



# A MISCELLANY OF AMERICANA

INCLUDING AN INTERESTING SERIES OF  
18TH-19TH CENTURY AMERICAN  
ATLASES AND CASE MAPS

a short list e-catalogue  
DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS





DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

# A MISCELLANY OF AMERICANA

INCLUDING AN INTERESTING SERIES OF  
18TH-19TH CENTURY AMERICAN  
ATLASES AND CASE MAPS

Additional illustrations of each  
item can be found on our website  
by clicking the linked  
descriptions.



## ON THE COVER

A portion of South Carolina as shown on  
a map from Henry Charles Carey's 1827  
atlas, One of the most important early  
atlases printed in the United States.

(#29864)

## CONTACT INFORMATION

[WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM](http://WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM)

[INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM](mailto:INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM)

212 744 3505

124 EAST 74TH STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10021





**BEERS, Frederick W.** *County Atlas of Litchfield Connecticut. From actual surveys by and under the direction of F.W. Beers.*

New York: Published by F.W. Beers, printed by Charles Hart, engraved by L.E. Neuman, 1874. Folio (15 5/8 x 12 1/2 inches). Lithographic title, letterpress table of contents (1p.), 'Table of Air-Line Distances' [i.e. direct "as-the-crow-flies"] on verso. 1 double-page map of the United States, 1 single-page map of southern New England, 1 single-page map of Litchfield County, numerous other maps of 25 towns and 65 villages on 17 single pages, 10 double-page sheets and 1 folding sheet, all hand-coloured lithographs, 2pp. of 'Litchfield County Business Notices' at end. Publisher's black morocco-backed black cloth, covers blocked in blind, the upper cover with title blocked in gilt, expertly rebacked to style and with neat repairs to corners, modern black morocco-backed cloth, 'spine' gilt in six compartments with raised bands. lettered in the second, the others with simple repeat pattern in gilt.

**Rare, with fascinating and detailed maps of locations in Litchfield County, Connecticut.**

Only three copies of this rare atlas are listed as having sold at auction in the past thirty years. A fascinating glimpse into the smaller details of life in the towns and villages in upstate Connecticut in the later half of the 19th century, with many maps giving the names of home owners, as well as information about the occupations and physical locations of the various trades-people in each town or village.

Phillips 1479.  
(#21450)

\$ 6,500







**BRADFORD, Thomas Gamaliel (1802-1887).** *An Illustrated Atlas, Geographical Statistical, and Historical, of the United States, and the adjacent countries.*

Boston & Cincinnati: stereotyped and printed by Fulsom, Wells & Thurston of Cambridge, Mass. for Weeks, Jordan & Co. of Boston and Edward Lucas & Co. of Cincinnati, [1838]. Folio (19 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches). Engraved additional title with integral hand-coloured decorative pictorial surround, 39 hand-coloured engraved maps and town-plans (34 maps [one double-page], 5 town-plans), by G.W.Boynton and others. Contemporary light brown half morocco over embossed cloth-covered boards, brown morocco title label on the upper cover, lettered in gilt, the spine divided into five compartments by wide semi-raised bands, the bands highlighted with gilt tooling, marbled endpapers. Provenance: Theodore Sutton Parvin (1817-1901, Burlington, Iowa, inscription dated 15 August 1838 on additional title).

**A fine copy of "one of the first American general atlases to supplement the maps with lengthy geographical descriptions" (Ristow), with detailed maps of the 28 States, and including an excellent early map of the Republic of Texas.**

Martin and Martin, in their entry on Bradford's 1835 map of Texas, also note that "Bradford published a completely new atlas in 1838, in a larger format, and the map of Texas it contained was even more clearly patterned on [Stephen Fuller] Austin's [Map of Texas, published in Philadelphia in 1830]." It was one of the first maps of Texas as a Republic to appear in an atlas.

The atlas is made up of a general map of North America, two maps of Canada, a folding map of the United States, 28 maps of States, a map of the Republic of Texas, a map of the islands of the Caribbean and five town-plans of eight U.S. cities (Washington, New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati on one sheet, and single sheet plans of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore). Unlike many atlases of the period, the present work includes extensive text (170pp. in total). Each engraving is accompanied by explanatory articles on the history, economics and geography of the area, as well as a great deal of contemporary statistical information.

The provenance is particularly interesting: Theodore Sutton Parvin was born in Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J., on January 15, 1817; and died June 28, 1901. "He was graduated at Woodward College, Cincinnati, in 1836; he studied law; was private secretary of the first governor of Iowa Territory, Robert Lucas, in 1838, and was the first librarian of that territory. Later he was librarian and professor in Iowa State University; was a founder of the Iowa State Historical Society in 1857, and for the years 1863-65 was its corresponding secretary and editor. He was the founder, in 1844, of the Iowa Masonic Library, and through his exertions this library has its present building at Cedar Rapids. From its foundation until his death, fifty-seven years, he was its librarian" (Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, [1905]. vol.X, part II, p.871).

Le Gear L33; cf. Martin & Martin p.125; cf. Phillips *Atlases* 1381 (#23932)

\$ 12,000





**BURR, David H. (1803-1875).** *A New Universal Atlas; comprising separate maps of all the principal empires, kingdoms & states throughout the world: and forming a distinct atlas of the United States ... a new edition revised and corrected to the present time.*

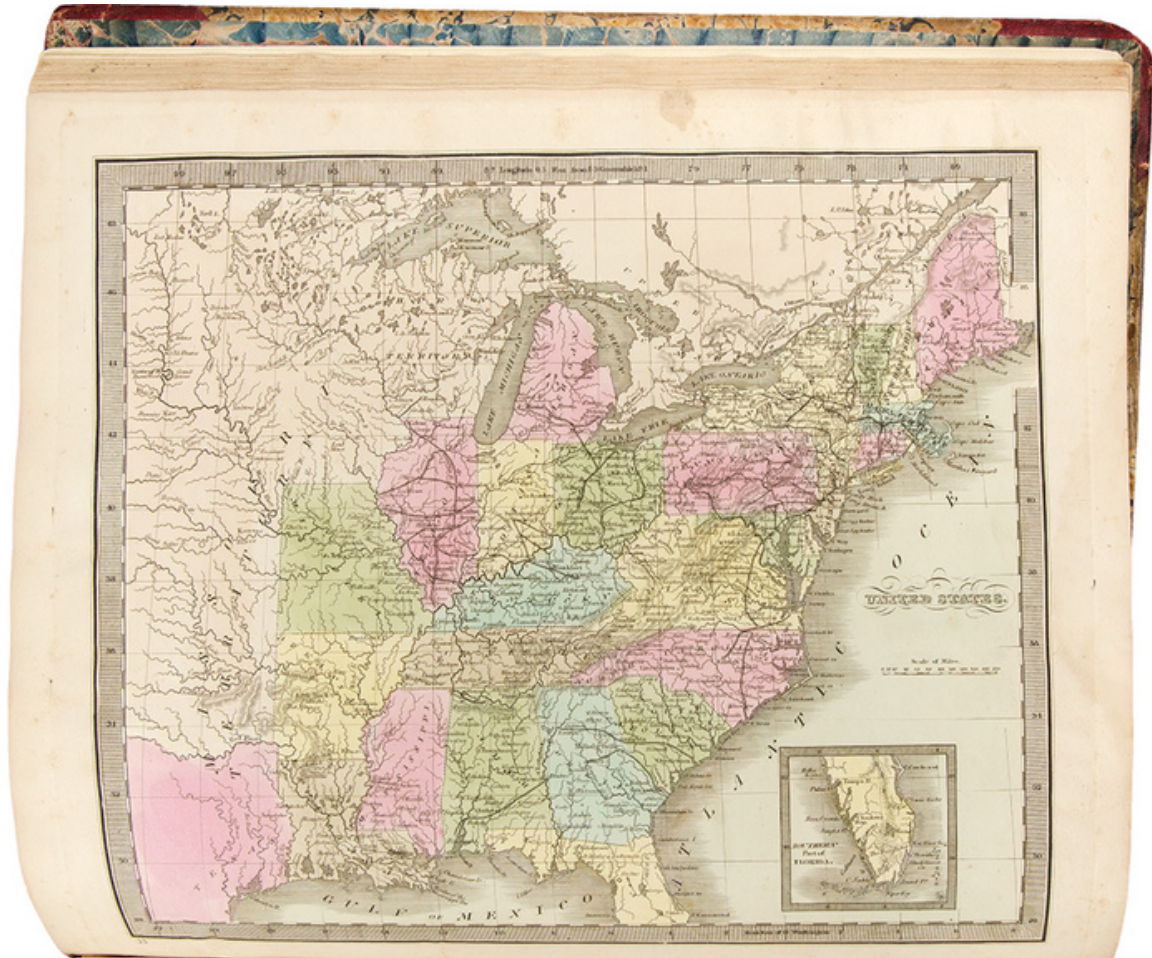
New York: Wm. Hall & Co, 1836. Folio (14 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches). Engraved throughout, title, 1p. contents list, 63 hand-coloured engraved maps. Contemporary red half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, neatly rebacked to style, and with neat repairs to the corners. Provenance: Julia H. Alexander (pencilled signature).

**A fine copy of this important work from one of the greatest early American cartographers.**

David H. Burr was one of the great American mapmakers of the 19th century. Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, he began his career leading a road survey through the southern counties of New York for the purpose of building a highway. This led to his being given, in 1829, the responsibility of revising Simeon De Witt's seminal New York State Map of 1804 (under De Witt's direction) to account for the considerable changes that had occurred over the last generation. This and the Atlas of the State of New York he published in 1829 established Burr's prominence in American cartography. The success of his State Atlas persuaded him to aim at a wider audience and publish a general atlas. Ristow states that Burr completed only eight of the 63 maps by 1832 when his involvement in the project was severely curtailed when he accepted the position of topographer for the United States Post Office Department. His maps were engraved by Thomas Ilman and Edward Pillbrow and they took over the responsibility for finishing the work, although Burr retained an editorial role, and he was probably able to make use of his new position which gave him access to geographical material sent in from postmasters throughout the land. The present work was first published by D.S. Stone of New York City; this second edition appeared in the following year.

Phillips 771 (ref).  
(#23353)

\$ 9,500







**CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). *Carey's General Atlas*.**

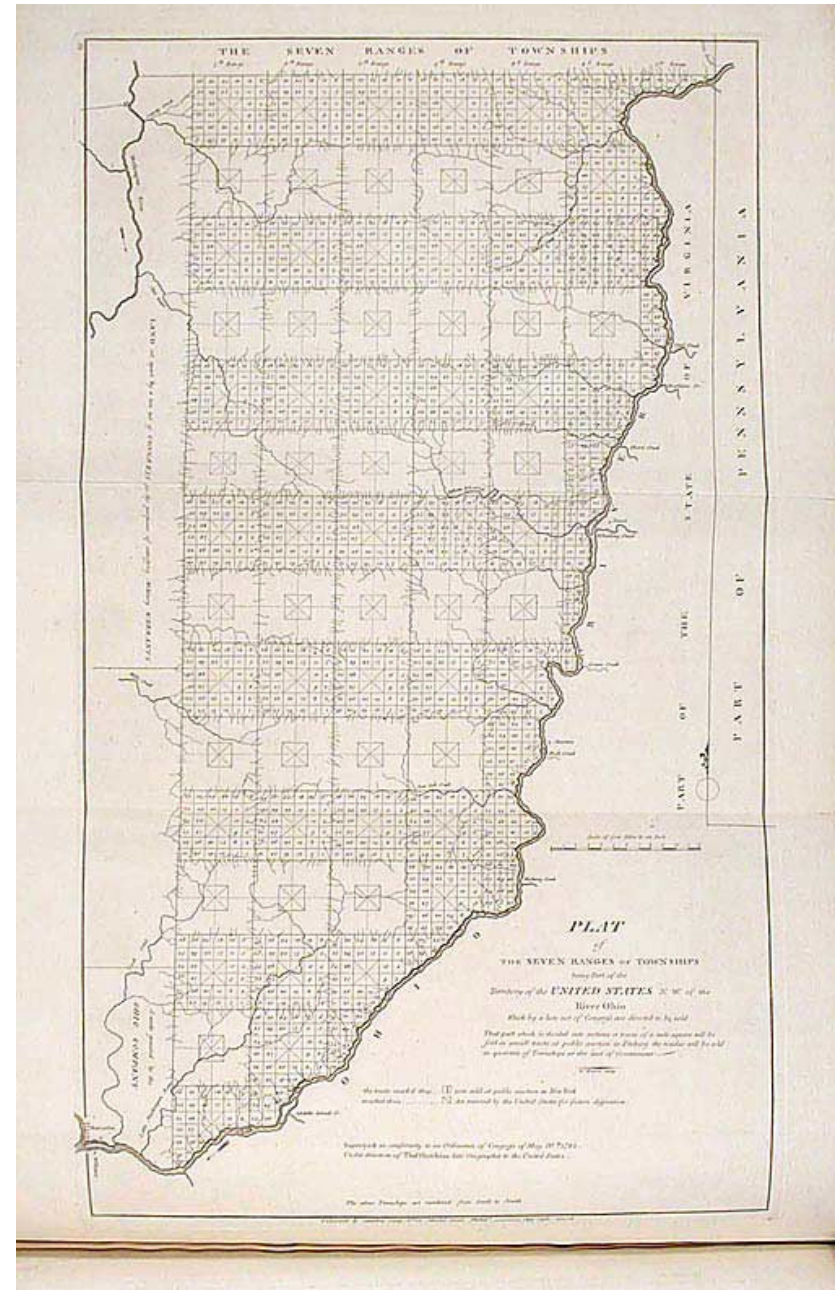
Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1800. Folio (17 x 14 inches). 49 engraved maps, (including 26 double-page or folding, 'A Map of the part of the N.W. Territory of the United States' printed on heavy paper and coloured in outline in a contemporary hand.) (Occasional expert repairs to margins and folds). Expertly bound to style in half russia over contemporary speckled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by double gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment.

