



Americana and Canadiana: A Miscellany

A short list e-catalogue



DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS



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Americana and Canadiana: A Miscellany



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ON THE COVER

Arthur Burdett Frost (1851-1928).
Shooting Pictures.

A complete copy of Frost's masterpiece with large-scale chromolithographs after one of America's most celebrated sporting artists.



MONTANUS, Arnoldus (c. 1625-1683). **De nieuwe en onbekende wereld: of beschryving van America en 't Zuid-land, vervaetende d' oorsprong der Americaenen en Zuid-landers, gedenkwaardige togten derwaerds, gelegenheid der vaste kusten, eilanden, steden, sterkten, dorpen, tempels, bergen, fonteinen, stroomen, huizen, de natuur van beesten, boomen, planten en vreemde gewasschen, gods-dienst en zeden, wonderlijke voorvallen, verewuude en nieuwe oorloogen.**

Amsterdam: Jacob Meurs, 1671. Folio (14 3/4 x 9 5/8 inches). Engraved allegorical additional title, [6], 585, [27] pages, large engraved folding map, 7 engraved portraits, 15 double-page engraved maps, 32 double-page or folding engraved views, 69 engravings in text. Contemporary vellum with gilt-morocco spine label and partly preserved green silk ties.

One of the most interesting of iconographic and cartographic sources of early Americana.

In the 17th century, Europe was captivated by the allure of the New World, and amidst this fervor, Dutch writer Arnoldus Montanus emerged as a prominent figure. Montanus, known for his role as a Protestant minister and headmaster of Schoonhoven's Latin School, ventured far beyond theological texts, delving into a realm of intellectual pursuits that encompassed church history, theology, the history of the Low Countries, and even the enigmatic peoples and cultures inhabiting the distant realms of the Americas and Australia. His magnum opus, the present work, remains a captivating embodiment of this era.

(description continues on the next page)



Montanus's grand undertaking bears the striking characteristic of being crafted without the author ever setting foot in the lands he so vividly depicted. Instead, Montanus relied on the accounts of explorers and missionaries, unwittingly interweaving his narratives with a multitude of fantastical conceptions regarding the indigenous peoples and fauna that inhabited the Americas. Yet, despite these inaccuracies, "De Nieuwe en Onbehende Weereld" achieved remarkable acclaim, solidifying its place as a definitive work throughout Europe.

The publishing endeavor was undertaken by Jacob van Meurs, an Amsterdam bookseller and accomplished engraver renowned for his expertise in history, geography, and travelogues. It was van Meurs who took up the mantle of publishing Montanus's opus, recognizing its significance in capturing the imaginations of readers far and wide. The book's allure was further amplified by a visual feast of 125 copper engravings, comprising folded views, plates, maps, and striking portraits of renowned explorers. Each portrait, framed meticulously in baroque borders, served as a visual ode to the heroes of discovery.

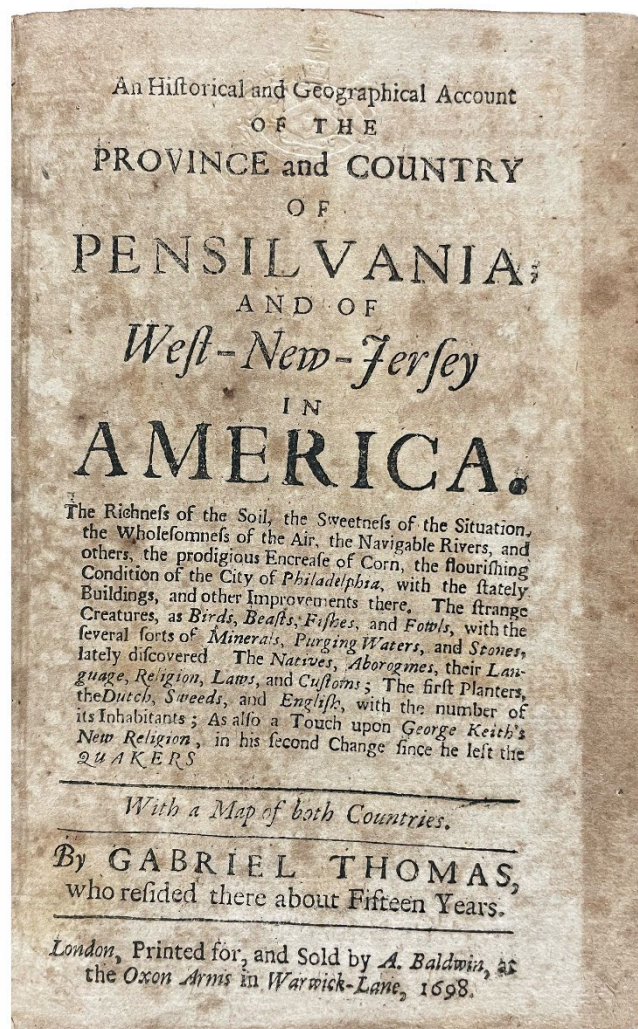
Notably, the North American section of Montanus contains versions of the Blaeu map of New England and New Netherland, as well as versions of the John Smith Virginia and Carolina maps. Among the engravings in the text is one of the first engraved views of New York (the very first, the Van der Donck view, appeared twenty years earlier). There is also a detailed map of Bermuda. There are numerous engraved views of cities and scenes in Mexico and the Caribbean. Much of the second half of the volume is devoted to Brazil, where the Dutch were deeply involved for decades in the 17th century, illustrated with numerous maps and views. The large double-sheet views are excellent and much copied in later publications; but, as Church comments, "The finely executed engravings of this work are especially brilliant in this, the original edition."

Howes states that the portrait of Maurits the Prince of Nassau, present herein, only appears in the first issue. The large map, credited here to "Gerardum a Schaden," as stated in Borba de Moraes, is also sometimes found as credited to "Jacobum Meursium," the publisher of the book.

Church 613; Howes M733, "b"; Asher, *New Netherland* 14; Sabin 50086; Servies 200; Tiele 763; Cat. NHSM I, p.263; Muller, *America*, 1012 'highly interesting work'; *European Americana III*, p. 302; Borba de Moraes p. 586'; Phelps Stokes I:142-143 and VI:262

(#41134)

\$ 18,500



THOMAS, Gabriel (1661-1714). **An historical and geographical account of the province and country of Pensilvania; and of the West-New-Jersey in America. The richness of the soil, the sweetness of the situation, the wholesomeness of the air, the navigable rivers, and others, the prodigious encrease of corn, the flourishing condition of the city of Philadelphia, with the stately buildings, and other improvements there. The strange creatures, as birds, beasts, fishes, and fowls, with the several sorts of minerals, purging waters, and stones, lately discovered. The natives, aborigmes, their language, religion, laws, and customs; the first planters, the Dutch, Sweeds, and English, with the number of its inhabitants; as also a touch upon George Keith's new religion, in his second change since he left the Quakers With a map of both countries.**

London: Printed for and sold by A. Baldwin, 1698. 2 parts in one volume, 8vo (6 5/8 x 4 1/8 inches). (8), 55 pp., (13), 34 pp. Separate title and pagination for the second part, engraved folding map of 'Pennsylvania and West Jersey' by Philip Lea. Contemporary speckled paneled sheep, within a modern full morocco box and cloth chemise. *Provenance:* The Library of the Earls of Macclesfield, Shirburn Castle.

A very rare first-hand account of the colonies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in a contemporary binding, and a foundational depiction of America.

A classic promotional tract, making a special plea to the poor and indigent classes to relocate to the American colonies. Thomas was one of William Penn's first company of settlers, arriving in 1681; he dedicated this book to "Friend William Penn." Thomas promised that newcomers would 'live plentifully and happily' in the New World,' painting the Mid-Atlantic region as free from the poverty that afflicted the lower classes of London. According to his account, Thomas remained in the region for fifteen years. In that time he familiarized himself with Native Americans and the fauna and the flora of the area.

(description continues on the next page)



Thomas' commentary about indigenous people of the region is particularly noteworthy, especially his interest in the Delaware Indian language: 'Their Language is Lofty and Elegant, but not Copious; One Word serveth in the stead of Three, imperfect and ungrammatical, which defects are supply'd by the Understanding of the Hearers. Sweet, of Noble Sound and Accent.'

The first part of the work deals with Pennsylvania and gives one of the first descriptions of Philadelphia, with the second part focusing on New Jersey. Among the enticements to settlers included in the work is a description of the prosperous business of whaling off the Jersey coast: "The commodities of Cape May county are oyl and whalebone, of which they make a prodigious quantity every year, having mightily advanced that great fishery, taking, great numbers of whales yearly." In these and other sections Thomas establishes himself as perhaps the first great writer about New Jersey, in addition to being an important early chronicler of Pennsylvania.

"Thomas had lived in America for about fifteen years, and the information contained in this book is the result of his own observations and experience. It was written to induce the immigration of all who wished to better their worldly condition, and especially of the poor who might subsist in West Jersey 'without either begging or stealing.' He gives an account of the natural products of the country and the improvements already made and in progress, as well as of the modes of life among the Indians and the prevailing intercourse between them and the settlers. In the Preface the author says: 'Nor is there the least question or doubt to be made, but this Noble Spot of Earth will thrive exceedingly'" (Church).

The important map is only the second detailed depiction of the area, and was compiled by London mapmaker Philip Lea with Thomas' assistance.

