage to the Pacific Northwest

22 MARCHAND, Etienne; and Charles Pierre Claret de FLEURIEU

*Voyage autour du monde, pendant les années 1790, 1791, et 1792 by Étienne Marchand.*

Publication  
Paris, L’Imprimerie de la Republique, [1798-1800].

Description  
4 volumes: 3 quarto text volumes I – III (269 by 205mm), and quarto atlas (305 by 225mm). 16 engraved plates; uncut and partially unopened in original publisher’s paper boards, minor dampstain to lower margin of early leaves in volume I; backstrips a little worn.

Literature  
Eberstadt, 119-121; Forbes, 292; Hill, 612; Howes, F-195; Lada-Mocarski, 54; Tourville, 1579; Wickersham, 6622.

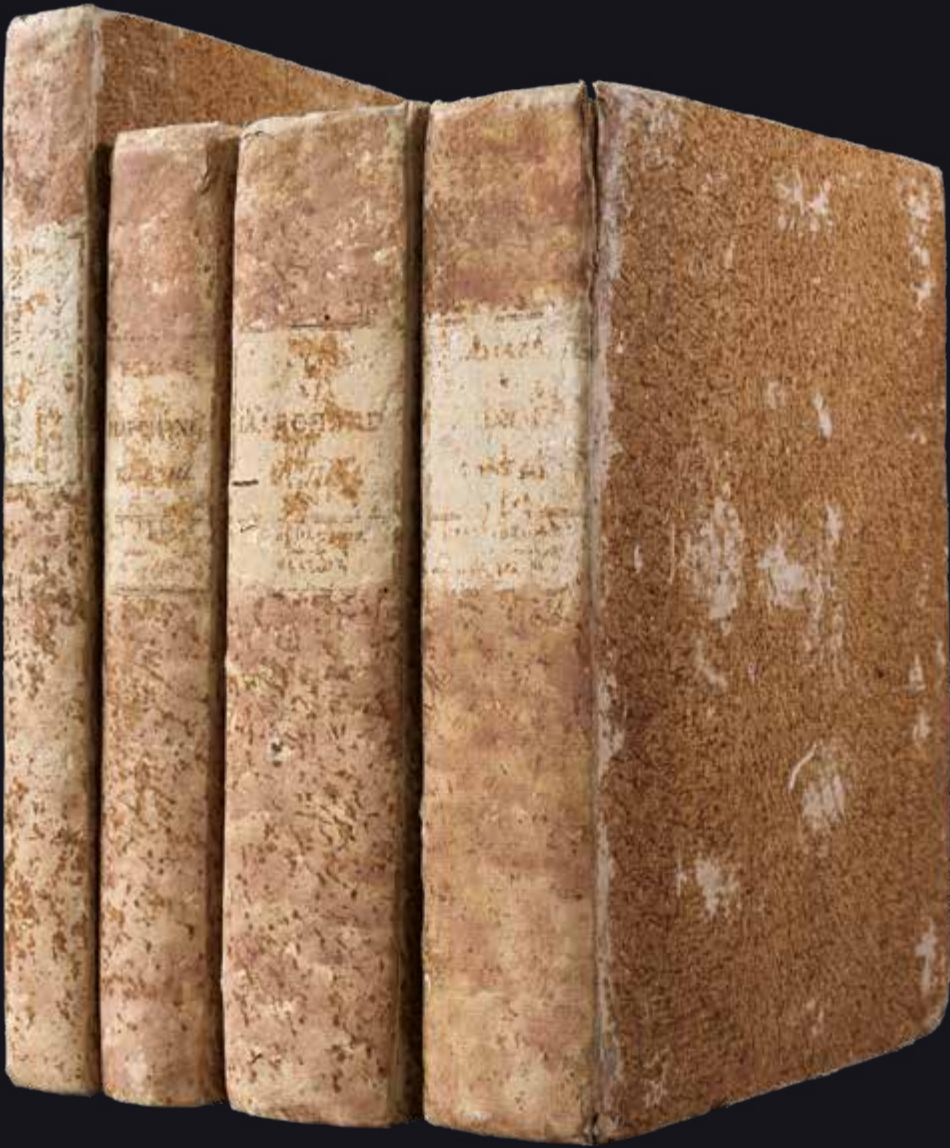
The first edition, the preferred quarto issue, uncut and partially unopened in the publisher’s original paper boards.

Etienne Marchand’s (1755-1793) was the first French commercial voyage to the Pacific Northwest. As commander of the expedition, Marchand had learned of the rich rewards to be earned in the North Pacific fur trade from Captain Portlock. He sailed via Cape Horn and traded along the Northwest coast in the summer of 1791. Upon his return to France, the cargo was confiscated by the Revolutionary government, resulting in a loss for his investors. Tragically, Marchand died in 1793, in a hunting accident on Mauritius.

Charles Pierre Claret de Fleurieu (1738-1810), was a French Naval officer, cartographer, politician, and Pacific explorer, took over the editing of the official account of the voyage, which includes descriptions of Norfolk Sound and Sitka, followed by a particularly detailed account of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and further explorations as far as the southern end of Vancouver Island. Fleurieu had served as Minister of the Navy under Louis XVI, and was a member of the Institut de France.

Provenance:

- 1. An early ownership inscription erased from title-pages;
- 2. With William Reese Co., in partnership with Hordern House;
- 3. Martin Greene, his sale, ‘Russian America & Polar Exploration: Highlights from the Martin Greene Library’, Christie’s, 17th December, 2017, lot 119.





# The Friedlander-Frank Streeter-Greene copy of the search for La Perouse

23 LABILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houten de; and Pierre-Joseph REDOUTE

*Relation Du Voyage a La Recherche De La Perouse, fait par Ordre de L'Assemblée Constituante, Pendant les Annee 1791, 1792, et pendant la 1ère, et la 2de année de la République Française ... [WITH:] Atlas pour servir à la relation du voyage à la recherche de La Pérouse ...*

Publication  
A Paris, chez H.J. Jansen, imprimeur-libraire, rue des Pères, No. 1195, F.G., [AND:] Paris, Chez Dabo, Libraire, [1799-1800]; and 1817.

Description  
First edition. 3 volumes: 2 quarto text volumes (200 by 225mm), and folio atlas (550 by 370mm). Half-titles, atlas with engraved title-page; folding engraved world map, 43 engraved plates; uniform contemporary red morocco backed and pink paper boards, uncut.

Literature  
Davidson, 105-106; Ferguson, 307; Hill, 954; Sabin, 38420.

The first edition of this extensive account, with the rare re-issue of the atlas, known only in two other examples, at the State Library of New South Wales, and the Tasmanian Parliamentary Library. It includes splendid and important illustrations of birds, plants, native peoples, and artefacts by the naturalist and surgeon Jacques Julien Houton de Labillardière (1755–1834), who accompanied the search for the famous French navy officer and explorer Jean-François de Galaup, Comte de la Pérouse (1741–1788?), whose expedition had vanished in Oceanea after having left Botany Bay in January 1788.

The rescue expedition was sent out under Rear Admiral Joseph Bruni d’Entrecasteaux and Jean-Michel Huon de Kermadec. On 25 September 1791 the ship left Brest and followed La Pérouse’s proposed course around the Cape of Good Hope to Tasmania, via the islands northwest of Australia, while at the same time making scientific and geographic discoveries. In May 1793, the expedition arrived at the island of Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz archipelago. D’Entrecasteaux thought that he saw smoke signals from several elevated areas on the island, but was unable to investigate and forced to leave due to the dangerous reefs surrounding the island.

The expedition twice circumnavigated Australia, but was beset by difficulty throughout. D’Entrecasteaux died in Batavia, and news of the French Revolution fragmented the crew and ended the expedition. The papers of the voyage fell into British hands but were returned under a flag of truce in 1796; Labillardière was the first to publish his account.

Although the expedition was not successful in finding traces of La Pérouse, it “made several important contributions to geographical knowledge, and the investigations of the naturalists were of special value” (Ferguson). Of particular cartographic interest were the surveys of the coasts of Tasmania, Tonga, New Caledonia, the northern coast of New Guinea, and the south-western coast of Australia, and the atlas contains important views of these areas by the artist Piron. Also of interest are the 14 botanical plates engraved by Pierre-Joseph Redouté (1759-1840) and the first printed depiction of a Black Swan. The vocabularies of the languages spoken at Malay, the Friendly Islands, New Caledonia, and Waygiou, printed in the Appendix, add much to the study of linguistics, and Labillardière’s account of the Tongans is among the best contributions to the ethnology of that people.

Provenance:  
1. Helmut N. Friedlander (1913-2008), renowned book collector and investment banker, who having sold the principal part of his collection of early books and manuscripts at Christie’s in 2001, promptly began to collect Baedeker guides, in order to have an excuse to continue visiting bookshops.  
2. With the library label of Frank Sherwin Streeter (1918-2006), his sale, Christie’s, 16-17 April 2007, lot 306. Streeter was a book collector for forty years, from around 1966 until his death in 2006. Over that time he formed a comprehensive collection of books, pamphlets and maps on the exploration of the Pacific and the Arctic, travels in the United States, atlases, early navigational guides, and more theoretical works on mathematics and cosmography related to navigation. “By the time of his death his collection was one of the most distinguished to be formed in his fields of interest” (Reese). He was the son of Thomas W. Streeter (1883-1965), who was “without doubt the greatest Americana book collector of the 20th century, and a major figure in the American book world from 1920 to 1965, as a bibliographer, collector, and supporter of rare book libraries” (Reese).  
3. Martin Greene, his sale, ‘Russian America & Polar Exploration: Highlights from the Martin Greene Library’, Christie’s, 17th December, 2017, lot 192.





# The longest surveying voyage in history

24 VANCOUVER, George

*Voyage de découvertes, à l’océan Pacifique du Nord, et autour du monde.*

Publication  
Paris, l’Imprimerie de la République, 1800.

Description  
4 volumes: 3 quarto text volumes (308 by 218mm), and folio atlas (655 by 490mm). 18 engraved plates in the text volumes, 16 in the atlas; uncut and partially unopened in original pink publisher’s boards with paper spines.

Literature  
Forbes, 324; Howes, V-23;  
cf Lada-Mocarski, 55; Sabin, 98441;  
Tourville, 4640.

The first French edition of Vancouver’s voyage, uncut in original boards. The French edition is “printed in both a more attractive manner and on better paper than the English edition” (Forbes).

“This voyage became one of the most important ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge” (Hill).

George Vancouver (1757-1798) was one of the great navigators and explorers of the eighteenth century. He completed one of the most difficult surveys ever undertaken, that of the Pacific coast of North America, from the vicinity of San Francisco to present-day British Columbia. His groundbreaking survey verified that no viable channel exists between the Pacific Ocean and Hudson Bay, in northeast Canada.

In 1771, Vancouver entered the Royal Navy aged 13, and accompanied Captain James Cook on his second (1772-1775) and third voyages (1776-1780). On his return Vancouver would see service aboard several ships policing the waters of the Caribbean. After returning to England in 1789, he took command of the expedition to the northwest coast of North America for which he is best known.

Departing from England on April 1, 1791, he went by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, where he surveyed part of the southwest coast. After stops at Tahiti and the Hawaiian Islands, Vancouver sighted the west coast of North America on April 17, 1792. He examined the coast with minute care, surveying the intricate inlets and channels in the region of Vancouver Island and naming, among others, Puget Sound and the Gulf of Georgia. By August he was negotiating with the Spaniards to take control of their former coastal station at Nootka Sound, off Vancouver Island. Continuing his coastal exploration in April 1793, he surveyed north and south to below San Luis Obispo, California. In 1794, he sailed to Cook Inlet, off southern Alaska, and, after a fresh survey of much of the coast north of San Francisco, sailed homeward via Cape Horn, reaching England on October 20, 1795.



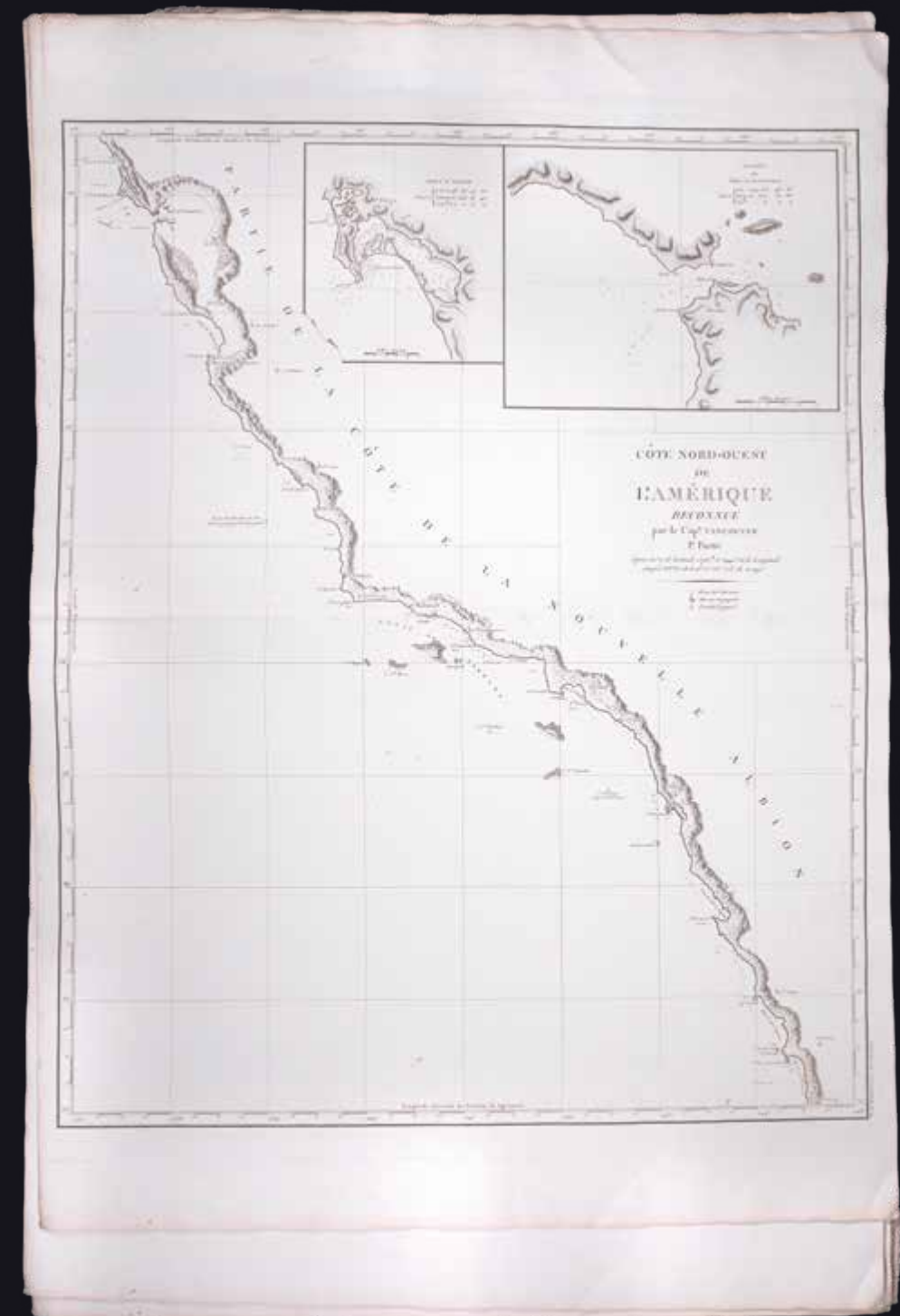


Vancouver's was the longest surveying expedition in history – “over four and a half years. The distance sailed was approximately 65,000 miles, to which the boat excursions are estimated to have added 10,000 miles... Almost all of the several hundred place names bestowed by Vancouver on physical features have been retained. Most notable of them is Vancouver Island, originally named Quadra and Vancouver's Island in honour of his friend the Spanish commander” (Lamb for online)

Vancouver retired in 1795, and died, at the very early age of 40, he was within a hundred pages of completing his monumental account of his voyage, which was completed by his brother, John.

Provenance:

1. With the library stamp of the Société de Géographie Genève, on the title-pages
2. With Wessel & Lieberman Booksellers.
3. Martin Greene, his sale, 'Russian America & Polar Exploration: Highlights from the Martin Greene Library', Christie's, 17th December, 2017, lot 162.





“The fullest account of [Billings’s] voyage” (Hill).

25 SAUER, Martin; and  
Joseph BILLINGS.

*An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, for ascertaining the degrees of Latitude and Longitude of the mouth of the River Kovima; and of the whole coast of the Tshutski, to East Cape; and of the islands in the Eastern Ocean, stretching to the American coast. Performed... by Commodore Joseph Billings, in the Years 1785. &c. to 1794.*

Publication

London, Printed by A. Strahan for Cadell and  
Davies, 1802.

Description

First edition. Quarto (264 by 203mm). Engraved folding map by S. J. Neele after A. Arrowsmith and 14 engraved plates and coastal profiles by J. Powell, R. H. Cromek, S. J. Neele, et al. after W. Alexander; half-title, errata leaf c2; contemporary half green morocco, marbled paper boards, gilt, expertly rebaked preserving the original spine.

## Literature

Cox, I:353; Hill, 1528; Howes, S-117; Lada-Mocarski, 58; Laughton, for ODNB online; Sabin, 77152.

Martin Sauer (fl1785-1806) acted as private secretary and translator on the Russian expedition of Joseph Billings (born c1758), from 1785 to 1793, which was the first official exploring expedition sent by Russia to the Arctic Sea and North Pacific since Bering's second voyage of 1741. Sent by the imperial command of Catherine the Great, the party out to survey and map all the islands in the North Pacific, and to claim all lands not already claimed by others.

Joseph Billings (born c1758) had been aboard Captain James Cook's 'Discovery' on his last and fatal voyage. Thereafter he traveled to Russia, entered the Russian navy, and in 1784, when "the empress determined to send out an expedition to explore the extreme north-eastern parts of Asia, Billings, known by repute as the "companion" of Cook, was judged a fitting man to command it. He was definitely appointed in August 1786, the objects of the expedition, as laid down in his instructions, being "the exact determination of the latitude and longitude of the mouth of the river Kovima, and the situation of the great promontory of the Tchukchees as far as the East Cape; the forming an exact chart of the islands in the Eastern Ocean extending to the coast America; and, in short, the bringing to perfection the knowledge of the seas lying between the continent of Siberia and the opposite coast of America".

He received at the same time the rank of captain-lieutenant, and was instructed, on arriving at certain definite points, to take the further rank of captain of the second class and captain of the first class. Early in September an officer, with a competent staff, was sent on to Ochotsk to make arrangements for constructing two ships; and the expedition, in several detachments, proceeded to Irkutsk, where it assembled in February 1786" (Laughton).

The account of Billing's expedition was published by Sauer, as here: "Mr. Sauer did not love his captain, and implies that he was greedy, selfish, ignorant, and tyrannical, but makes no definite charge" (Laughton).

Provenance:

1. With the engraved armorial bookplate of Sir Marcus Somerville (c1772-1831), M.P., on the inside front cover
2. With the woodcut bookplate James Stephen Fossett (1944-2007), first to circumnavigate the globe in a balloon and fixed aeroplane, on the inside front cover; his sale.





Rare and important work on the Spanish  
Exploration of Nootka Sound and the coast of  
the Pacific Northwest

26 ESPINOSA y TELLO, Jose;  
and Martín Fernández de  
NAVARRETE.

*Atlas para el viaje de las goletas  
Sutil y Mexicana al reconocimiento  
del Estrecho de Juan de Fuca en  
1792. Publicado en 1802.*

Publication  
[Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1802].

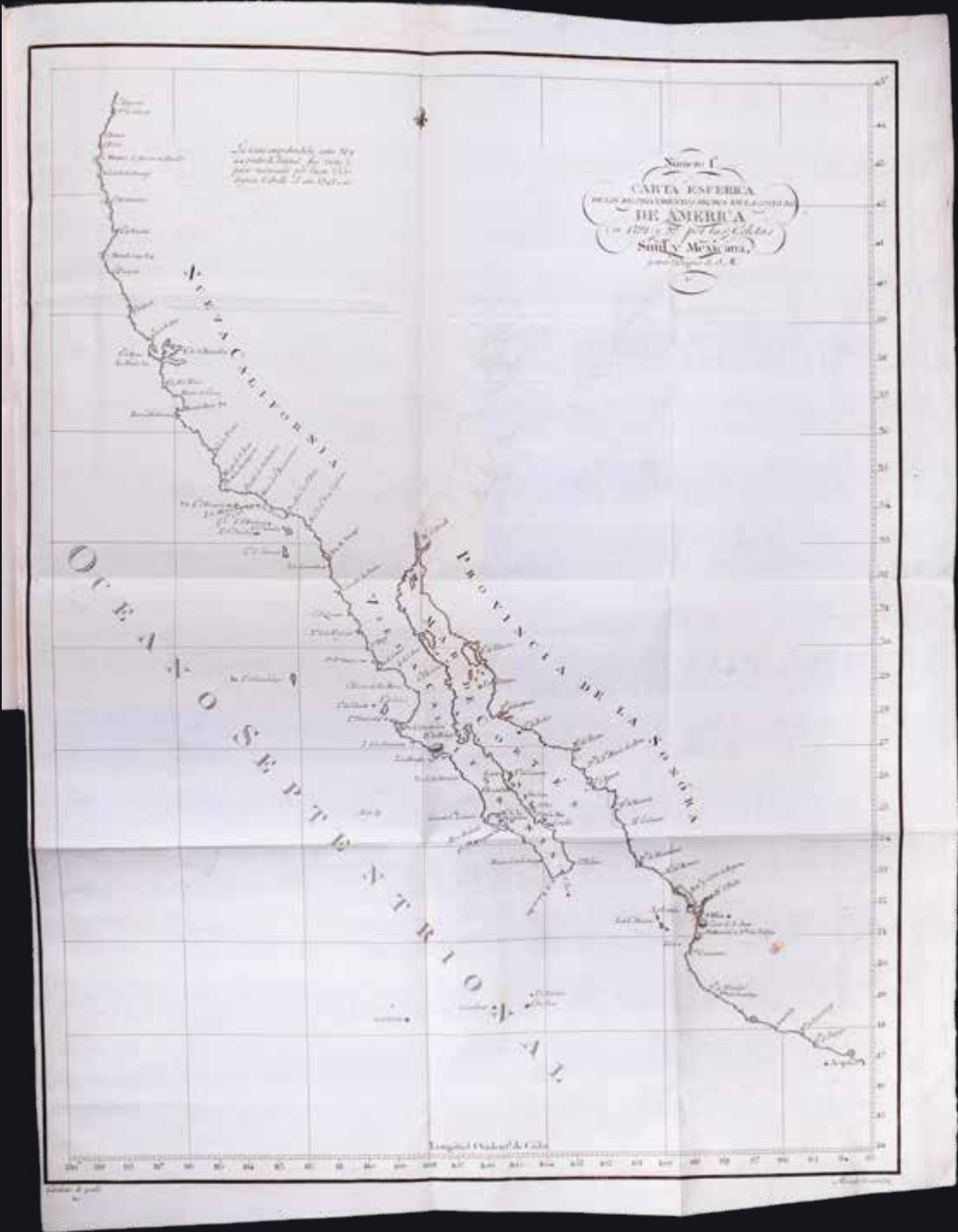
Description  
Folio (300 by 205mm). Letterpress title-  
page, “Explicacion”, and table of contents;  
17 fine engraved plates comprising 9 maps,  
of which 4 are folding, and 8 illustrations, of  
which 2 are folding, of scenes of the Pacific  
Northwest and its native inhabitants; original  
publisher’s green cloth.

Literature  
Graff, 1262; Howes, G-18;  
Medina BHA, 5934; Palau, 82854;  
Sabin, 69221: “Complete copies are rare”.

Espinosa and Navarrete’s expedition, in search of a seaway between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, was the last made by the Spanish to the Northwest Coast. Their two ships, the ‘Sutil’ and the ‘Mexicana’, departed Acapulco on the 8th of March, 1792, and arrived at the Spanish post at Nootka Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island on the 12th of May, 1792.

“They were detailed to make a complete reconnaissance of the continental shore at the east end of the strait of Juan de Fuca, opposite Vancouver Island. The vessels reached Nootka on the west side of the island on May 13, 1792, and proceeded south to the strait, entering it near Neah Bay. At Esquimaux Bay they encountered the ship of Captain George Vancouver, and for a brief time the two exploring expeditions worked together, surveying the various channels. After charting the coastline of what is now British Columbia, the Spanish ships circumnavigated the island and returned to Nootka Sound on September 1” (Philadelphia Library Company online).

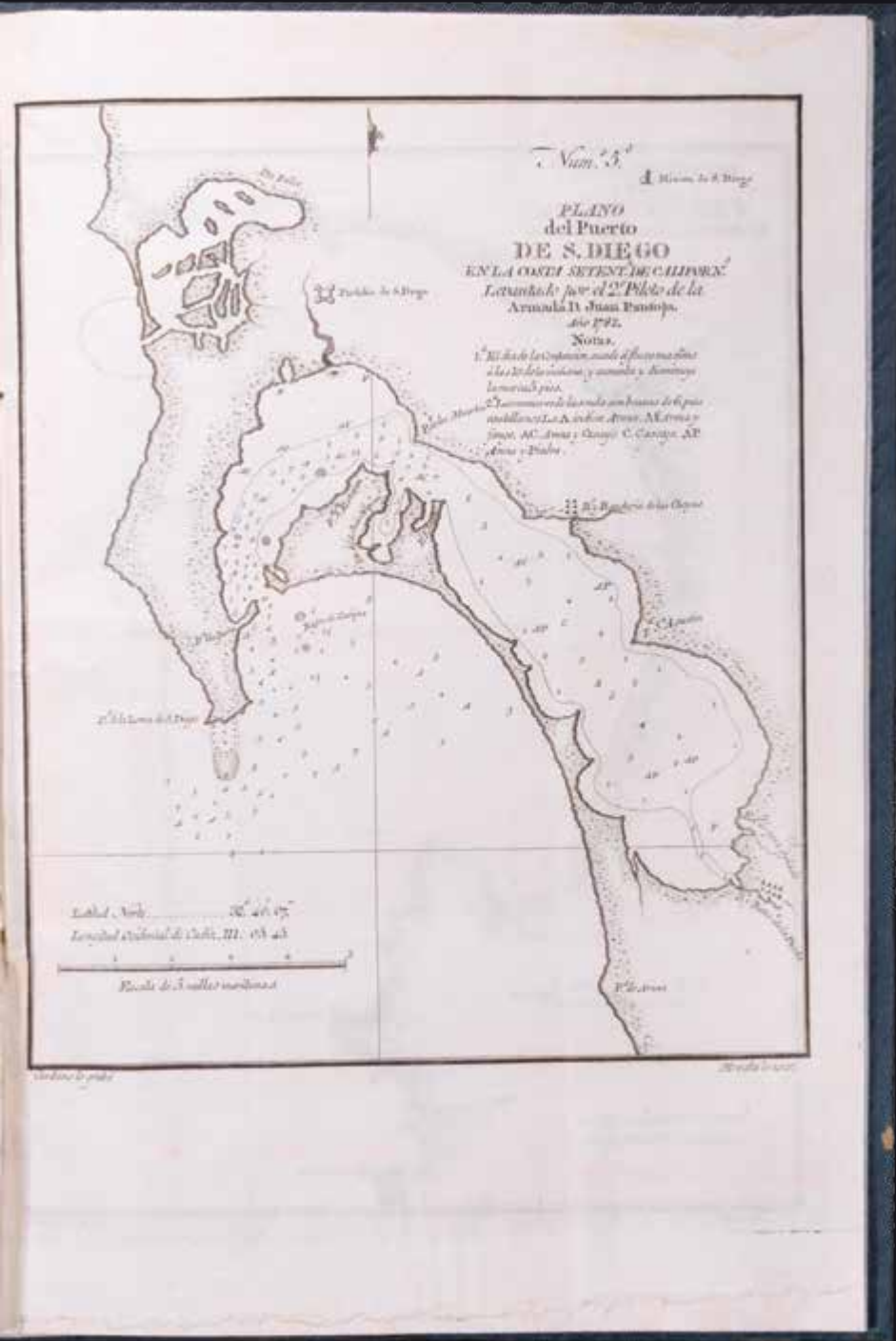
The voyage ended in San Blas on the 25th of November, 1792, having determined that a seaway south of Cook Inlet did not exist. The nine maps and charts, delineate the western coast of North America from Acapulco to Unalaska; and the eight plates picture the natives of Nootka.





The maps are:  
‘Carta Esferica de las costas de California, que comprehende desde Acapulco hasta cabo Perpetua. Esta Carta está formada con las mejores observaciones y noticias hechas por los buques de S. M. y otros’; depicting landmarks from Acapulco to Cape Perpetua, north of Cape Mendocino. Rare. No examples of this map appear separately in available auction records; no institutional examples found.  
‘Continuación de la Carta núm. 1o desde cabo Pertua hasta la salida de las Goletas’.  
‘Continuación de la Carta núm. 2. desde la salida de las Goletas hasta la isla de Unalaska. Para la formación de esta Carta se han tenido presentes las observaciones astronómicas hechas en Mulgrave y entrada del príncipe Guillermo por las corbetas Descubierta y Atrevida, refiriendo a estos mismos puntos lo restante de la costa hasta Unalaska por el oeste y hasta Nutka por el este; y no se han señalado los reconocimientos hechos por el Capitan Wancower para manifestar solo de los que se tenia noticia en la época que se escribió este viaje’.  
‘Carta Plana de los reconocimientos hechos en 1602 por el Capitan Sebastian Vizcaino, formada por los Planos que hizo él mismo durante su comisión’.  
‘Plano del Puerto de S. Diego en la costa setentrional de Californias. Levantado por el 2o Piloto de la Armada D. Juan Pantoja. Año 1782’.  
‘Plano del Puerto y Bahía de Monte Rey situado en la Costa de California. Trabajado a bordo de las Corbetas Descubierta y Atrevida. Año 1791’.  
‘Plano de la Cala de los Amigos. Situada en la parte Occidental de la entrada de Nutka, 1791’.  
‘Plano del Puerto de Mulgrave, trabajado a bordo de las Corvetas Descubierta y Atrevida de la Marina Real, año 1791’.  
‘Plano del Pueto del Deengaño, trabajado de Orden del Rey, 1791’.

The engraved plates are:  
‘Fiesta celebrada en Nutka por su xefe Macuina a causa de haber dado su hija indicios de entrar en la pubertad’.  
‘Vista de lo interior de la Cala de los Amigos en la entrada de Nutka’  
‘Macuina, Xefe de Nutka’  
‘Tetacú, Xefe de la entrada del Estrecho de Juan de Fuca’  
‘Maria, Mujer de Tetacú’  
‘Oratorio de Pays de Nutka’  
‘Plancha de madera halalda en el Canal a que por esta razón se dió el nombre de Canal de la Tabla’.  
‘El Peje que vimos semejava a estos aun que no devisamos si tenia escama o nó’.





27 KRUZENSHTERN, Ivan  
Fedorovich

*Reise um die Welt in den Jahren  
1803, 1804, 1805 und 1806 auf  
den Schiffen Nadeshda und Newa.  
[Puteshestvie vokrug sveta v 1803,  
4, 5 i 1806 godakh na korabliakh  
Nadezhde i Neve.]*

Publication

St. Petersburg, for the author at the Schnoor  
press, 1810-1812 [text], 1814 [atlas].

Description

4 volumes: 1 folio atlas volume  
(603 by 465mm), and 3 quarto text  
volumes (254 by 210 mm).

Atlas

Double-page world map and 109 plates,  
all with captions in Cyrillic, most with  
additional captions in German; most with  
plate numbers in Roman numerals, some  
without plate numbers; 33 of the plates,  
mainly maps and coastal profiles, printed  
on thick blueish paper; contemporary  
— probably original — green hard-grain  
morocco, the upper side titled in gilt within  
gilt and blind paneling with floral corner  
tools, the lower side paneled in blind, flat  
spine gilt in compartments with thick-and-  
thin filets and divided by thick blind rules,  
edges gilt, white moiré style endpapers.



The first Russian circumnavigation and “one of  
the best – one may say magnificent – examples of  
Russian printing and engraving of the nineteenth  
century” (Lada-Mocarski).

The rare first edition, German version, of the first Russian circumnavigation  
of the globe, published simultaneously in Russian.

Kruzenshtern’s atlas is an outstanding accomplishment of Russian  
cartography and travel illustration, and “one of the best – one may say  
magnificent – examples of Russian printing and engraving of the  
nineteenth century” (Lada-Mocarski).

Here the atlas is in the earliest variant known for this issue: the world  
map is dated 1813 (rather than 1815 or 1818), and all the maps and coastal  
profiles have captions in Russian only. Nearly all the maps in this copy are  
printed on thick, bluish paper. RBH and ABPC record no other copy of  
the atlas having ever been offered at auction. Kruzenshtern’s voyage is one of  
the most important after Cook, and is especially valuable for its description  
of the Northwest coast of America and of the North Pacific.

The expedition greatly improved cartographic knowledge but had  
much grander objectives: Kruzenshtern envisioned that, while exploiting  
this region’s resources – mainly fur – and trading these with China, Russia  
would develop its own, home-grown navy and finally shed its troubling  
dependence on Britain for personnel and training.

This ambitious expedition also set out to examine the viability of  
colonizing California, aimed to improve trade in South America, and to  
open relations with Japan and the Sandwich Islands. As Hill reports:  
“appointed to command the first Russian round-the-world expedition,  
had serving with him a brilliant corps of officers, including Lisiansky,  
Langsdorff, and Kotzebue. The expedition was to attempt to ‘open relations  
with Nippon and the Sandwich Islands, to facilitate trade in South America,  
to examine California for a possible colony, and make a thorough study and  
report of the Northwest coast, its trade and its future.’...The importance of  
this work is due to its being the official account of the first Russian expedition  
to circumnavigate the globe, and the discoveries and rectifications of charts  
that were made, especially in the North Pacific and on the northwest coast of  
America....The introduction is particularly important and interesting because  
of the information it contains respecting the state of Russian commerce  
during the eighteenth century, the Russian voyages and discoveries in the  
Northern Ocean, and the Russian fur trade”.

Kruzenshtern served with the English Navy against the French, as  
a Russian volunteer, in the revolutionary war of 1793-1799. During that  
time, he observed how important trade between England, the East Indies  
and China was; and how fortunes were being made by fur skins to China  
from the Northwest coast of America, where Russia had its own colonies,  
and began to anticipate a time when Russia could participate at the same  
level. In 1784, Grigory Shelikhov (1747-1795) had established Russia’s  
first permanent North American settlement, the Three Saints Bay Colony,  
on Kodiak Island in Alaska. The Russian-American Company was established  
in 1801, and rapidly began asserting a monopoly over Alaskan trade, which it







ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ КАРТА ВСЕГО СВѢТА  
ИЛИ  
ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ КАРТА  
КЪ ПУТЕШЕСТВІЮ  
*Въ Имперіи Россійской*  
съ показаніемъ пути Шелкового Пути  
Восточной Сибири  
Иркутскъ  
Иркутскъ въ 1865 году.

СѢВЕР. ЛЕДОВ. ОКЕАНЪ

ОКЕАНЪ

ОКЕАНЪ

ЮЖН. ЛЕДОВ. ОКЕАНЪ



Description  
Text: with the half titles, the subscribers' list, and the folding table; bound in contemporary tree half calf over brown marbled paper boards, smooth spines gilt at the ends and with a cornucopia tool in the main compartment, tan morocco labels, Atlas: occasional small dampstain in some margins; some small marginal repairs; plates 85 and 96 with a repaired tear reaching into the image; the title page with a dampstain and small repair in the bottom corner, not affecting the text; neatly rebacked preserving the original spine; small repairs at the extremities. Text: volume 2 with a repaired tear in the half title and title; the same volume with marginal dampstains in the first and last gatherings, and occasional light marginal spotting; neat repairs to some joints and corner; sides lightly scuffed; one board with small area of paper loss.

Literature  
Lada-Mocarski, 61-62 (giving the wrong reference for Obol'ianinov [1835 instead of 1385] and misquoting the plate count); Smirdin, 3707; Sopikov, 9202; Svodnyi Katalog, 4129; Tremaine, 9378.

didn't relinquish until Alaska was sold to the United States in 1867. Shelikov's daughter, Anna, had been married to Nikolai Resanov, who vigorously promoted the project of Russian colonization of Alaska and California, and accompanied Kruzenshtern on his voyage.

Kruzenshtern, in command of two vessels, the 'Nadeshda' and 'Neva', sailed from Kronstadt, the main seaport of St. Petersburg, where the Tsar came to wave them off, and sailed west to Copenhagen, then Falmouth, crossing the Atlantic Ocean and stopping only once at Teneriffe, before reaching Santa Cruz in Brazil. During the winter of 1803-1804, they made their way to the Marquesas Islands via Santa Catharina Island and Cape Horn. Kruzenshtern then headed for Hawaii, perfectly located to serve as a refueling station for ships sailing north to China or the northwest coast of America. It was, and is, the hub of the Pacific, being almost equidistant from Japan, Alaska, and New Spain.

Kruzenshtern was assisted by Yuri Lisianskii, Langsdorff and Kotzebue. The expedition separated once it reached Hawaii: Lisianskii sailed to the Northwest coast aboard the Neva, and Kruzenshtern continued to Japan – a journey that required considerable diplomatic sensitivity at a time when Japan was still a closed country. From there he sailed to Macao and Canton, where he was joined again by the 'Neva'. The atlas includes very fine views of Kruzenshtern's voyage. In the meantime, Lisianskii had sailed from Hawaii in June of 1804 before heading on to Kodiak Island in southwestern Alaska, where the expedition spent a month. In August 1805, he crossed to the Russian settlement at Sitka, in southeastern Alaska, for which Lisiansky had brought a shipload of supplies. After spending the autumn at Sitka, he crossed in November 1804 back to Kodiak to spend the winter and the spring of 1805. In June 1805, he returned to Sitka for the summer, leaving on September 1, 1805, for China, where the two vessels were reunited, sailed to St. Helena and back to Europe. Lisianskii published his own account of the voyage in 1812.

Lada-Mocarski notes that "in different copies of the same issue [...] the number and the type of plates vary considerably". He gives the typical range as between 106 and 112 plates, quoting Obol'ianinov as his source for the higher number, but this is incorrect: Obol'ianinov lists 109 plates only. The copy in the Library of Congress, the Russian version originally in the Palace Library at Tsarskoe Selo, lists a total of 110 plates.

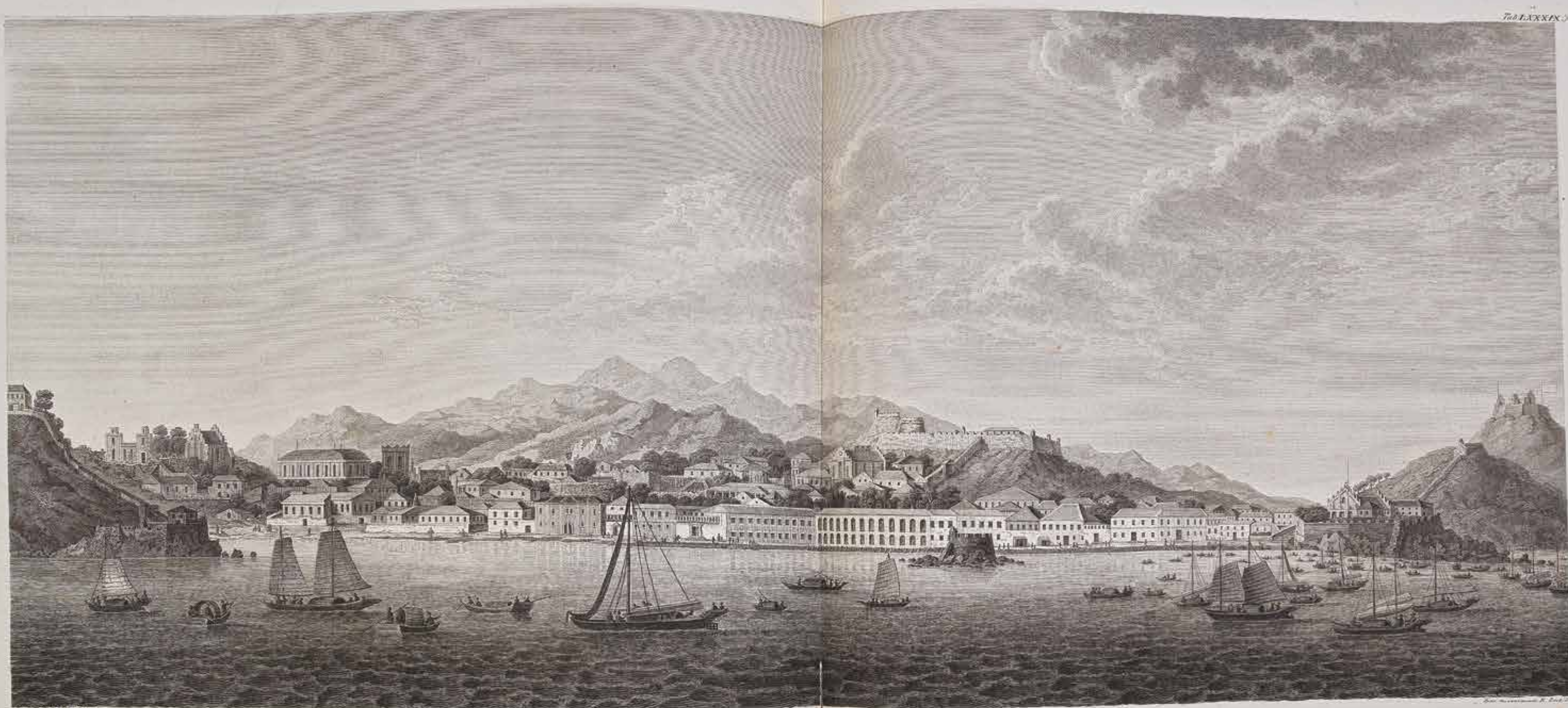
The Greene copy and the Library of Congress copy appear to be the only two in the U.S. with this maximum number of plates.

A full collation is available on request.



*Man of the tribe of the Natives of the Northwest Coast of America*  
From the collection of the Russian Museum, St. Petersburg





Видъ Голуба Макао въ южной части Китая.  
ANSICHT DER STADT MACAO IN CHINA.



Provenance:

1. Pencil pressmarks on title-page verso (“910.4 K94”);
2. With Reg and Philip Remington, booksellers, purchased by;
3. Martin Greene, his sale, ‘Russian America & Polar Exploration: Highlights from the Martin Greene Library’, Christie’s, New York, 7th December, 2017, Lot 94; acquired in 1999 at the London ABA book fair in June: he “went immediately to Reg and Philip Remington’s booth. Philip asked if I would be interested in a Kruzenshtern atlas that had come into their shop the day before. The answer, of course, was a very definite ‘yes’, and I sat down and spent the next two hours with this incredible set. In time, other dealers wandered by, and soon the whole room became a-twitter that there was a Kruzenshtern atlas at the fair. But I did not let it out of my hands until I confirmed with Philip that I would indeed purchase it. What a find! No other copy of this work has been on the market, to my knowledge, since that memorable day” (Christie’s catalogue 2017).



Ursprung der Cam. bezeichnet die Republik. Diese. Inzwischen. 1800.  
Der Kaiserliche Reich



The only account of this voyage to California

28 ROQUEFEUIL, Camille

*de Journal d'un voyage autour du monde, pendant les annees 1816, 1817, 1818 et 1819.*

Publication  
Paris, Lesage; Gide; Ponthieu, 1823.

Description  
First edition. 2 volumes. Octavo (206 by 135 mm). Half-titles; 2 engraved folding maps at ends; uncut in original reddish-pink paper wrappers, printed paper labels on the spines.

Literature  
Cowan, (volume II) 542; Howes, R438 ("b"); Lada-Mocarski, 86; Lande, 86; Sabin, 73149.

First edition, uncut in original wrappers, of the only account of this voyage to California, and the northwest coast of America. Including two maps, one double-hemisphere of the world, the other a chart of the northwest coast of North America, 'Carte de la Cote Nord-Ouest d'Amerique pour servir au Voyage autour du Monde par Mons.r Camille de Roquefeuil pendant les annees 1816, 1817, 1818 et 1819'.

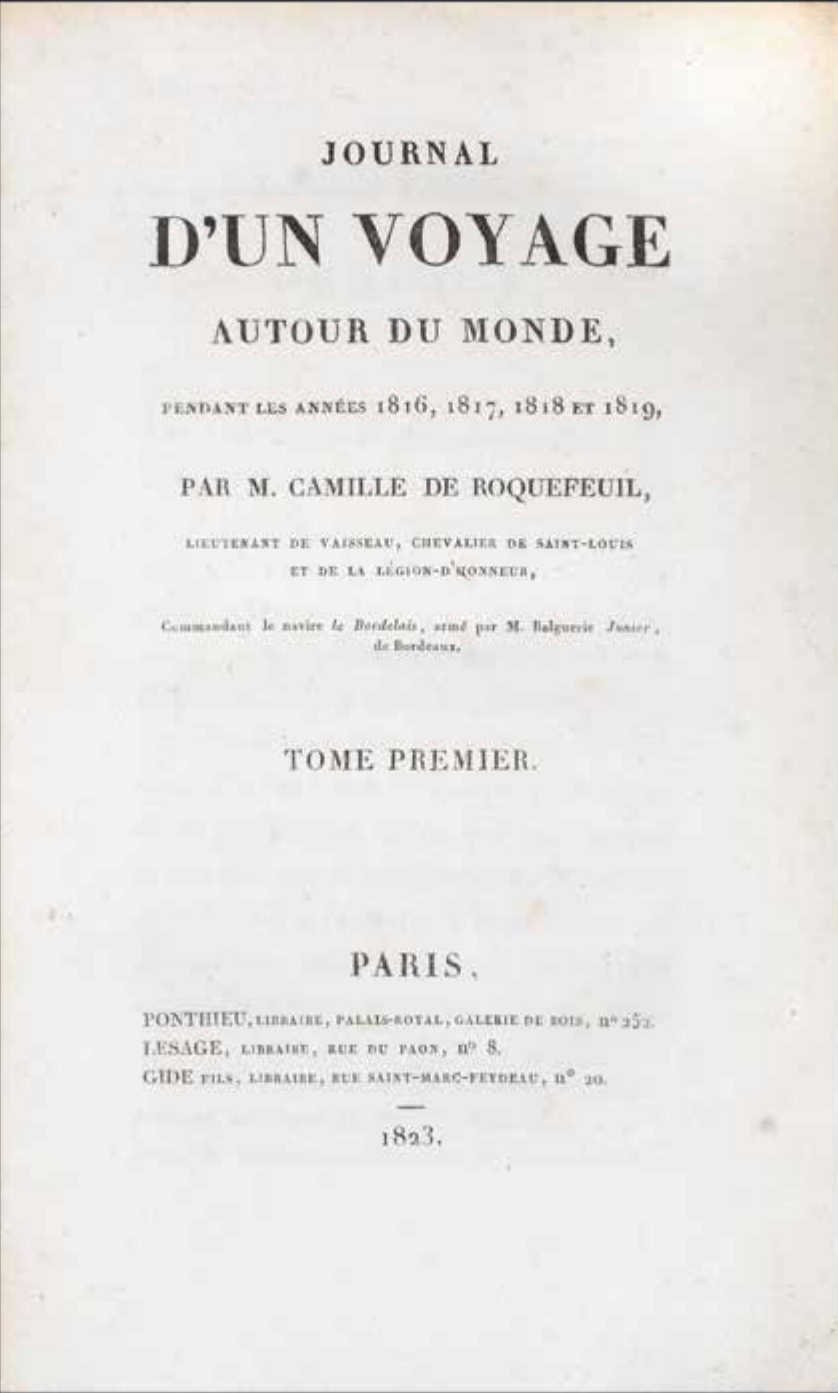
The object of this voyage, which was the third French circumnavigation, was the revival of trade in the North Pacific. Roquefeuil gives a long account of his sojourn in California - and his explorations on the northwest coast together with many particulars of the native tribes (see chapters 13 and 14).

"The ships 'Le Bordelais' and 'Junior' departed Bordeaux, France, October 19, 1816, sailed around Cape Horn, stopped at the Galapagos Islands, continued to the Northwest coast and Alaska, visited the Marquesas and the Hawaiian Islands after a second trip to the Northwest coast of America, then continued to Macao and around the world" (Forbes 569).

"Attempts at trading in California - Nootka and Sitka were financial failures. Despite lack of profit however France now had an up-to-date report on conditions on the west coast of America from California - to the Aleutians, on Hawaii, the Marquesas, and on the prospects for trade in each of these areas" (Hill 1483, English ed).

Provenance:

1. Contemporary ownership inscription inside the front wrapper of volume I.
2. With Hordern House
3. Martin Greene, his sale, 'Russian America & Polar Exploration: Highlights from the Martin Greene Library', Christie's, New York, 7th December, 2017, Lot 142.





Possible proof before text, in original wrappers

29 CHORIS, Louis

*Vues et paysages des régions équinoxiales recueillis dans un voyage autour du monde.*

Publication  
Paris, Imprimé chez Paul Renouard, 1826.

Description  
6 parts. Folio (426 by 284mm). 24 lithographed plates after drawings by Choris, 4 in each part; publisher's original printed pink paper wrappers, uncut, backstrips repaired.

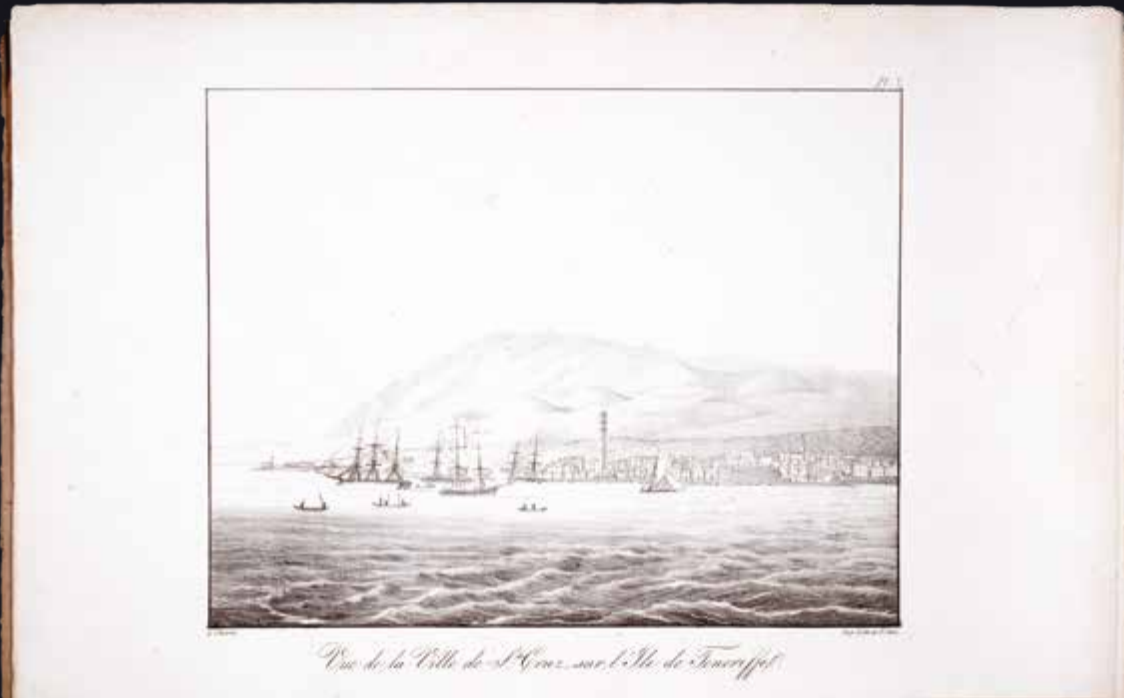
Literature  
Forbes, 632; Howgego, K20; Lada-Mocarski, 90; Lande, 90; Sabin, 12885.

Possibly an early proof or variant that is unrecorded in the standard bibliographies, without any text leaves, of the first edition of this fine album of views from Kotzebue's voyage of 1815-1818, in rare original parts.

These impressive plates, after watercolours made by Choris, as expedition artist on Kotzebue's voyage in the 'Rurik' to the Pacific, 1815-1818, are dedicated to Alexandre de Humboldt, and were not published in either Choris's 'Voyage Pittoresque' (1822) or in Kotzebue's account of the voyage (published in Weimar, 1821). They include scenes in Tenerife, Brazil, and several Pacific islands. These include Easter Island (where the travelers were prevented from landing by irate inhabitants following a recent abduction by two native women), the newly discovered isle of Romanzov (named for the expedition's sponsor, now Wotje Island, in the Marshall Islands), with its spectacular coral reefs, and Hawaii. Also, the Philippines, and Kamchatka, the Cape of Good Hope and Saint Helena, in South America.

Provenance:

Martin Greene, his sale, 'Russian America & Polar Exploration: Highlights from the Martin Greene Library', Christie's, 17th December, 2017, Lot 70.





“The first book in English to relate exclusively to California” (Hill).

30 FORBES, Alexander

*California: A History of Upper and Lower California. With an appendix relating to Steam Navigation in the Pacific.*

Publication  
London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1839.