**An excellent copy of a rare edition of Carey's important and early General Atlas.**

Carey's "American Atlas," printed in 1795 with 21 maps, was the first atlas printed in America. Carey's "General Atlas" was first published in 1796 with 45 maps. Most of the present atlas is devoted to the Americas with 27 of the 49 maps being of the region. Of the 27, the majority concern the United States and its territories, and incorporate the latest geographical knowledge available by what was to become one of the premier mapping firms in the United States. Two additional important maps, not included in the 1796 edition, are map 46 Seven Ranges of Townships... laid out by Congress and map 47 Part of the North Western Territory by Samuel Lewis, dated 1796.

Phillips *Atlases* 3535; not in Rumsey; cf. Sabin 10858.  
(#14158)

\$ 28,000







**CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). *Carey's American Atlas: Containing Twenty Maps and One Chart.***

Philadelphia: engraved for and published by Mathew Carey, 1805. Folio (17 1/8 x 10 7/8 inches). Letterpress title (incorporating a list of the maps) printed on wove paper, otherwise engraved throughout on laid paper. 21 engraved maps (11 double-page, 5 folding, 3 with period hand-colouring in outline). Expertly bound to style in diced russia over the original marbled paper-covered boards, flat spine in compartments divided by gilt double fillets, lettered in the second compartment.

**An exceedingly rare issue of the first atlas of the United States published in America.**

This scarce atlas contains the same maps as the first edition of Carey's American Atlas of 1795. Following that first edition, the first atlas of the United States published in America, Carey printed from the same copper plates used for the 1796 first edition of his General Atlas, adding plate numbers to the upper right corners. Carey would re-issue his General Atlas in 1800 and 1804. Less well known, however, is the fact that he would also reissue the American Atlas in 1800 and 1805. Those issues of the American Atlas contained maps printed subsequent to the 1796 General Atlas, and therefore include the plate numbers from that work, thus explaining the haphazard numbering of the maps. Other than the addition of the plate numbers, the maps are from the same plates and appear to be identical to the first edition maps from the American Atlas of 1795. All the maps are printed on laid paper, and are preceded by a cancel letterpress title on wove. It seems likely, that Carey published this issue of the atlas from the same copper plates used for the 1796 first edition of his General Atlas, adding plate numbers to the upper right corners. Carey would re-issue his General Atlas in 1800 and 1804. Less well known, however, is the fact that he would also reissue the American Atlas in 1800 and 1805. Those issues of the American Atlas contained maps printed subsequent to the 1796 General Atlas, and therefore include the plate numbers from that work, thus explaining the haphazard numbering of the maps. Other than the addition of the plate numbers, the maps are from the same plates and appear to be identical to the first edition maps from the American Atlas of 1795. All the maps are printed on laid paper, and are preceded by a cancel letterpress title on wove. It seems likely, that Carey published this issue of the atlas from his remaining stock of the maps from the 1796 General Atlas with the addition of the cancel title. This would explain the presence of period hand-colouring on some of the maps in this copy, but not all. Although the title states the price of the atlas to be \$5 plain and \$6 colored, a contemporary ink inscription on the front pastedown suggests the atlas was sold for \$4. A second edition of the American Atlas would be published in 1809, containing additional maps.

(description continues on the next page)







The maps in the present atlas are as follows:

1. The British Possessions in North America ... by Samuel Lewis 1794. Double page, hand coloured in outline
2. The Province of Maine ... by Samuel Lewis, 1794. Hand coloured in outline
3. The State of New Hampshire ... by Samuel Lewis, 1794. Double page, hand coloured in outline
4. Vermont From actual survey ... by Amos Doolittle. Folding
5. The State of Massachusetts ... by Samuel Lewis. Double page
6. Connecticut ... by A Doolittle. Folding
7. The State of Rhode Island ... by Harding Harris.
8. The State of New York ... by Samuel Lewis. 1795. Double page
9. The State of Pennsylvania ... by Samuel Lewis. Double page
10. The State of New Jersey ... compiled by Samuel Lewis. Double page
11. Delaware ... W. Barker, sculp.
12. The State of Maryland ... by Samuel Lewis. Folding
13. The State of Virginia ... by Samuel Lewis. 1794. Double page.
14. The State of North Carolina .. by Samuel Lewis. Double page
15. The State of South Carolina ... by Samuel Lewis. 1795. Double page
16. Georgia ... W. Barker, sculp.
17. Kentucky, reduced from Elihu Barker's large map. W. Barker sculp. Double-page.
18. A Map of the Tennessee State ... taken chiefly from surveys by Genl. D. Smith. & others, J.T. Scott sculp. Double-page.
19. A map of South America. Folding
20. A map of the Discoveries made by Cpts. Cook & Clerke ... J.T. Scott, sculp.
21. A Chart of the West Indies ... W. Barker sculp. Folding.

The later issues of the first edition of the American Atlas -- i.e. the issues of 1800 and 1805 (as here) -- are very rare. Neither are cited in Phillips or LeGear and we can find no examples of this 1805 issue in the book auction records or OCLC.

Howes C135 (seemingly confusing issues of the American Atlas with Carey's American Pocket Atlas); Streeter Sale 79 (1800 issue). This issue not in Phillips or Sabin.  
(#24647)

\$ 13,500





**CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839).** *General Atlas, being a collection of Maps of the World and Quarters, their principal empires, kingdoms, &c. ... (Price 7 dollars 50 cents) ...*

Philadelphia: Published by M. Carey & Son, 1817. Folio (16 5/8 x 11 inches). Letterpress title (incorporating a list of the maps). 24 engraved maps, all hand-coloured in outline. Period manuscript numbering in the upper right corner of each map. Expertly bound to style in half calf over period marbled paper covered boards, flat spine in six compartments divided by gilt roll tools, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

**An apparently unrecorded variant of Carey's General Atlas, here dedicated to the world outside of the U.S.**

Mathew Carey published the first American Atlas in 1795 (containing 21 maps) and the first General Atlas in 1796 (containing 45 maps). He republished the 1796 General Atlas in 1800, 1802 and 1804 and would publish a "second edition" of the atlas in 1811. That second edition was substantially the same as the preceding, containing the maps from the 1804 General Atlas with the addition of a map of Louisiana from his 1805 pocket atlas. In 1814, Carey published a "third" edition of the General Atlas, the first major revision of his famed atlas, which contained 58 maps, and is considered by many to be the most desirable. That atlas contains 32 entirely new maps, and many of the remaining 26 maps underwent substantive changes to the plates to update the cartography.

The present atlas, complete with 24 maps, is an unrecorded variant of the third edition. The title is slightly different (i.e. "General Atlas" rather than "Carey's General Atlas"), and the number of maps has been reduced to 24 by leaving out all of the State maps, and most of the other American maps to create an atlas dedicated to the world outside of the U.S. As the maps were selected by Carey from the maps included in his General Atlas, the plate numbering on the maps here is non-sequential, but conforms precisely to the list on the title page, and each map includes period sequential manuscript numbering in the upper right corner.

(description continues on the next page)



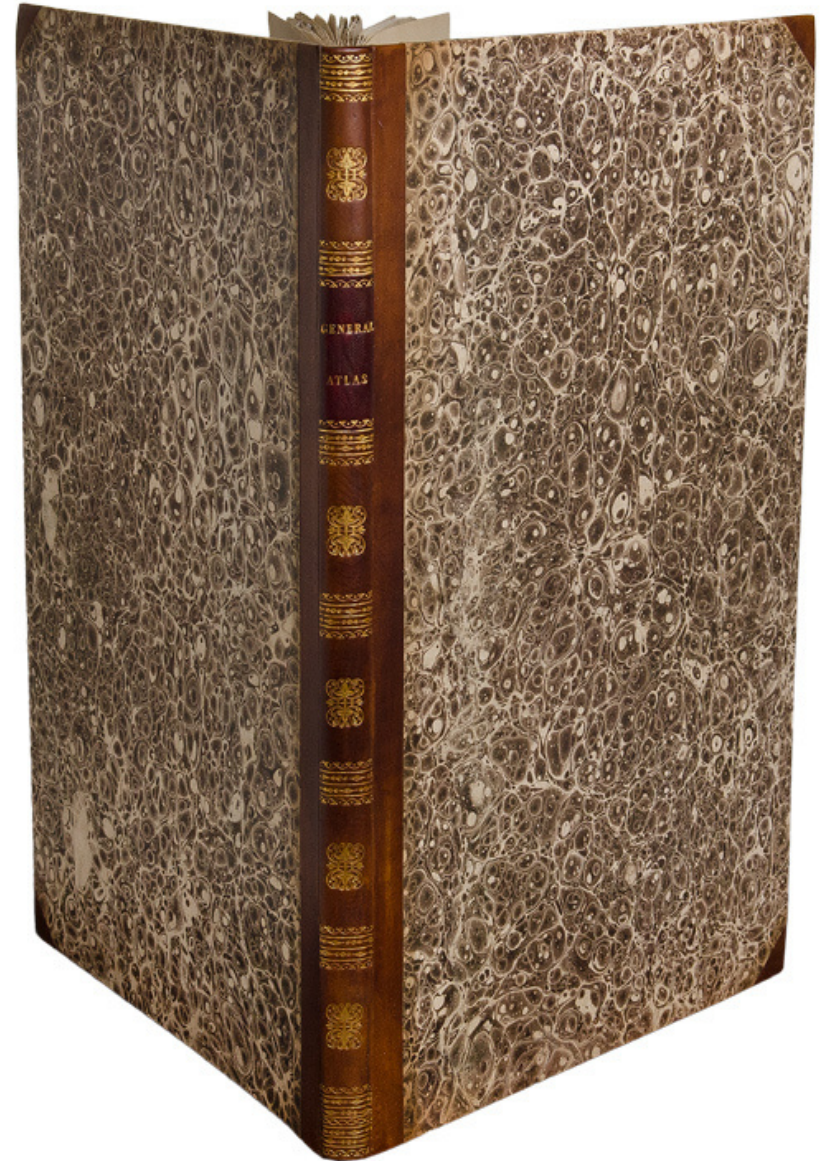


The maps in this rare edition are:

1. A map of the world from the best authorities.
2. A chart of the world, according to Mercators projection, shewing the latest discoveries of Capt. Cook.
3. A New and Accurate Map of North America from the best Authorities.
4. The British Possessions in North America from the latest Authorities
5. A Map of the United States of America
6. A New Map of South America From the Latest Authorities
7. Europe
8. Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, from the best authorities
9. Russian Empire.
10. Scotland with the principal roads from the best authorities.
11. An accurate map of England and Wales with the principal roads from the best authorities
12. A Map of Ireland according to the best authorities
13. Holland or the Seven United Provinces, and the Netherlands
14. Germany
15. France divided into circles and departments
16. Turkey, in Europe and Hungary; from the best authorities.
17. Spain and Portugal.
18. Italy, and Sardinia, from the best authorities.
19. Switzerland According to the best authorities.
20. Poland.
21. Asia According to the best authorities.
22. China, divided into it's great provinces according the best authorities.
23. An accurate map of Hindostan or India, from the best authorities.
24. Africa According to the best authorities.

Not in Phillips.  
(#24634)

\$ 6,500







CAREY, Henry Charles, and Isaac LEA.