One of the most important early works on Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rich with descriptive information.

Streeter Sale 946; Howes T167, "dd;" Church 778. Sabin 95395. JCB (2) II:1550; Ives 992; Baer, Maryland 188; Vail 280; Bradford 5387; Brinley 3102; Huntington Sale 1309; Rosenbach 20-753; Siebert Sale 7315; Jones, Adventures in Americana 1492-1897, 143; European Americana 698:214; Pilling, Proof Sheets 3847; Alden & Landis 698/214.

(#40434)

\$ 57,500

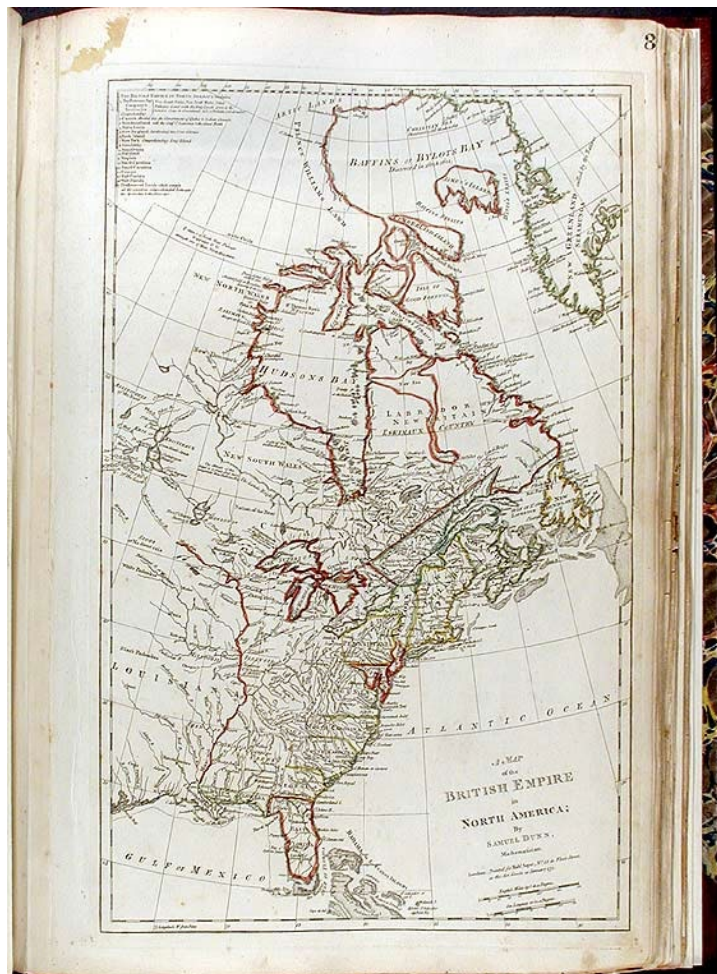


JEFFERYS, Thomas (1719-1771). **The American Atlas; or, a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America; Wherein are Delineated at Large its Several Regions, Countries, States, and Islands; and Chiefly the British Colonies...**

London: Printed and Sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1775. Folio (21 1/4 x 15 1/8 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. Letterpress title and index leaf, otherwise engraved throughout. 22 engraved maps, on 29 sheets (28 folding or double-page), all hand-coloured in outline. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century Russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine richly gilt in eight compartments divided by filets, Greek-key and rope-twist roll-tools, lettered in the second, the others with elaborate rococo repeat pattern.

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

(description continues on the next page)



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

Jefferys was the leading English cartographer of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the English American colonies, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work". Jefferys died on 20th November 1771, and in 1775, his successors, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, gathered these separately-issued maps together and republished them in book form as *The American Atlas*.

The full list of maps can be found on our website. Many of the maps are on several sheets, and in the Index, each individual sheet is numbered, the measurements refer to the image sizes.)

Howes J-81; Phillips *Atlases* 1165; Sabin 35953 (refers, he had not seen the 1775); Streeter Sale I, 72, Walter Ristow (editor) *Thomas Jefferys The American Atlas London 1776*, facsimile edition, Amsterdam 1974.

(#40437)

\$ 100,000.



GORDON, William (1728-1807). **The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment, of the Independence of the United States of America: including an Account of the Late War; and of the Thirteen Colonies, from their origin to that period.**

London: printed for the author; and sold by Charles Dilly; and James Buckland, 1788. 4 volumes, 8vo (8 x 4 7/8 inches). 9 engraved folding maps and plates. Half black morocco over marbled paper boards. Spine with raised bands in six compartments, ruled, lettered, and tooled in gilt. Binding slightly worn.

An important first-hand account by a dissenting minister who witnessed the American Revolution's most critical moments.

The present work is not only a historical masterpiece but a testament to the author's unique perspective and close involvement in the events that shaped the birth of the United States. Gordon, a dissenting minister in England, found himself in sympathy with the Thirteen Colonies' contention against British rule. He took his convictions across the Atlantic, becoming the pastor of the church in Jamaica Plain, now part of Boston. During the American Revolution, he had a front-row seat to many significant events and counted numerous patriots among his associates. Gordon's first-hand experiences and proximity to the heart of the Revolution provided him with unmatched insights into this pivotal period in American history.

(description continues on the next page)

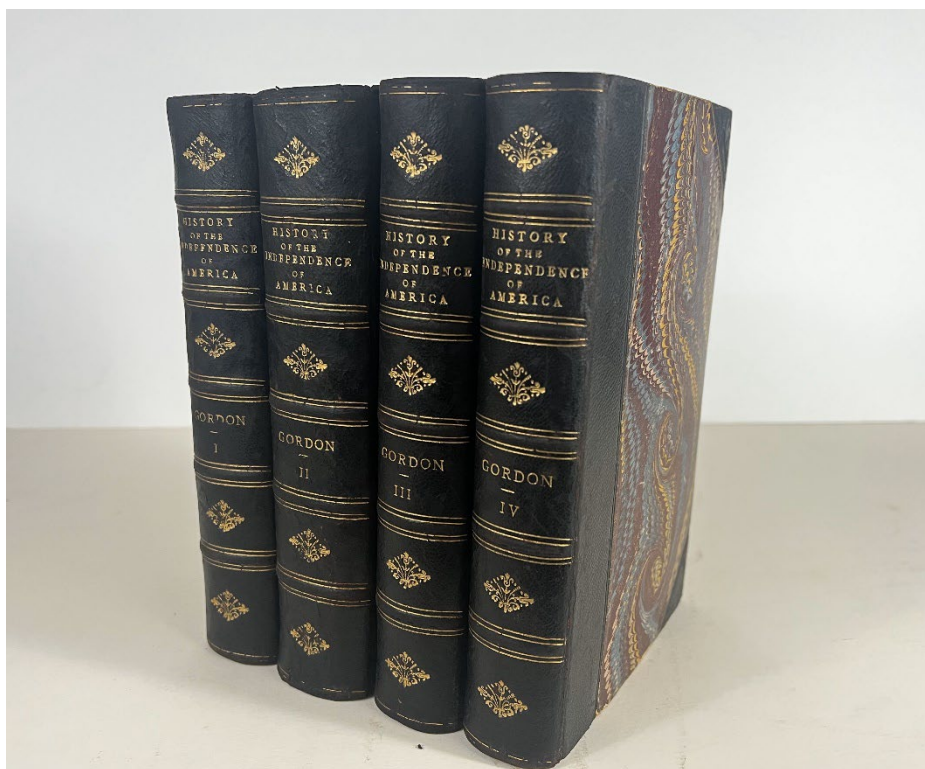


His work, published in 1788 and expanded with an additional volume in 1789, has earned him the reputation, as Sabin notes, of being one of the most impartial and reliable historians of the American Revolution. It stands out for its detailed and thorough account of the conflict and the founding of the United States. What further distinguishes Gordon's history is the inclusion of folding maps. Engraved by T. Conder, these maps provide a visual dimension to the narrative, offering readers an enhanced understanding of the geographical and strategic aspects of the American Revolution. Among these maps are a general map of the United States, as well as detailed regional maps and battle plans.

Howes G256; Sabin 28011; Larned 134; Gephart 996; Reese, *Revolutionary Hundred*, 86; ESTC T117050; Sowerby, *Jefferson's Library*, 487.

(#40926)

\$ 6,500.