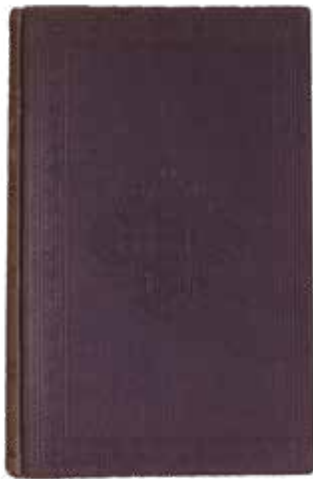
Description  
First edition. Octavo (222 by 140mm). Errata slip at page 339; lithographed frontispiece portrait of Father Antonio Peyri, and 9 plates after William Smyth; large folding map with contemporary hand-colour in outline; original publisher's plum cloth.

Literature  
Cowan, 88, 217; Graff, 1377; Hill, 619; Howes, F242; Streeter, 2491.

First edition, and an extremely fine and attractive copy, from the library of Emily Meredith Read Spencer a “Bostonian, blue-blooded descendant of the famed Puritan William Bradford” (Seven Hills Inn online). With a map of “The Coasts of Guatimala and Mexico, from Panama to Cape Mendocino; with the Principal Harbours in California. 1839’. The inset maps are of the harbors of Bodega, San Francisco, San Diego, Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Pedro. The plates include views of Monterey Bay, San Francisco Harbour, San Carlos Mission, Carmel Bay, and cultural scenes.

“The book was written from descriptions furnished by Forbe’s agents in California, for he did not see California until long after the publication of the work. Forbes was a partner of Barron, Forbes & Company of Tepic, Mexico, owners of the New Almaden mine in California” (Hill).

Provenance:  
Armorial bookplate of Emily Meredith Read Spencer on the front paste-down.





The book that launched a thousand books about the sea

31 DANA, Richard Henry, Jr.

*Two Years Before the Mast. A Personal Narrative of Life at Sea. Harper's Family Library No CVI.*

Publication  
New York, Harper & Brothers, 1840.

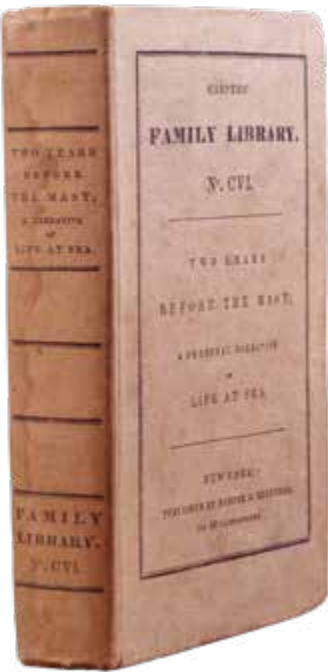
Description  
First edition. Duodecimo (153 by 172mm). Original publisher's printed drab cloth.

First edition, first issue with the dotted "i" in the phrase "in the year 1840" in the first line of the copyright notice on the verso of the title-page, and with the heading on page 9 perfect, and listing only 105 titles on the lower cover.

Literature  
BAL, 4434; Cavanaugh for ANB online; Cowan, (volume I) 156; Eberstadt, 110-124; Zamorano 80, 26.

‘Two Years Before the Mast’ was an immediate success in the United States and in England, and it “permanently influenced works about the sea, making their authors both more realistic about and also more cognizant of the common sailor’s plight. About thirty books with titles echoing Dana’s were published by 1860. The most notable literary beneficiary was Herman Melville, who in Chapter 24 of ‘White-Jacket’ (1850) calls ‘Two Years before the Mast’ “unmatchable” and whose ‘Moby-Dick’ (1851) shows several traces of its influence. Unfortunately, Dana sold all rights to his book for \$250 to the Harper publishing firm, which netted some \$50,000 on the narrative until the original copyright expired in 1869. Dana, however, was happy that the popularity of his book caused his law practice to flourish.

“Two Years before the Mast’, a many-faceted literary classic, appeals to juvenile readers and sensitive adults alike. It records an observant young man’s twenty-five months at sea and in primitive California. The many details of seagoing life are presented engagingly. Even as the narrative portrays the maturing of a green hand into an experienced, daring sailor, it becomes an archetypal yarn about a youth who, like dozens of legendary heroes, steps over the home threshold into places of challenging danger, learns self-control afloat and ashore, wins out, and returns home mature and fundamentally changed” (Cavanaugh).

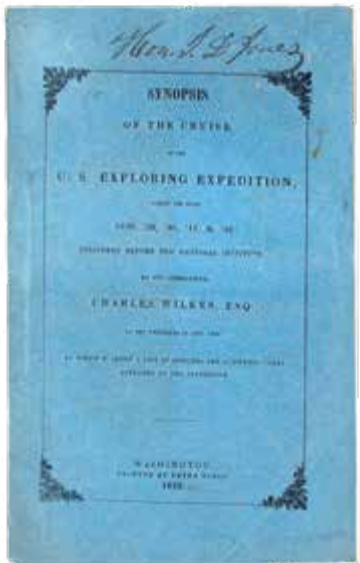


32 WILKES, Charles; and William James STONE

*Synopsis of the cruise of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, during the Years 1838, '39, '40, '41, and '42. Delivered before the National Institute, by its Commander Charles Wilkes, Esq., on the Twentieth of June, 1842. To which is added a list of Officers and Scientific Corps attached to the Expedition.*

Publication  
Washington, Printed by Peter Force, 1842.

Description  
Octavo (230 by 145mm). Large lithographed uncoloured folding map of the world (540 by 890mm); original publisher's blue printed paper wrappers.



“One thing is certain, I shall always have the proud and conscientious feeling of having done my duty; and that I have carried the moral influence of our country wherever our flag has waved” (Wilkes)

Charles Wilkes delivered his exceptionally rare ‘Synopsis’ of his momentous circumnavigation within days of its completion in New York, largely to refute “many of the prejudices that prevail[ed] respecting its operations” (page 1), which he faced from detractors ashore and on board alike: “after the expedition’s return this disaffected group [of sailors] brought eleven court-martial charges against Wilkes, ranging from abusive treatment of officers and men to false reports of sighting land in the Antarctic. The one charge upheld, giving a seaman more than the allowed number of lashes, resulted in a public letter of reprimand read aloud at the New York Navy Yard. Wilkes subsequently filed charges against those who instigated the court-martial. Several received sentences ranging from demotion in rank to discharge from the navy. Wilkes’s reputation and that of the expedition were tainted by this public squabble” (Sprague for ANB online).

Although Wilkes never felt that his achievements were suitably acknowledged by his peers, history has been kinder to him: “His most important command, the U.S. Exploring and Surveying Expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas, 1838–1842, represented the first governmental sponsorship of scientific endeavor and was instrumental in the nation’s westward expansion. Specimens gathered by expedition scientists became the foundation collections of the Smithsonian Institution. Significant American contributions in the fields of geology, botany, conchology, anthropology, and linguistics came from the scientific work of the expedition. Wilkes’s evaluations of his landfalls influenced later U.S. positions in those areas” (Sprague).

The ‘Synopsis’ was published three full years before the first of the official ‘Narratives’, and contains some information not included in that publication, including the large ‘Chart of the World Showing the Tracks of the U.S. Exploring Expedition in 1838, ’39, ’40, ’41, and ’42’, serves as a proof to the later 1845 chart of the same title, engraved by Sherman and Smith, that was published as part of the Atlas volume to the official report of the U.S. Exploring Expedition.

Provenance:  
With the ownership inscription of Hon. J.D. Jones, briefly speaker of the House of Representatives in 1897, on the front wrapper.



33 DUFLOT DE MOFRAS, Eugene

*Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, des Californies, et de la Mer Vermeille, execute pendant les annees 1840, 1841, et 1842.*

Publication  
Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1844.

Description  
3 volumes bound in 5: 2 text volumes in 4 octavo volumes (250 by 165mm), and a folio atlas (537 by 343mm). Text: 2 half-titles, 2 title-pages; 2 engraved frontispieces and 6 engraved plates after Charles Ransonette. Atlas: half-title, title-page, contents leaf; large folding map hand-coloured in outline and 21 engraved maps on 13 leaves, and 4 plates; uniformly bound in original publisher's blue printed paper boards, uncut. 34 VG: atlas volume rebaked in cloth at a later date.

Literature  
Cowan, 186; Eberstadt, 112-132; Graff, 1169; Hill, 496; Howes, D-542; Lada-Mocarski, 120; Phillips [Atlases], 1457; Sabin, 21144; Streeter, 3323; Zamarano 80, 30.



The Eberstadt-Streeter-Copley copy of “one of the most important works on the northwestern coast, including Alaska” (Lada-Mocarski).

First edition of “one of the most important works on the northwestern coast, including Alaska” (Lada-Mocarski).

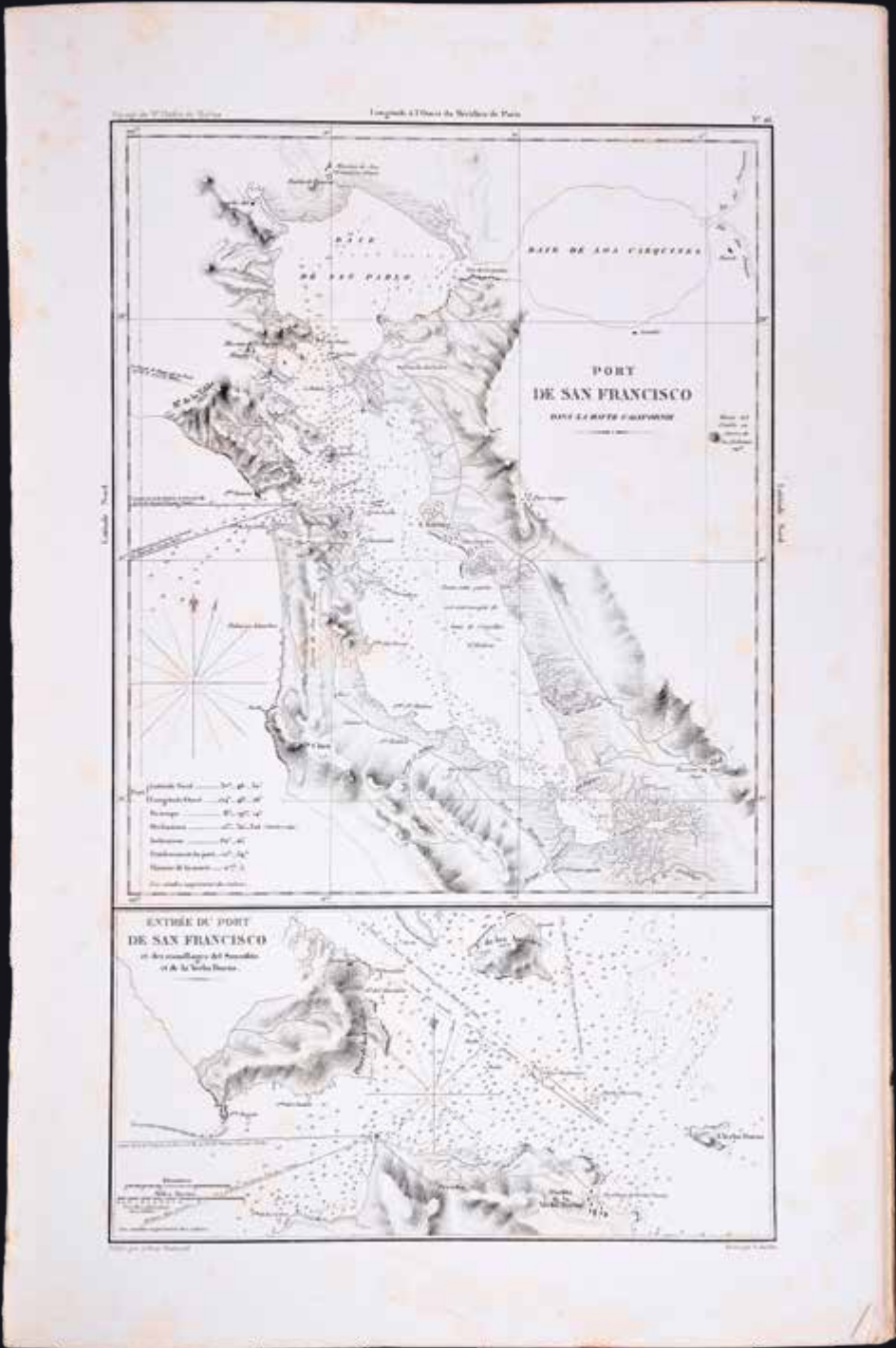
Duflot de Mofras was sent to Mexico in 1839 as French Ambassador, “but his special mission was to explore and evaluate the commercial possibilities of California and the Oregon Territory, in order that the French government would be better able to decide whether to become involved in the conflict over Oregon between the U.S. and Great Britain” (Hill).

This extensive and detailed account of his journey includes the western coast of America from Tehuantepec to the Bering Strait, Vancouver Island, and the Fraser River. Howes describes Duflot de Mofras’s account, which was: “issued under French government auspices, [and] forms an admirable supplement to Humboldt’s account of the same region and is the only early illustrated work on the Pacific coast comparable in beauty to the ‘Voyage pittoresque’ of Choris or to Litkë’s account of the Russian survey of the northwest coast”.

The atlas volume contains some magnificent plates of Monterey, California missionary Father Duran, Californian throwing the lasso, and the large and spectacular “Vue de la Mission de Saint Louis Roi de France dans la Nouvelle Californie”. The charts and maps of California include the ports of San Diego, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, Monterey, Trinity, San Francisco, and Fort Ross. The large engraved map, one of the greatest western maps, extends along the west coast from Mount St. Elias to Acapulco and east as far as Hudson Bay, Fort Leavenworth, and Austin, Texas. Wheat describes this map: “A landmark...because it made these western regions known in European official circles.... De Mofras was much interested in travel routes. East of Santa Fe he noted the ‘Route des Chariots des Etats-Unis,’ and (for the first time on any published map?) he showed what later came to be called ‘The Old Spanish Trail’.... De Mofras really should have been a California ‘realtor’. For example, in the...interior valley of California he says: ‘Cette immense ValleÈ comprise entre la Sierra Nevada et les Mts. Californiens [the Coast Range], est arrosÈe de petites riviÈres et remplie de lagunes d’eau douce trÈs poissonneuses. Ce pays est plus beau encore que la partie habitÈe de la Californie, son climat est plus doux, il presente des terrains fertiles, des bois de construction superbes et de vastes prairies ou paissent de troupeaux de Certs, d’Antilopes, de Taureaux et de Chevaux sauvages.’ [De Mofras] was a sturdy soul, and his highly original map has much to commend it”.

Provenance:

1. With Edward Eberstadt & Sons, 1928;
2. Thomas W. Streeter, with his small library label on the front paste-down of the first volume of text, his sale 1969 lot 3323;
3. The book plate of James S. Copley on the front paste-down, his sale Sotheby’s 15th October 2010 lot 747.





# The United States equivalent to the voyages of James Cook

34 WILKES, Charles

*Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Lea and Blanchard, 1845.

Description  
6 volumes. 5 large octavo text volumes (280 by 178mm), and one large octavo atlas volume (280 x 178mm). Text: half-titles; engraved frontispiece portrait of Wilkes, 9 folding maps, 63 engraved plates, and numerous engravings and vignettes throughout. Atlas: five large folding lithographed maps, the 'Chart of the World' with contemporary hand-colour; publisher's original brown cloth, gilt.

Literature  
Cohen, 120-122;  
Cowan, (volume I) 248-249n, (volume II) 683; Forbes, 1573; Hill, 1866; Howes, W414; Mathes; Rosove, 353; Streeter, 3324.

The third overall edition, one of 1,000 examples printed, and preceded only by two very rare quarto editions published in 1844 (100 examples of which 63 were given to foreign nations and 25 destroyed by fire) and 1845 (150 examples).

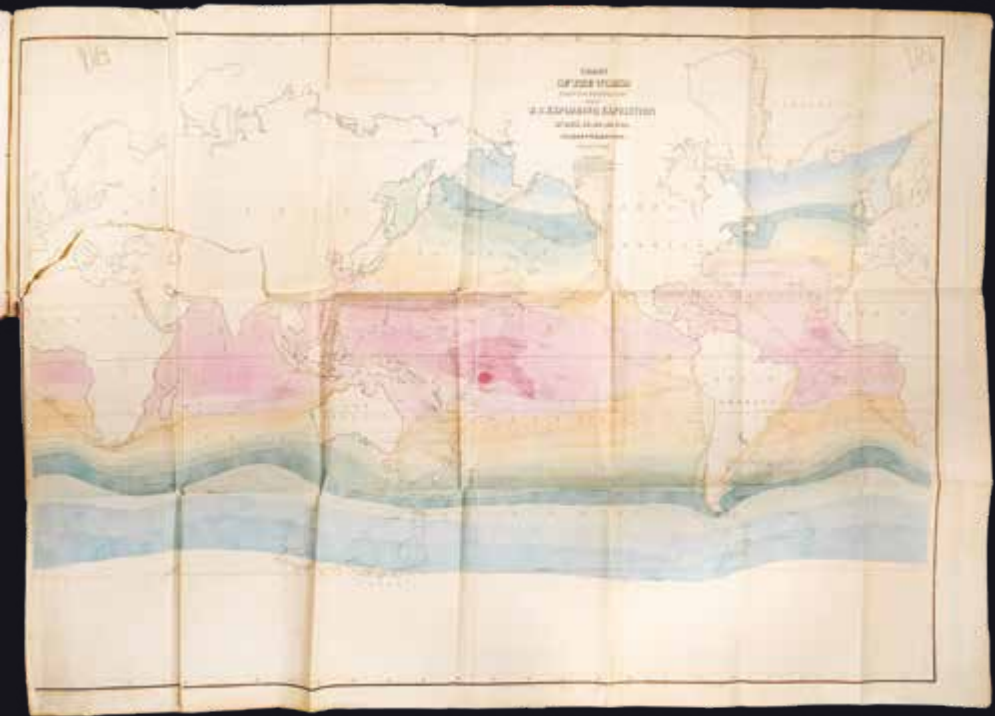
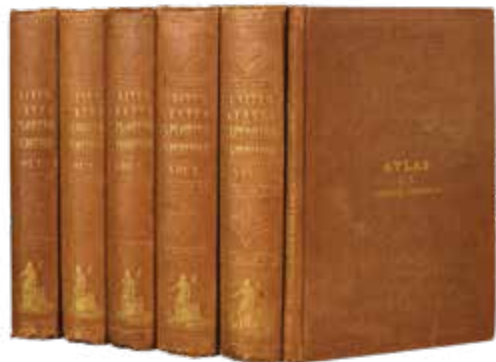
Charles Wilkes's (1798-1877) celebrated circumnavigation explored extensively the coast of South America, the South Seas, Antarctica, California and the Northwest. Departing in August 1838, Wilkes rounded Cape Horn; crossed the Pacific surveying, charting, and exploring the Tuamotus, Tahiti, and Samoa; and reached Sydney, Australia, in November 1839. His ships probed Antarctic waters, cruising 1,500 miles along an unbroken ice shelf; then sailed via New Zealand and Tonga, reaching Fiji in May 1840.

In September 1840 Wilkes reached Hawaii, and arrived off the Oregon coast in April 1841, "Wilkes found the mouth of the Columbia a difficult and dangerous harbor. He recommended emphatically in his reports that Puget Sound and the Straits of Juan de Fuca be retained in the ongoing border negotiations between the United States and Britain. In California, describing the potential for a large commercial harbor in San Francisco Bay, he emphasized the lack of Mexican government control of the area. The expedition left San Francisco on 1 November 1841, crossing the Pacific again via Hawaii, Manila, and Singapore to Cape Town. Charting, surveying, and scientific studies were conducted along the route. The voyage ended in New York in June 1842" (Sprague for ANB).

A full collation is available on request.

Provenance:

With the leather library label of Martin Sharpe on the inside front cover of each volume.





35 CASSIN, John; and Charles WILKES.

*United States Exploring Expedition. During the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Under the Command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., Atlas. Mammalogy and Ornithology.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1858.

Description  
First edition. Folio (535 by 388mm).  
50 hand-coloured engraved plates, three marine mammal plates uncoloured as issued (11 of mammals, 42 of birds) by T. R. Peale, W. E. Hitchcock, G.G. White, and E. Sheppard and engraved by Rawdon, Dougal and others; modern green morocco gilt by Kurt Gaebel.

Literature  
Mengel, 474; Nissen, 834; Sitwell, 114; Wood, 607; Zimmer, 675.

## Cassin's extremely rare atlas compiled for the zoological report for Wilkes's Ex Ex, one of 150 examples

First edition, and a fine copy, of the 'Mammalogy and Ornithology' atlas compiled to accompany the official publication of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition records, ordered by Congress: the first five volumes appeared in 1844, and the whole eventually extending to 18 volumes over 30 years. One of only 150 examples printed of the unofficial, Lippincott issue, of a total edition of 250.

Wilkes's celebrated expedition explored extensively the coast of South America, the South Seas, Antarctica, California and the Northwest, the Philippines and the East Indies, effectively circumnavigating the globe in the name of science. When the expedition returned to the United States in 1842, "a thirty-year effort to publish its scientific results got under way. Titian Peale, a naturalist who had accompanied the expedition, published a volume in 1848 concerning the mammals and birds collected by Peale and others in the Pacific Ocean region. Unhappy with both Peale and his book, Wilkes suppressed it, and Cassin, one of several authorities who had been consulted about the matter, agreed, following several years of negotiations, to prepare a replacement volume. This Cassin accomplished, after requesting and receiving a salary of \$2,000 per year over a period of five years, and his book 'Mammalogy and Ornithology', dealing with the findings of the expedition, was issued in 1858. In it, Cassin acknowledged his debt to Peale's notes, observations, and drawings, many of which appeared in the text and in the atlas of engravings prepared to accompany the book" (Sterling for ANB).

Provenance:

Laird U. Park, Jr., his sale Sotheby's New York, 29 November 2000, lot 47.





The botany of the Wilkes Ex Ex

36 WILKES, Charles; and Asa GRAY, *editor*

*United States Exploring Expedition during the Years 1838 [-] 1842, Under the Command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N. Vol. XVII. Botany.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, C. Sherman, 1874.

Description  
Quarto (310 by 233mm). Original full dark green morocco decorated in gilt and blind, covers with U.S. coat of arms, all edges gilt 37 Fine: foot of spine repaired, some light wear and repair to edges.

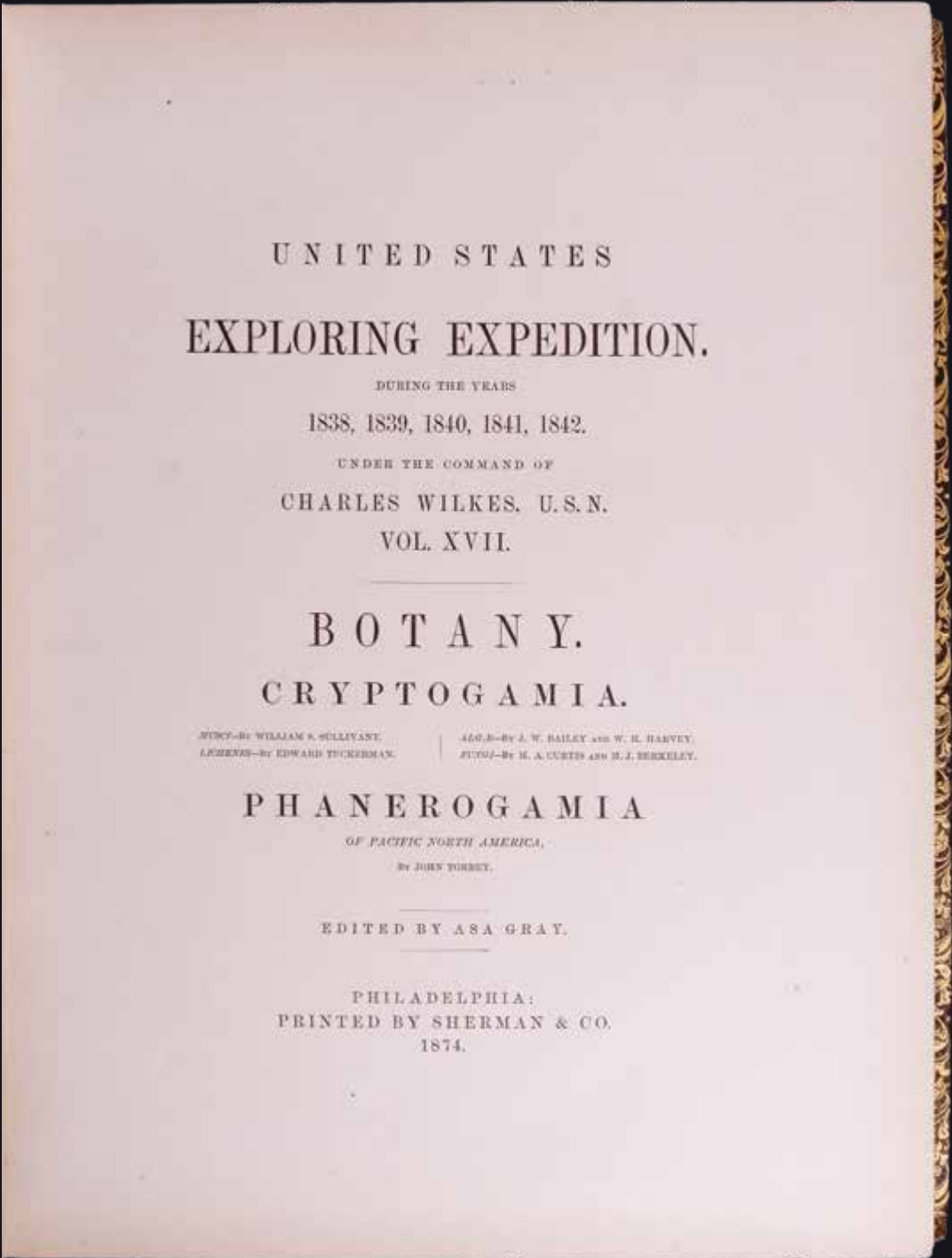
Literature  
Forbes, 3068; Haskell, 68; Rosove, 354-12.A1.

One of only about 75 copies of the official Congressional printing of the first edition. With contributions by William Sullivant, Edward Tuckerman, Jacob Bailey, William H. Harvey, M.A. Curtis, M.J. Berkeley, and John Torrey. The intended atlas volume was never published but the plates appeared variously in other publications. Although the Wilkes Expedition returned in 1842 and Asa Gray was not delinquent in preparing the manuscripts, the scientific reports in general were severely delayed first by politicking and budget concerns and then by the Civil War.

Rare: one of only two examples to be offered publicly in available records.

Provenance:

Martin Greene, his sale, 'Russian America & Polar Exploration: Highlights from the Martin Greene Library', Christie's, 17th December, 2017, Lot 301.





# The map that influenced the shape of the United States

37 CARVER, Jonathan

*Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America, in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768.*

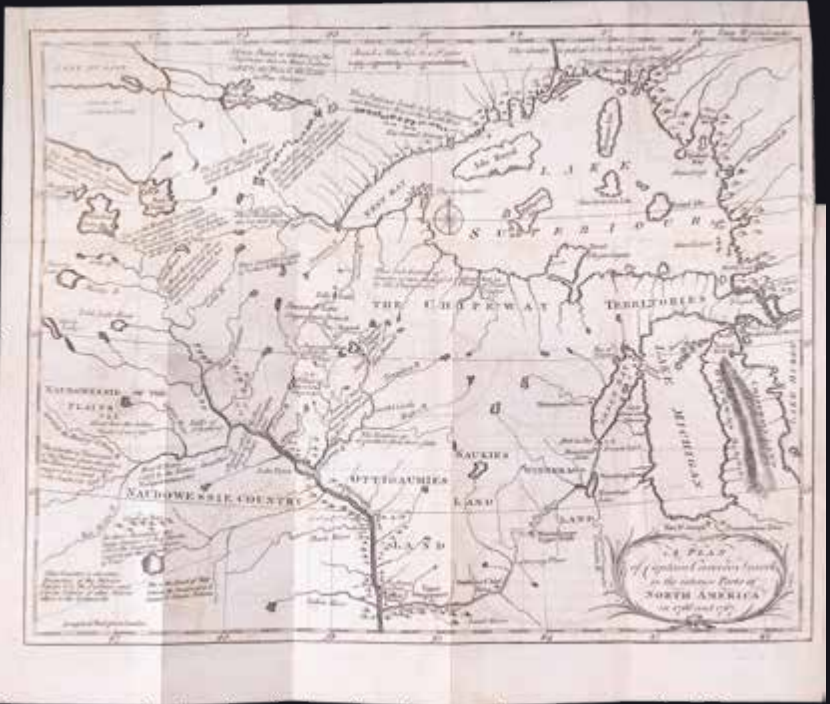
Publication  
London, for the Author, 1778.

Description  
Octavo (220 by 130mm). 2 folding engraved maps, and 4 full-page engraved plates; contemporary speckled calf, gilt, map with long closed tear; rebacked to style.

Literature  
Field, 251; Graff, 622; Howes, C215; Parker for ANB online; Sabin, 11184; Streeter, 1772; Wheat [Transmississippi] 175, 210.

Carver’s ‘A Plan of Captain Carver’s Travels in the interior Parts of North America in 1766 and 1767’, which illustrates this self-published account of his travels, would soon influence the new proposed northern boundary of the United States, from the intersection of the St. Lawrence River and the 45th parallel, through the Great Lakes to Lake of the Woods. On his return, in a bid to raise funds from the publication of his work, Carver had met Benjamin Franklin in London in 1769, and shown him his map and journals. Information on the map, particularly what would become known as the ‘Nipissing Line’, was subsequently plotted in red ink on separate examples of John Mitchell’s map, 1755-1775, owned by the British commissioner Richard Oswald, and his American counterpart John Jay. Mitchell’s map served as the unofficial map for the Treaty negotiations, but its limitations included an inset obscuring the true location of the head of the Mississippi. Franklin knew from his encounter with Carver’s that the head of the Mississippi actually lay south of the Lake of the Woods, and that if the northern boundary was extended due west from the Lake of the Woods, with no existing terminal point, hypothetically it could extend forever. Franklin recognized the significance and potential for the new republic of this disparity, and the fact that it ultimately might give the United States a northern boundary that extended to the Pacific, rather than ending at the Mississippi.

Wheat reports that Carver was the first to use the name “Oregon” or “River of the West”, referring to the long-sought waterway thought to extend west of the Rocky mountains, which would eventually empty into the Pacific; and his map also shows Lakes Superior and Michigan, the headwaters of the Mississippi, which “is one of the earliest to show actual results of British exploration in the interior” (Wheat). ‘A New Map of North America’, the second map in the book, while anonymous, is similar to that of Thomas Kitchin’s map of 1787.





# The first crossing, coast to coast, of North America

38 MACKENZIE, Alexander (1763-1820).

*Voyages From Montreal, On the River St. Laurence, Through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans.*

Publication  
London, Printed for T. Cadell, Jun. And W. Davies, Strand; Cobbett & Morgan, Pall Mall; and W. Creech, at Edinburgh, 1801.

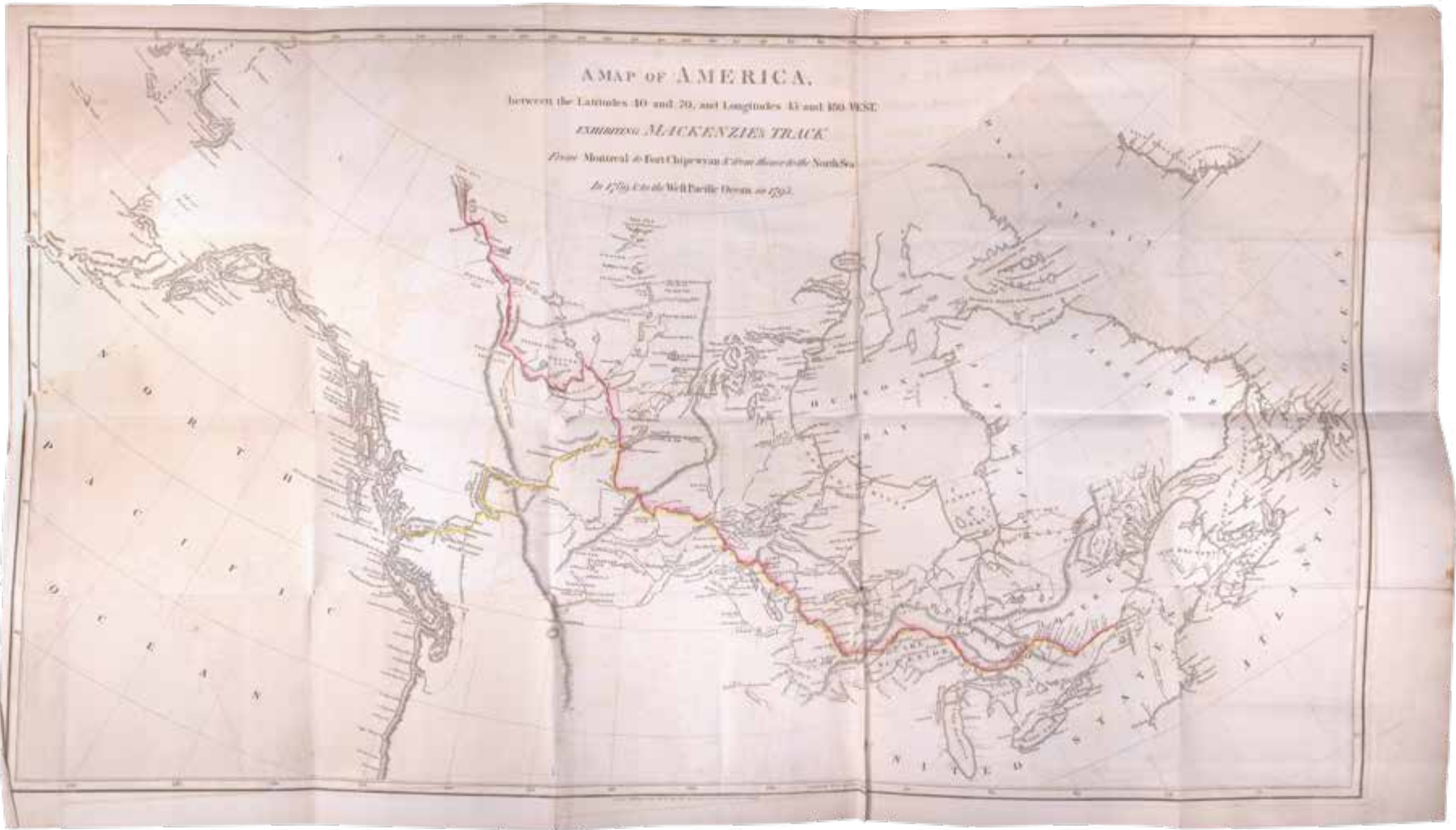
Description  
First edition. Quarto (282 by 223mm). Half-title and errata leaf; engraved frontispiece portrait, 3 folding engraved maps; original publisher's blue paper backed gray paper boards, spine decorated with contemporary engravings in panels, title in manuscript in one, uncut; preserved in modern green cloth clamshell case, expertly recased.

Literature  
Howes, M133; Lande, 1317; Pilling, 2384; Streeter, 3653; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 1:1.

The “first and finest edition of the earliest expedition made by a white man in this direction. His investigations, although pursued at so early a period of Arctic exploration, were remarkable for their accuracy; Sir John Franklin more than once expressed his surprise at being able to corroborate their correctness in his own explorations” (Sabin).

Alexander Mackenzie (1764-1820) was the first European to cross the continent, north of Mexico. The Mackenzie River is named for him, and this work had considerable influence on the explorers who followed him: Thomas Jefferson presented an American edition of the book to Meriwether Lewis, who would carry it to the Pacific 1804–6.

Provenance:  
With the Pioneer America, The Far West, library label of Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971), anatomist, who made “a monumental contribution to the field of endocrinology through his studies of the physiology of reproduction. Many have remarked that the ultimate recognition of his achievements eluded him. Four of his lines of research and discovery were often mentioned as deserving of the Nobel Prize: (1) development of the vascular system, (2) elucidation of the estrous cycle in the rat, and the role of pituitary gonadotropin in reproduction, (3) discovery of growth hormone, and (4) discovery of and isolation of vitamin E. The first of these was entirely Evans’ own work. The other three were collaborative efforts, but Evans’ contribution to each was crucial” (UCSF online).





Reprinting some of the earliest accounts of the Lewis and Clark expedition

39 [LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION]; and Thomas JEFFERSON (1743-1826)

*The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review;... Political Cabinet.*

Publication  
Boston, For the Proprietors by Munroe & Francis; B. & J. Homans, 1804-1807.

Description  
4 volumes (220 by 130mm). Volume one in contemporary sheep, red morocco lettering-piece on the spine, volumes II-IV in contemporary half green roan, marbled paper boards, gilt.

Literature  
Sabin, 50167; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 5 and 6a, reporting Eberstadt.

‘The Monthly Anthology’ was published between 1804 and 1811. The 22 separate supplements, the ‘Political Cabinet’, were published as separate appendices. These “State Papers” as they are referred to in the ‘Anthology’ are complete and bound in volumes III and IV. “American State Papers,” the appendices are devoted almost entirely to western exploration. Most of the first part is taken up by President Jefferson’s message of February 6, 1806, describing the expeditions of Lewis and Clark, Sibley and Dunbar, and the Red River expeditions, though omitting Clark’s “Statistical View of the Indian Nation.”The second part contains Clark’s letter from St. Louis dated September 3, 1806, a long section from Pike’s “Account of a Voyage Up the Mississippi,” and several items relating to the Burr-Wilkinson conspiracy.

Articles include:

A reprint of Thomas Jefferson’s first official detailed account of the Lewis and Clark expedition, transmitted to Jefferson by Lewis, giving information on their route, the Indians, trade, animals encountered, and the geography. Letters by Dr. Sibley, concerning the Indian tribes of Texas, and an account of the Red River and the adjacent country, amongst the first accounts of Texas in book form.

A 5-page letter from Clark, to his brother, St. Louis, September 23, 1806, written the day they returned to St. Louis.

Eberstadt provides further detail: “The resulting series contains Jefferson’s statement of December 1805 that he expects momentarily to be able to transmit an account of the Lewis and Clark expedition; the complete text of the Lewis and Clark Message of 1806, with interesting editorial annotations; Jefferson’s tribute to Lewis and Clark; the Letter of Captain Clark, one of the Party Appointed by the President to Explore the Missouri, to his brother, George Rogers Clark, dated St. Louis, September 23, 1806, and finally the narrative of the Pile Expedition entitled: ‘Account of a Voyage up the Mississippi from St. Louis to its source’, not to be confused with the published volume printed some three years later at Philadelphia in 1810” As Sabin reports, the ‘Monthly Anthology’ was the “forerunner of the ‘North American Review’”. As Henry N. Stevens says of it: “Whoever indulges in the history of American literature must not fail to consult these ten muses of the Hub. It is delightful even now to dip for an hour into them and see the mental activity of Boston half a century ago, before a single one of its numerous brain clubs had been organized” (‘Bibliotheca Americana’).

Provenance:

With the contemporary ownership inscription of Benjamin W. Willards on the title-page of volume one.



40 MICHAUX, Francois Andre

*Voyage A L'Ouest Des Monts Alleghany, dans Les Etats de L'Ohio, du Kentucky et due Tennessee, et Retour A Charleston par les Hautes-Carolines.*

Publication  
Paris, L’Imprimerie de Crapelet for Chez Levrault, Schoell, 1804.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (215 by 130mm). Folding engraved map; contemporary half calf, blue paper boards, gilt, red morocco lettering-piece on the spine, uncut and unopened.

Literature  
Clark, 106; Eberstadt, 114-496; Graff, 2781; Howes, M579; Sabin, 48703.

Michaux’s first expedition over the Alleghany

First edition. Michaux’s classic narrative of travels west of the Allegheny Mountains, began when his father, Andre Michaux (1746-1802), embarked on the Nicolas Baudin voyage to Australia in 1800. “Michaux began to seek an opportunity to continue his father’s work in North America. With the support of Jean Chaptal, minister of the interior, he sailed for America and arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on 9 October 1801. He had been instructed to close-down the nursery [founded by his father] at Charleston for economic reasons, and he sent back to France those seedlings he thought worthy of cultivation... In the spring of 1802 Michaux toured the forests of New Jersey with David Hosack and also visited Hosack’s newly established Elgin Botanic Garden in New York. From there he made an extended visit to Philadelphia, where he met William Bartram and saw William Hamilton’s fine collection of trees at Woodlands. He then made a journey through Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee before returning to Carolina, and he met on the way many of his father’s old acquaintances...He returned to France at the end of 1803 to organize the shipments of plants and seeds that he had sent back and to make a series of reports on his work. Clearly by then he had formed the idea of producing a major work on the trees of North America” (Ian MacPhail for ADNB).

After a second expedition to America in 1806-1808, Michaux began work on his celebrated ‘Histoire des arbres forestiers de l’Amérique septentrionale’ (1810-1813), published in English as ‘The North American Sylva, or a Description of the Forest Trees, of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia’ (1817-1819), for which he is now best known.





“Small but significant”

41 LEWIS, Samuel; Henry Schenck TANNER; and Antoine SOULARD.

*Louisiana.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, J. Conrad, 1804.

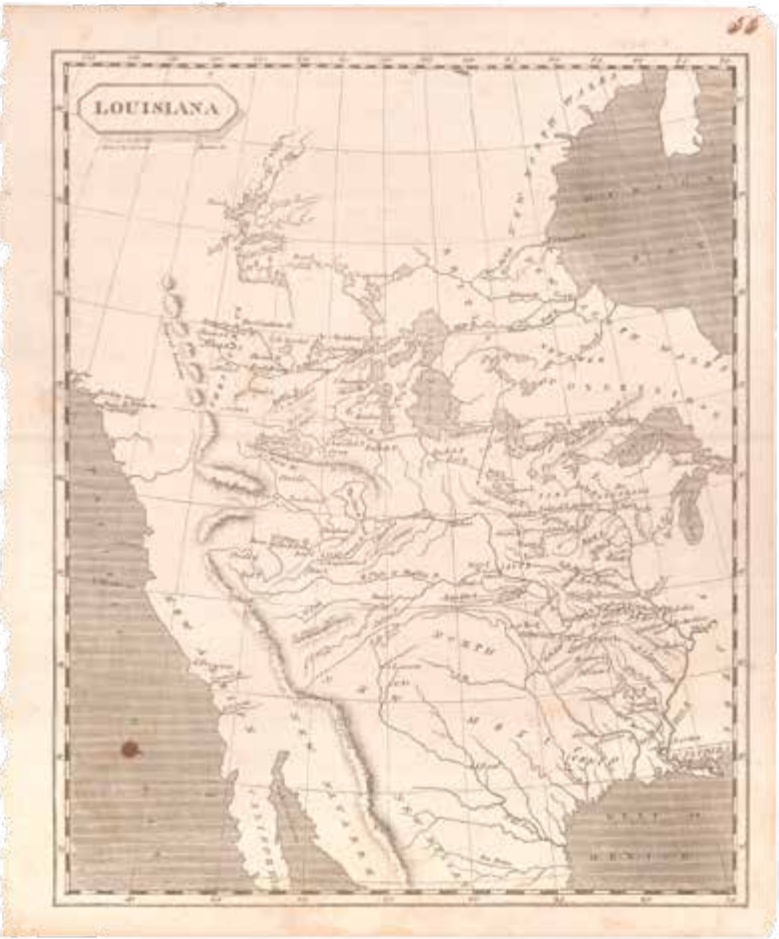
Description  
Full-page engraved map.

Dimensions  
250 by 200mm (9.75 by 7.75 inches).

Literature  
Tyner, 57-77;  
Wheat [Transmississippi], 259.

A “small but significant” map, from Aaron Arrowsmith and Samuel Lewis’s ‘A New and Elegant General Atlas’ (1804). “It is not too much to say that, until Lewis and Clark’s own map appeared in print in 1814, the Soulard map, in the version offered to the public by Arrowsmith and Lewis in 1804, constituted the most ambitious, and - despite its many obvious infirmities - the most informative published attempt to portray the West and Northwest of what is now the United States” (Wheat).

Warren Heckrotte reports: “This is an important map showing the upper Missouri as viewed before the Lewis and Clark expedition. The original map was prepared by Antoine Soulard in St. Louis and exists in several contemporary manuscript copies”.



42 [LOUISIANA PURCHASE].

*Acts Passed at the first session of the Eighth congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventeenth of October, In the Year 1803. And of the Independence of the United States the Twenty-Eighth.*

Publication  
[Washington, 1804].

Description  
Octavo (210 by 130mm). Original tan backed grey paper wrappers, later printed paper labels on the spine.

Literature  
Kerr and Wright, for ODPH online.



An act to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded to France to the United States, by the Treaty concluded at Paris,... and for the temporary government thereof” (Chapter 1)

First printing, of the Acts of Congress, which record the treaty that related to the Louisiana Purchase from France, printed in English and French. Also included are American Indian Treaties with the Kaskaskia, Choctaw, Delaware, the Eel River, Wyandot, Pienkashaw, Kickapoo; Shawanoe, Putawatimi, and Miami Nations.

With the Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson “assured the physical greatness of the country”. The acts of the first session of the Eighth Congress not only record the Treaty with France ceding the Louisiana territories, but authorize the president to take possession of those territories, and provide for the creation of stock for the Louisiana Purchase. The entire treaty is printed in both English and French at pages 174–203.

Another act, appearing on page 171, provides for \$3,000 to be “appropriated for the purpose of extending the external commerce, and exploring the limits of the United States, in the new acquired territory of Louisiana”, probably referring to including the planned expedition of Zebulon Pike.

Although France had ceded Louisiana to Spain in 1762, it regained it by treaty in 1801. Concerned “at the possible closure of the Mississippi to commerce and the related threat to US security, President Jefferson sent James Monroe to France in 1803 to help negotiate free navigation and the purchase of New Orleans and west Florida. At war again with Britain, Napoleon was anxious not to have extensive overseas territories to defend and sold the whole of Louisiana to the US for \$15 million. Although the Constitution gave no authority to purchase new territory or promise it statehood, the Senate confirmed the agreement, increasing US territory by some 140% and transforming the USA into a continental nation” (Kerr). In all, the United States gained 828,000 square miles of territory, which included Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska; parts of North Dakota, South Dakota; Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Minnesota, New Mexico; Texas; and Louisiana.



The “earliest published map of the Trans-Mississippi region which can be said to display even the faintest semblance of accuracy” (Wagner).

43 PERRIN DU LAC, Francois Marie

*Voyage dans les deux Louisianes, et Chez les Nations sauvages du Missouri, par les Etats-Unis, l'Ohio et les Provinces qui le bordent, en 1801, 1802 et 1803.*

Publication  
Lyon, Bruyset aine et Buynand, 1805.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (210 by 140mm). Half-title; folding engraved plate, large engraved folding map, both on light blue paper; original publisher's blue vinegar marbled paper wrappers, lined with recycled text, title in manuscript on the spine, uncut, with 3 inch tear at the mount; torn with loss to the backstrip, edges a bit frayed.

Literature  
Clark, (volume II) 52, 114; Field, 1204; Graff, 3254; Howes, P-244; Rader, 2647; Sabin, 61102; Streeter, 1773 (second, Paris, issue); Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 3:1; Wheat [Transmississippi], 256.

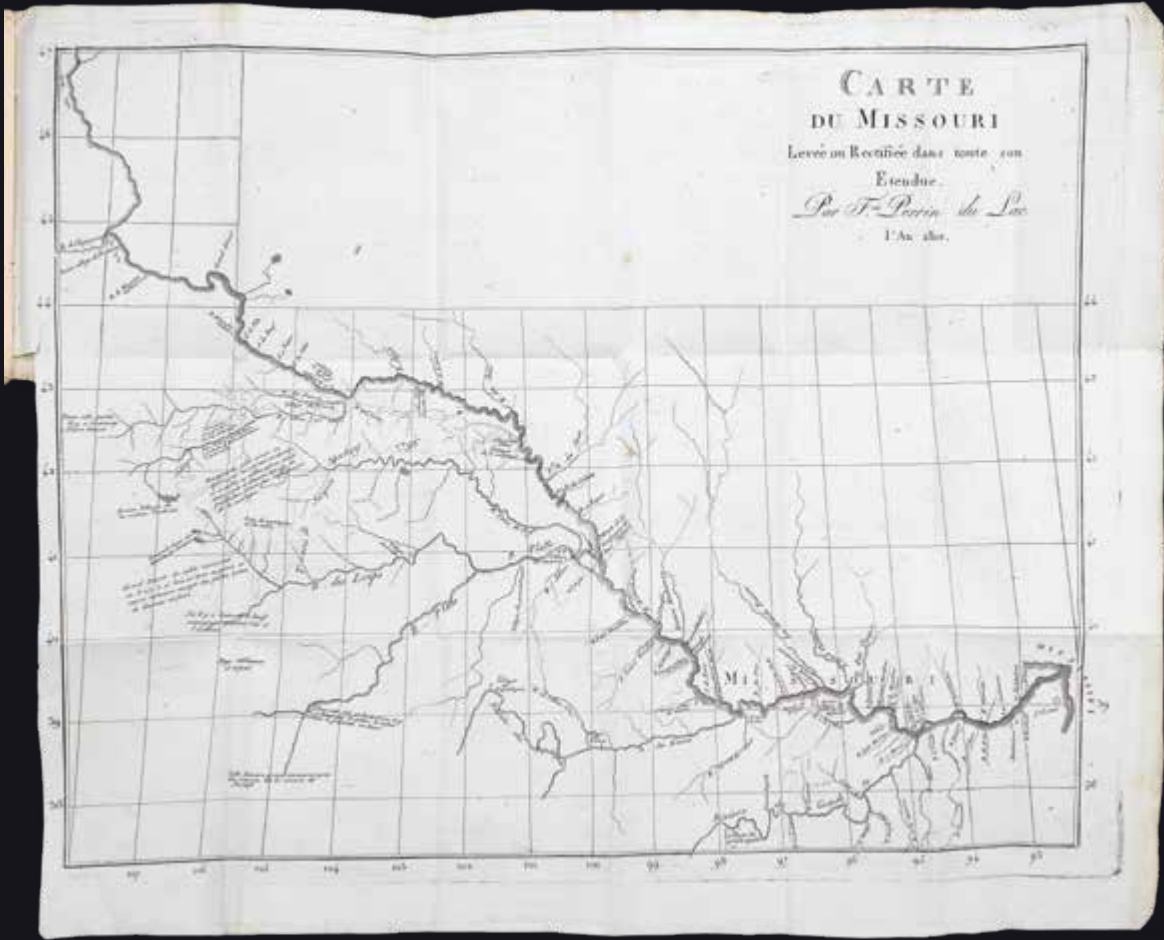
First edition, first issue. Two French editions were issued in 1805, one in Lyon, as here, and one in Paris. With an important and early map, ‘Carte du Missouri: levee ou rectifiée dans toute son etendue’, the “earliest published map of the trans-Mississippi region which can be said to display even the faintest semblance of accuracy” (Wagner). Described by F. J. Teggart in his ‘Notes Supplementary to any Edition of Lewis and Clark’ (1908) at page 189 as “substantially the same as the Mackey map which Lewis and Clark took with them. Here there are many familiar names which perhaps appear for the first time on a printed map of this region, such as R. Platte, R. des Kances, and its affluent Fourche des Republiques, R. des Fowke, R. de Chagayenne (i.e. Cheyenne) and so on” (Streeter).

“Important for details concerning the early fur trade with the Indians on the upper Missouri, but that information was probably obtained from Pierre Menard at St. Louis and there is little doubt that Du Lac lied like a horse-thief in claiming to have gone on a trading expedition up the Missouri” (Howes).

The famous folding plate of the mammoth depicts the skeleton now on display in Philadelphia.

Provenance:

With pencilled annotations to the half-title, possibly in the hand of Howell Heaney (1918-1991), librarian and advisor to Thomas W. Streeter.





44 JEFFERSON, Thomas;  
Meriwether LEWIS; and  
William CLARK.

*Message from the President of the United States, communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar; with a Statistical Account of the Countries Adjacent. February 19, 1806. Read, and ordered to lie on the table.*

Publication  
City of Washington, A. & C. Way,  
printers, 1806.

Description  
First edition. Octavo bound in 4s (235 by 160mm). 2 folding letterpress tables after pages 30 and 34. Large folding engraved map on two joined sheets; never bound, text block stabbed and sewn as issued, uncut, folding map separate; preserved in early twentieth century green morocco backed cloth clamshell box.

Collation  
[1]-22(4), 23(2). Pages [1-2]: title-page, verso blank; [3]-4: 'Message...'; [5]-8: 'Extract of a Letter from Captain Meriwether Lewis, to the President of the United States, dated Fort Mandan, April 17th, 1805'; [9]-65: 'A Statistical View of the Indian Nations inhabiting the Territory of Louisiana...'; [66]-86: 'Historical Sketches of the Several Indian Tribes in Louisiana south of the Arkansas River, and between the Mississippi and River Grand'; 87-112: 'To General Henry Dearborn Secretary of War' signed by John Sibley; 113-115: 'Distances up Red River by the course of the river'; 116-171: 'Observations: Made in a voyage commencing at St. Catherine's landing, on the east bank of the Mississippi, proceeding downwards to the mouth of the Red river, and from thence ascending that river, the Black river, and the Washita river,...'; [7]: 'Meteorological Observations...'; [2]: final blank.