*A Complete Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas, being a guide to the history of North and South America, and the West Indies: exhibiting an accurate account of the discovery, settlement, and progress, of their various kingdoms, states, provinces, &c. Together with the wars, celebrated battles, and remarkable events, to the year 1822.*

Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1822. Folio. Mounted on guards throughout. Letterpress title (copyright notice on verso), 1p. 'Advertisement' dated 'June 21, 1822' (verso blank), 1p. 'Contents' and 'Index' (verso blank). 46 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps of America, all but one with borders of letterpress descriptive text, 1 uncoloured double-page engraved view showing the comparative heights of mountains throughout the world, 1 hand-coloured double-page engraved table showing the comparative lengths of the principal rivers worldwide, 5 letterpress tables (4 double-page [3 of these hand-coloured]), 18pp. of uncoloured letterpress text. Contemporary half black morocco over plain paper boards, rebaked with original spine laid down and corners renewed. Housed in a cloth clamshell case, leather label.

**First edition of one of the most important early atlases printed in the United States: a handsome atlas of the Americas, with individual hand-coloured maps of each state in the Union, including a seminal map of the West by Stephen H. Long.**

At the time of publication this was the best and most detailed atlas to be produced in the United States. Fielding Lucas, the major Baltimore printer, was the principal engraver and substantial historical background text accompanies each map. Among the most noted maps in the atlas is Major Stephen H. Long's "Map of Arkansa and other Territories of the United States."



(description continues on the next page)





That map, which depicts the Missouri basin between Nashville in the east, the Mandan villages in the north and the Rocky Mountains in the west, was based on the surveys conducted by Long on his expeditions of 1819 and 1820. The map published in Carey & Lea's atlas preceded the official account of that expedition by expedition botanist Edwin James, which included a smaller map with similar detail (titled "Country drained by the Mississippi Western Section"). Carey and Lea's 1822 publication of James Account perhaps explains the prior inclusion of this map with Long expedition information in their atlas. On this famous map is the printed legend, which would perpetuate a myth for many years to come, identifying the high plains as the "Great American Desert." Carey and Lea's atlas was first issued, as here, in 1822; an 1823 second issue followed, substantially the same as the first but with a new title and revised states of several maps and text leaves (generally minor revisions, including additional shading to maps and improved resetting of several text leaves).

Phillips 1373a; Howes C133 ("aa"); Sabin 15055; Wheat, *Transmississippi* West 348 and 352.  
(#29763)

\$ 8,000







**CAREY, Henry Charles, and Isaac LEA (publishers).** *A Complete Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas, being a guide to the history of North and South America, and the West Indies: exhibiting an accurate account of the discovery, settlement, and progress, of their various kingdoms, states, provinces, &c. Together with the wars, celebrated battles, and remarkable events, to the year 1822.*

Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1823. Folio (17 1/2 x 11 7/8 inches). Mounted on guards throughout, letterpress title (copyright notice on verso), 1p. Advertisement (verso blank), 1p. Contents (verso blank), 46 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps of the United States, all but one with borders of letterpress descriptive text, 1 uncoloured double-page engraved view showing the comparative heights of mountains throughout the world, 1 hand-coloured double-page engraved table showing the comparative lengths of the principal rivers worldwide, 5 letterpress tables (4 double-page [3 of these hand-coloured]), 18pp. of letterpress text. Expertly bound to style in half calf over contemporary marbled paper covered boards, flat spine in six compartments divided by gilt roll tools, red morocco label in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

**One of the most important early atlases printed in the United States: a handsome atlas of the Americas, with individual colour maps of each state in the Union, including a seminal map of the West by Stephen H. Long.**

At the time of publication this was the best and most detailed atlas to be produced in the United States. Fielding Lucas, the major Baltimore printer, was the principal engraver and substantial historical background text accompanies each map. Among the most noted maps in the atlas is Major Stephen H. Long's "Map of Arkansa and other Territories of the United States." That map, which depicts the Missouri basin between Nashville in the east, the Mandan villages in the north and the Rocky Mountains in the west, was based on the surveys conducted by Long on his expeditions of 1819 and 1820. The map published in Carey & Lea's atlas preceded the official account of that expedition by expedition botanist Edwin James, which included a smaller map with similar detail (titled "Country drained by the Mississippi Western Section"). Carey and Lea's 1823 publication of James Account perhaps explains the prior inclusion of this map with Long expedition information in their atlas. On this famous map is the printed legend, which would perpetuate a myth for many years to come, identifying the high plains as the "Great American Desert." Carey and Lea's atlas was first issued in 1822; this is the 1823 second issue, substantially the same as the first but with a new title and revised states of several maps and text leaves (generally minor revisions, including additional shading to maps and improved resetting of several text leaves, though this copy with first state settings of the Maryland and Virginia text leaves).

Howes C133 ("aa"); Phillips 1373a; Sabin 15055; Wheat, Transmississippi West 348 and 352.  
(#25085)

\$ 11,500.





**CAREY, Henry Charles, and Isaac LEA (publishers).** *A Complete Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas, being a guide to the history of North and South America, and the West Indies: exhibiting an ACCurate account of the discovery, settlement, and progress, of their various kingdoms, states, provinces, &c. Together with the wars, celebrated battles, and remarkable events, to the year 1826.*

Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1827. Folio. Mounted on guards throughout. Letterpress title (copyright notice on verso), 1p. "Advertisement" to Third Edition dated "January 1827" (verso blank), 1p. "Contents" and "Index" (verso blank) plus forty-six double-page handcolored copper engraved maps, most with descriptive letterpress in margins, and many with supplementary text pages following; one double-page engraved plate of mountains (uncolored); and one double-page colored plate of river lengths. Titlepage remargined, minor foxing, some faint staining along bottom edge. Later 19th-century three-quarter calf and original plain paper paper boards, later gilt morocco label. Boards slightly rubbed. .

**One of the most important early atlases printed in the United States: a handsome atlas of the Americas, with individual colour maps of each state in the Union, including a seminal map of the West by Stephen H. Long.**

At the time of publication this was the best and most detailed atlas to be produced in the United States. Fielding Lucas, the major Baltimore printer, was the principal engraver and substantial historical background text accompanies each map. Among the most noted maps in the atlas is Major Stephen H. Long's "Map of Arkansa and other Territories of the United States." That map, which depicts the Missouri basin between Nashville in the east, the Mandan villages in the north and the Rocky Mountains in the west, was based on the surveys conducted by Long on his expeditions of 1819 and 1820. On this famous map is the printed legend, which would perpetuate a myth for many years to come, identifying the high plains as the "Great American Desert."

The 1827 edition ("Third edition, Corrected and Improved") of Carey & Lea's historic atlas, first published in 1822, includes much new material, with all the maps and text updated, except for the Washington, D.C., and Michigan maps. This was the first American atlas that was modeled on Le Sage's plan of having explanatory text surrounding the maps. The maps, for the most part by Fielding Lucas, are beautifully drawn and colored.

Howes C133 ("aa"); Phillips 1373a; Sabin 15055; Wheat, *Transmississippi* West 348 and 352.  
(#29764)

\$ 8,000.







**CARLETON, Osgood (fl.1792-1806).**

*Map of Massachusetts proper compiled from Actual Surveys made by Order of the General Court, and under the inspection of agents of their appointment.*

[Boston: B. & J. Loring, 1801]. Copper-engraved map, with original outline colour, folded and mounted on linen. Publisher's paper label to verso, in good condition apart from some slight browning. Modern cloth chemise, within a morocco-backed cloth slipcase. Sheet size: 31 3/4 x 46 3/4 inches.

**A very rare and highly important early map of Massachusetts.**

The revised and much improved first "official" edition of the most important early map of Massachusetts. In three key ways, this edition is a great improvement over Osgood Carleton's 1798 original which was rejected for official sanction by the government of the Commonwealth. Firstly, the coastline and coastal islands have been more correctly rendered, largely due to the incorporation of information from the charts of Joseph Des Barres. Secondly, roads and streams that had been left incomplete in the earlier map were extended. Thirdly, some of the clutter of the 1798 map, engraved by Carleton's partner, John Norman, was removed, and the map is more attractive and informative, with a cleaner and crisper appearance.

(description continues on the next page)







The history of the creation and publication of Carleton's map is interesting. There was a movement to create a state-sponsored map of Massachusetts as early as 1791. In 1795, after a failed attempt by the Massachusetts Historical Society, Osgood Carleton and John Norman signed a contract with the Commonwealth to create a state map based on surveys submitted by every town, with the entire map to be endorsed as to its quality by the state government. The map was produced in 1798, but it failed to win approval by the General Court which criticized Norman's engraving. The government asked Norman to redraw the map, although he had already printed 400 copies and went about marketing it without the official seal of approval from the Massachusetts government. Carleton, however, began to recompile the map and the firm of Callendar and Hill was contracted to engrave it. The present version of the map was approved by the General Court in 1801, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed. The map was published by B. & J. Loring in Boston, and offered (along with a companion map of Maine, which was then a constituent part of Massachusetts) at four dollars for a set, seven dollars if mounted on cloth with rollers, and eight dollars folded into cases. This copy of the map retains the publisher's original paper label, which forcefully asserts that this 1801 version of the Carleton map of Massachusetts, approved by the General Court, is "the only accurate one ever published of this state."

The map is drawn on a scale of four miles to the inch, and gives a clear delineation of the boundaries and coastline of Massachusetts, and of the borders of each town in the state. The distance of each town from Boston and from their respective county seat is given, and major roads and streams are shown. Public and private institutions, including academies, meetinghouses, courthouses, etc., are located, as are topographical features such as mountains, ponds, rivers and streams. The cartouche, smaller in size and more attractive than that in the 1798 version, is still quite large, taking up much of the lower left corner of the map. It shows an Indian standing beside trees on a shoreline, with boats in the distant waters, and casks, anchors, nets, and a globe in the foreground.

Danforth, *'The First Official Maps of Maine and Massachusetts,'* in *Imago Mundi* 35 (1983), pp. 37-57; Krieger & Cobb, *Mapping Boston*, p. 52; Phillips, *A List of Maps of America*, p. 400; Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, pp. 89-92 (#17662)

\$ 18,000.





**FINLEY, Anthony (c.1790-1840) (publisher).**

*A New General Atlas, comprising a complete set of maps, representing the grand divisions of the globe... compiled from the best authorities, and corrected by the most recent discoveries.*

Philadelphia: Anthony Finley, 1825. Imperial quarto (13 3/8 x 10 5/16 inches). Engraved throughout: title, index leaf, 58 hand-coloured, two hand-coloured engraved comparative charts of mountains and rivers. Expertly bound to style in red straight-grained half morocco, incorporating original marbled paper-covered boards, original green-toned engraved title label on upper cover, the flat spine gilt in five compartments, divided by horizontal fillets, lettered in gilt in the second compartment.

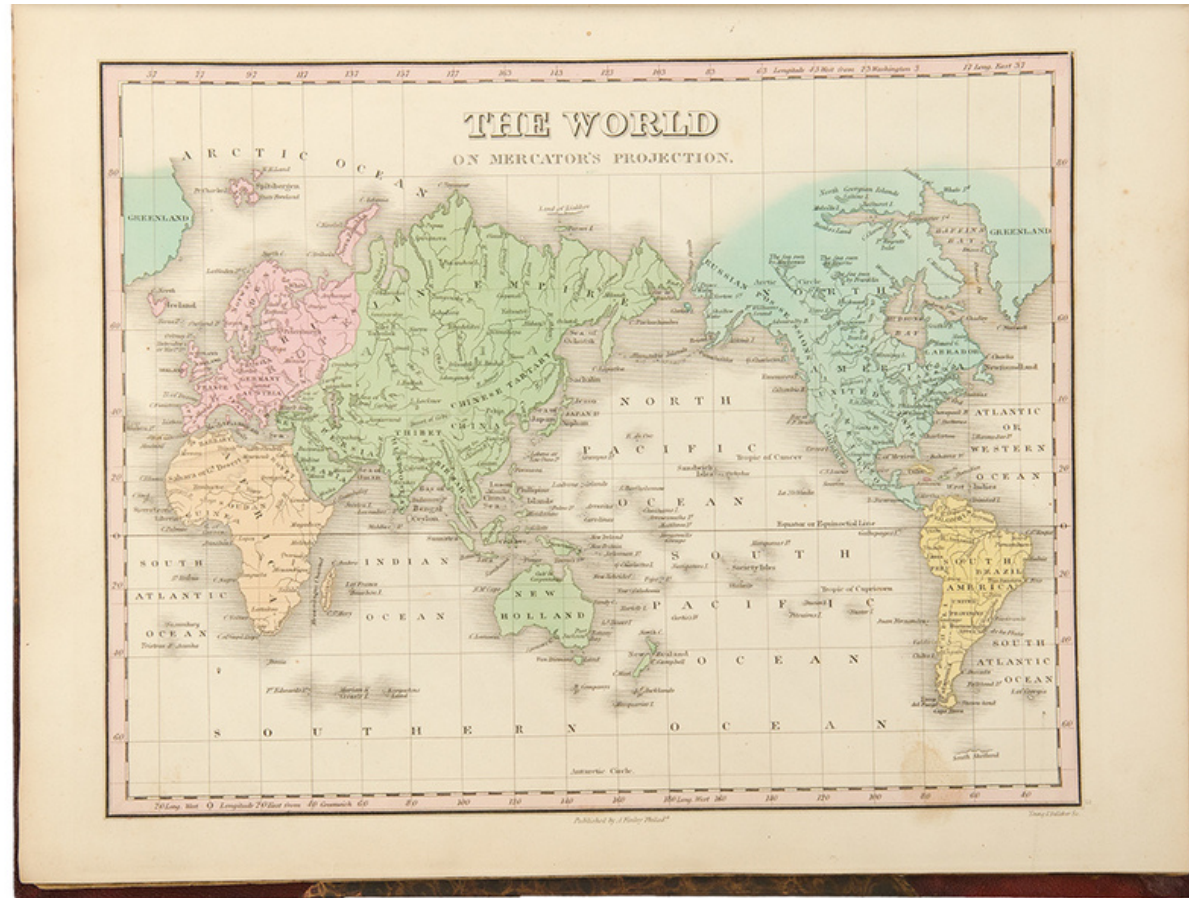
**A fine copy of the second edition of this important atlas, from one of the greatest American map publishers of the period.**

A contemporary review of the first edition applies equally to the present second: "The number of elegant maps and atlases which have come from the press within a short time in the United States, is a most flattering proof of increased attention of the community to the important study of geography. The present work contains sixty maps, about half of which are devoted to the American continent, and the remainder to other parts of the world, chiefly to Europe. The engraving is done almost uniformly with remarkable distinctness and the face of the maps is frequently beautiful, not overloaded with a confusion of useless names" (North American Review, July 1824, pp.261-262).