PRICE, Richard (1723-1791). **Licentiousness Unmask'd; or Liberty Explained.**

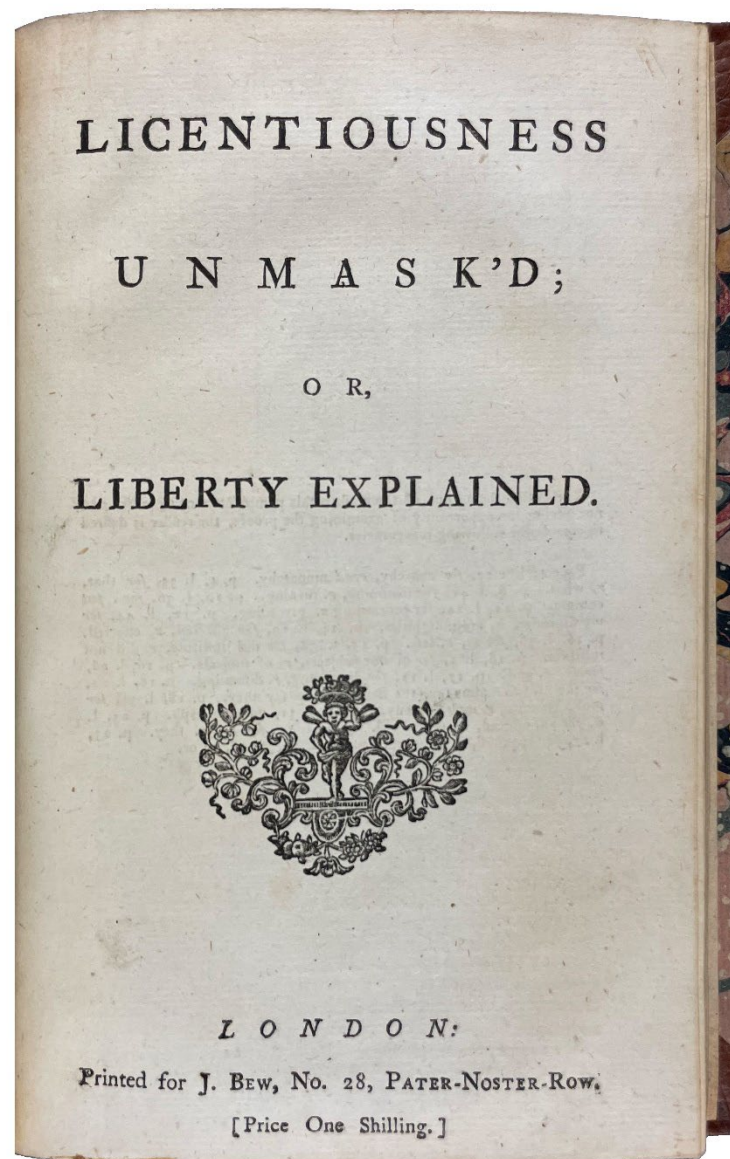
London: J. Bew, [1776]. 8vo (7 7/8 x 5 inches). (2), 56 pp. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt fillets and roll tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

Price was a well-known British Presbyterian minister and the author of several notable books about moral philosophy and economics. He was particularly friendly with a number of Americans, and vigorously argued their part in the British debate over colonial taxation and government. Price was later offered honorary American citizenship by the Continental Congress, which he declined.

Howes P586; Adams, *American Independence* 224w; Adams, *American Controversy* 76-118; Evans 15032; Sabin 65452; *Revolutionary Hundred* 38 (refers); Kress 7243; Goldsmiths 11512.

(#40281)

\$ 4,800.





THE
RIGHTS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN ASSERTED
AGAINST THE
CLAIMS OF AMERICA:
BEING AN
ANSWER
TO THE
DECLARATION
OF THE
GENERAL CONGRESS.
THE NINTH EDITION.
TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED, A
FURTHER REFUTATION
OF
Dr. PRICE's STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT.

LONDON:
Printed for T. CADELL, in the Strand.
M DCC LXXVI.

MACPHERSON, James (1736-1796). **The Rights of Great Britain Asserted Against the Claims of America: being an Answer to the Declaration of the General Congress.**

London: T. Cadell, 1776 (ninth edition). 8vo. (4), 131 pp., (1). Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt fillets and roll tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

An important political tract, replying to the American Congress' "Declaration... setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms," which is printed in the rear of the pamphlet. Authorship of this work is in doubt, Adams crediting James Macpherson, who was retained by Lord North as a political writer, and Howes crediting Sir John Dalrymple. The pamphlet, which was widely disseminated, sets forth the ministerial position on the situation in America. One of the most widely circulated pamphlets of the English side of the debate.

Adams, *American Controversy* 75-95a. Howes D37. *Revolutionary Hundred* 37 (refers). ESTC N12881; Sabin 27145.
(#40280)

\$ 1,200.



Oliver CROMWELL of South Carolina. **The Soldier's Wreath, or The Battle Ground of New Orleans, and Other Poems.**

Charleston: Printed by W. Riley, 1828. 8vo (7 3/8 x 4 1/4 inches). [1-9], x-xii, [1], 14-101, [3] pp. Brown paper boards. Contemporary/period writing on front pastedown.

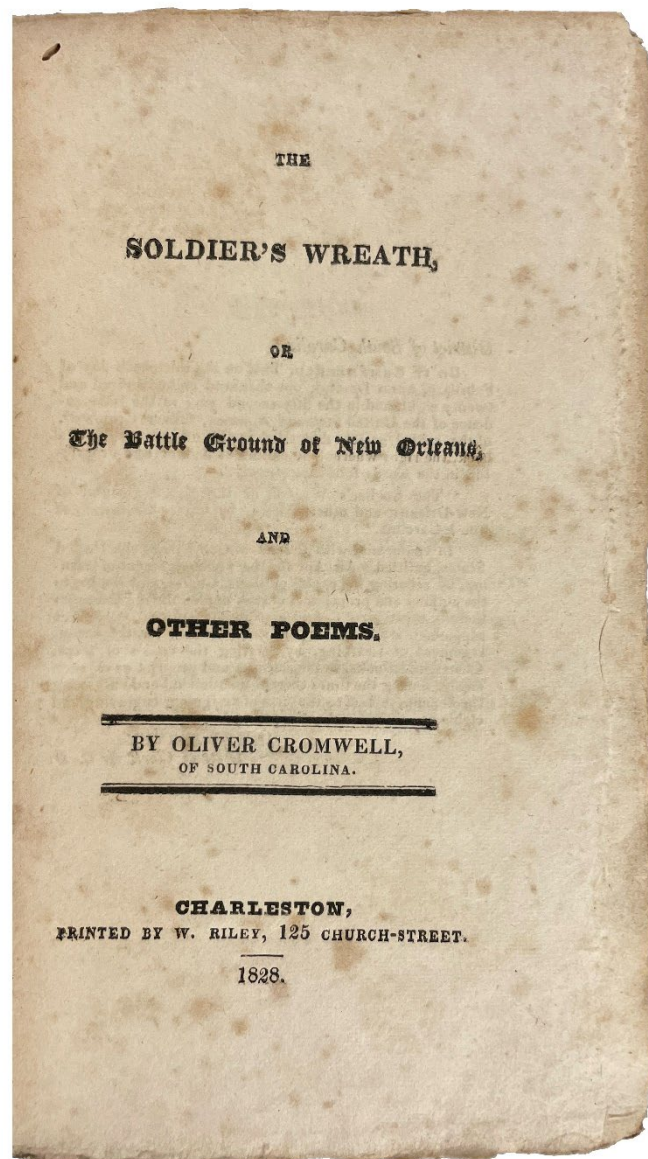
Original poetry on the War of 1812 by young, Jacksonian poet on the eve of the election of 1828.

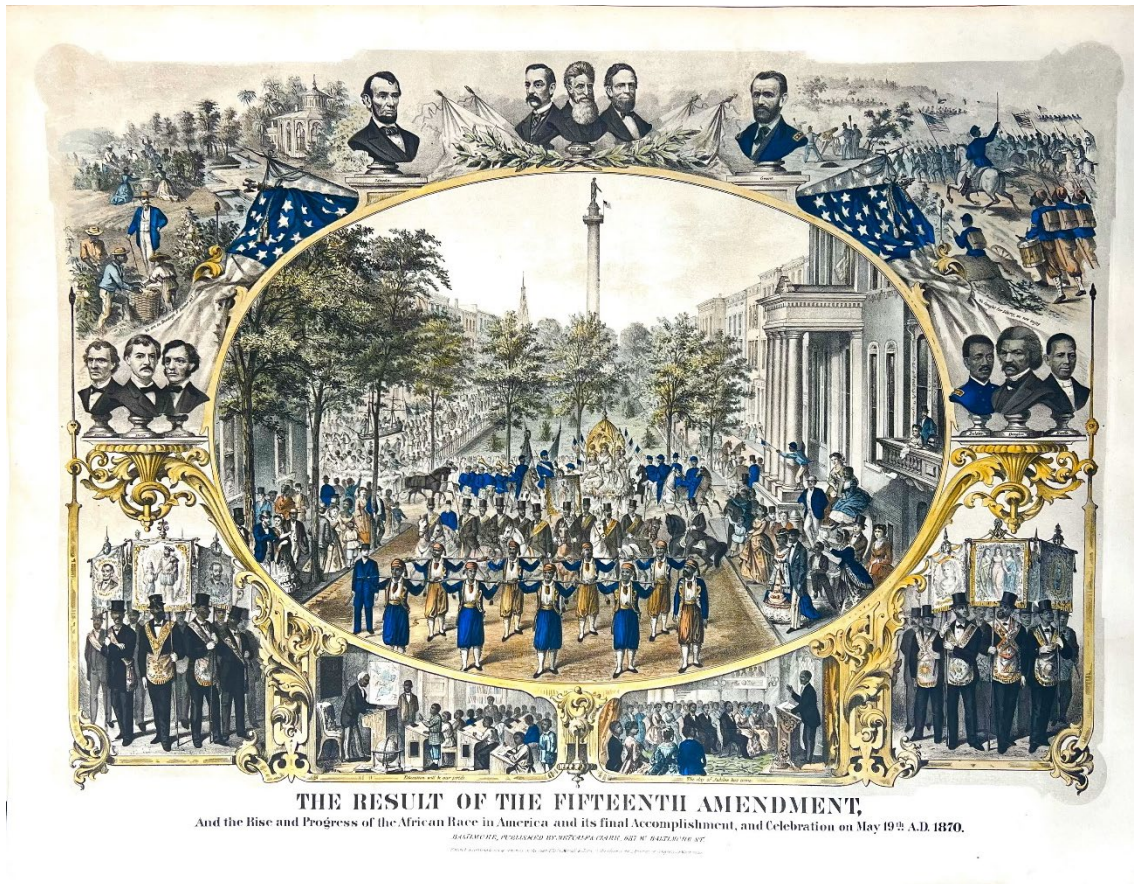
A collection of poems written about the War of 1812 with the ethos of Jacksonians. It dedicates special placement in the title and its contents to the Battle of New Orleans, the last major armed engagement between Britain and the United States which saw the latter, led by Andrew Jackson, triumph over Britain. This battle bolstered Andrew Jackson's popularity and began his path to the Presidency 13 year later. The text begins with a dedication to Andrew Jackson that also ascribes to the debated belief that Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina. This loyalty to Jackson continues in the Preface which pledges that those who disagree with Jacksonians 'will find, if I have not the genius of Lord Byron, I have his contempt for 'Dictionary men,' as judges of Poetry; and that backed by the Jacksonians of the Union, I 'cast my book fearlessly on the waters.'"