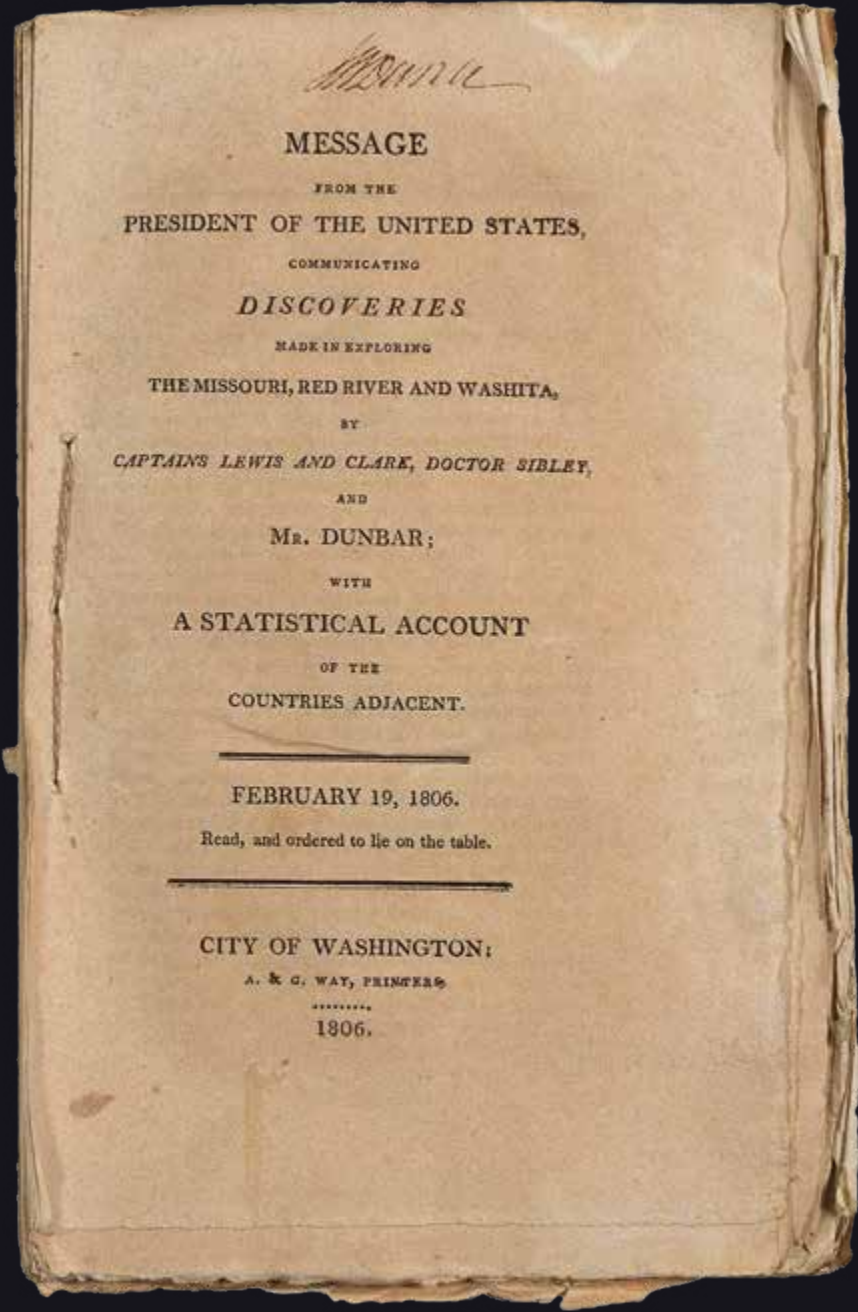
Literature  
Erickson, 2b1; Graff, 4406; Howes, L-319; Sabin, 40824; Shaw and Shoemaker, 11633; Streeter, I:290; Streeter [Texas] 1038; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 5:1.

First edition, first issue, House of Congress printing, of the first account of the Lewis and Clark expedition. From the library of Congressman Samuel Whittesley Dana

First edition, first issue, House of Congress printing, of the first printed account of the Lewis and Clark expedition. An exceptionally fine example, never bound, uncut and with the rare folding map, 'Map of the Washita River in Louisiana from the Hot Springs to the Confluence of the Red River with the Mississippi Laid down from the Journal & Survey of W.m Dunbar Esq.r in the Year 1804 by Nicholas King' (210 by 837mm to the neat line; sheet size: 250 by 890 mm, full margins showing the plate mark), loose and untrimmed with full margins, and unrecorded as such. "Read, and ordered to lie on the table" refers to the practice of leaving presidential communications out on the Speaker's table "for promulgation by the Speaker" (Erickson).

From the library of Congressman Samuel Whittelsey Dana (1760-1830), inscribed by him at the head of the title-page, and probably obtained by him in this 'proof' format directly from the Congressional printers. Dana, a mostly reactionary politician, had a very keen interest in the expansion of the western frontier, largely as it might adversely affect New England. He opposed the Louisiana Purchase, and generally, against slavery, on moral grounds, "worried about disturbances to political harmony, he scorned the combined admission into the Union of Maine and Missouri in 1820 and urged a delay of statehood for the latter, noting "no occasion for haste" as long as "the people of Missouri were not in a state of suffering"" (ANB online).

Lewis's report, sent from the temporary Fort Mandan, near the site of present-day Bismarck, North Dakota, found between pages 5 and 8, begins with an account of the geological and botanical specimens that the exploring expedition have gathered, and forwarded to Benjamin Smith Barton of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. He also explains that he will "dispatch a canoe with three, perhaps four persons from the extreme navigable point of the Missouri, or the portage between this river and the Columbia river, as either may first happen. By the return of this canoe, I shall send you my journal. He describes the non-military people in their party: "we have two interpreters, one negro man, servant to capt. Clark; one Indian woman [Sacagawea], wife to one of the interpreters, and a Manda man, whom we take with a view to restore peace between the Snake Indians, and those in this neighbourhood, amounting in total with ourselves to 33 persons". He excuses himself for not having forwarded the accounts to the War Department in a timely manner... But most interestingly he makes an attempt to predict how the expedition will unfold in the coming months:







M A P

of the

WASHITA RIVER

in

Louisiana

from the Hot Springs to the Confluence of the Red River with the

Mississippi

Taken down from the Journal & SURVEY of W. D. Dyer Esq. in the Year 1854

by

Nicholas Long



“As our vessels are now small, and the current of the river much more moderate, we calculate upon travelling at the rate of 20 or 25 miles per day, as far as the falls of the Missouri. Beyond this point, or the first range of rocky mountains, situated about 100 miles further, any calculations with respect to our daily progress, can be little more than bare conjecture.

At this point the expedition is still operating under the misapprehension that a direct water route to the Pacific coast existed, well within U.S. Territory, based on a manuscript map prepared by Nicholas King in 1803. That was the first of many maps of the trans-Mississippi West that King prepared between 1803 and 1806 at the direction of Jefferson and the War Department for distribution to Congress. “King, a native of England and Surveyor of the City of Washington from 1803 until his death in 1812, was one of the outstanding cartographic craftsmen at this time in the United States.

In 1804 or 1805 he compiled [this] ‘Map of the Washita River...’, which was based on the journal and survey of William Dunbar” (Scwartz & Ehrenberg, page 223). The map was engraved by William Kneass in Philadelphia.

The other articles by Sibley and Dunbar, which are included with Lewis’s report, together provide the first detailed account of the southwestern portion of the Louisiana Purchase. The letters by Sibley are, according to Streeter, “the first accounts of Texas in book form”. The very rare map “illustrates the route of the expedition from the Mississippi into east Texas and is the first cartographical effort of any detail to show western Louisiana and northeast Texas.

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) was president of the United States from 1800-1809. His “greatest triumph, and greatest defeat” (Merill D. Peterson for ANB) was the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the acquisition of which would have brought him into direct conflict with the first owner of this ‘Message’, Samuel Dana. The Purchase breached the limits of the Constitution and Jefferson drafted an amendment to sanction the acquisition retroactively. “When it found no support in Congress, he buried his fears of making the Constitution a “blank paper by construction” (‘Jefferson Writings’, p. 1140) and proceeded with the treaty” (Peterson).

The opportunity to properly explore the western regions of North American now became irresistible.

Jefferson involved his aide-de-camp and old Virginian neighbor Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809) in planning for this ambitious undertaking. In turn Lewis chose William Clark (1770-1838), a military comrade, to join him in leading the expedition. Early in July of 1803 Lewis “left Washington for the West and in the winter of 1803–1804 camped near St. Louis, across the Mississippi from the mouth of the Missouri. The exploring party of less than fifty men set off up the Missouri on 14 May 1804. Progress was slower than expected, and, after reaching the Mandan Indian villages, they spent the winter of 1804–1805” (Reginald Horsman for DNB), and from where he sent this report.

Exceptionally rare. Only 5 institutional examples with the map are known, at the LoC; the Newberry; the Missouri Historical Society; the Watkinson Library at Trinity College, CT; and the University of Pennsylvania. Only 4 examples have sold at auction in recent years: a damaged example was sold at PBA in 2007; the Siebert/Snider copy has appeared twice in 1999 and 2005; Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard’s copy sold at Christie’s in 1996, as part of a sammelband; and Streeter, 1966.

Provenance:

1. Inscribed by Samuel Whittelsey Dana (1760-1830), as “Dana” at the head of the title-page. Dana was a lawyer, congressman and U.S. Senator, representing Connecticut from 1796, who opposed the Missouri Compromise and the Louisiana Purchase.
2. With D.F. Brooke-Hitching, item 106 in his catalogue 2, March 1975; purchased by:
3. Gregory S. Javitch (1898-1980), of Montreal, renowned bibliophile with an important collection of very fine books relating to Native Americans.



“A petulant view of U.S. life” (Howes).

45 JANSON, Charles William

*The Stranger in America.*

**Publication**  
London, James Cundee, Albion Press, 1807.

**Description**  
Quarto (290 by 220mm).  
18-page publisher’s advertisements;  
engraved additional title-page with  
hand-coloured vignette, 9 hand-coloured  
lithographed plates, plan of Philadelphia,  
one engraved vignette in text, entirely  
untrimmed; original publisher’s boards,  
endpapers renewed.

**Literature**  
Clark, (volume II) 99; Howes, J59;  
Sabin, 35770.

The rare issue of this important work with the plates coloured in a contemporary hand. Rare in this state.

Janson lived in America from 1793 to 1805 and did not like what he saw, or at least felt that the rise of Jeffersonian democracy was guided by the devil. Clark sums up the book well: “Janson draws a picture of unrelieved black, but one worthy of attention because of the length of his stay and the breadth of his interests. He covers an astonishing variety of subjects in a loose topical arrangement....”

In fact, the man’s ill temper is quite amusing. He lived for some time in Rhode Island, where he failed in business, and travelled in the South, equally hating Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, where he was defrauded in the Yazoo land scheme. The handsomely produced book contains nine tinted plates depicting six scenes in Philadelphia, one of Mount Vernon, and one each in Boston and New York. The view on the engraved title-page is the earliest known published image of the White House.

Little known is the fact that the appendix to the book contains, on pages 482-489, what appears to be the first British printing of Thomas Jefferson’s December 1806 message announcing the completion of the Lewis and Clark expedition, as well as other western explorations. This should seem to qualify it for inclusion in Wagner-Camp, though it is not listed in that bibliography.





Presentation copy of a foundation work in  
the fields of political economy and economic  
geography “of Superlative California Importance”

46 HUMBOLDT, Alexander von; and  
Aimé J.A. BONPLAND.

*Essai politique sur le royaume  
de la Nouvelle-Espagne. [WITH:]  
Atlas Geographique et Physique du  
Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne.*

Publication  
Paris, Schoell et al, 1808-1812.

Description  
First edition. 6 volumes: 5 octavo text  
volumes (200 by 124mm), and folio atlas  
volume (584 by 457mm).

First edition, first issue of this important atlas of New Spain, with the first three livraisons with the earliest known title-page, dated 1808. The present work was the third part of Humboldt’s monumental ‘Voyage aux regions equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent fait en 1799-1804’, published at Paris (1805-1834) in over thirty volumes with about 1,200 engraved plates (and even then, the work still was not complete).

With Humboldt’s iconic map of New Spain, ‘Carte Generale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne’, originally executed by Humboldt during his stay in Mexico in 1803-4, and covering two large folio double sheets. Wheat calls it a “truly magnificent cartographic achievement” and concludes that before the explorations of Lewis and Clark, Humboldt’s maps were in the first rank of western cartography.

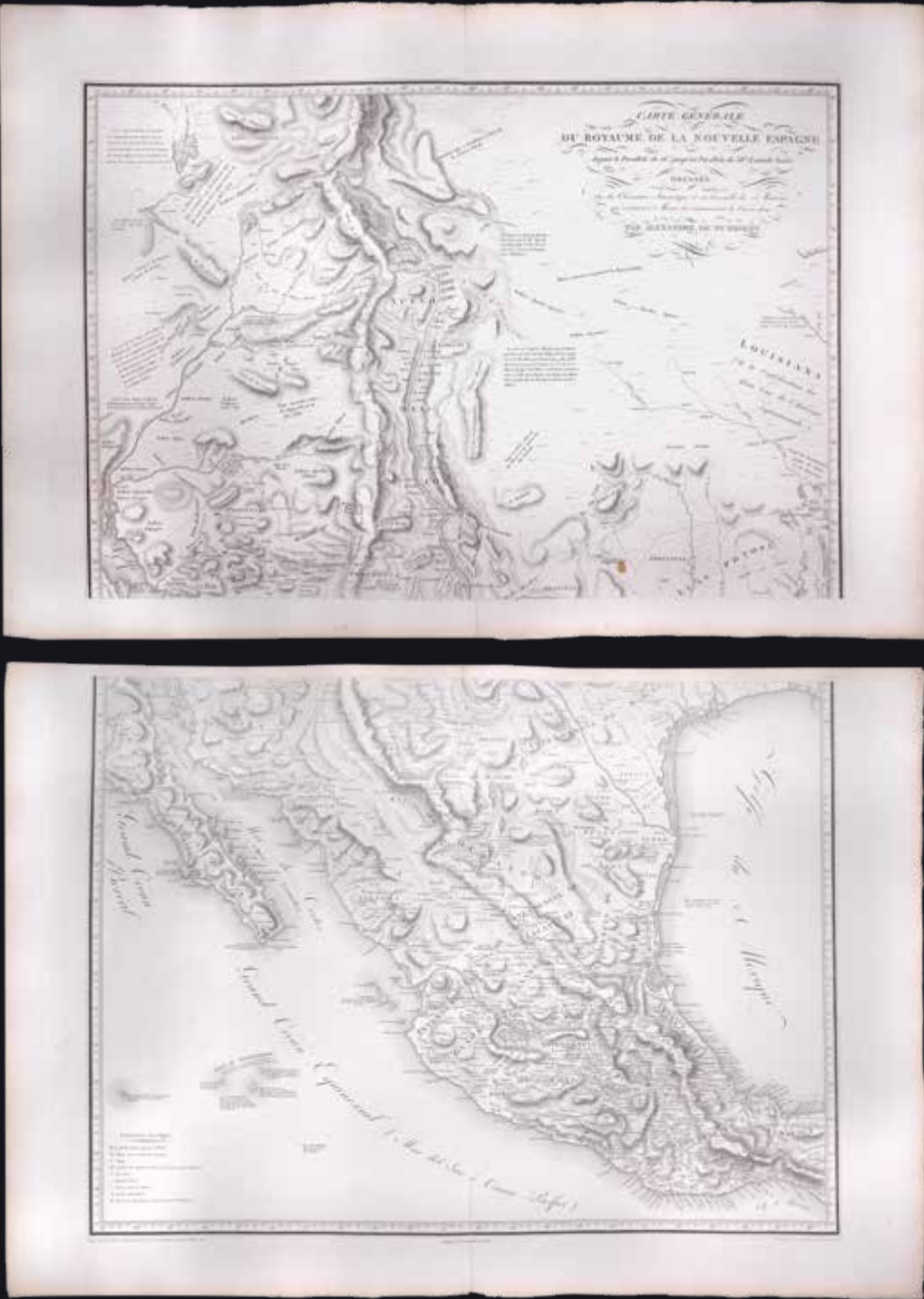
Schwartz and Ehrenberg state that it remained “the standard map of the Great Basin region until Fremont’s explorations 35 years later”.

Thomas Streeter discusses the map at great length, concluding that “it is without question the best representation of Texas that had thus far appeared”. It is certainly one of the seminal maps for Texas and the Southwest.

Besides the large map, there is a double-sheet map of the whole North American continent south of 42° latitude which reiterates Humboldt’s western cartography on a larger scale, and three important maps for the Santa Fe trade illustrating the route from Mexico to Durango, Durango to Chihuahua, and Chihuahua to Santa Fe.

Other maps illustrate the Valley of Mexico, and ports and routes in Mexico and across the Isthmus. The Atlas concludes with a series of fine geological/physical profiles (most printed in sepia), and two excellent views of volcanoes, also in sepia.

Humboldt was described by Dibdin as the most illustrious traveller of his day. With the support of the Spanish Prime Minister, Humboldt managed to gain permission to enter the Spanish colonies of Central and South America, which were effectively closed at the time. He set off with the French botanist Bonpland from Marseilles in 1799, and spent five years travelling through Central and South America, during which time he covered some 6000 miles. He then returned to Europe and spent the next twenty-three years recording his experiences, observations and collections in a series of spectacular works. One of the first of these was the ‘Essai Politique...’, describing northern New Spain, particularly Mexico and the northern provinces, including California and the American Southwest. A most important work, here in its first published edition with the extraordinary addition of a presentation inscription in Humboldt’s hand.





Text  
Half-titles, one folding engraved map, one folding engraved geographical cross-section profile printed in brown; contemporary half calf, patterned paper boards, gilt, red morocco lettering pieces.

Plate List:

Plate 1 & 1 bis (one map on two folded sheets), 1000 by 695mm (if joined).

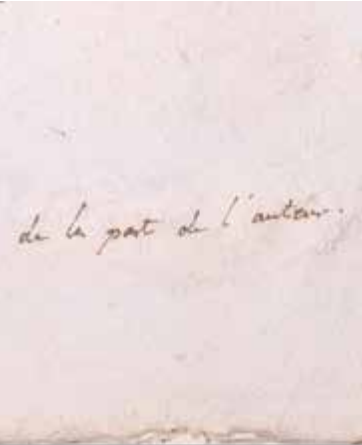
1. ‘Carte Generale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne depuis le Parallele de 16 jusqu’au Parallele de 38...’, 480 by 695mm. Top half of map of New Spain, showing all or parts of present-day Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, Louisiana, Wyoming, Kansas, Utah, and California. At the far northwest is Escalante’s “Lac de Timpanogos.” The map extends south to the mouth of the Colorado River and the upper reaches of the Sea of Cortez, Casas Grandes, Presidio del Norte, and “Pr Nacogdoch.” Rumsey 328.001.

1.(bis) ‘Dessine a Mexico par l’Auteur en 1804...’, 520 x 695mm. Lower half of the map of New Spain, with the northernmost points at Mission San Francisco Borja in Baja California, San Antonio, Galveston Bay, and Mermento River in southern Louisiana. Far south are Chiapas and the Gulf of Tehuantepec. Rumsey 328.002.

Cohen, Mapping the West, pp. 101-102. Hayes, Historical Atlas of the American West, p. 47: “One of the finest maps of the Spanish Southwest... Humboldt’s 1804 manuscript map seems to be one of the first to use the modern spelling of Albuquerque (leaving out the first r.); the spelling is repeated on this map.” Jackson, Shooting the Sun #64, Chapter 11 & p. 380. Martin & Martin (p. 109 & Plate 23) cite the English edition in reduced format; see also Martin & Martin, Contours of Discovery pp. 42-43. Rumsey 328.003 (both sheets). Rumsey, Cartographica Extraordinaire, pp. 20 & 133. Streeter 1042 (dates the map 1809, and designates it as one of the six most desirable maps of Texas, noting in his introduction that it is “the best to that date for the Texas region”). Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West 272\* & 302\*, Vol. I, pp. 132-138: “Undoubtedly the most important and most accurate published map that had yet appeared.... A truly magnificent cartographic achievement.” The publication sequence of the original seven fascicules indicates the map appeared in the fourth fascicule which came from the press on November 13, 1809.

Plate 2 (one map on folded sheet)

2. ‘Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes Situes au Nord et a l’Est dressee d’apres la grand carte de la Nouvelle-Espagne de Mr. A. de Humboldt et d’autres Materiaux par J.B. Poirson. 1811’, 425 by 727mm. Mexico, present-day United States, and the Caribbean south to Jamaica and Santo Domingo.



Atlas  
5 livraisons, complete with 18 engraved maps, plates and charts on 19 sheets (numbered 1-20), comprised of: one engraved map on 2 double-page sheets, one double-page sheet with 3 maps on it, one single-page with 8 maps on it, one single page with one map and 4 graphs on it, 4 single-page maps, 2 folding geographical cross-section profiles printed in sepia and black, one folding geographical cross-section profile printed in black, one folding geographical cross-section profile printed in sepia and black, 2 single-page views printed in sepia, one single-page plate of diagrams; 3 (of 5) original printed paper wrappers, untrimmed in contemporary grey pasteboard portfolio, loose as issued

Literature  
Howes, ‘U.S.iana, 1650-1950: a selective bibliography in which are described 11,620 uncommon and significant books relating to the continental portion of the United States’, 1962, H786 (b), “the atlas here is one of a kind...” (Reese),

Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, El Territorio Mexicano, Vol. I, p. 162 & Vol. II, p. 175. Jackson, Shooting the Sun #65. Rumsey 328.004. Streeter 1042n. Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West 275\*, 302\*, & Vol. I, pp. 133 & 137: “[Humboldt] decided [his map of New Spain] would require too large a sheet...so he left those areas for an overall map to be engraved for him by J.B. Poirson in Paris.... This was an important map, for while it did not itself add to knowledge of the American West, it did put into the hands of the reading public the broad geographical relationship of the American Southwest with the dominions lying to the east.”

Plate 3 (one map on folded sheet)

3. ‘Carte de la Vallee de Mexico et des Montagnes Voisines esquissee sur les Lieux en 1804...’, 390 by 460mm. Map of the Valley of Mexico including cities, villages, haciendas, and astronomical observatory points.

Apenes, Mapas Antiguos del Valle de Mexico #30 & pp. 26-27: “La Carte de la Vallee siguio por mas de medio siglo siendo el prototipo de los mapas del Valle de Mexico.” Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, El Territorio Mexicano, Vol. II, p. 322. Rumsey 328.005.

Plate 4 (eight maps on a half sheet)

4. ‘Points de partage et Communications projettees entre le Grand Ocean et l’Ocean Atlantique. I. Riviere de la Paix et Tacoutche Tesse. II. Rio del Norte et Rio Colorado. III. Rio Huallaga et Rio Huanuco. IV. Golfe de S. Georges et Estero de Aysen. V. Rio de Huasacualco et Rio de Chimalapa. VI. Lac de Nicaragua. VII. Isthme de Panama. VIII. Ravin de la Raspadura et Embarcadero de Naipi’, 500 by 345mm. Eight maps showing possible communication points and passage ways from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. Areas represented are in North, Central, and South America, stretching from Vancouver to Terra del Fuego. The largest map is entitled: ‘Carte de l’Isthme de Huasacualco’.

Rumsey 328.006. Map 2 shows West Texas and New Mexico from Paso del Norte north to the headwaters of the Colorado River. Humboldt re-kindled the idea of an interoceanic canal or various water routes between the Atlantic and Pacific.







Plate 5 (one map on a half sheet)

5. 'Carte Reduite de la Route d'Acapulco a Mexico...', 395 by 192mm.  
Map showing the route from Acapulco to Mexico City. The map includes cities, towns, villages, mines, farms, and astronomical observatory points.  
Rumsey 328.007.

Plates 6, 7 & 8 (three maps on folded sheet, image area 493 by 430mm)

[General title for the three maps] 'Carte de la Route qui mene depuis la Capitale de la Nouvelle Espagne jusqu'a S. Fe du Nouveau Mexique.

6. 'Route de Mexico a Durango', 350 by 130mm.  
7. 'Route de Durango a Chihuahua', 255 by 126mm.  
8. 'Route de Chihuahua a Santa Fe', 425 by 127mm.

Three separate maps show the route from Mexico City to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mines, ranchos, haciendas, villages and towns are shown.

Rumsey 328.008. Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West 274\* & 304\*, Vol. I, p. 137: "Among Humboldt's other maps of interest here may be mentioned that of the route from Mexico City to Santa Fe, taken in part from Humboldt's own astronomical observations."

9. 'Carte reduite de la Partie orientale de la Nouvelle Espagne depuis le Plateau de la Ville de Mexico jusqu'au Port de la Veracruz...', 215 by 625mm.

Road between Mexico City and Veracruz showing eastern Mexico. Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, El Territorio Mexicano, Vol. II, p. 670. Rumsey 328.009.

10. 'Carte de Fausses Positions de Mexico, Acapulco, Veracruz et du Pic d'Orizaba...', 190 by 316mm.

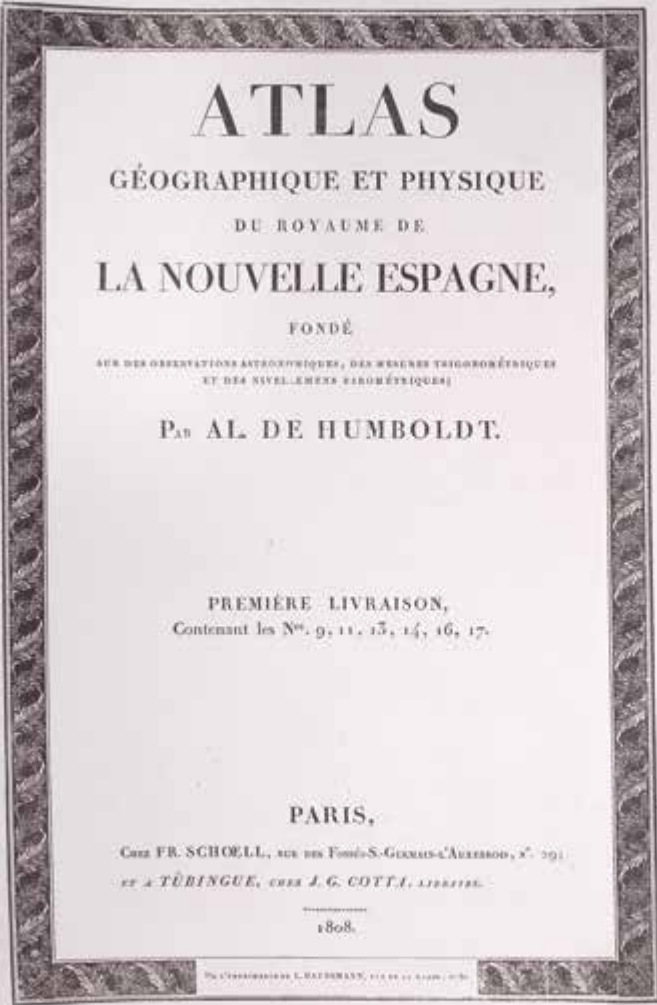
This map shows the incorrect positions ascribed to Mexico City, Acapulco, Veracruz, and Orizaba over time, and by whom.

Rumsey 328.010. Rumsey, 'Cartographica Extraordinaire', pp. 21 & 133.

11. 'Plan du Port de Veracruz, Dresse par Don Bernardo de Orta, Capitaine de Vaisseau au service de Sa Majeste Catholique...', 218 by 287mm.

A detailed plan of the port of Veracruz with soundings and an inset view of the coast at top left.

Rumsey 328.011.





12. ‘Tableau physique de la pente Orientale du Plateau de la Nouvelle Espagne, (Chemin de Mexico a Veracruz par Puebla et Xalapa.)...’, 370 by 827mm.

Original charcoal coloring. Presented is a cross section depicting the elevations from Mexico City to Veracruz. Geologic information is included. This profile and Plate 13 following, together present a profile of Mexico. Ulrike Leitner in his essay on Humboldt’s works on Mexico states: “The historian of geography and Humboldt scholar Hanno Beck has often emphasized that Humboldt, probably influenced by his work as a miner, made the profile map, originally a view into the mine from the side, into a scientific instrument. Part of this is the marvelous profile of the Mexican highland-’the first profile ever to be done of an entire country.”

Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, El Territorio Mexicano, Vol. II, p. 669. Rumsey 328.012.

13. ‘Tableau physique de la pente Occidental du Plateau de la Nouvelle Espagne (Chemin de Mexico a Acapulco)...’, 365 by 792mm.

Original charcoal coloring. Cross section depicting the elevations from Acapulco to Mexico City. Geologic information is included. This profile and Plate 12 preceding taken together are the first profile ever made of an entire country. See Leitner’s note in Plate 13, preceding.  
Rumsey 328.013.

14. ‘Tableau du Plateau central des Montagnes du Mexique...’, 360 by 815mm.

Original charcoal coloring. Illustrated here is a cross section depicting the central plateau with elevations from approximately Mexico City to Guanajuato. Geologic information is included.  
Rumsey 328.014.

15. ‘Profil du Canal de Huehuetoca (Desague Real.)...’, 350 by 523mm.

Original gray, tan, and sepaicoloring. This profile and cross section depict Huehuetoca Canal and the drainage system of the Valley of Mexico. Geologic information is included.  
Rumsey 328.015.

16. ‘Volcans de la Puebla, vus depuis la Ville de Mexico...’, 110 by 262mm.

Original tan and brown coloring with white highlights.  
Handsome view of the volcanoes from Mexico City.  
Rumsey 328.016.

17. ‘Pic d’Orizaba vu depuis la Foret de Xalapa...’, 159 by 178mm.

Original tan and brown coloring with white highlights. Dramatic view of Orizaba. Original tissue guard present.  
Rumsey 328.017

18. ‘Plan du Port d’Acapulco...’, 172 by 185mm.

Plan of the port of Acapulco with soundings shown.  
Rumsey 328.018.

19. ‘Carte des diverses Routes par lesquelles les richesses metalliques refluent d’un Continent a l’autre...’, 485 by 322mm.

World map showing trade routes and four charts detailing the amount and monetary worth of gold taken from the mines of Mexico and South America. Date estimated as the last information on the gold production is from 1802.  
Rumsey 328.019.

20. ‘I. Tableau comparatif de l’etendue territoriale des Intendances de la Nouvelle-Espagne. II. Etendue territoriale et Population des Metropoles et des Colonies en 1804’, 512 by 335mm.

Two charts showing relative size of the Mexican territories and population figures in the colonies as of 1804. Texas is indicated as the fourth largest region. An ingenious and unusual format for presenting comparative matter.  
Rumsey 328.020.

Collation of livraison:

1. Original printed paper wrapper, wood-engraved border: ‘Atlas Geographique et Physique du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne, fonde sur des Observations Astronomiques, des Mesures Trigonometriques et des nivellemens Barometriques; Par Al. de Humboldt. Premiere Livraison, Contenant les Nos. 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17. Paris Chez Fr. Schoell, rue des Fosse-S.- Germain-L’Auxerrois, No. 29; et a Tubingue, chez J.G. Cotta, Libraire, 1808’

Front wrapper inscribed “de la part de l’auteur”  
- Letterpress half-title dated 1808 conjoined with contents leaf  
(‘Cartes Geographiques et Physiques continues dans l’Atlas Mexicain’, listing 20 maps) - single page engraved dedication leaf to Bonpland.



2. Original printed paper wrapper, wood-engraved border: ‘Atlas Geographique et Physique du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne, fonde sur des Observations Astronomiques, des Mesures Trigonometriques et des nivellemens Barometriques; Par Al. de Humboldt. Deuxieme Livraison, Contenant les Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18. Paris Chez Fr. Schoell, rue des Fosse-St.- Germain-L’Auxerrois, No. 29; et a Tubingue, chez J.G. Cotta, Libraire, se trouve aussi a Paris, chez Tourneisen fils, rue de Seine, No. 12; et a Strasbourg, chez F.G. Levrault, 1808’

3. Original printed paper wrapper, wood-engraved border: ‘Atlas Geographique et Physique du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne, fonde sur des Observations Astronomiques, des Mesures Trigonometriques et des nivellemens Barometriques; Par Al. de Humboldt. Troisieme Livraison, Contenant les Nos. 3 et 15. Paris Chez Fr. Schoell, rue des Fosse-St.- Germain-L’Auxerrois, No. 29; et a Tubingue, chez J.G. Cotta, Libraire, se trouve aussi a Paris, chez G. Dufour et C.e, rue des Mathurins, No. 7; et a Strasbourg, chez F.G. Levrault. 1809’

4-5. Half-title conjoined with title-page ‘Atlas Geographique et Physique e Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne, fonde sur des Observations Astronomiques, des Mesures Trigonometriques et des nivellemens Barometriques. Par Al. de Humboldt. Paris, Chez G. Dufour et C.e, rue des Mathurins, No. 7, 1812’

Provenance:

1. Author’s presentation copy, inscribed “de la part de l’auteur” - “from the author” on front wrapper of the “Premiere Livraison”





47 PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery

*An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the Western Parts of Louisiana, to the Sources of the Arkansas [sic], Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun, Rivers; performed by Order of the Government of the United States during the Years 1805, 1806, and 1807. And a Tour through the Interior Parts of New Spain, When Conducted through these Provinces, by Order of the Captain-General, in the Year 1807. By Major Z.M. Pike. Illustrated by Maps and Charts.*

**Publication**  
Philadelphia, Published by C. & A. Conrad, & Co. No. 30, Chesnut Street, Somervell & Conrad, Peterburgh. Bonsal, Conrad, & Co. Norfolk, and Fielding Lucas, Jr. Baltimore. John Binns, Printer, 1810.

**Description**  
First edition. Octavo (230 by 153mm). Engraved frontispiece portrait, 6 engraved maps at the end including 5 folding, 3 folding tables; original publisher's blue paper boards, printed paper label on the spine, uncut.

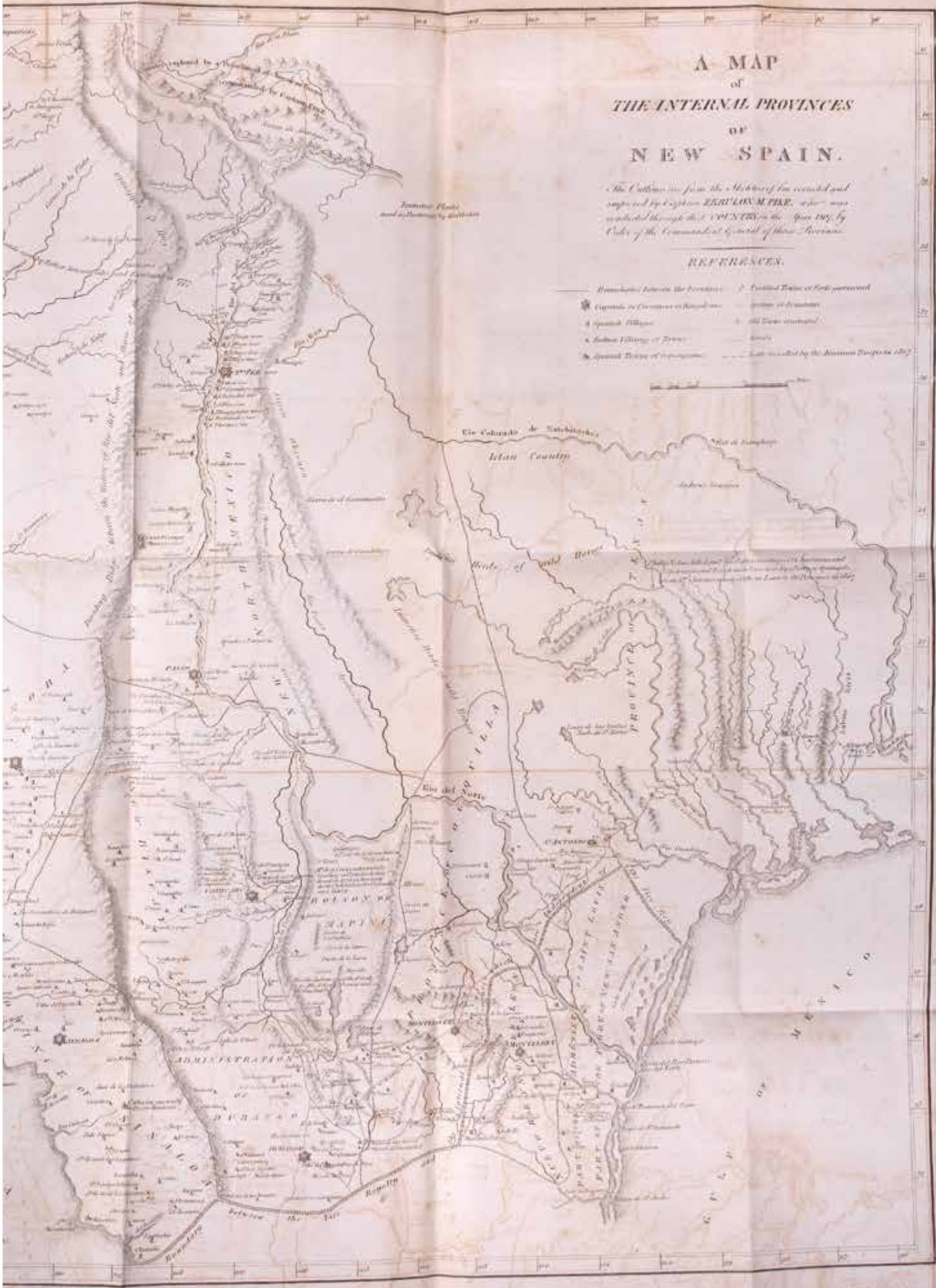
**Literature**  
Field, 1217; Graff, 3290; Howes, P-373; Jenkins, 163; Sabin, 62836; Streeter [Texas], 1047; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 9:1; Wheat [Transmississippi] 297-299.



The first U.S. Government exploration of the southwest, containing the first appearance in print of the first maps of the southwest based in firsthand exploration

First edition of the first U.S. government exploration of the Southwest. This edition contains the first appearance in print of the first maps of the Southwest to be based on firsthand exploration.

The Louisiana Purchase was one of Thomas Jefferson's crowning achievements, and in the following four years he commissioned a number of expeditions to explore the largely unknown territory. In 1804 Lewis and Clark ventured westward from St. Louis; Sibley, Dunbar and Freeman explored the Spanish border region in Texas; and in 1806 Pike went to explore the southernmost border region north of New Spain. His orders were to explore the Arkansas and Red Rivers, but by February of 1807 he had reached the upper reaches of the Rio Grande having missed the Red River entirely: "Spanish authorities learned of his presence and sent a force to arrest him and his men. They were taken to Santa Fe and then sent on to Chihuahua. Pike's maps and papers were confiscated, but he managed to retain his diary and journals by secreting them in the gun barrels of his men. Apparently he was able to convince the Spaniards that he had entered New Spain by accident, as he was escorted by armed guard through Texas via San Antonio to the Sabine, where he was released. He arrived at Natchioches in June, 1807, having thus had the opportunity to examine New Mexico and Texas in some detail, at the expense of the Spanish government." (Jenkins). "In the hierarchy of significant westward expeditions, that of Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike (1779-1813) ranks right below that of Lewis and Clark... While his was not the first official reconnaissance of the west, he provided 'the earliest official geographical image of the trans-Mississippi West'... Pike's map and journal...provided the first authentic information about the Upper Mississippi... On the Conejos River, an effluent of the Rio Grande, well into Spanish territory, Pike boldly constructed a fort. It was at this fort that he was arrested and taken first to Santa Fe and then to Chihuahua for a meeting with Don Nemesio Salcedo, the governor of New Spain. The authorities confiscated, among other documents, a manuscript map of the Santa Fe Trail... While in custody of the Spanish, Pike learned 'just how many and what kind of troops the Spanish had on hand to defend the northern provinces,' according to William Goetzmann, 'and he was well informed on the character and personalities of all the Spanish military leaders. No more successful espionage operation has ever been conducted in recorded American history.' Pike returned from captivity without his sketch maps, making the creation of his own map more difficult. He had managed to smuggle traverse tables in the rifle barrels that he and his men were allowed to take with them after being released. These tables enabled him to reconstruct parts of the upper Arkansas, and to his credit, his map is the first to accurately delineate the Arkansas and its tributaries.





Nevertheless, large sections of 'A Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana' (1810), were based on Alexander von Humboldt's map... It is paradoxical that Pike, who had actually explored the internal part of Louisiana, relied on the cartography of Humboldt, who had never been there" (Cohen).

"Pike has been suspected of complicity with the Aaron Burr conspiracy to establish an empire in the Southwest, carved from the Spanish provinces of northern Mexico and the western United States, but no firm evidence supports those charges. He remained, however, outspoken in his resistance to the democratization of the army during the Thomas Jefferson administration.... Pike published the journals of his explorations in 1810, supplemented with his correspondence with General Wilkinson, his speeches to the Indians, and detailed descriptions of the land through which he traveled, as An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi and through the Western Parts of Louisiana. Appearing as it did, four years before the publication of the journals of Lewis and Clark, Pike's book provided the American public with its first written description of the trans-Mississippi West.... He was killed in action at the storming of York, (now Toronto), Canada, on April 27, 1813, when the enemies' powder magazine exploded" (Handbook of Texas Online).

The publication of Pike's reports of the area now occupied by Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico encountered similar difficulties to those of Lewis and Clark of their expedition, and did not appear in print until three years after Pike's return. However, they were well received and the favorable reports of Texas as "one of the richest, most prolific, and best watered countries in North America" did much to encourage further exploration and expansion.

Provenance:  
Weeks Public Library, Greenland New Hampshire.





# The first appearance of any part of Lewis and Clark's route on a map

48 GASS, Patrick

*Voyage des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke, depuis l'Embouchure du Missouri, jusqu'à l'Entrée de la Colombie dans l'Océan Pacifique; Fait dans les Années 1804, 1805 et 1806, par ordre du Gouvernement des États Unis: Contenant le Journal Authentique des Événements les plus Remarquables du Voyage, ainsi que la Description des Habitants, du Sol, du Climat, et des Productions Animales et Végétales des Pays situés à l'Ouest de l'Amérique Septentrionale.*

Publication  
Paris, Arthus-Bertrand, 1810.

Description  
Octavo (210 by 133 mm). Half-title with publisher's advertisements on verso; folding engraved map by J.B. Tardieu; original green speckled paper wrappers, printed paper spine label.

Literature  
Graff, 1519; Howes, G77; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 6:3; Wheat [Transmississippi], 300.

First French edition, and the first edition in any language to include a map.

Gass's was the first full account by a Lewis and Clark expedition participant. Born in Pennsylvania Patrick Gass "became one of the best-known members of the expedition for several reasons: his key role as sergeant brought his name up frequently in the journals of Lewis and Clark; his account was the first to be published; he was the first to have a biography written about him; and finally, he outlived the other members of the Corps of Discovery by decades" (Wagner-Camp).

Tardieu's map, 'Carte Pour servir au Voyage des Capes. Lewis et Clarke...' is the first one published that mentions Lewis and Clark and locates parts of their route. Wheat notes that "Tardieu had no Lewis and Clark map to assist him, but he apparently had at hand Meriwether Lewis's brief letter-report to Jefferson, and he did his best to locate on his map at least a few of the Expedition's points of geographic interest. His available topography, based as it was on Soulard, was both skimpy and erroneous, but his use of the quoted legends showed much ingenuity".

Translations of two letters by William Clark are appended to this slightly abridged edition of Gass's journal. Tardieu's map is evidently the first to mention Lewis and Clark and to indicate a section of their route.

Provenance:

- 1. Laird U. Park, Jr., his sale Sotheby's New York, 29 November 2000, lot 141;
- 2. The Jay T. Snider Collection of Historical Americana, 21st June, 2005, lot 175.





## Arrowsmith’s “Foundation, or prototype, maps of the area” (Tooley)

49   ALCEDO, Antonio de (1735-1812); Aaron ARROWSMITH (1750-1823); and George Alexander THOMPSON (1797-1849, translator and editor).

*The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies. Containing an entire translation of the Spanish work of Colonel Don Antonio de Alcedo.*

Publication  
London, James Carpenter et al., 1812-1815.

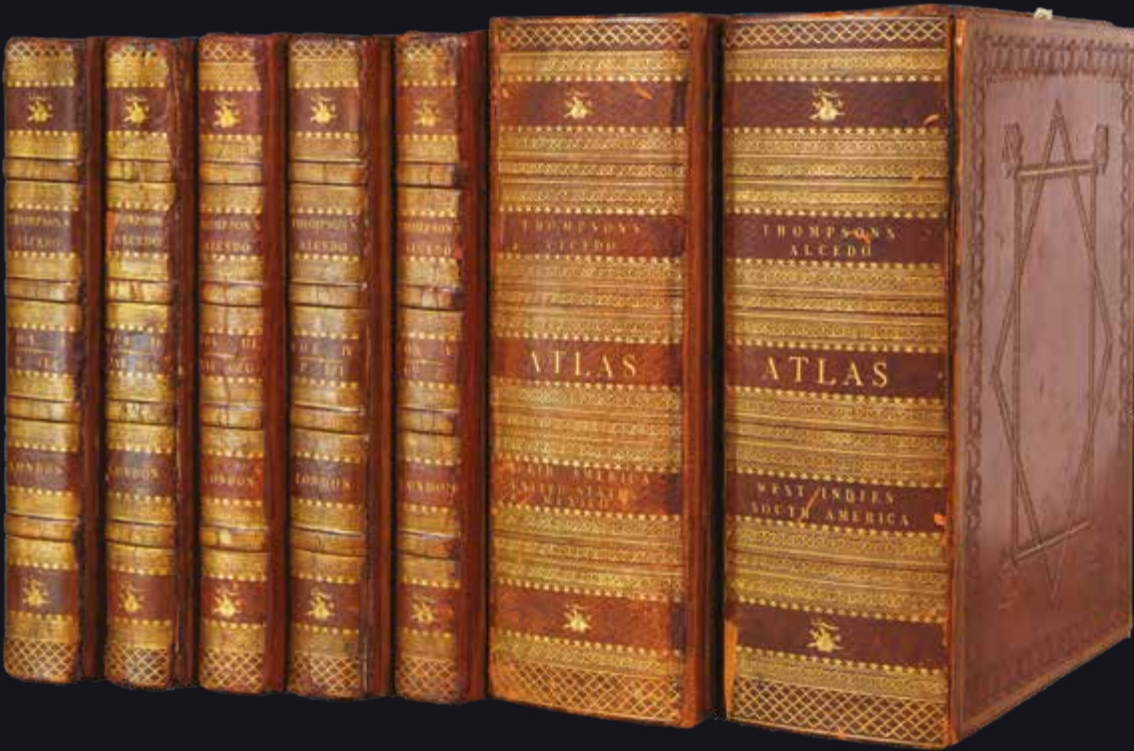
Description  
First edition. 7 volumes: 5 quarto text volumes (260 by 210mm), 2 uniform clamshell boxes of folding maps.

Text  
Half-title in volume III; contemporary diced calf, each panel elegantly decorated with borders of gilt fillets and blind roll tools of lilies surrounding a large central six pointed star of gilt fillets and blind foliate roll tools, spines finely decorated in five compartments with small gilt tools.

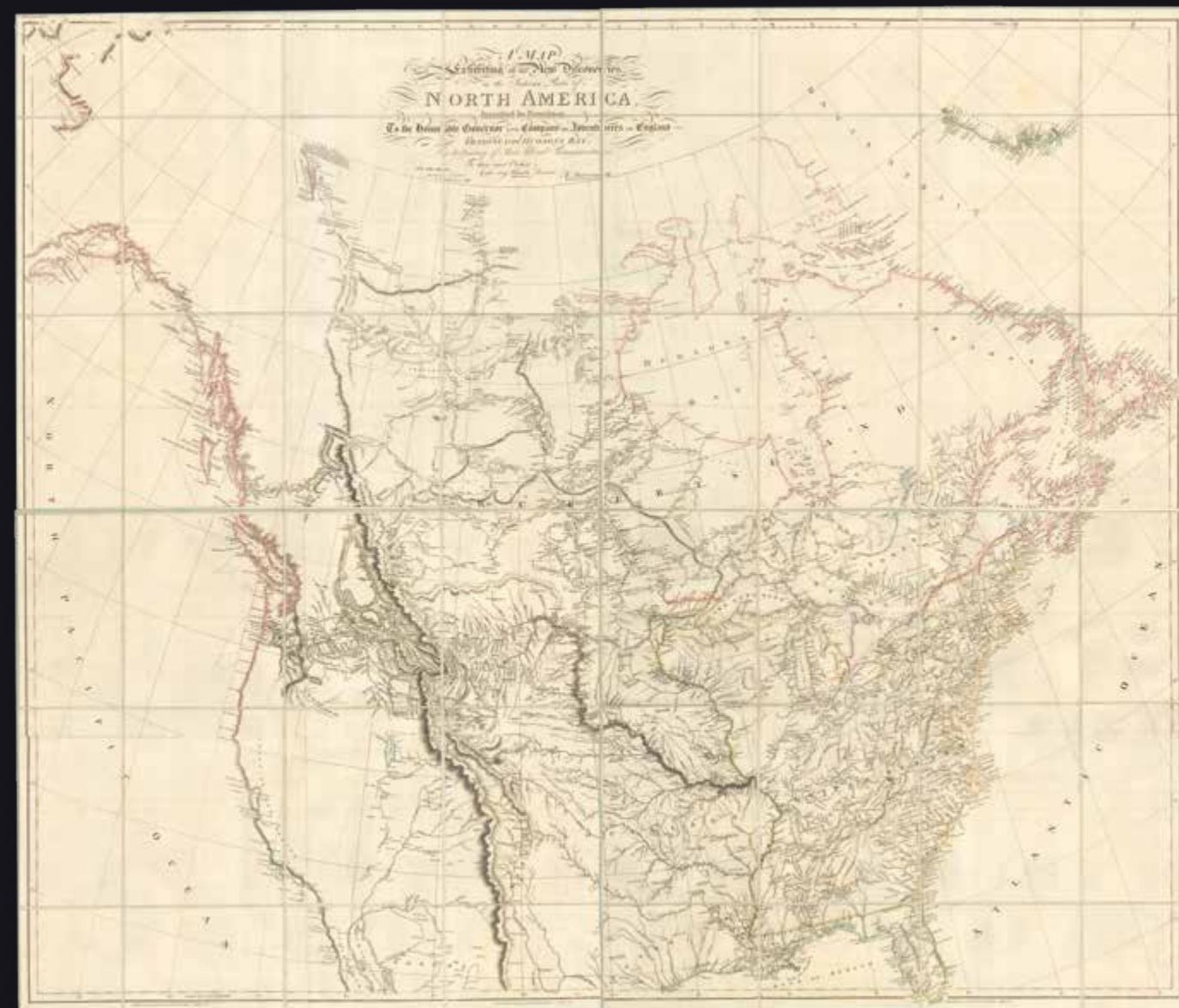
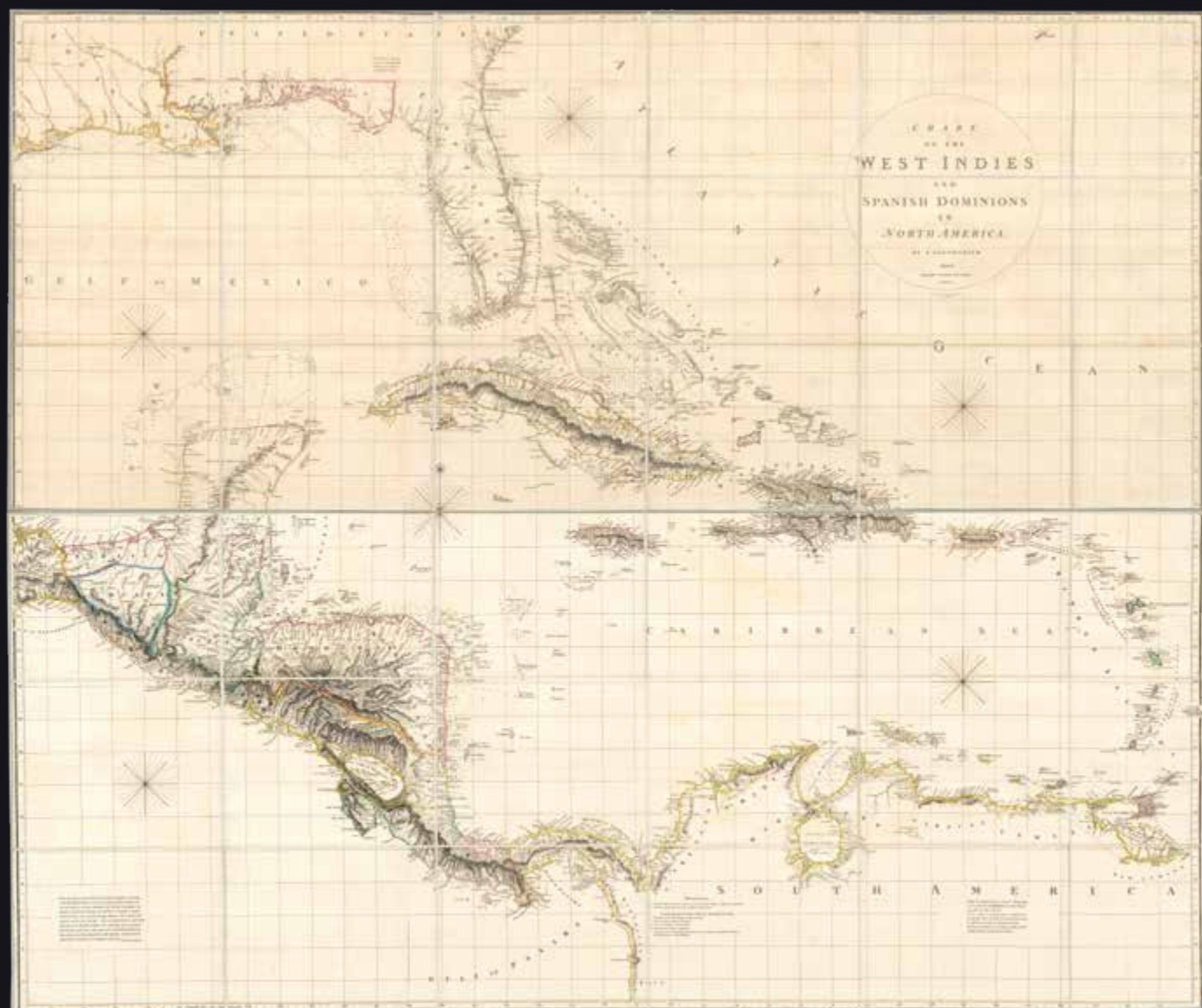
Maps  
5 large engraved maps on 20 folding map-sheets with contemporary hand-colour in outline, dissected and laid down on linen, folding into two book-style boxes uniformly bound with the text volumes in contemporary diced calf gilt.