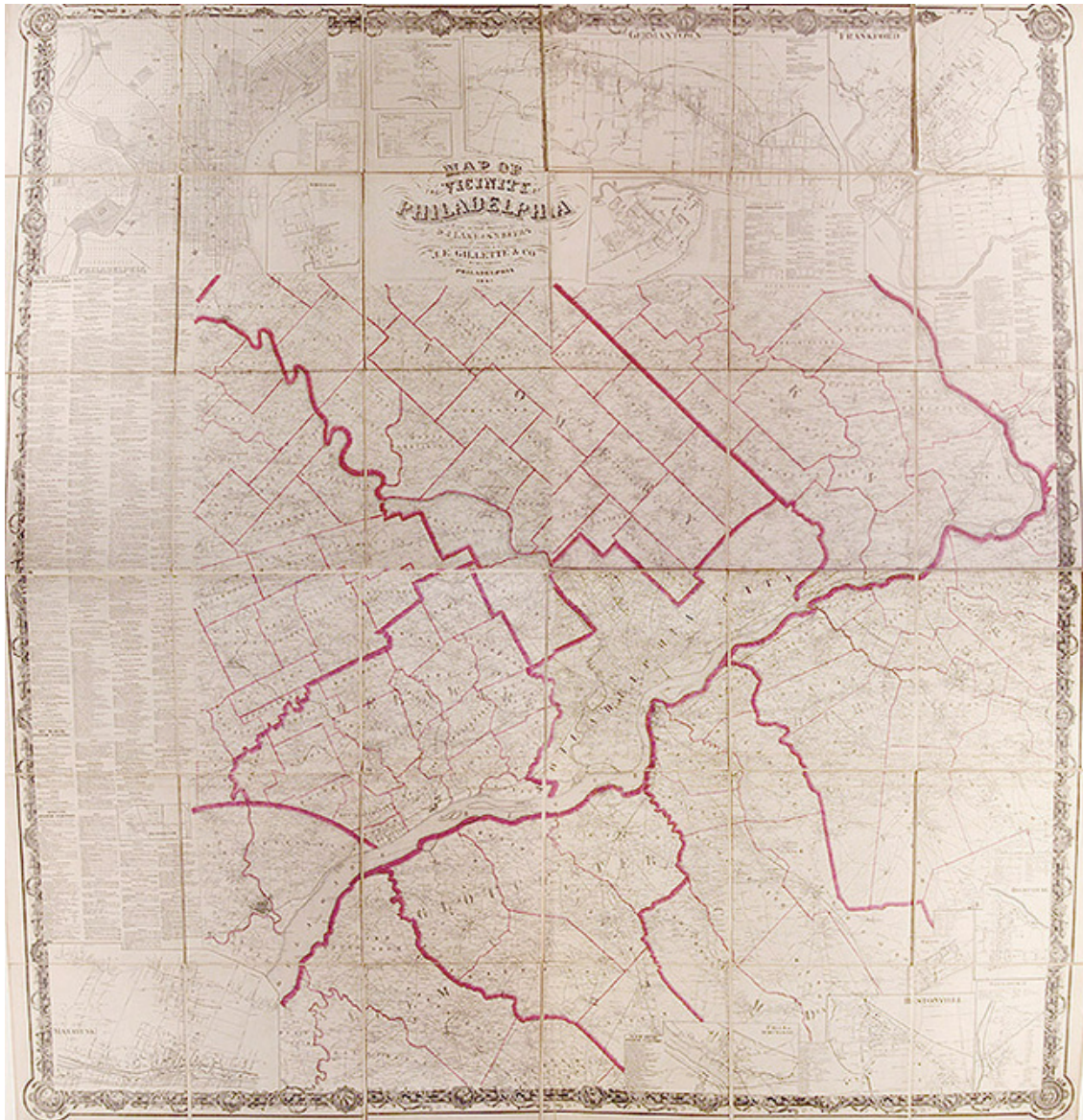
Little is known of Anthony Finley, other than his published work 'but he was probably born around 1790. Judging from contributors to his atlases, he apparently moved in the same Philadelphia circles of engravers and compilers as other contemporary publishers' (Ristow, p.268). This edition of Finley's celebrated atlas is quite rare. Not on OCLC.

Cf. Phillips Atlases 4314 (another ed); cf. Ristow, p.268; cf. Rumsey, p.109 (another ed).  
(#14356)

\$ 6,000.







**LAKE, D. J. and S. N. BEERS.** *Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia From actual surveys by D.J. Lake and S.N. Beers Assisted by F.W. Beers, L.B. Lake and D.G. Beers.*

Philadelphia: J.E. Gillette & Co. publishers, 1861. Lithographed folding wall map, hand-coloured in outline, in 36 sections backed onto linen (87 4/5 x 65 3/4 inches overall), edged with pink linen ribbon, contemporary metal rings through cloth hoops sewn along upper margin of map. Contained in a recent red two-fold chemise, all within a recent red morocco-backed cloth slipcase, lettered and dated in gilt on the 'spine'.

**A rare and finely-detailed magnificent large scale map of Philadelphia and surrounding country, and a fascinating picture of Philadelphia after the Consolidation Act of 1854.**

The map incorporates a decorative title, an inset general plan of Philadelphia, with an extensive index of businesses and services, with inset details of boroughs and townships (with properties and ownerships indicated) the whole within a decorative border of scrolling fruit, vines, and leaves.

Philadelphia had been until 1830 the second largest city in the Union, when it was exceeded in size by Baltimore as well as New York. The Consolidation Act, passed by the state legislature, extended the cities boundaries to include all of Philadelphia county, and in 1860, the city was again able to claim to be the Union's second city. This map was drawn up after the census of 1860, and, in addition to comprehensive street plan of the city of Philadelphia, includes all the 15 boroughs and townships incorporated in 1854 (Somerton, Haddington, Whitehall, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Germantown, Bridesburg, Frankford, Kenderton, Manayunk, Falls of Schuylkill, Hestonville, Tacony, Holmesburg and Paschallville), each with accompanying directories, some adjacent, but most integral with the plans themselves. D. J. Lake and S. N. Beers, who had trained under J. H. French, were assisted in the execution of this map by Lamson Lake and Silas and Frederick Beers.

Phillips, *Maps and Views of Philadelphia*, 429; Phillips, *America*, p. 706 (variant issue); Rumsey 2903 (suggests 8 variant issues); Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, p. 397. (#21375)

\$ 3,400.





**MAINE - George N. COLBY, compiler.** *Atlas of Hancock County Maine Compiled and Published under the direction of Geo. N. Colby ... Drawn from official Plans, U.S. Coast Survey Charts, and actual Surveys by H. E. Halfpenny & J. H. Stuart.*

Ellsworth, Maine: S. F. Colby & Co [engraved by William Bracher, printed by F. Bourquin, Philadelphia], 1881. Folio (16 3/4 x 14 1/4 inches). 96pp, including 5pp ads in rear. 39 hand coloured lithographed maps (17 double-page, some printed recto and verso of same sheets, numerous insets) [complete]. Contemporary black morocco, upper cover lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Provenance: Edward C. Burleigh (name in gilt on upper cover).

#### The first atlas devoted to Hancock County, Maine.

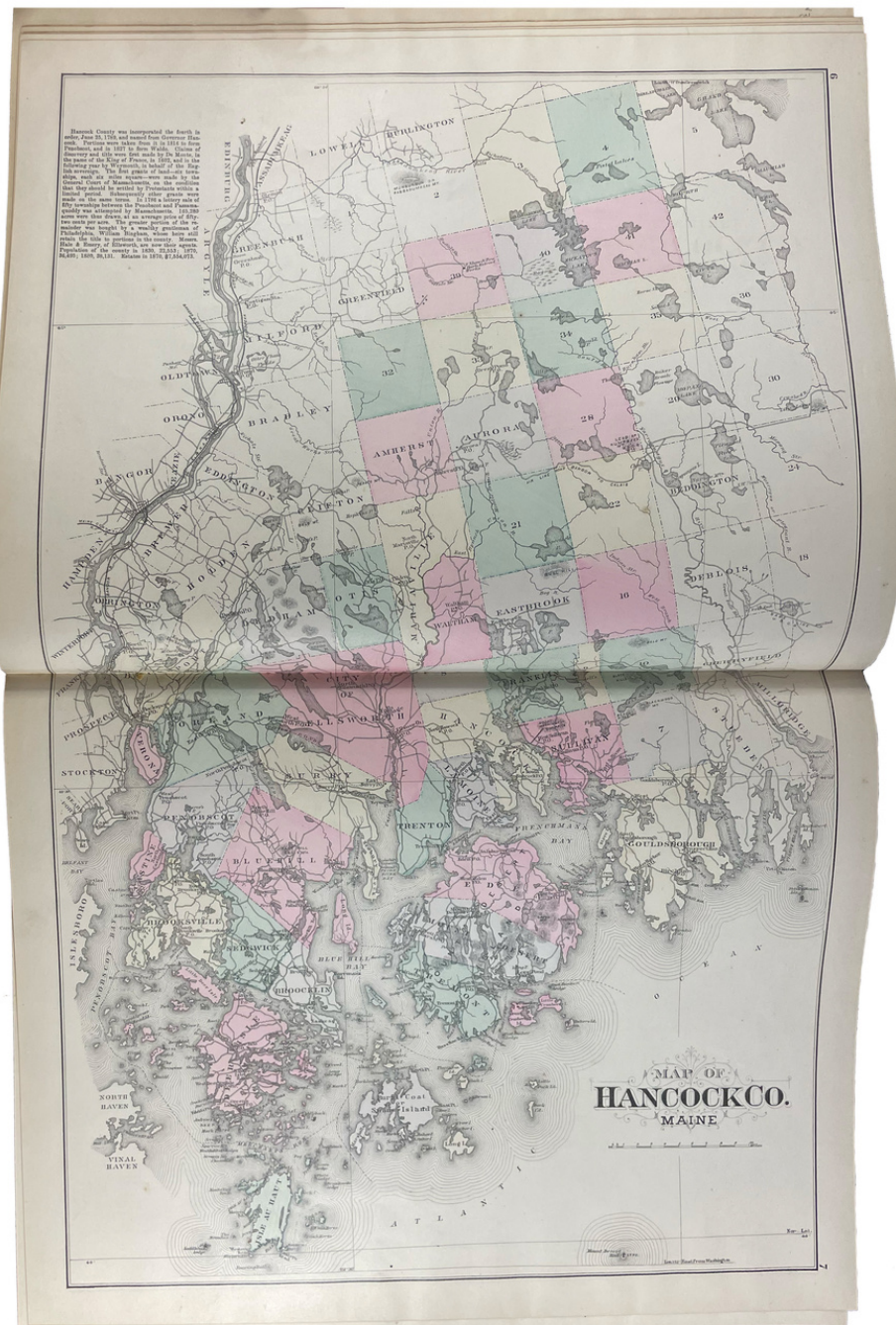
In 1881 cartographer/surveyor George N. Colby, assisted by J.H. Stuart and others, published the first atlas of Hancock County towns, villages, plantations and timber lots. The maps identify many property owners by name, and show the locations of homesteads, businesses, roads, schools, churches, mills and cemeteries in those plantations, towns and villages. Including all the insets, 87 maps were produced by Colby Halfpenny and Stuart, drawn on stone by William Bracher and printed by F. Bourquin of Philadelphia. The detailed town plans include Mount Desert Island, Bar Harbor, Ellsworth, Bluehill, Southwest Harbor, and numerous others.

