

# Western Americana



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**BODMER, Karl (illustrator).** - **Prince Maximilian zu WIED-NEUWIED (1782-1867).** *Reise in das Innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834.*

Coblenz: J. Hoelscher, 1839-1841 (text); Coblenz, Paris, and London: J. Hoelscher, A. Bertrand, Ackermann and Co., [1839-1841] (plates). 4 volumes (text: 2 volumes, large quarto [11 1/2 x 9 3/4 inches]; Tab. atlas of plates, oblong folio [17 x 23 3/4 inches]; Vig. atlas of plates, oblong small folio [11 1/2 x 17 inches]). Text: 12pp. subscribers' list [front of vol. II], 52 wood-engraved illustrations. Tab. atlas: 48 aquatint plates [17 hand-coloured], after Karl Bodmer, each plate with the Bodmer blind-stamp, engraved by J. Hurliman, L. Weber, C. Vogel, Salathé, Himely, Prévost, R. Rollet, P. Legrand, Desmadryl, and others, 1 large folding engraved map by Lieut.-Col. W. Thorn, titled "Map to illustrate the Route of Prince Maximilian of Wied," hand-coloured in outline. Vig. atlas: 33 aquatint plates [3 hand-coloured], after Karl Bodmer, heightened with gum arabic, each blindstamped "C. Bodmer / Direct," engraved by C. Vogel, L. Weber, J. Outhwaite, J. Hürlmann, Himely, Martens and others, 1 folding meteorological table. Extra-illustrated with the original lettered blue wrapper bound at the front of the large atlas. Expertly bound to style in half dark blue morocco over blue patterned paper covered boards, spine gilt, speckled edges.

*This masterpiece is the pinnacle of illustrated works devoted to North America, and unquestionably the greatest of all illustrated books devoted to Indigenous Americans.*

Reise in Das Innere Nord-America is the finest work on Indigenous Americans and the American frontier and is the result of an epic journey which took place at a time when the mass migration of settlers and pioneers was about to irrevocably alter the unspoiled West.

Karl Bodmer (1809-1893) was engaged by Prince Maximilian (already famed for his earlier explorations to Brazil) to provide a record of his travels among the Plains Indians of North America during 1833-1834. His efforts show great versatility and technical virtuosity and give us a uniquely accomplished and detailed picture of a previously little understood and soon to vanish way of life. The most important part of the travels of Prince Maximilian and Karl Bodmer started in St. Louis, whence they proceeded up the treacherous Missouri River along the line of forts established by the American Fur Company. At Bellevue they encountered their first natives, then went on to make contact with the Sioux tribe, learning of and recording their little known ceremonial dances and powerful pride and dignity. Transferring from

(Description continues on the next page.)







the “Yellow Stone” to another steamer, the “Assiniboine”, they continued to Fort Clark, visiting there the Mandan, Mintari and Crow tribes, then the Assiniboinis at Fort Union, the main base of the American Fur Company. On a necessarily much smaller vessel they journeyed through the extraordinary geological scenery of that section of the Missouri to Fort Mackenzie in Montana, establishing a cautious friendship with the fearsome Blackfeet. From this, the westernmost point reached, it was considered too dangerous to continue and the return journey downstream began. The winter brought its own difficulties and discomforts, but Bodmer was still able to execute numerous studies of villages, dances and especially, the people, who were often both intrigued and delighted by his work. The portraits are particularly notable for their capturing of individual personalities, as well as forming, together with Prince Maximilian’s written studies, the primary account of what have become virtually lost cultures.

Bodmer’s atlas, made up of smaller vignettes and larger tableaus of scenes from the trip, is justly famous for its extraordinary depictions of the native peoples of the Upper Missouri. These are, in fact, the best depictions of Indigenous Americans executed before the era of photography, and certainly the best of the Plains tribes in their heyday. Illustrated are hunting scenes, portraits of individual warriors including the famous Mato-Topé, Indian dances, scenes on the trip up the Missouri and along the river in its upper reaches, scenes among the Mandans, scenes of the fur trade forts, and illustrations of Indian artifacts. No other images of American Indians even come close to these in accuracy, detail and execution, faithfully transferred from the originals to the aquatint plates under Bodmer’s close supervision.

As the original prospectus explains, the work was issued with the plates in five formats (the list of subscribers in the front of vol. 2 of the text shows which version was purchased by each subscriber by means of the following numbers): 1) uncoloured on regular French paper; 2) uncoloured on India paper (i.e. “chinesisches papier”); 3) on regular paper with 20 plates printed in colour and hand coloured [as the present set]; 4) on India paper with 20 plates hand coloured; 5) on “Imperial velin papier” with all plates printed in colour and hand-coloured. In addition, the two text volumes were issued in regular and large paper, with the latter reserved for purchasers of the deluxe fully coloured version.

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

(#15889)

\$ 250,000.







G. Catlin

56

**CATLIN, George (1796-1872).** *Illustrations of the manners, customs and condition of the North American Indians: with letters and notes written during eight years of travel and adventure among the wildest and most remarkable tribes now existing.*

London: J.E. Adlard for Henry G. Bohn, 1866. In two volumes; 8vo (9 3/8 x 5 3/4 inches). Deluxe issue of the 'tenth edition.' [Vol. I] viii, 264; [Vol. II] viii, 265, (1) pp. Illustrated with 313 hand-coloured etchings on 180 plates, including 3 hand-coloured maps (1 folding). Publisher's red half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines in six compartments with raised bands, black and brown morocco lettering-pieces in the second and fourth compartments, the others with alternate decoration of either a large tool or a shoulder-length portrait of an Indian, or a tool showing a crossed peace-pipe and tomahawk, marbled endpapers, gilt edges.

*Deluxe coloured issue, one of twelve copies with the plates printed in outline and entirely coloured by hand.*

(Description continues on the next page.)





In 1845, London publisher Henry Bohn took over the publication of George Catlin's work *Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs and Conditions of North American Indians*. Bohn styled the "10th edition" on the title page and altered the title to that given above. According to Sabin, who had personal knowledge of Bohn, around twelve copies were hand-colored by artists.

Although it is not possible to verify the identities of these artists, it was possibly Catlin copyists working in England at that time such as John Cullum or Rosa Bonheur. These hand-coloured copies became highly prized, with Sabin noting their value at \$60 per set. In contrast, copies of the "Indian Portfolio" only fetched \$1.50.

It is worth noting that while Howes disagreed with Sabin, suggesting that various editions published by Bohn contained coloured plates, evidence favours Sabin's assessment. The handsomely hand-coloured plates in this copy bring Catlin's firsthand observations of the indigenous tribes to life in striking detail, capturing scenes of indigenous cultures and individual portraits.

George Catlin's journey was no less remarkable than his work. In the 1830s, he ventured deep into the American West and visited eighteen tribes, including the Pawnee, Omaha, and Ponca in the south and the Mandan, Hidatsa, Cheyenne, Crow, Assiniboine, and Blackfeet to the north. There he produced the most vivid and penetrating portraits of his career. During later trips along the Arkansas, Red, and Mississippi rivers, as well as visits to Florida and the Great Lakes, he produced more than 500 paintings and gathered a substantial collection of artifacts. Catlin's works remain a testament to his dedication to preserving the history and culture of the indigenous tribes he encountered.

Clark III:141; Field 260; Howes C241; McCracken 8K; cf. G.A.Miles & W.S.Reese *America Pictured to the Life* 55 (1848 edition); Pilling 685; Sabin 11537; Streeter Sale 4277; Wagner-Camp 84.

(#41260)

\$ 27,500.







**CHITTENDEN, Hiram Martin (1858-1917).** *The History of the American Fur Trade of the Far West.*

New York: Francis P. Harper, 1902. 8vo (9 3/4 x 6 inches). xxiv, [2], 482pp. plus [1] p. of advertisements; viii, [2], 483-892pp.; 893-1029pp. With half-titles in each volume. With frontispieces in first and second volumes and 8 plates, folding map in rear pocket of 3rd volume. Publisher's green cloth; spine lettered in gilt; all edges untrimmed; partially unopened. With a label ("The Gift of James Ford Bell") on the first free endpaper of each volume.

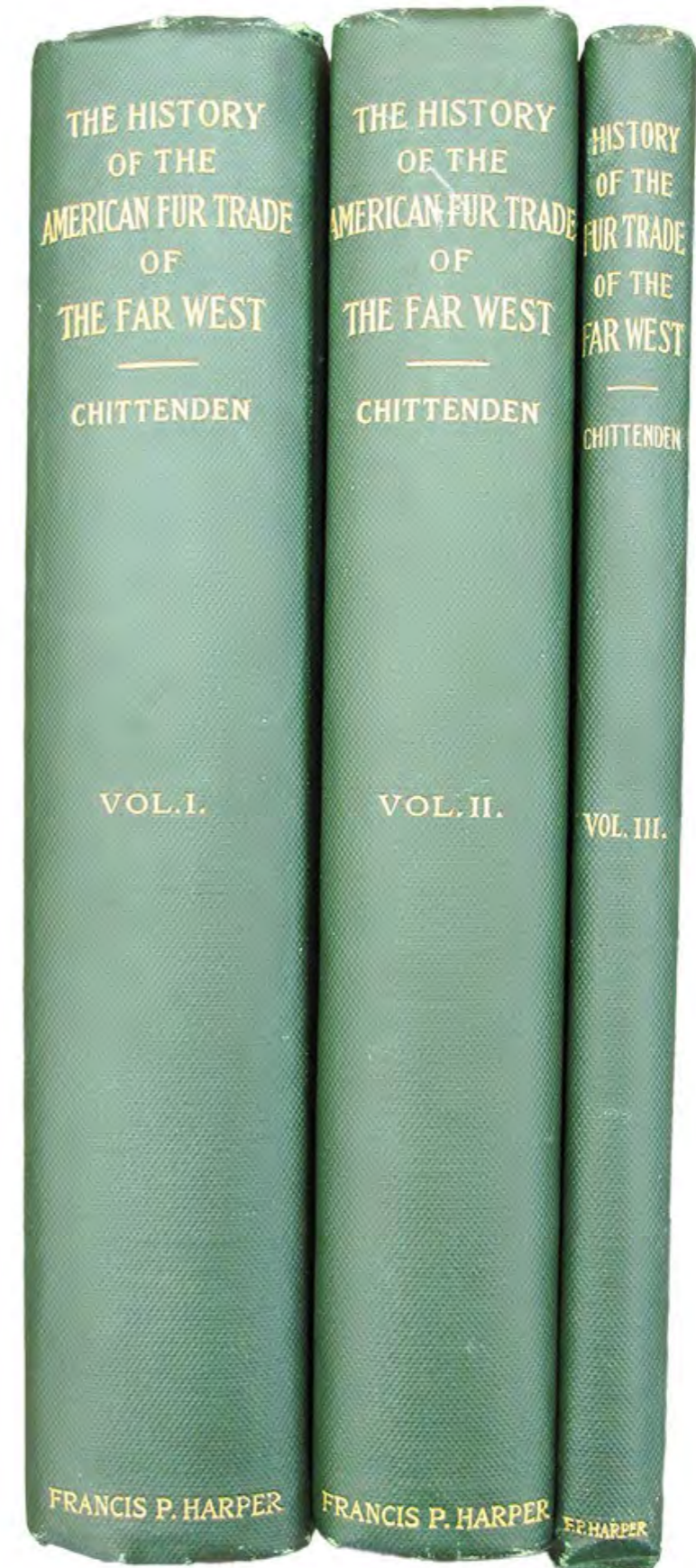
*A fine copy of the definitive work on the American Fur Trade that remains unparalleled in its comprehensiveness.*

Hiram Martin Chittenden was an American engineer, historian, and author known for his significant contributions to both engineering projects and historical studies. Chittenden played a key role in the development and improvement of navigational infrastructure along the inland waterways of the United States. In addition to his engineering pursuits, Chittenden had a passion for history that led him to produce this notable work. His dedication to historical research was evident in his meticulous approach, involving the examination of primary sources, interviews, and consultations with historical documents and repositories. Notably, he was able to secure access to the private papers of influential St. Louis fur-trading families like the Chouteaus and Sublettes. His commitment to accuracy and thoroughness in historical documentation earned him a reputation as a conscientious historian. The present work commences with a concise exploration of the origins of the fur trade in eastern North America. Subsequently, it presents a detailed portrayal and examination of the prominent fur-trading enterprises that operated to the west of the Mississippi River.

Provenance: James Ford Bell (1879-1961), was an American businessman, philanthropist, and president and later chairman of General Mills from 1928-1948.

Howes C-390; Streeter Sale 3206; Graff 696; Rader 770; Smith 1721.  
(#37867)

\$ 750.







**COLLIER, John (1837-1911), photographer; - and [Charles E. HARRINGTON].** *Summering in Colorado.*

Denver: Richards & Co., 1874. 8vo (7 1/2 x 5 inches). [1], 158, [4] pp, including ads. 15 mounted albumen photographs. Publisher's green cloth, upper cover titled in gilt. *Provenance:* Mrs. E. M. Wheeler (period signature on front free endpaper).

*First edition, with 15 photographs, more photographs than any other recorded copy.*

Scottish-born photographer John Collier came to Central City, Colorado in 1871, establishing one of the earliest photography studios there, before selling the business and moving to Denver to open another studio in 1878. Published to promote tourism, this wonderful documentary of photographs contains images of the following: bird's-eye-view of Central City, two railroad views, Clear Creek Canyon, Boulder Canyon, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Rainbow Falls at Manitou, Cheyenne Canyon, Monument Park, and more.

The number of photographs vary from copy to copy; the present example with more photographs than any other recorded copy (with most copies containing 4 to 8 images, and previously thought to be complete with 14 images).

NYPL 289 (citing 10 photographs); Adams, *Herd* 554; McMurtrie & Allen, *Early Printing in Colorado* 223; Margolis, *To Delight the Eye* 13 (citing 10 photographs). Not in Graff, Howes or *Truthful Lens*.