Literature  
Martin and Martin; Sabin, 683: “Copies are sometimes found with an atlas of ... maps by Arrowsmith, but they are rare.”

First edition of George Thompson’s translation and expansion of Alcedo’s classic work on the Americas, first published in Madrid as ‘Diccionario geografico-historico de las Indias Occidentales o America’, in five volumes from 1786 to 1789. With a set of the foundation wall maps of the region by the greatest British cartographer of his generation, Aaron Arrowsmith. Arrowsmith specialized in large multi-sheet maps. These were generally separately issued and are now very scarce. His five great wall maps of the Americas were particularly well received and became “foundation or prototype maps of the area and were extensively copied by other publishers” (Tooley). These five wall maps were of North America (first published in 1795), the United States (1796), the West Indies (1803), Mexico (1810), and South America (1810). They were generally republished many times, as new information became available. Subscribers received the maps with the fifth text volume.









The wall maps are:

‘A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America...A. Arrowsmith...January 1st 1795 Additions to 1811, Additions to June 1814’ (4 sheets). This issue incorporates the discoveries of Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike, and others and remaps the entire continent west of the Mississippi. Rumsey calls it “monumental”.

‘A Map of the United States of America Drawn from a number of Critical Researches By A. Arrowsmith...Jan 1st 1796... Additions to 1802’ (4 sheets). Second state. This is the famous map that Lewis and Clark carried on their journey - it also served as the basis for the Nicholas King chart of 1803.

‘A New Map of Mexico and adjacent provinces compiled from original documents by A. Arrowsmith...5th October 1810’; with insets: Valley of Mexico, Acapulco and Vera Cruz (4 sheets). First edition. A foundation map of Texas and the Southwest. Drawing on the discoveries of Humboldt and Pike. This was the map criticized by Humboldt and “plagiarism”.

However, besides drawing on others, this map added significant new pieces and corrected the errors of Pike and Humboldt.

‘Chart of the West Indies and Spanish Dominions in North America by A. Arrowsmith... 1803’ (4 sheets)

‘Outlines of the Physical and Political Divisions of South America: Delineated by A. Arrowsmith partly from scarce and original documents published before the year 1806 but principally from manuscript maps & surveys made between the years 1771 and 1806. Corrected from accurate astronomical observations to 1810...Published 4th January 1811’ (6 sheets).

“Aaron Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the King of England and Geographer to the Prince of Wales, was the most influential and respected map publisher of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.... His role in cartographic production was to gather the best information available from a wide variety of sources, weigh the relative merits of conflicting data, and compile from this the most accurate depiction possible of an area. Arrowsmith accomplished this synthesis better than any other commercial map maker of his day and, as a result, his maps were the most sought after and highly prized on three continents” (Martin and Martin).

Provenance:

From the library of the Earls of Bradford, at Weston Park, Shropshire, with their engraved nineteenth century armorial bookplate on the front paste-down of each volume.





Early account of Louisiana by the Commandant during Lewis and Clark’s expedition

50 STODDARD, Amos,

*Major Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Louisiana.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Mathew Carey, 1812.

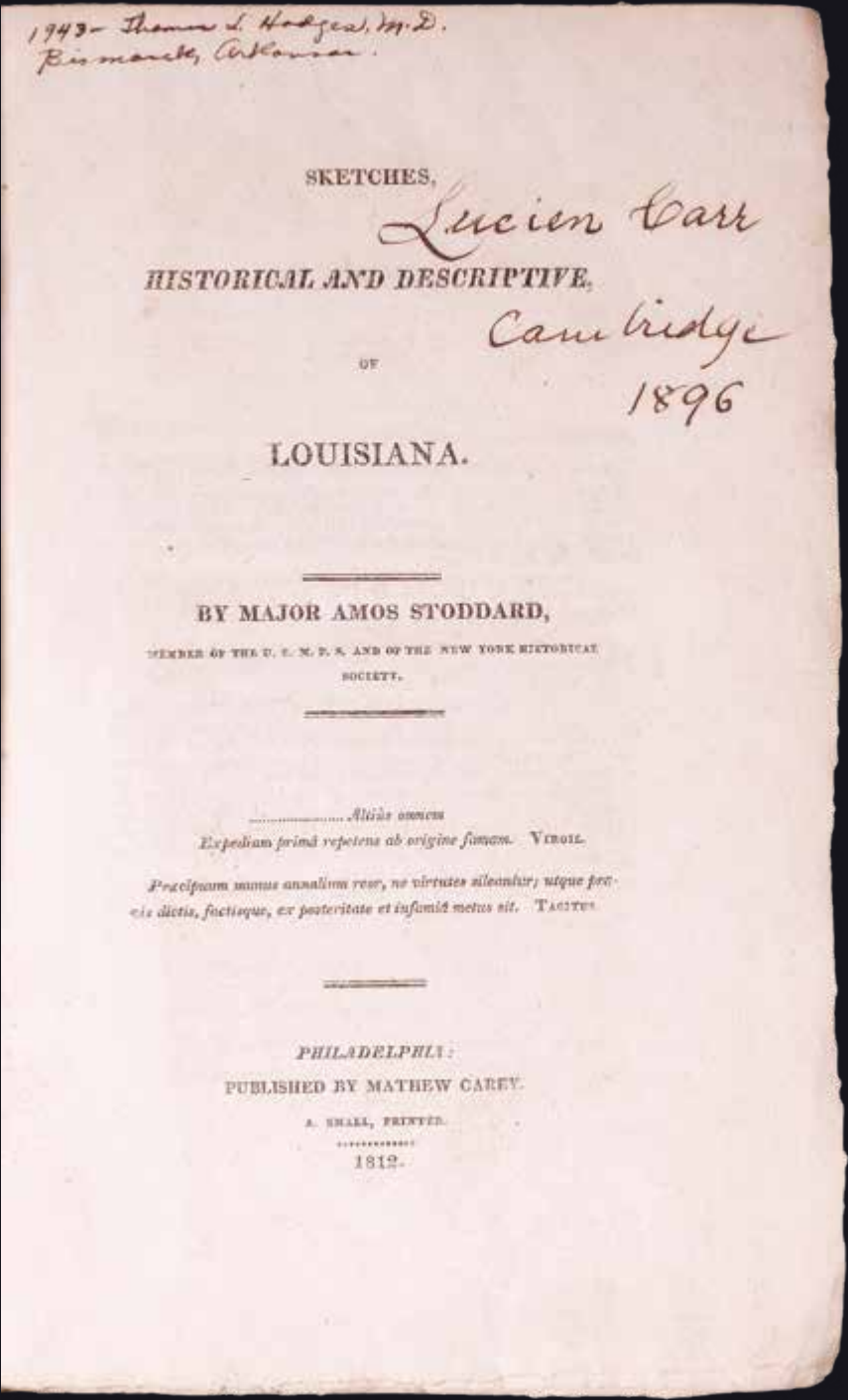
Description  
Octavo (230 by 150mm). Original publisher’s tan paper backed, blue paper boards, printed paper label on the spine, uncut.

Literature  
Graff, 3994; Howes, S-1021; Sabin, 91928; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 10C.

In 1803, while still a captain, Amos Stoddard (1762-1813) commanded an artillery company of approximately forty men at Fort Kaskaskia. “He and part of his company represented the United States in St. Louis in March 1804 when Spain transferred Upper Louisiana including St. Louis to France, which in turn transferred it to the United States a day later. He would then serve as the commandant of the Upper Louisiana Territory” (University of Nebraska online). As such, Stoddard was the first civil and military commandant of Upper Louisiana, and this work contains “some of the earliest detailed geographical information to be published on Upper Louisiana” (Wagner-Camp), as well as a description of the extant boundary of Louisiana,... an interesting exercise, since the western boundary had not been established. The Arkansas River, the Red River, and Rio Bravo are described, and he also includes information about the fur trade, lead mines, and “Salt Mountain”.

Provenance:

- 1. Ownership inscription of “Lucien Carr, Cambridge, 1896”, on the title-page, author of the “Missouri” volume of the ‘American Commonwealth’ series, and not the “fallen angel” of the Beat Generation mythology, of the same name!
- 2. With the ownership inscription of local historian Dr. Thomas Luther Hodges (b1868), M.D. of Bismarck, Arkansas.





“Definitive account of the most important exploration of the north American continent” (Wagner-Camp), in original publishers boards

51 LEWIS, Meriwether (1774-1809); and William CLARK (1770-1838)

*History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis & Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, Thence Across the Rocky Mountains and Down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed During the Years 1804-5-6. By order of the Government of the United States. Prepared for the press by Paul Allen, Esquire. In two volumes.*

**Publication**  
Philadelphia & New York, Published by Bradford and Inskeep; and Abm: H. Inskeep, 1814.

**Description**  
First edition. 2 volumes, octavo (215 by 130mm). Engraved folding map of the route, 5 engraved plates; original publisher’s cream printed boards, uncut; an extraordinary survival in spite of some mostly marginal spotting, a few quires browned, the map with some light spotting strengthened at left margin with tissue and with tiny fold-tear in lower margin; backstrip of vol. I worn, that of vol. II gone, covers scuffed and rubbed, edges torn, upper hinge of vol. II weak. 20831\_167 (detail of Donell’s 1812 signature).

**Literature**  
Carter et al, 272; Church, 1309; Field, 928; Graff, 2477; Grolier, 30; Howes, L317; Sabin, 40828; Shaw and Shoemaker, 31924; Streeter, 1777; Streeter [Beginnings], 52; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 13:1.

First edition of the “definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent” (Wagner-Camp). A cornerstone of Western Americana.

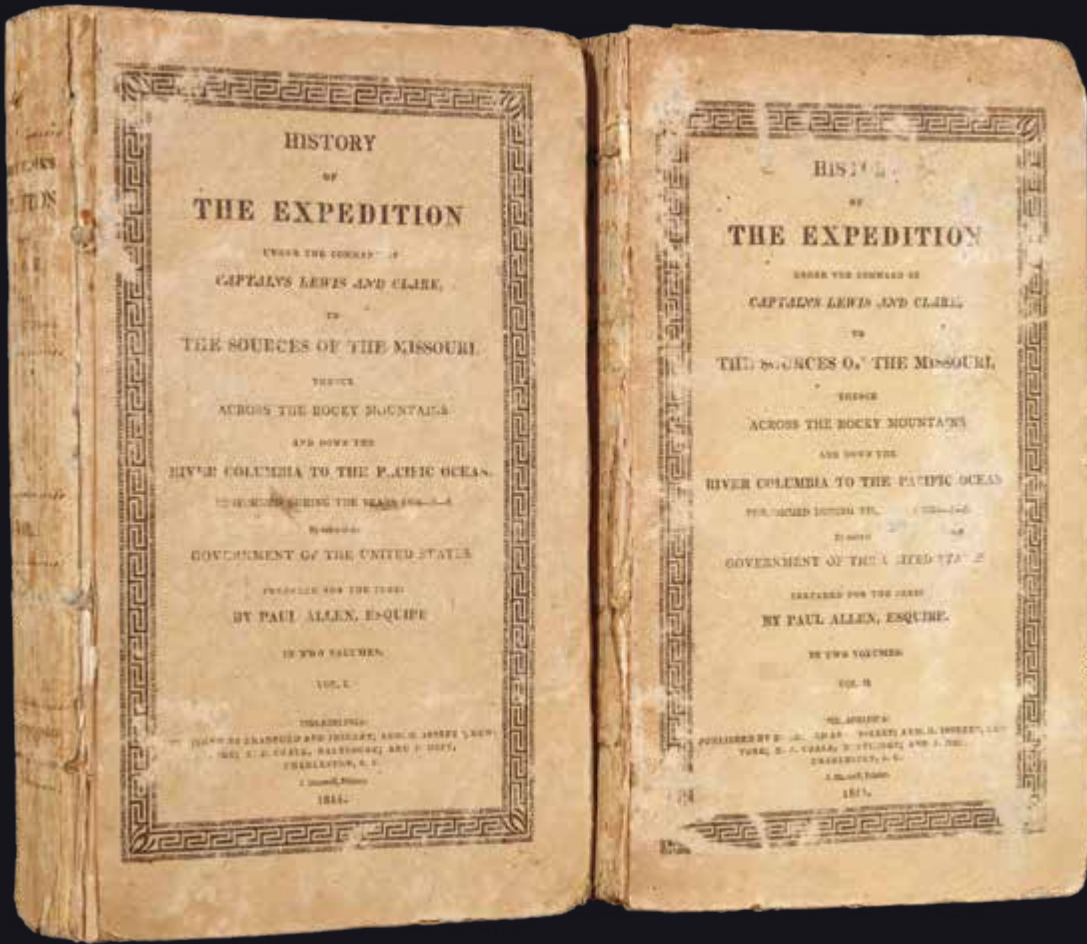
The expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out from St. Louis in May 1804. Its intention was to explore and map the Northwest of America, study the flora and fauna, make contact with the Indian tribes, and in the words of President Jefferson, who commissioned the expedition, to ascertain whether there was a “direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for the purpose of commerce with Asia”. The expedition would cover some eight thousand miles in just over twenty-eight months and would lead them down the Missouri to its source, across the Rocky Mountains, and finally tracing the Columbia river to its mouth on the Pacific coast.

The expedition was a great success, with a huge leap forward in the understanding of the Northwest of America as a result, and would lead eventually to the United States’ great movement west. However, the official publication of their endeavours was a somewhat more laboured process, with delays in collating the information, the death of Lewis in 1809, and the bankruptcy of the publishers C. & A. Conrad & Co., just a few of the stumbling blocks. The work was eventually published in 1814, some ten years after the pair had set off from St Louis.

The present example contains the large folding map titled ‘Map of Lewis and Clark’s Track Across the Western Portion of North America’. It is an accurate copy of Clark’s manuscript, and “the best cartographic representation of the entire northwestern quadrant of what is now the United States” (Cohen).

Provenance:

- 1. Early owner’s notes on pages xv, 58, 150-151, 173, arithmetic calculations in pencil on rear flyleaf of volume I;
- 2. With the ownership inscription of John R. Donnells, dated 1812 on the inside of the front cover of volume I, and signed on the front free endpaper of volumes I and II; bookplates removed from the inside front covers.





A  
(Map of)  
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TRACK,  
across the Western Portion of  
(North America)  
FROM THE  
MISSISSIPPI TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,  
By Order of the Executive  
of the  
UNITED STATES.  
1805.





“The work of a man who examined carefully into the habits and character of the Indians of the Upper Missouri” (Field)

52 BRACKENRIDGE, Henry Marie

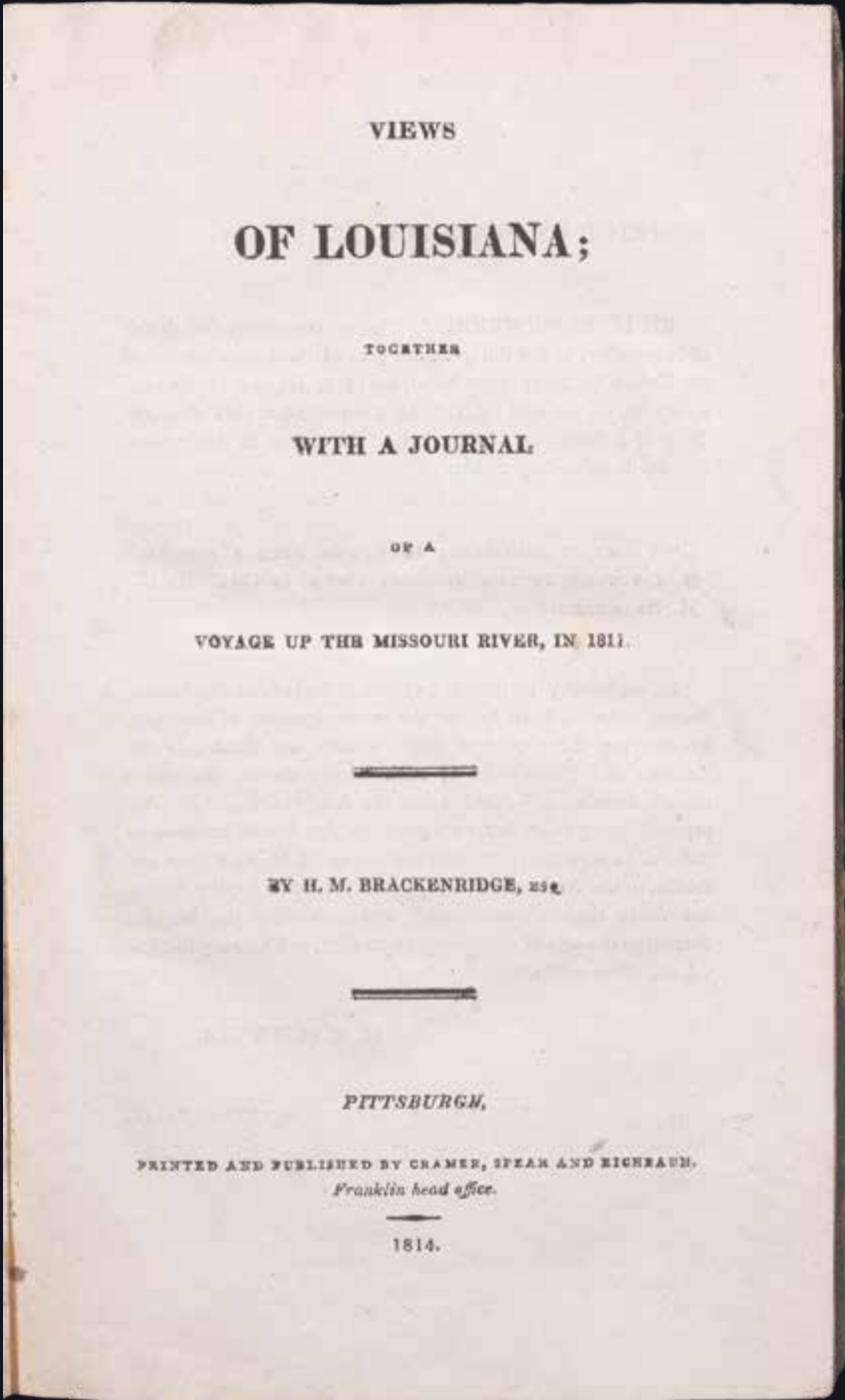
*Views of Louisiana; together with a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River, in 1811.*

Publication  
Pittsburgh, Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, 1814.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (210 by 133mm). Original purple muslin backed blue paper boards.

Literature  
Clark, (volume II) 136; Field, 166; Howes, B-688; Sabin, 7176; Streeter, 1776; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 12:1.

First edition and an exceptionally fine example. “Brackenridge gives an account of the fur trade, principally of Manuel Lisa’s operations, and describes the expedition to the Yellowstone in 1807, the formation of the Missouri Fur Company, and the expedition to the forks of the Missouri. The second part of the above, ‘Journal of a Voyage up to the Missouri River’, describes Brackenridge’s trip up the Missouri with Lisa to a newly established post of the Missouri Fur Company, upstream from the Mandan villages” (Wagner-Camp-Becker).  
Many of the essays in the ‘Views of Louisiana’ were published in the ‘Louisiana Gazette’ (later the ‘Missouri Gazette’) winter 1810-1811.





Brue’s map of the Pacific: amongst Brue’s earliest independent work.

53 BRUE, Adrien Hubert

*[Collection of Continental maps from the] Grand atlas universel, ou collection de cartes encyprotypes, generales et detaillees des cinq parties du monde; dediees a monsieur, par H. Brue, Ingenieur-Geographe de S.A. Royale.*

Publication  
A Paris, Chez Desray, Libraire-Editeur, rue Hautefeuille, no. 4., 1816.

Description  
Oblong folio (570 by 820mm). 5 engraved maps on 20 mapsheets with contemporary hand-colour in outline; contemporary calf-backed marbled paper boards, red morocco lettering-piece on the front cover.

Literature  
Phillips [Atlases], 726; Wheat [Transmississippi], 321, for map of North America.

The maps, originally published as part of Brue’s Grand Atlas Universelle, include: ‘Carte Encyprototype de L’Asie’, 1814; ‘Carte Encyprototype de L’Afrique’, 1814; ‘Carte Encyprototype de L’Amérique Septentrionale’, 1815; ‘Carte Encyprototype de L’Amérique Méridionale’, 1816; ‘Océanie ou Cinquieme Partie du Monde, 1814, revue et augmentée en 1816 et 1817’.

Adrien Hubert Brue (1786-1832) was only a boy when he accompanied Baudin’s expedition to the South Pacific between 1800 and 1804, aboard the ‘Naturalist’. This collection of maps represents some of Brue’s earliest independent work. He would eventually rise to the position of Geographe du Roi.

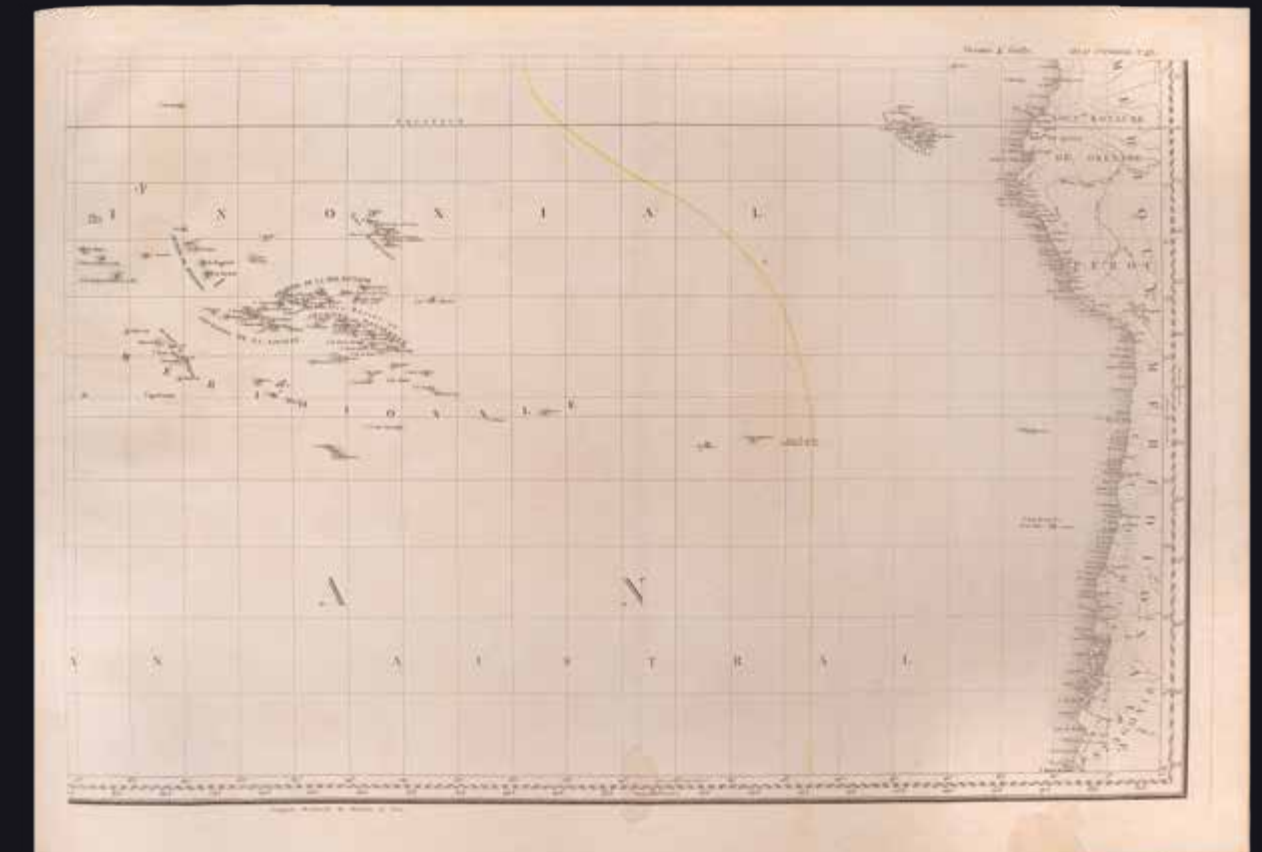
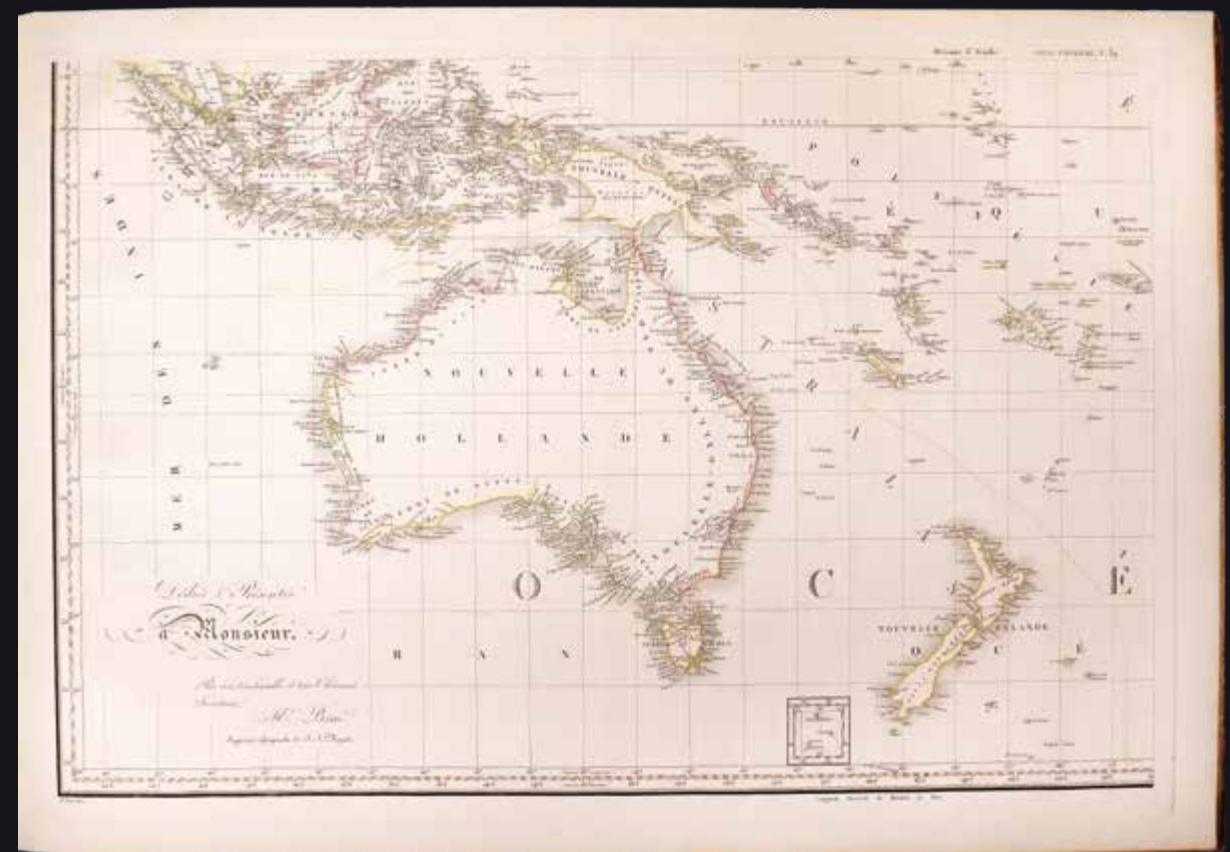
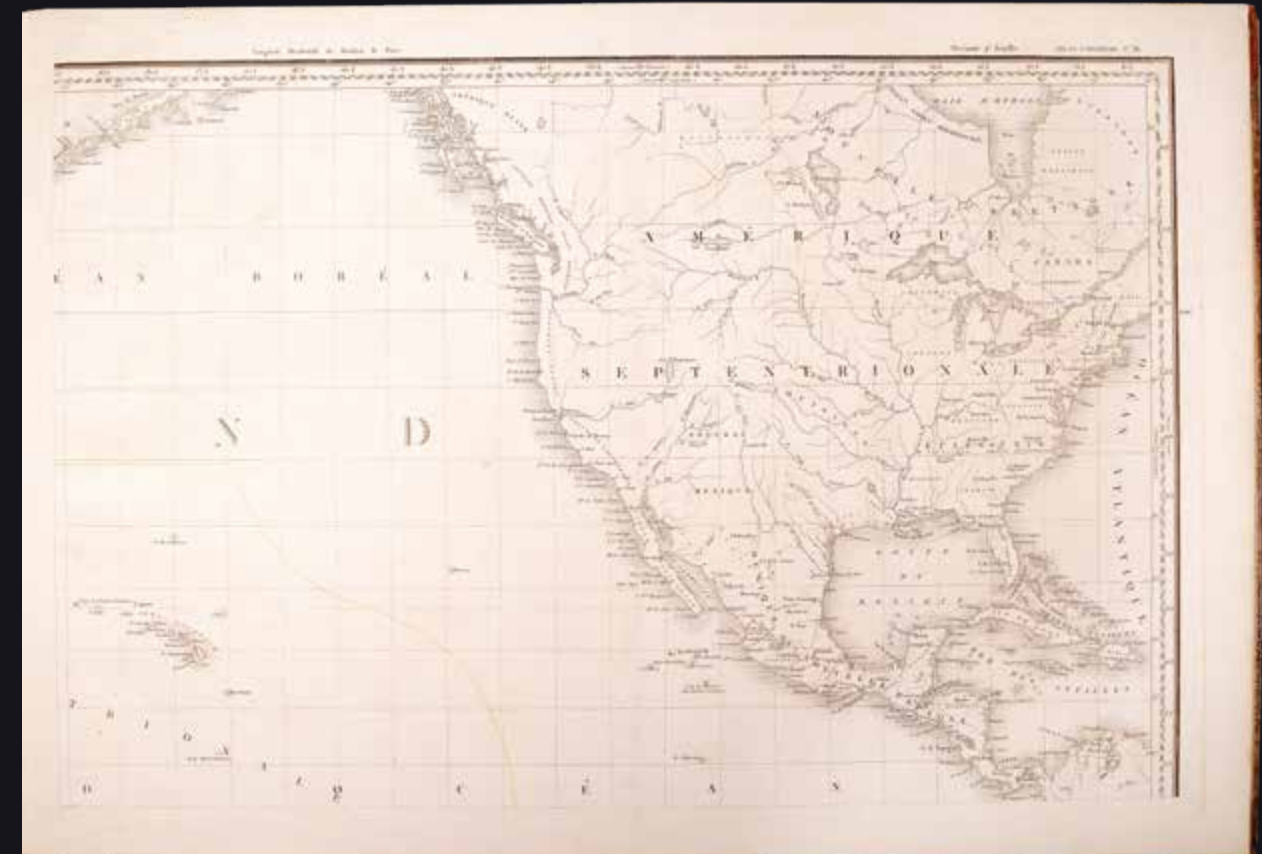
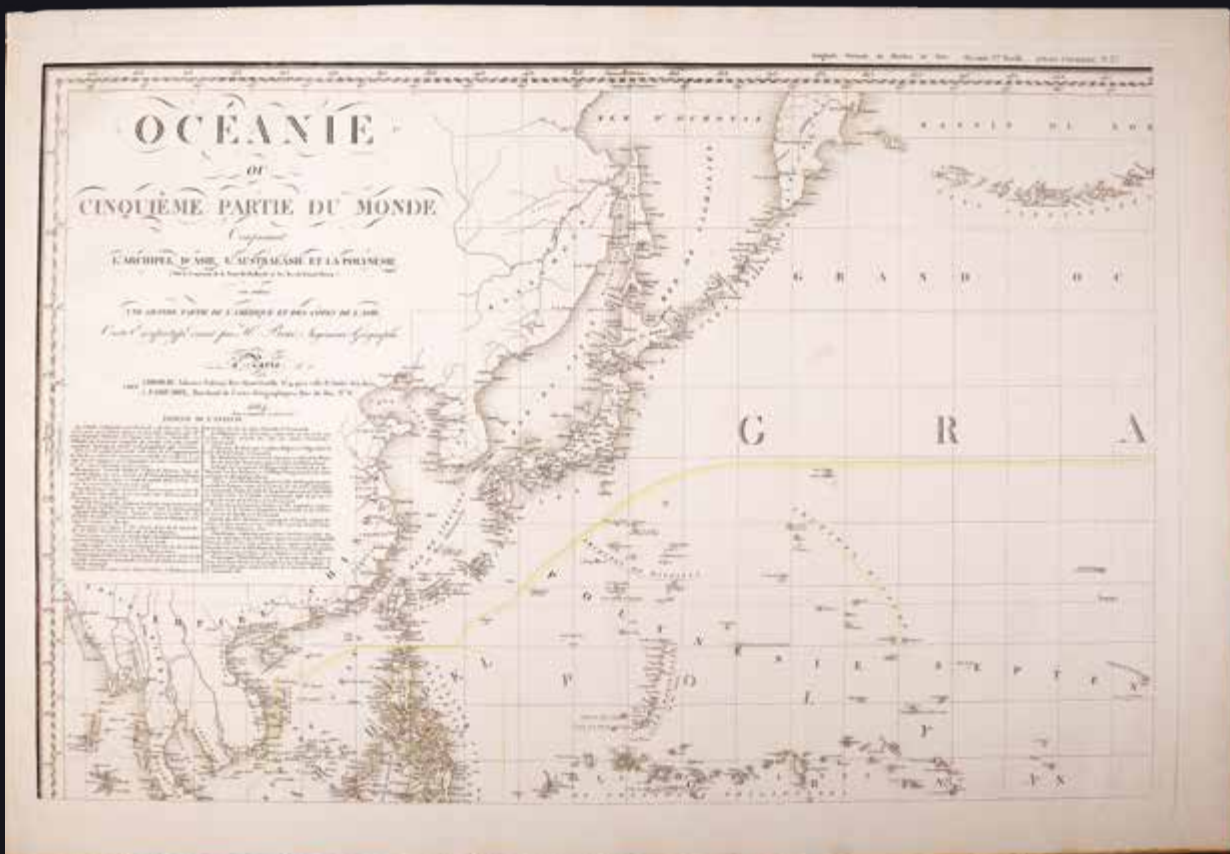
Warren Heckrotte comments: “The map of North America shows the river San Filippe running from a lake in what is now Utah emptying into the Pacific south of San Francisco Bay. This is an early representation on a printed map of such a river; Lapies’s map of 1812 is the earliest I know of. The map of ‘Océanie’, dated 1817, shows the river emptying into San Francisco Bay, as does his 1819 issue of the map of North America. Melish in his map of the U.S. shows a similar river. Later, beginning with Robinson’s map, 1819, three such rivers are commonly shown”.

Provenance:

- 1. With Sotheby’s, 29 November 1990
- 2. Warren Heckrotte (1922-2019), nuclear physicist and celebrated carto-bibliophile, his sale, PBA Galleries, 19th May, 2016, lot 110.









With Thomas Nuttall, one of the first professional botanists to explore the Louisiana Purchase

54 BRADBURY, John

*Travels in the interior of America, in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811; Including a description of upper Louisiana, together with the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, with the Illinois and Western Territories, and containing remarks and observations useful to persons emigrating to those countries.*

Publication  
Liverpool, for the Author, 1817.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (230 by 150mm). Errata leaf; original publisher's gray paper boards, printed paper label on the spine, uncut.

Literature  
Clark, (volume II) 137(1); Graff, 383; Howes, B-695; Sabin, 7207; Streeter, 1779; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 14:1.

First edition. Born and raised in Lancashire, John Bradbury (1768-1823), like many of his contemporaries, first found employment in a cotton mill. Eventually, he was inspired to approach the trustees of the Liverpool Botanic Garden to sponsor an expedition to North America to collect plants, and to investigate new sources of cotton. And so, his adventures began: originally in New Orleans, but then in St. Louis, at the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson, with whom he stayed in Monticello.

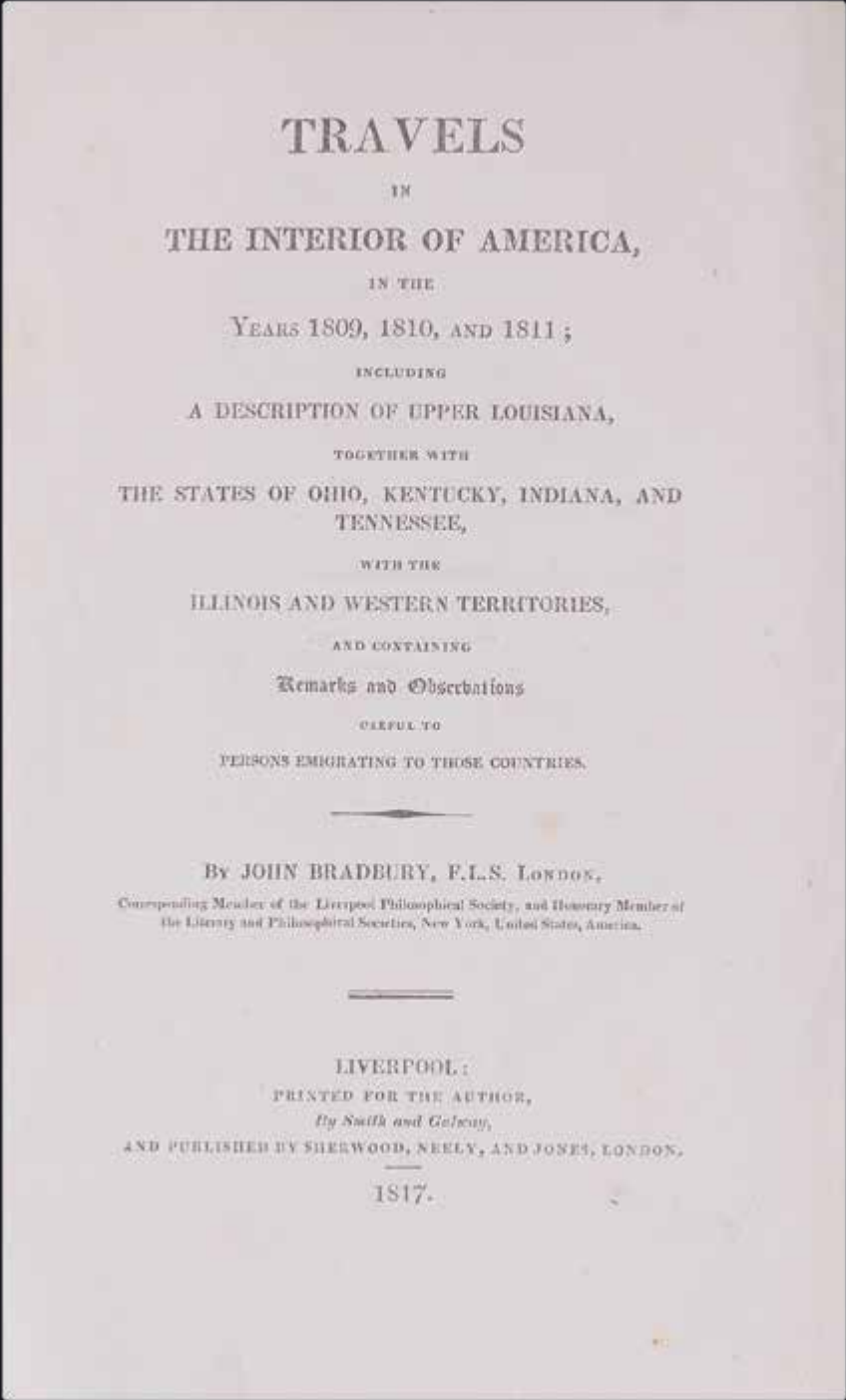
In 1811, Bradbury teamed up with another young English naturalist, Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859), and both accompanied John Jacob Astor's exploratory expedition up the Missouri River in search of new sources of beaver pelts.

As a result of the outbreak of the War of 1812, and the great distance between St. Louis and New Orleans, many of Bradbury's botanical specimens were lost. Insult was added to injury, when those specimens that did reach Liverpool were peremptorily described by Frederick Pursh in his 'Flora Americae Septentrionalis' (1814).

Bradbury's work also includes an account of the captivity of John Colter (c1770-1813), member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and whose "route" informed the famous Lewis and Clark map.

Provenance:

With the contemporary ownership inscription of "Willington" on the inside front cover.





# The first map to show what would become the Oregon Trail

55 LAPIE, Pierre; Robert STUART; and Wilson Price HUNT.

*Nouvelles Annales Des Voyages, de la Geographie et de L'Histoire, ou Recueil... avec des cartes et planches, gravees en taille-douce.*

Publication  
Paris, Librairie de Gide Fils, 1821.

Description  
3 volumes, duodecimo (186 by 120mm). 4 engraved folding maps; original publisher's green paper boards, gilt, with red morocco lettering-pieces.

Literature  
For Hunt and Stuart, volumes X and XII: Eberstadt, 103-299; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 19; Wheat [Transmississippi], 343, (volume II) 73-76; translation in Oregon Book Society, 'The Overland Diary of Wilson Price Hunt', 1973; Eberstadt [Oregon].

For Lapie, volume XI: Brietfuss, 87-99, placing Lapie in the French tradition of using imaginative cartography to show a Northwest Passage.

Volumes X, XI and XII, prepared by Eyris and Malte-Brun, of the prestigious 'Nouvelles Annales des Voyages,...', which ran to an eventual 185 volumes of accounts of voyages and travels. These three volumes include the long-awaited reports of Wilson Price Hunt and Robert Stuart (volumes X and XII) on their travels in Western America related to the fur trade, in the service of John Jacob Astor, and volume XI contains the important map by Pierre Lapie, 'Carte De La Partie Occidentale Des Etats-Unis, Dressee pour servir a l'intelligence des decouvertes des Americains... M.M. Hunt et Stuart, fairts en 1811, 12 et 13...' (1821) illustrating their explorations and the discovery of what was to be the Oregon Trail.

Wheat calls this the "first map of importance to appear in 1821... It was published in 'Nouvelle Annales des Voyages'... and purports to show the routes of Wilson Price Hunt (westward) and Robert Stuart (eastward) a decade earlier. The map is well constructed, and has been praised as a remarkably accurate representation of their journeyings. It seems to have been largely based on the Lewis and Clark map of 1814, but in its new elements it was a notable performance... Lapie's rendition of the Snake and its tributaries was a notable advance over any map that had yet been constructed..."

Wilson Price Hunt (c1782– 1842), moved to St. Louis in 1804, where he ran a general store until 1809. As with many local frontiersmen, he became an associate of John Jacob Astor "in the new Pacific Fur Company in 1810. Astor named Hunt—one of the few Americans among a number of Canadian associates—to lead an overland expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River, where Astor wanted to establish a fur-trading colony... Hunt departed from St. Louis on 12 March 1811, and on 21 April he and his party left their winter camp near present-day St. Joseph and headed north on the Missouri River. [Eventually], Hunt and his men left their boats and departed on horseback across the plains toward the Rocky Mountains. They were the first large group of white explorers to take this route. The party encountered some difficulties but made steady progress through the unfamiliar terrain. When they reached the Snake River, Hunt's men built canoes and trusted to the waterway. They canoed straight into disastrous waterfalls and whirlpools at "Caldron Linn" (near present-day Milner Dam, Idaho) and then marched on into almost worse conditions in what has become known as Hell's Canyon, one of the most inaccessible parts of North America. After suffering from intense cold, hunger, and despair, members of the expedition straggled into Astoria in early 1812 (Hunt himself arrived on 15 Feb. 1812). It had been a long and costly journey... In taking the overland route to and through the Rocky Mountains, Hunt had made errors that are understandable but that fare poorly when compared to the earlier expedition of Lewis and Clark (1804–1806),... [but] large sections of Hunt's route to and across the mountains later became parts of the Oregon Trail" (Crompton for ANB online).

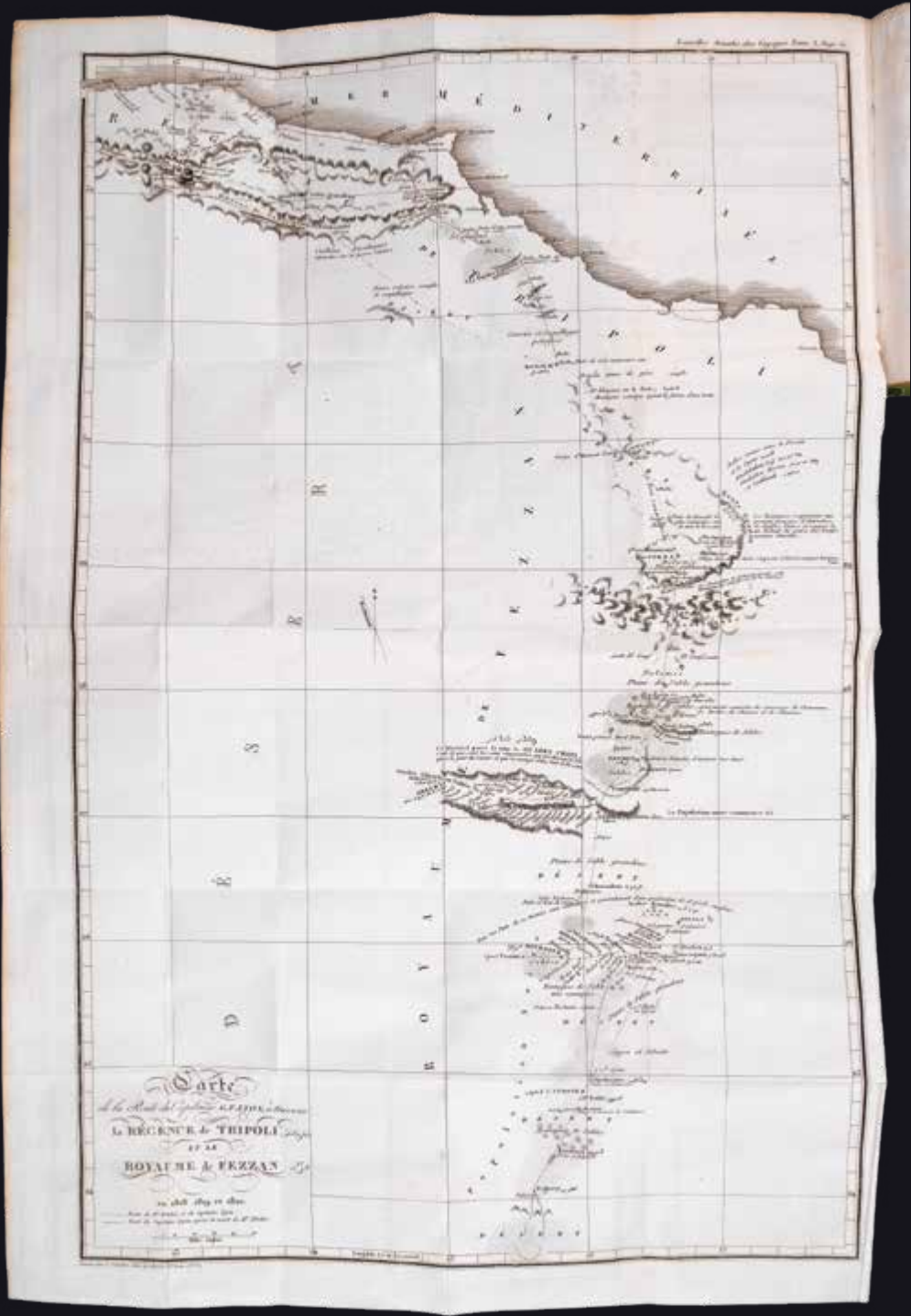




Robert Stuart (1785-1848) was also a member of John Jacob Astor's company, and after arriving at the mouth of the Columbia River in April of 1811, Stuart was instrumental in choosing the site of Fort Astoria, and discovering what is now known as "Union Pass", in Wyoming, south along the west side of the Continental Divide to the upper Green River, around the west end of South Pass, a wide plain suitable for a wagon route that thousands of Oregon Trail migrants would eventually use to summit the Continental Divide.

The four maps present in the three volumes are:  
'Coupe du Desert d'orient et occident' (385 x 230mm), of North Africa  
'Carte de la Route du Capitaine G.F. Lyon à travers; a Règence de Tripoli et le Royaume de Fezzan' (650 x 360mm)  
Lapie: 'Carte d'une Partie de l'Océan Artique et de l'Amérique Septentrionale, our expliquer d'après les relations de Maldonado, de l'Amiral de Fonte...'  
(320 x 440mm; detached, darkened along one fold)  
Lapie: 'Carte de la Parte Occidentale des États-Unis, Dressée pour servir à l'intelligence des découvertes des Américains dans cette partie et notamment pour celles de M.M. Hunt et Stuart, faites in 1811,12, et 13' (231 x 430mm)

Provenance:  
Warren Heckrotte (1922-2019), nuclear physicist and celebrated carto-  
bibliophile, his sale, PBA Galleries, 19th May, 2016, lot 28.





“In a class of its own for the license it took in fabricating a travel tale around a core of factual data,... entirely new and quite wonderful”  
(Beckham)

56 PHILLIPS, George.  
*Travels in North America.*

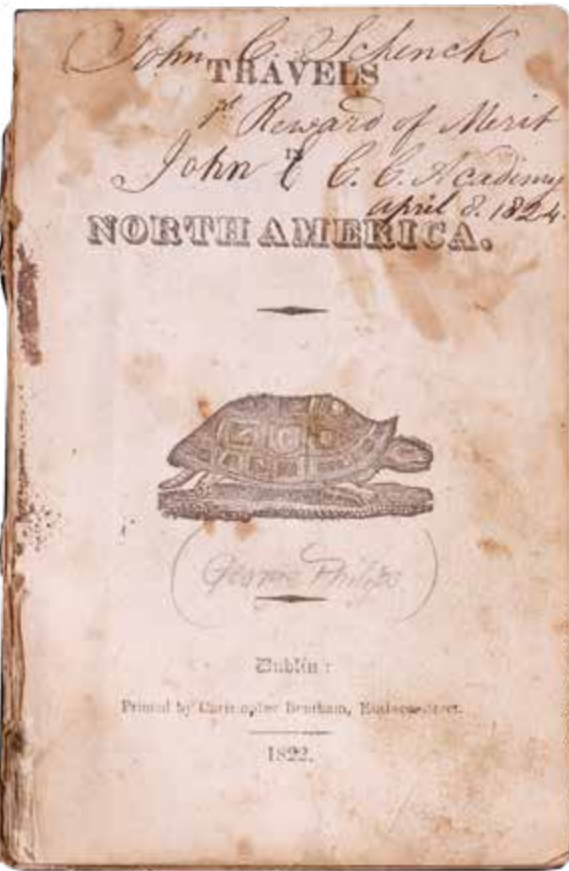
Publication  
Dublin, Christopher Bentham, 1822.

Description  
First edition, first issue.  
Duodecimo (135 by 90mm).  
Vignette title-page, woodcut frontispiece and 4 full-page plates; original publisher’s plain paper boards, printed paper label on the spine.

Literature  
Beckham, 4d.1; Eberstadt, 112:455;  
Howes, P-305; Sabin, 624456;  
Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 21c:1.

Scarce first edition, first issue, with a vignette of a tortoise on the title-page, of this apocryphal account of the Lewis and Clark expedition. “Phillips claims to have been engaged for the journey by Capt. Lewis. He gives a circumstantial narrative of the expedition’s outward trek and of the return journey to as far as Fort Mandan. where he left the party and proceeded eastward via Chippeway and Lake Ontario to Montreal” (Eberstadt).

Provenance:  
With the ownership inscription of “John C. Schenck Reward of Merit John E.C.C. Academy, April 8. 1824” on the title-page.



57 MORSE, Sidney Edwards  
*Atlas of the United States.*

Publication  
New Haven, N. & S.S. Jocelyn, 1823.

Description  
First edition. Quarto (279 by 220 mm).  
Double-page engraved map of the United States with contemporary hand-colour in full, 10 engraved maps with hand-colour in outline; original publisher’s half red roan, printed label to front cover, some spotting or staining throughout, short tear to preface leaf affecting text, map of New York with 4 1/2-in. tear crossing image, text leaf to accompany map of Pennsylvania with 4-in. tear to fold.