As with most 19th century county atlases, the work was published strictly by subscription. Given the relatively small size of the county in terms of population, the atlas would not have been published in a large print run, resulting in its rarity today. "Despite their limitations and inaccuracies, nineteenth-century county atlases nonetheless preserve a detailed cartographical, biographical, and pictorial record of a large segment of rural America in the Victorian age" (Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, p. 424).

This copy with provenance to Edward C. Burleigh, the Governor of Maine from 1889-1893.

LeGear 14311.  
(#30409)

\$ 2,250.







[MEAD, Braddock, alias John GREEN (c.1688-1757)].  
*A Map of the most Inhabited part of New England  
containing the Provinces of Massachusetts [sic.] Bay and  
New Hampshire, with the Colonies of Connecticut and  
Rhode Island, Divided into Counties and Townships:  
The whole composed from Actual Surveys and its  
Situation adjusted by Astronomical Observations.*

London: Thomas Jefferys, November 29th, 1774.  
Copper-engraved map, with contemporary outline hand  
colour, folding, as issued, in 24 sections backed onto  
linen (overall size: 39 1/2 x 41 1/2 inches). In fine  
condition with some spotting and toning. Contained  
within a modern dark red cloth two-fold chemise, all  
within a dark red morocco-backed cloth slipcase .

**The largest and most detailed map of New England  
that had yet been published, and one of the great  
maps of the east coast of America, by one of the  
greatest figures in 18th-century cartography: "Mead's  
contributions to cartography stand out ... At a time  
when the quality and the ethics of map production  
were at a low ebb in England, he vigorously urged and  
practiced the highest standards" (Cumming, p.47).**

This is the grandest, most accurate and detailed map of  
New England produced during the British colonial period.  
It depicts the entire region from Long Island Sound up  
north to line of 44'30 of latitude. While it shows that the  
coastal areas, and the lower Connecticut Valley were well  
settled, areas of the interior, especially in New Hampshire  
and the future Vermont were just developing, with the  
early boundaries of townships having recently been  
established by surveyors. Importantly, this map contains  
two detailed cartographic insets, one of the city of Boston  
(upper-left), and another of Boston Harbor on the lower-  
right sheet. The map is also adorned with a very  
handsome pictorial title cartouche, depicting the arrival of  
the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock in 1620. The present map  
is the third edition and fifth overall state of this work,  
after the first of 1755 and the second ca. 1763 and ca.  
1768, with little alteration from the previous issue beyond  
the altered imprint.

(description continues on the next page)







This copy of the 1774 edition is unusual (and more desirable) as it was clearly sold as a separately issued map: the 1774 edition is more usually found as part of Thomas Jefferys monumental *The American Atlas* of 1775. Jefferys (1719-71) was the leading British mapmaker and publisher of the mid-eighteenth century. He became the geographer to the Prince of Wales in 1746 and then to King George III in 1760.

This map's maker, John Green, was an intriguing and larger-than-life figure, who has been called "the genius behind Jefferys". In addition to his extensive cartographic abilities, Green's personal history also stands out from amongst the biographies of other 18th-century British map makers. Green was born Braddock Mead in Ireland around 1688, married in Dublin in 1715 and moved to London in 1717. He was imprisoned in 1728 for trying to defraud an Irish heiress, and assumed his alias after his release from prison. He worked with Ephriam Chambers on his *Universal Dictionary* before joining the employ of Cave, Astley, and Jefferys. William Cumming remarked that 'had a number of marked characteristics as a cartographer ... One was his ability to collect, to analyze the value of, and to use a wide variety of sources; these he acknowledged scrupulously on the maps he designed and even more fully in accompanying remarks. Another outstanding characteristic was his intelligent compilation and careful evaluation of reports on latitudes and longitudes used in the construction of his maps, which he also entered in tables on the face of the maps ... Mead's contributions to cartography stand out ... At a time when the quality and the ethics of map production were at a low ebb in England, he vigorously urged and practiced the highest standards; in the making of maps and navigational charts he was in advance of his time. For this he deserves due credit.' (Cumming, p.45)

*Degrees of Latitude*, 35; McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps* 774.4 and cf. 755.19 (first edition/state); Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies 1650-1789*, 799; Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography" in Tooley, *Mapping of America*, 33(e); cf. Crone, "John Green. Notes on a neglected Eighteenth Century Geographer and Cartographer," *Imago Mundi*, VI (1950) p. 89-91; Crone, "Further Notes on Braddock Mead, alias John Green" *Imago Mundi*, VIII (1951) p. 69; Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp.45-47.  
(#21362)

\$ 10,000.



**MITCHELL, Samuel Augustus (1792-1868).** *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.*

Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co, 1852. Folio (17 x 13 3/4 inches). Chromolithographic title with large vignette, hand-coloured frontispiece of the heights of the principal mountains and lengths of the principal rivers, contents list printed in red, black and gold, 73 hand-coloured lithographed maps, charts and city plans (1 double-page). Publisher's green marbled paper-covered boards with morocco title label elaborately tooled and lettered in gilt on upper cover, red morocco spine and corners expertly renewed to style. Modern red cloth box, morocco lettering piece.

**A fine copy of this famous atlas, with hand-coloured maps of all the individual States and Territories. The map of California shows counties in California and New Mexico for the first time.**

Despite its title, the Atlas concentrates to a marked degree on the American continent with 43 maps of the area, including a fine double-page east-to-west-coast map of the United States.

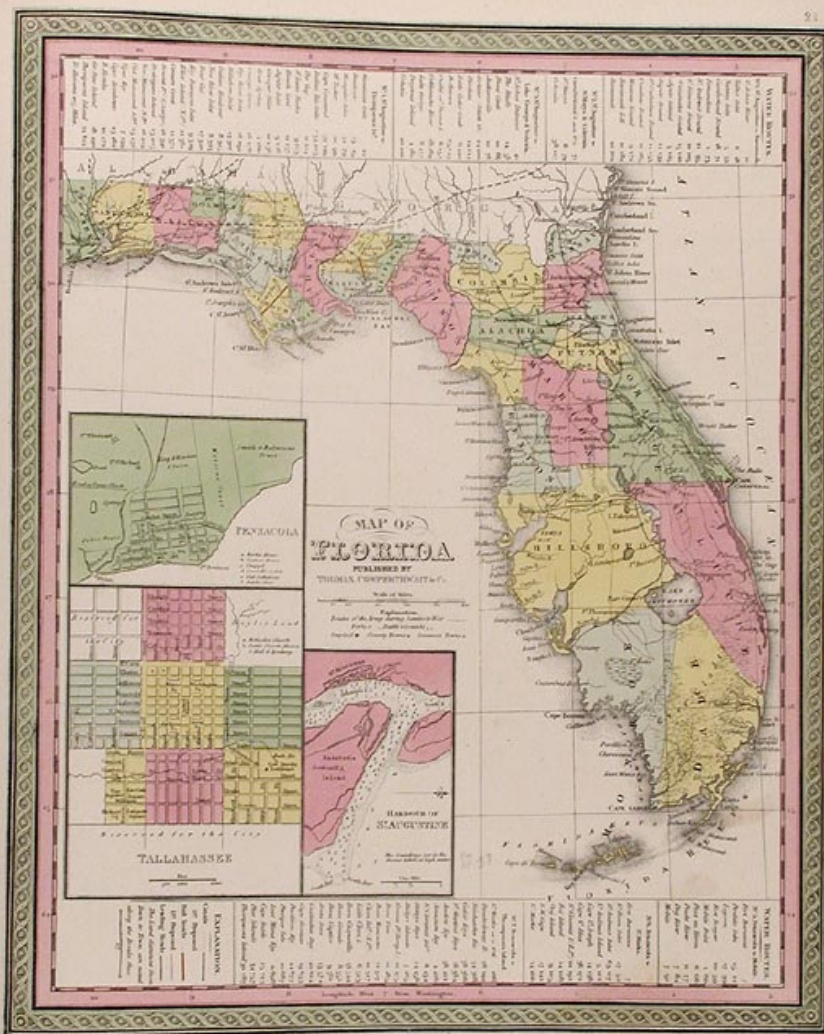
S. Augustus Mitchell and his sons were the leading publishers of maps in the United States during most of the nineteenth century. Mitchell had come to Philadelphia around 1830 with the intention of improving the standard of geography textbooks, Philadelphia then being the leading city in America for cartographical publications. A New American Atlas, published in 1831, was his first work. In 1845 he acquired the rights to Tanner's New Universal Atlas (first published in 1836), and in 1846 he published his first edition of the present work. Mitchell continued to publish the atlas until 1850, when he sold the copyright to Cowperthwait & Co. of Philadelphia. Thomas, Cowperthwait & Company published it until the mid-1850s, when it was purchased by Charles De Silver. The Cowperthwait company continued to add, edit, alter and hand-colour the maps.

Phillips *Atlases* 807; cf. Ristow pp. 311-313; Rumsey p.239 (#5810)

\$ 7,000.







**MITCHELL, Samuel Augustus (1792-1868) . *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.***

Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1854. Folio (17 1/16 x 14 inches). Chromolithographic title with large vignette, hand-coloured frontispiece of the heights of the principal mountains and lengths of the principal rivers, 73 hand-coloured lithographed maps, charts and city plans (3 double-page). Publisher's red half morocco with green marbled paper-covered boards, morocco title label elaborately tooled and lettered in gilt on upper cover. Modern red cloth box, dark red morocco lettering piece.

**A fine copy of this famous atlas, with hand-coloured maps of all the individual States and Territories, including city plans of New York, Boston and Washington, D.C.**

Despite its title, the Atlas concentrates to a marked degree on the American continent with 43 maps of the area, including a fine double-page east-to-west-coast map of the United States.

S. Augustus Mitchell and his sons were the leading publishers of maps in the United States during most of the nineteenth century. Mitchell had come to Philadelphia around 1830 with the intention of improving the standard of geography textbooks, Philadelphia then being the leading city in America for cartographical publications. A New American Atlas, published in 1831, was his first work. In 1845 he acquired the rights to Tanner's New Universal Atlas (first published in 1836), and in 1846 he published his first edition of the present work. Mitchell continued to publish the atlas until 1850, when he sold the copyright to Cowperthwait & Co. of Philadelphia. Thomas, Cowperthwait & Company published it until the mid-1850s when it was purchased by Charles De Silver. The Cowperthwait company continued to add, edit and alter the maps and to hand-colour the maps.

Cf. Phillips 809; cf. Ristow pp. 311-313; cf. Rumsey p.240 (#6368)

\$ 7,000.



**MITCHELL, Samuel Augustus (1792-1868).** *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.*

Philadelphia: Charles DeSilver, 1855. Folio (17 x 14 inches).  
Chromolithographic title with large vignette, hand-coloured frontispiece of the heights of the principal mountains and lengths of the principal rivers, contents list printed in red, black and gold, 71 hand-coloured lithographed maps and charts (3 double-page) and 1 city plan. Publisher's red half morocco with green marbled paper-covered boards, morocco title label elaborately tooled and lettered in gilt on upper cover. Modern red cloth box, dark red morocco lettering piece.

