



# Recent Acquisitions: Americana

A short list e-catalogue

DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS



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# Recent Acquisitions: Americana

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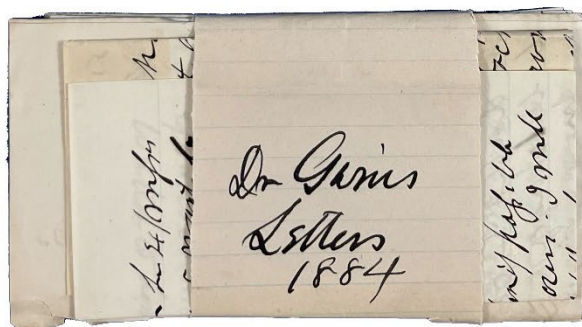
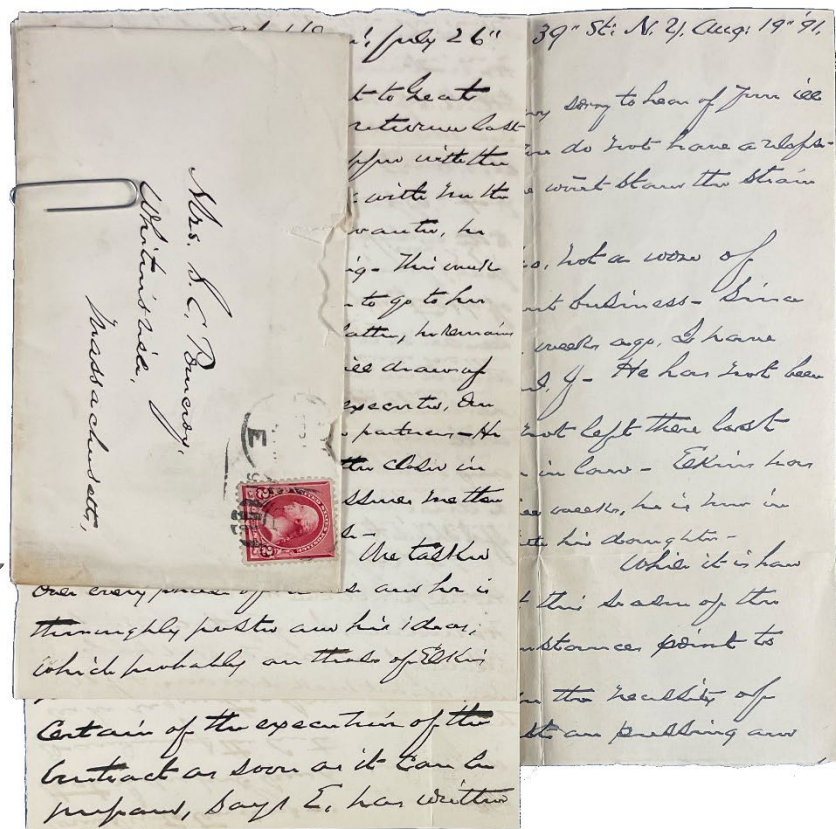
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## ON THE COVER

A striking, majestic mezzotint of Tee Yee Neen Ho Ga Row, member of the Mohawk council and one of “The Four Kings,” perhaps the most important of the four First Nations dignitaries who travelled to London in 1710.





**POMEROY, Samuel Clark (1816-1891); THOMPSON, Ambrose W. (1810-1882); et al. *Archive: Abraham Lincoln's 1861-62 Chiriqui Colonization Project and Related Kansas Senator Samuel Clark Pomeroy Papers.***

Washington, DC: c.1858-1895. Archive. Sheet sizes variable. Over 60 ink and pencil manuscripts and typescripts, including copies, ledgers, letters, and US Government correspondence on paper.

*This remarkable archive of manuscript materials tells the story of "Linconia," Abraham Lincoln's failed 1861-62 scheme to resettle free Black Americans in the Chiriqui province of what is now Panama.*

"You having been charged by the President of the United States with the execution of the Acts of the 1st Session of the 34th Congress for aiding in the Colonization of persons of color freed by the provisions of law in some tropical country." - Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith to Kansas Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy, 9/11/1862

This archive of materials related to President Lincoln's Chiriqui Project is important evidence in a story often unacknowledged in American history: that of the US Government's attempts to relocate black Americans overseas.