Literature  
Benjamin, p201; Rumsey, 4869; Sabin, 50964.

Sidney Morse’s first solo publishing venture

First edition, maps after Greenleaf, Melish, Tanner, and Munsell, among others (as noted in the preface). Son of Jedidiah Morse (1761-1826), the so-called founder of American geography, the young Sidney first joined his father in publishing ‘A New Universal Atlas’ (1822) while still in New Haven, and this ‘Atlas of the United States’ appears to be his first solo venture. However, in the same year he travelled to New York, and with his brother, Richard C. Morse, founded the ‘New York Observer’, “now the oldest weekly in New York city, and the oldest religious newspaper in the state. He continued as senior editor and proprietor until 1858, when he retired to private life. Mr. Morse in 1839 was associated with Henry A. Munson in the development of cerography, a method of printing maps in colour on the common printing-press. He used this process to illustrate the geographical text-books that he published, and in early life he assisted his father in the preparation of works of that character. The last years of his life were devoted to experimenting with an invention for the rapid exploration of the depths of the sea. This instrument, called a bathyometer, was exhibited at the World’s fair in Paris in 1869, and during 1870 in New York city. His publications include ‘A New System of Modern Geography’ (1823), of which more than half a million copies were sold; ‘Premium Questions on Slavery’ (1860); ‘North American Atlas’; and ‘Cerographic Maps, comprising the Whole Field of Ancient and Modern, including Sacred, Geography, Chronology, and History” (Benjamin).

Rare: according to Rumsey, this is “perhaps the only edition [and is]...scarce”.

Provenance:  
With the contemporary ownership inscription of Susan E. Galliard, dated November 11th, 1823, on the front free endpaper.





Long’s expedition to explore the headwaters of the Mississippi

58 KEATING, William H.

*Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter’s River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, Performed in the Year 1823.*

Publication  
London, Whittaker, 1825.

Description  
2 volumes. Octavo (220 by 140mm). Half-titles; folding engraved map, 8 engraved plates, 3 folding tables; nineteenth century half mottled calf, marbled paper boards, gilt, red and citron morocco lettering-pieces on the spines.

Literature  
Field, 949; Howes, K20; Sabin, 37137; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 26b:2.

First English edition, first published in Philadelphia in 1824, of the leading work on Major Long’s second expedition to explore the headwaters of the Mississippi, with a large folding map of the route, ‘Map of the Country Embracing the Route of the Expedition of 1823. Commanded by Major S.H. Long’, and a comparative vocabulary of four tribal languages.

William Keating was a trained mineralogist and historiographer, who accompanied the second western expedition organized under Major Stephen Long; the first had been the 1820 expedition to the Rocky Mountains described in James’s ‘Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains’. Keating’s account is “almost a cyclopedia of material relating to the Indians of the explored territory. Nothing escaped the attention of the gentlemen who accompanied the expedition; and their statements regarding the customs, character and numbers of the Sioux and Chippeway tribes, are among the most valuable we have of those people” (Field).

Volume II contains a valuable ten-page comparative vocabulary of the Sauk, Sioux, Chippeway and Cree languages.

Provenance:  
With the early twentieth century engraved armorial bookplates of the Lyme family, dated 1904, on the inside front cover of each volume.

59 FLINT, Timothy

*Recollections of the Last Ten Years.*

Publication  
Boston, Cummings, Hilliard and Company, 1826.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (243 by 145 mm). Original publisher’s gray paper boards, printed paper label on the spine, uncut.

Literature  
Clark, II: 26; Graff, 1359; Howes, F-204; Sabin, 24794; Streeter, 1540.

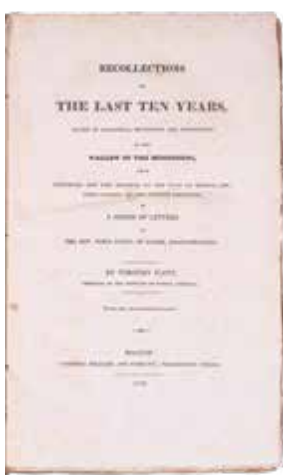
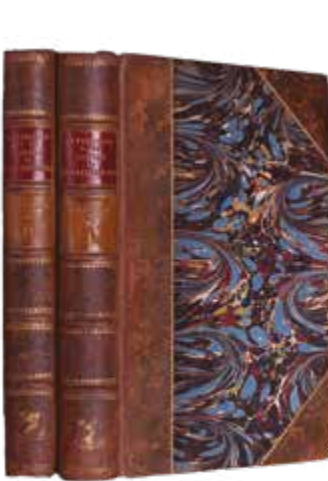
Portraying the “wickedness” of St. Louis

“One of the more significant travel accounts of the early nineteenth century in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys” (Clark).

Flint’s series of letters including information about transportation, commerce, slavery, and the New Madrid earthquake.

Timothy Flint (1780-1840) was born in Massachusetts, attended Harvard, and then became pastor of the Congregational Church in Lunenburg, Massachusetts in 1802. By 1815, he was agent for the Connecticut Missionary Society for Kentucky and Ohio. “Hearing of possibilities in Missouri, he moved at the encouragement of prominent Presbyterian Stephen Hempstead. His time in Missouri informed his best writing, including his book ‘Recollections of the Last Ten Years in the Valley of the Mississippi’ [as here]. He also came with goods for resale and engaged in building enterprises and land speculation. Flint hated the “wickedness” of St. Louis, found St. Charles to be little better, and briefly worked as principal of a Presbyterian academy in Louisiana. He then located in Jackson. Flint observed life in New Madrid and Cape Girardeau counties and preached to various groups in the area. His observations of the North Carolina settlers of German ancestry on Whitewater River provide the best surviving profile of this community. He returned to St. Charles in 1821 after the sale, and established a school. While he was successful, his health suffered, and the family returned to New England. He relocated to Cincinnati in 1827, and published his best-known books in 1826 to 1833. By 1833 he returned to his principal’s job in Louisiana for the remainder of his life” (Bill Edelman online)

Provenance:  
With the contemporary ownership inscription of Lewis Davenport on the front free endpaper.





“This is one of the best early large maps of the United States and the premier map for its period” (Howes).

60 TANNER, Henry

*Schenck United States of America.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Henry S. Tanner, 10 June, 1829.

Description  
Folding engraved wall-map, hand-coloured in outline, dissected and laid down on linen in 60 sections, blue silk selvedge.

Dimensions  
1590 by 1260mm (62.5 by 49.5 inches).

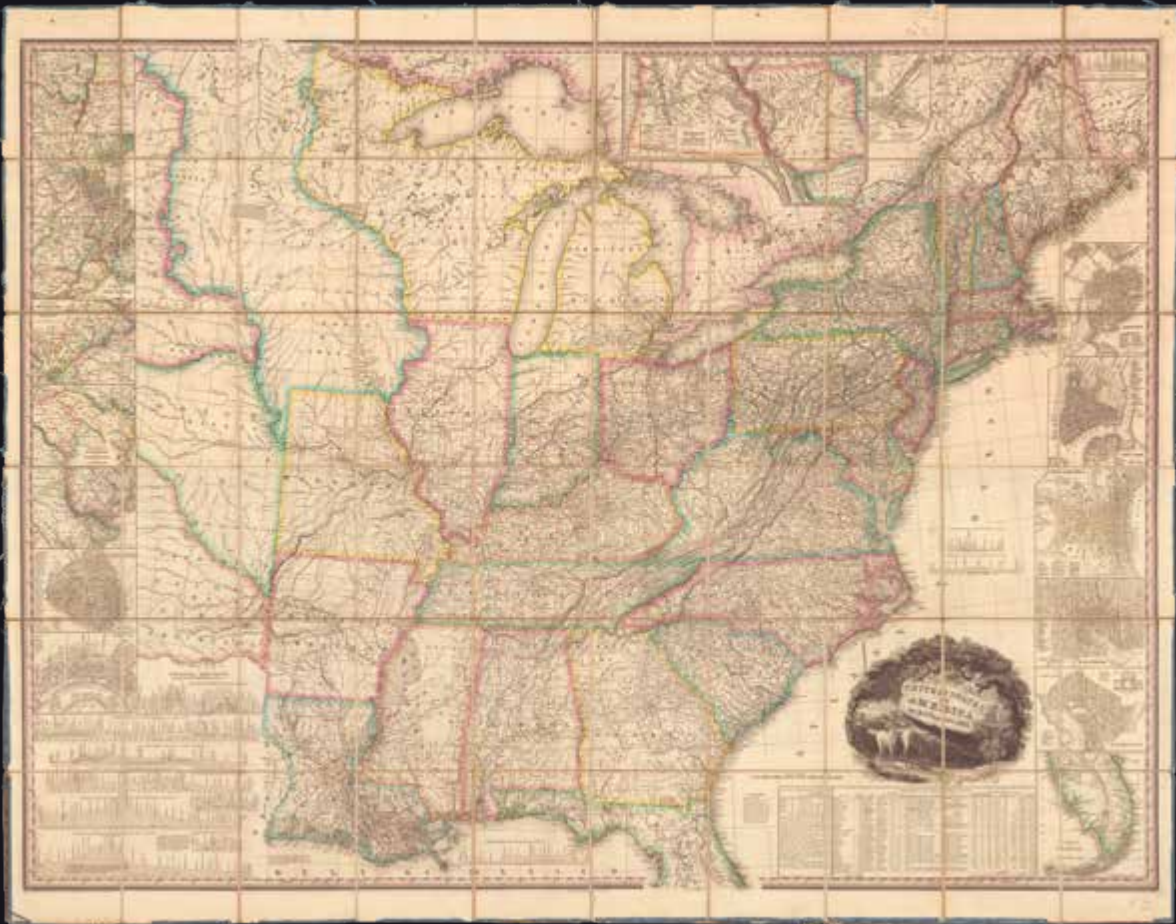
Literature  
Phillips [America], 885; Howes, T-28; Ristow, 198-199; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, 253; Streeter, 3835; Sabin, 94318.

First edition. Engraved by “H.S. Tanner, assisted by E.B. Dawson, W. Allen, and J. Knight”, with a large decorative vignette cartouche featuring deer in the American wilderness after James W. Steel.

The map extends to just east of the Rockies, and the geography of the northwest is that of Lewis and Clark. The main map is surrounded by inset maps of fourteen cities, includes extensions for ‘South part of Florida’, ‘Oregon and the Mandan Districts’ (with a further inset of ‘Outlet of Oregon River’), two statistical tables, and six elevation charts.

Although the word “Texas” appears, it is shown as part of Mexico with only Nacogdoches labeled, as Stephen F. Austin’s map of Texas would not appear until the following year.

One of best early large maps of the United States and the premier map for its period, without equal until Mitchell published his ‘Reference and Distance Map of the United States’ in 1834. Tanner had engraved maps for John Melish and eventually succeeded Melish as the leading cartographic publisher in America. This was one of the most popular general maps of the eastern United States and went through successive editions between 1829 and 1850. Distances on all major roads are shown between towns, an effort that Tanner states in the ‘Memoir’ caused the map to take twice as long to produce. Latitude is measured from Washington, D.C., making this a truly “American” map.





Possible presentation copy, with an ALS from Hall to one of his invaluable sources

61 HALL, Basil

*Forty Etchings, from Sketches Made with the Camera Lucida, in North America, in 1827 and 1828.*

Publication  
Edinburgh, Cadell & Co., 1829.

Dimensions  
Large quarto (335 by 255mm).  
Engraved folding map with contemporary hand-colour, and 40 etchings on 20 plates; original publisher's printed paper boards; preserved in a tan cloth slipcase and chemise, black morocco lettering-piece on the spine. [WITH:] Autograph Letter Signed by Hall, dated July 6, 1829, addressed to John McTavish of Baltimore. 3 pages; laid in 20912\_313 and 20912\_314.

Literature  
Clark, 47; Eberstadt, 106-127; Howes, H47 (a).

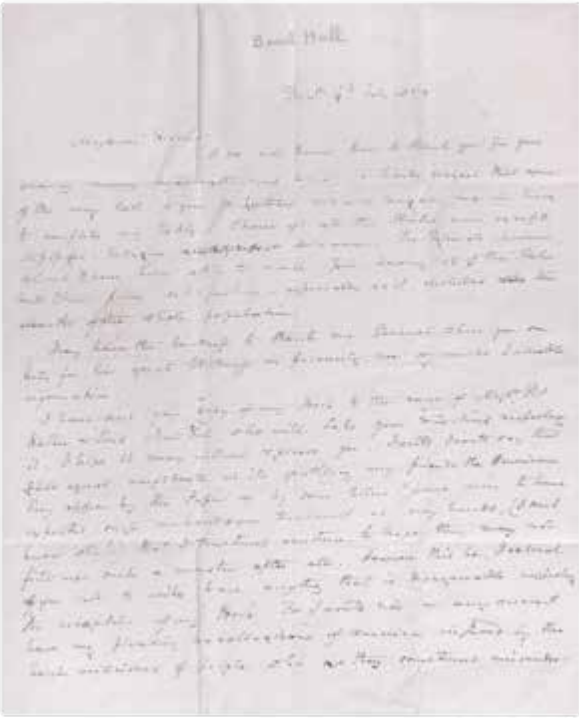
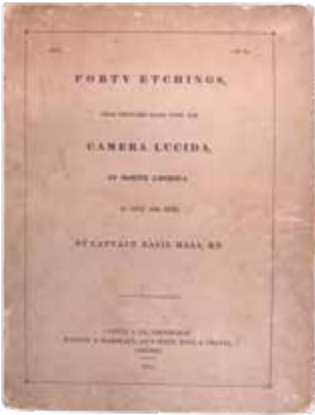
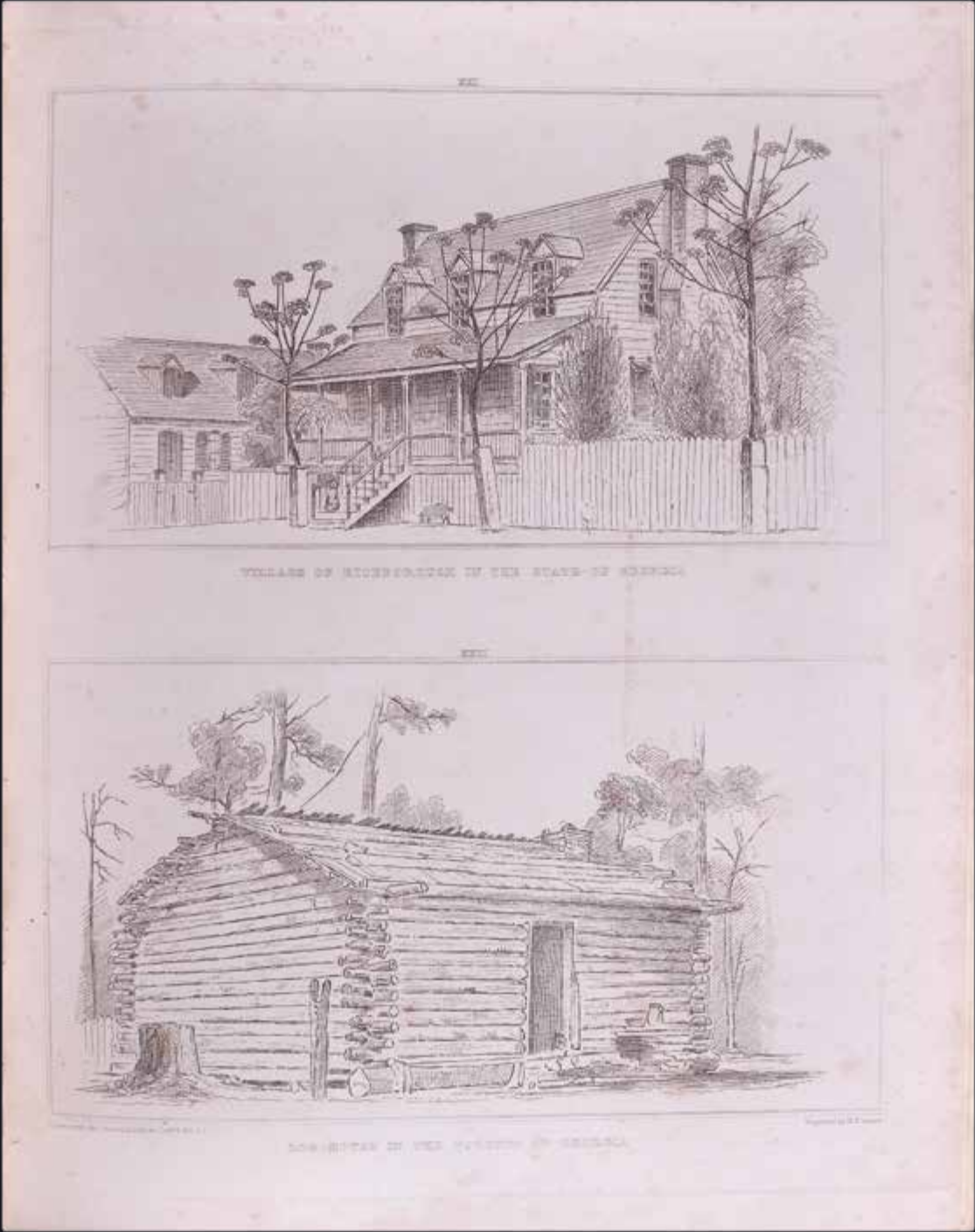
Hall writes to McTavish that he is sending him an example of his 'Forty Sketches...', possibly the present copy, and thanks McTavish for his help in providing information on the United States.

Hall writes that he hopes that McTavish enjoys the book, and that he and other American readers do not find his views of the United States overly critical.

Basil Hall (1788-1844), a captain in the Royal Navy, travelled extensively in the U.S. and Canada. Before leaving England, he made the acquaintance of John James Audubon, who supplied him with letters of introduction in North America. Hall travelled down the St. Lawrence and in New England, down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, across to Savannah, and north along the Atlantic coast to Canada. Hall was hostile to slavery, and "his work contains many excellent descriptions of places and conditions that came under his observation" (Clark).

Two camera lucida drawings, printed on the recto of a leaf, face their accompanying descriptions on the verso of a preceding leaf. The folding map shows the U.S. west to Arkansas and Missouri, and north to Canada.

Provenance:  
ALS from Hall, dated July 6, 1829 to John McTavish of Baltimore.





Mitchell’s exceptionally rare folio atlas

62 MITCHELL, Samuel Augustus

*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.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Samuel Augustus Mitchell, 1831.

Description  
First edition. Folio (470 by 310mm). Index leaf and 15 engraved maps on 14 sheets; original publisher’s half red roan, marbled paper boards, gilt.

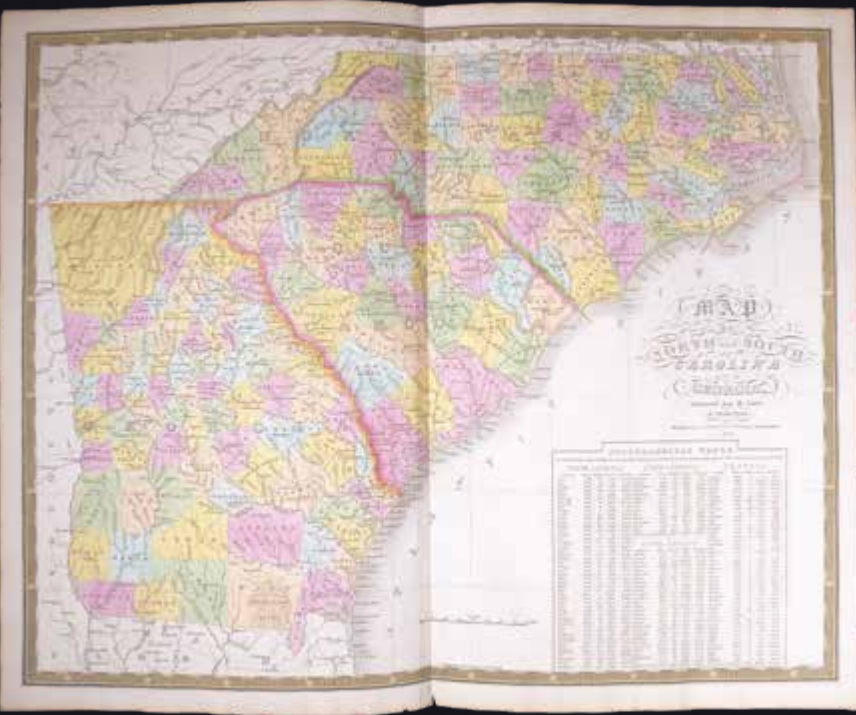
Literature  
Howes, cf F140; Phillips [Atlases], 1378; Sabin, cf 52438.

First edition. Mitchell acquired the printing plates engraved by Young for Anthony Finley’s 1826 ‘New American Atlas’ and set about publishing his own atlas in 1831, with additions and corrections. The maps are most commonly found as separately issued folding pocket maps revised and printed into the 1850’s, and often collected and issued by Mitchell in wallets or slipcases.

Anthony Finley’s ‘New American Atlas’ was first issued by Finley in 1826, in response to Henry Schenk Tanner’s monumental work of the same title, issued in serial format from 1818 to 1822 and as a complete work from 1823 onward. While the map content in Mitchell’s edition of the ‘New American Atlas’ is the same as Finley’s edition, each map has been significantly improved and revised, primarily with the addition of new towns and roads. This is especially true in the south and west. Finley had originally collaborated with D.H. Vance and J.H. Young in the preparation of the maps, although Vance’s name is removed from the Mitchell edition. Mitchell continued to work with Young, an association which would continue for several decades.

Following publication of the ‘New American Atlas’, Mitchell began issuing the individual maps in pocket map format. From 1834, Mitchell began offering reduced sized ‘Tourist Pocket Maps’ of a number of states in the United States. J.H. Young and D. Haines are listed as the engravers on these maps. In 1832, Mitchell offered the first edition of his ‘Travellers Guide Through the United States, A Map of the Roads, Distances, Steam Boat & Canal Routes &c. By J.H. Young...’, which would become one of his most popular and enduring works.

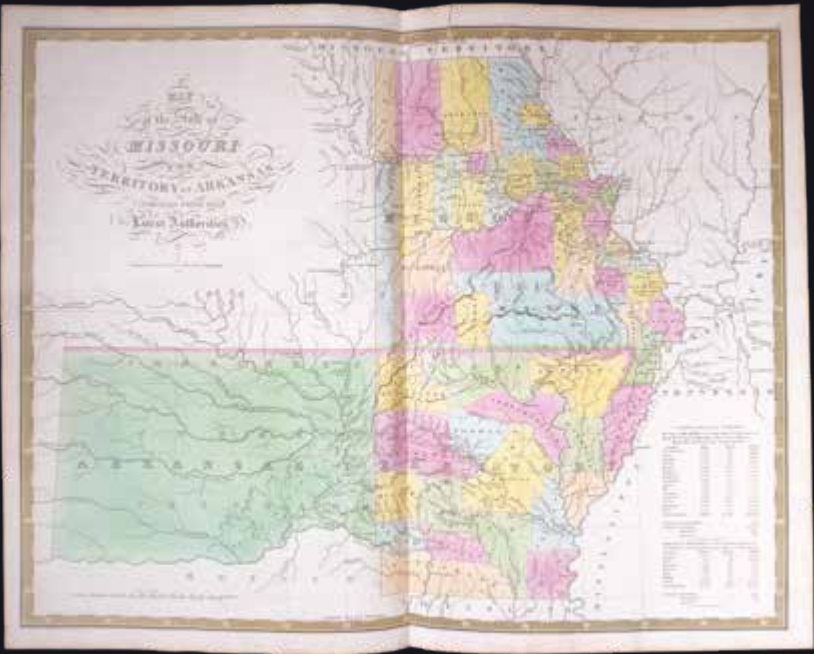
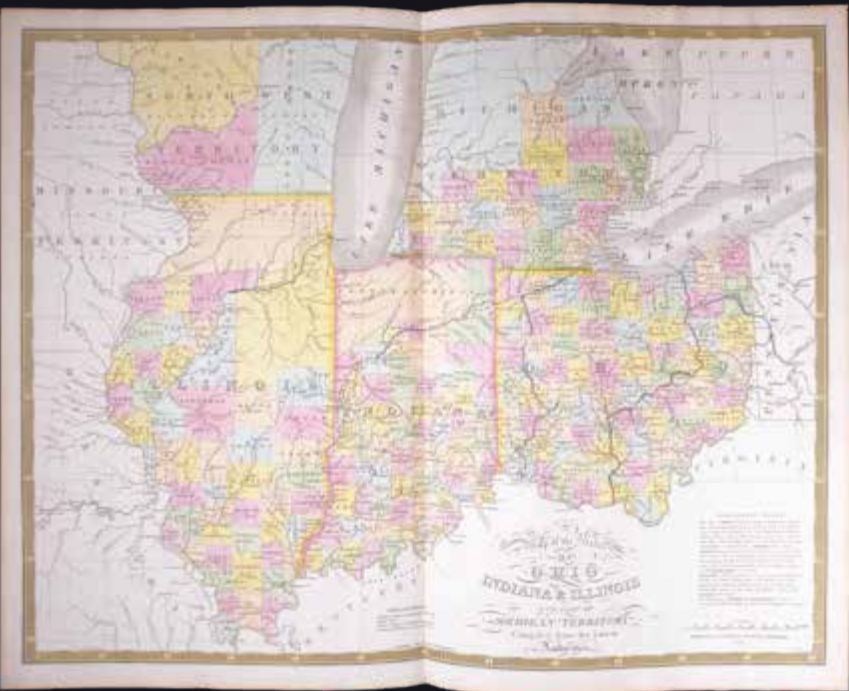
The map of the United States was engraved on steel, one of the earliest uses of the technique in map publishing in America. In the same year, the first edition of ‘Mitchell’s Map of the United States’, by J.H. Young was issued, bearing the copyright date of October 10, 1831. This map would be revised and issued until 1844. Young also compiled ‘A New Map of the United States’ in 1833. These two wall maps would come to dominate the market and their success led to several later US wall maps issued by Mitchell. This second map was also issued under the title of ‘Mitchell’s Reference and Distance Map of the United States’, which was printed until 1851.



Mitchell was neither a cartographer nor an engraver. His primary function was as the editor and business manager of his publishing company, with Young working as the primary maker of maps. Beginning in 1839, Mitchell also began publication of his school atlas. This work, and variant editions for older and younger students, was issued by Mitchell and his successors from 1839 to 1886. In 1845, Mitchell acquired the rights to Henry Schenk Tanner's 'New Universal Atlas' from Carey & Hart, which had previously acquired the copyright from Tanner, and had published editions of 1843 and 1844. Mitchell changed many of the maps and issued two editions of the atlas in 1846. He changed the copperplates to lithography, utilizing Peter S. Duval in Philadelphia to produce the stones. Mitchell re-issued the atlas at least annually until 1850, when he sold the rights to the work to Thomas, Cowperthwait & Company.

In 1860, Mitchell's son, Samuel Augustus Mitchell Jr. began issuing Mitchell's 'New General Atlas'. While his father had continued to issue wall maps and other works, this appears to be his son's first entry into the trade. 'The New General Atlas' was issued by SA Mitchell Jr. until 1887. From 1880 to 1887, Bradley & Company also published the atlas. Various other minor publishers, including A.R. Keller, produced editions as late as 1894. The elder Mitchell died in 1868. Samuel Jr. continued the business until the 1890s. At its height, the Mitchell Company employed 250 people and sold 400,000 publications annually.

Rare: no other examples issued in folio atlas form, printed on heavy stock, have appeared publicly in available records.





The “earliest Oregon colonization scheme” (Howes)

63 KELLEY, Hall Jackson

*A General Circular to All Persons of Good Character, Who Wish to Emigrate to the Oregon Territory, Embracing Some Account of the Character and Advantages of the Country; the Right and the Means and Operations by which It is to be Settled; and All Necessary Directions for Becoming an Emigrant.*

**Publication**  
Charleston, [Mass], printed by William W. Wheildon, 1831.

**Description**  
Octavo (240 by 140mm). Woodcut plat map on the final page; original brown printed paper wrappers, stabbed and sewn as issued, uncut.

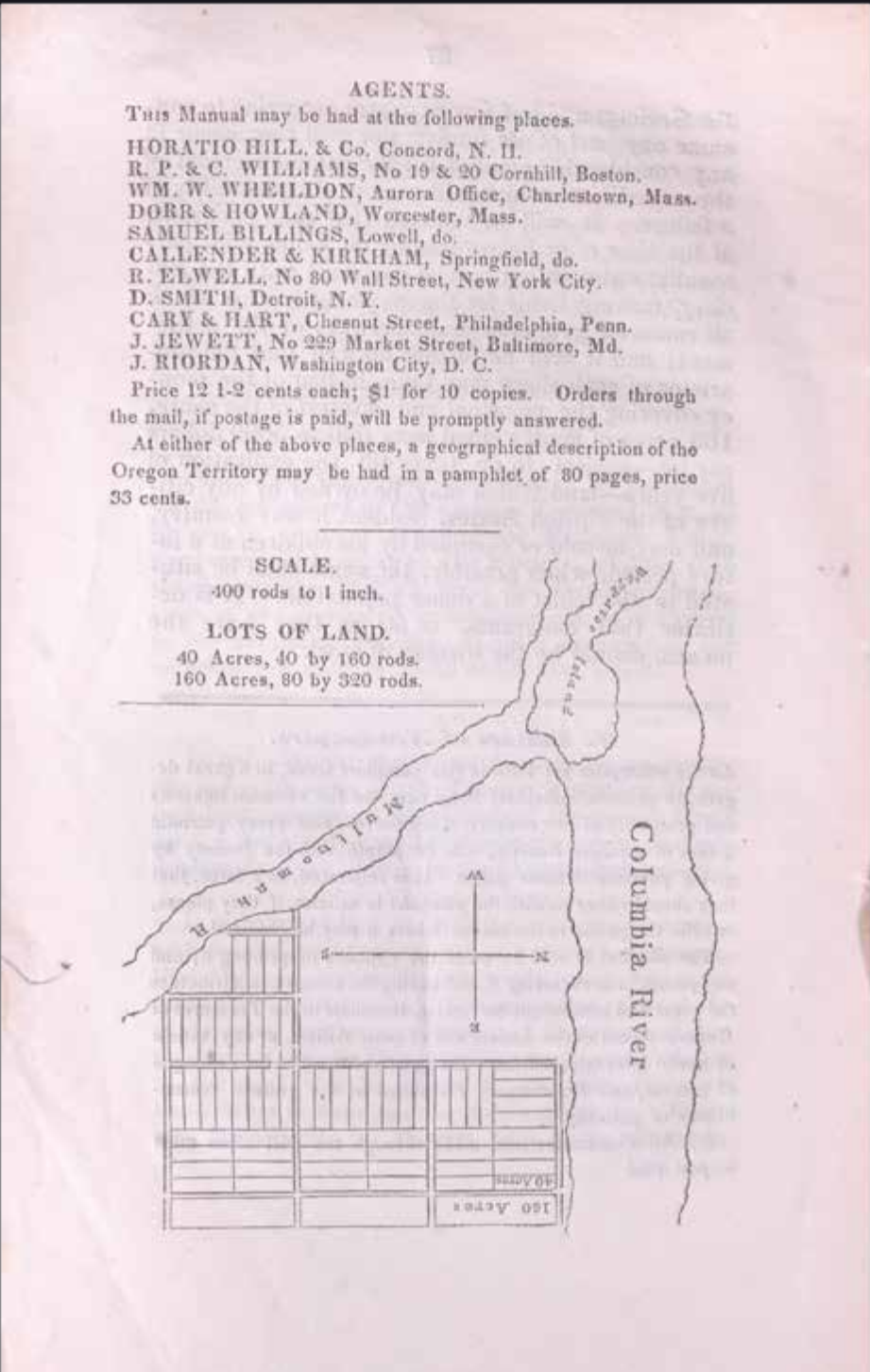
**Literature**  
Eberstadt, 105-168; Graff, 2286; Howes, K43; Sabin, 37260; Spence, for ANB online; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 44a.

Having lost his job as an educator with Boston schools in 1823, Hall Jackson Kelley (1790-1874), became “totally obsessed with the distant land of Oregon, which since 1818 had been jointly occupied by the United States and Great Britain. Periodically prominent writers and statesmen, including Thomas Hart Benton, had urged the United States to strengthen its claims through settlement. In 1824 Kelley announced to the world his intention to settle and propagate Christianity in Oregon; in 1828 he presented to Congress a “memorial of citizens” praying for a grant of land and aid; and by 1829 he had found enough men to join him in establishing the American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of Oregon” (Spence). An experienced author, of the popular textbook, the ‘American Instructor’, Kelley published ‘A Geographical Sketch’ of the country in 1830, and in 1831, a detailed plan for emigrating there, a ‘Manual of the Oregon Expedition’, without ever having travelled there.

In 1832, Kelley took his own advice, and set off for Oregon himself. It was a terrible mis-adventure, and everything that could go wrong did. Even after arriving in California, after two years, and 6,000-miles by land and water, via New Orleans, Vera Cruz, San Blas, La Paz, and San Diego, he was joined by “a group of undesirable characters with stolen horses... Word of this had reached Dr. John McLoughlin, factor of the Hudson Bay Company, before Kelley and Young arrived at Fort Vancouver, and it stained their reception. McLoughlin attended to the physical needs of Kelley, who was stricken with malaria, but the fur trader would have no business dealings with this prospective colonizer. Kelley’s American countrymen also avoided him. He made a few explorations before returning to Boston, by way of the Sandwich Islands and Cape Horn, and announcing plans for another colonizing adventure” (Spence).

Provenance:

- 1. Inscribed: “Gift Donald McKay Trust 1945” on the inside front wrapper;
- 2. With the blind library stamp of the American Antiquarian Society on the title-page.



# Expedition to the head of the Mississippi

64 SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Rowe

*Narrative of an Expedition Through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake, The Actual Source of This River; embracing An Exploratory Trip Through the St. Croix and Burntwood (or Broule) Rivers in 1832.*

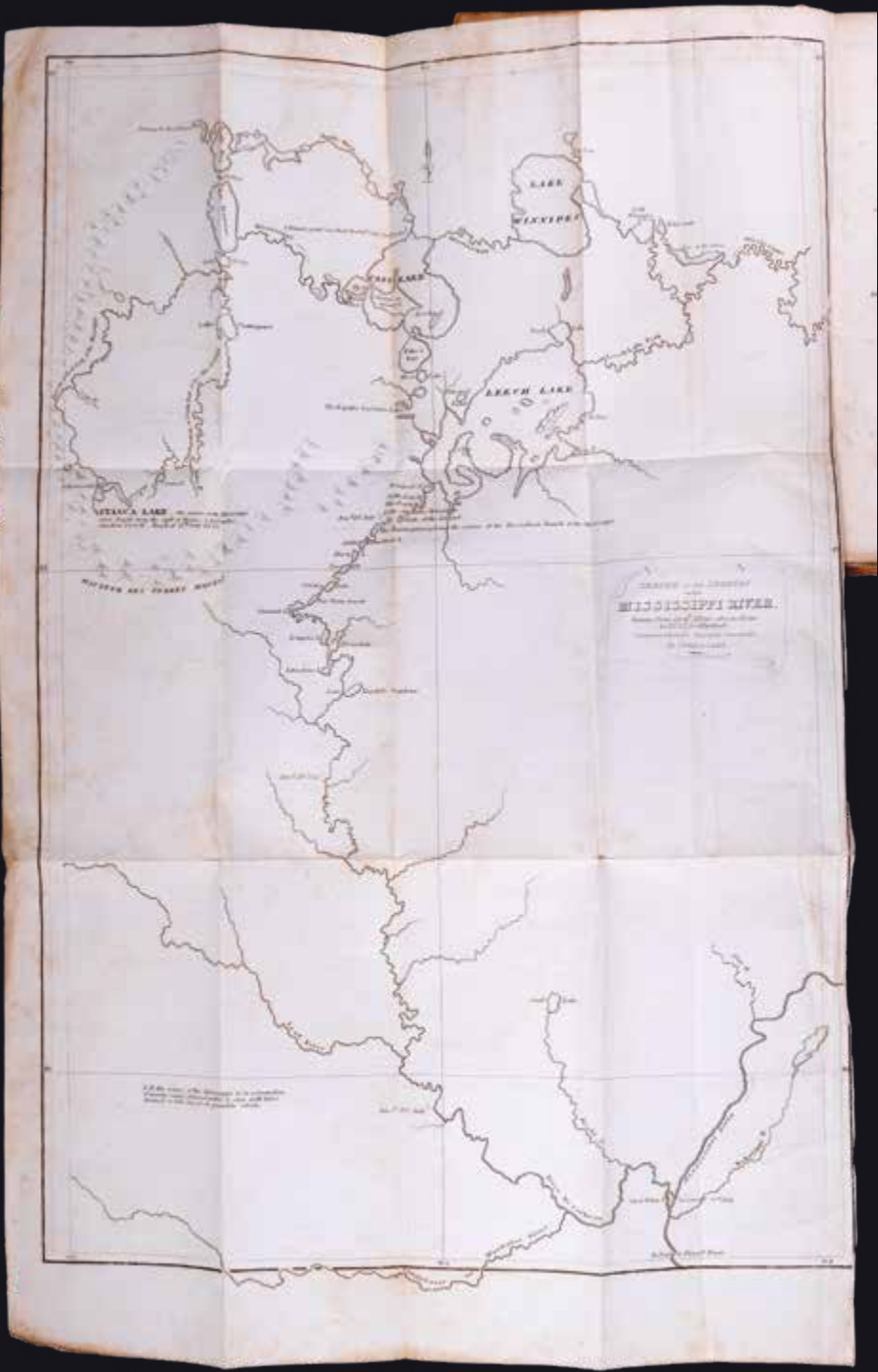
Publication  
New York, Harper & Brothers, 1834.

Description  
Octavo (220 by 140mm). Five engraved maps, of which two are folding; original publisher's plum muslin, printed paper label on the spine, uncut.

Literature  
Howes, S187 (aa); Tanner, for ANB online.

First edition. Son of a New York glass manufacturer, Schoolcraft initially pursued a similar career. However, he was declared bankrupt in 1817, and so headed west, into Arkansas, “investigating mining and smelting operations. His adventures led to his first significant publication, ‘A View of the Lead Mines of Missouri’ (1819). He secured an assignment as mineralogist on the first American expedition through the upper Great Lakes in 1820 headed by Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory. In the spring of 1821 Schoolcraft brought out ‘Narrative Journal of Travels in the Northwestern Regions of the United States’, and returned to the Midwest, serving in August 1821 as secretary to a treaty council in Chicago for acquisition of Potawatomi and Ottawa land in southwestern Michigan. His 1821 experiences were described in ‘Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley’ (1825)” (Tanner).

Thereafter Schoolcraft began a career as the first Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and married a woman of Ojibwa descent. His interest in the Ojibwa language and oral traditions led him to publish several ethnological and literary papers, including the first collection of Indian myths and legends for American readers. He was part of the Ojibwa delegations to the councils held in 1825, 1826 and 1827. However, a religious conversion in the harsh winter of 1830-1831, dramatically and tragically altered his relationship with the Ojibwa and his wife, who he now considered as inferior pagans (Tanner). The following summer, undertook the expedition to the head of the Mississippi River that is the subject of this book, investigating the continuing Sioux-Ojibwa boundary dispute in the Minnesota-Wisconsin district.





# An atlas from the “Golden Age” of American copperplate printing

65 TANNER, Henry Schenck

*A New Universal Atlas containing Maps of the various Empires, Kingdoms, States and Republics of the World. With a special map of each of the United States, plans of cities, &c. Comprehended in seventy sheets and forming a series of One Hundred and Seventeen Maps, Plans and Sections.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Published by the Author, 1836.

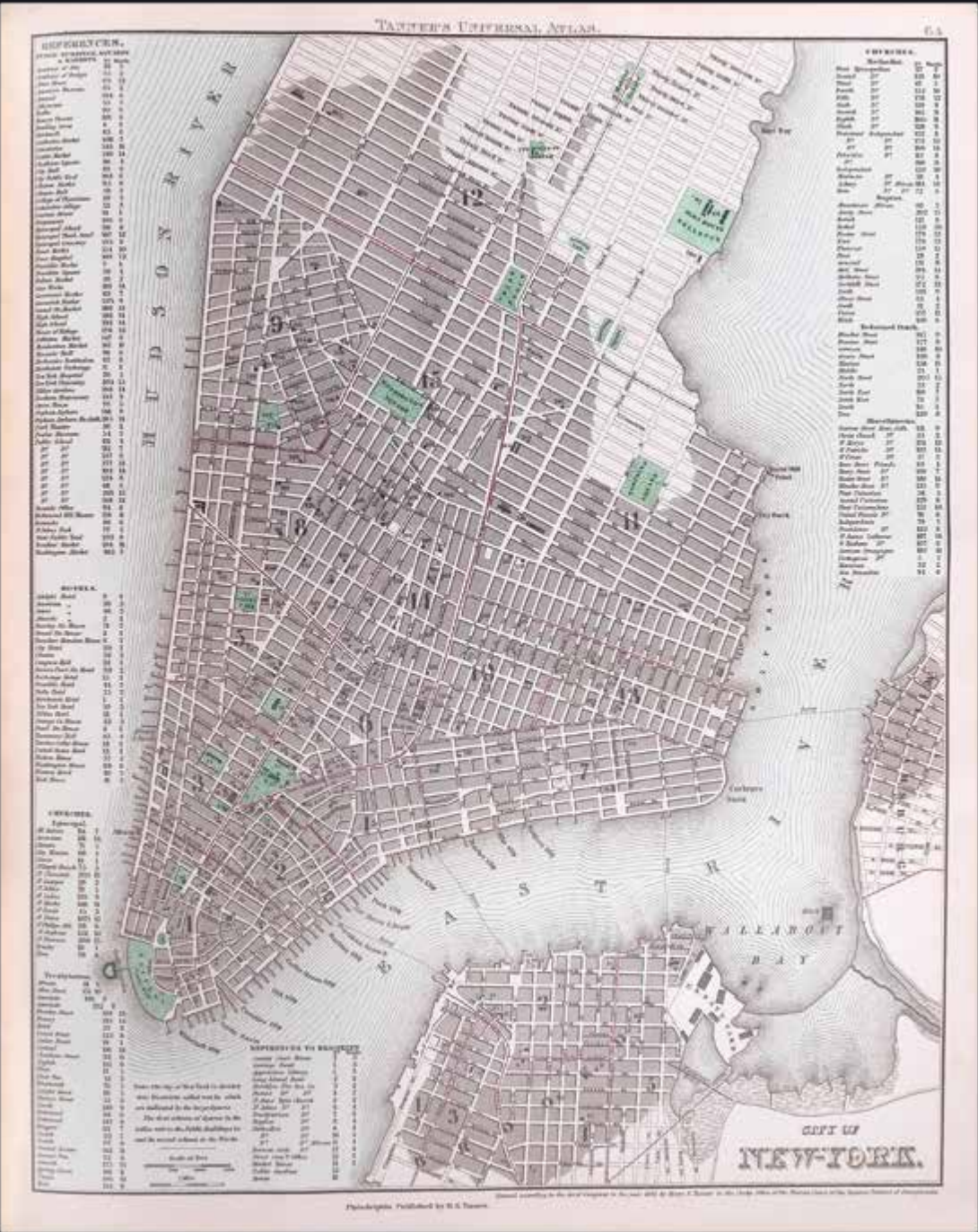
Description  
Folio (398 by 320mm). Engraved pictorial title-page, letterpress ‘Author’s Notice’, ‘Table of Contents’, and index leaves; frontispiece comparative chart of rivers and mountains, 68 engraved maps with contemporary hand-colour; contemporary half black morocco, green cloth, gilt.

Literature  
Phillips [Atlases], 774; Wheat, [Transmississippi], 422, for ‘Map of North America’.

Tanner’s important world atlas, concentrating on the United States, the maps finely engraved and attractively coloured. Warren Heckrotte discusses the atlas, and points it out as an early issue: “The Map of North America dated 1836 is one of the earliest maps to show results of explorations of Jedediah Smith. Wheat, ‘TW’, gives two pages to discussion of map... 32 maps are undated, 22 dated 1833, six dated 1834, two dated 1835, and seven dated 1836. This is an early issue of the atlas; some with title page dated 1836 have most maps dated 1836. Toledo is shown on the North America map, which is early for Toledo, founded in 1834. The maps of Ohio and the United States, dated 1835, do not show Toledo, and have that region included in Michigan. There are a number of later editions: 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46. Maps were changed to reflect new information. The 1842 edition is the last one published by Tanner. The 1844 is the last edition with engraved plates; the 1845 the first with lithographic plates. This information comes from DR’s catalogue. The later issues that include Bradford’s map of Texas bring more money”. He also notes “Handwritten name on fly leaf: Samuel May Leicester 1836. There are early handwritten notes respecting a few of the maps. Evidence of stubs of blue wrappers indicate atlas is made up from fascicles”.

Provenance:

- 1. With the ownership inscription of Samuel May Leicester, dated 1836 on the first blank;
- 2. With John Carpenter, May 2003;
- 3. Warren Heckrotte (1922-2019), nuclear physicist and celebrated carto-bibliophile, his sale, PBA Galleries, 19th May, 2016, Lot 248.









“An important milestone of Western mapping”:  
the first expedition to the Pacific Northwest after  
Lewis and Clark

66 IRVING, Washington

*Astoria, or Anecdotes of  
an Enterprise beyond the  
Rocky Mountains.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Carey, Lea, & Blanchard, 1836.

Description  
First edition. 2 volumes. Octavo (218 by  
135mm). Folding engraved map; original  
publisher’s patterned blue cloth.

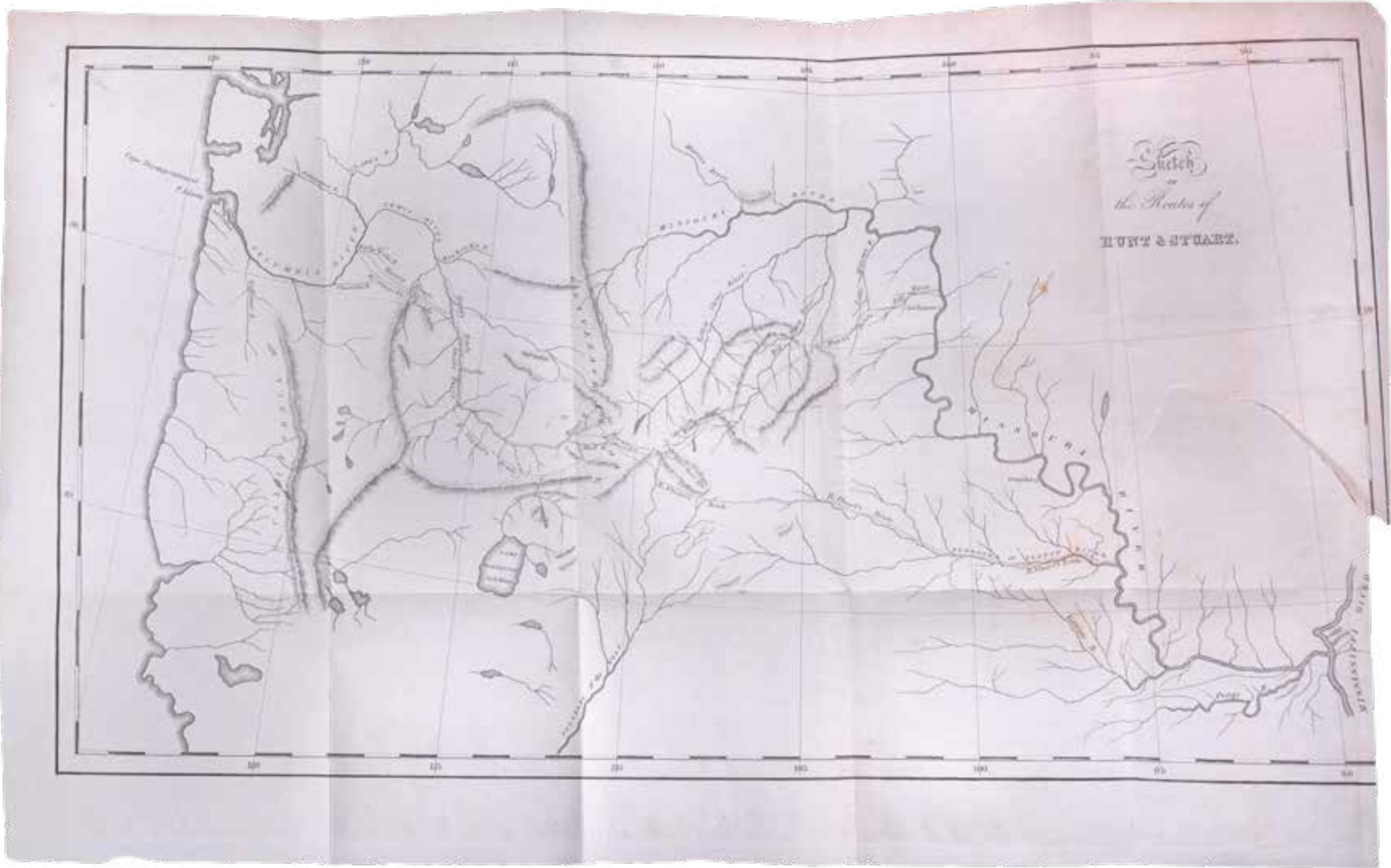
Literature  
BAL, 10148; Crompton, for ANB online;  
Field, 760; Graff, 2158; Howes, 181;  
Langfield and Blackburn, 35; Sabin, 35130;  
Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 61:1; Wheat,  
Transmississippi, 157.

First edition, first issue, with copyright notice on verso of the title-page  
of volume one, and a garbled footnote on page 239 of volume II. With a  
folding map of the routes of Hunt and Stuart, “an important milestone  
of western mapping” (Wheat).

In 1804, Wilson Price Hunt (c1782-1842), moved to St. Louis,  
“on the edge of the frontier about to be opened by the expedition of  
Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Hunt ran a general store in St.  
Louis until 1809; he became an associate of John Jacob Astor in the new  
Pacific Fur Company in 1810. Astor named Hunt—one of the few  
Americans among a number of Canadian associates—to lead an  
overland expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River, where Astor  
wanted to establish a fur-trading colony” (Crompton). These “Astorians”  
became “the first party to see the Black Hills (Laramie Mountains) of  
Wyoming, first to come through the Wind River Mountains via Union

Pass, first across the Tetons, first to attempt navigation of the ‘mad’  
Snake River in Idaho, and first to cross the Blue Mountains in  
southeastern Oregon,” before arriving at their final destination of Fort  
Astoria (a small settlement founded by sea explorers financed by Astor)  
in today’s northwest Oregon (Roscoe and Larkin, 44-54). Irving was  
selected by Astor to write an account of the journey and to keep faithful  
reports of the terrain explored. Astoria is “crowded with incidents of  
Indian subtlety or ferocity, as well as with descriptions of the manners  
and peculiarities of the fierce lords of the great plains, and the vaster  
mountains, before civilization had enervated or corrupted them” (Field).

Provenance:  
With the engraved armorial bookplates of Edward Corner, of Esk Hall,  
on the inside front cover of each volume.



# The first maps to depict the Humboldt River in northern Nevada

67 IRVING, Washington

*The Rocky Mountains: or, Scenes, Incidents, and Adventures in the Far West; digested from the journal of Captain B.L.E. Bonneville, of the Army of the United States, and illustrated from other sources.*

**Publication**  
Philadelphia, Carey, Lea, & Blanchard, 1837.

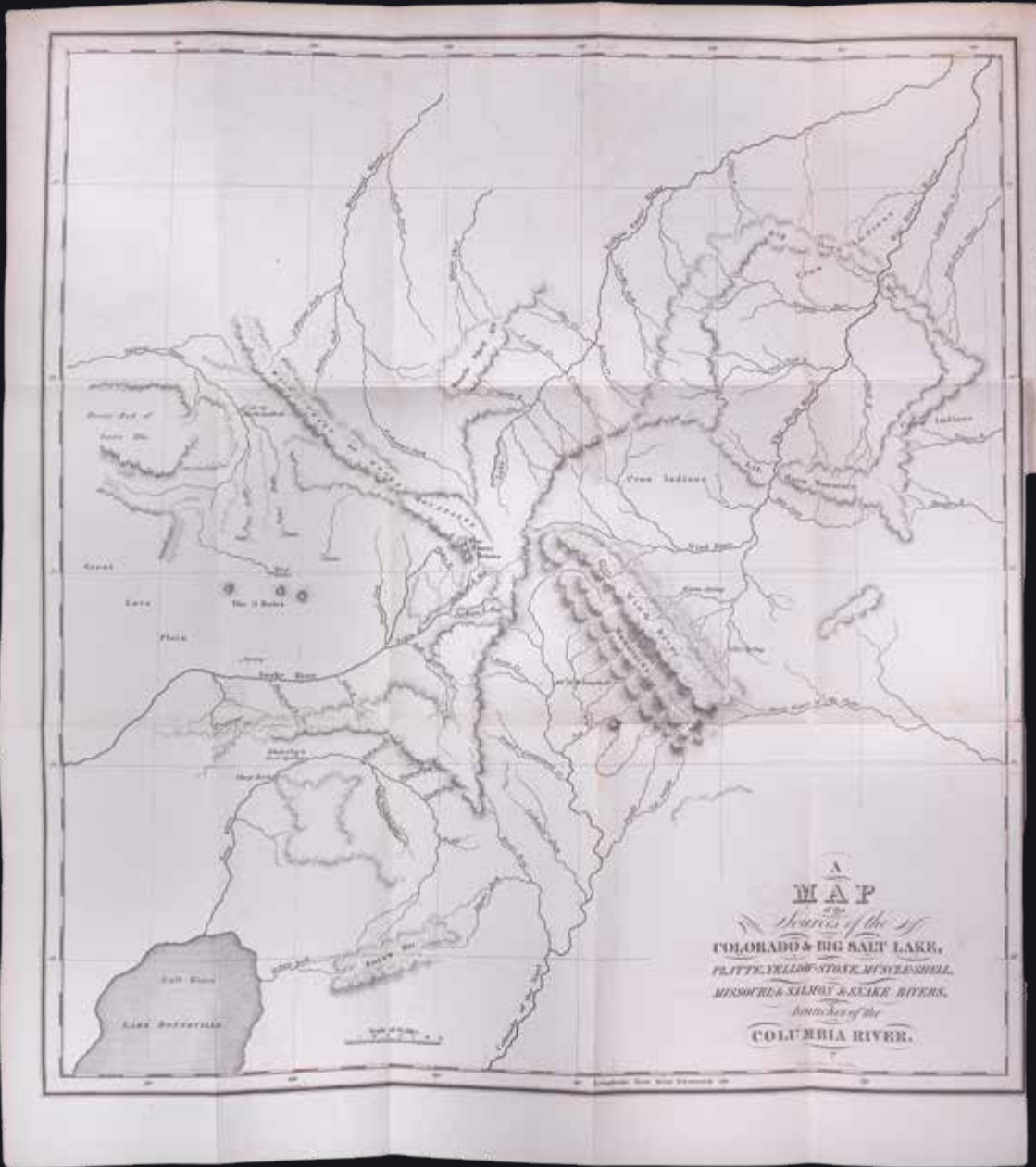
**Description**  
First edition. 2 volumes. (200 by 125mm).  
2 folding engraved maps; original publisher's blue cloth.