Author was perhaps the Oliver Cromwell who passed at age 22, a year after this book of original poetry was published. He was educated at Yale and "would have made his mark on the literary world" if not for his untimely death.

"New Orleans," National Battlefield Trust; "Andrew Jackson: Campaigns and Elections" Miller Center; Singleton Family Genealogy (#40931)

\$ 2,500.





[RECONSTRUCTION] METCALF and CLARK. **The Result of the Fifteenth Amendment. And the Rise and Progress of the African Race in America and its final Accomplishment, and Celebration on May 19th A.D. 1870.**

Baltimore, Maryland: Metcalf & Clark, 687 W. Baltimore St., 1870. Hand-colored lithograph. Image size (including text): (18 3/4 x 25 inches). Sheet size: (20 3/4 x 27 inches).

A jubilant celebration of American democracy and black power, this 1870 hand-colored lithograph by Metcalf & Clark fetes the arrival of the Fifteenth Amendment and reminds us of how desperately desired was the right to vote.
(description continues on the next page)



The Fifteenth Amendment, enacted March 30, 1870, extended suffrage to black people in the United States: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The Reconstruction Amendments cemented the social gains won at great human cost in the Civil War. This political victory was a joyous event, marked by commemorative prints. There are versions of this print from Metcalf & Clark: a black and white version and hand-colored versions like this example. The lithograph captures a celebratory parade held in Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 19, 1870. The parade strides down Monument Street from the Washington Monument in Baltimore. Heading the parade is a troop of black Zouaves, holding rifles across their shoulders. They are followed by men on horseback who wear top hats and sashes, there are floats, and more soldiers bring up the rear. The sidewalks are lined with onlookers, many of them black.

Framing the central image are a series of vignettes with a number of portrait busts including of the abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens; the Massachusetts senator Charles Sumner, who was beaten on the floor of Congress for his antislavery advocacy; John Brown, the pioneering radical who freed and armed enslaved people, and killed slavers; Presidents Lincoln and Grant; and the great black intellectual and journalist Frederick Douglass, himself a formerly enslaved person. In the upper left corner of the print is an antebellum plantation scene, where an overseer supervises enslaved people picking cotton. Beneath the scene are the words, "We are in bondage. O deliver us!" In contrast, the right hand corner holds a Civil War scene of black troops rushing into battle, with the words "We fought for Liberty, we now enjoy." At the bottom are two small scenes: a black schoolroom with the words "Education will be our pride," and a black preacher before his congregation, with the words, "The day of Jubilee has come." Prior to the Civil War and the Reconstruction Amendments, educating black children in parts of the country had been forbidden.

Today, as more and more poor decisions from the US Supreme Court weaken voting rights, often argued with reasoning freighted with racist motivations and racial implications, this Metcalf & Clark print, "The Result of the Fifteenth Amendment," reminds the viewer of the holiness of the right to vote and how blood was spilled to consecrate it. But the print also emanates the ecstatic joy it is to be able to meaningfully participate in a democratic society, especially after having long lived in its shadows.

Reilly, *American Political Prints 1766-1876*, entry 1870-2; McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints*, E109; "America Votes: Mapping the Political Landscape" at Boston Public Library.

(#41301)

\$ 15,000.



BEAUCLERK, Lord Charles (1813-1861). **Lithographic Views of Military Operations in Canada under His Excellency Sir John Colborne ... during the late insurrection. From sketches by Lord Charles Beauclerk, Captain Royal Regiment.**

London: printed by Samuel Bentley, published by A. Flint, 1840. Folio (14 x 10 3/8 inches). Lithographic map, 6 fine hand-coloured lithographic plates after Lord Beauclerk, drawn on stone by N. Hartnell. Original printed wrappers (modern cloth backstrip) within a cloth box.

A rare colour plate book, containing "the most comprehensive set of prints dealing with the Papineau Rebellion in Lower Canada" (Spendlove).

There is an immediacy about this set of prints that is particularly compelling: Lord Beauclerk, the third son of the Duke of St. Albans, was an eye-witness to the events described, serving as an officer in the British Army, and made on-the-spot sketches from which the images were drawn on stone by Hartnell. "The most valued account of the Rebellion of 1837 is the set of lithographs after sketches made by... Beauclerk... The views are attractive in both colouring and composition, and depict various actions in November and December 1837" (Allodi).

Gagnon 124; Sabin 4164; Spendlove, *The Face of Early Canada* 85; TPL 2037; Allodi, *The Book of Canadian Antiques* 304; Staten and Tremaine 2037; Lande 1559. (#41110) \$ 12,000.





HICKMAN, William. **Sketches on the Nipisaguit, a River of New Brunswick, B.[ritish] N.[orth] America.**

Halifax and London: published by John B. Strong of Halifax and Day & Son of London, 1860. Small folio (14 x 10 inches). 8 hand-coloured lithographed plates, drawn on stone by F. Jones after Hickman, printed by Day & Son. Original purple grained cloth, the covers blocked in blind with elaborate borders, the upper cover with a large gilt blocked arabesque incorporating the author and title, cream glazed endpapers, g.e., expertly rebacked.

A rare colour-plate Canadian view book and authoritative fishing guide.

This beautifully-illustrated work is a record of a six week fishing and camping trip by the author from Bathurst, New Brunswick, along the Nipisaguit River in New Brunswick, Canada. The fine plates are all worked up from original sketches done on the spot by the author, armed "with fishing-rod and sketch-book." In the preface, he pleads for the preservation of the river's salmon, a great natural resource: "The Nipisaguit is one of the very few rivers in North America where the salmon still visit for breeding purposes in undiminished numbers; saw-mills, spearing, netting, and what in England would be called poaching, have ruined the rest... If the contents of the following pages should in any way attract the attention to the subject before it is too late, and the Author thus contributes to the preservation of the river he loves so well, his object in publishing them will be fully gained." It is interesting to note that the author gives his address as Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia at the end of the preface.



(description continues on the next page)



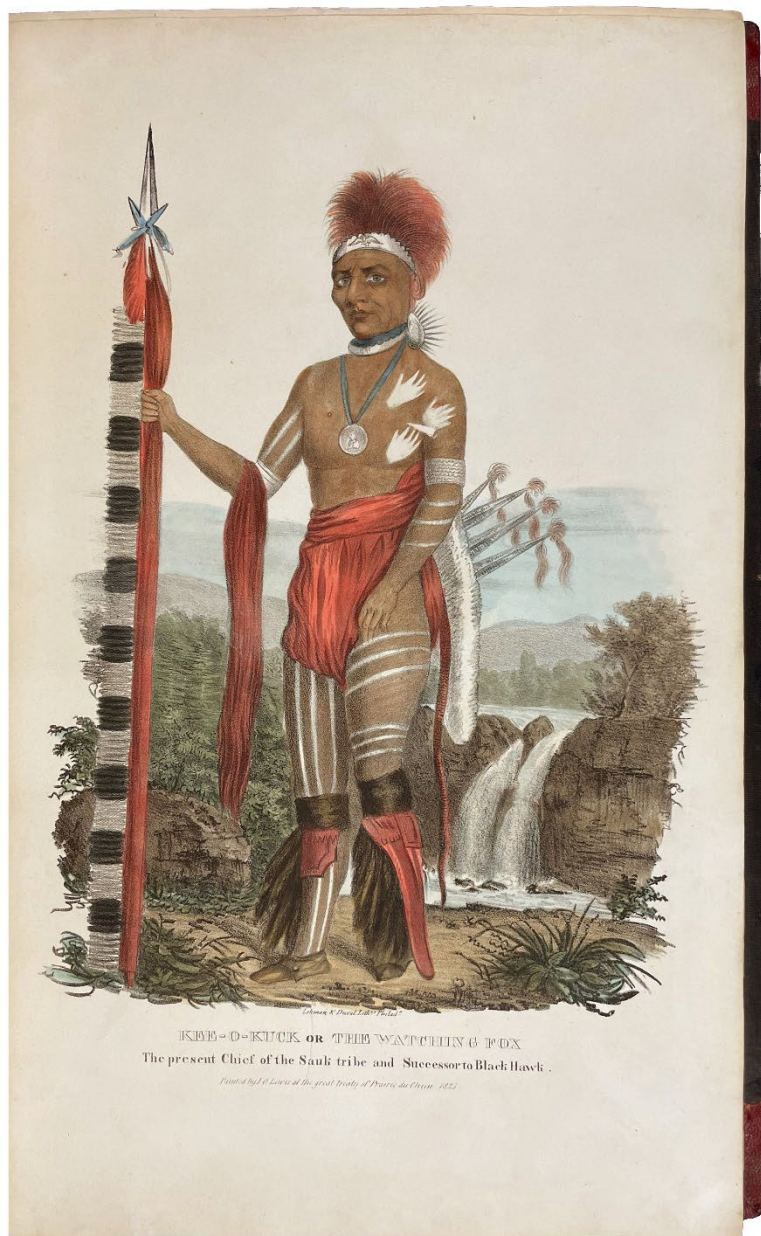
The introductory chapter includes some history of the area, of the river and of the fishing (the "first salmon caught with the artificial fly... were taken... in August 1845"), information about reaching the river (allow 13 days to travel from Liverpool, England to Bathurst), and then a glowing endorsement of the local guides ("It is impossible to speak too highly of this class of people... the 'Vineaus' and the 'Chamberlains' are among the best-known and most experienced; but there are very few amongst them who will not give satisfaction to any reasonable employer"). The text proper consists of descriptions of locations depicted on the eight plates, these descriptions are generally accompanied by notes on the quality and type of fishing that can be expected.