(description continues on the next page)



Department of the Interior  
 Washington 11 September 1862  
 To  
 The Honorable  
 S. C. Pomeroy  
 Sir  
 Recent laws of Congress  
 funds have been put at the disposal of this Department  
 to enable the President of the United States  
 to aid the colonization of colored persons of certain  
 classes who may voluntarily desire to emigrate from  
 the United States, and settle themselves in some  
 tropical country with the consent of the government  
 of such country to their protection and settlement  
 within the same, with all the rights and privileges  
 of freemen. It is further understood that there  
 are some persons of such classes, who are desirous to  
 emigrate and that owing to the peculiarities of their  
 conditions they will need the aid, superintendence  
 and guidance of some intelligent white persons. I am  
 instructed by the President to accept of your kind and  
 offer to render that service gratuitously.

The Chiriqui Colonization Project was a scheme Lincoln pushed to resettle over 13,000 black people, mostly freed formerly enslaved people from Washington DC, to "Linconia," a new colony on land in the Chiriqui province of Northwest Panama, to provide cheap labor for the coal industry. The project was set into motion by Philadelphia shipbuilder Ambrose W. Thompson, with Kansas Senator Samuel Clark Pomeroy acting as Colonizing Agent for the US Government.

The Chiriqui Colonization project was not an aberration. From Jefferson to Lincoln, major American politicians throughout the 19th century supported the mission of the American Colonization Society (ACS), which started in 1817 and established the colony for black Americans in Liberia. The ACS was founded by an odd coupling of anti-slavery Quakers and Southern slaveholders who thought free black people would incite slave rebellions. Lincoln had been an enthusiastic supporter of ACS colonization schemes to send black Americans abroad throughout his career and publicly advocated for such projects during the Civil War. The Chiriqui Project was approved just five days before the initial Emancipation Proclamation. These archive materials reveal the totality of Lincoln's views on slavery and race, not just the version seen through the rose-colored glasses of Spielberg bio-pics.

The papers in this Chiriqui Project archive also exemplify the folly and fraud that would plague the Republican administrations of Lincoln and Grant. The Chiriqui scheme begins with an enterprising scammer, Ambrose W. Thompson, who repeatedly tries to sell land to the US Government in what is now Panama, land to which he did not in fact hold the title. As early as 1862, Lincoln's Navy Secretary Gideon Welles had told Lincoln that there was "fraud and cheat in the affair." Nevertheless, Lincoln persisted, telling his Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase that he wanted the "Chiriqui coal contract . . . closed." Though the US Government subsequently signed that contract with Thompson, the Chiriqui Project was never realized due to problems with obtaining legal title to the land, strong opposition from white abolitionists and black leaders such as Frederick Douglass, unusable coal deposits, and intense resistance from powers in Central America.

(description continues on the next page)





Costa Rica, for instance, had a claim to the land where the Chiriqui colony was to be located and its government called the 1861 US colonizing expedition there a "filibustering raid" that was "to be resisted by force if necessary." Douglass put the resettlement plan this way: "the President of the United States seems to possess an ever increasing passion for making himself appear silly and ridiculous."

The materials in this archive are fundamental to understanding how this plan was conceived and how it was thought that it would operate. The documents include the Chiriqui Improvement Company's 1858 board meeting minutes which supposedly gave Thompson control of the land; the Colonizing Agent appointment papers from the Secretary of the Interior Caleb Blood Smith to Senator Pomeroy; Pomeroy's ledger sheet for planned costs of resettlement to Linconia; Pomeroy's initial agreement with Thompson; and Pomeroy's estate papers. But the archive also includes more granular information including a great deal of Pomeroy's personal and business correspondence, much of which concerns unpaid debts related to the Chiriqui Project. There are over 60 documents in 4 broad divisions: Chiriqui Colony documents; Correspondence concerning Pomeroy debts; Correspondence between Pomeroy and General S. C. Boynton; and the general correspondence of Pomeroy and his wife Martha Pomeroy.

In a post-George Floyd, post-1619 Project America, when more Americans are reckoning with their country's ignominious past and the oppression black Americans have faced throughout US history, this archive on what was to be "Linconia" tells a story whose time has come.