**Literature**  
BAL, 10151; Graff, 2160; Parman, for ANB online; Sabin, 35195; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 67:3; Wheat [Transmississippi], 423-424, II:158-159.

First edition, of “the first account of the trapping expeditions over the Sierras to California” (Howes). With ‘A Map of the Source of the Colorado & Big Salt Lake’, and ‘Map of Territory West of the Rocky Mountains’; the first to depict the Humboldt River in northern Nevada.

In 1803, Benjamin Louis Eulalie de Bonneville (1796–1878), his mother and younger brother Thomas fled Napoleonic France to live in New Rochelle, New York, with Thomas Paine (1737-1809), who made provision in his Will for the education of the Bonneville children. The young Benjamin duly became a soldier, and after soldiering for some years, even in the company of Lafayette, he was encouraged to go west by Joseph Reddeford Walker, an experienced fur trapper and Santa Fe trader: “On 1 May 1832 Bonneville left Fort Osage, Missouri, in charge of a large fur trapping expedition that proceeded up the Oregon Trail. He is credited as being the first person to take wagons through South Pass. He spent nearly three years in the northern Rockies during the heyday of the fur trade, but because of employee desertions, problems with Indians, and cutthroat competition with rival fur companies he earned little or no profits. Bonneville took little direct role in trapping operations. Instead, he dispatched brigades of trappers under such lieutenants as Walker and Michel Cerré to conduct field operations. Walker’s expedition to the Great Salt Lake and across the Sierras into California in 1833 and 1834 was an important exploration, but Walker, much to Bonneville’s disgust, returned without furs. Abandoning the fur trade, Bonneville returned to Independence, Missouri, in August 1835 and learned that the army had dropped him from the rolls in 1834. During Bonneville’s efforts to win reinstatement, he unsuccessfully attempted to publish the journal of his western experiences. In early 1836 he sold a rewritten version to Washington Irving, who published ‘The Adventures of Captain Bonneville’ in 1837 [as here]” (Parman).

Provenance:  
With the twentieth century library labels of Christopher Clark Geest, on the inside front cover of each volume.





“It has few equals”: Parker’s descriptions of the native inhabitants of the Oregon Territory, with the first accurate map of the interior

68 PARKER, Samuel

*Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains... Performed in the Years 1835, '36, and '37.*

Publication  
Ithaca, New York, by Mack, Andrus, & Woodruff, for the Author, 1838.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (190 by 120mm). Folding engraved map, engraved plate; original publisher’s ribbed brown cloth 70 VG: recased preserving the original binding.

Literature  
Corning, p224; Eberstadt, 113:490; Field, 301; Graff, 3192; Howes, P89; Sabin, 58729; Streeter, 2093; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 70:1.

First edition, and association copy, of “one of the best of the early books” on western exploration, with a large engraved folding map of the Oregon Territory, ‘Map of Oregon Territory. By Samuel Parker. 1838’, the earliest to show the Oregon interior accurately; and a full-page engraved plate of the ‘Basaltic Formations of the Columbia River’.

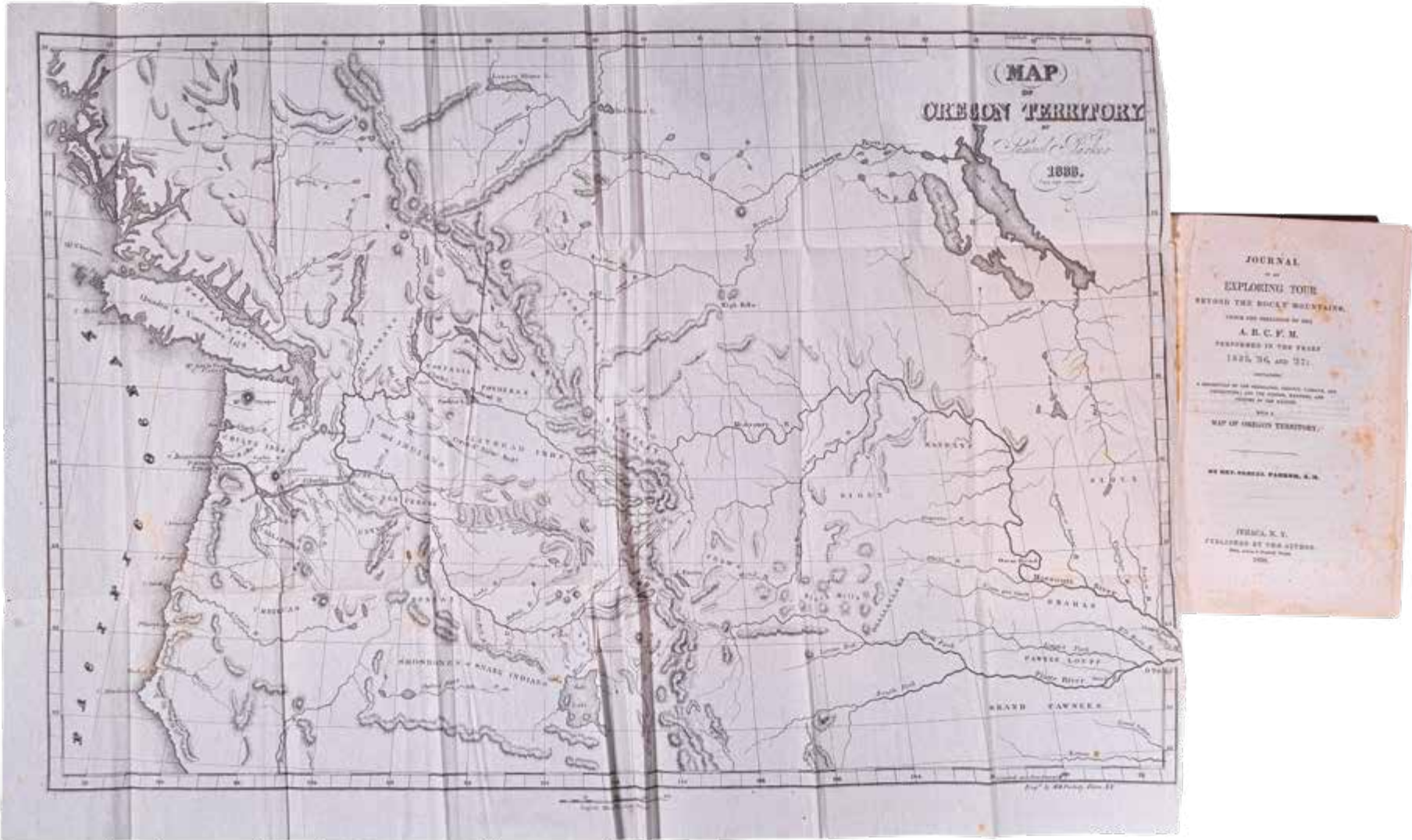
A Presbyterian missionary, Samuel Parker (1779-1866) accompanied the American Fur Company expedition from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Walla Walla, Washington, with the aim of becoming “acquainted with the situation of the remote Indian Tribes” (Preface).

During the winter of 1835 to 1836, he was guest of the Hudson’s Bay Company’s outpost on the Columbia River, Fort Vancouver. “The author’s personal experience among the nomads of the plains, the root-diggers of the mountains, and the fish-eaters of the western slope is given

with sufficient detail to attract our interest, and with such evident adherence to fidelity of narration as to acquire our confidence and belief. In all the qualities which a historian would require, it has few equals” (Field).

“Parker would later seek out locations for the establishment of missions in the region. He traveled through the Willamette Valley and Lower Columbia Valley to select sites that were later used by the missionaries of the American Board for Foreign Missions” (Corning).

Provenance:  
With the ownership inscription of Horace Mack (1799-1855), member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, where Parker ended his career. Horace Mack was brother of the publisher of this work, Ebenezer Mack (1791-1849), founder of the ‘Ithaca Journal’ in 1815.



Including Hood’s map of the northwest

69 PENDLETON, Nathaniel Greene; and Washington HOOD.

*Military Posts - Council Bluffs to the Pacific Ocean. Report by Mr. Pendleton of Ohio. To accompany bill H. R. no. 465. January 4, 1843.*

Publication  
Washington D.C., 1843.

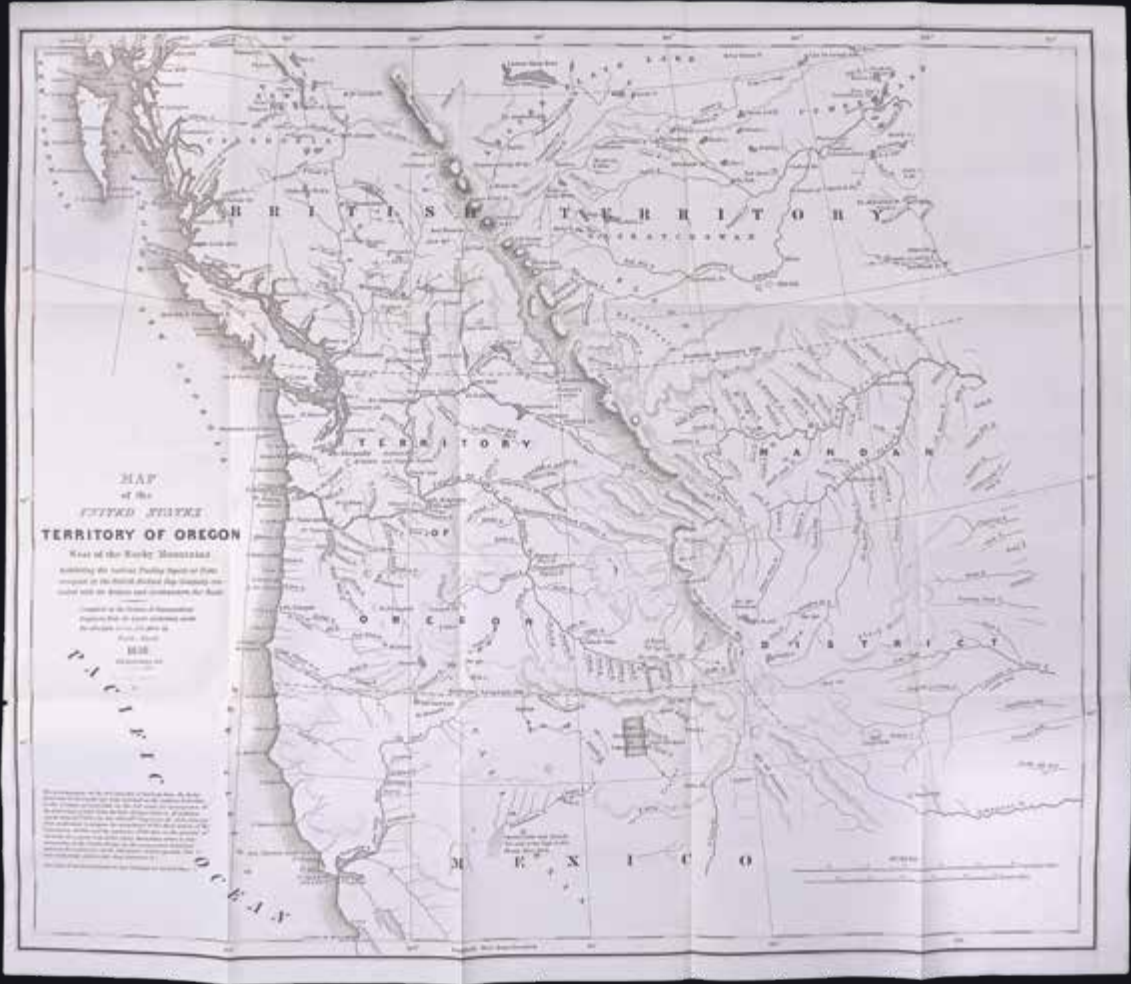
Description  
Octavo (230 by 145mm).  
Folding engraved map.

Literature  
Howes, P199; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 100;  
Wheat [Transmississippi], 161, map 434.

Including Captain Washington Hood’s, ‘Map of the United States Territory of Oregon West of the Rocky Mountains. Exhibiting the various Trading Depots or Forts occupied by the British Hudson Bay Company, connected with the Western and northwestern Fur Trade’, showing the Oregon Territory from Dixon’s Entrance off the coast of present-day British Columbia south to the Monterey Peninsula and east of the Rockies to the approximate longitude of present-day Garden City, Kansas and North Platte, Nebraska.

One of the earliest printed maps of the Oregon Territory, based on the southwest section of John Arrowsmith’s 1832 map of ‘British North America’. Arrowsmith’s map was the first to accurately depict the relative positions of the Columbia and Snake rivers. Hood compiled his map “in 1838 to illustrate Senator Lewis Linn’s bill authorizing the President to occupy that territory... [I]t adds little new information [to Arrowsmith’s map] except for the delineation of the northern boundary of Oregon Territory along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude” (Schwartz and Ehrenberg). The map was first printed in 1838. Sadly, Hood died young, after becoming ill on an expedition in 1839.

“The first sixty-four pages of this report are the same as the earlier House Report 830...1842. The above, however, includes extracts from Lt. Charles Wilkes’s report on the United States Exploring Expedition in the Oregon Territory...”.





Pre-publication example of “one of the monumental works of western exploration” (Kurutz)

70 FREMONT, John Charles; Jessie Benton FREMONT; and Charles PREUSS.

*Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842, and to Oregon and North California in the Years 1843-44.*

Publication  
Washington, Blair and Rives, for the House of Representatives, 1845.

Description  
Octavo (250 by 160mm). Large folding lithographed map, with waterways hand-coloured in blue, tipped-in, 4 lithographed maps, including two folding, and 22 plates, some tinted; gathered signatures, stabbed and sewn as issued, uncut and unopened, never bound.

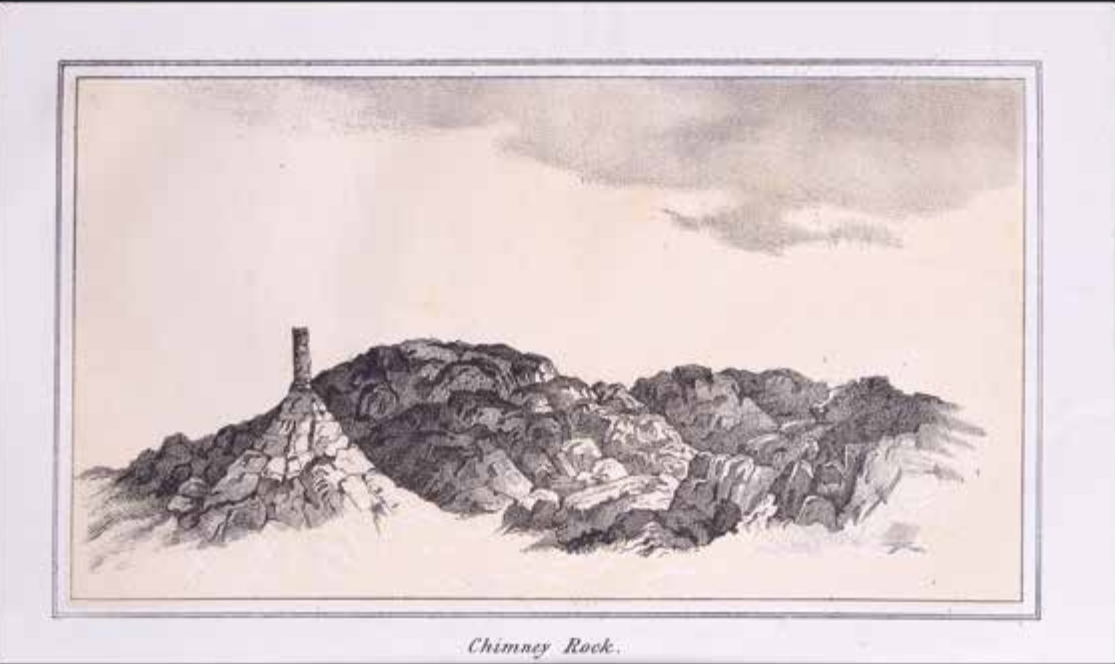
Literature  
Field, 565; Graff, 1436; Howes, F370; Sabin, 25845; Streeter, 3131; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 115; Wheat, [Transmississippi], 497.

Pre-publication, possibly proof, example of the House of Representatives issue of Fremont’s report; preceding the Senate issue.

Fremont’s report, written with the help of his wife Jessie Benton, and map “changed the entire picture of the West [and] represented as important a step forward from the earlier western maps of the period as did those of Pike, Long, and Lewis and Clark in their day.... [Fremont’s map] represented trustworthy direct observation, a new, welcome, and long overdue development in the myth-encrusted cartography of the West. To Fremont and his magnificent map of his Second Expedition all praise. An altogether memorable document in the cartographic history of the West, and for it alone Fremont would deserve to be remembered in history.... This map marked not only the end but the beginning of an era” (Wheat).

In 1842 Fremont was commissioned to head “a 25-man, four-month expedition to survey and map the region of the emerging Oregon Trail through South Pass on the Continental Divide. A Report of an Exploration... between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains... (1843), the lively, factually detailed government report that Fremont and his wife produced after the journey caught the public imagination: images of Fremont’s guide, the then little-known Christopher “Kit” Carson, riding bareback across the prairie, and Fremont himself, raising a flag on a Rocky Mountain peak, entered the national mythology.

“In 1843 Fremont set out on a far more ambitious journey to the Oregon region. Disregarding government orders to return by the same route, he went south to Nevada and, in a dangerous midwinter journey, over the snow-covered Sierra Nevada into Mexican-held California. By the time the expedition returned east across the southern rim of what Fremont defined as the Great Basin, they had completed a bold fourteen-month circuit of the West, traveling 6,475 miles by their own calculations. The Fremonts’ account of the journey, *A Report of the Exploring Expedition to Oregon and California...* (1845), enthralled the nation. Skillfully combining adventure, scientific data, and detailed practical information for emigrants, supplemented by a valuable map prepared by expedition cartographer Charles Preuss, it was “monumental in its breadth--a classic of exploring literature” (William H. Goetzmann, ‘Exploration and Empire’, 1966, p. 248).



Enthralling the nation

71 FREMONT, John Charles;  
Jessie Benton FREMONT;  
and Charles PREUSS.

*Report of the Exploring Expedition  
to the Rocky Mountains in the Year  
1842, and To Oregon and North  
California in the Years 1843-44...*  
*Printed by Order of the Senate of  
the United States.*

Publication  
Washington, Gales and Seaton, 1845.

Description  
First edition. Octavo, (230 by 150mm).  
Large folding lithographed map, loose and  
laid down on contemporary linen, 4 further  
maps, 22 lithographed plates; original  
brown cloth.

Literature  
Field, 565; Graff, 1436; Herr, for ANB  
online; Howes, F370; Sabin, 25845;  
Streeter, 3131; Wagner, Camp, and Becker,  
115; Wheat [Transmississippi], 497.

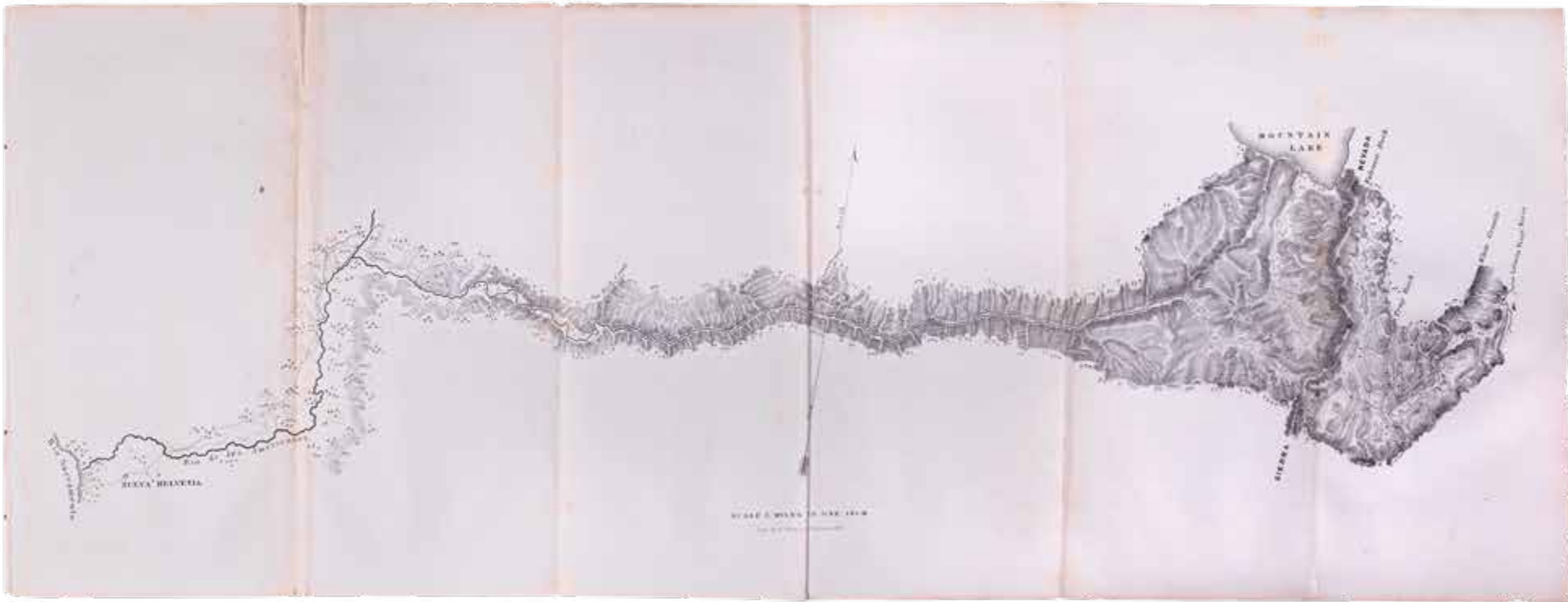
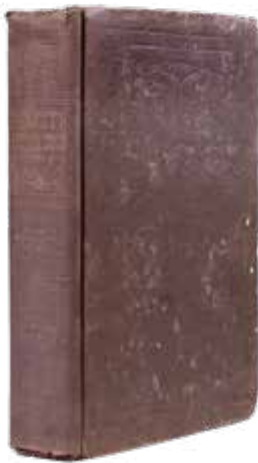
First edition, Senate issue, of “one of the most important accounts in the history of the exploration of the Rockies”. Including Charles Preuss’s monumental map of “the wilderness which lies between the Missouri and the shores of the Pacific”. With the large folding map by Charles Preuss, a map which made 1845 “one of the towering years in the story of Western cartography” (Wheat).

In 1842, Fremont was commissioned by his father-in-law, Senator Thomas Hart Benton, to “head a 25-man, four-month expedition to survey and map the region of the emerging Oregon Trail through South Pass on the Continental Divide.’ A Report of an Exploration ... between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains ...’ (1843), the lively, factually detailed government report that Frémont and his wife produced after the journey caught the public imagination: images of Frémont’s guide, the then little-known Christopher “Kit” Carson, riding bareback across the prairie, and Frémont himself, raising a flag on a Rocky Mountain peak, entered the national mythology.

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Frémont defined as the Great Basin, they had completed a bold fourteen-month circuit of the West, traveling 6,475 miles by their own calculations. The Frémonts’ account of the journey, ‘A Report of the Exploring Expedition to Oregon and California ...’ (1845), enthralled the nation. Skillfully combining adventure, scientific data, and detailed practical information for emigrants, supplemented by a valuable map prepared by expedition cartographer Charles Preuss, it was “monumental in its breadth—a classic of exploring literature” (William H. Goetzmann, *Exploration and Empire* [1966], p. 248). Powerful propaganda, it stirred Americans to head west, guided, as pioneer Sarah Royce stated, “only by the light of Frémont’s Travels” (Herr)

Provenance:  
With the contemporary ownership inscription of P.D. Bradford on the front free endpaper.





Patrolling “the Gateway to Oregon”, from the library of the Hon. David Henshaw

72 POLK, James Knox; William Buel FRANKLIN; and Stephen Watts KEARNY. H.

Ex. Doc. 29-2 - Message from the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the First Session of the Twenty-Ninth Congress.

Publication  
Washington, Ritchie & Heiss, 1845.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (220 by 145mm). Folding engraved map, and 11 uncoloured plates and 7 folding tables; contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, gilt, by J.G Roberts & Co.

Literature  
Streeter [Texas], 1623; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 117; Wheat [Transmississippi], 495.

First edition. With William Buell Franklin’s (1823-1903) ‘Map of the Route Pursued by the Late Expedition under the command of Col., S.W. Kearny, U.S. 1st Dragoons, by W.B. Franklin, Lieut., Corps., Top.l engineers attached to the Expedition, 1845’, partly based on Fremont’s map of 1843, it shows the region between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, and extends westward to South Pass and the Green River.

From the mid-1830s, Stephen Watts Kearny (1794-1848) had been in charge of the 1st Dragoon Regiment, mainly tasked with escorting emigrants along the Oregon Trail. His base, on Table Creek, was named Fort Kearny for him.

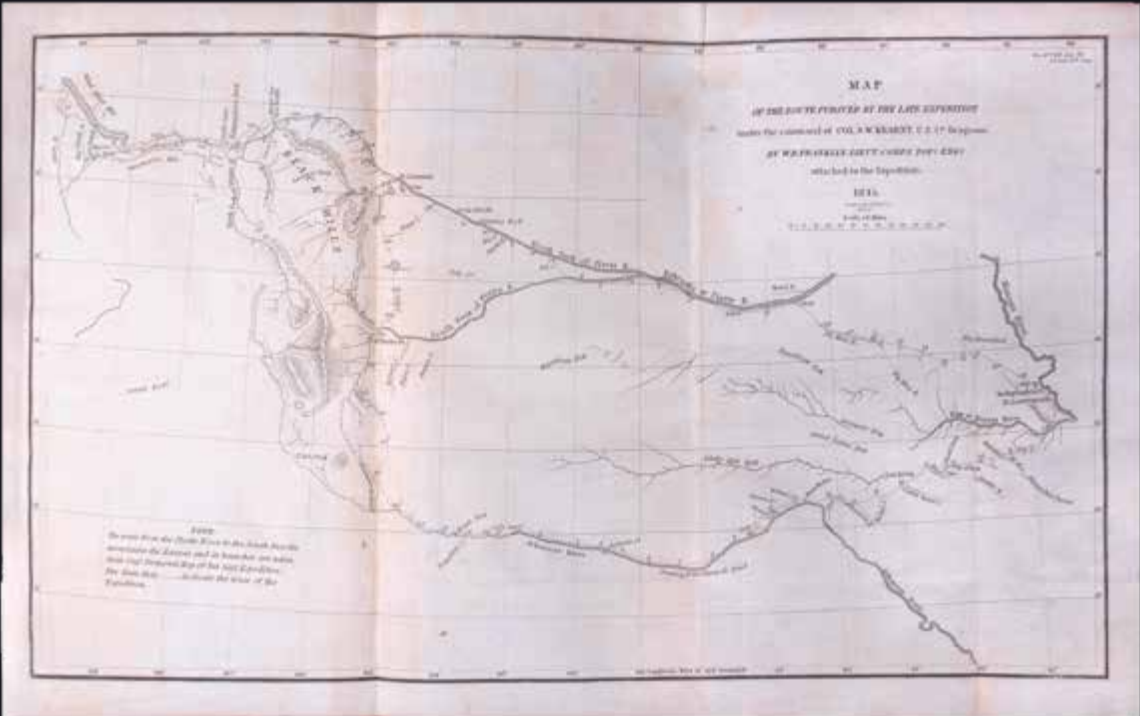
In the spring of 1845, Kearny led his Dragoons from Fort Leavenworth into the Rocky Mountains and the South Pass, “the gateway to Oregon”, to Fort Laramie: 600 miles in four weeks: “Barely two weeks later Kearny and his troopers stood atop South Pass, held a regimental muster on the continental divide, and turned toward home” (Schubert). The return journey took them down the Rocky Mountains, past Bent’s Fort and onto the Santa Fe Trail. They arrived back at Ft. Leavenworth late in August of 1845.

“Pages 214-217 contain abstracts of journals kept by Lieutenants Turner and Franklin during the expedition. The party left Fort Leavenworth on May 18, 1845, traveled up the North Platte River to Fort Laramie, crossed over South Pass to the Green River, and returned by way of Bent’s Fort to Fort Leavenworth on August 24. Pages 217-20 contain a report from Capt. E.V. Sumner on a trip made from Fort Atkinson to Traverse des Sioux and Devil’s Lake for the purpose of preventing the Red River halfbreeds’ annual hunt from encroaching on United States Territory. Warren Heckrotte notes that “The portion of the Arkansas River from Bent’s Fort to Pawnee Rock was used by Abert and Peck in their map of 1845 which included the area covered by this map”.

The “Message...” also contains much about Texas, and includes an early printing of the Constitution of Texas, he first printing of the 1845 ‘Joint US Resolution for Admitting Texas to the Union’, a complete report of the state of the US Army immediately prior to the Mexican-American War, and other reports associated with the settling of the Oregon boundary with Great Britain.

Provenance:

With a contemporary manuscript invoice to the Hon. David Henshaw (1791-1852), Secretary of the Navy (1841-1844) from J. G. Roberts & Co., to binding this report and the Treasurer’s report. Henshaw was author of ‘Letters on the Internal Improvement and Commerce of the West’ (1839).



One of the first separately issued, commercial maps to concentrate on the West after the annexation of Texas in 1845

73 MITCHELL, Samuel

*Augustus A General View of the United States.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846.

Description  
Quarto (230 by 140mm).  
Folding engraved map; original publisher's cloth backed printed pink paper boards.

Literature  
Cohen, 134-135; Martin and Martin, 36; Sabin, 49716; Wheat [California], 29.a; Wheat [Transmississippi], 520.

With ‘A New Map of Texas Oregon and California with the regions adjoining compiled from the most recent authorities’: one of the most accurate and current information then available. According to the ‘Accompaniment to Mitchell’s ‘New Map of Texas, Oregon, and California, with the Regions Adjoining’, that the map was issued with when in pocket pocket: “The chief authorities from which the map is compiled, are the Congressional Map of Texas, 1844, Kennedy’s Map of Texas by Arrowsmith, Mitchell’s Map of Texas, Ward’s Map of Mexico, Fremont’s Map of his explorations in Oregon, California, &c., 1842, 1843, 1844, Map of Lewis and Clarke’s tour, Major Long’s tour to the Rocky mountains, Nicollet and Fremont’s exploration of the country between the Mississippi and Missouri, the Congressional Map of the Indian territory, and Mitchell’s Map of the United States” (page 3).

For those contemplating the journey west: the Oregon Road and the Santa Fe trails from Independence, Missouri, are shown and a table of distances between Westport and Oregon City is printed. Even with these advances, however, the map also makes clear the vast stretches of Old Mexico and the West that remain unknown and unexplored. Much of California and the rest of the West is shown virtually featureless; “California” occupies the entire area of modern-day California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado.

The map also shows an early depiction of Texas as a state of the Union, complete with all its extravagant territorial claims, including a Panhandle that stretches north to the 42nd parallel and a border on the Rio Grande.

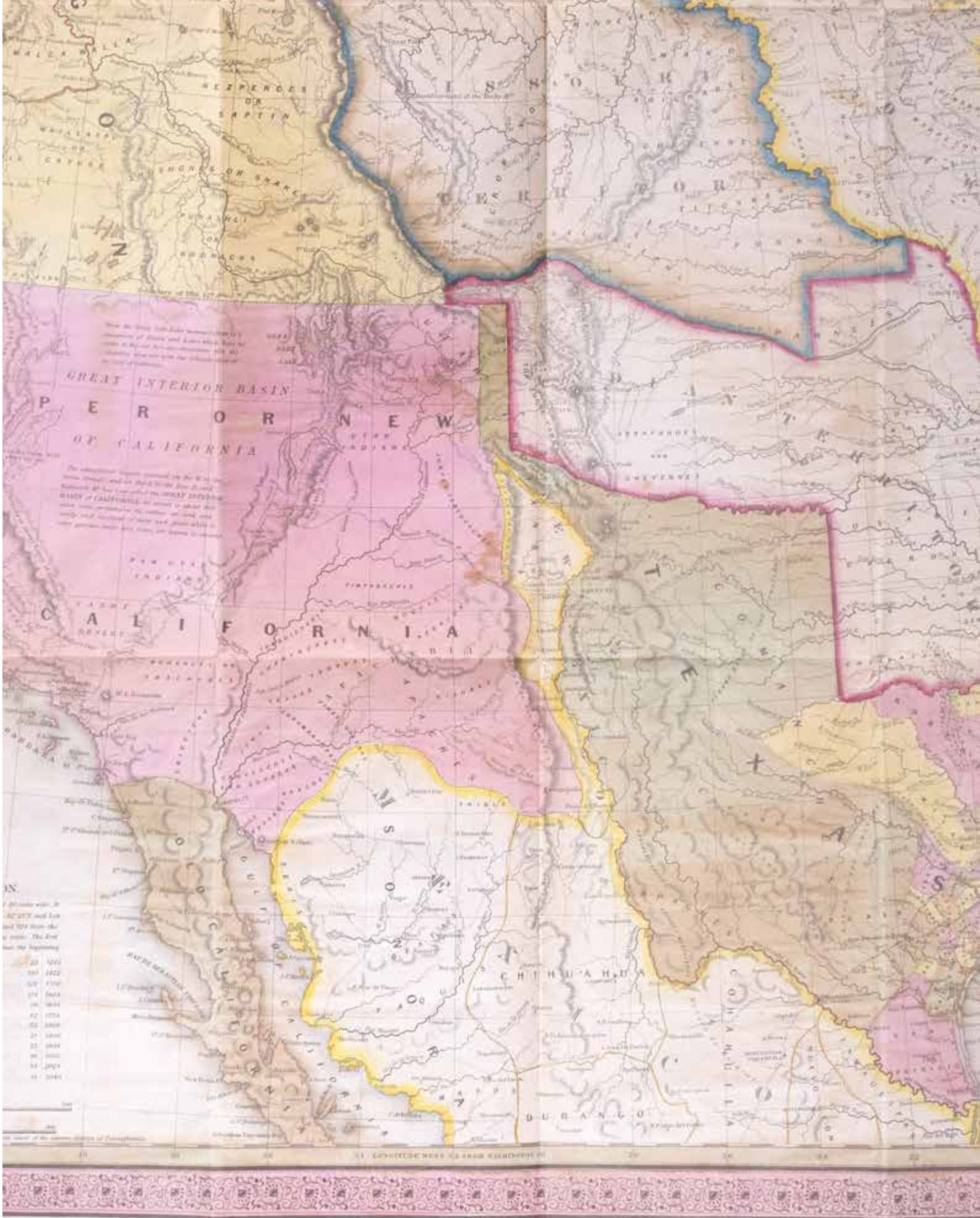
This map has been updated, however, to show Texas divided into counties instead of empresario grants. What information the map may lack is in many ways supplied by the “Accompaniment”, which discusses Texas, Oregon Territory, California, Iowa, Indian Territory, and Missouri Territory, but the majority of which is devoted to the first three. In several respects, some of the remarks about Californians are astounding, even for the time: “Descended from the old Spaniards, they are unfortunately found to have all their vices, without a proper share of their virtues.... Their amusements are cock-fighting, bull and bear-baiting, and dancing...always accompanied with excessive drinking.... The female portion of the community are ignorant, degraded, and the slaves of their husbands.... The Indians of Upper California are indolent and pusillanimous... they are all extremely filthy in their habits” (pages 28-29). On the other hand, Texas, the success of which Mitchell clearly wishes to promote, is made to sound like an earthly paradise. Oregon, which Mitchell wants the United States to incorporate, is also described favorably at great length. By contrast, the Missouri Territory is only briefly touched upon in an almost dismissive manner.





When it was published, the map was held in very high regard, so much so, that Lieutenant Emory wrote that it was one of only three maps he thought was worthwhile to carry along when he left Washington in June of 1846 to serve with the Army of the West (the others being Gregg's and Albert's).

The map is often found issued in pocket map form with a 46-page 'Accompaniment', but is offered here bound to the inside front cover of Mitchell's 'A General View of the United States'. The 128 pages of text includes 100 pages of individual descriptions of states, and 28 pages of statistical tables including population, commerce, canals and railroads, and more. The descriptions relating to Texas, California and Oregon are nearly identical between these two versions. Wheat notes that this text "is of particular interest, containing perhaps the clearest statement of Oregon and California facts that came out of the period just prior to settlement of the former's boundaries and inclusion of the latter in the United States".





# A guide to the Oregon Trail

74 PREUSS, Charles; and  
Jessie Benton FREMONT

*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... From the  
field notes and journal of Capt. J.  
C. Fremont.*

Publication  
Baltimore, E. Weber &Co., 1846.

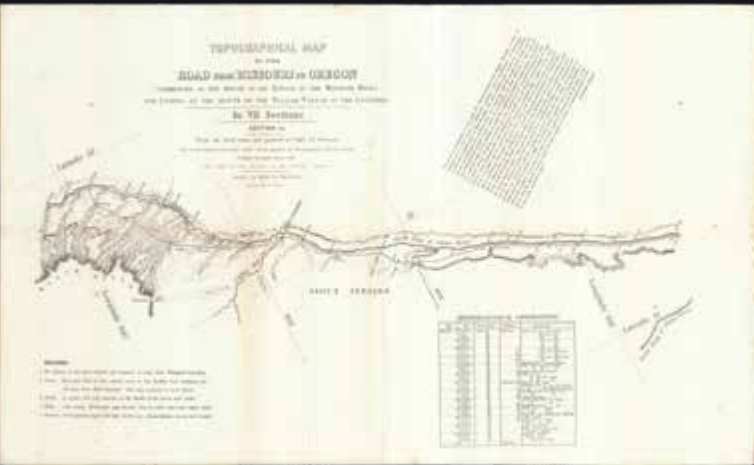
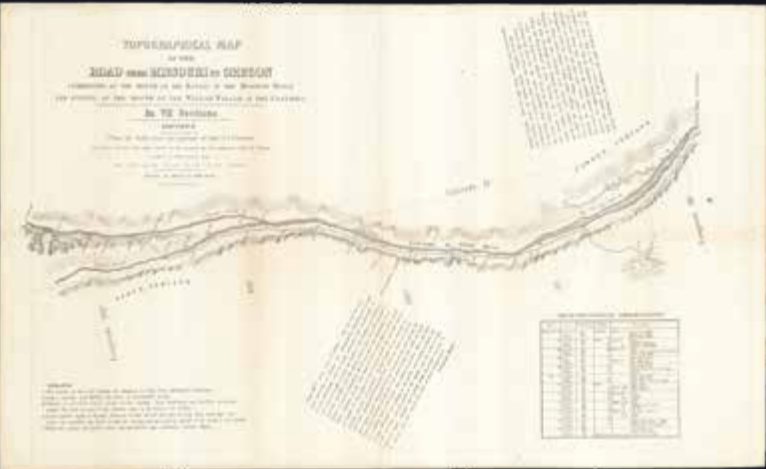
Description  
One map on 7 lithographed sheets.

Dimensions (each sheet)  
394 by 648mm (15.5 by 25.5 inches).

Literature  
Graff, 3360; Streeter, 3100;  
Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 115n;  
Wheat [Transmississippi], 523.

The celebrated cartographer Charles Preuss first issued a map of this area to accompany Fremont’s ‘A Report of the Exploring Expedition to Oregon and California’ (1845). Fremont’s report, written with the help of his wife Jessie Benton, and Preuss’s map “changed the entire picture of the West [and] represented as important a step forward from the earlier western maps of the period as did those of Pike, Long, and Lewis and Clark in their day.... [Preuss’s map] represented trustworthy direct observation, a new, welcome, and long overdue development in the myth-encrusted cartography of the West... This map marked not only the end but the beginning of an era” (Wheat). The Fremonts’ account of the journey, ‘A Report of the Exploring Expedition to Oregon and California...’ (1845), enthralled the nation. Skillfully combining adventure, scientific data, and detailed practical information for emigrants, supplemented by a valuable map prepared by expedition cartographer Charles Preuss, it was “monumental in its breadth--a classic of exploring literature” (William H. Goetzmann, ‘Exploration and Empire’ (1966), page 248).

This new, and much enlarged map, was commissioned by the Senate of the United States, and reproduces the area in much greater detail. It “was a road guide for Oregon emigrants such as had never previously existed... The purview of each section is quite narrowly limited to the emigrant road, but the topography is developed in rather more detail than on the parent map. Owing to its rarity and to its having long stood in the shadow of the much more widely known and distributed Fremont map of 1845, Preuss’s sectional map of 1846 has been insufficiently appreciated by students of Western history....” (Wheat). The individual sections of this magnificent map are:  
Section I: The map begins in the east at Westport, Kansas (now known as Kansas City), the departure point for the Oregon Trail, and ends in southern Nebraska at the crossing to Platte river. The “Remarks” on the maps state: “This section abounds with grass, water and fuel so that emigrants may encamp almost anywhere. (3). Elk and deer, the only game, are very scarce”.  
Section II: Begins near present-day Marquette, Nebraska, and goes as far as present day Ogallala, Nebraska. The “Remarks” state that “Timber is extremely scarce., except on the islands. Some driftwood and Buffalo excrement makes the fuel, as that of the camels does in the deserts of Arabia”. Several quotes from Fremont’s report are included in the margins: “Buffalo swarming in immense numbers over the plains, where they had left scarcely a blade of grass.... Indians and buffalo make the poetry and life of the prairie, and our camp was full of their exhilaration”.  
Section III: Begins near Sidney, Nebraska (near the Colorado border), and goes to what is now Casper, Wyoming. Remarks state that the “Sioux Indians are not to be trusted”. Fort Laramie is shown, and the





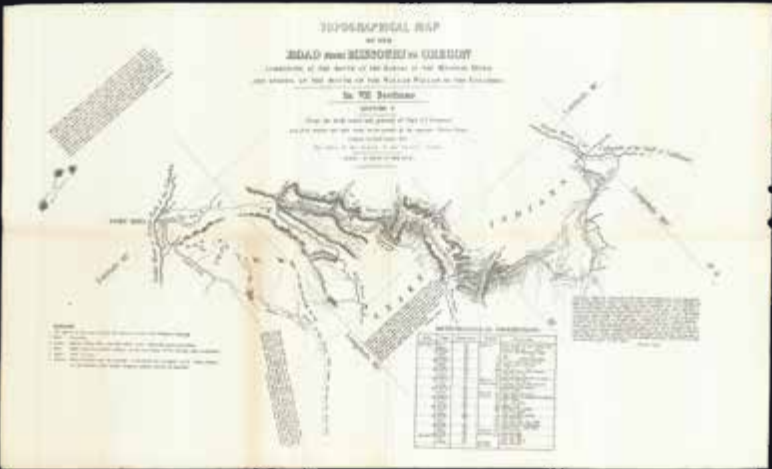
remarks point out that there is very little game to 50 miles either side of the station: “If it is in contemplation to keep open the communications with Oregon Territory, a show of military force in this country is absolutely necessary and a combination of atvantages [sic] renders the neighborhood of Fort Laramie the most suitable place on the line of the Platte for the establishment of a military post”.

Section IV: Begins near Casper, Wyoming, and goes to present-day Fontenelle, Wyoming, including South Pass and the Wind River Mountains. Quotations from Fremont’s report discuss the Continental Divide: “We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit...giving 13,570 feet for the elevation above the Gulf of Mexico. Fields of snow lay far below us: boundless mountains stretched before us. A stillness the most profound, and a terrible solitude, forced themselves constantly on the mind as the great features of this place”.

Section V: Begins near present-day Fontenelle, Wyoming, and goes to what is now Pocatello, Idaho. The “Remarks” mention the Great Salt Lake.

Section VI: Begins near Sterling, Idaho, and goes to present day Boise, Idaho. The “Remarks” state that “This is the most trying section for the traveller on the whole route. Water, though good and plenty, is difficult to reach, as the river is hemmed in by high and vertical rocks and many of the by streams are without water in the dry season. Grass is only to be found at the marked camping places, and barely sufficient to keep strong animals from starvation. Game there is none. The road is very rough by volcanic rocks, detrimental to wagons and carts. In sage bushes consists the only Fuel. Lucky that by all these hardships the traveller is not harassed by the Indians, who are peacable [sic] & harmless”.

Section VII: Begins near present-day Boise and ends near present-day Walla Walla, Washington. This section includes extensive notes from October 10th through to October 25th, including a description of the first sighting of the Columbia River. Fremont describes their arrival at Fort Walla Walla: “The appearance of the post and country was without interest, except that we here saw for the first time the great river on which the course of events for the past half century has been directing attention and conferring historical fame. The river is indeed a noble object and has here attained its full magnititude”.



## An account of Stewart and Alfred Jacob Miller’s tour of the Rocky Mountains

75 STEWART, William

*Drummond Altowan; or, Incidents of Life and Adventures in the Rocky Mountains by and Amateur Traveler. Edited by J. Watson Webb.*

Publication  
New York, Harper & Brothers, 1846.

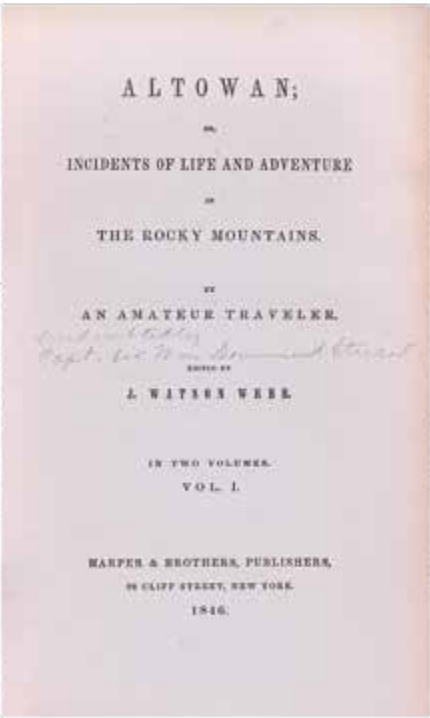
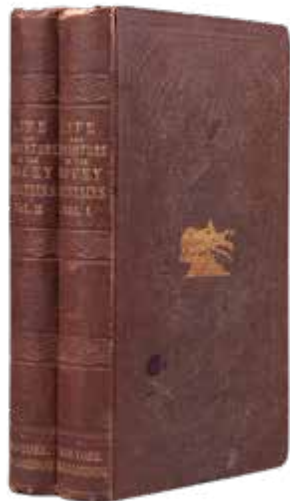
Description  
2 volumes (190 by 120mm). Original publisher’s blindstamped brown cloth.

Literature  
Graff, 3986; Howes, S991; Sabin, 91932; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 125.

The work is based on Stewart’s sporting trips of 1832, 1838 and 1842, though it is widely believed that Webb himself wrote it. On half pay from the British army, Stewart came to America in 1832 and traveled west to the Rockies where he remained for several years. He is perhaps most notable in history for the acquaintance he struck up with the young artist Alfred Jacob Miller while in New Orleans during the winter of 1836-37. He took Miller with him on his return to the mountains, and as Wagner-Camp notes, “This fortunate journey produced one of the great sets of portrayals of the Rocky Mountains West, for Miller’s sketches, water colours and oils rank with the works of Karl Bodmer and George Catlin”.

Provenance:

1. With the bookseller’s ticket of “Lockwoods School Book Depository, 411 Broadway, New-York” on the inside front cover
2. With the ownership inscription of Talbot Richardson, dated April 25 1901;
3. Inscribed J.P. Harper on front free endpaper of both volumes
4. With the Ross Valley Bookshop, December 1991
5. Warren Heckrotte (1922-2019), nuclear physicist and celebrated carto-bibliophile, his sale, PBA Galleries, 3 December, 2015, Lot 70.



76 RUXTON, George

*Frederick Augustus Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.*

Publication  
London, John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1847.

Description  
Octavo (180 by 120mm). Original publisher’s red cloth, gilt.

Literature  
Howes, R-553; Rader, 2856; Sabin, 74501; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 139.

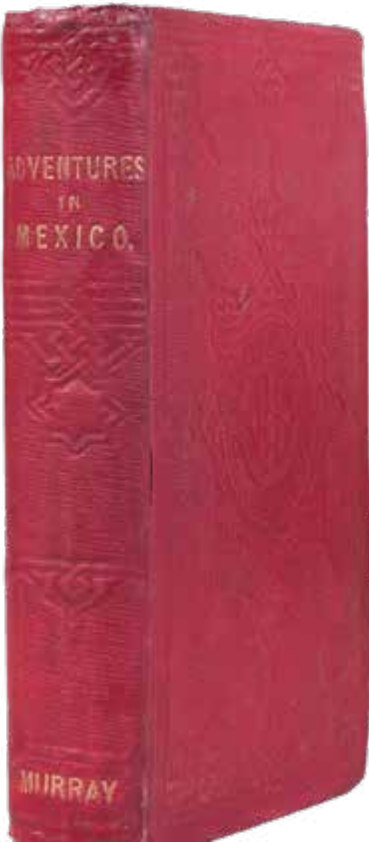
## A classic narrative of a “Mountain Man”

One of the best known travel narratives of the fur trade era, describing the adventures of the author, George Frederick Ruxton (1810-1848), who served in the British Army in Canada as an officer in the 89th Regiment of Foot. He found the constraints of military life oppressive and sold his commission to become a voyageur, spending the winter of 1843-1844 in the wilds of Ontario and northern New York with an Indian friend. From then Ruxton traveled through Mexico, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado until he was interrupted by the Mexican War

Ruxton died in St. Louis in 1848, leaving behind one of the classic narratives on “Mountain Men” in the 1840’s.

Provenance:

1. With the bookseller’s ticket of A.H. Armour & Co., on the inside front cover;
2. Ownership inscription dated, 1940.





77 PALMER, Joel

*Journal of Travels over the Rocky Mountains, to the Mouth of the Columbia River; Made During the Years 1845 and 1846: Containing Minute Descriptions of the Valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; A General Description of Oregon Territory... A List of Necessary Outfits for Emigrants; and a Table of Distances from Camp to Camp on the Route.*

**Publication**  
Cincinnati, J.A. & U.P. James, 1847.

**Description**  
Duodecimo (210 by 121mm).  
Errata slip tipped to final leaf; original publisher's brown printed paper wrappers.

**Literature**  
Field, 1165; Graff, 3171; Howes, P-47; Sabin, 58358; Streeter, 3146 (this copy): "This seems to be the only narrative, by a participant, of the migration of 1845"; Thwaites, introduction to 'Early Western Travels', 1904; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 136:1.