Abbey, *Travel* II 629; Sabin 31706 (citing an 1861 edition); Staten and Tremaine 3988. Not in Lande.
(#41097)

\$ 8,000.



THE CAMP. GRAND FALLS.



KIBB-O-KUCK or THE WATCHING FOX
The present Chief of the Sauk tribe and Successor to Black Hawk.
Printed by J. Lewis at the great treaty of Prairie du Chien. 1835.

LEWIS, James Otto (1799-1858). **The Aboriginal Portfolio.**

[Philadelphia: published by the author, 1835-1836]. Folio (17 1/2 x 10 3/4 inches). Letterpress advertisements by Lewis for parts 1, 2 & 3 as issued. 72 hand-colored lithographed plates after Lewis by Lehman & Duval. Original letterpress wrapper for part 5 bound in; modern red half morocco over 19th-century cloth, contemporary endpapers; modern quarter morocco clamshell box.

First edition. Scarcer than McKenney and Hall's 'History of the Indian Tribes', Prince Maximilian's 'Reise in das Innere von Nord-America' or Catlin's 'North American Indian Portfolio', Lewis' 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.

The Aboriginal Port Folio was published in Philadelphia by lithographers George Lehman and Peter S. Duval. It was issued in ten parts, with each part containing eight plates. Given the size of the undertaking the first nine parts were issued remarkably quickly, and appeared monthly between May 1835 and January 1836. The reason for this haste is probably that Lewis was aware that the imminent appearance of the first part of McKenney and Hall's History of the Indian Tribes of North America would adversely affect his subscriber-numbers. His fears were well founded as the publisher was forced into bankruptcy while part nine was in the press, reducing the edition and forcing part ten to be just barely finished and sparsely distributed.

(description continues on the next page)



A projected eleventh part would have contained "Historical and Biographical Description of the Indians," but was never completed. The evidence of this impact is seen in the surviving copies as there are a number of sets made up from eight parts (with 64 plates), but very few with nine parts (and 72 plates, as here, being the first 9 numbers) and only occasionally 80.

James O. Lewis was born in Philadelphia in 1799, moved west as a teenager, and had become an engraver and painter by the time he was living in St. Louis in 1820. In 1823 he moved to Detroit, and painted the first of his Native American portraits at the request of Gov. Lewis Cass of Michigan. He accompanied Cass on four Indian treaty expeditions in the Great Lakes region in 1825-27 and painted Native Americans during the course of each. Virtually all of the originals of the images published here were executed by Lewis in this period. Subsequently, many of the Lewis portraits were copied by Charles Bird King, and some appeared in the King versions of the McKenney and Hall portfolio. All of the Lewis original paintings were destroyed in the Smithsonian fire of 1865.

Bennett p.68; Eberstadt 131:418; Field 936; Howes L-315; Sabin 40812.

(#41112)

\$ 72,500.





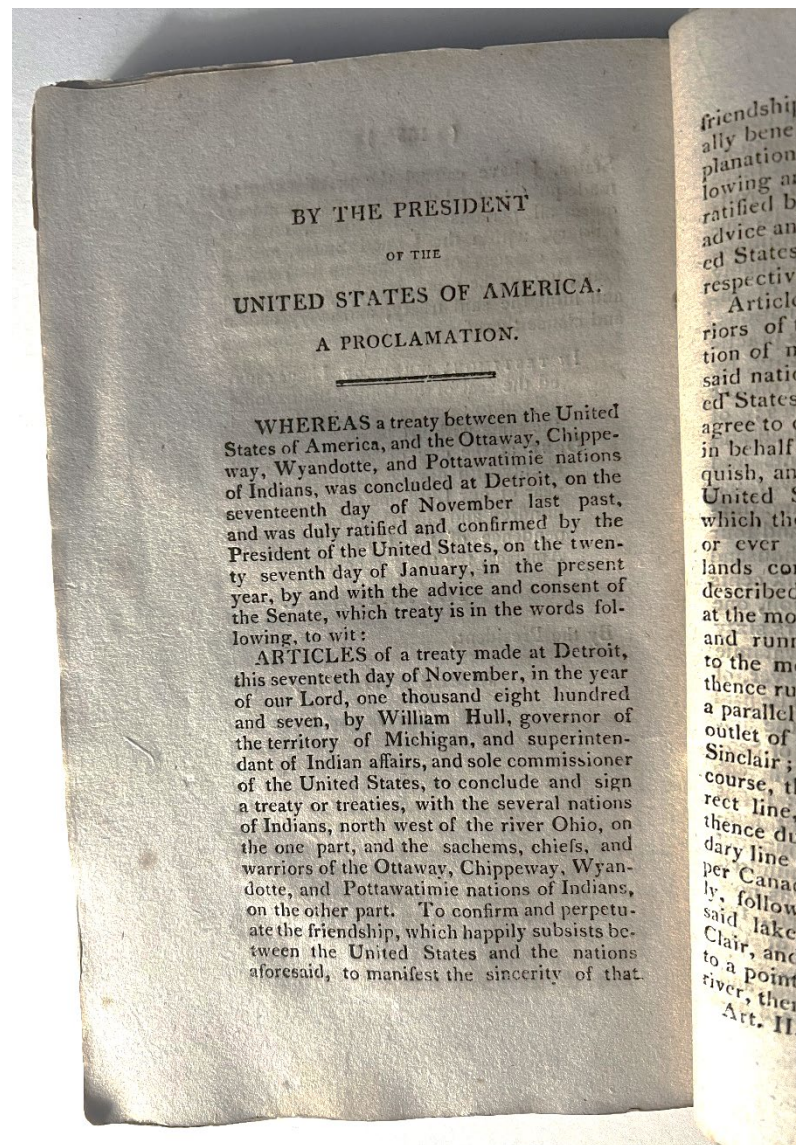
[TREATIES] CONGRESS. **Acts Passed at the First Session of the Tenth Congress of the United States.**

Washington, D.C.: 1807. 8vo (8 1/8 x 5 inches) . [3] 4-178, [i] ii - vii pp. Period blue paper wrapper. Manuscript inscription and library stamps.

A collection of acts from the First Session of the Tenth Congress of the United States, including acts which concern treaties between the federal government and American Indian tribes

Treaties between the Federal government and indigenous tribes set out the duties and responsibilities that the federal government owes to a particular tribe. Hundreds of treaties were entered into between tribes and the United States between 1778 and 1871 and were made between the tribes and the executive branch, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(description continues on the next page)





The volume contains an act passed by the U.S. Congress, which appropriates funds for the purpose of implementing treaties between the United States and various nations, specifically the Choctaw, Ottoway, Chippeway, Wyandotte, and Pottawatamie nations. Section 1 of this act pertains to the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw nation, signed on November 16, 1805, at Pooshapukanuk in the Choctaw country. Section 2 relates to the treaty between the United States and the Ottoway, Chippeway, Wyandotte, and Pottawatamie nations, signed in Detroit on November 17, 1807. Section 3 specifies that the various sums allocated in this act will be paid from funds available in the U.S. Treasury, which are not designated for other purposes.

The volume also contains proclamations by Thomas Jefferson. One of which references the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw nation and serves as an official declaration by the President, confirming the existence of the treaty, its ratification, and the cession of land from the Choctaw Nation to the United States. The proclamation provides historical context and sets the stage for the implementation of the treaty's provisions. Another proclamation that addresses indigenous tribes as an official declaration that the treaty between the United States and the Ottoway, Chippeway, Wyandotte, and Pottawatamie nations has been ratified. It also provides an overview of the treaty's key provisions, including the cession of lands and the compensation to be provided to the aforementioned nations.