(description continues on the next page)

Know all Men by these Presents,  
That the Chiriqui Improvement Company,  
a body politic and Corporate, duly organized and  
established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania,  
and holding Charters, franchises & privileges under  
grants and laws of the Province of Chiriqui in the  
Republic of New Granada, hath under and by virtue  
of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of said  
Corporation/Consented in due form and duly passed  
and recorded, made authorized, Constituted, and ap-  
pointed, and by these presents doth make authorize  
Constitute and appoint Amrose W. Thompson,  
of the City of New York, the true and lawful Attorney  
of the said Corporation for it and in its Corporate  
name and to the use of the said Corporation to  
negotiate with, Contract, sell, convey, lease, demise,  
transfer, deliver, set over, and in every lawful way  
and manner to grant and dispose of all and  
singular, the property, estate, rights, titles, possessions,  
franchises and privileges belonging to or in any way  
connected with said Corporation in the said Province  
of Chiriqui, including the navigable waters, harbors  
and maritime rights and privileges therunto ap-  
pertaining or in anywise belonging  
And also, to Contract with the United  
States Government or any other Government, Prince  
or Potentate, for the establishment of such mail service  
to and from the said Province or any part thereof and  
across the same, in his own name or otherwise  
as he may deem discreet or advantageous and to  
that end, to Contract for the establishment, run-



Washington D.C.  
May, 24<sup>th</sup> 1881

I agree to pay to Mr. C. Pomeroy, one thousand Dollars, out of the money to be paid me, from the Appropriation for Pacific Stations. So soon as I receive the same.

This is for obligations assumed by him.

*A. W. Thompson*

\$1000

2015 G Street N.W.  
Washington Aug. 18, 1881

Hon. Saml. C. Pomeroy  
Sir.

The acceptance of one thousand dollars by Mr. Rogers of my draft by your order, and endorsed by your order, through said endorsement upon it, and of which said Sam. you received \$300. which you promised to pay at maturity will be due on the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant. Please have the Remittance to send me said sum of \$300. on or before Saturday morning of this week, that the transaction may be met.

Very Resp. Yr  
*A. W. Thompson*

Samuel C. Pomeroy was a Republican politician, one of the first two senators from Kansas, who initially moved there from Massachusetts as part of the movement to bring Kansas into the union as a free state. Prior to that Pomeroy was a representative in the Massachusetts House and a railroad man, who even served as the president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad while he was a sitting senator. He introduced the bill that led to the creation of Yellowstone National Park. Pomeroy lost his seat amid a bribery scandal in which he paid a state senator \$7,000 to retain his position. Mark Twain satirized Pomeroy as "Senator Dillworth" in *The Gilded Age*.

Ambrose W. Thompson, head of the Chiriqui Improvement Association, was a shipbuilder and railroad man from Philadelphia who spent decades trying to sell land in Panama to various US Government agencies, land to which he did not have the legal right. He pushed for the construction of early shipping routes across the Isthmus of Panama prior to the digging of the canal.

Other parties who appear in documents in the archive include: Edward A. Bowers (1857-1924); General S. C. Boynton; Martha Pomeroy; Major W. H. Ritter; and Secretary of the Interior Caleb Blood Smith (1808-1864).

Bear, Rick. "Lincoln's Panama Plan," *New York Times*, Aug. 16, 2012. Schelp, "Lincoln and the Chiriqui Colonization Project," *The Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 37, No. 4. Vorenberg, "Abraham Lincoln and the Politics of Black Colonization," *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, Vol 14, No. 2, Summer 1993, 22-45.

(#39463)

\$ 27,500.