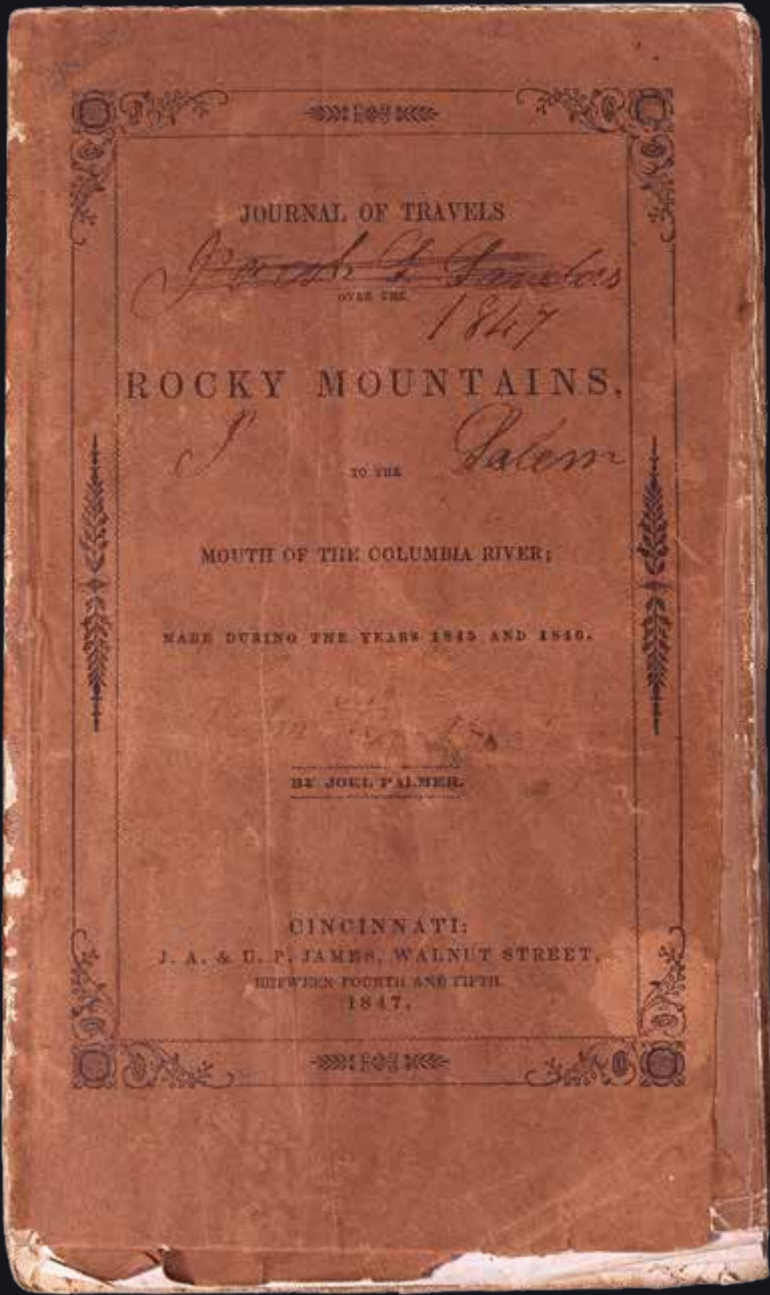
The Streeter copy, first edition, first issue, with the scarce errata slip, of one of the “most reliable early guides to Oregon” (Howes).

An exceptionally fine example of “the most complete description of the Oregon Trail that we now possess” (Thwaites), that Palmer relates in such a way as to make it extremely useful as a guide for other emigrants. Palmer gives plenty of invaluable advice, including a list of useful Indian words, a table of distances, a letter from Rev. Henry H. Spalding describing the Oregon territory, concluding with a list of Oregon territory laws, which Streeter describes. “One of the items in the appendix which begins at p. [165] is what must be one of the earliest printings of ‘Organic Laws of Oregon (with amendments),’ pp. [179]-189”.

Palmer’s is the first recorded climb of Mount Hood, which Palmer ascended to the 9,000 ft. level with scant supplies and ill-equipped: “My two friends began to lag behind, and show signs of fatigue; they finally stopped, and contended that we could not get round the head of the ravine, and that is was useless to attempt an ascent. But I was of a different opinion, and wished to go on... [I] found that by climbing up a cliff of snow and ice, for about forty feet, but not so steep but that by getting upon one cliff, and cutting holes to stand in and hold on by, it could be ascended....”

Provenance:

1. With the ownership inscription of Jacob G. Sanders, Salem, dated 1847 on front wrapper;
2. With the ownership inscription of Charles Brotherlin, Lebanon, presumably Ohio, where there was a shoemaker by this name, dated 17 November 1847 on first text leaf;
3. With Edward Eberstadt & Sons, 1939
4. With the library label and ink note on the final leaf of Thomas W. Streeter, “2/9/69 N.Y.”; his sale, Parke-Bernet, 1966-1969, 3146;
5. With the bookplate of Dr. George William Staempfli (1909-1999), New York gallery owner.



An important record of the American West,  
before it was touched by European “civilisation”

78 WARRE, Henry James

*Sketches in North America and the Oregon Territory. By Captain H. Warre, (A.D.C to the Late Commader of the Forces).*

Publication  
London, Dickinson & Co., 1848.

Description  
First edition. Folio (540 by 370mm). Letterpress title-page, verso blank, letterpress text 'Sketch of the Journey', publisher's printed slip detailing binding options; lithographed map with contemporary hand-colour in outline, 20 lithographed views on 16 sheets with contemporary hand-colour in full; original publisher's linen-backed brown paper wrappers.

Literature  
Abbey 656; Graff 4543; Howes W-114; Sabin 101455; Wagner, Camp, and Becker 157.

First edition, exceptionally fine example of the rare coloured issue, of a work which contains the “only western colour plates comparable in beauty to those by Bodmer” (Howes).

Captain Warre and Lieutenant Mervin Vavasour, of the Royal Engineers, left Montreal on 5 May 1845. They initially accompanied Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was making a tour of inspection of the Company's outposts. On reaching Fort Garry (plate 1) at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, they teamed up with Peter Skene Ogden (1790-1854), a Company Chief Trader who had vast experience of the West, the Columbia and the Rockies in particular.

Travelling mainly on horseback, the journey from the fort over the Rockies to Fort Colville took them from 16 June to 12 August. This section of the journey is illustrated by five plates. They left Fort Colville in boats and made their way down the Columbia River arriving at the Pacific on 25 August (3 plates). They then spent the winter exploring Oregon Territory and the Pacific Coast, visiting the Company settlement on the Willamette River (2 plates), exploring the Columbia River (1 plate), visiting Fort George on the Columbia River (2 plates), Vancouver Island and Fort Vancouver (1 plate), Cowelitz River and Puget's Sound. Once the weather started to improve, Warre and Vavasour and a party of about 30 began their westward journey on 25 March 1846, again by boat, but this time against the current.

Warre made sketches of Mount Hood (2 plates) during this journey. They arrived at Fort Walla Walla, a distance of about 200 miles, on 3 April. They then took to horses again, and taking a short cut of about 250 miles, made for Fort Colville across a desert landscape (1 plate). From Fort Colville they went up the Columbia by boat for about 250 miles, setting off to cross the Rockies on foot. After seven days their food ran out, but, fortunately, a search party sent out from the Company station at Jasper's House found them and guided them to safety.









The station was on the Atthabasca River, and from here they again took to boats and swiftly descended a distance of nearly 400 miles in two and half days to Fort Assinboine.

On horseback, they travelled 100 miles in three days to Fort Edmonton on the Saskatchewan River. Then, by boat, 500 miles down the river to Fort Carlton. Again on horseback, they crossed the prairie to Red River in ten days, a distance of about 450 miles, arriving back at Fort Garry on 7 June. Here they met up with Sir George Simpson and together returned by boat to Montreal, arriving on 20 July 1846. The background to the journey was semi-official and semi-secret: Warre and Vavasour were to make what amounted to a military reconnaissance of the Oregon Territory. American expansionists were making it clear that the uneasy joint occupation of Oregon by the United States and Great Britain was not equitable and were demanding that a northernmost frontier be established. The two officers, with the enthusiastic support of the Hudson's Bay Company, were sent to gather information that would be of use in the negotiations.

As Howes notes, Warre's dramatic depiction of the scenery, situations and incidents he encountered has resulted in "the only western colour plates comparable in beauty to those by Bodmer". This copy is without the dedication to the Hudson's Bay Company executives, which, as Howes notes was not issued in all copies.

Warre continued with his military career after his return to Great Britain, serving with distinction in both the Crimean and the New Zealand Maori wars, he was knighted for his military services and retired with the rank of General. In addition to the present work he also published a series of views in the Crimea, published in London in 1856, but the present work is his undoubted masterpiece.



FALLS IN THE KANADIAN TERRITORY



FALLS IN THE KANADIAN TERRITORY







Western artist, Alfred Jacob Miller’s copy

79 RUXTON, George

*Frederick Augustus Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.*

Publication  
New York, Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1848.

Description  
2 volumes. Duodecimo (200 by 140mm). Original publisher’s brown paper wrappers, printed title labels mounted on covers.

Literature  
Howes, R-553; Rader, 2856; Sabin, 74501.

First American edition, and exceptionally scarce in original wrappers.

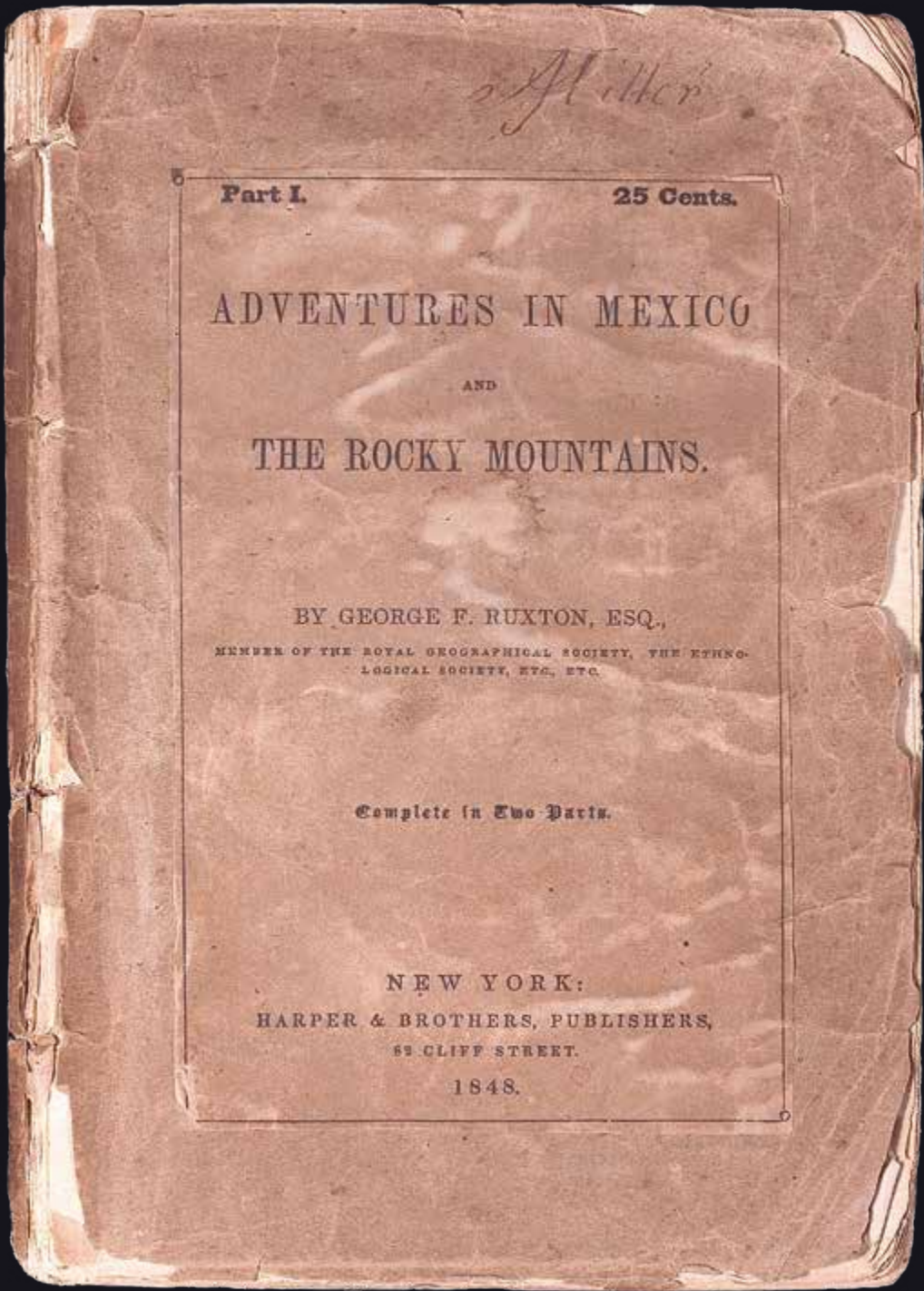
One of the best known travel narratives of the fur trade era, describing the adventures of the author, George Frederick Ruxton (1810-1848), who served in the British Army in Canada as an officer in the 89th Regiment of Foot. He found the constraints of military life oppressive and sold his commission to become a voyageur, spending the winter of 1843-1844 in the wilds of Ontario and northern New York with an Indian friend. From then Ruxton traveled through Mexico, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado until he was interrupted by the Mexican War.

Ruxton died in St. Louis in 1848, leaving behind one of the classic narratives on “Mountain Men” in the 1840’s.

The present copy is a very fine association copy: Alfred Jacob Miller moved to New Orleans in 1837 and was selected by Capt. William Drummond Stewart as the artist to record his journey to the Rocky Mountains in 1838. The expedition journeyed by wagon along what was to become the Oregon Trail and Miller produced an extensive body of work descriptive of his travels with Stewart, sketching the Native Americans along the way and also observing firsthand the activities associated with the Rocky Mountain fur trade. Miller returned to St. Louis with about 166 sketches that were later developed into oil paintings in New Orleans and Baltimore. Today his pictures of this subject are considered unique in the annals of frontier commerce, as he was the first artist of his day to actually explore the Rockies.

Provenance:

- 1. Signature of Alfred Jacob Miller (1810 - 1874), Western artist, on front cover and title-page of Part I., and rectos of first two blanks of Part II;
- 2. Jay T. Snider, his sale; ‘The Jay T. Snider Collection of Historical Americana’, 21 June, 2005, Lot 259.





# The author’s proof copy of his report of his exploration of the 35th parallel for the potential Pacific railway

80 WHIPPLE, Lieutenant Amiel Weeks; Lieutenant J.C. IVES; Heinrich Balduin MOLLHAUSEN; Jules MARCOU

*Report of Explorations for a Railway Route, near the Thirty-Fifth Parallel of North Latitude, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.*

Publication  
Washington, D.C., War Department, 1853-4 [but 1856].

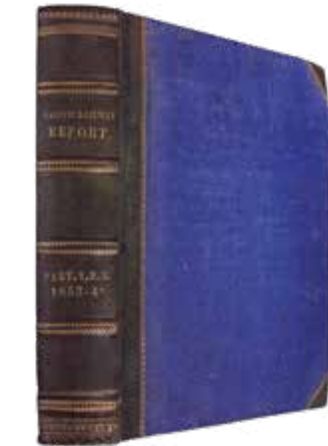
Description  
Quarto (286 by 229mm). General title-page, 3 sectional title-pages, extra-illustrated with 4 folding maps, illustrated throughout with an original graphite and watercolour drawing by Heinrich Balduin Mollhausen, and proof chromolithographs before letters, signed by J. Sinclair, uncoloured proof lithographs after letters, some of plates in their final state, and wood-engravings in the text; contemporary half green morocco, blue cloth, gilt.

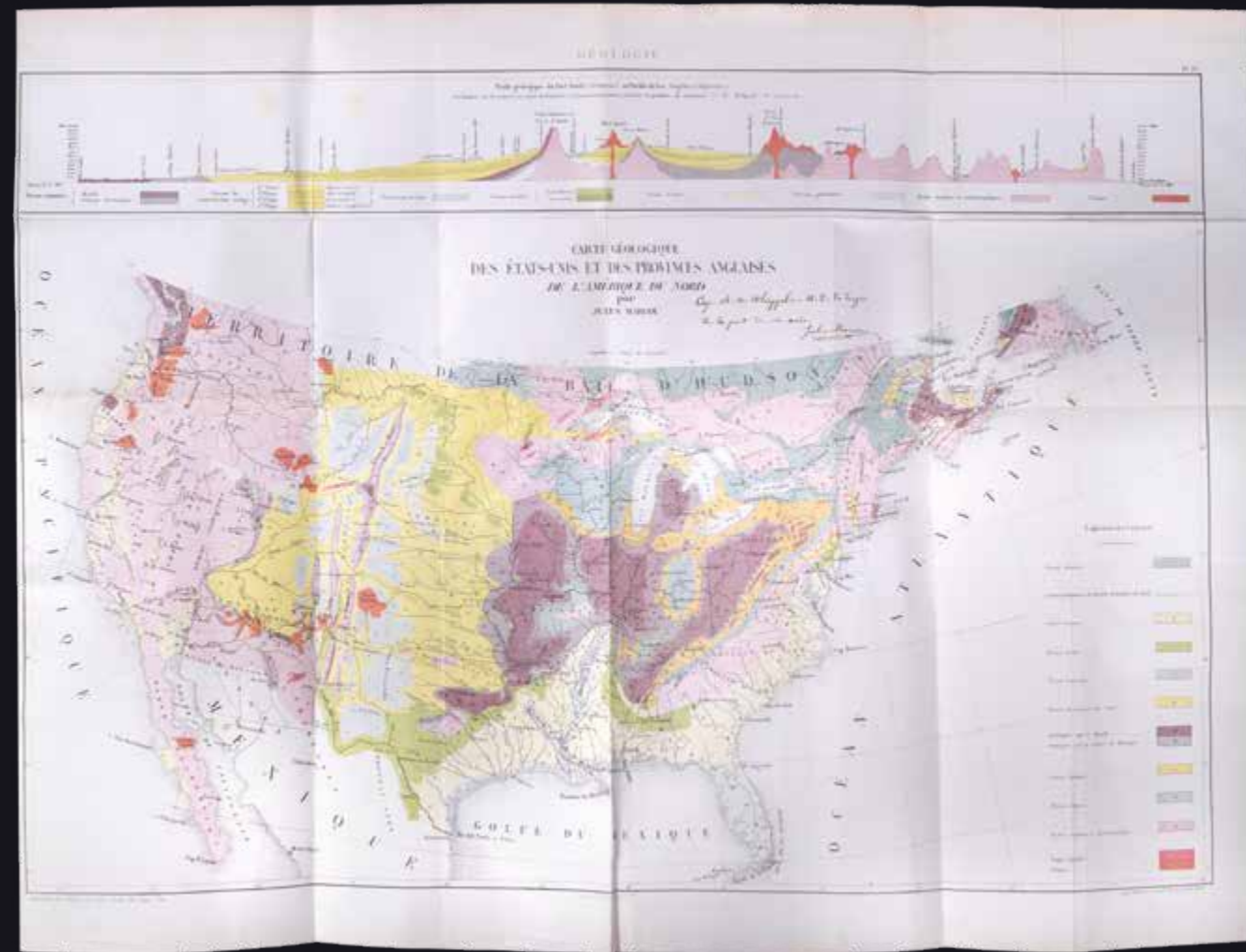
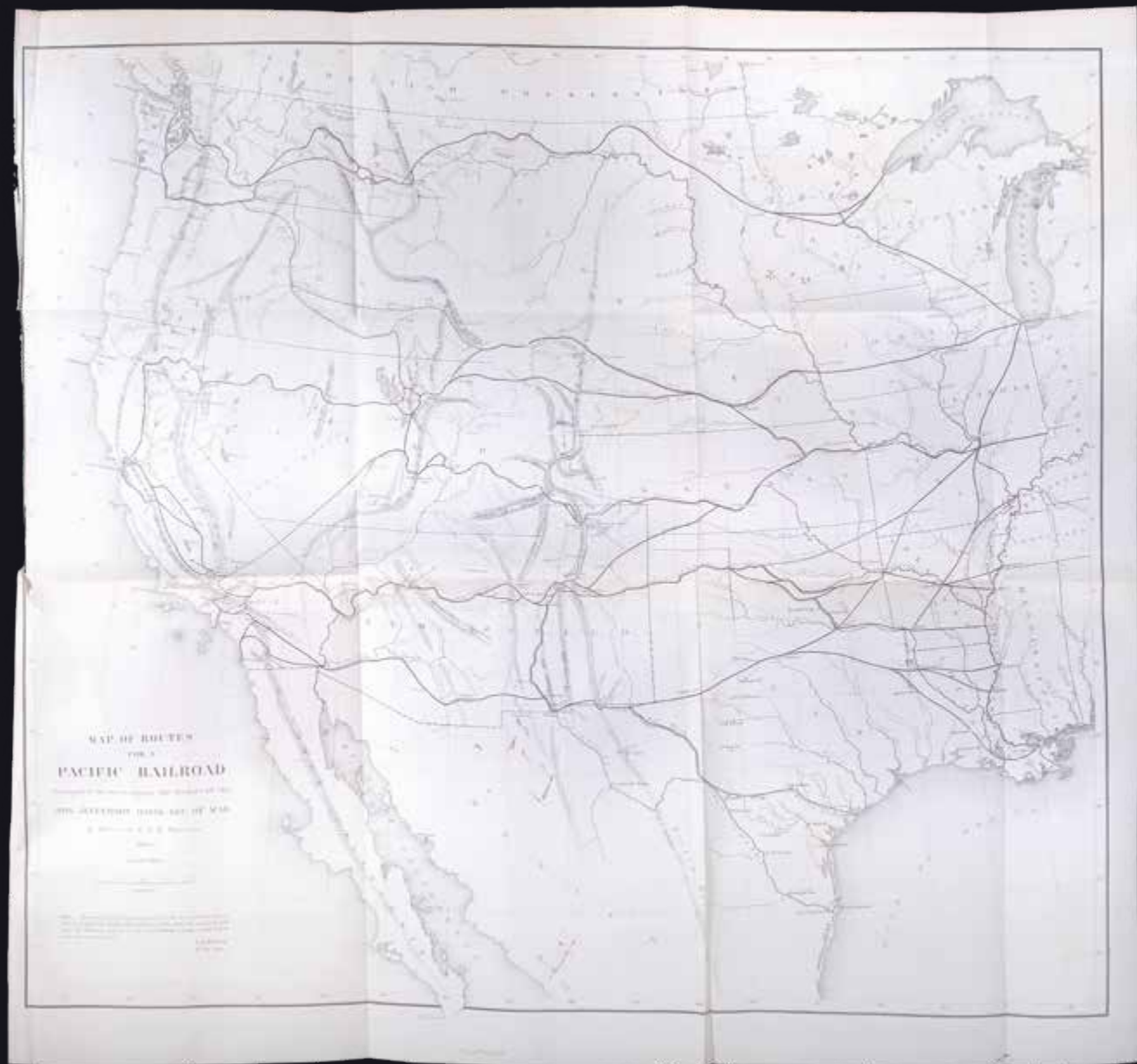
The author’s own proof copy of his report of this exploration of the 35th parallel, published as volume III of the monumental 12 volume ‘Reports of Explorations and Surveys to Ascertain the Most Practical and Economic Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. 1853-1854’ (1855 -1860).

Including proof text leaves for Part I: “Itinerary” illustrated with an original, and apparently unpublished graphite and watercolour drawing by Heinrich Balduin Mollhausen (1825-1905) of Bill Williams Mountain, Arizona, signed by him lower right and tipped in to heavier stock. Mollhausen was a Prussian artist, who visited the United States three times in the 1850s, which provided him with the material and experiences he used to produce illustrations, diaries, and fiction for nearly fifty years. “His works made him enormously popular with Germans of all ages and classes, and he has become known as “the German Cooper”. After arriving in the United States in 1849 and working in the Midwest, in 1851 Mollhausen traveled through the Plains to Fort Laramie with Prince Paul of Wrttemberg. He returned to Germany in 1852 with a shipment of wild animals for the Berlin zoo and met Alexander von Humboldt. He soon became a favorite of the old explorer and, bearing a recommendation from Humboldt, returned to the United States, where he joined Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple’s Pacific Railroad survey of the Thirty-fifth parallel as “topographer or draughtsman”.

The party traveled from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Pueblo de los Angeles in 1853-54. Mollhausen made several illustrations in the Texas Panhandle that appear in Whipple’s report” (Kathleen Doherty for Texas State Historical Association).

Mollhausen recorded his delight on seeing Bill Williams Mountain in his own diary, published in English as the ‘Diary of a Journey from the Mississippi to the Coasts of the Pacific with a United States Government Expedition... with an Introduction by Alexander von Humboldt... translated by Mrs. Percy Sinnett’ (1858): “after we had gone a short distance through the forest, we passed to the south of a high mountain, which we called Mount Sitgreaves, after the captain of that name. Some smaller hills that immediately surrounded us hid for a time the San Francisco Mountains lying to the north-east; but, by way of compensation, we had towards the south-west a clear prospect of the Bill Williams’ group, covered with pines and cedars and obviously distinct volcanoes” (page 111 English edition). In addition, the ‘Itinerary’ includes 6 proof chromolithographs, before letters, signed by the lithographer J. Sinclair lower right, many published in this section of the original account but also containing two that were published with the account of the ‘Indian Tribes’ later in the book; and 7 further tinted or uncoloured lithographs after letters.





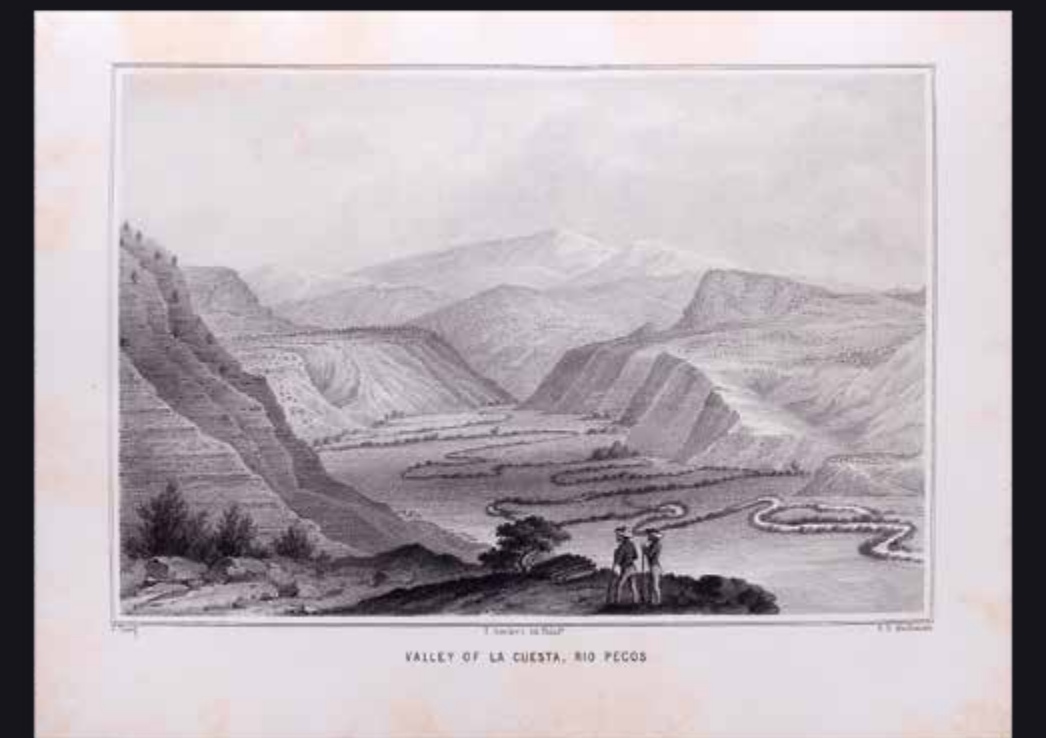


This proof copy of Whipple's report also includes Parts II 'Topographical Features', and III 'Indian Tribes', the latter with two PROOF lithographs before letters and signed by Sinclair, a further proof in which the caption has been corrected, and 2 colour plates of artifacts. However, it does not include the report on the Geological findings published in the third volume, nor the Zoological report later found in the tenth volume of the eventual 12 volume edition.

There are four additional folding maps not included in the published volume: 'Map of Routes for a Pacific Railroad Compiled to accompany the Report of the Hon. Jefferson Davis... 1855'; 'Profiles of Rail Roads Constructed across the Alleghany Mountains'; Jules Marcou's chromolithographed 'Carte Geologique des Etas-Unis et des Provinces Anglaises de l'Amerique du Nord', the first geological map of America, here affectionately inscribed "Cap. A.W. Whipple U.S. C. Engs. De la part de son ami Jules Marcou", "the first geological map comprising the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, the author being the first geologist to cross the continent with a Government expedition - the Pacific Railroad exploration" (Marcou 48); and 'Geologische Karte der Vereinigten Staaten und Britischen Provinzen von Nord-Amerika'. Both the French and the German editions of this map are attractive and colourful, focusing on the United States, but also including a good portion of Canada and the Baja. Each identifies by colour twelve different geological structures, extends the geological coverage to the Pacific, and on the French edition includes a fine geological profile across the top. These are accompanied by Jules Marcou's original reports in French and German at the end, 'Annales des Mines', second series, volume VII, page 329 (Marcou 49).

In this proof copy Marcou's reports appear as their entire offprint issues: 'Rapport Sur un Memoire de M. Jules Marcou, relatif a la classification des chaines de montagnes d'une partie de l'Amerique du Nord' from 'Comptes rendus des seances de l'Academie des Sciences', Institut Imperial de France, Academie des Sciences, Volume 40, 2nd April 1855. And, 'Über die Geologie der Vereinigten Staaten und der Englischen Provinzen von Nord-Amerika', [Salins (Jura), July 1855].

Accompanied by the fine folding chromolithographed map 'Geologische Karte der Vereinigten Staaten und Britischen Provinzen von Nord-Amerika', dated July 1855. In the final published edition they are included as a 'resume'. Marcou (1824-1898) published his extensive geology of the United States in 1858.

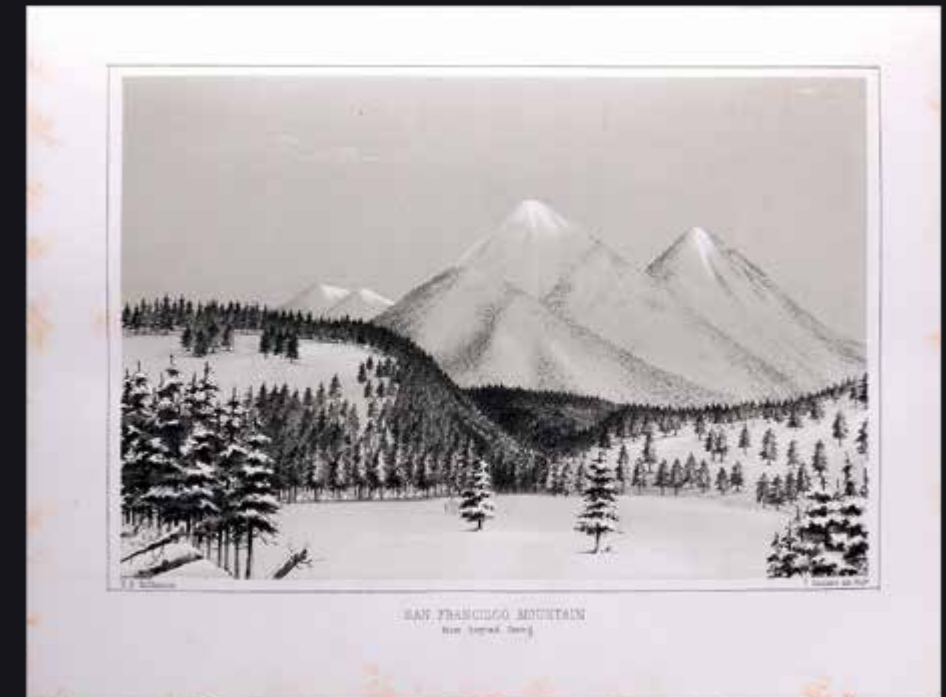


Not included in the final published version of volume III, but present here, are 'Appendices to Report' - including Astronomical, Magnetic, Climatological, and Barometric reports, as well as Horary Corrections, and Distances and Grades.

In 1849, after completing work with the Northeastern Boundary Survey, Lt. Whipple was assigned to the Mexican Boundary Survey team. "The peace treaty with Mexico was recently signed, and the group was exploring great lengths of land unknown to Americans and Europeans. Whipple's leather-bound [diaries] provide observations of temperature and barometric pressure, descriptions of peaceful encounters with various tribes of American Indians, and detailed drawings of botanical specimens and topographic sites. With the northern and southern borders established and the discovery of gold in California, the United States Congress saw the need for exploration of the interior lands. There was much discussion of a super highway for travelers to safely navigate from the Mississippi River to the pacific coastline. By an act of Congress, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis was charged to conduct surveys for the first transcontinental railroad route to the Pacific Ocean, near the 35th parallel. Five teams were sent, the Northern, Central, and coastal Pacific surveys were commissioned along with two Southern Pacific survey teams, one of which was led by Lt. Whipple. The journals of this expedition are very thorough and contain details regarding supplies, the hiring of cooks and assistants, as well as environmental, topographical, and cultural observations. Whipple kept records with meticulous detail, often writing while on horseback or aboard a train, evident through his varied penmanship. "The survey party reached Oklahoma Territory on Friday July 15, 1853. After a lengthy crossing of the Poteau River, the wooden cart which carried men, supplies and surveying equipment, ran into a tree stump and was broken. A summer storm crept up on the team and Lt. Whipple soon found himself walking through knee deep puddles on the prairie. Sunday provided a day of rest for the men and the animals, and by Tuesday July 19, the team had arrived at the Choctaw Agency. Surveying the land and observing the inhabitants gave Lt. Whipple many things to write about, and his journal entries for the month of August are extensive and illustrate his view of the prairie (Jennifer Silvers Oklahoma Historical Society).

Provenance:

The author of the 'Report' Amiel Weeks Whipple, by descent to the most recent owner, his sale Doyle New York, 23rd April 2012, lot 135.





The Braislin-Streeter-Snider copy, uncut in original wrappers

81 MOLLHAUSEN, Heinrich

*Balduin Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee.*

Publication  
Leipzig, Hermann Mendelssohn, 1858.

Description  
First edition. 2 parts in 2 volumes. Quarto (320 by 252 mm). 2 title-pages, half-title in volume II; folding lithographed map after Henry Lange, engraved vignette title-page of the Colorado River after Möllhausen, 7 chromolithographed plates mounted on card, 6 tinted lithographed plates after Möllhausen, 10 wood-engravings in text; uncut and unopened in original blue-grey printed paper wrappers, backstrips reinforced, vol 1 with a repaired tear to front wrapper.

Literature  
Graff, 2851; Howes, M713 (“b”); Sabin, 49914; Taft, ‘The Pictorial Record of the Old West: Heinrich Balduin Möllhausen’, in ‘Kansas Historical Quarterly’, August 1948, volume 16, no 3; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 305:1; Wheat [Transmississippi], 955.

First edition, and an exceptionally fine example, with a very distinguished provenance, being the Braislin-Streeter-Snider copy, uncut in rare original printed paper wrappers: one of only two sets in original wrappers located in the auction records. This copy has the “interim” title-page in volume one, which was meant to be replaced by the half-title, title-page and preliminaries present in volume II, when the book was bound in publisher’s blue gilt-pictorial cloth.

With an introduction by Alexander von Humboldt. Heinrich Balduin Möllhausen (1825-1905), a Berlin-born artist, first visited the American frontier in 1847- 1852. Back in Germany he secured the recommendation of Alexander von Humboldt for the post of artist and topographer with Lt. A.W. Whipple’s Pacific Railroad expedition, scouting possible transcontinental railroad routes at the 35th parallel. Their route was the third of four potential routes proposed by then Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. They traveled through central New Mexico and Arizona to the Colorado River, then across the Mojave Desert to California, reaching the coast at San Pedro. The lithographs are justly famous for their beauty. With the accompanying notes, they provide a valuable record of the Pueblo Indians. “In addition to the account in journal form of his experiences as topographer of Whipple’s surveying expedition... there is an account of his experiences in the West in 1851 on a trip from St. Louis to Laramie...” (Streeter, this copy).

Provenance:

- 1. With the penciled ownership inscription of William C. Braislin (1865-1948) of Brooklyn; his sale, The Anderson Galleries, March 21-22, 1927
- 2. Penciled note, possibly in the hand of Howell Heaney (1918-1991), librarian and advisor to Thomas W. Streeter, attributing ownership to New York bookdealer, Lathrop C. Harper (1867-1950), 1927
- 3. With the library label of Thomas W. Streeter; his sale, Parke-Bernet, Oct 22, 1968, lot 3235;
- 4. With the bookplate of Jay Snider; his sale, Christie’s New York, Jun 21, 2005, lot 281.
- 5. With the leather library label of Michael Sharpe; his sale Bonhams, San Francisco, 9 February, 2015, Lot 129.





82 LEWIS, Meriwether; William CLARK; and Reuben Gold THWAITES,

*editor Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804 – 1806 printed from the original manuscripts in the library of the American Philosophical Society and by direction of its committee on historical documents, together with manuscript material of Lewis and Clark from other sources, including note-books, letters, maps, etc., and the journals of Charles Floyd and Joseph Whitehouse, now for the first time published in full and exactly as written.*

Publication  
New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904-1905.

Description  
7 volumes, bound in 14 parts, and an atlas volume. Folio (320 by 235mm). Illustrated throughout with maps, plates (in coloured and uncoloured states), and facsimile documents; original half cream cloth and brown buckram, gilt, vignettes of Lewis and Clark inset to front covers.

Literature  
Beckham, 5d.1; Howes, L320; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 'The Plains & the Rockies: a critical bibliography of exploration, adventure, and travel in the American West, 1800-1865', 1982.

“The most elaborate work on this expedition”  
(Howes)

Luxury, large-page issue, number 26 of 50 sets printed on Imperial Japan vellum paper; specially bound, and with illustrations and facsimiles tipped-in. Also issued in an edition of 500 examples on van Gelder; and as a “trade” edition, in 8 volumes.

“This edition is notable for its thorough ‘Introduction’, covering the history of the expedition and earlier exploration, and a detailed account of the original journals and their various editions... In its maps and numerous illustrations, the Thwaites edition is an outstanding source of visual materials relating to the expedition” (Beckham).

Printing, often for the first time, the primary documents related to the Lewis and Clark expedition, including: the Floyd and Whitehouse journals; the Clark-Voorihis papers; and the Victor Paltsits bibliography.

Rare: most of the 50 examples printed of this edition made their way into institutions; the last example to appear at auction was in 2008.

Provenance:

With the armorial bookplate of David Banks on the front free endpaper of each volume.





The coloured maps, engraved by Blondeau, are titled: 'Carte Detaillée de la Basse-Louisiana et Floride Occidentale', and 'Carte Reduite de la Haute-Louisiane et Pays Circonvoisins', depict, respectively, much of Texas, a portion of Mexico labeled "Nouveau Mexique", the Louisiana coastal area to West Florida, and Louisiana Territory north to the Great Lakes, and the "vastes contrées peu connues".

Literature  
Clark, (volume I) 79; Howes, B-389;  
Sabin, 4962; Streeter, 1530.





“The United States was not suitable for British Farmers” (Graff).

84 FAUX, William.

*Memorable Days in America: Being a Journal of a Tour to the United States, Principally Undertaken to Ascertain, by Positive Evidence, the Condition and Probable Prospects of British Emigrants; including accounts of Mr. Birkbeck's settlement in the Illinois.*

Publication  
London, W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, 1823.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (216 by 140mm). Half-title, 6-pages of publisher's advertisements dated 30th November 1822 at end; engraved frontispiece by Faux; original drab paper boards, printed paper label on the spine, uncut.

Literature  
Eberstadt, 115-388; Howes, F60; Graff, 1300; Sabin, 23933.

First edition of Faux's unfavorable account of the United States: Faux concluded that the United States was not suitable for British farmers, but he found some admirable aspects of American life. The controversies aroused on both sides of the Atlantic by the book were more bitter than the book" (Graff).

Provenance:

1. With the engraved armorial bookplate of Charles J. Dimsdale on the front paste-down;
2. The bookplate of Frank Sherwin Streeter (1918-2006), his sale, 'Collection of Important Navigation, Pacific Voyages, Cartography and Science', 16th April, 2007, lot 509.

85 ELLIS, William

*A Journal of a Tour around Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands. By a Deputation from the Mission of those Islands.*

Publication  
Boston, Crocker & Brewster, 1825.

Description  
Octavo (190 by 120mm). Engraved frontispiece, one folding engraved map, and 4 plates; original publisher's plain paper boards, remains of printed paper label on spine, uncut.

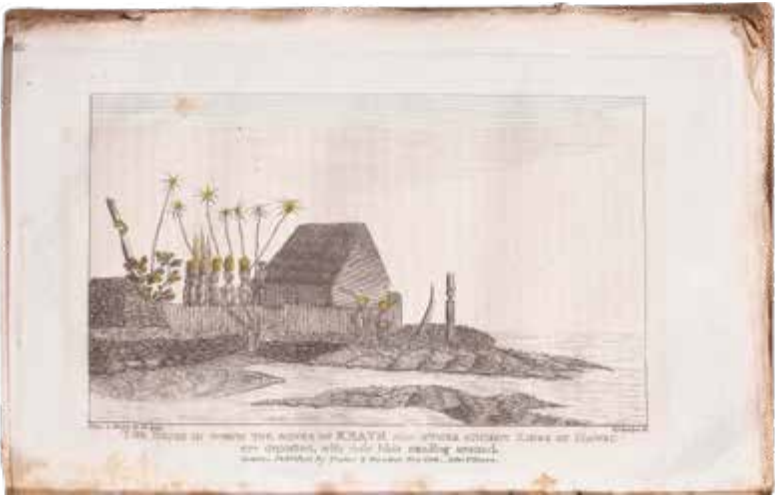
Literature  
Forbes, 600; Hill, 545; Shaw and Shoemaker, 20399; Streeter, 3751.

An account of Hawaii from the person who established the first printing press there

An important early account of Hawaii by a visiting group of London missionaries in company with Rev. William Ellis (1794-1872). Ellis, a British missionary, established the first printing press in the South Seas, and while on Hawaii, he and Hiram Bingham printed the first book there in 1823, a hymnal. "Rev. Ellis and three of the American missionaries, Asa Thurston, Artemas Bishop and Joseph Goodrich, were dispatched for the purpose [to learn more of the Hawaiian people with a view to establishing mission stations in Hawaii] in June, 1823, landing at Kailua and spending two months in making the circuit of the island. They were the first white men to visit the volcano of Kilauea. Upon the return of the party to Honolulu, a joint Journal of the expedition and observations was prepared by Ellis. Copies of this, together with a report by the American missionaries, were printed in Boston in 1825..." (Hill). The handsome engraved plates depict Kuakini, governor of Hawaii; a missionary preaching to natives; the great crater at Kilauea; the burial house of Keave; and Makoa, a guide to the deputation of missionaries. The map of Hawaii is improved from that of Vancouver. The appendix contains biographical information about persons mentioned in the text, geographical data, names of the former gods of Hawaii, and an alphabet and vocabulary of the Hawaiian language. Ellis later rewrote portions of this work, adding further observations, which were published collectively the following year in London as 'Narrative of a Tour Through Hawaii'.

Provenance:

With the contemporary gift inscription of "Amos Scovell, Esq., from his friends, Henry Hill" on the front free endpaper.





William Goodwin Dana commits to Mexican citizenship

86 DANA, William

Goodwin Original Manuscript  
Document Signed.

Publication  
Santa Barbara, 1826.

Description  
Bifolio (368 by 229mm), folded to make 4 pages. Original holograph document written by Captain William G. Dana giving Power of Attorney to a certain Joshua Davis. Signed by Dana, and with his seal, witnessed and signed by Jose de la Guerra y Noriega ("El Gran Capitan"), old folds, some damage to the lower margin.

This powerful document, in which William Goodwin Dana (1797-1858), the fourth cousin of American author Richard Henry Dana, Jr. (1815-1882), gives Power of Attorney to Joshua Davis, to liquidate and/or manage all his property and possessions in his home state of Massachusetts, so denouncing his US citizenship, to become a citizen of Mexico, and to convert to Catholicism.

Like his famous cousin, Dana was born in Boston. He was orphaned and raised by his grandmother, in Hartford, Connecticut. "From his early boyhood he idolized his uncle William Heath Davis, a swashbuckling sea captain who, between voyages to the Pacific Ocean, captivated the family with marvelous tales of his life at sea. William Goodwin's future was determined by these visits.

Under Davis' mentorship, he took to that adventurous, hazardous life very early (1817). He touched on California shores serving on the ship 'Eagle' commanded by his uncle. Mooring at numerous bays, inlets and beaches on the California coast, Captain Davis traded with Californios, mission priests, soldiers and Indians for sea otter skins and necessary supplies. With his charm, wit and honesty, he evaded arrest for smuggling. Dana was always present at the trading sessions, coming to know many Californians. A stop in Honolulu followed to secure a cargo of sandalwood (and to savor the delights of the Sandwich Islands) and then on to Canton to trade their cargo for the innumerable goods of China that would be sold at enormous profit in Boston. This voyage was Dana's only time to circumnavigate the world.

Honolulu became his home. He leased the brig Waverly from the Hawaiian Government for a voyage to hunt fur seal pelts that encompassed Fanning Island, Tahiti, Christmas Island, Pitcairn Island, Easter Island, the coast of South America, the Galapagos Islands and then north to the coast of California going as far north as the Farallon Islands off shore from San Francisco.

Dana established an import export business in Honolulu, trading and partaking of the festive life-style on the Islands, including girls and racing horses on the beach at Waikiki. Seeing better opportunities in California, he moved in 1827 opening a store in Santa Barbara.

In preparation for his marriage to Josefa Carrillo, he adopted the Catholic faith. For this he went to San Diego where he was counseled and baptized at Mission San Diego by Father Vicente Pascual. His godfather was Jose Maria Estudillo who had been a great friend of William Heath Davis. Estudillo accepted Davis' nephew immediately as a friend and counselor. Dana stayed at the newly completed Estudillo home in San Diego. This became his home for all of his trips there.

Know all Men by these Presents  
that I Wm G. Dana of Boston in the Commonwealth  
of Massachusetts Trader, now resident in the Sandwich  
Islands in the Pacific Ocean, have made, constituted  
& appointed, & by these presents do make, constitute  
appoint & in my stead & place put Joshua Davis  
of the City of Boston in the County of Suffolk  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts Merchant to  
my true & lawful Attorney for me & in my name  
& stead to enter into & take possession of all my  
title & interest in & to a certain piece of Land  
of flats lying at the southerly part of said City  
of Boston & in the rear of land owned by Mary Davis  
& about one hundred & five feet westerly from  
Dington Street, bounded easterly on land of said  
Davis about thirty four feet or less, & extending to  
the Mill Dam about one thousand feet more or  
& is bounded northerly on land of Danl. Barney  
southerly by land of Stevens & the same  
lease or let in such way as my said Attorney  
see fit, also for me & in my name to sell all  
right title or interest claim & demand in & to  
piece or parcel of land or flats for such price as  
can obtain for the same & for cash or upon bond



The Jedediah Smith party arrived unexpectedly in 1827, being the first to cross the wilderness from the east into California. Their reception by Governor Echeandía was not cordial. The group was imprisoned in San Diego. To allay the governor's suspicions, Dana and a group of other sea captains present in San Diego at the time, signed a petition which succeeded in freeing the group.

Dana married Josefa Carrillo in 1828 and entered into a partnership with his father-in-law Carlos Antonio Carrillo. He soon became involved in the civic affairs of Santa Barbara, serving as Captain of the Port, member of the Ayuntamiento and Alcalde. He also stoically endured the political pot stirring of his father-in-law. He was serving as Alcalde of Santa Barbara in 1836 when the women of Santa Barbara gathered at the beach to stop the deportation of Father Duran. The extent of Dana's part in the plot is not known but as Alcalde, he may have aided in this rebellion against the ouster of the beloved Priest. With Carrillo, he built a cutter in an inlet at Mescalitán Island about seven miles west of Santa Barbara. Though not the first sailing vessel built in California it was the first by an American. The cutter plied the California waters for many years.

Early in 1832, Dana and Carlos Antonio Carrillo met with a small group of supporters at the Bandini home in San Diego to see Carrillo off for San Blas on his journey to Mexico City where he was to serve as a Representative for the Territory. The vessel that carried Carrillo from San Diego was the cutter built at Mescalitán Island. Here also Dana and Carrillo formalized their partnership, signing a contract sharing equally the profits from Rancho Sespe and the cutter Santa Barbara.

Dana, besides being a man of great energy, strength and acumen, was witty, congenial, charming and scrupulously honest, soon coming to know and be known by all. He was granted Rancho Nipomo in 1835 and here raised a large family. Because the adobe ranch house was situated on the highway between Monterey, Los Angeles and San Diego, it became a stopping point for travelers from north and south. All, from notables to ne'er-do-wells, rebel bands, Californian armies and American armed forces enjoyed the generous hospitality of Captain Dana. He was active in early San Luis Obispo County not only as a rancher but also serving in several offices including Prefect and County Treasurer. He erected the first buildings in the Pueblo of San Lis Obispo, one of which served as the county courthouse for many years He was at times a witness others times a participant in California Territory history from the last years of Spanish dominion through the reign of the Mexican republic to the acquisition of the territory by the Unites States. He was one of the Americans integrated into the California way of life who helped smooth the way for the arrival of the American forces. (Disruptions by Fremont notwithstanding)" (Ramon Dana).





The appointed attorney, Joshua Davis, is probably an acquaintance of Dana's who had recently arrived in Santa Barbara on a Boston-bound whaler, and the chief witness, to the document, was Jose de la Guerra y Noriega ("El Gran Capitan"). His testimony (in Spanish) takes up a full page and is signed at the bottom. He was born in Spain but moved to Mexico City when he was 14 and lived with his wealthy uncle. "De La Guerra joined the frontier army in 1793, working for the paymaster general. He was appointed a cadet in 1798 at the Presidio of San Diego in Alta California. He was promoted to alférez (ensign) at the Presidio of Monterey in 1800, and was its acting Commandant in 1804. In 1806 he was made lieutenant at the Presidio of Santa Barbara. From 1807 to 1815 he was lieutenant at the Presidio of San Diego, and was, for a short time during 1806-1807 the commandant. From 1815, De La Guerra served at Santa Barbara, becoming captain in 1817. He became Commandant in 1827, succeeding Jose Dario Arguello, who was promoted to Governor of Alta California. De La Guerra served as Commandant until 1842, when he retired after 52 years of service in the army. De La Guerra was a Californio popularly known as "El Capitan". From land grants and purchases, De La Guerra became owner of over half a million acres in present Santa Barbara, Ventura, Marin, and Sacramento counties, California. These include Rancho Simi, Rancho las Posas, Rancho San Julian, Rancho Los Alamos and Rancho El Conejo" (DesMarais).

y Noriega Cap. de Cavalier y  
del Puerto de San Bar.  
rificio: y endia de fha ha com  
ante mi D. Guillermo f. de San aguin  
na, y manifestando el presente  
la declarado siguiente convenio  
con su voluntad, y que dice efi  
tenga el mas completo valor pa  
el y su mayor firmes me su  
firmare con la presencia que  
en fidei.  
Dado en el Puerto de San Bar.  
a diez y siete de octubre de 1826  
Jose de la Guerra y  
Noriega

Gallatin’s letters on American claims to Oregon Territory

87 GALLATIN, Albert

*The Oregon Question.*

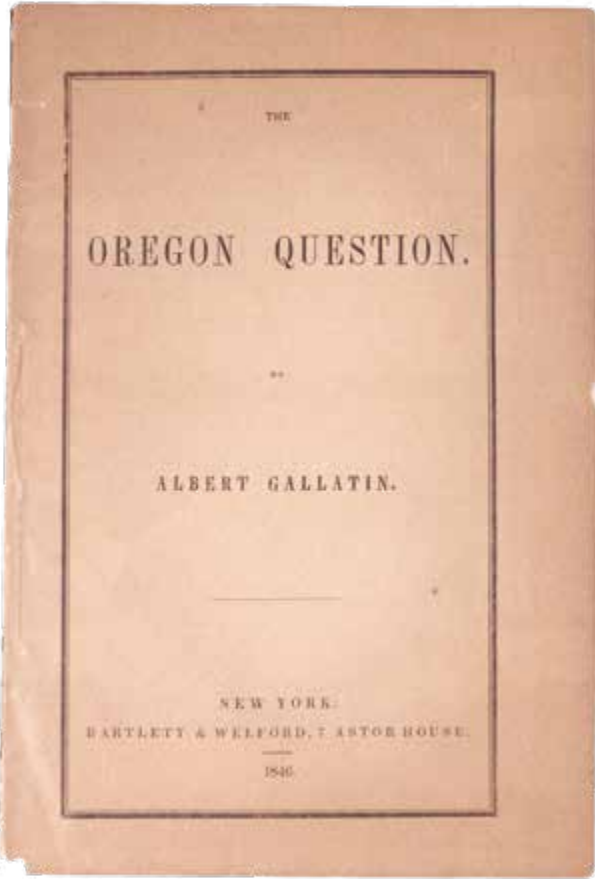
Publication  
New York, Bartlett & Welford, 1826.

Description  
Octavo (146 by 215mm).  
Original brown printed paper wrappers.

Literature  
Howes, G25; Sabin, 26391.

A series of letters by Albert Gallatin (1761-1849), Thomas Jefferson’s Secretary of State, concerning the American claim to the Oregon Territory, first published in the ‘National Intelligencer’, January, 1846, and then reprinted as the ‘Letters of Albert Gallatin on the Oregon Question’ in Washington, also in 1846.

Gallatin, was referred to by some, as the “Father of American Ethnography”, was Thomas Jefferson’s Secretary of State. “His serious interest in ethnology and geography germinated during Alexander von Humboldt’s visit to Thomas Jefferson in 1804 when Humboldt freely disseminated his fresh knowledge about the American West.... Some of the most useful materials Gallatin received for his studies were sent by Humboldt.... [Gallatin’s] remarkable treatise on American Indian vocabularies and grammars was published in 1836 (Cohen).