(#27934)

\$ 2,400.







**CURTIS, Edward Sheriff (1868-1952). *The North American Indian being a Series of Volumes Picturing and Describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska [Volume V].***

[Cambridge, Mass.]: 1909. 2 vols. 4to . Text volume with 76 photogravure plates (12 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches) and folio (22 x 18 inches). 36 large supplemental photogravure plates numbered 148-183 printed on Van Gelder Holland. Copy 198 from the original proposed edition of 500. Text volume in publisher's half brown morocco, spine with raised bands forming four compartments, lettered gilt. Portfolio in publisher's half morocco.

***Complete text and portfolio volumes depicting the Mandan, Arikara and Atsina cultures from Edward Curtis' landmark work.***

The present set, from Curtis' monumental work *The North American Indian*, portrays the cultures of the Mandan, Arikara, and Atsina tribes, each of which occupied a distinct place in the history and cultural landscape of the Northern Plains.

The Mandan people historically lived in semi-permanent communities along the Missouri River in what is now North Dakota. Curtis describes the Mandan tribe as "a vigorous people, of splendid physique, living in lodges that were not only spacious but provided with comforts unknown to the roving tribes," noting that the tribe relied on agriculture, growing enough crops to have excess for bartering. Corn was the staple of the Mandan people and mythologies and traditions of the tribe developed around this commodity. The Mandan, a tribe known for their vibrant cultural expressions, impressed Curtis with their skills in crafts. They practiced intricate beadwork, crafting glass beads into elaborate designs that were both decorative and symbolic. Additionally, they were known for their pottery, creating functional and artistic pieces that showcased their technical skill and artistic sensibilities.

Another tribal community found in North Dakota was that of the Arikara people, notable for their intricate healing practices. Pictured in the text volume are the rattles of the medicine men. According to Curtis, permanent village life allowed the Arikara to develop ceremonies with intricate performances. This seasonal rite, deeply rooted in religious beliefs, was so elaborate that nearby tribes and even distant medicine men were drawn to its reputation for supernatural power. Curtis noted that the Arikara's medicine fraternity practiced

(Description continues on the next page.)







Plate 44



YELLOW OWL - MANDAN

“legerdemain”-or sleight-of-hand-convincingly enough that audiences accepted these acts as signs of mystical intervention.

The Atsina, or the Gros Ventre, whom Curtis describes as “a strong, active tribe, the equal of many of their better known neighbors” and “one of the most agreeable and tractable tribes he had ever met,” historically lived in northcentral Montana and southern Saskatchewan. They spoke an Algonquian language unusual in having different pronunciations for men and women. Curtis notes that the Atsina were essentially a hunting people, subsisting on buffalo rather than relying on crops. The tribe is notable for their five distinct ceremonial dances. They were both solemn and entertaining and held a significant religious role as well as showcasing a communal bond that blended sacred and social aspects unique to Atsina cultural life.

Curtis collected materials over three decades by traveling extensively and living with Native American tribes, learning their customs, languages, and beliefs. His approach combined photography, detailed written descriptions, and sound recordings of traditional songs and language to document the lives of over 80 tribes across the United States and Canada. Curtis often immersed himself in the daily lives of tribal members, gaining trust by participating in or respectfully observing ceremonies and everyday activities. Curtis’ deeply personal involvement in his subjects’ lives and cultures was integral to his creation of one of the most comprehensive visual and written records of Native American life. His meticulous documentation has left an invaluable legacy of Indigenous cultures before the devastating impacts of European colonization.

*The Truthful Lens* 40; Howes C965, “dd.”  
(#41789)

\$ 39,500.





**CURTIS, Edward Sheriff (1868-1952). *The North American Indian being a Series of Volumes Picturing and Describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska [Volume VI].***

[Cambridge, Mass.]: 1911. 2 vols. 4to. Text volume with 76 photogravure plates (12 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches) and folio (22 x 18 inches). 36 large supplemental photogravure plates numbered 184-219 printed on Van Gelder Holland. Copy 198 from the original proposed edition of 500. Text volume in publisher's half brown morocco, spine with raised bands forming four compartments, lettered gilt. Portfolio in publisher's half morocco.

***Complete text and portfolio volumes depicting the Piegan, Cheyenne and Arapaho cultures from Edward Curtis' landmark work.***

The Piegan, Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes, all members of the western division of the Algonquian linguistic family, each made significant contributions to the cultural history and literature of the Northern Plains. Closely related to the Siksika and Kainai tribes, the Piegan people formed part of the Blackfeet confederation. Originally a forest-dwelling tribe, the Piegan migrated south to inhabit the expansive regions now known as Montana and Alberta. Primarily hunters, they relied on buffalo for sustenance and resources, using every part of the animal to fashion dwellings, clothing, and tools. Curtis remarked on the Piegan's agreeable nature, describing them as "particularly tractable and likable." Their deeply spiritual connection to the land manifested through ceremonies like the Sun Dance, a rite of fasting, prayer, and physical endurance to honor the sun and seek blessings.

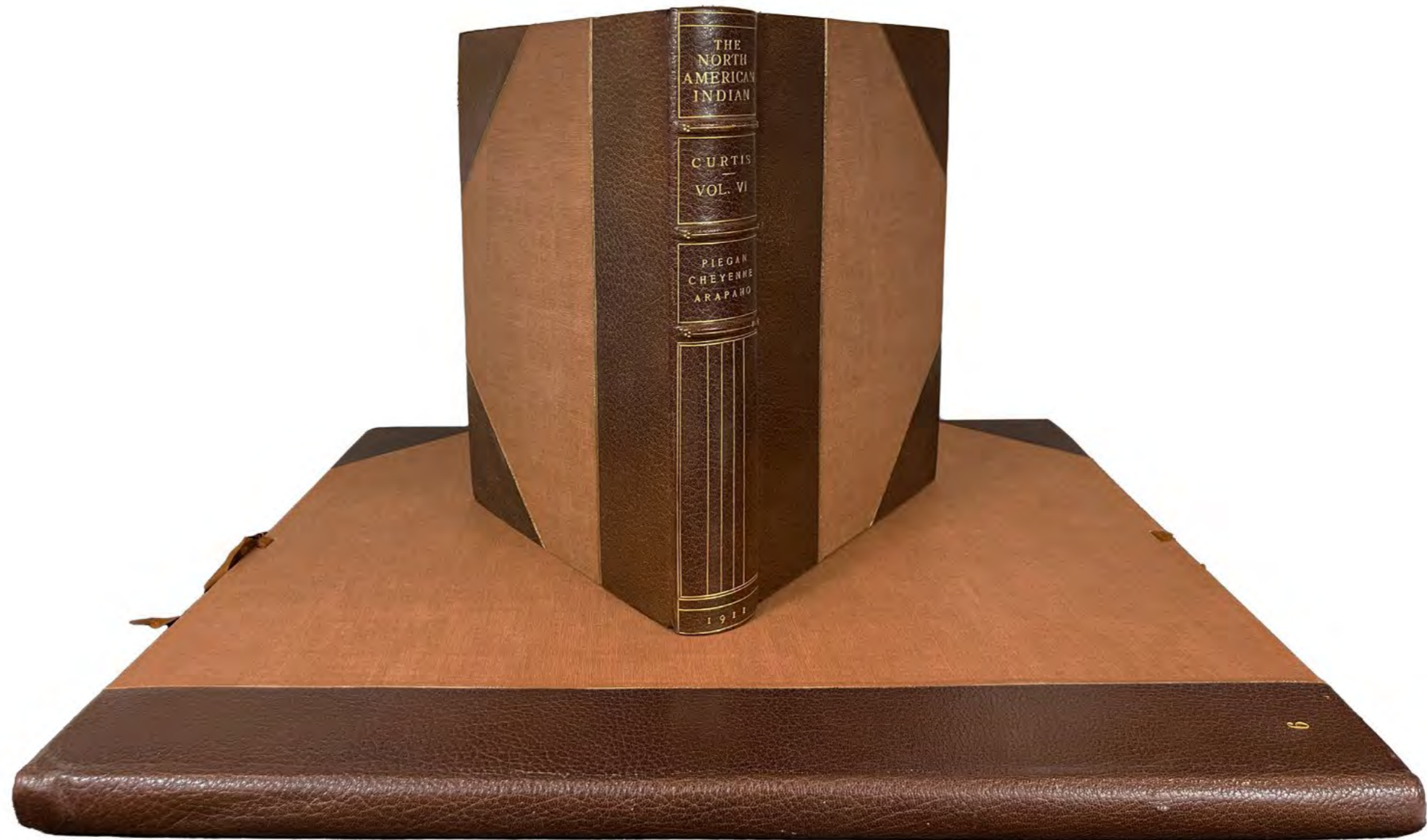
The Cheyenne, originally from the Great Lakes, also migrated westward and established a formidable presence on the Great Plains, settling in Montana and Oklahoma, where they excelled as horsemen and buffalo hunters. They formed close alliances with the Arapaho and the Lakota Sioux, becoming a powerful force across the plains. Curtis found the Cheyenne to be a dignified, striking people, with an air of quiet pride and strength. Known for their warrior societies like the Bowstring and Dog Soldiers, the Cheyenne placed high cultural value on these groups, which protected the tribe and played key roles in social and ceremonial life.

The Arapaho, who also migrated from the Great Lakes to the plains of Colorado and Wyoming, adapted skillfully to the challenges of nomadic life, becoming

(Description continues on the next page.)







expert horsemen and buffalo hunters. Curtis admired their resilience and dignity, observing that the Arapaho retained much of their original dignity and independence despite hardships. Like the Cheyenne, the Arapaho maintained warrior societies, such as Thunderbird, that were central to both defense and cultural traditions, conducting rituals that emphasized bravery, kinship, and community values.

Curtis collected materials over three decades by traveling extensively and living with Native American tribes, learning their customs, languages, and beliefs. His approach combined photography, detailed written descriptions, and sound recordings of traditional songs and language to document the lives of over 80 tribes across the United States and Canada. Curtis often immersed himself in the daily lives of tribal members, gaining trust by participating in or respectfully observing ceremonies and everyday activities. Curtis' deeply personal involvement in his subjects' lives and cultures was integral to his creation of one of the most comprehensive visual and written records of Native American life. His meticulous documentation has left an invaluable legacy of Indigenous cultures before the devastating impacts of European colonization.

*The Truthful Lens* 40; Howes C965, "dd."  
(#41790)

\$ 39,500.





**CURTIS, Edward Sheriff (1868-1952).**  
*The North American Indian being a Series of Volumes Picturing and Describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska [Volume VIII].*

[Cambridge, Mass.]: 1911. 2 vols. 4to. Text volume with 76 photogravure plates (12 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches) and folio (22 x 18 inches). 37 large supplemental photogravure plates numbered 256-292 printed on Van Gelder Holland. Copy 198 from the original proposed edition of 500. Text volume in publisher's half brown morocco, spine with raised bands forming four compartments, lettered gilt. Portfolio in publisher's half morocco.

*Complete text and portfolio volumes depicting the Nez Perce and Chinook cultures from Edward Curtis' landmark work.*

The Nez Perce and Chinook peoples, both part of distinct linguistic groups indigenous to the Pacific Northwest, made significant contributions to the cultural and historical fabric of the region.

The Nez Perce, or Nimiipuu, have lived in the Plateau region, specifically around the Snake, Salmon, and Clearwater rivers, for thousands of years, with archaeological evidence pointing to over 11,500 years of continuous occupation. Known for their skill in fishing and horsemanship, the Nez Perce traditionally depended on the rich salmon populations in their rivers, which formed the basis of their diet and cultural practices. Curtis notes that unlike Plains tribes, the Nez Perce focused more on fishing than buffalo hunting, shaping their lifeways around riverine resources rather than the migratory patterns of buffalo herds. Their interactions with settlers were initially friendly, with the tribe extending cooperation and assistance to early explorers like Lewis and Clark. However, Curtis highlights that despite their loyalty, the Nez Perce suffered greatly due to settler expansion, ultimately leading to the Nez Perce War of 1877. Curtis recognized the tribe's efforts to coexist peacefully even in the face of unrelenting encroachment and forced displacement. The tribe's resilience, skilled horsemanship, and reverence for their lands have left a lasting legacy,



A WAR CHIEF - NEZ PERCÉ

(Description continues on the next page.)





HAYEN BLANKET - NEZ PERCE

preserved in part through Curtis's documentation and their own enduring cultural practices.

Similar to the Nez Perce, the Chinookan peoples have a long history in the Pacific Northwest, particularly along the Columbia River in present-day Oregon and Washington. The Chinook, known for their strategic position as a trade hub between the coast and the interior, played a significant role in the region's economic and cultural exchanges. Curtis described the Chinookan tribes as vital figures in the complex network of Indigenous societies that spanned the river systems, acting as mediators and traders for surrounding tribes. They were highly skilled fishermen, particularly adept at using salmon, sturgeon, and other river species, which were central to their diet and way of life.

The Chinook people were known for their sophisticated cedar bark clothing, canoes, and longhouses, which allowed them to thrive in the often harsh environment of the Columbia River Gorge. Curtis also recorded their strong social structures and the importance of potlatch ceremonies, which celebrated wealth and status through feasts, gift-giving, and displays of power. Despite their early and significant contact with European settlers and explorers, including the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the Chinook faced tremendous pressures from land encroachment, trade disruptions, and diseases brought by newcomers. Their history, much like that of the Nez Perce, is marked by resilience and adaptation, as they navigated the challenges posed by colonization. The Chinookan peoples are remembered for their complex social organization, enduring culture, and central role in the histories of the Pacific Northwest.