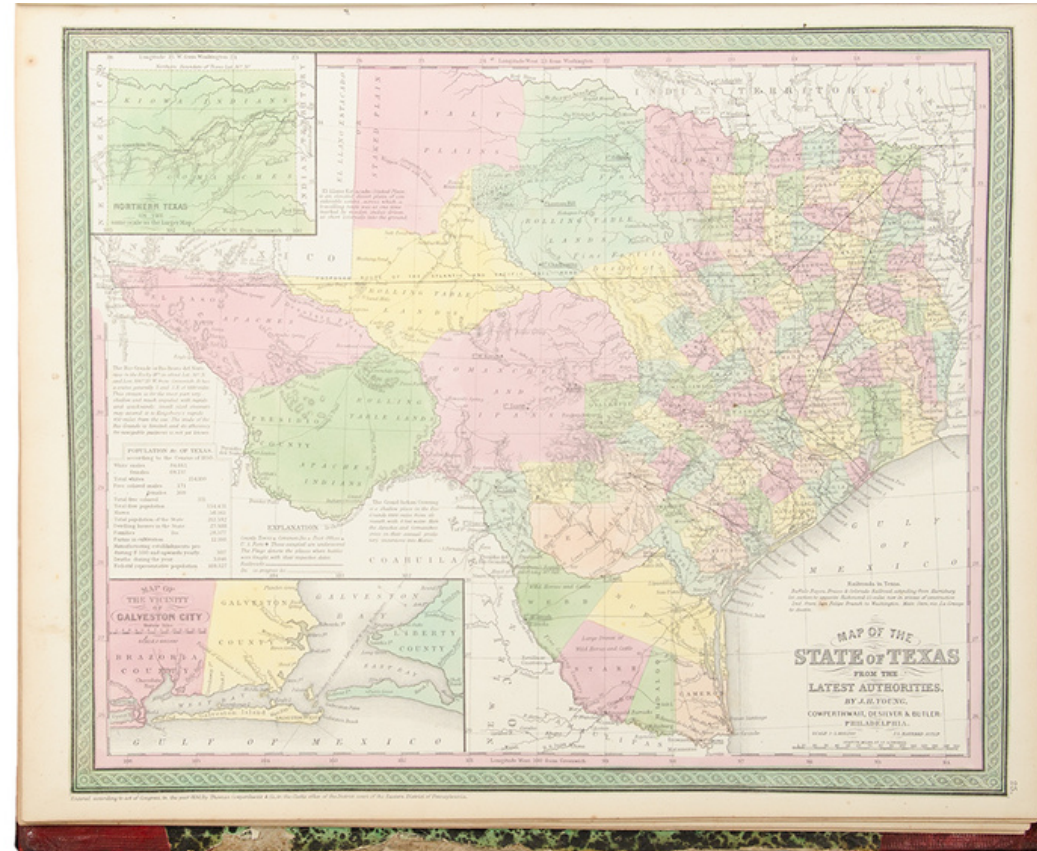
**A fine copy of this famous atlas, with hand-coloured maps of all the individual States and Territories. The first edition to have DeSilver as publisher, and here including 'A New Map of Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico & the Indian Territories' for the first time: present here as an additional map, un-numbered and not called for in the contents list**

Despite its title, the Atlas concentrates to a marked degree on the American continent with a city plan of Washington, D.C. and 42 maps of the area, including a fine double-page coast-to-coast map of the United States, and 30 maps of the States and Territories. The un-numbered map of Nebraska, Kansas, etc. is here bound between sheets numbered 37 and 38.

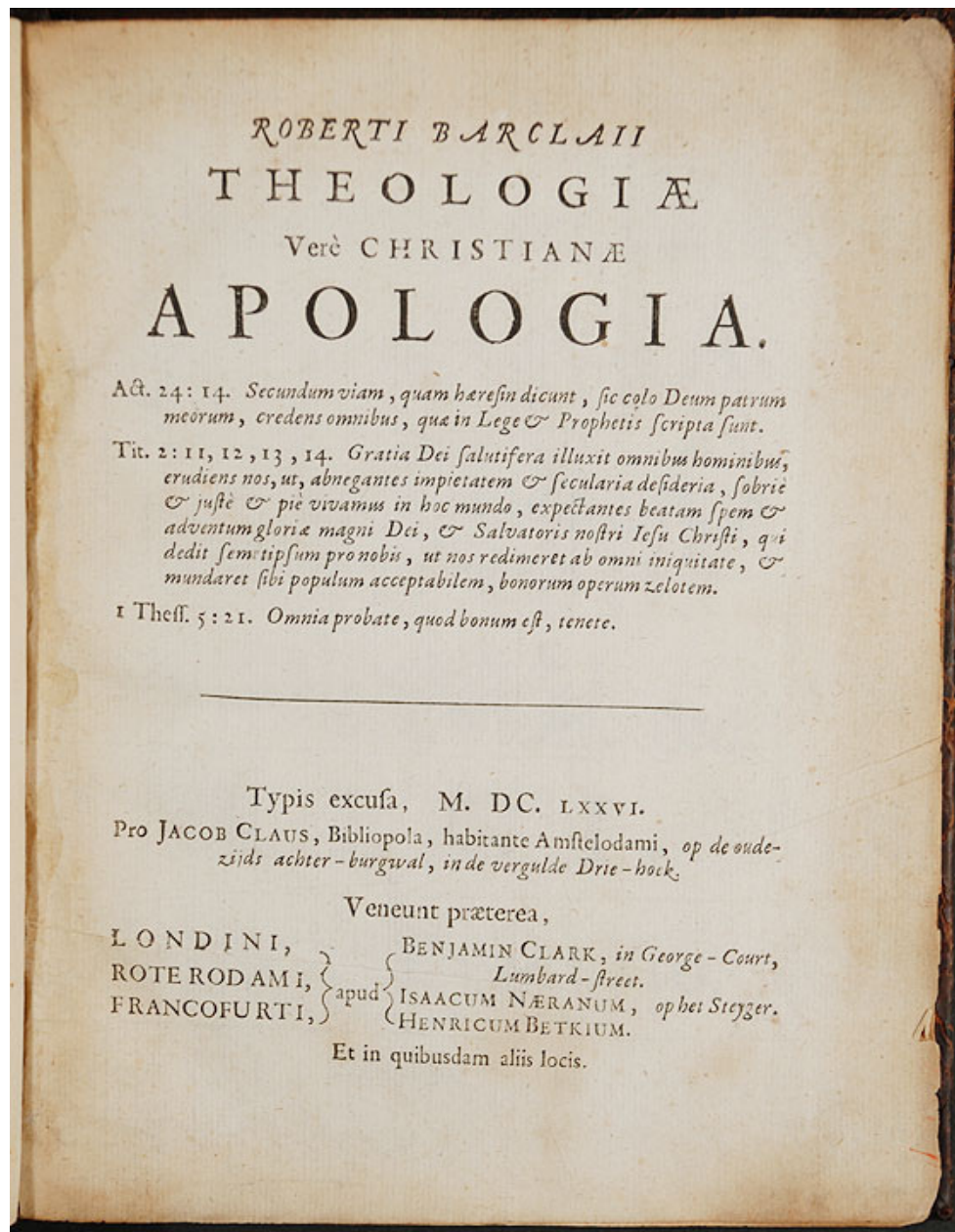
S. Augustus Mitchell and his sons were the leading publishers of maps in the United States during most of the nineteenth century. Mitchell had come to Philadelphia around 1830 with the intention of improving the standard of geography textbooks, Philadelphia then being the leading city in America for cartographical publications. A New American Atlas, published in 1831, was his first work. In 1845 he acquired the rights to Tanner's New Universal Atlas (first published in 1836), and in 1846 he published his first edition of the present work. Mitchell continued to publish the atlas until 1850, when he sold the copyright to Cowperthwait & Co. of Philadelphia. Thomas, Cowperthwait & Company published it until the mid-1850s, when it was purchased by Charles De Silver. The Cowperthwait company continued to add, edit, alter and hand-colour the maps.

Phillips *Atlases* 6118; cf. Ristow pp. 311-313; Rumsey pp.240-241 (#6365)

\$ 7,000.







**BARCLAY, Robert (1648-1690). *Theologiæ verè Christianæ Apologia.***

Amsterdam: Jacob Claus, 1676. Small quarto (7 3/4 x 6 1/8 inches). [4], [20], 374, [26] pp. Expertly bound to style in 17th-century calf, spine in six compartments with raised bands, spine ruled in gilt.

**Very rare first edition of a Quaker masterwork: the primary explanation of their principles.**

Publication of this work had an immediate affect on the development of Quakerism and the treatment of its followers. The Apology, writes Dean Inge, "became for a whole century a second Bible for the Society [of Friends]." Written when Barclay was still in his twenties during a period of voluntary exile from Great Britain, the work "is remarkable as the standard exposition of the principles of his sect, and is not only the first defence of those principles by a man of trained intelligence, but in many respects one of the most impressive theological writings of the [17th] century" (Sir Leslie Stephens). Following the publication in 1676 of the present first edition, Barclay would produce his own English translation. The work's importance may be judged because it has been reprinted over 60 times and translated into numerous other languages.

Robert Barclay, a close friend and associate of William Penn, became proprietor of the American Quaker province of East Jersey in 1683. Although he was the provinces's nominal governor, he never set foot in the Americas. The publisher of this work, Jacob Claus, would go on to publish and distribute many of William Penn's promotional tracts.

Only one other copy of this very rare first edition is listed as having sold at auction in the last 30 years (Christie's New York, 10 December 1999).

Evans 10950; Smith I:182; Wing B736.

(#21811)

\$ 5,000.





**BOARDMAN, H. A.; - [President Millard C. FILLMORE].**

*The New Doctrine of Intervention, tried by the Teachings of Washington:  
An Address Delivered in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., 1852. 8vo (9 x 5 7/8 inches).  
63pp., plus 24pp. of ads in the rear and 4pp. of ads tipped in at the front.  
Original printed wrappers. Provenance: President Millard C. Fillmore  
(presentation inscription on the upper wrapper, "President Fillmore, with  
respects of the Author").

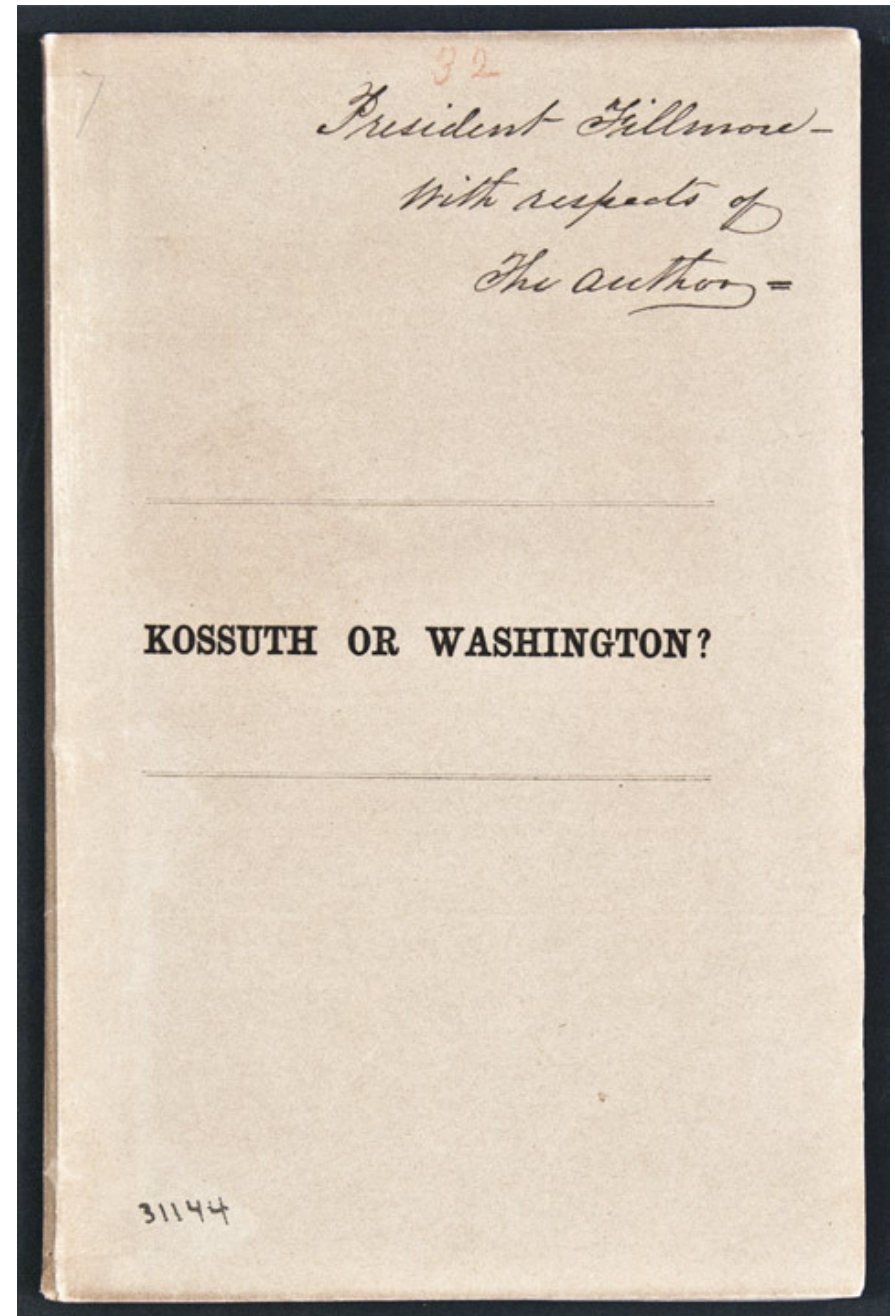
**Second edition, inscribed to President Millard Fillmore.**

This address given by Henry Augustus Boardman, pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia and prolific author, denounces the policy of political intervention proposed by deposed Hungarian leader Lajos Kossuth in his speech before Congress. Kossuth, who was briefly President-Regent of Hungary, fled the country in 1851 after the collapse of his power-base. Considered a revolutionary, he was feted across England and America and addressed the Congress, exhorting them to intervene in the quarrels of foreign countries to support democracy and freedom. Boardman is highly critical of this idea.