The highlighted contents serve as valuable historical documentation of the United States' interactions with nations of indigenous peoples, making the volume a significant historical resource that contributes to our understanding of U.S. history, land rights, diplomacy, sovereignty, and ongoing issues faced by indigenous communities.

(#41338)

\$ 480.



HEAP, Gwinn Harris (1817-1887). **Central Route to the Pacific, from the Valley of the Mississippi to California: Journal of the Expedition of E.F. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and Gwinn Harris Heap, from Missouri to California, in 1853.**

Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., 1854. 8vo, [9], 10-136 pp. (8 5/8 x 5 1/4 inches). Half-title, 46-page publisher's advertisements at end, publisher's advertisements printed on endpapers. Folding map of the central route from the Mississippi to California tipped in at rear pastedown and 13 tinted lithographed plates. Original blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered, rebacked preserving original spine.

One of the first detailed accounts of the central route from Missouri to the Pacific, complete with the rare map.

E.F. Beale and Gwinn Heap were greatly influenced by Senator Benton in their choice of a route across Colorado and Nevada. The party travelled from Westport (Kansas City) southwest on the Santa Fe trail to Bent's Fort, then to the short-lived Fort Massachusetts, the Rio Grande Valley, the Grand River, and then to the Uncompahgre. They returned to Taos for supplies, and then continued southwest via Utah to California. The map, which is present here, was issued with only a few copies. Wheat praises the map and spends several pages discussing the journey, saying that it has received less attention than it deserves.

(description continues on the next page)





He notes that it is the earliest published map to show the middle Rocky Mountain region, through what is now southern Colorado, the first to depict several streams and rivers, and the first attempt to chart a route through Death Valley. This book is one of the first detailed examinations of the "Central Route" from Missouri to the Pacific, and a basic piece of Western Americana.

Of special interest, the Appendix section, "Camels, as a substitute for Horses, Mules, etc," foreshadowed Beale's future involvement in the almost mythical "Camel Corps" in 1857. Because of this advocacy for camels navigating the dessert of the Southwest United States, Beale was commanded by President James Buchanan to survey and build a 1,000 mile long road from Arkansas to California and to take 25 camels with him on this desert mission. While this was a short lived experiment, as the camels fell into Confederate hands at the beginning of the Civil War to never be used again, the self proclaimed "Camel Corps" is a fascinating chapter of American history that traces its origins to this text.

Cowan, p.273; Howes H378; Mintz 562; Sabin 31175; Wagner-Camp 235; Flake 3934; Rittenhouse 290; Wheat *Transmississippi* 808; Streeter Sale 3177; Graff 1837.

(#41111)

\$ 4,500.





XÁNTUS, János (1825-1894). **Utazás Kalifornia déli Részében.**

Budapest: Kiadja Lauffer és Stolp, 1860. 8vo (8 3/4 x 5 1/2 inches). [10],191,[3]pp., plus eight lithograph plates and folding map. Contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper; small, later ownership stamps on front pastedown and title page. Original green cloth, spine gilt.

Early Hungarian account of California.

The second book of letters, and the first actually authorized by the author, composed by an early Hungarian observer of California and the American West. Janos Xantus escaped Hungary to the United States in 1851 after being involved in the Hungarian Revolution against Austria during the late 1840s. He first fell in with a Hungarian colony in Iowa, then joined the Army in the mid-1850s, through which he met Dr. William Hammond and Spencer F. Baird, who recruited him to collect plant and animal specimens of the West for the Academy of Natural Sciences and the new Smithsonian Institution.

(description continues on the next page)



"Baird arranged a transfer for Xántus to Fort Tejon, California, so that he could obtain natural history specimens. Xántus would report biweekly and would prepare and send all specimens to the Smithsonian; Baird would furnish collecting materials. At Fort Tejon, Xántus's relations with officers and fellow enlisted men were unhappy. His letters to Baird were a litany of complaints, but they also provide insights into the natural history of the region; many include charming, accurate watercolors of birds. By contrast, his letters home were full of grandiose achievements" - ANB.

The present volume comprises a combination of letters from previous travels in California, according to Xantus as part of an early railroad survey, which contain descriptions of Los Angeles and Southern California, and of reports from his time at Fort Tejon, which contains accounts of the regional Native Americans and reports on local plant and animal life. The attractive plates depict California scenery and Indian life, and the folding map shows California from San Francisco to Cabo San Lucas, where Xantus participated in the American Coast Survey under Alexander Bache during the early 1860s.

"First authorized edition of the Hungarian scientist's letters on California, where he had accompanied a railroad survey" - Streeter. "Although much of the information apparently was taken from the Abert and Emory reports, it remains one of the earliest East European views of California. The tinted plates are signed by the author, but would appear to have been copies, with slight alterations, from drawings made by R.H. Kern in 1854. They include views of the San Fernando Valley and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, as well as domestic scenes of the Tejon Indians" - Howell.

ANB (online). Cowan, p.697. Decker 36:464. Eberstadt 135:966. Graff 4785. Howell 50, 1664. Howes X2, "aa." Sabin 105714. Streeter Sale 2860. Wagner-Camp 316 (note).
(#38757)

\$ 4,800.



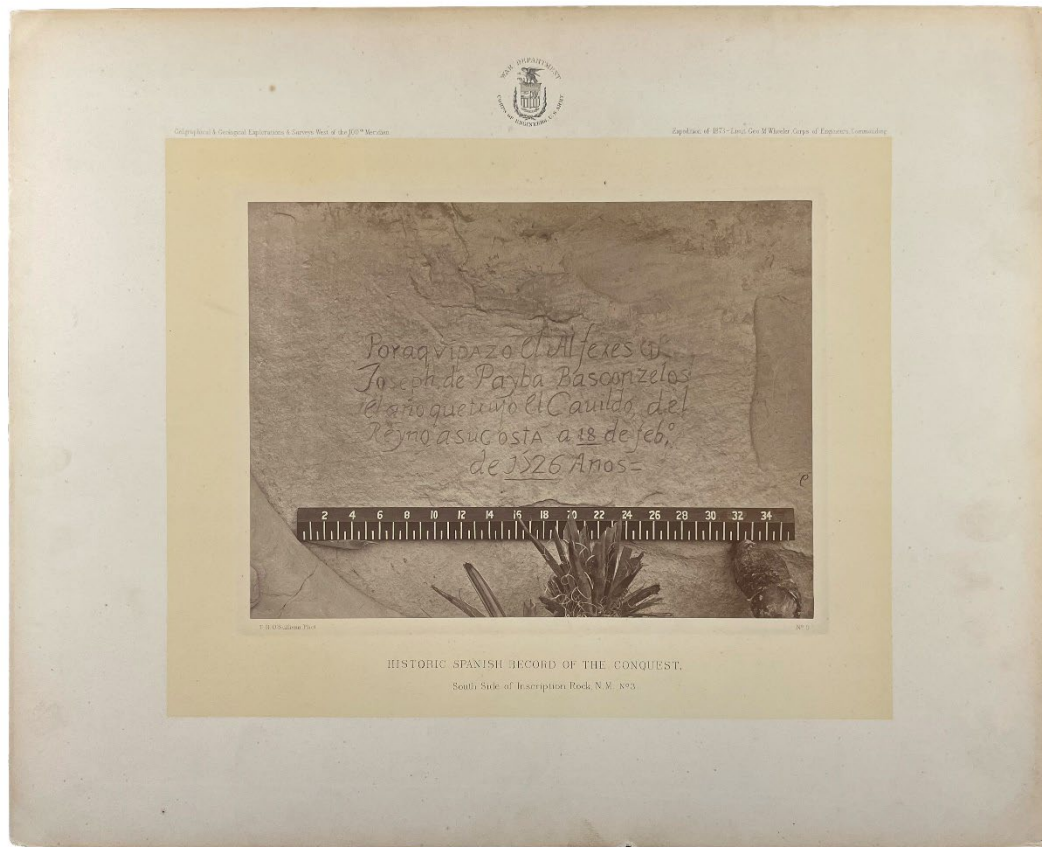
O'SULLIVAN, Timothy (1840-1882). **Historic Spanish Record of the Conquest. South Side of Inscription Rock, New Mexico, No. 3.** 1873.

Albumen silver print from glass negative on publisher's printed mount. Image size (including text): 7 5/16 x 10 7/8 inches. Sheet size: 15 7/8 x 14 7/8 inches.

In this captivating photograph, the realms of American art history and the West converge, illuminating the profound narratives of westward expansion.

Crafted by the visionary lens of Timothy O'Sullivan, whose photographic journey began documenting the harrowing scenes of the Civil War under Mathew Brady's tutelage, this image gives viewer a glimpse at an important part of the long history of western United States. O'Sullivan's lens, once focused on battlefields, now turns toward survey teams exploring uncharted territories, playing a pivotal role in shaping the nation's destiny. From mapping future railroad routes to unearthing geological wonders, his pioneering work became an indispensable part of the knowledge systems that enabled the settlement and development of the West. Commissioned for Lt. George M. Wheeler's ambitious survey of the 100th Meridian, O'Sullivan's distinct style merges seamlessly with the survey's topographical goals, weaving a captivating visual narrative.

(description continues on the next page)





Beneath the surface of this remarkable photograph lies a story of conquest and exploration. A Spanish inscription, meticulously carved by Ensign Don Joseph de Paybe Basconzelos in 1726, echoes the self-assured proclamations of noble men, immortalizing the acts of the Spanish in the West.