Curtis collected materials over three decades by traveling extensively and living with Native American tribes, learning their customs, languages, and beliefs. His approach combined photography, detailed written descriptions, and sound recordings of traditional songs and language to document the lives of over 80 tribes across the United States and Canada. Curtis often immersed himself in the daily lives of tribal members, gaining trust by participating in or respectfully observing ceremonies and everyday activities. Curtis' deeply personal involvement in his subjects' lives and cultures was integral to his creation of one of the most comprehensive visual and written records of Native American life. His meticulous documentation has left an invaluable legacy of Indigenous cultures before the devastating impacts of European colonization.

*The Truthful Lens* 40; Howes C965, "dd."  
(#41791)

\$ 57,500.





**EDWARD, David Barnett. (1797-1870, Author), LEE, Edmund Francis (1809-1857, Cartographer).**  
*The History of Texas; or, The Emigrant's, Farmer's, and Politician's Guide to the Character, Climate, Soil, and Productions of that Country.*

Cincinnati: J. A. James and Co. Printed by Doolittle and Munson, 1836. 12mo (7 x 4 1/2 inches). First edition. [i]-xii 13-336. 336 pp. Folding engraved frontispiece "Map of Texas containing the Latest Grants and Discoveries" by Lee hand-colored in outline with leaf of advertisement at rear. An appendix prints the proposed "Constitution of the Mexican United States". Publisher's brown cloth, rebaked retaining most of the original spine and paper lettering-piece.

*Important early Texas history published the year the Republic of Texas became a sovereign nation, with the rarely seen hand-colored map of the state.*

"Conditions just prior to the Revolution described by an actual observer." [Howes]

Edward moved to Texas in 1830 and recorded detailed observations and descriptions of Texas in this classic early history of the state. The fine map by Lee is adapted from a later issue of Stephen Austin's seminal map of Texas and must have been completed shortly before publication because it notes the death of Benjamin Rush Milam (1788-1835) at the Siege of Bexar.

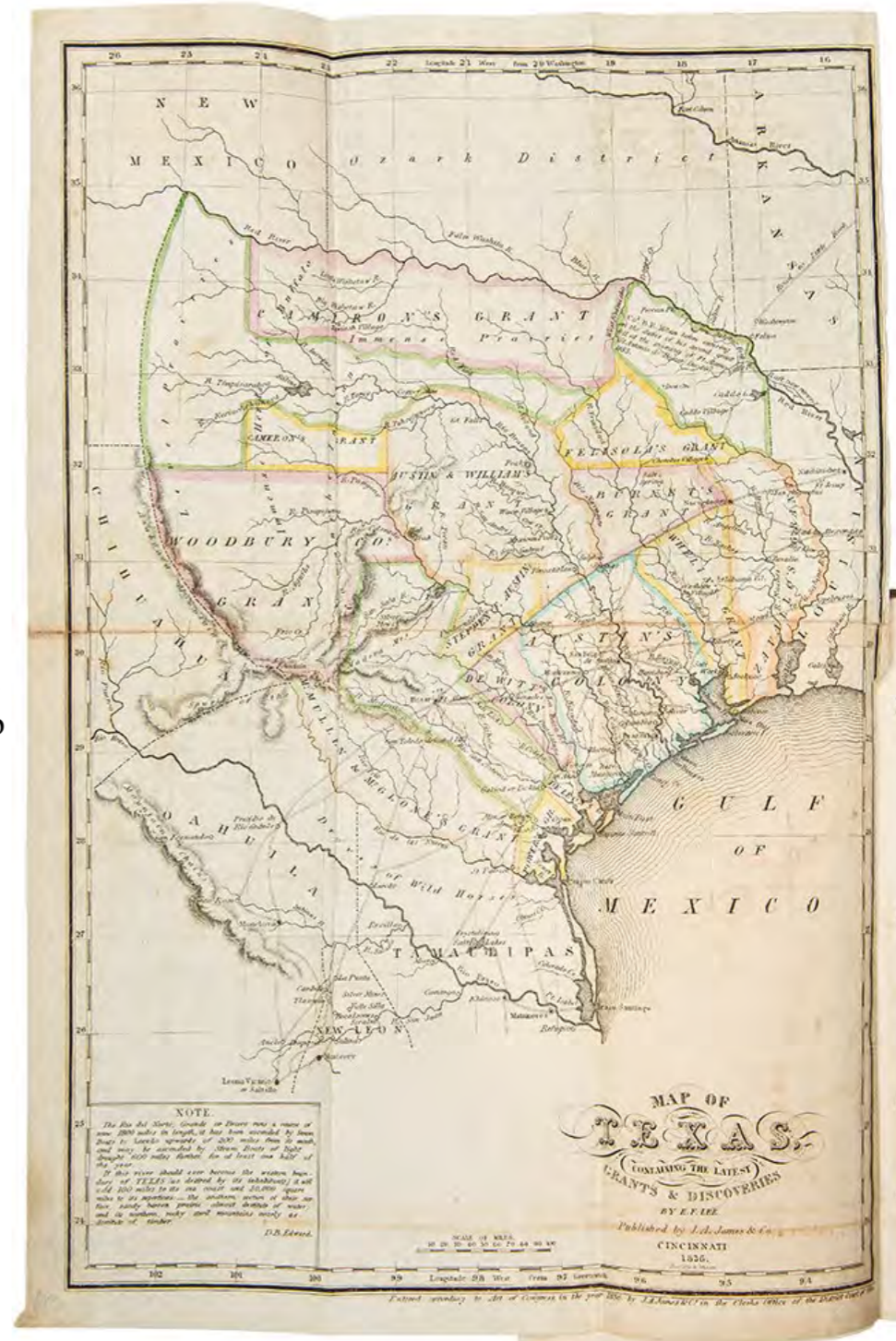
"One of the few choice early histories of Texas, though the author was rather Mexican in his politics. Among the rare public documents inserted, are the proposed constitution of Texas drawn up in the convention of 1832-33, and the Mexican constitution of 1824. Specifically valuable for full treatment of the times just before the Revolution." [Raines]

"This contemporary history by Edward, notwithstanding some idiosyncrasies of the author, is one of the essential Texas books. It gives a good account of the physical features and towns and products of the Texas of 1835. Page 177 to the end are devoted to the political events from 1832 to about October of 1835." [Streeter]

"The map shows towns, rivers, colonies, grants, Indian villages, mountains, roads, silver mines in Mexico and on the San Saba River, iron ore, copper mine, note on Col. B. R. Milam's death, comments on wild life and topography, salt works on Galveston Bay, site of General Toledo's defeat in 1813. There is also a printed note by D. B. Edwards on the Rio del Norte, its navigability and its possibilities as a southwestern boundary for Texas." [Day]

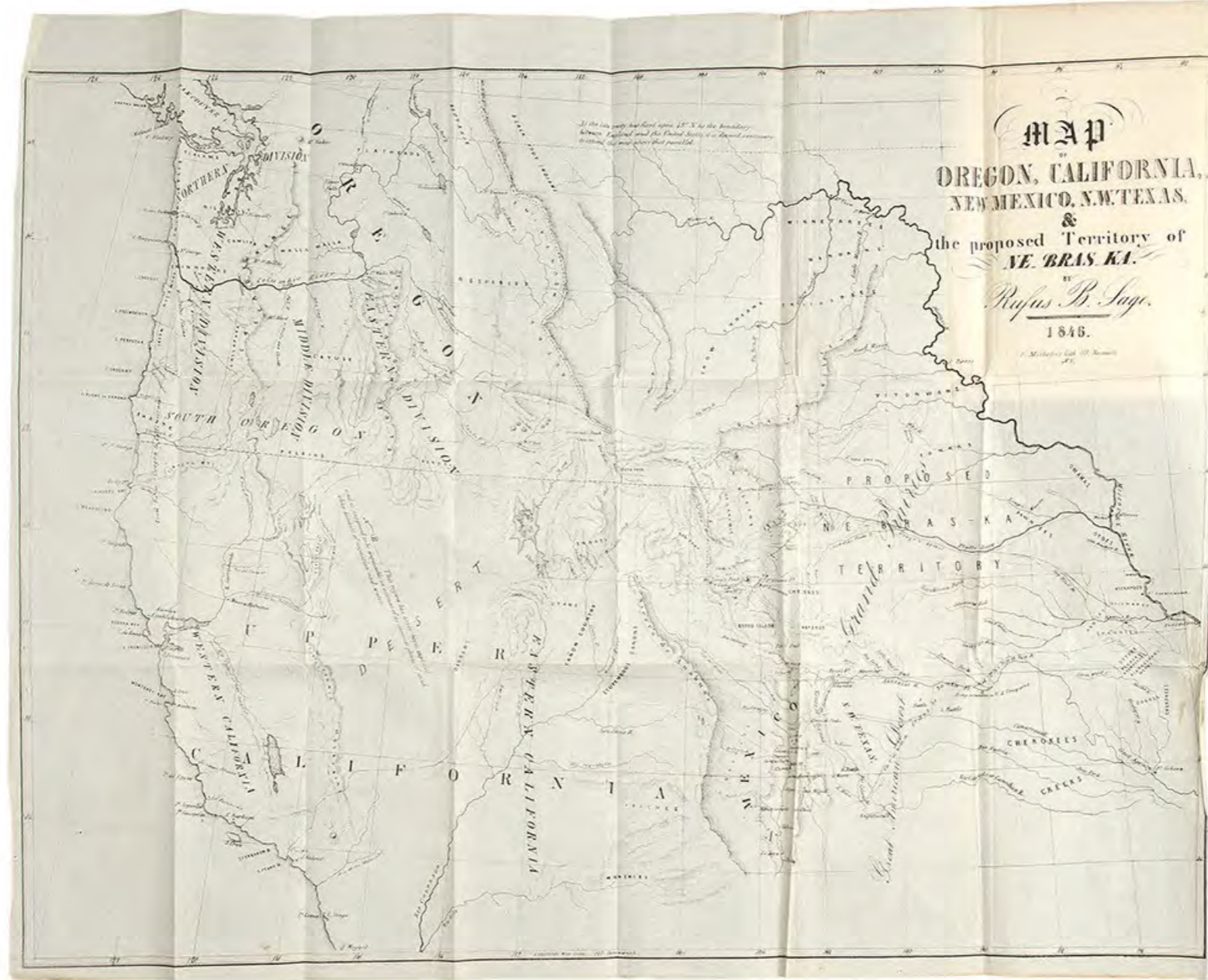
"As a preceptor of Gonzales Seminary and resident of Texas, Edward was well equipped to record his observations accurately." [Graff]

*Basic Texas Books* 53. Clark, *Old South* III:35. Day, *Maps of Texas* 388. Graff 1208. Howes e48 "aa." Jenkins BTB, 53. Rader 1279. Raines, p. 74. Reese, *Best of the West* 65. Sabin 21886. Sibley, *Travelers in Texas*, pp. 178-179. Streeter Sale 334. Streeter, *Texas* 1198. (#36659)



\$ 6,000.





**FREMONT, John Charles (1813-1890).** *Narrative of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842; and to Oregon and North California, in the Years 1843-44.*

Syracuse: Hall & Dickson; New York: A.S. Barnes, 1847. 8vo (7 3/4 x 5 inches). 427pp. plus large folding map, two plates, and [2]pp. ads. Original brown publisher's cloth, spine gilt.

*Very rare edition complete with the Rufus Sage map.*

Considered by Howes and other authorities the "best edition" because of its inclusion of Rufus B. Sage's superb map of the West, which otherwise appeared only in Sage's book of the preceding year. It is far rarer than the regular Fremont map, which it resembles in many respects. Fremont's narrative is one of the most important of western explorations, chronicling his trip over the Oregon Trail and into the Great Basin. It was published in numerous editions.

Howes F370; Zamorano 80, 39; Mintz 165; Wagner-Camp 115:9; Tweney 89, 22; Graff 1433; Streeter sale 3132; Wheat Transmississippi 527. (#28219)

\$ 6,500.





**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. 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.







**HOLLEY, Mary Austin (1784-1846). *Texas*.**

Lexington, KY: J. Clarke & Co., 1836. 12mo (7 x 4 1/4 inches). [2], viii, 410pp. Hand-coloured folding map. Publisher's green cloth, rebacked, paper spine label.

*Scarce early Texas promotional tract, dedicated to Stephen F. Austin.*

This is Mrs. Holley's second book on Texas, intended as a practical and informative guide for emigrant's to the area. Despite the title, which is similar to the author's Baltimore 1833 book, this is a completely different work. Jenkins calls it "a much more important book." Included herein is a general history of Texas to May 5, 1836, a printing of the Texas and Mexican constitutions, Stephen Austin's farewell address of March 7, and specific information regarding settlements, towns, business and banking matters, transportation and communication facilities, etc.

The Hooker "Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas" was published several times, with revisions to reflect the changing face of Texas. This edition is quite striking, with the grants colored. There are numerous additions to this map over past issues.

While her earlier book served to promote the enthusiastic interest of prospective emigrants to Texas, Mrs. Holley in this work provides the hard facts of what they would find there. As Stephen F. Austin's cousin, she was in a position to know.

*Basic Texas Books 94; Graff, Fifty Texas Rarities 15; Howes H593 "aa"; Raines, p.116; cf. Reese, Best of the West 60; Sabin 32528; Streeter Texas 1207; Vandale, Texianameter 88.*

(#36661)

\$ 13,500.







**JAMES, Edwin (1797-1861).** *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819, 1820 ... under the command of Maj. S.H. Long, of the U.S. Top. Engineers. Compiled from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the party, by Edwin Thomas, botanist and geologist to the expedition.*

London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1823. Octavo, 3 volumes (8 3/4 x 5 1/2 inches). vii, [1], 344; vii, [1], 356; vii, [1], 347pp. Folding engraved map, folding engraved plate with geological profiles, and eight other plates (three hand-colored aquatint plates and five uncoloured plates, by I. Clark after S. Seymour. Half titles in second and third volumes. Uniform half tan calf over marbled paper boards, spines with raised bands in six compartments, tooled in gilt, red and green lettering pieces in the second and third compartment, marbled endpapers.