This copy is inscribed on the front wrapper "President Fillmore- With Respects of the Author-" At the time of the address Fillmore was President of the United States, although he failed to win renomination later in the year. By the time Fillmore received this pamphlet, he probably shared Boardman's views. Kossuth, who was a flamboyant figure, was invited to the White House at the time of his address to Congress, and used the opportunity to call for American intervention. Fillmore mildly rebuked him, making it clear that intervention in the affairs of Europe was not American policy. Kossuth was so angry at this that he behaved very badly for the rest of the evening.

Millard Fillmore, one of the most literate of Presidents, had one of the most extensive libraries of any President.  
(#25986)

\$ 2,000.





**HAMILTON, Alexander.** *Observations on Certain Documents Contained in No. V & VI of "The History Of The United States For The Year 1796," in which the Charge of Speculation against Alexander Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury, is Fully Refuted. Written by Himself.*

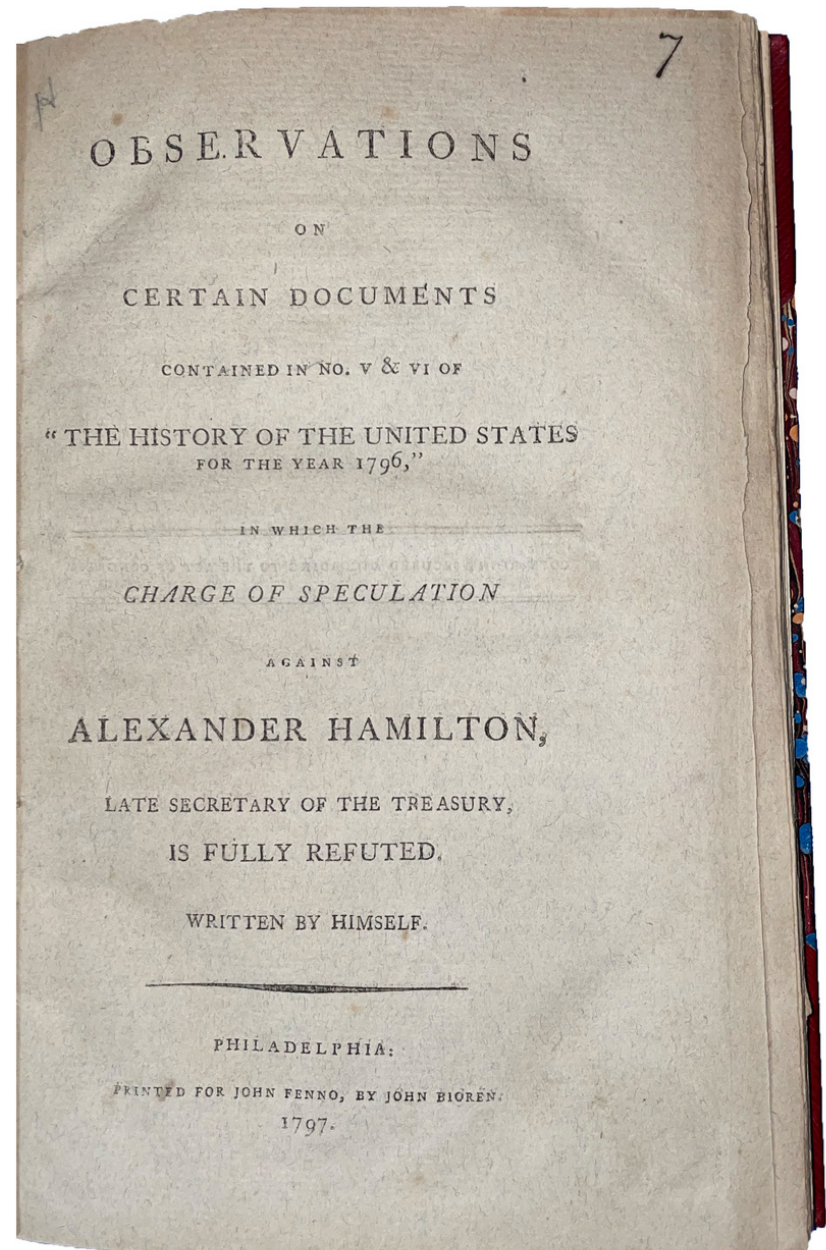
Philadelphia: Printed for John Fenno, by John Bioren, 1797. 8vo (8 1/2 x 5 3/8 inches). First edition, 37pp, lviii. 19th century half red morocco, marble paper boards, marble endpapers. Spine lettered gilt.

**First edition of the infamous Reynolds pamphlet in which Hamilton confesses to his affair with Mrs. Reynolds**

The first edition of the infamous "Reynolds pamphlet," in which Hamilton describes his affair with Maria Reynolds and admits to paying off a blackmailer. In the summer of 1791 twenty-three-year-old Maria Reynolds contacted Hamilton at his Philadelphia residence in apparently dire straits. She claimed that her husband had abandoned her and that she needed Hamilton's help, as a New Yorker, to relocate to New York City; a seemingly reasonable request considering that Elizabeth Schuyler was in Albany with Hamilton's parents. Hamilton agreed to see Mrs. Reynolds that evening, but it soon became clear that she wanted more from him than money, as he would later write in this pamphlet. She then became the superstar politician's mistress, and their affair continued into December at which point Hamilton's misdeeds would come back around to bite him in the form of a letter from Mr. James Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds wrote Hamilton a letter explaining that he knew of the politician's affair with his wife (something he may have conspired with her to start in the first place), and that he could no longer live with her because of it. Mr. Reynolds went on to blackmail Hamilton, demanding \$1,000 (an astonishing approximately \$29,000 in today's money) to leave Philadelphia for good and his wife for Hamilton to do with as he saw fit. Shockingly, Hamilton paid the exorbitant sum and, even more shockingly, continued his affair with Mrs Reynolds. Unsurprisingly, Mr. Reynolds did not leave Philadelphia, and he instead continued to solicit and coerce smaller payments from Hamilton after each assignation.

(description continues on the next page)







In November 1792, Mr. Reynolds, being the serial schemer he was, was imprisoned for forgery unrelated to his blackmailing of Hamilton. Hamilton denied the man legal help in a move that he would certainly come to regret as Mr. Reynolds subsequently sought out a meeting with his Democratic-Republican political rivals, including James Monroe. In that meeting Mr. Reynolds charged that Hamilton had begun an affair with his wife and had been engaged in illegal speculation while Secretary of the Treasury. When confronted, Hamilton was forced to come clean about his infidelity and the blackmail it caused him to undergo, though he refuted the claims of speculation and was ultimately believed by his rivals on this count. At this point, Hamilton seems to have finally ended his affair with Maria Reynolds, who remarried in 1795, but this wouldn't be the end of the troubles caused by his infidelity for three reasons: James Monroe had made copies of the correspondences between the Reynoldses and Hamilton; Monroe then sent copies to Thomas Jefferson; and Hamilton continued to lambast Jefferson's public policies and, quite hypocritically, his personal conduct as well.

By the summer of 1797, James Callendar brought the accusations of infidelity and illegal speculation to the public in the form of two pamphlets subsequently collected in *The History of the United States for 1796; Including a Variety of Interesting Particulars Relative to the Federal Government Previous to that Period*. In the face of complete disgrace, Hamilton responded by releasing this extraordinary pamphlet. In a bid to save whatever he could of his reputation and career, Hamilton fully admitted to his affair and the ensuing blackmail scandal, but he also fully disproved the, possibly more damaging, charges of financial impropriety. Hamilton's marriage and status as a public figure survived the scandal, but, despite disproving any actually criminal charges, the pamphlet marked an end to his political career by destroying his public reputation and in turn his chances of winning any elected office. The scandal proved so damaging to Hamilton's political career that his family tried to have the Reynolds Pamphlet destroyed. Fortunately, however, some extremely rare first editions (of which this is one) remained and were reprinted by Hamilton's anti-Federalist rivals in 1800.

Howes H120; Evans 32222; Sabin 29970; Sheidley 36; ESTC W21303; Reese, *Federal Hundred* 68; Ford, *Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana* 64; cf. Syrett, "Introductory Note: From Oliver Wolcott, Junior" in *Papers of Alexander Hamilton* 21:121-144. (#39987)

\$ 25,000



**HEINE, Wilhelm (1827-1885). *Graphic Scenes of the Japan Expedition.***

New York: GP Putnam & Company, 1856. Folio (20 1/4 x 14 1/4 inches). 12 ff. letterpress text. 10 lithographic prints (one tinted portrait of Perry on india paper mounted from a daguerreotype by P. Haas, nine hand-finished views by Heine [two of these chromolithographed, seven printed in two colours on india paper mounted]), all printed by Sarony & Co. Expertly bound to style in half purple morocco over period purple cloth covered boards.

**An important work recording Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan.**

William Heine was the official artist on Commodore Matthew C. Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853-54. On returning to the United States he produced several series of prints commemorating the trip. A group of six elephant-folio prints appeared in 1855, and the following year the present volume was issued, in a smaller format, with different images and with explanatory text. Both projects employed the New York lithographic firm of Sarony, among the best lithographers in the United States at that time. "As artistic productions, the pictures speak for themselves ... none superior to them have been executed in the United States, and they have no cause to shun comparison with some of the best productions of Europe" (Introduction). Copies were produced tinted (though with some plates with several colors) on regular paper [as in the present copy] and a deluxe hand-coloured issue on card.

The plates are numbered and titled as follows 1. [portrait of Perry]; 2. Macao from Penha Hill; 3. Whampoa Pagoda; 4. Old China Street, Canton; 5. Kung-kwa at On-na, Lew-Chew; 6. Mia or road side chapel at Yokuhama; 7. Temple of Ben-teng in the harbor of Simoda; 8. Street and bridge at Simoda; 9. Temple of the Ha-tshu Man-ya-tshu-ro at Simoda; 10. Grave yard at Simoda Dio Zenge.

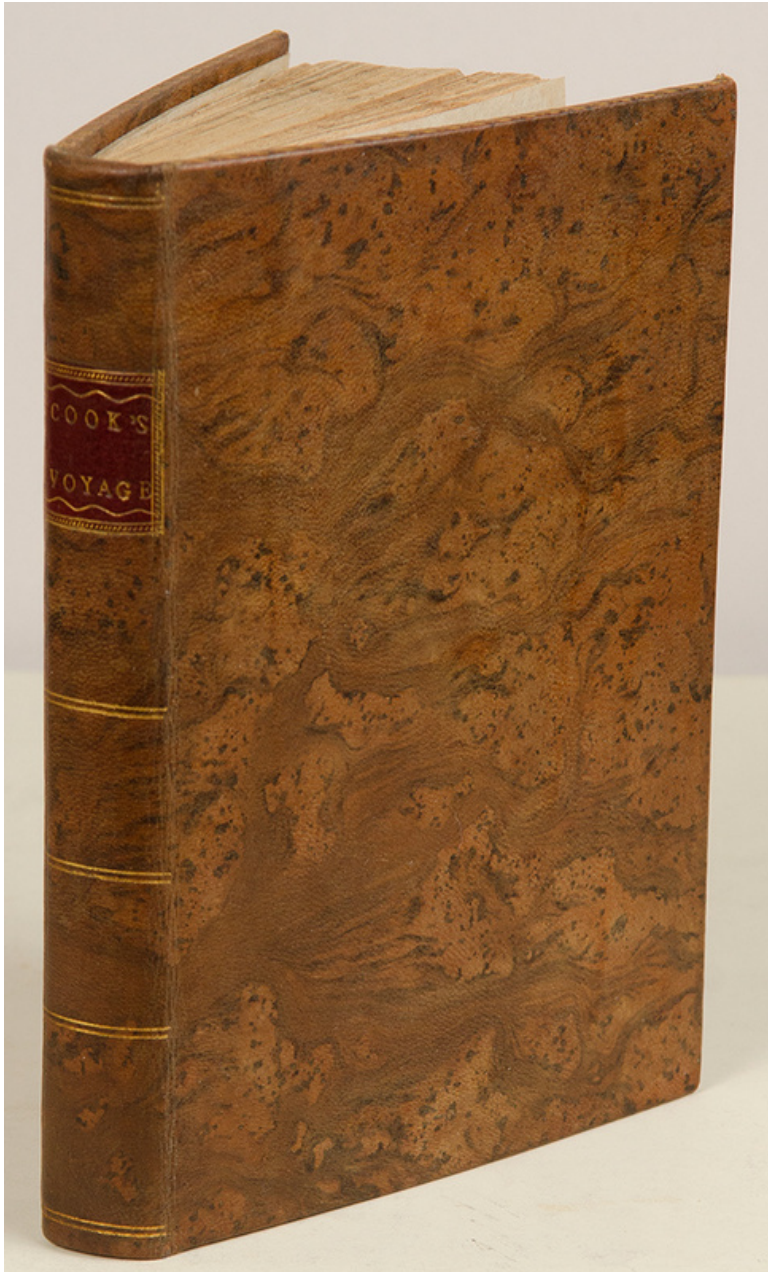
Bennett describes the plates as "many times finer than those in the regular account of the Perry expedition." His remarks on the work's great rarity are confirmed by its absence from both of Cordier's Japanese bibliographies.