The photograph's impact is further heightened when contextualized within its historic birthplace: El Morro, also known as Inscription Rock, majestically nestled in western New Mexico. This sacred site, shaped by over two millennia of human encounters, bears witness to the ebb and flow of civilizations. Adorned with pictographs left by diverse figures seeking solace at its sheltered water hole, El Morro becomes a tangible embodiment of conquest. From the enduring inscriptions of Don Juan de Oñate, the Spanish visionary who catalyzed Upper Rio Grande settlement in 1598, to General Don Diego de Vargas, who reestablished control after the Pueblo revolt from 1680 to 1692, and finally to U.S. General Stephen Kearney, whose 1846 occupation of Santa Fe marked a turning point in colonization and thus El Morro's surface became a cherished autograph book for conquerors.

In the interplay of artistry, history, and conquest, this photograph unveils a monumental tapestry of Western expansion. It serves as a visual portal, beckoning viewers to delve into the complexities of American art history and the allure of the West.

(#40509)

\$ 4,500.



FROST, Arthur Burdett (1851-1928). **Shooting Pictures.**

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, [1895-1896]. 6 parts in one, large folio (18 7/8 x 26 1/4 inches). All contents loose as issued. 12 leaves of letterpress text, printed recto only, in two columns with integral uncoloured illustrations. 12 chromolithographic plates after Frost, on original card mounts. Loose as issued in original illustrated wrappers, original half-roan over illustrated boards portfolio, modern half morocco solander case.

A complete copy of Frost's masterpiece with large-scale chromolithographs after one of America's most celebrated sporting artists. "One of the most famous series of American sporting pictures" (Bennett).

Arthur Burdett Frost (1851-1928) is remembered as one of America's best-loved sporting artists. His evocative hunting and shooting prints capture the drama of the sport and provide an invaluable visual record of rural America. Frost was an incredibly successful artist, he illustrated more than ninety books and produced thousands of illustrations for Harper's Weekly, Scribner's and Life magazines. Although born in Philadelphia, he spent the majority of his working career in New Jersey where he produced some of his most noted work. Frost's most desirable and rare prints are the twelve chromolithographs contained in the present work, depicting various shooting scenes from upland gunning to waterfowling, and accompanied by evocative and knowledgeable text. The subjects of the plates (taken from the wrappers and the text) are as follows: 1. Rail shooting; 2. Bay Snipe; 3. Ruffed Grouse; 4. Summer Woodcock; 5. English Snipe; 6. Prairie Chicken; 7. Ducks from a battery; 8. Ducks from a blind; 9. Rabbit shooting; 10. Quail - a dead stand; 11. Autumn Woodcock; 12. Quail shooting.

Bennett, p. 44; cf. Henry M. Reed *The A.B. Frost Book* (1993).
(#41094)

\$ 9,500.





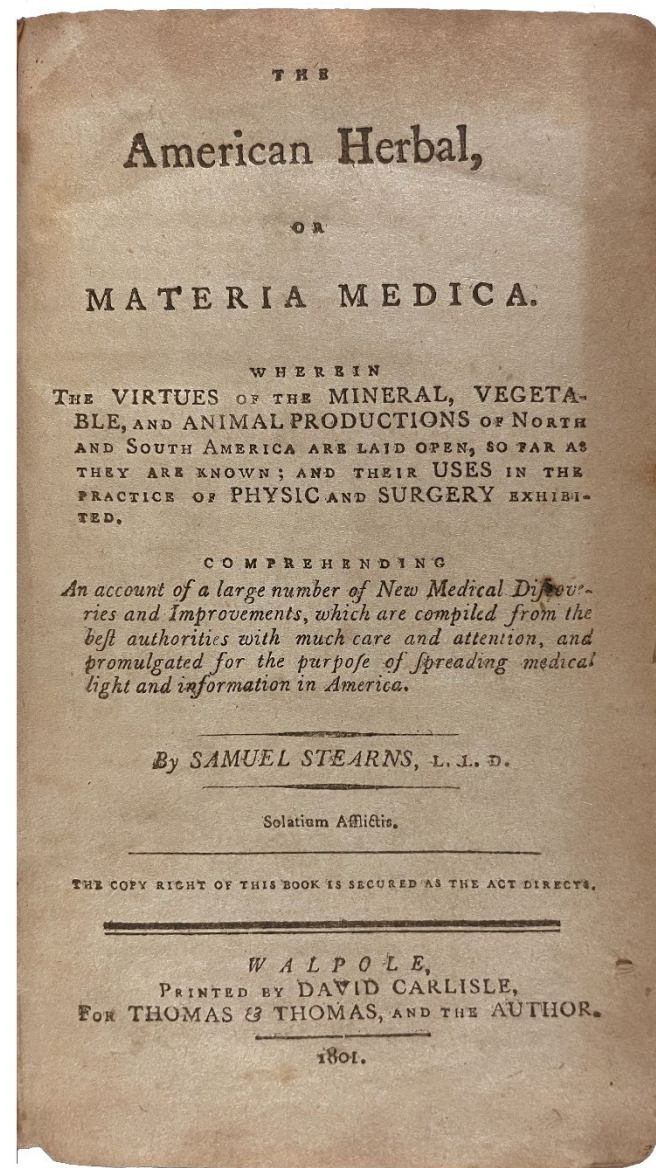
STEARNS, Samuel (1741-1809). **The American Herbal, or Materia Medica. Wherein the Virtues of the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Productions of North and South America are laid open, so far as they are known; and their uses in the practice of physic and surgery exhibited. Comprehending an account of a large number of New Medical Discoveries and Improvements, which are compiled from the best authorities with much care and attention, and promulgated for the purpose of spreading medical light and information in America.**

Walpole: Printed by David Carlisle, for Thomas & Thomas, and the Author, 1801. 12mo (6 7/8 x 4 1/8 inches). 360pp. . Contemporary sheep morocco lettering piece.

A rare early American work of medical botany and "the first herbal both produced and printed in the United States" (Norman).

Stearns was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, where, as a young man, he studied with a number of physicians including a local doctor, Daniel Greenleaf. In the years immediately preceding the revolution, there were few opportunities for aspiring physicians in Massachusetts as "there were neither medical schools nor hospitals...young men were obliged to pursue their studies under the guidance of practicing physicians" (Green). As well as his apprenticeship with physicians, Stearns sought instructions from a Dr. Nathaniel Ames, the younger, who noted in his diary in February 1768 that "Sam Stearns of Bolton wants to know how to make Almanacks" and, according to Stearns' own account, he also received instructions from an astronomer in Europe. Around 1771, Stearns settled in Paxton, Massachusetts, where he began issuing his annual *North-American's Almanack* and found success as a physician with apprentices working under him and a stock of drugs for sale. Stearns published the first American nautical almanac in 1782 and was editor of the *Philadelphia Magazine*.

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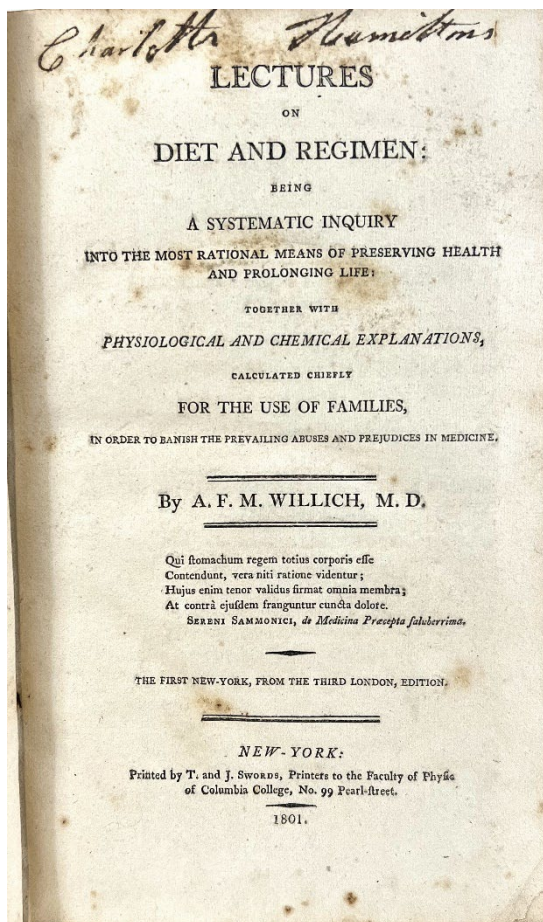
Stearns observed that medicine during his time lacked system and structure. He opined in the preface of *The American Herbal* that medical books "frequently gave different accounts concerning the virtues, operations and effects of medicines, upon the human body; the description of diseases, and the methods of prescribing remedies for their cure"; "that there was no established rule" in America "for a guide to the apothecaries in compounding their medicines"; and "that the methods of instruction were likewise different, amongst the different teachers of the healing art." Stearns' ambition for his magnum opus was for it to be published in two large volumes "under the names of an *American Dispensatory*, and the *Columbian Practice of Physic, and System of Surgery*; and the work is to be adorned with copper plates, neatly engraved, comprehending chymical [sic.] characters, botanical figures, and cuts of the surgical [sic.] instruments." The present work, which was intended as part of Stearns' larger *American Dispensatory*, is regarded by Norman as the "first herbal both produced and printed in the United States" and included remedies of indigenous peoples in America.