*The first London edition of this cornerstone of Western Americana.*

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

Edwin James was the botanist, geologist, and surgeon for the expedition and “based his compilation upon his own records, the brief geological notes of Major Long, and the early journals of Thomas Say [who served as the expedition’s zoologist]” (Wagner-Camp). Significantly, Long’s expedition was the first official US expedition to be accompanied by artists (namely Titian Peale and Samuel Seymour), and the illustrations are an important early visual record of the region. Cartographically, Long provided the first details of the Central Plains. Upon returning to Washington from the expedition, Long drafted a large manuscript map of the West (now in the National Archives) and the printed map in James’s *Account* closely follows his original. The myth of the Great American Desert was founded by Long: a myth which endured for decades. Long’s map, along with that of Lewis and Clark, “were the progenitors of an entire class of maps of the American Transmississippi West” (Wheat).

The American first edition was published in three volumes in Philadelphia in 1822-1823; this London edition followed. The London edition differs in some respects from the American: additional paragraphs of text were added, the plates were re-engraved and the two maps found in the American edition were here combined into one. James’s *Account* deservedly ranks alongside the narratives of Lewis and Clark and Pike as the most important early exploratory narratives of the American west.

Abbey *Travel* II.650; Field 948; Howes J41, “b”; Sabin 35683; Wagner-Camp 25:2; Wheat *Transmississippi* 353. (#39409)



\$ 4,750





**JAMES, Edwin (1797-1861).** *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the Years 1819, and '20, by order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Sec'y of War: under the Command of Major Stephen H. Long.*

Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & Lea, 1822-1823. 3 volumes (text: 2 vols., octavo [8 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches]; atlas: 1 vol., quarto [11 3/4 x 9 3/8 inches]). Atlas: 11 engraved plates and maps (2 double-page maps after S.H. Long by Young & Delleker; 1 double-page plate of geological cross-sections; 8 plates [1 hand-coloured] after S. Seymour [6], T.R. Peale [1] and one unassigned, engraved by C.G. Childs [2], Lawson [1], F. Kearney [2], W. Hay [1], Young & Delleker [1]). Text: expertly bound to style in full tree calf, covers bordered with a gilt double fillet, flat spine in compartments divided by darker tree calf bands and gilt roll tools, lettered in the second and fourth compartments, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers. Atlas: bound to style in half tree calf over period marbled paper covered boards, spine uniform to the text.

*A fine copy of the first edition of one of the most important early western expeditions.*

Edwin James was the botanist, geologist, and surgeon for this important government expedition, initially named the Yellowstone Expedition. Led by Major Stephen Long, the expedition added significantly to the earlier discoveries of Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike. In addition to his duties on the expedition, James subsequently served as the editor and compiler of this text, relying “upon his own records, the brief geological notes of Major Long, and the early journals of Thomas Say [who served as the expedition’s naturalist]” (Wagner-Camp). Appendices to the text comprise astronomical and meteorological tables and Indian vocabularies. In addition to Long, James and Say, the expedition included Titian Peale as draughtsman and assistant naturalist; and Samuel Seymour as landscape artist. The published plates depict Oto Indians, views of the Plains, and buffalo.

Major Long was the principal proponent of government-sponsored exploration of the West following the War of 1812. He travelled farther than Pike or Lewis and Clark, and blazed trails that were subsequently followed by Fremont, Powell, and others. The expedition travelled up the Missouri and then followed the River Platte to its source in the Rocky Mountains before moving south to

(Description continues on the next page.)



INDIAN RECORD of a Battle between the PAWNEES and KANZAS delineated on a BISON ROBE.

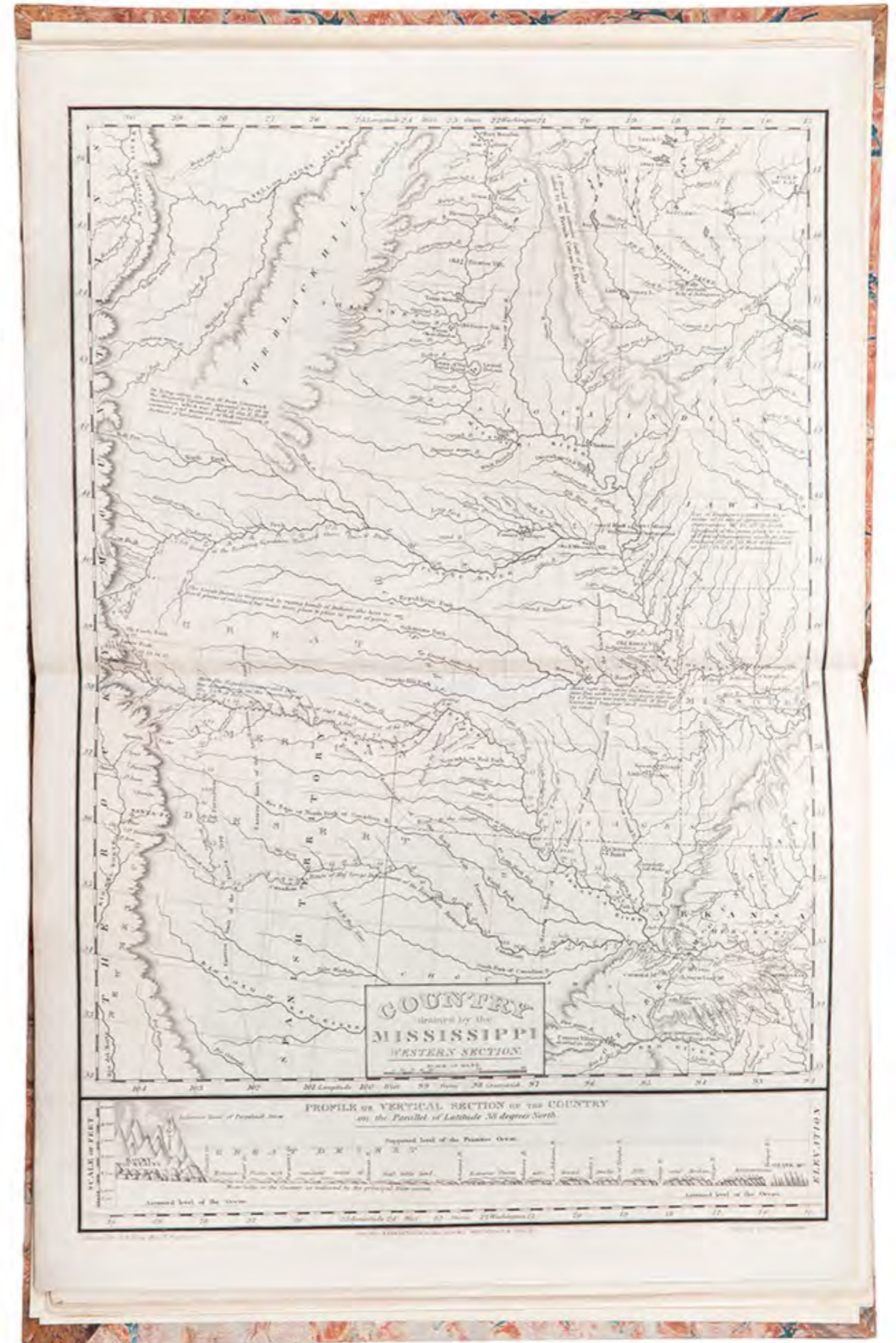




Upper Arkansas. From there the plan was to find the source of the Red River, but when this was missed the Canadian River was explored instead.

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

American Imprints 12942; Graff 2188; Howes J41; Sabin 35682; Streeter sale 3:1783; Wagner-Camp 25:1; Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 353; see Nicholas and Halley, *Stephen Long and American Frontier Exploration* (1995). (#26689) \$ 19,500.







**JOHNSON, Overton, and William H. WINTER (1819-1879).** *Route Across the Rocky Mountains, with a description of Oregon and California: their geographical features, their resources, soil, climate, productions.*

Lafayette, In.: John B. Semans, printer, 1846. Octavo. 152pp. Original cloth backed paper boards. Contemporary ink inscription on front flyleaf. Some light foxing. In a red half morocco and cloth slipcase and chemise, spine gilt.

*The Herbert McLean Evans-Irving Robbins copy of a very rare key overland guide.*

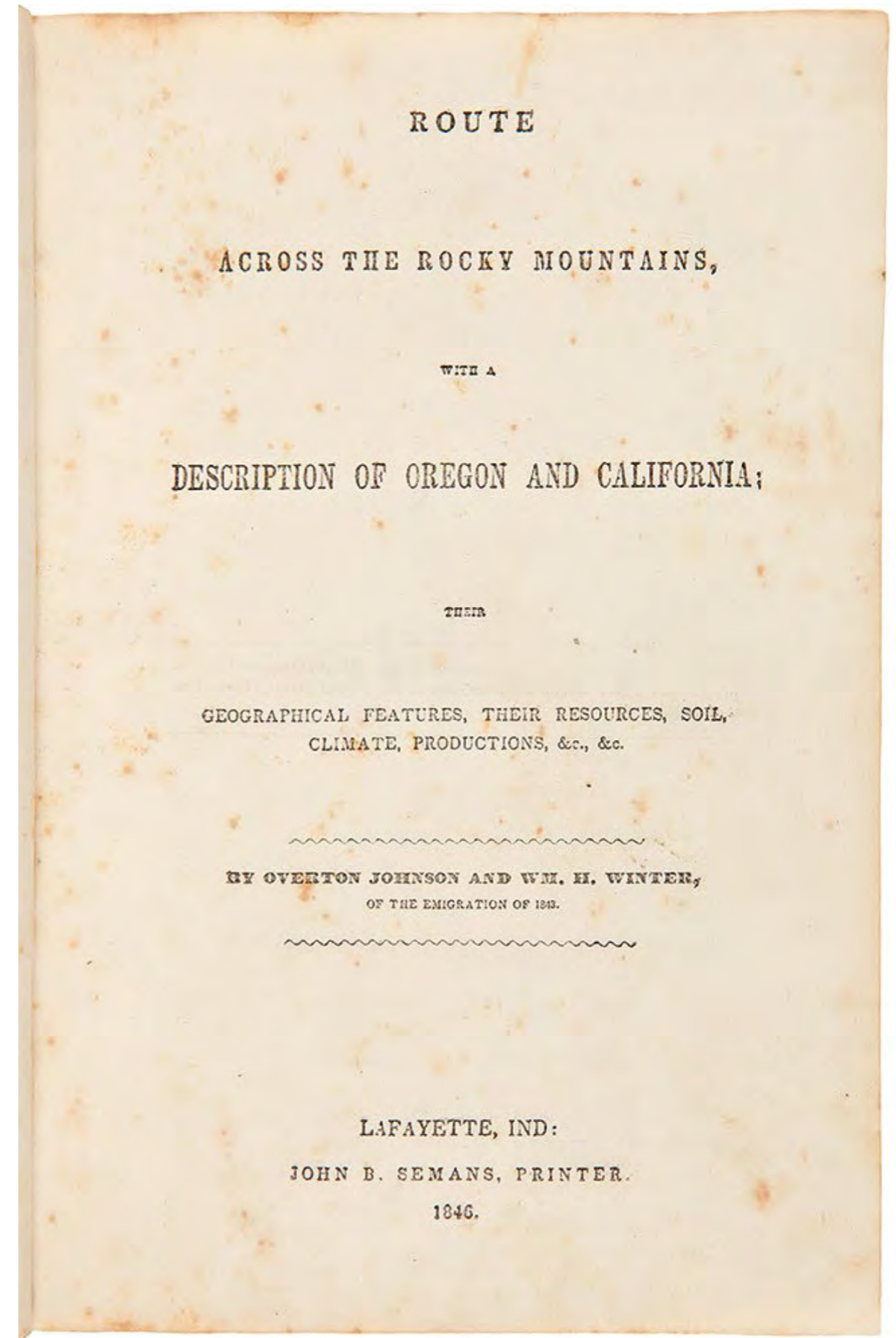
One of the earliest and rarest of overland guide books to the Oregon Trail, chronologically the second such guide, preceded only by the Hastings guide of 1845. The authors went overland to Oregon in 1843. Winter went to California the following year, then returned to Indiana, where he arranged to publish this guidebook in time for the 1846 emigrant season. The guide provides a detailed account of the 1843 trip, a long description of Oregon, Winter's route to California, the Bear Flag movement, gold at Santa Barbara, and of northern California. The return route from California is also described, and there is a table of distances in the rear. Winter eventually settled in the Napa-Sonoma area.

This is the issue with corrected text on pages 26 and 36. A rarity, afforded a "d" by Howes, who calls it "one of the greatest of early overland narratives." This copy with an ownership inscription which reads, "Jno. M.Gowan / Johnson classmate in / college for 3 years." A later hand has indicated that this was Wabash College, in Crawfordsville. A key guide and important work of Western Americana, with an interesting association with provenance to two legendary collectors.

Cowan I, p.315; Graff 2221; Howes J142, "d."; Sabin 36260; Streeter Sale 3145; Wagner-Camp 122.

(#31373)

\$ 18,000.







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

Philadelphia: James Otto Lewis, printed by Lehman and Duval, May 1835 - January 1836. Folio (17 3/4 x 11 inches). First edition. Publisher's blue paper wrapper for No. 5, letterpress prospectus advertisements for parts 1, 2, and 3, 72 lithograph plates after Lewis hand-colored by Lehman and Duval, and a rare publisher's blue paper wrapper testimonial leaf [From the Numerous Notices of the Aboriginal Port-Folio Which Have Appeared in the Papers]. Bound to style in red half morocco over 19th-century cloth, spine gilt in six compartments, gilt-lettered in second compartment [N. A. Indians], contemporary marbled endpapers, in a modern quarter morocco clamshell box with [Lewis - The Aboriginal Portfolio 1835-1836] in gilt on spine.