Bennett, p.53; McGrath, *American Color Plate Books* 123. (#25141)

\$ 15,000.







**LEDYARD, John (1751-1789).** *A Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, and in Quest of a North-West Passage, Between Asia & America performed in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779.*

Hartford: printed and sold by Nathaniel Patten, in 1783. Octavo (6 5/8 x 4 3/8 inches). 208pp. (Without the folding map, as usual). Small areas of expert restoration to two leaves. Expertly bound to style in full tree calf, flat spine ruled in gilt, red morocco lettering piece.

**First edition of the first American book on Hawaii and the northwest coast of America, and the only American account of Cook's third voyage.**

John Ledyard was the only American to serve on Cook's third voyage, aboard the *Resolution*, as a Corporal of marines, and witnessed Cook's death in Hawaii as he was one of the oarsman of the boat Cook took ashore. On the expedition's return, all the journals were retained by the British Admiralty, but, after he returned to his family in Connecticut, Ledyard was persuaded to rewrite his journal from memory, which was then published. Although believed by some to be based partially on Rickman's narrative, Ledyard's journal contains information not available elsewhere, including the first published description of the Russian settlement at Unalaska.

"Ledyard is an important figure in the history of American contacts in the South Seas. Not only was he the first New Englander in the Pacific, but he went there with the great Captain Cook, and was with him when Hawaii was discovered. Ledyard visualized in the minutest detail the northwest coast China trade" (Hill). Ledyard went on to carry out some remarkable overland journeys, before accidentally killing himself in Cairo by drinking vitriol.

Ledyard's Journal is a noted rarity and copies with the map are almost unknown in today's market (and possibly not issued with all copies).

Beddie 1603; Davidson, pp 64-5; Evans 17998; Forbes I, 52; Hill (2004) 991; Howes L181; Judd 108; Lada-Mocarski 36; Sabin 39691; Streeter Sale 3477; Wickersham 6556. (#30272)

\$ 15,000.



**MCKENNEY, Thomas Loraine (1785-1859) and James HALL (1793-1868).**  
*History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs. Embellished with One Hundred and Twenty Portraits.*

Philadelphia: T.K. & P.G. Collins for D. Rice & A. N. Hart, 1855. 3 volumes, octavo (10 1/2 x 6 7/8 inches). 120 coloured lithographic plates (3 tinted frontispieces finished by hand, 117 hand-coloured plates), by J.T. Bowen of Philadelphia, most after Charles Bird King, text lightly browned as usual, occasional light finger soiling. Contemporary American red morocco gilt, covers elaborately blocked with a panelled design including arabesque cornerpieces of stylized foliage, spines in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second and fourth, the others with an overall design of small tools, gilt turn-ins, gilt edges.

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

McKenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* has long been renowned for its faithful portraits of Native Americans. The portrait plates are based on paintings by the artist Charles Bird King, who was employed by the War Department to paint the Indian delegates visiting Washington D.C., forming the basis of the War Department's Indian Gallery. Most of King's original paintings were subsequently destroyed in a fire at the Smithsonian, and their appearance in McKenney and Hall's magnificent work is thus our only record of the likenesses of many of the most prominent Indian leaders of the nineteenth century. Numbered among King's sitters were Sequoyah, Red Jacket, Major Ridge, Cornplanter, and Osceola.

(description continues on the next page)







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

When President Jackson dismissed him from his government post in 1830, McKenney was able to turn more of his attention to his publishing project. Within a few years, he was joined by James Hall, a lawyer who had written extensively about the west. Both authors, not unlike George Catlin, whom they tried to enlist in their publishing enterprise, saw their book as a way of preserving an accurate visual record of a rapidly disappearing culture. McKenney provided the biographies, many based on personal interviews, and Hall wrote the general history of the North American Indian.

Reduced from the folio format produced in 1836-44, the first octavo edition was published between 1848-50. The plates for the first four octavo editions were all produced by the same lithographer, J.T. Bowen, and the same high quality of printing and colouring of the plates is found throughout.

Howes M129; McGrath p.206; cf. Miles & Reese, *America Pictured to the Life* 53 (first octavo edition); Sabin: 43411 (1854-56 edition with 221 plates); Servies 4028.  
(#4611)



\$ 15,000.



**MICHAUX, André (1746-1802).** *Histoire des Chênes de l'Amérique, ou descriptions et figures de toutes les espèces et variétés de Chênes de l'Amérique Septentrionale, considérées sous les rapports de la Botanique, de leur culture et de leur usage.*

Paris: de l'Imprimerie Crapelet, 1801. Folio (17 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches). Half-title. 36 copper-engraved plates after Pierre-Joseph Redouté (32) or Henri-Joseph Redouté (4), by Plée (33) or Sellier (3). Minor foxing. Twentieth century half green morocco and green cloth boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, panelled and lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers and edges.

**The first edition Michaux's magisterial monograph on all the known species of North American Oaks, illustrated by the best known botanical painter of all time.**

In this excellent and very beautiful monograph Michaux begins by giving an historical overview of the Oak, before giving detailed descriptions of all the American species he had encountered. Starting with the Latin binomial, he gives a brief description in botanical Latin, Latin synonyms and the name in French and English. This is followed by notes on the trees height when full-grown, and descriptions of the timber, leaves, flowers and its geographical distribution. The remainder of each entry is made up of Michaux's observations which concentrate on whether the tree is worth cultivating, and if so for what reason.

Thirty-two of the plates in this work are particularly striking early examples of the work of Pierre-Joseph Redouté, the remaining four are after his brother Henri-Joseph. The classically understated line engraved plates allow the unerring sense of design of the master botanical painter to be fully appreciated. All of the main species are illustrated by one plate, and a number by two. These second plates include acutely observed studies of young plants or details of leaves.

(description continues on the next page)







"André Michaux was sent to America in 1785 by the French government, which asked him to collect timber trees and plants useful as either food or medicine. Michaux... was accompanied by his young son, François André, and a gardener, Paul Saulnier. A nursery garden was established in New Jersey, not far from New York, where Saulnier was to be in charge of a base for collections waiting to be sent back to Europe. During the next ten years, thousands of trees were collected by Michaux [on his travels to the southern Appalachians, Spanish Florida, the Bahamas, and the Carolina mountains. These were taken to the royal nurseries at Rambouillet... [but] relatively few of the plants survived... A second Michaux nursery was established at Charleston, South Carolina, under the care of François André until 1790, when he went back to France [to study medicine]. Meanwhile his father traveled from Hudson's Bay to Florida and west to the Mississippi in his search for new plants... The elder Michaux returned to France in 1796" (*Oak Spring Sylva*). Here he tried unsuccessfully to raise money from the government for further exploration of North America, and eventually accepted a post on Baudin's expedition to Australia, leaving France in October 1800. This was the last time that François André was to see his father (he died in Madagascar in 1802), and the younger Michaux was left to see the present work through the presses. However, he was more successful in getting official backing and visited America twice more: firstly from 1801 to 1803 and finally from 1806 to 1809.

This copy MacPhail's "b" issue, with the preferred complete form of the text (the prior issue including only four pages of text with brief descriptions compared to the present 49-pages of full descriptions).

*Great Flower Books* (1990) p.119; MacPhail *Redouteana* 8; MacPhail Sterling Morton *Library Bibliographies...* André & François-André Michaux 1b; Madol 20; Meisel III, 362; Nissen BBI 1358; *Oak Spring Sylva* 18; Pritzel 6194; Stafleu & Cowan TL2 5957 (#34008)

\$ 6,000.



**PALMER, Joel (1810-1881).** *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.*

Cincinnati: J.A. & U.P. James, 1847. 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches). iv, 9-189pp. First edition, second issue, with corrections made on pages 31 and 121 and without the errata slip tipped in at page 189. This copy with t.p. date altered. Original sheep. Skillfully rebacked with black morocco lettering piece.

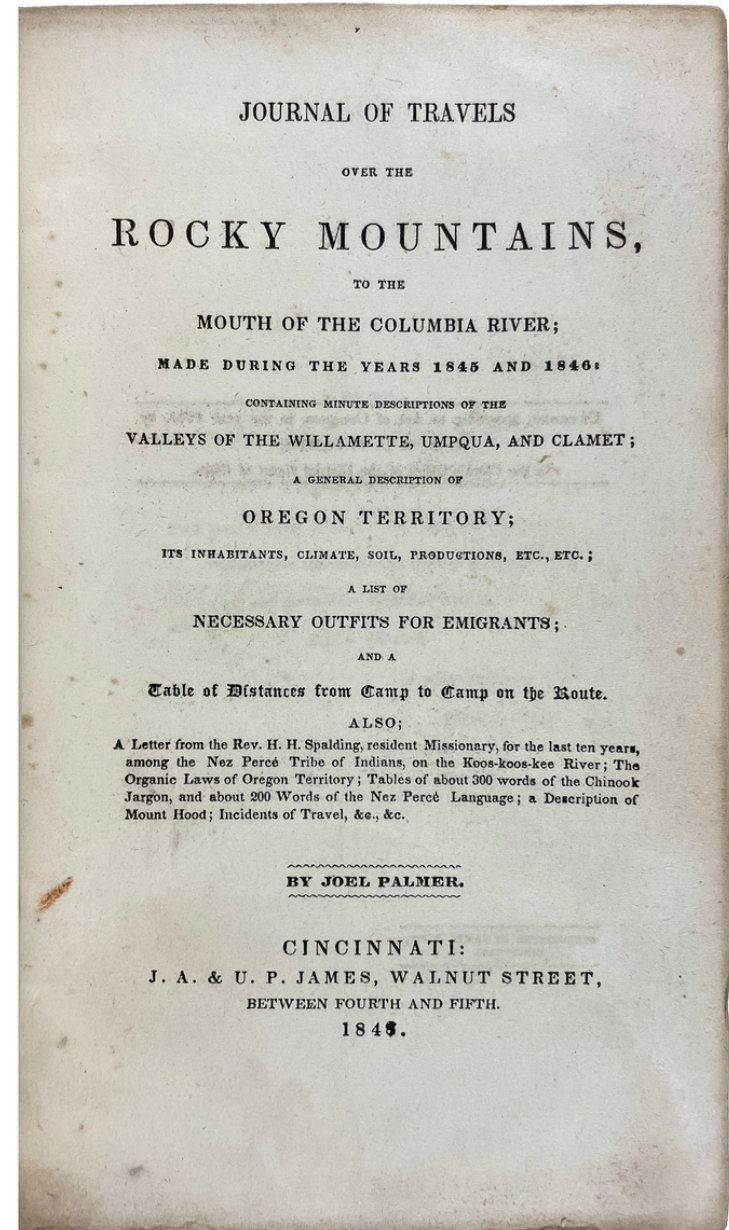
**One of the most complete accounts of life on the Oregon Trail.**

The tide of overland immigration which engulfed Oregon in 1843 was followed by even larger waves in subsequent years. The overland migration of 1845 was one of the largest, and it produced one of the most complete accounts of wagon trail life, in this work by Joel Palmer. His journal is the only contemporary account by a participant in the 1845 migration, which numbered some 3,000 people. "Most reliable of the early guides to Oregon; in addition, the best narrative by a participant in the overland migration of 1845, which more than doubled the population of Oregon" - Howes

Also included in the work is a letter from Rev. Spalding about his missionary work among the Nez Perce, a vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon and the Nez Perce language, a description of Mount Hood, and what Streeter describes as one of the earliest printings of the Organic Laws of Oregon Territory.

Ayer (Chinook) 48; Field 1165; Graff 3172; Hill 1287; Howes p. 47, "c."; Pilling, *Chinookan*, p.57; Pilling, *Proof-sheets* 2286; Smith 7886; cf. Streeter Sale 3146 (1st issue); Wagner-Camp 136:2.  
(#40368)

\$ 9,000.







## CONTACT INFORMATION

[WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM](http://WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM)

[INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM](mailto:INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM)

212 744 3505

124 EAST 74TH STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10021

*All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items are subject to prior sale. Prices quoted on our website are subject to change without notice.*