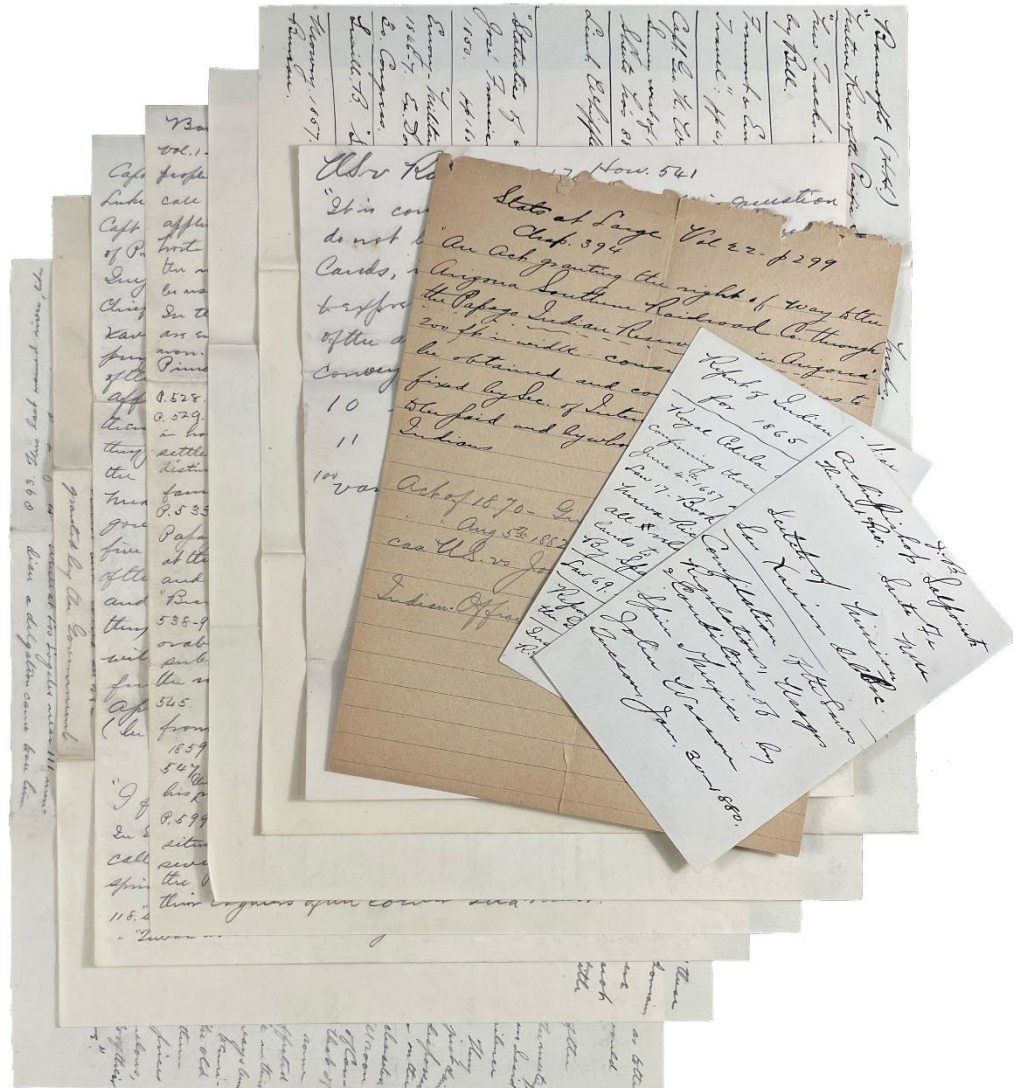


**POMEROY, Senator Samuel C. (1816-1891);  
HUNTER, R. F. *Archive of Kansas Senator Samuel  
C. Pomeroy's Papers Regarding Pueblo [Tohono  
O'odham] Lands in the American Southwest and  
Pomeroy's Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad  
Company.***

Washington DC: c.1870-1880. Archive. Sheet sizes variable. 2 stapled pamphlets: one pp. 30, the other pp. 20; 1 brass-fastened collection of US Congressional acts related to Pueblo lands from 1854 to 1870 signed in ink by Pomeroy with National Safe Deposit stamp on back; 2 brass-fastened legal typescripts; 1 manuscript map in pencil of the area south of Phoenix copied from Herman Ehrenberg's 1858 map of the Gadsden Purchase; 10 pages of handwritten notes on court cases related to Pueblo land, one on the back of a Department of Justice form.

*A collection of 16 documents, pamphlets, reports, and a manuscript map from Kansas Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy's papers regarding the legal right of the Papago [Tohono O'odham] to their land, created while Pomeroy was involved with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, which went through Tohono O'odham lands.*

(description continues on the next page)





Pueblo Lands.

-----oOo-----

Act of 1854, ch 103. Sec 8. Vol 10. U.S.S. at large. -  
directs the Surveyor General to survey and report on Pueblo lands  
in New Mexico, and the act of July 15, 1870. Vol 16. p 304. U.S.S.  
at large - directs the Surveyor General to survey and report on  
Pueblo lands in Arizona, and also provides for the examination of  
titles of Pueblo lands in Arizona.

Act of June 21, 1880. 12 S. at large. Page 71. con-  
firms the title of the Pueblo lands, according to the report of  
the Surveyor General. Copies of said act are herewith submitted.

-----oOo-----

Yours  
S. C. Pomeroy

"From the foregoing citations of law and fact it is clear that the Papago [Tohono O'odham] Indians of Arizona hold indefeasible titles to their lands." - R. F. Hunter

This archive is of 16 of Kansas Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy's manuscript and typescript documents regarding the legal history of the Pueblo people's right to their land in New Mexico and Arizona with extensive case-law research delving into Spanish Colonial law, Mexican law, and indigenous practices. Included are two legal reports from R. F. Hunter "In Whom Does Authority Vest to Execute Contracts" and "Status of the Indian Pueblo or Village Land Grants of Arizona." Pomeroy had been the president of Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad while he was a sitting senator and seems to have had his counsel R. F. Hunter pursue this research because his train line ran through the Tohono O'odham territory.