***One of the rarest 19th-century American color plate books and the first important series of Native American portraits to be published in the United States. Lewis captures granular visual details of these indigenous leaders, but also their individual grandeur.***

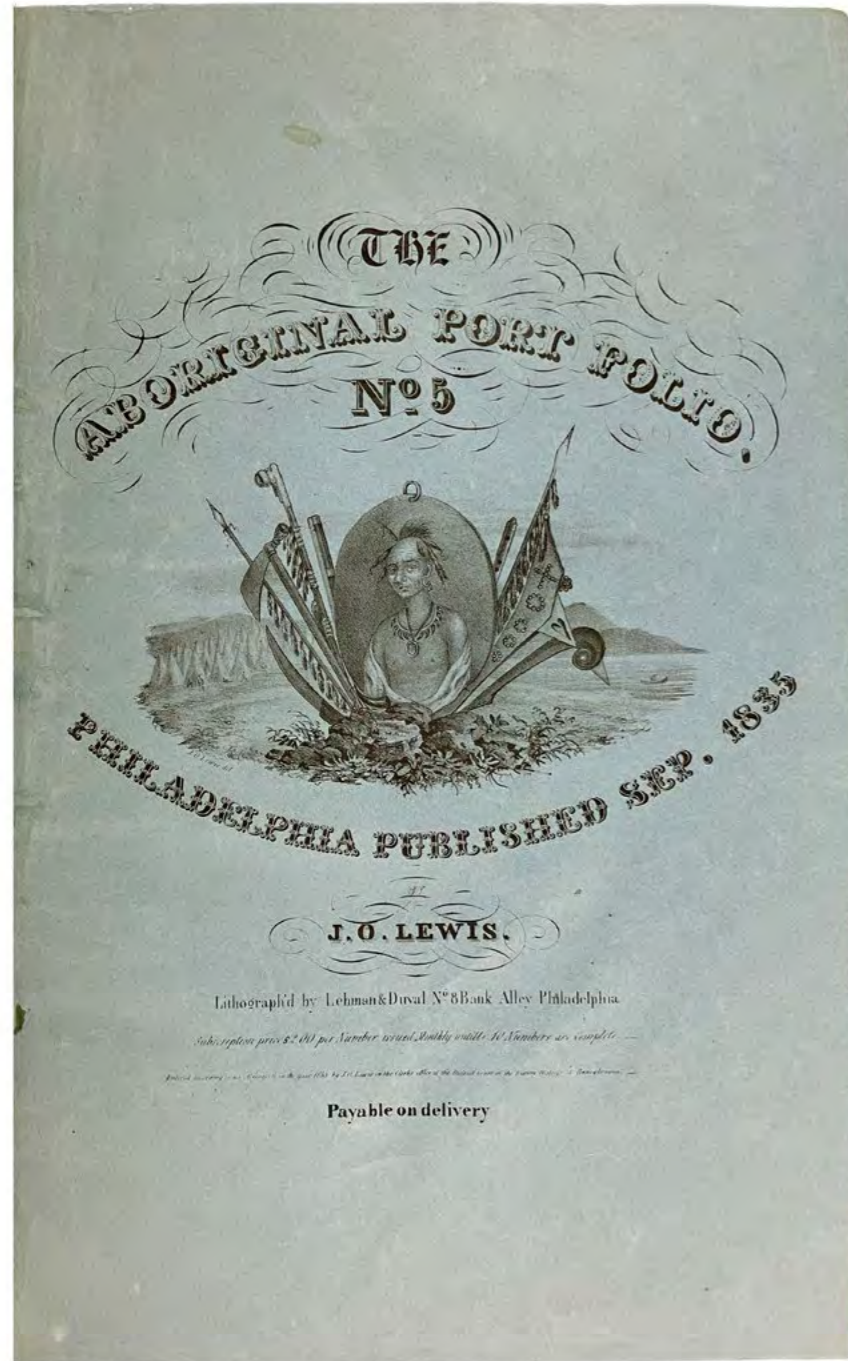
"Lewis is about to publish in numbers, a collection of Indian lithographic portraits taken by him during a residence of about fifteen years among the various tribes of the west. He has succeeded in obtaining numerous portraits, all of which are remarkably true to nature. Some of the lithographs we have examined, and we are sure that they are well calculated to excite interest." - *St. Louis Commercial Bulletin*, May 18, 1835.

The *Aboriginal Portfolio* is the first published portrait collection of prominent Native American leaders, made "on the spot and in the field." It precedes and is rarer than George Catlin's *North American Indian Portfolio*, Maximilian's *Reise in das Innere Nord-America*, and Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes* (itself derivative of Lewis, using 27 of his portraits). The *Portfolio* is one of the earliest extended, monumental projects in American hand-colored lithography, and one of the first thorough works to document a subject beyond the East Coast of the United States. At a time when westward expansion, European influence, and reactionary US government policies were irreversibly reshaping Native communities, Lewis embarked on a mission to commemorate and record their diversity and heritage. The plates depict eminent chiefs and notable tribal members in distinguished poses with great detail, the portraits imbued with personality, recording their mode of dress, face paint, jewelry, weapons, and other accoutrements. Below each likeness is the name of the sitter along with their rank and tribal affiliation, which include, among others, Sioux, Miami, Chippawa, Ioway, Shawnee, Pottowattomie, Winnebago, Monomonie, Ottawa, Fox, and Sac.

(Description continues on the next page.)







James Otto Lewis was born in Philadelphia in 1799, and went west with a theatrical troupe at the age of sixteen. In St. Louis he began working as an engraver and miniature portraitist. There he met the painter Chester Harding (1792-1866) whose popular depiction of Daniel Boone is the only portrait for which Boone is known to have sat. Lewis engraved this portrait for Harding; only one example survives and it is the earliest known print made west of the Mississippi. Lewis then lived in Detroit, where, in 1823, the governor of Michigan Lewis Cass asked him to paint Tens-qua-ta-wa, a Shawnee prophet in an official diplomatic delegation to the city (plate 67). Cass sent this portrait to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and a later competitor to Lewis, Thomas L. McKenney, and suggested Lewis be given \$200 and be named an official government portraitist of Indian councils in the Great Lakes region. In this position, Lewis attended many treaty councils, including those at Prairie du Chien (plate 17) and Butte des Mort (plate 49). The *Aboriginal Portfolio* grows out of the drawings and paintings Lewis executed at these official councils. Subsequently, Lewis's depictions found wide circulation, in part due to copies by artists such as Charles Bird King. The original watercolors for Lewis's portraits in the *Portfolio* were acquired by the Smithsonian, but were lost in the fire of 1865 (Junker). Lewis's work traversed the boundaries of art as such to become an irreplaceable repository of anthropological and historical significance. Beyond their aesthetic allure, his lithographs are evidence of his profound respect for the cultural mosaic woven by Native Americans.

The *Aboriginal Portfolio* was printed in Philadelphia by the master lithographers George Lehman (1803-1870) and Peter S. Duval (1804-1886), who, along with J. Barincou (fl.1830-1840), drew Lewis's images onto stone and meticulously hand-colored his prints. It was issued in ten parts, each part containing eight plates, and sold for "\$2.00 per Number." Lewis and his *Portfolio* received immediate praise from the *U.S. Gazette*, *New York Mirror*, *Commercial Herald*, *Knickerbocker*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and, of course, Governor Cass. Despite the positive reviews, subscribers were scarce. Lewis's publication struggled toward the end of its run and, while part nine was still in the press, was forced to reduce the edition, limiting distribution, and making the final two parts, in Reese's words, "famously rare." The imminent publication of McKenney and Hall's competing project did not help. The tenth issue is so rare that Reese argues its publication did not actually happen until 1838, and Lewis's projected eleventh part, "Historical and Biographical Description of the Indians," was never completed. Only three complete sets of the *Aboriginal Portfolio* containing all 80 plates, a lithographed title page issued with the final part, and three advertisement leaves, are known to have sold at auction. Complete copies are next to impossible to obtain; Sabin only calls for 72 plates in his bibliography because finding the full eighty is so rare. And when the 80-plate copies are obtainable, they command a high price: Christie's sold one in 2005 for \$307,200. This copy, containing 72 plates, the three prospectus advertisement leaves, and an original blue paper wrapper

with the rare testimonial leaf, is as near to complete as one can hope to encounter.

Bennett, p.68. *Celebration of My Country* 175. Clements, *One Hundred Michigan Rarities*, 63. Eberstadt 131:418. Field 936. Howes, 6133, J-135, L-315. Junker, *Works from the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art*, 7. Reese, *American Color Plate Books*, 23. Reese, *James Otto Lewis and His Aboriginal Portfolio*. Reese, *Stamped with a National Character*, 23. Sabin 40812. St. Clair, *The American Indian Portfolio*. Wainwright, *Philadelphia Lithography*, pp.30-33.

(#41112)

\$ 72,500.





**LEWIS, Meriwether (1774-1809) and William CLARK (1770-1838).** *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, Thence Across the Rocky Mountains and Down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed During the Years 1804-5-6.*

Philadelphia: J. Maxwell for Bradford & Inskeep and Abm. H. Inskeep of New York, 1814. 2 volumes, octavo (8 x 4 3/4 inches). Five maps and charts. With the western third of the large folding map, the rest present in excellent facsimile. (Toning to text as usual). Expertly bound to style in full tree calf, covers bordered with a gilt roll tool, flat spines in compartments divided by a gilt roll tool, black morocco lettering piece in the second compartments. *Provenance:* Robert Banning (signature on title).

*The first edition of the "definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent" (Wagner-Camp). A cornerstone of Western Americana.*

The book describes the Government-backed expedition to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by ascending the Missouri to its source, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and reaching the Pacific Ocean. In total, the expedition covered some eight thousand miles in slightly more than twenty-eight months. Lewis and Clark brought back the first reliable information about much of the area they traversed, made contact with the Indian inhabitants as a prelude to the expansion of the fur trade, and advanced by a quantum leap the geographical knowledge of the continent. The large folding map of the West was not issued with all copies, and in fact was priced separately and cost almost as much as the book itself.

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

Church 1309; Field 928; Graff 2477; Grolier *American* 100, 30; Howes L317; *Printing & the Mind of Man* 272; Tweney 89, 44; Sabin 40828; Shaw & Shoemaker 31924; Streeter Sale 1777; Streeter, *Americana Beginnings*, 52; Wagner-Camp 13:1 (#26516)

\$ 15,000.







**NEWELL, Rev. Chester (1803-1892).**  
*History of the Revolution in Texas, particularly of the war of 1835 & '36; together with the latest geographical, topographical, and statistical accounts of the country, from the most authentic sources.*

New York: J.P. Wright for Wiley & Putnam, 1838. 12mo. x, [2], 215pp. Folding lithographic map by Baker of New York. Publisher's brown cloth.

*First edition of a standard work on the Republic of Texas, in the original publisher's binding with an important early map in excellent condition.*

"This is one of the earliest books published about Texas after it became a republic... the quotations from participants are of considerable historical value. The descriptive portions add much to our knowledge of the early republic" (Jenkins). Newell begins his narrative in 1832, and ends with the proceedings of the Texas Congress in the fall of 1836. The author had come to Texas as an itinerant minister in the spring of 1837, but quickly became engaged in working on this history in an effort to defray his expenses. He had the advantage of being able to interview some of the leading Texan participants, including Houston. The appendix details some important historical documents regarding the revolution.

Streeter notes two states of the map, one with no date simply titled 'Texas' and the other 'Texas 1838': the copy in the present work is in the dated state. The map shows the area from New Orleans westwards to about 102 degrees longitude, and south to the Rio Grande. There is considerable detail devoted to the settlements from Goliad north to Austin, and then east to Liberty

*Basic Texas Books* 151; Clark III:215; Graf 3010; Howes N115 ("aa"); Rader 2479; Raines, p.154; Sabin 54948; Streeter *Texas* 1318. (#37855)

\$ 5,800.