Stearns was a British Loyalist during and after the American Revolutionary War. The "Sons of Liberty" dubbed him a Tory which led to him being falsely accused of several crimes and falsely imprisoned. His political troubles meant that Stearns was only able to publish the present work, unable to complete his goal of gifting to the public a compendium of the extant knowledge and theory of all the medical branches.

Shaw & Shoemaker 1352; Austin, *Early American Medical Imprints* 1818; Stafleu & Cowan 12843; Sabin 90959; Norman 2008; Howes S911; Green, *History of Medicine in Massachusetts*, 80-81; John C.L. Clark, "'The famous Doctor Stearns.' A biographical sketch of Dr. Samuel Stearns with a bibliography", in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 45 (2): pp. 317-424.

(#40549)

\$ 4,250.



WILLICH, Anthony Florian Madinger (d. 1804). **Lectures on diet and regimen: being a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life: together with physiological and chemical explanations, calculated chiefly for the use of families, in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine.** By A.F.M. Willich, M.D. The first New-York, from the third London, edition.

New York: Printed by T. and J. Swords, printers to the faculty of physic of Columbia College, no. 99 Pearl-Street, 1801. 8vo (8 5/16 x 5 inches). 472 p. Includes an analytic table of contents, contents, index, and the prefaces from the first, second, and third London editions. Contemporary tree sheep, spine ruled in gilt, morocco lettering piece. A fine copy.

A significant work that offers insights into the health concerns and practices of the late 18th century.

First published in 1796, this book reflects the 18th century's growing interest in promoting measures for maintaining health and well-being. Willich's approach to health is holistic, emphasizing the interconnection between physical and mental well-being. He advocates for a balanced diet, the consumption of fresh and unadulterated foods, and the avoidance of harmful substances. Hygiene and cleanliness are recurring themes, with practical guidance provided for maintaining personal and environmental cleanliness. Regular physical activity and exercise are deemed essential for physical fitness and mental health. Furthermore, Willich acknowledges the link between mental and physical health, encouraging stress management and mental relaxation. The book also delves into preventive measures to avoid illness and disease, including vaccination and the importance of clean air. Willich's accessible writing style aimed to make his advice applicable to a broad readership.

Anthony Florian Madinger Willich was born at Rössel, Ermland, in East Prussia (now Retzel, Poland) and died in February 1804 at Kharkov in Ukraine. He was a significant figure in the field of preventive medicine and hygiene during a time when there was a growing interest in promoting health and well-being. Willich was educated and trained in medicine, and he used his knowledge to provide practical advice to the general public on how to maintain good health.

Shaw and Shoemaker, 1666; Austin, 2068.
(#41310)

\$ 450.



ALISON, Archibald (1757-1839). **Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste.**

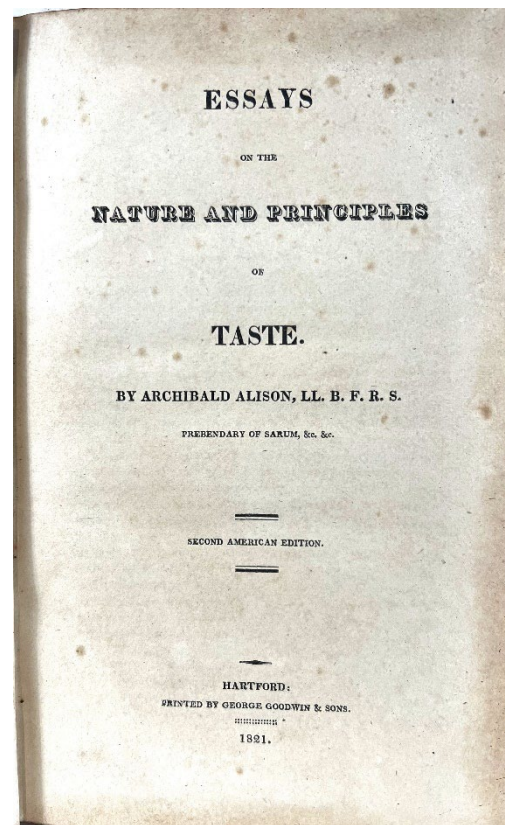
Hartford: George Goodwin & Sons, 1821. Second American edition. 8vo (8 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches). xii, [1], 18-460 p. Contemporary tree sheep. Spine in six compartments, ruled in gilt, title on red lettering piece in second compartment. A fine copy.

Archibald Alison's groundbreaking work on taste, which laid a vital foundation for the Romantic tradition and helped shape the field of aesthetics.

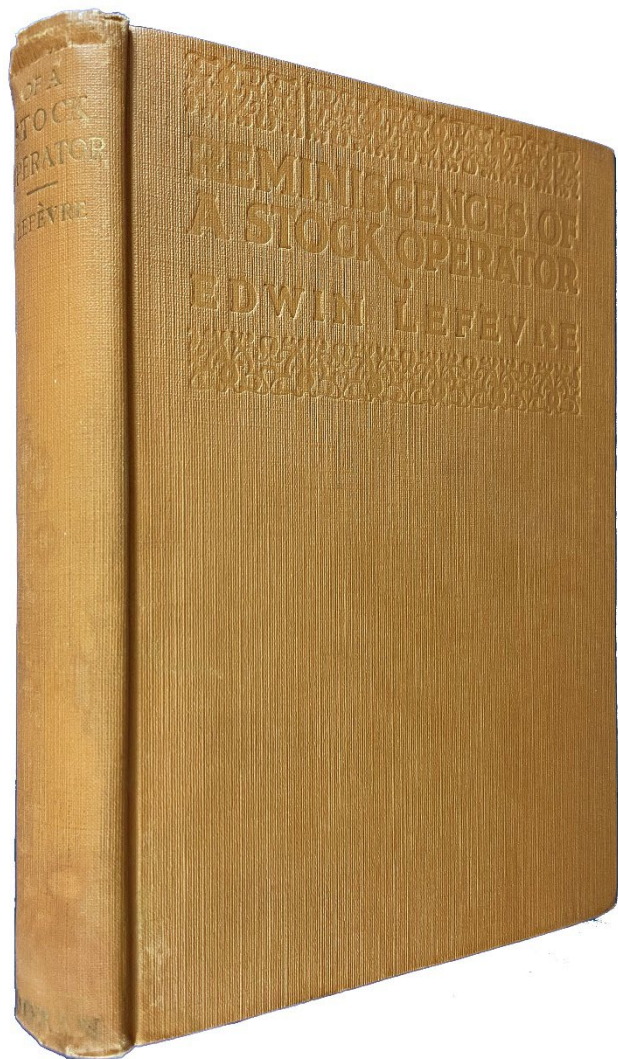
Archibald Alison was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was educated at Glasgow and Balliol College, Oxford. His contributions to aesthetics and taste offer a fascinating historical perspective on the development of aesthetic theory. Alison's departure from earlier theories, his emphasis on the mind's creative role in aesthetic perception, and his use of language to indicate emotional associations make his work a unique and influential addition to the history of aesthetics and the philosophy of beauty.

In contrast to earlier eighteenth-century theorists, Alison challenged the idea of taste as a simple internal sense, introducing the concept that taste is a complex emotion that results from mental operations influenced by the mind itself. He abandoned the notion of a single, innate sense, instead emphasizing the role of expression, imagination, and association as key aesthetic elements. Alison's schema posits that natural objects create simple emotions, which are extended through association and imbued with qualities of mind through imagination. Expressiveness, as a quality of mind, played a crucial role in his theory. Alison also distinguished between natural and relative beauty, with natural beauty arising from direct encounters with the world and relative beauty dependent on associations of fitness and utility, including design, skill, and art. His work is a departure from earlier empiricist theories, emphasizing the creative role of the imagination and the production of emotion. While nature remains a primary source of emotion, Alison's ideas laid the groundwork for Romantic aesthetics, influencing subsequent discussions of aesthetics and emotion in the arts.

Shoemaker, 4449.
(#41311)



\$ 300.



LEFÈVRE, Edwin (1871-1943). **Reminiscences of a Stock Operator.**

New York: George H. Doran, 1923. 8vo (8 1/8 x 5 3/4 inches). [viii], 299 pp. In light brown cloth. Cover blind stamped. Spine lettered in gilt. Ownership signature.

First edition, first issue

Reminiscences of a Stock Operator is a semi-fictional biography that chronicles the life and experiences of one Larry Livingston, a thinly disguised portrait of the legendary trader Jesse Lauriston Livermore. The book offers a firsthand account of Livingston's journey from a humble speculator to a successful and respected stock operator during the early 20th century. Through Livingston's narrative, Lefèvre explores the psychological aspects of trading, market speculation, and the lessons learned from both successes and failures. Though the book presents itself as a fictionalized account through the character of Livingston, it profoundly echoes Livermore's real-life experiences and trading philosophy.

The book's enduring legacy lies in its timeless wisdom about trading psychology, market dynamics, and risk management. It remains a must-read for those seeking insight into the mindset and strategies of a successful stock trader, with Jesse Livermore serving as the living inspiration behind the book's larger-than-life protagonist. Like Livermore himself, the book's allure endures, making it a classic of financial literature.

(#41344)

\$ 7,500.



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