88 MITCHELL, Samuel

*Augustus Mitchell’s Travellers Guide Through the United States. A Map of the Roads, Distances, Steam Boat & Canal Routes &c.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, S. Augustus Mitchell, 1832.

Description  
First edition. Folding engraved pocket map, with contemporary hand-colour in outline in outline; folding index leaf (453 x 572mm); folding into original blue roan, gilt, covers.

Dimensions  
449 by 563mm (17.75 by 22.25 inches).

Literature  
Graff, 4790 (this copy).

The Graff copy

First edition. The insets show the environs of Niagara, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Albany, New York, Baltimore and Washington, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston. The printed leaf tipped to the inner front cover includes information about steam boat and canal routes, lengths of the principal railroads and canals, a statistical table, and a distance table between Washington, D.C. and the largest town or capital in each state.

Provenance:

- 1. With the early ownership inscription of A.P. Dearborn, Concord N.H.;
- 2. With the ownership inscription of J. E. P., dated 1909;
- 3. With the ink library stamp of Henry B. Phillips;
- 4. With the bookplate of Everett D. Graff (1885-1964), distinguished collector of western Americana, whose collection is housed at the Newberry Library, Chicago
- 5. The ‘Fine Cartographic and Printed Americana Collection of Evelyn and Eric Newman’, Leslie Hindman, Chicago, 12th November, 2018, Lot 88.





The Streeter copy, of Ingraham’s account of “this extensive and important section of the United States”

89    INGRAHAM, Joseph Holt (1809-1860), as “A Yankee”.

*The Southwest by a Yankee.*

Publication  
New York, Harper & Brothers, 1835.

Description  
First edition. 2 volumes. Octavo (190 by 115mm); original publisher’s green cloth, printed paper label on the spine.

Literature  
BAL, 9929; Howes, 149; Sabin, 34775; Streeter, 1543.

From the library of Thomas W. Streeter. “Ingraham’s contemporary description of New Orleans (Vol. I) and Natchez (Vol. II) is a major source on the social history of the two cities” (Streeter, this copy).

“The succeeding pages grew out of a private correspondence, which the author, at the solicitation of his friends, has been led to throw into the present form, modifying in a great measure the epistolary vein, and excluding, so far as possible, such portions of the original papers as were of too personal a nature ... The author has not written exclusively as a traveller or journalist. His aim has been to present the result of his experience and observations during a residence of several years in the South-West. This extensive and important section of the United States is but a little known. Perhaps there is no region between the Mississippi river and Atlantic shores, of which so little accurate information is before the public; a flying tourist only, having occasionally added a note to his diary, as he skirted its forest-lined borders” (Introduction).

Provenance:

- 1. With the library label of Thomas W. Streeter; his sale, Parke-Bernet, 1966-1969, 1543
- 2. With the penciled ownership inscription of Arnold “Jake” Johnson on the title-page; his sale Doyle, 2019, lot 274.



90    LINN, Lewis Fields; and Washington HOOD.

*In The Senate of the United States. June 6, 1838. Submitted, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Linn submitted the following Report: [To accompany Senate bill No. 206.] The Select Committee, to which was referred a bill to authorize the President of the United States to occupy the Oregon Territory, submit to the consideration of the Senate the following report.*

Publication  
Washington D.C., Blair & Reeves, 1838.

Description  
First Edition. Octavo (226 by 144mm). 2 folding lithographed maps.

Literature  
Howes, L-364; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, 260; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 69c; Wheat [Transmississippi], 434, for Hood’s map.

One of the earliest printed maps of Oregon Territory

Important report promoting American emigration to the Oregon Territory, issued as 25th Congress, 2nd Session. Senate Doc. 470.

Including a large map by Captain Washington Hood, ‘Map of the United States Territory of Oregon West of the Rocky Mountains. Exhibiting the various Trading Depots or Forts occupied by the British Hudson Bay Company, connected with the Western and northwestern Fur Trade’, showing the Oregon Territory from Dixon’s Entrance off the coast of present-day British Columbia south to the Monterey Peninsula and east of the Rockies to the approximate longitude of present-day Garden City, Kansas and North Platte, Nebraska.

One of the earliest printed maps of the Oregon Territory, based on the southwest section of John Arrowsmith’s 1832 map of ‘British North America’. Arrowsmith’s map was the first to accurately depict the relative positions of the Columbia and Snake rivers. Hood compiled his map “in 1838 to illustrate Senator Lewis Linn’s bill authorizing the President to occupy that territory... [I]t adds little new information [to Arrowsmith’s map] except for the delineation of the northern boundary of Oregon Territory along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude” (Schwartz and Ehrenberg). The map was reissued in later government reports in 1842 and 1843. Sadly, Hood died young, after becoming ill on an expedition in 1839.

Also included is M.C. Ewing’s ‘Chart of the Columbia River for 90 miles from its mouth. Drawn from several surveys in the possession of W.A. Slacum, U.S.N.’.



“Veracious journal of incidents of an arduous mission among the Northwestern Indians” (Field)

91 LEE, Daniel; and Joseph H. FROST

*Ten Years in Oregon.*

Publication  
New York, Published for the Authors, 1844.

Description  
First edition, first issue. Octavo (180 by 110mm). Folding engraved map; contemporary sheep, black morocco lettering-piece.

Literature  
Field, 904; Forbes, 1499; Graff, 2440; Howes, L197; Sabin, 39724; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 111.

With ‘A Sketch of the Columbia River, and Adjacent Country’, which shows the Northwest Coast north to above Vancouver Island and south to below “Mount Shasty”, showing the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Columbia River, Mt. St. Helen, “Walamet” [sic] River, with native Indian tribes, missions, forts, and rivers shown.

Recounting the history and settlement of Oregon, and the establishment of the Oregon Mission. Lee travelled to Oregon in 1834 with Townsend, Wyeth, and Nuttall, while Frost made the journey by sea: “A minute and doubtless veracious journal of incidents of an arduous mission among the Northwestern Indians, with vocabularies of their dialects” (Field).

92 THOM, Adam

*The Claims to the Oregon Territory Considered.*

Publication  
London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1844.

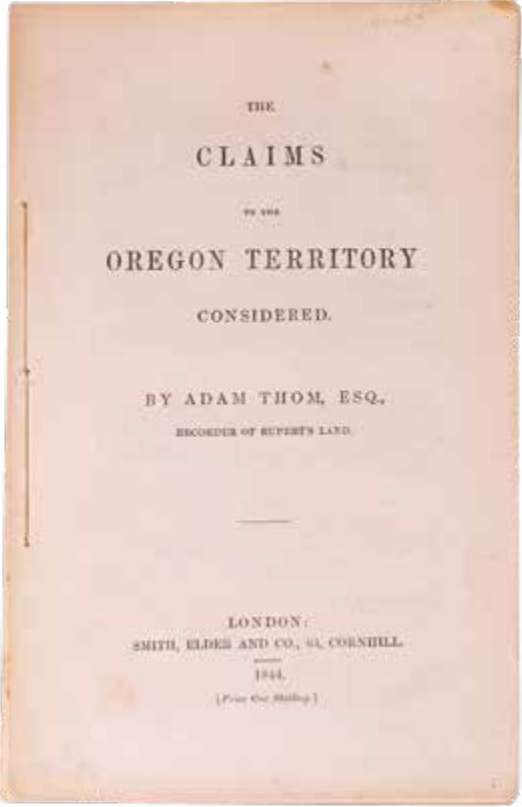
Description  
Octavo (210 by 135mm). Original wrappers, stabbed and sewn as issued.

Literature  
Eberstadt, 114-497; Howes, T161.

“A precise argument against American demands for control of the West Coast” (Bindon)

In late 1832, the young Scottish lawyer, Adam Thom emigrated to Montreal, where he soon became editor of the ‘Settler, or British, Irish and Canadian Gazette’, intended to “inform new immigrants of the problems they would face in British North America, the paper became a vehicle for Thom’s antagonism to French Canadian views”, an attitude he retained during his more than twenty years in Canada.

From 1839, Thom was appointed recorder of Rupert’s Land, which included the Red River settlement. There he wrote ‘The claims to the Oregon Territory considered’ (1844) [as here], “a precise argument against American demands for control of the west coast”.





First published account of gold in California

93 CASTANARES, Manuel

*Coleccion de Documentos  
relativos al Departamento de  
Californias.*

Publication  
Mexico, La Voz del Pueblo, 1846.

Description  
Octavo (238 by 140mm).  
Original printed paper wrappers.

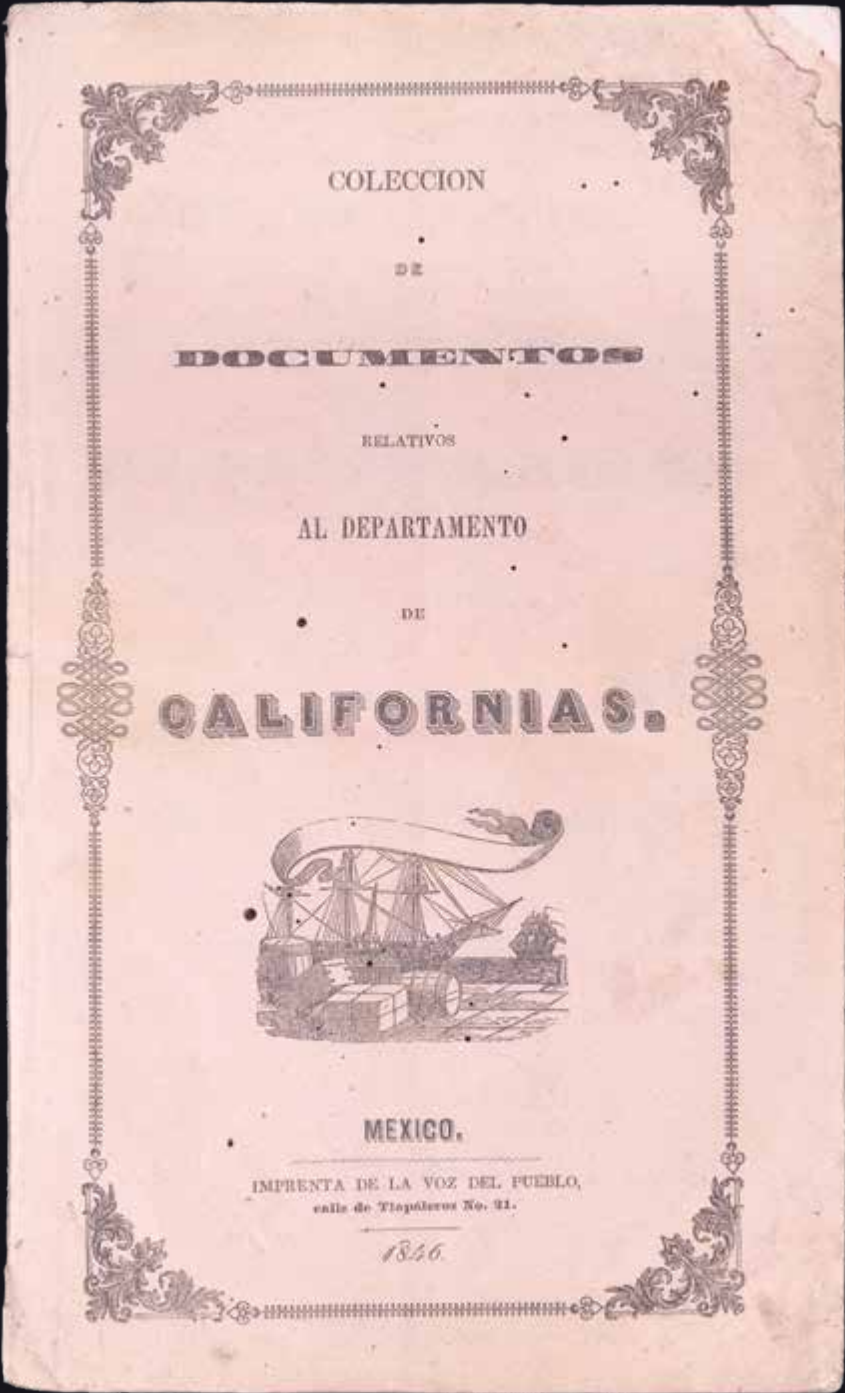
Literature  
Graff, 625; Howes, C224; Sabin, 11376.

Manuel Castanares, the former representative of California in the Mexican National Congress, during the mid-1840s, pleads for the retention of the region in the Mexican Republic.

The text consists of a compilation of letters, speeches, and essays written by Castañares, describing the California territory, including the indigenous population, Spanish missions, ports, agriculture, and the 1843 discovery of gold, near Los Angeles. Rich placers had been discovered yielding as much as 2,000 ounces of gold, which, Castanares argues, is a valuable resource that should be retained by Mexico, and not given up to the United States.

He describes the daunting threat posed by the United States: “California will be irremediably lost, and I tremble at the sad consequences... A powerful foreign nation will pitch its camps there... Then will sprout the seeds of today lying ignored in the soil; then her mines will be worked, her ports crowded, her fields cultivated...”. He expresses his concern about the unrest in California in 1845, and the assertive nature of the American government on its frontiers, all of which proved justified. The following year, 1846, saw the Bear Flag Revolt in California, and the ensuing Mexican-American War (1846-1848), and California officially came into the possession of the United States in 1847.

Rare: one of only a handful known.





# The first appearance of Dallas on a map

94 SMITH, J. Calvin

*The Illustrated Hand-Book, a New Guide for Travellers through the United States of America: containing a description of the states, cities, towns, villages, watering places, colleges, etc., etc.; with the railroad, stage, and steamboat routes, the distances from place to place, and the fares on the great traveling routes. Embellished with 125 highly finished Engravings. Accompanied by a large and accurate map.*  
By J. Calvin Smith.

Publication  
New York, Published by Sherman & Smith, 1846.

Description  
First edition. Duodecimo (240 by 180mm). Engraved folding map, with contemporary hand-colour in outline; original publisher's brown cloth, gilt.

Literature  
Eberstadt, 107-361; Howes, S614; Sabin, 82929; Streeter, 3879; Wheat [Transmississippi], 552, citing map of 1847.

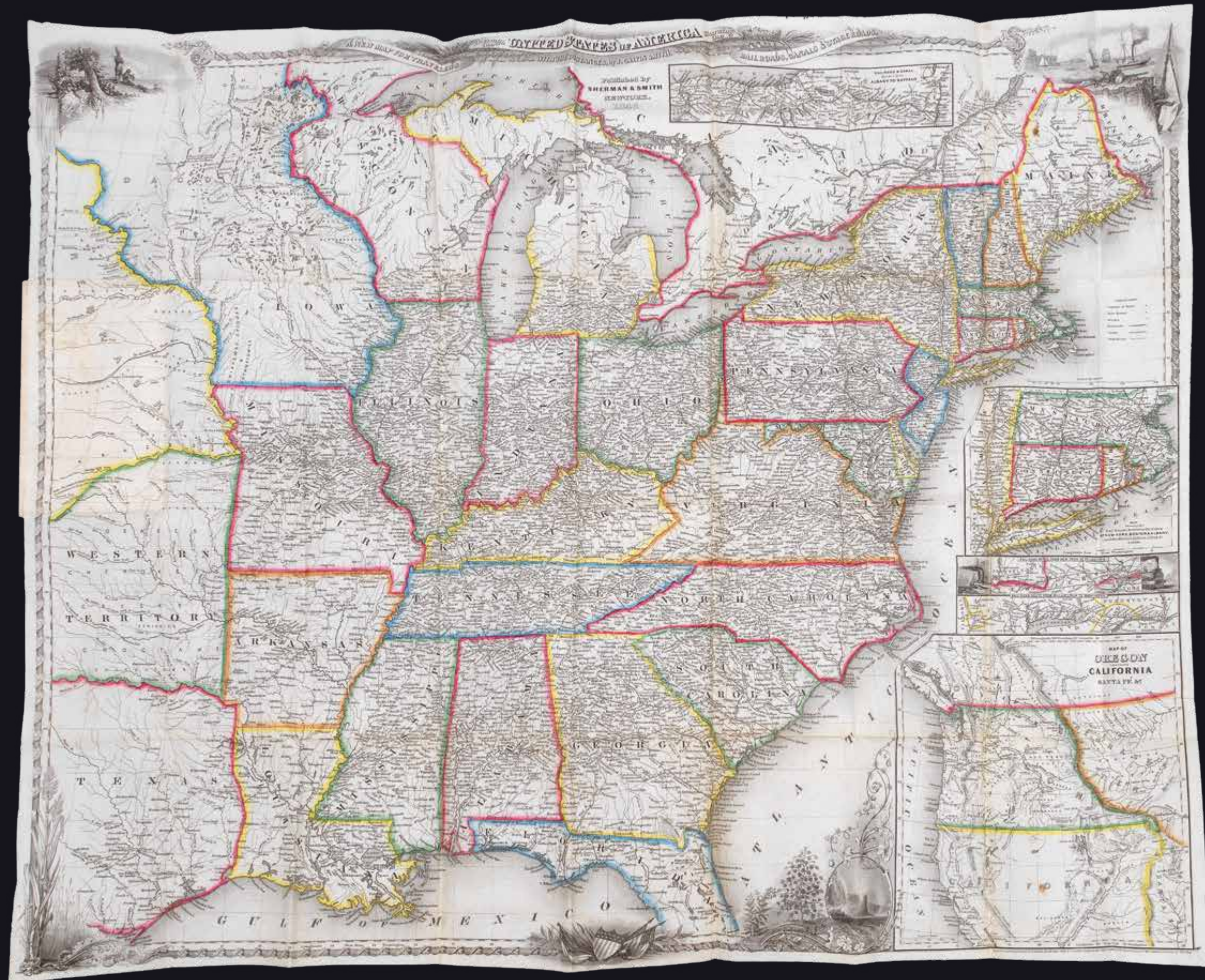


First edition, of this thorough and detailed guide, with Smith's 'A New Map for Travellers Through the United States of America Showing the Railroads, Canals & Stage Roads. With the Distances, by J. Calvin Smith' (686 x 545mm). The map shows the eastern United States to beyond the Mississippi River to include Nebraska Territory, Western Territory (Oklahoma) and eastern Texas, and shows Dallas for the first time on a map. Dallas was founded in 1841 by John Neely Bryan, only a few years before the Republic of Texas was annexed by the United States in 1845, Dallas county being established in 1846, the year this map was printed. Dallas was incorporated as a city in February of 1856.

The main map is surrounded by vignette views, including Native Americans, a harbor, trains, Niagara Falls and a decorative border. The inset maps include: 'Railroad & Canal Routes from Albany to Buffalo'; 'Map Showing the Rail Roads between the Cities of New York, Boston & Albany...'; 'Rail Road Route from New York to Philadelphia'; 'Rail Road Route from Philadelphia to Washington'; and 'Map of Oregon Northern California Santa Fe &c'.









Britain’s claims to Oregon

95 TWISS, Travers

*The Oregon Question Examined. In Respect to the Facts and the Law of Nations.*

Publication  
London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1846.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (220 by 140mm). With 32-pages of advertisements at the end, dated “October 1845”; two engraved folding maps, one with contemporary hand-colour in outline; original green cloth.

Literature  
Byrd, 78, 62; Eberstadt, 114:635; Howes, T442; Lamar, 833-834; Sabin, 97544; Wheat [Transmississippi], 531.

First edition, and a fine association copy of English historian Sir Travers Twiss’s argument for Britain’s “rightful claims” to the Oregon Territory, published at a crucial moment in the protracted controversy. Signed by Sir Minto Farquhar of Goldings, a Member of Parliament from 1839 and throughout the negotiations.

“For more than 50 years (1789-1846) controversy raged over the grand question of the ownership of Oregon until the United States, in a treaty with Great Britain on June 15, 1846, took all of Oregon up to the 49th parallel”. The dispute began in 1789, when the British maintained claims on the Northwest over the Spanish, and expanded to include the United States when Gray discovered the Columbia River and gave America its own claim to the Territory. Years of international treaties further complicated the disputed rights, until, under President James K. Polk, the dispute rose to its full fury. “A great debate began in Congress late in 1845, which ran for nearly five months before its end on April 23, 1846. During its course, one expansionist after another invoked the deity, Greek and Roman mythology and history,... to prove that the United States needed all of Oregon. Polk knew, of course... that the only part of Oregon the United States could rightfully claim by settlement was the area below the Columbia River, the present-day state... [Ultimately Britain] arranged for its minister in Washington to sign a treaty giving the Americans the 49th Parallel” (Lamar).

Britain’s Sir Travers Twiss, chair of international law at King’s College, “was prompted to write on the Oregon question because “the case of the United States has been overstated... Twiss’s monograph is thorough and constitutes a history of the Northwest from discovery through Anglo-American negotiations from 1818-1845. He made a plausible claim for British title to the region north of the Columbia”. Twiss also challenged American historian Greenhow, who, in an 1840 work, argued America’s title to “the regions drained by the river Columbia” and asserted “Britain will, by every means in her power, evade the recognition of the American claims” (Byrd).

Provenance:

With the ownership inscription of Sir Walter Minto Townsend-Farquhar, 2nd Baronet (1809 – 1866), Goldings, on the inside front cover, British Conservative Party politician.





Britain’s claims to Oregon II

96 NICOLAY, Charles Grenfell

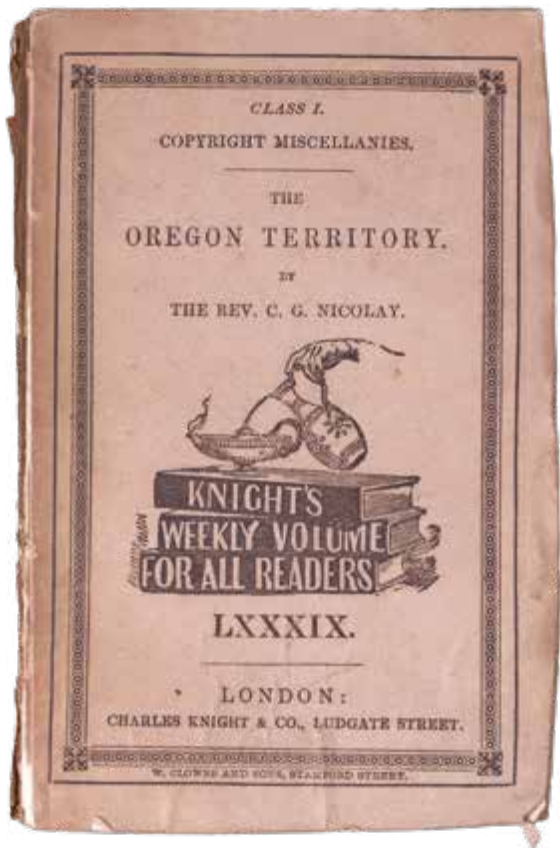
*The Oregon Territory: A Geographical and Physical Account of that Country and Its Inhabitants with Outlines of its History and Discovery.*

Publication  
London, Charles Knight, 1846.

Description  
Duodecimo (150 by 95mm). Frontispiece, uncoloured lithographed folding map; original tan printed paper wrappers, printed in black, uncut.

Literature  
Eberstadt, 111-495; Howes, N-151; Sabin, 55251; Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 122c:1.

“In addition to presenting the British arguments in the Oregon Controversy, Nicolay described in detail the early settlement of the Pacific Northwest and the rise and development of the fur trade” (Wagner).



97 “A CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS”; and Stephen Watts KEARNY,

*et al Alta California: Embracing Notices of the Climate, Soil, and Agricultural Products of Northern Mexico and the Pacific Seaboard: Also, a History of the Military and Naval Operations of the United States Directed Against the Territories of Northern Mexico, in the Year 1846-1847. With Documents Declaratory of the Policy and Present Administration of the National Government in Regard to the Annexation of the Conquered Territory to This Union. And the Opinion of the Hon. James Buchanan on the Wilmot Proviso, &c. By a Captain of Volunteers.*

Publication  
Philadelphia, H. packer & Co., Publishers, 1847.

Description  
First edition. Original tan printed paper wrappers (235 by 150mm).

Literature  
Cowan, 4; Howes, C37; Streeter, 2515.

Annexing California

“This pamphlet, which is rare, was published before the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo had closed the Mexican War. It relates almost entirely to California, and its author apparently still remains anonymous” (Cowan).

“Anti-annexation tract with pro-slavery overtones, reproducing military correspondence including several reports relating to the occupation of California by U.S. troops, proclamations by Captains Sloat and Stockton, and communications from San Diego and Los Angeles by Stephen Kearny. The text breaks into description and resources (pages 9-12) and history and documentation (pages 13-64)” (Sloan).

The author discusses the occupation of Monterey and Los Angeles by U.S. troops, and the activities of Stockton, Kearny and Fremont. There is some account of the discovery of gold; the vigilance committee; the Chinese; the murder of Wm. Richardson and James King; the disbanding of the vigilance committee; and a history of the Pacific Railroad. Basically, the author is introducing a future new state, in a series of letters and official reports. He concludes with a strong statement of opposition to James Buchnan’s attack on the Wilmot Proviso, which would have prohibited slave-owning in the newly acquired territory of California.



The first map to locate the gold regions of California

98 FREMONT, John Charles; Jessie Benton FREMONT; and Charles PREUSS

*Geographical Memoir Upon Upper California in Illustration of his Map of Oregon and California... Addressed to the Senate of the United States.*

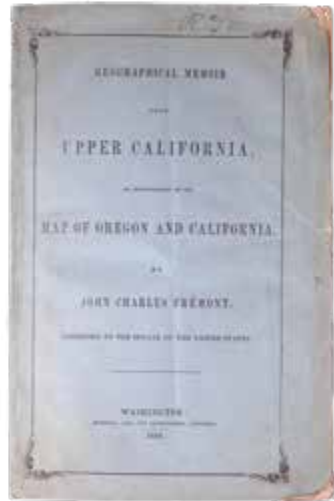
Publication  
Washington, Wendell and Van Benthuisen, 1848.

Description  
First edition. Octavo (226 by 147mm). Folding lithographed map, with contemporary handcolour in outline; original blue printed wrappers.

Literature  
Cowan, 223; Graff, 1429; Howes, F-366; Sabin, 25837; Wheat [California], 78; Wheat [Transmississippi], 559; Zamarano, 89.

First edition, Senate issue. Charles Fremont’s report was included in a number of Gold Rush compendia as it provided a reliable description of the terrain. The map, drawn by Charles Preuss, is titled: ‘Map of Oregon and Upper California from the Surveys of John Charles Fremont...’ Wheat describes this as “the one great general map of 1848,... though the map is not without defects, it is a wonderfully graphic report on where the expedition of 1845-46 went and what it saw. Great credit must be given to Edward M. Kern [for the topographical work].... As a contribution to cartographical knowledge, the case for the map’s importance was well put by Fremont himself... In extent, it embraces the whole western side of this continent between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and between the Straits of Fuca and the Gulf of California... It is, without question, the most influential map of the region during the 19th Century and a centerpiece to any western map collection”, as well as probably the first to locate the gold regions in California.

Provenance:  
‘The Jay T. Snider Collection of Historical Americana’, Christie’s, 21 June, 2005, Lot 248.





# The capture of Mexico City

99 SCOTT, Winfield; and George THOM United States Army.

*Official List of Officers who Marched with the Army under the Command of Major General Winfield Scott, from Puebla upon the City of Mexico, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Seven, and Who Were Engaged in the Battles of Mexico.*

**Publication**  
Mexico, American Star Print, 1848.

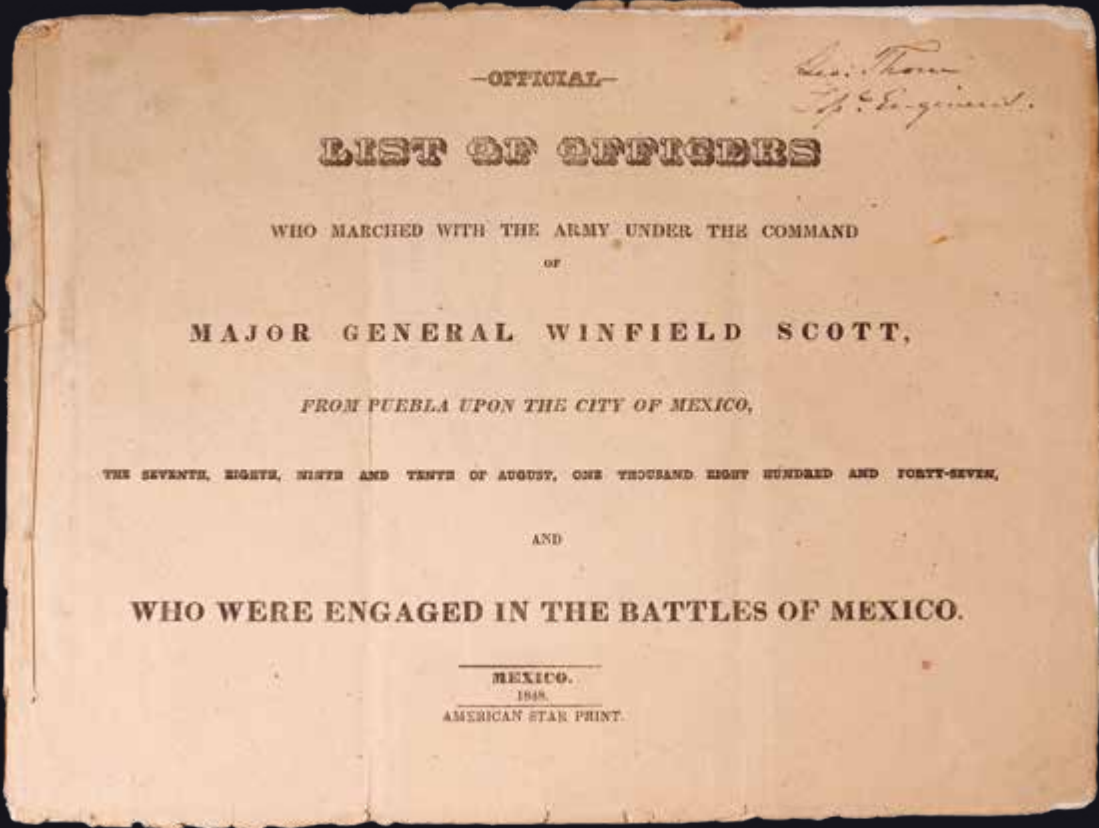
**Description**  
Oblong quarto (203 by 267mm). Lithographed map; original publisher’s tan printed paper wrappers, stabbed and sewn as issued. 101 VG: covers with short tears; repair tears. Issue without Errata slips pasted to verso of the title-page, colophon dated Mexico February 7th, 1848.

**Literature**  
Beers, 287-291, 348-352; Chamo, 325-326, 386-387; Connor and Faulk, 211; Eberstadt, 106:212, “the original issue of the famous production of the ‘American Star Press’”. Printed in the field upon the types and press of the Army of Occupation”; Garrett and Goodwin, 131, 510; Hafekorn, 54; Kurutz and Mathes, 179.

An interesting association copy, inscribed by one of Winfield Scott’s own Topographical Engineers, 2nd Lieutenant George Thom (1819-after1880), who is listed on the second page as being “Sick” throughout the fighting. Thom is later recorded in Oregon and Washington Territories during the 1850’s, making surveys for various military roads as Captain George Thom, undertaking the construction of a road to connect Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia River and Fort Benton on the Missouri, at the heads of navigation on those rivers, in June of 1859. Later, he was instrumental in boundary surveying the northeastern boundary under the charge of Major Graham. Other officers engaged upon this survey were the celebrated William H. Emory and Amiel Weeks Whipple. Captain Emory was both commissioner and astronomer for the running of the line of the Gadsden treaty of 1853 which provided for a more southern boundary, in which he was again assisted by Captain Thom, and Lieutenant Whipple.

Including the map ‘Battles of Mexico Survey of the Line of Operations of the U.S. Army, under the Command of Major General Winfield Scott on the 19th. & 20th. of August & 8th. 12th. & 13th. Sept. 1847. Made by Major Turnbull, Captain McClellan & Lieut. Hardcastle, Topol. Engineers. Drawn by Lieut. Hardcastle’.

An important record of the officers who helped Winfield Scott capture Mexico City: ‘Compiled by command of Major General Scott and dated February 7, 1848, the list is divided into columns giving the name, corps, when and where employed (which included battles fought in), and remarks. The remarks column noted if the officer had been killed or wounded. The ‘Battles of Mexico’ (map) depicts the theater of war in and around Mexico City” (Kurutz & Mathes).



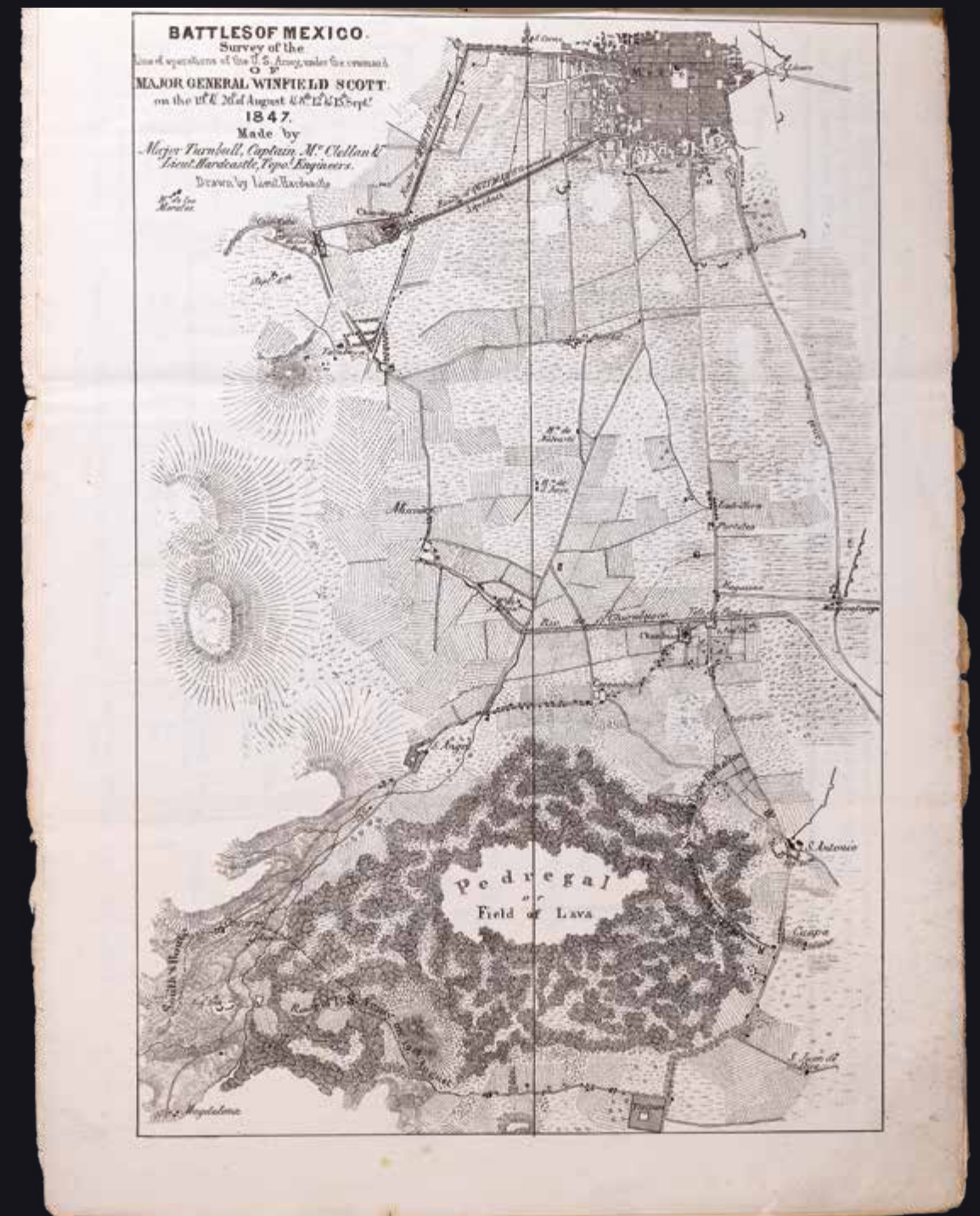


Included amongst the officers recorded are many who later served in the Civil War, such as Robert E. Lee, who as part of the Engineers corps, is shown fighting from Contreras on the 19th of August, Molino del Rey, and “south front of city of Mexico” on the 8th of September, and in the City of Mexico on the 14th, he was wounded at Chapultepec; P.G.T. Beauregard, who was with Lee at Contreras, was at the “Batteries against San Antonio gate” on the 12th of September, and in the City of Mexico on the 14th; Ulysses S. Grant, as a 2nd Lieut., in the 4th Infantry, was at San Antonio on the 19th of August, Molino del Rey on the 8th of September, and in City of Mexico on the 14th; and 2nd Lieut, in the 1st Artillery, Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson fought at Contreras on the 19th of August, was with Lee and Grant at Molino del Rey on the 8th of September, and in the City of Mexico on the 14th.

There is a bibliographical dispute about whether this publication and others printed by the ‘American Star’ at Pueblo and in Mexico City were printed on a campaign press, or on local captured presses. The balance of evidence seems to be in favour of the latter. Sabin states that the “newspaper was first published at Puebla, Mexico, by Peoples, Barnard & Callahan, in June, 1847, appearing Thursday and Sunday during the stay of the army. The first number of the ‘Daily American Star’, City of Mexico, September 20, 1847, states that it had previously followed the army and had been set up wherever it made a stay. No. 205 of the first volume was published in May 27, 1848. The later issues were published by John H. Peoples, with motto, “Our Country, Right of Wrong”. Information supplied by Clarence S. Brigham from the file in the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

**Provenance:**

With the contemporary ownership inscription of Lieut George Thom, one of Winfield Scott’s topographical engineers, on the front cover.





A comprehensive history of the Mexican War to 1848

100 POLK, James Knox

*Message from the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress at the Commencement of the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress. January 8, 1848. Ordered to be printed.*

Publication  
Washington, Printed by Wendell and van Benthuyzen, 1848.

Description  
Octavo (155 by 230mm).  
17 folding lithographed maps and charts.

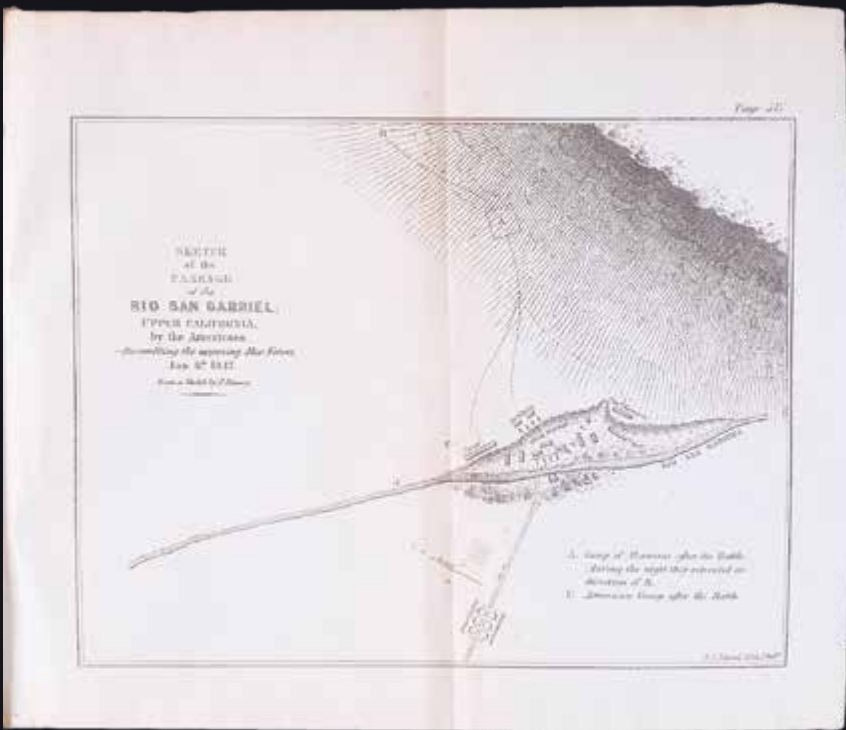
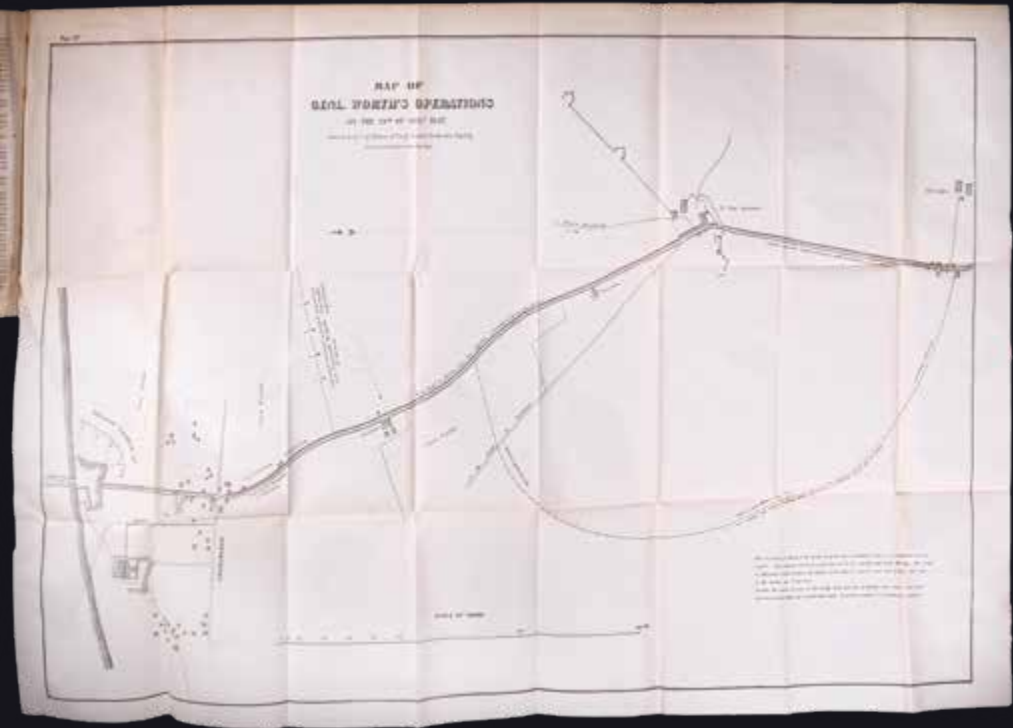
Literature  
Wagner, Camp, and Becker, 133.

A comprehensive history of the Mexican War to date, and an exhaustive collection of documents related to the negotiation of peace between the United States and Mexico. It includes transcripts of official correspondence between the American Secretary of State, and eventual President, James Buchanan, and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, Jose Monasterio; and the following maps:

‘Plan of the Battle of Buena Vista Fought February 22nd and 23rd 1847’. Lithographic map drawn by Linnard and surveyed by Lieutenants Pope and Franklin. A very detailed plan showing a crucial battle in the war with Mexico. Outnumbered nearly 5 to 1, General Taylor’s forces held, and finally defeated the advancing Mexican forces under General Santa Ana. A legend notes troop locations during the battle.

‘Survey of the Mexican Lines of Defence at Cerro Gordo... Surveyed by Major Turnbull and Capt. McLellan’, illustrating one of the major battles of the Mexican American War. It shows mountains, roads, Mexican and American camps, gun batteries and the route of Shield’s Brigade. Santa Ana had taken up a position at the pass of Cerro Gordo, thinking to halt Gen. Scott’s advance on Mexico City. After fierce fighting, the Mexican forces were completely defeated, surrendering 3,000 prisoners (including 5 generals), over 4,000 stands of arms and 43 pieces of artillery. American losses were 64 killed and 353 wounded.

‘The Map of the Valley of Mexico is a plan of the vicinity around Mexico City’. It includes the lakes and extends to include Toluca in the west, S. Antonio, Cholnla and Cuatlacingo in the east. Inset profile of the “Route between Mexico and Vera Cruz. Battles of Mexico Line of Operation of the U.S. Army. General Winfield Scott. Large folding map, surveyed by Maj. Turnbull (with his signature in the plate), Capt. McClellan and Lt. Hardcastle, Corps of Topographical Engineers. Shows the position of Worth’s Division outside of Churobusco and the Mexican forces north of the Churobusco River.



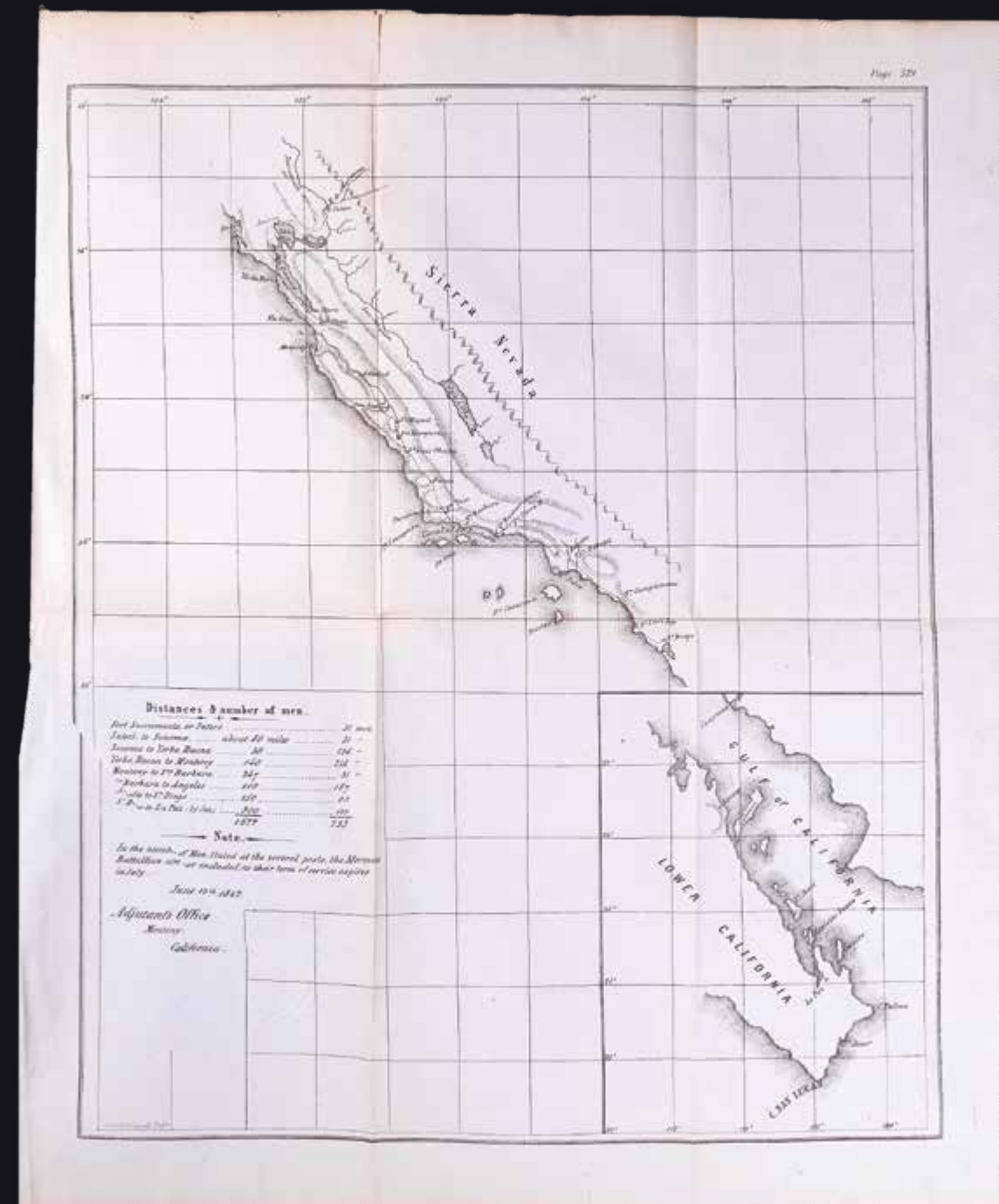


'Map of Genl. Worth's Operations'. This plan details the action during the Battle of Churubusco, in the southeast portion of today's Mexico City and Mexico's center of the television and movie industry. Worth was second in command to General Zachary Taylor at the outbreak of the Mexican War. Very detailed showing individual buildings and locations of the combatants. Surveyed by Capt. Mason and Lieut. Hardcastle.

'Battles of Mexico Line of Operation of the U.S. Army. General Winfield Scott on the 8th, 12th and 13th of September, 1847'. Large folding map, surveyed by Maj. Turnbull (with his signature in the plate), Capt. McClellan and Lt. Hardcastle, Corps of Topographical Engineers. Shows the position of American forces outside of Molino De Rey and Chapultepec with the Mexican forces between Molino Del Rey and Mexico City. Very detailed on the roads, churches, haciendas, etc.

'Plan Accompanying Gen. Quitman's Report'. This map shows the headquarters and positions of the American forces, south of Chepultepec, batteries, weaponry etc. But most interestingly it depicts, by hand colouring, the positions of Mexican troops and the route of the American forces during the assault on Mexico City.

With a 249-page Appendix: 'Report of the Secretary of War. In Answer to a Resolution of the Senate. Calling for Such Military Reports As Have Been Received From the Commanders of Our Army in Mexico, Since the Transmission of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War. January 4th, 1848'.





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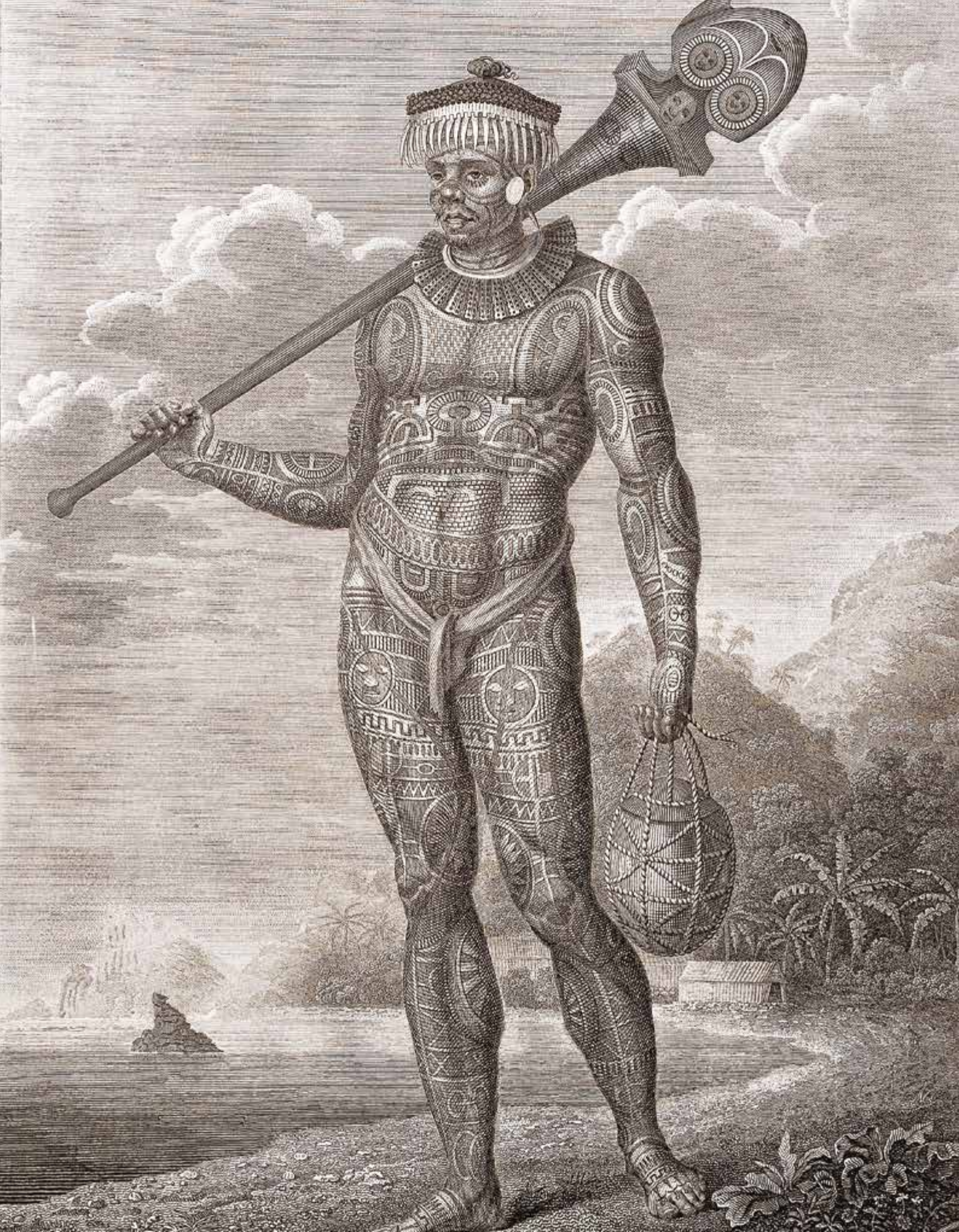
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Daniel Crouch Rare Books Ltd  
4 Bury Street, St James's  
London  
SW1Y 6AB

+44 (0)20 7042 0240  
info@crouchrarebooks.com  
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Daniel Crouch Rare Books New York LLC  
PO Box 329  
Larchmont  
NY 10538-2945, USA

+1 (212) 602 1779  
info@crouchrarebooks.com  
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