**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 rebaked with black morocco lettering piece.

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

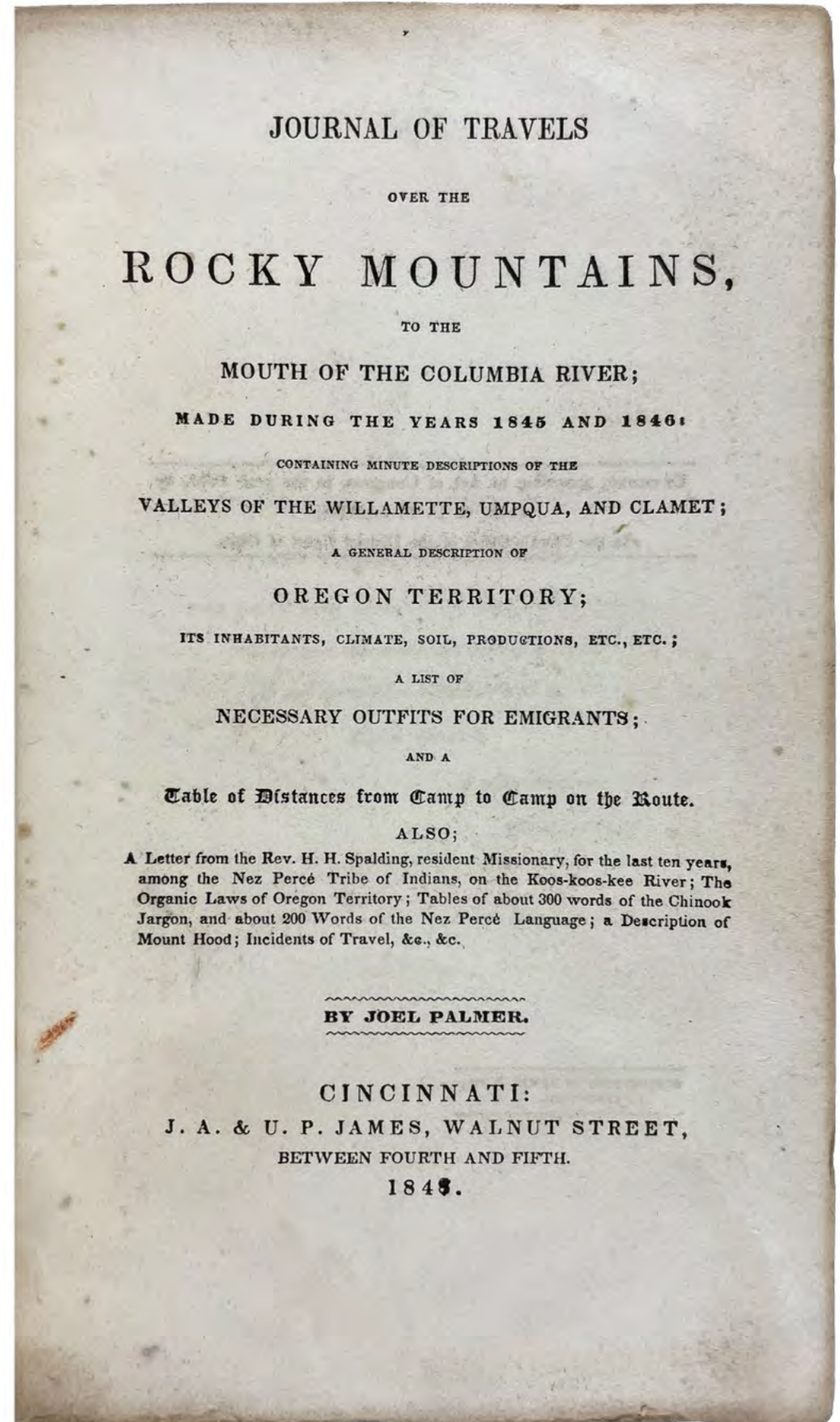
The tide of overland immigration which engulfed Oregon in 1843 was followed by even larger waves in subsequent years. The overland migration of 1845 was one of the largest, and it produced one of the most complete accounts of wagon trail life, in this work by Joel Palmer. His journal is the only contemporary 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; Reese, *Best of the West*, 98.

(#40368)

\$ 9,000.







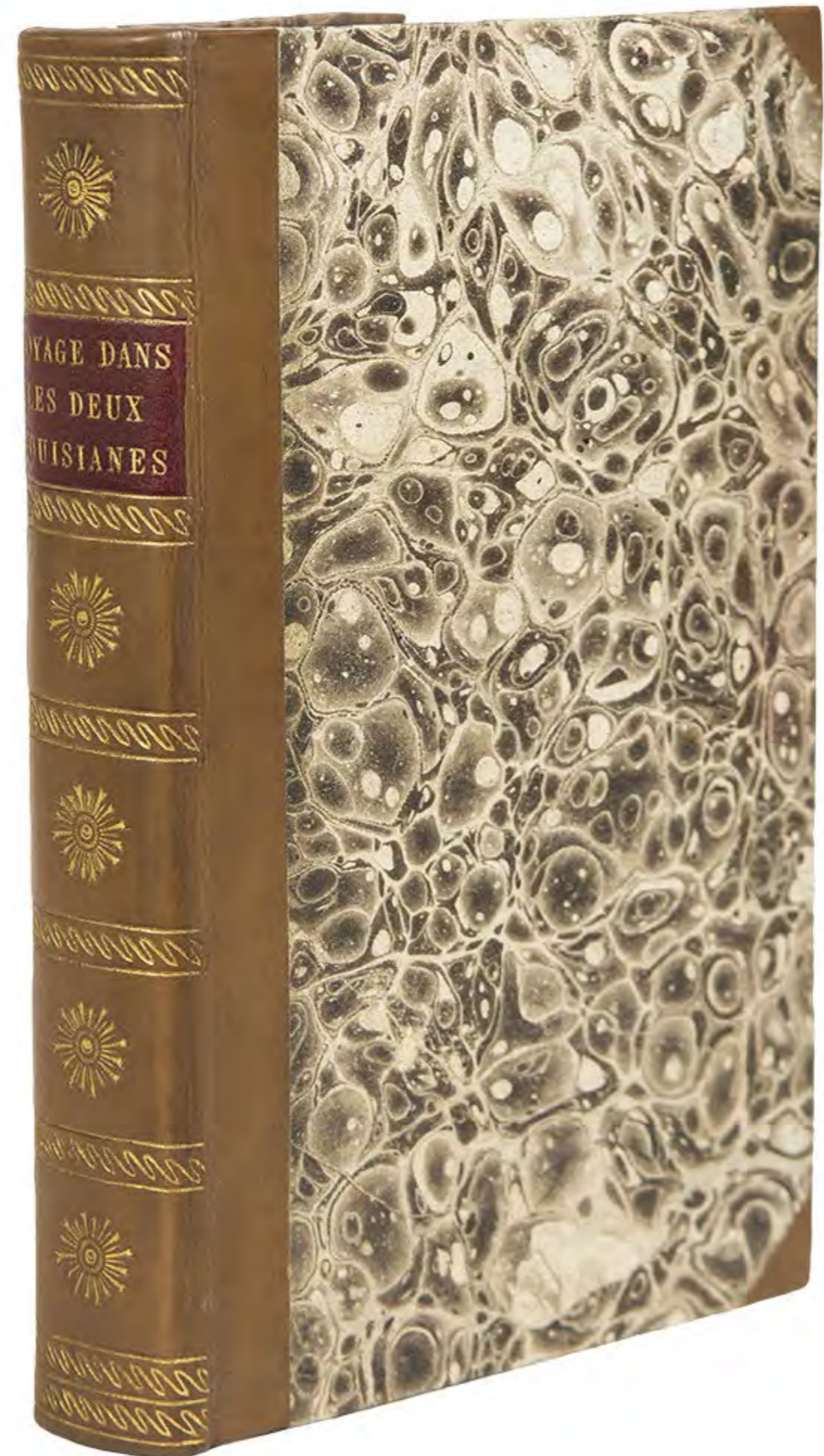
**PERRIN DU LAC, François Marie (1766-1824).** *Voyage dans les Deux Louisianes, et Chez les Nations Sauvages du Missouri, par les Etats-Unis, l'Ohio et les Provinces qui le bordent, en 1801, 1802, et 1803.*

Lyon: Chez Bruyset aîné et Buynand, 1805. 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 5/8 inches). [4], x, 479, [1] pp. Engraved folding map, engraved folding plate. Expertly bound to style in half calf and marbled paper covered boards within modern morocco-backed slipcase.

*First edition, first issue: the principal account of early fur trade with Indigenous Peoples on the upper Missouri.*

An important early piece of Western Americana, describing a fur trading expedition up the Missouri to the White River of South Dakota in 1802. Besides being a major source of information on the early fur trade, it provides much information relating to the tribes along the Missouri River at the time. The map has been described as "the earliest published map of the trans-Mississippi region which can be said to display even the faintest semblance of accuracy" (Wheat). The plate depicts the mammoth fossil skeleton on display in Philadelphia. Two French editions were issued in 1805, the present first issue published in Lyon, and a more frequently found second issue published in Paris.

Buck 61; Clark, *Old South* 2:52, 114; Field, *Indian Bibliography* 1204; Graff 3254; Howes P244; Monaghan 1176; Rader 2647; Sabin 61102; Streeter sale III:1773 (second, Paris, issue); Wagner-Camp 3:1; Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 256.  
(#35836) \$ 4,500.







**PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery (1779-1813).** *An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the western parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun Rivers ... during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807. And a tour through the interior parts of New Spain ... in the year 1807.*

Philadelphia: Printed by John Binns, published by C. & A. Conrad, & Co. of Philadelphia, Somervell & Conrad of Petersburg. Bonsal, Conrad, & Co. of Norfolk, and Fielding Lucas Jr. of Baltimore, 1810. 8vo (8 3/8 x 5 1/4 inches). Stipple-engraved India paper proof portrait frontispiece of Pike by Edwin, 6 engraved maps (5 folding), 3 folding letterpress tables. Contemporary tree calf boards, rebaced in calf and retaining original gilt morocco spine label.

*One of the most important of all American travel narratives: the first edition of the report of the first United States government expedition to the Southwest, including an account of Pike's exploration of the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers, the sources of the Mississippi River, and the Spanish settlements in New Mexico.*

Pike's narrative stands with those of Lewis and Clark, and Long, as the most important of early books on western exploration and as a cornerstone of Western Americana. "In 1805, Pike was given the difficult assignment of conducting a reconnaissance of the upper Mississippi region. He was ordered to explore the headwaters of that river, to purchase sites from the Indians for further military posts, and to bring a few influential chiefs back to St. Louis for talks. The trip was only moderately successful as a mission to the tribes, but Pike was able to convey important geographical information to President Jefferson and other Washington officials. On Pike's second expedition, 1806-1807, he was assigned to explore the head-waters of the Arkansas River, then proceed south and descend the Red River from its source ... Pike and his men were taken into custody by a Spanish patrol, and Pike was able to observe many areas in New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Texas ... His book created interest in the Southwest and stimulated the expansionist movement in Texas" (Hill).



The maps were the first to exhibit a geographic knowledge of the Southwest based on first-hand exploration and are considered "milestones in the mapping of the American West" (Wheat). "The description of Texas is excellent" (Streeter, Texas).

Bradford 4415; Braislin 1474; Field 1217; Graff 3290; Hill (2004) 1357; Howes P373; Jones 743; Rittenhouse 467; Sabin 62836; Streeter Sale 3125; Streeter *Texas* 1047C; Wagner-Camp 9:1; Wheat *Transmississippi* 297, 298, 299.

(#27020)

\$ 12,500.





**PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery (1779-1813), KING, Nicholas (1771-1812, Cartographer), NAU, Anthony (fl.19 century, Cartographer), SHALLUS, Francis (1774-1821, Engraver). *An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the Western Parts of Louisiana, to the Sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun Rivers.***

Philadelphia: C. and A. Conrad, and Co. of Philadelphia; Somervell and Conrad of Petersburg; Bonsal, Conrad, and Co. of Norfolk; and Fielding Lucas, Jr., of Baltimore. Printed by John Binns, 1810. Text: 8vo (8 1/2 x 4 3/4 inches). Atlas: 4to (10 1/2 x 11 inches). Text: [2] [1]-277 [5] 1-65 [1] [1]-53 [1] [1]-87 [1]. 492 pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Pike, Letterpress Title, Deposit Statement, To the Public, To the President, Pike's Expeditions Part I-III, Appendices to Parts I-III. Atlas: 6 engraved maps, 5 of which are folding. 3 folding tables. Text volume in contemporary tree calf expertly re-backed to style, spine in six gilt-ruled compartments with gilt calf lettering-piece in second, gilt date in sixth, and blind center tool in rest. Atlas volume in contemporary quarter calf with tips over original blue paper boards with printed paper label, spine in seven gilt-ruled compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece in second, gilt date in sixth, and blind center tool.

*One of the most important of all American travel narratives; Pike's account contains the first maps to incorporate geographical knowledge of the Southwest based on first-hand exploration. It is a milestone in the mapping of the American West. [Wheat] Here in the rarest and most desirable form with the plates and maps in a quarto atlas.*

Pike's narrative, along with that of Long, and Lewis and Clark, is one of the most significant early books on the exploration of the American West. As such it is a cornerstone of Western Americana. In particular, Streeter felt its "description of Texas is excellent."

Hill gives the following summary of its contents:

"In 1805, Pike was given the difficult assignment of conducting a reconnaissance of the upper Mississippi region. He was ordered to explore the headwaters of that river, to purchase sites from the Indians for further military posts, and to bring a few influential chiefs back to St. Louis for talks. The trip was only moderately successful as a mission to the tribes, but Pike was able to convey important geographical information to President Jefferson and other Washington officials. On Pike's second expedition, 1806-1807, he was assigned to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas River, then proceed south and descend the Red River from its source. Pike and his men were taken into custody by a Spanish patrol, and Pike was able to observe many areas in New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Texas. His book created interest in the Southwest and stimulated the expansionist movement in Texas."

(Description continues on the next page.)







The atlas volume consists of the following maps, plus three tables:

- 1.) "Falls of St. Anthony."
- 2.) "Map of the Mississippi River from its Source to the Mouth of the Missouri, laid down from the notes of Lieutn Z. M. Pike by Anthony Nau. Reduced, and Corrected by Astronomical observations of Mr. Thompson at its source; and of Captn. M. Lewis, where it receives the waters of the Missouri."
- 3.) "The First Part of Captn. Pike's Chart of the Internal Parts of Louisiana. 40 miles to the inch, by Anthony Nau."
- 4.) "Map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain. The outlines are from the Sketches of, but corrected and improved by Captain Zebulon M. Pike, who was conducted through that Country in the year 1807, by Order of the Commandant General of those Provinces."
- 5.) "A Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana. Including all hitherto unexplored Countries, lying between the River La Platte of the Missouri on the N: and the Red River on the S: the Mississippi East and the Mountains of Mexico West; with a part of New Mexico and the Province of Texas. By Z. M. Pike Captn U. S."
- 6.) "A Sketch of the Vice Royalty Exhibiting the several Provinces and its Approximation to the Internal Provinces of New Spain."

Tables:

- 1.) "Recapitulation of Furs and Peltries, Fond du Lac department, Marks and Numbers as per margin. North West Company, 1804-5."
- 2.) "Abstract of the number, &c. of the Nations of Indians residing on the Mississippi and its confluent streams, from St. Louis, Louisiana, to its source, including Red lake and Lower Red river."
- 3.) "A Statistical Abstract of the nations of Indians who inhabit that part of Louisiana visited by captain Z. M. Pike, in his tour of discovery in that country, in the years 1806 and 1807."

Bradford 4415. Braislin 1474. Field 1217. Graff 3290. Hill 1357  
 (2004). Howes P373 "Best Issue." Jones 743. Rittenhouse 467. Sabin 62836. Schwartz and Ehrenberg, p.225. Streeter sale 3125. Streeter, *Texas* 1047C. Wagner-Camp  
 9:1. Wheat, *Transmississippi* 297, 298, 299.  
 (#40869)

\$ 18,500.





**REDPATH, James and Richard J. HINTON. *Hand-Book to Kansas Territory and the Rocky Mountain Gold Region; Accompanied by Reliable Maps and a Preliminary Treatise on the Pre-Emption Laws of the United States.***

New York: J. H. Colton, 1859. 16mo (5 13/16 x 3 11/16 inches). 177pp. Three maps on two folding sheets. [6]pp. of advertisements. . Publisher's brown cloth, stamped in gilt and lettered blind. Housed in a modern full red morocco box.

***Rare Pike's Peak overland guide, with important maps.***

A rare Colorado gold rush guide book with three important maps of the region. The text contains an account of the Kansas region, descriptions of the various routes, information on the gold discoveries in the Rockies, and advice on outfitting a trip to the gold fields. "Pre-emption" laws relate to land claims and are treated in an appendix. The first two maps, on one sheet and both outlined in color, are "Kansas and Nebraska" and "Nebraska and Kansas. Showing Pikes Peak and the Gold Region." The third map is "Military Map of Parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota by Lieut. G.K. Warren from Explorations made by him in 1855-57." The second and third maps are particularly significant, showing Denver, Montana, and as far west as Salt Lake. "The authors were correspondents for eastern newspapers. Redpath, a rabid abolitionist, came to Kansas Territory soon after it was established. Hinton came in 1856 as a correspondent for the *Boston Traveller*" - Dary. Many of the advertisements at the rear are for rail routes to the Pike's Peak gold region. The Eberstadts describe this guide book as the "original 'Pike's Peak or Bust' overland guide."

Dary, *Kanzana* 74; Eberstadt 137:522; Graff 3437; Hafen, *Pike's Peak Gold Rush Guidebooks of 1859*, 14; Howes R120, "aa"; Rader 2773; Sabin 68526; Streeter Sale 2131; Wagner-Camp 343; Wheat, *Transmississippi West*, 995, 996.

(#32676)

\$ 9,750.







**SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Rowe (1793-1864).** *Information, respecting the History, Conditions and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States: Collected and Prepared under the Direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.*

Philadelphia: Lippincott, Gambo & Co. [vols. 1-4] or J.B. Lippincott & Co. [vols. 5 and 6], 1853-1852-1853-1854-1855-1857. 6 volumes, large quarto (12 3/4 x 9 3/4 inches). Half-titles. 5 steel-engraved additional titles (additional title to vol.VI not issued), 1 steel-engraved portrait of Schoolcraft to front vol.VI, 1 folding letterpress table, 329 engraved or lithographed plates, plans and maps (i.e 331 plates on 329 sheets) after Seth Eastman and others (some colored). Publisher's uniform purple (vols. 1 and 3), green (vol. 2) or blue (vols. 4-6) cloth, covers with borders decoratively stamped in blind and a central image of an Indian in gilt, flat spines divided into compartments in blind, lettered in the first compartment and with the seal of the U.S. in gilt in the lower compartment. *Provenance:* Captain Amiel Weeks Whipple (presentation inscription to Whipple in vols. 1-5 by Schoolcraft [vols. 1-3], Charles Nix [vol. 4] and George Manypenny [vol. 5]).



*A presentation set of Henry Schoolcraft's masterpiece inscribed by the author to a noted western explorer and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, with manuscript corrections. This work is the most extensive work on Native Americans published in the 19th-century containing "a vast mass of really valuable information" (Field), and a cornerstone of any collection of ethnological studies on America.*

Born near Albany, N.Y., Schoolcraft took part in a number of important early surveying expeditions before being appointed commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1822. With his headquarters at Sault Sainte Marie, he married the half-Ojibwa daughter of a local fur-trader, learnt the Ojibwa language and began his ethnographical researches in earnest. He retained his position for almost twenty years and made full use of the unequalled opportunities it provided him. A change in government in 1841 resulted in him losing his position and moving back to the East, but he continued his Native American studies and the first volume of the present work was published in 1851. The

work was completed with the publication of the sixth volume in 1857. Field notes that the work as a whole "contains a vast mass of really valuable material. It has indeed performed a very important service for Indian history, in collecting and preserving an immense amount of historic data. Vocabularies of Indian languages, grammatical analyses, legends of various tribes, biographies of chiefs and warriors, narratives of captivities, histories of Indian wars, emigrations, and theories of their origin, are all related and blended in an extraordinary.... manner".

The other aspect of the work that gives it immense additional value is the large body of art work by Seth Eastman (1808-1875). Eastman, a serving officer in the U.S. Army, had trained as a topographical artist: a discipline which necessitated a rigorous almost photographic approach to the subject and is ideally suited to the task of recording landscape, objects and individuals as accurately as possible. His work as a whole has ensured that he is now viewed as the foremost pictorial historian of

(Description continues on the next page.)





Native American history and culture. The vast majority of the plates in the present work are either from his original drawings or from copies by him of others work.

"A very large number of beautiful steel engravings, representative of some phase of Indian life and customs, are contained in the work, but the most valuable of its illustrations are the drawings of weapons, domestic utensils, instruments of gaming and amusement, sorcery and medicine, objects of worship, their sculpture, paintings, and fortifications, pictograph writing, dwellings, and every form of antiquities" (Field).

This set with important provenance to Captain Amiel Weeks Whipple (1818-1863). During the 1850s, Whipple became one of the most accomplished surveyors in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, leading explorations for the transcontinental railroad. From 1855 to 1857, Whipple published his findings in *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*. Significantly, volume two (pages 99-121), includes a lengthy extract from Whipple's diary, accomplished while surveying the boundary between St. Diego and the mouth of the Gila River in 1849 and giving great detail on the Dieguenos and Yuma Indian tribes of southern California. This section has been annotated and corrected throughout in manuscript by Whipple.

The publication history of Schoolcraft's masterpiece is complex: the first volume was first issued in 1851 under the title "Historical and Statistical Information respecting the [etc]" and contained 65 color plates, including many chromolithographs produced by Bowen, Ackerman and Duval. The volume was subsequently re-issued, with the same text, but with the title shortened to "Information Respecting ..." and with the plates entirely redone, with black and white engravings replacing many of the chromolithographs, and nearly all plates now including the Lippincott's imprint. While this second issue does contain some colored plates (32), the coloring for the most part is hand coloring, as opposed to the printed coloring of the first issue. Dippie describes in great detail the difficulties Schoolcraft faced in funding his project, which accounts in part for the differences in the illustrations between the first and second issue of the first volume.

There is some confusion over the correct collation of the work, as the plate lists in each volume do not always conform with what was actually published. The work should contain plates (not including the additional titles) as follows: vol. 1, 76 plates; vol. 2, 79 plates (plate number 30 skipped in the numbering), vol. 3, 42 plates (plates 22-24 not issued in this volume), vol. 4, 42 plates, vol. 5, 35 plates on 33 sheets (plate 9 not published, plates 17 and 36 on one sheet, plates 32 and 33 on one sheet), vol. 6, frontispiece portrait and 57 plates. The numbering of the plates in the final volume are haphazard, as most of these plates were re-used from earlier volumes without changes to the numbering.

Bennett, p.95; Field, p.353; Howes S183, "b"; Sabin 77855; Servies 3691; Dippie, *Catlin and His Contemporaries: The Politics of Patronage* (University of Nebraska, 1990), chapters 4 and 5; Francis R. Stoddard, "Amiel Weeks Whipple" in *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, vol. 28 (Autumn 1950).

(#28248)



\$ 12,500.





**STRAHORN, Robert E. (1852-1944).** *The Hand-Book of Wyoming and Guide to the Black Hills and Big Horn Regions for Citizen, Emigrant and Tourist.*

Cheyenne, Wyoming [Chicago]: The Western Press. Printed by Knight & Leonard of Chicago, 1877. 8vo (9 x 6 x 3/4 inches). [i-v] vi [7-9] 10-249, [250] 251-272 (adverts). Additional ad for the Home Brewery of L. Kabis printed in gilt on the rear pastedown endpaper, a Cheyenne brewery in business from 1877 to 1880. Fourteen full-page woodcut illustrations and several in text. Publisher's purple cloth with gilt lettering on spine and front.

*First edition in original cloth of an early history and guide to Wyoming, written by Robert Strahorn, a well-known publicist of the Gold Rush West. He traveled through the region with his wife, the writer and explorer Carrie Adell Strahorn. Beautifully illustrated, informative, and replete with period advertisements targeted to gold prospectors.*

Strahorn decided to write this early guide to Wyoming after witnessing the surrender of Chief Crazy Horse at Camp Robinson, Nebraska, on May 6, 1877. The sight of the storied warrior formally ending the Sioux and the Cheyennes' resistance made Strahorn "sense the oncoming tide of capital and settlers" that would now be sure to flow from the East. In the preface to the handbook, dated July 20, 1887, only two months after Crazy Horse's surrender, Strahorn explains that due to this haste "imperfection may be admitted" but time was of the essence. The composition of the book itself took place in a train car across what was then the Wyoming Territory. Strahorn, as well as being a freelance journalist, worked as a publicist for Union Pacific Railroad, traveling through the West often but with one stipulation: that his wife, Carrie Adell Strahorn, be able to accompany him. Carrie, herself a writer, details this initial writing trip through the territory, which doubled as their honeymoon, in her memoir "Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911):

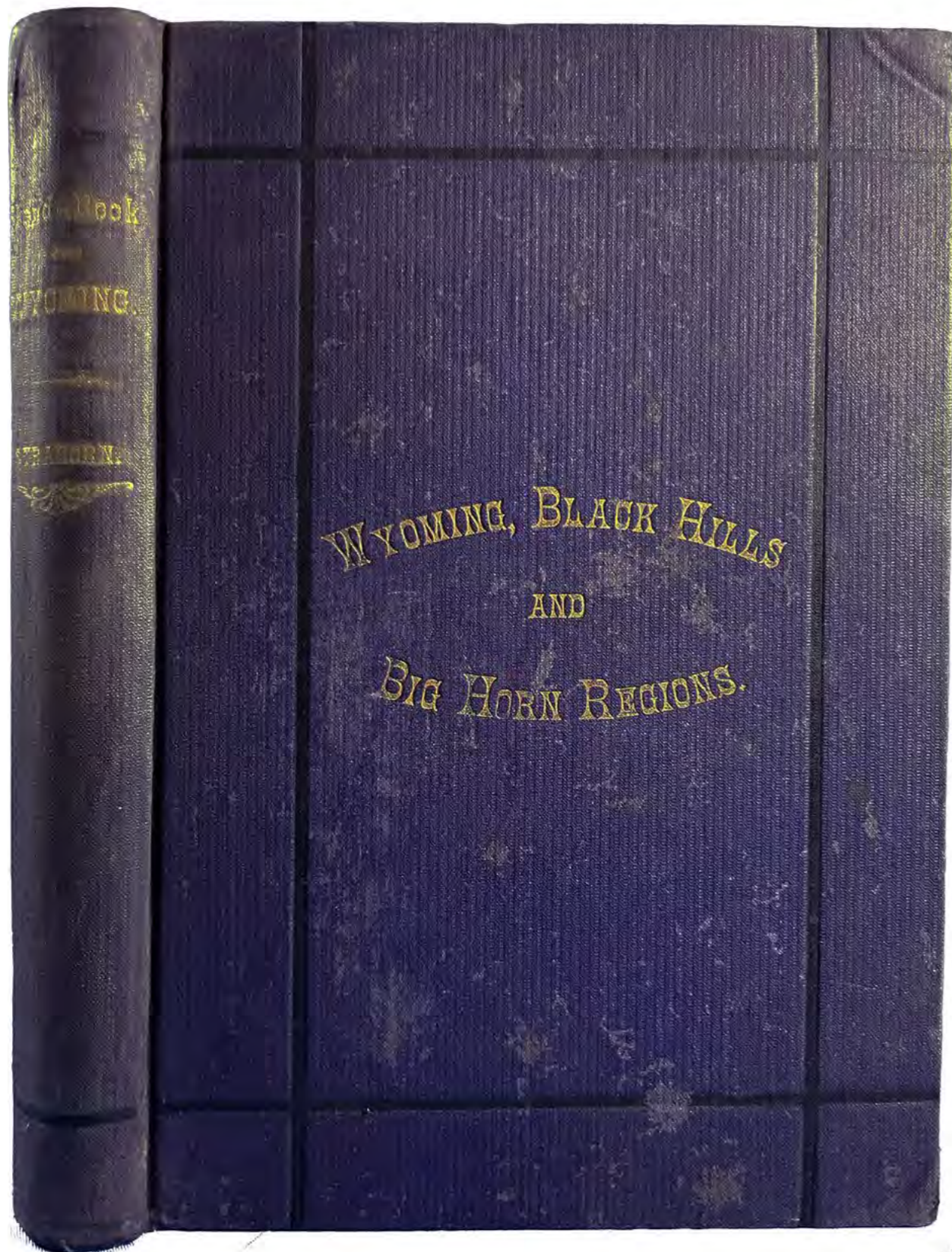
"It meant going the length of nearly every stage road across our great frontier many times over; into remote districts, into lonely valleys and far-reaching mountains. It meant going into hundreds of mines, computing millions of feet of timber, the number of cattle and sheep and their increase. It involved the study of the prairies and hillsides with reference to their adaptability for raising cereals and fruits; the examination of watercourses and drainage, the determination of the climatic and scenic conditions, and, in short, every factor that would make attractive and instructive reading for the home-seeker."

(Description continues on the next page.)



"FATHER DE SMET AND THE ABORIGINE MINER."





There are three main sections of *The Hand-Book of Wyoming*: The Resources of Wyoming, encompassing agriculture, natural resources, and animal husbandry; Counties, Cities and Miscellaneous Information, which includes an overview of the territory's fledgling infrastructure as well as a synopsis of its laws; and The Big Horn and Black Hills Region, which deals more extensively with gold mining and Native Americans.

Strahorn's handbook was a success, as Carrie wrote: "The book fell into the hands of Jay Gould, who was then the wizard of the railroad world and the live wire of the Union Pacific Company, with its rails running from Omaha to Ogden and Salt Lake City. The fancy seized Mr. Gould to have Mr. Strahorn create a literary bureau and advertising department for the Union Pacific Railway Company, and to write a similar book on all Western States and Territories."

Beyond his guides, both Strahorns would play an outside role in settling the West by founding a number of towns and helping to create the North Coast Railroad, which connected Spokane to Seattle.

Of special interest are twenty pages of advertisements, including Union Pacific Railroad's "Special Notice to Gold Seekers" with rates on trips from Chicago to Deadwood and Custer City, and a Chicago Tribune ad proclaiming itself the "Leading Republican Newspaper in the United States." Sweetwater Train Line, meanwhile, invites readers to visit Yellowstone National Park, established just five years prior to publication, and the First National Bank of Cheyenne touts that it "buys and sells gold dust."

Adams, *Rampaging Herd*, 2181, Soliday IV 793, Howes S1055, Jennewein 91, Streeter Sale IV 2248, Graff 4000; Reese, *Best of the West*, 236.  
(#41326) \$ 2,400.





**WARRE, General Sir Henry James (1819-1898).** *Sketches in North America and the Oregon Territory. By Captain H. Warre, (A.D.C. to the late Commander of the Forces).*

[London]: Dickinson & Co., [1848]. Folio (21 x 14 1/4 inches). Letterpress title (verso blank), pp.[1-]5 letterpress text Sketch of the Journey. 20 hand-coloured lithographed views on 16 sheets, by Dickinson and Co., after Warre, 1 lithographic map, hand-coloured in outline with routes marked in red and blue. Contemporary purple cloth, rebacked with dark purple morocco, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, ruled in gilt and blind on either side of each band, lettered in gilt in the second compartment. *Provenance:* William Rathbone (booklabel); Lester E. Bauer (Parke-Bernet, 3 December 1958, lot 508); Frank T. Siebert (Sotheby's New York, 28 October 1999, lot 860).

*First edition, original hand-coloured issue of a work which contains the "only western color plates comparable in beauty to those by Bodmer" (Howes). An important record of the American west before it was touched by western civilization.*

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

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



(Description continues on the next page.)





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

boats and swiftly descended a distance of nearly 400 miles in two and half days to Fort Assinboine. On horseback, they travelled 100 miles in three days to Fort Edmonton on the Saskatchewan River. Then, by boat, 500 miles down the river to Fort Carlton. Again on horseback, they crossed the prairie to Red River in ten days, a distance of about 450 miles, arriving back at Fort Garry on 7 June. Here they met up with Sir George Simpson and together returned by boat to Montreal, arriving on 20 July 1846.



The background to the journey was semi-official and semi-secret: Warre and Vavasour were to make what amounted to a military reconnaissance of the Oregon Territory. American expansionists were making it clear that the uneasy joint occupation of Oregon by the United States and Great Britain was not equitable and were demanding that a northernmost frontier be established. The two officers, with the enthusiastic support of the Hudson's Bay Company, were sent to gather information that would be of use in the negotiations.

As Howes notes, Warre's dramatic depiction of the scenery, situations and incidents he encountered has resulted in "the only western color plates comparable in beauty to those by Bodmer." This copy without the

dedication to the Hudson's Bay Company executives, which, as Howes notes was not issued in all copies.

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

Abbey *Travel* II, 656; Graff 4543; Howes W-114; Sabin 101455; Smith 10727; Wagner-Camp 157 (#34798)

\$ 87,500.





- 1. Independence (or Castle) Hill
- 2. Col. Duncan's Battery of Light Artillery throwing shells at the routed Mexican Cavalry.
- 3. City of Monterey.
- 4. Sierra Silla, Saddle Mountain.

## HEIGHTS OF MONTEREY,

From the Saltillo road looking towards the City. [from the West.]

[Went's Division moving into position under the guns of the enemy after the capture of St. Jeronimo, on the morning of 21<sup>st</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1846.]

Printed and Published by G. & W. Endicott, at the Office of the American Express, at New York.

- 5. Rancho, (or village) of St. Jeronimo.
- 6. Federation Hill. First position carried by assault on the afternoon of 21<sup>st</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>.
- NOTE. The second Division was composed of one Reg<sup>t</sup> of Texan Cavalry, two Cos. of Tex<sup>n</sup> Rangers, two Batteries of L<sup>t</sup> Artillery, the "Avi<sup>l</sup> Battalion", the 3<sup>rd</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>s of Infantry, and one Company of Louisiana Volunteers. [No 2]

**WHITING, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Powers (1808-1892). [Army Portfolio. By Capt. D.P. Whiting, 7th Inf'y, U.S.A.]**

New York, Baltimore: G. & W. Endicott, 1847. (15 3/4 x 19 1/4 inches). 5 tinted lithographed plates (all published) by Chas. Fendrich, F.Swinton (2) and C.Parsons (2), after Whiting, printed by G. & W. Endicott.

*"Five of the rarest lithographs of the [Mexican] war" (Ron Tyler).*

(Description continues on the next page.)





A very rare suite of Mexican War views, which according to Whiting family tradition was limited to no more than 24 sets (quoted by Goodspeed's of Boston: "The Month at Goodspeed's Book Shop" vol. XXI, nos. 2-3, Nov-Dec. 1959, p.43).

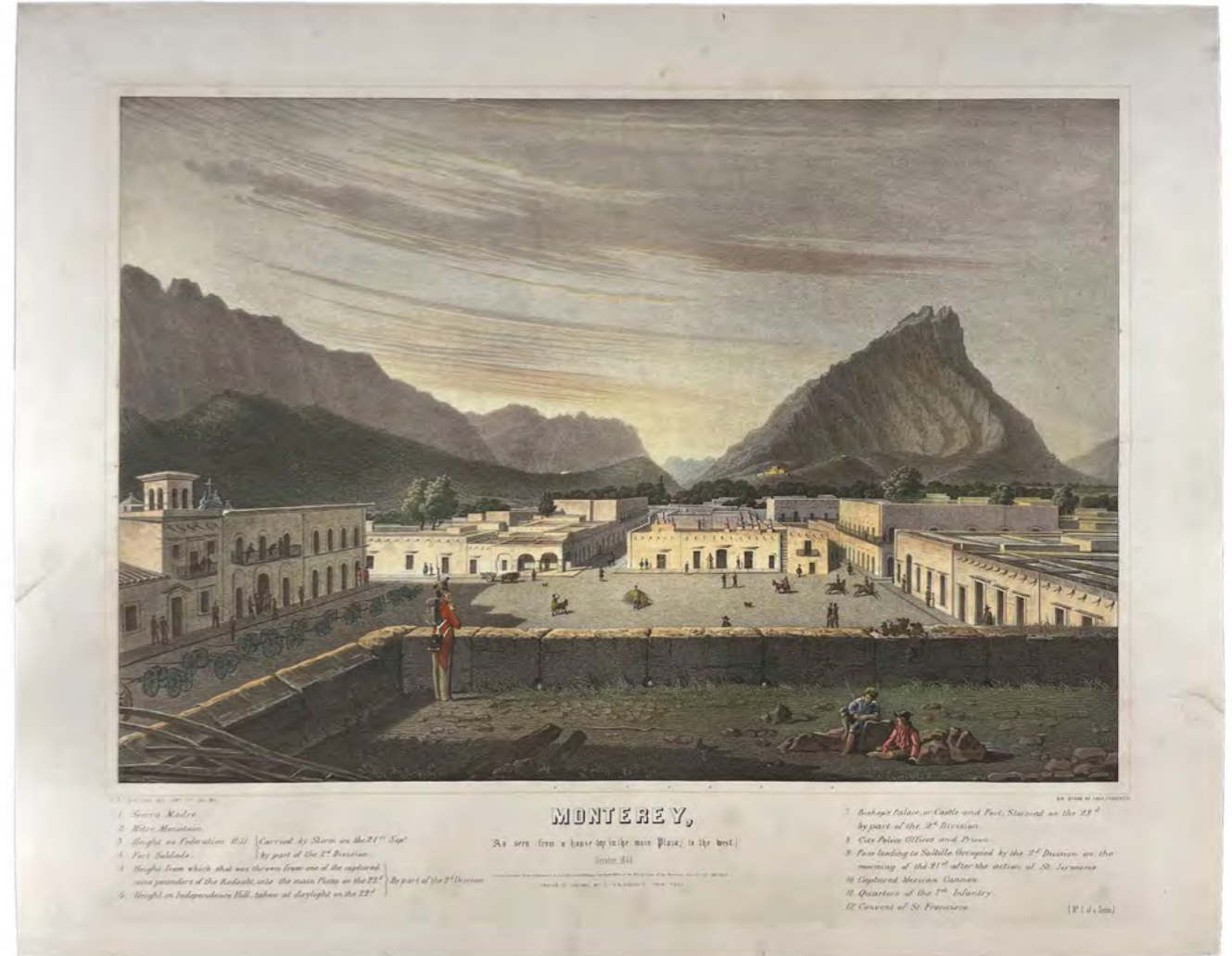
Daniel Powers Whiting was born in Troy, New York, and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, where he received formal training as a topographical artist. He was assigned to the 7th U.S. Infantry, with which he served in various garrisons before being promoted to Captain in the spring of 1845. In the Mexican War, he served with the army of General Zachary Taylor and saw action in the battles of Fort Brown, Monterey, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

Late in 1845, General Taylor's army was camped at Corpus Christi, Texas. In January 1846, it advanced to the United States side of the Rio Grande, remaining there until May, when it marched on the strongly fortified city of Monterey, eventually taking the city in September. It was this portion of the campaign that is portrayed in the present work by Whiting. This work is one of the primary visual records of the conflict (with the Walke and Nebel portfolios), accurately recording the area at a turning point in its history.

The plates are as follows:

1. Monterey, As seen from a house-top in the main Plaza, [to the west.] October, 1846... [No. 1 of a Series.] [after the capture of the city by the U.S. Forces under Gen'l Taylor]. By Chas. Fendrich. Sheet size: 17 1/2 x 22 inches.
2. Heights of Monterey, From the Saltillo road looking towards the City, [from the West,] [Worth's Division moving into position under the guns of the enemy, after the action of "St. Jeronimo", on the morning of 21st. Sepr. 1846]... [No. 2]. By F.Swinton. Sheet size: 15 1/2 x 21 5/8 inches.
3. Valley towards Saltillo, From near the base of "Palace Hill", at Monteray. [Looking to the S.West.]... [No. 3.] [with the rear guard and wagon train of the U.S. Army coming into the Castle after its capitulation]. By C.Parsons. Sheet size: 15 5/8 x 22 5/8 inches.
4. Monterey, From Independence Hill, in the rear of the Bishop's Palace. As it appeared on 23d. September, 1846. [Looking East.]... [No. 4] [with the village of Guadaloupe and Sierra Silla, or Saddle Mountain, in the distance.] By F.Swinton. Sheet size: 16 1/4 x 21 7/8 inches.
5. Birds-eye view of the Camp of the Army of Occupation, commanded by Genl. Taylor. Near Corpus Christi, Texas, [from the North] Oct. 1845. By C. Parsons. Lithograph published by E. Weber & Co., Baltimore 1847. Sheet size: 16 3/8 x 22 inches.

Whiting intended the series to continue beyond the single part which appeared. However, the loss of the original drawings for the other plates aboard a steamboat that sank in the Mississippi prevented any more than the present five plates being published.



*America on Stone* p.175. Eberstadt 162:910. Streeter Sale 275. Tyler *The Mexican War* pp.24-45. (#41079)

\$ 22,500.





**WHITNEY, Josiah Dwight.** *The Yosemite Book; A Description of the Yosemite Valley and the Adjacent Region of the Sierra Nevada, and of the Big Trees of California. Illustrated by maps and photographs.*

New York: Julius Bien, 1868. Large 4to (12 x 9 3/4 inches). 116pp. plus twenty eight mounted albumen photographs, each 6 x 8 inches, and two folding maps. Publisher's dark red, three quarter morocco, cloth boards, front board with gilt decorative title. Spine gilt, marbled endpapers.

An important photographically illustrated piece of Western Americana, containing twenty-eight original albumen photographs, the first twenty-four produced by Carleton E. Watkins in 1866 and the final four by W. Harris the following year. The Yosemite Book... was assembled by the office of the California State Geologist, headed by J.D. Whitney. The text was based mainly on the field survey work done by Clarence King in the 1866 season, supplemented with material from other sources. The whole was intended as a lavish guide to Yosemite. Only 250 copies were issued with photographs, as in the present copy. The rest were done on a smaller format to serve more practically as a guide book. The maps are the best of the Yosemite region produced up to that time. Whitney was justifiably proud of the work, which appeared early in 1869, although completed in December 1868. Currey & Kruska conclude that it is one of the major contributions to Sierra Nevada literature.

This work is now scarce. It was notably absent from the DeGolyer Library exhibition devoted to photographically illustrated western books (although it is listed in the appendix). Important and visually impressive.

Farquhar 7a; Curry and Kruska, *Yosemite Bibliography* 60; Zamorano Select 32; Howes W389, "aa." Cowan, p.699. Kurutz, *California Books Illustrated with Original Photographs* 88. Graff 4646. Howell 50:929. Rocq 5170. *Truthful Lens* 896. Reese, *Best of the West* 174.

(#40276)



\$ 14,000.





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