Materials in the archive also concern St. Xavier del Bac Mission near what is now Tucson, Arizona, a popular tourist destination and the oldest Spanish building in the state. A copied manuscript map in pencil of the area south of Phoenix is included, as are two pamphlets: [Jean-Baptiste Salpointe], *A Brief Sketch of the Mission of San Xavier del Bac with a Description of Its Church Written by a Missionary of Arizona*, San Francisco: Thomas' Steam Printing House, 1880, and Eugene A. Fiske, Esq., *Opinion in the Matter of the Las Animas or Vigil and St. Vrain Grant*, New York, 1880. The first concerns the history of the mission, the second is about Mexican land grants to the US, and is only found in two institutions on Worldcat.

(#41411)

\$ 2,000.





Timber-Culture Certificate No. 929  
APPLICATION 45-02

(4-424.)

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas There has been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Aberdeen, South Dakota, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Acts of Congress approved March 3, 1873, March 13, 1874, and June 14, 1878, "To encourage the Growth of Timber on the Western Prairies," the claim of Edward A. Bowers has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the South East quarter of Section eighteen in Township one hundred and twenty four North of Range fifty West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in South Dakota containing one hundred and fifty acres

according to the OFFICIAL PLAT of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor General:

Now know ye, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said Edward A. Bowers the tract of Land above described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Edward A. Bowers and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

By the President: Grover Cleveland

By M. M. Keane, Secretary.

L. L. C. Lawar, Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORDED, Vol. 28, Page 35

Send Patent to Hon. Edward A. Bowers - 1520 H. Ave. City.

**BOWERS, Edward Augustus (1857-1924); CLEVELAND, President Grover (1837-1908).** *Archive Comprising 1 Certificate Signed by President Grover Cleveland Granting Land in South Dakota to Conservationist Edward A. Bowers and 3 Supporting Documents.*

Washington DC: c.1889-1895. Archive. Sheet sizes variable. 1 US Timber-Culture certificate granting land in Aberdeen, South Dakota, to Bowers, signed in ink and affixed with the wax seal of the US Land Office; 1 brass-fastened collection of 4 typescript pages: "Application for Extension of Time by Edward A. Bowers"; 1 typescript letter corrected and signed in ink from J. McChesney to Bowers; and a small sheet with calculations titled "Dimensions in Planting Tree Claims".

*A remarkable US government document signed in ink by President Grover Cleveland granting 150 acres of Dakota Territory to Edward A. Bowers, an important early advocate of environmental conservation. With three additional documents concerning Bowers and his Dakota parcel.*

(description continues on the next page)



APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

BY EDWARD A. BOWERS

IN

T. C. No. 4502 INVOLVING S. E. 1-4 SEC. 18-TWP. 124 R. 60.

To the Register & Receiver,

U. S. Land Office,

Aberdeen, Dakota.

City of Washington, :  
District of Columbia, : SS.  
:

Edward A. Bowers being first duly sworn.

deposes and says; that on the 17th day of October, 1885, being at that time a native born citizen over the age of 21 years and a resident of Groton in the County of Brown and Territory of Dakota, he made Timber Culture Entry No. 4502 at the Aberdeen Dakota District Land Office for the S. E. 1-4 of Section 18-Township 124 N. of Range 60 West of the 5th P.M. as provided by the act of June 14th, 1878.

That during the month of June, 1886, he caused to be broken on said tract twenty acres, which said twenty acres he had backset and otherwise cultivated during the autumn of 1886 and sowed to wheat in the spring of 1887.

That during the month of June, 1887, this affiant caused to be broken 50 acres more on said tract, which with the 20 acres sowed to wheat in 1887 was properly backset and plowed during the autumn of 1887.

"To encourage the Growth of Timber on the Western Prairies,' the claim of Edward A. Bowers has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the South East quarter of section eighteen in township one hundred and twenty-four. North of range sixty, West of the fifth principal Meridian in South Dakota containing one hundred and fifty acres."

Edward A. Bowers helped create the forest reserves and the national forest system of the United States. He advocated for proper usage of federal lands, including the conservation of public timberlands. Bowers moved to the Dakota Territory for health reasons in 1882, where he would acquire 150 acres near Aberdeen, as granted by President Grover Cleveland, who was Bowers's fellow Democrat. Bowers at that time was serving as the Cleveland administration's Inspector of Public Lands and was charged with curtailing illegal fencing on public lands by large holders of cattle. A personal representative of the Secretary of the Interior L. L. C. Lamar, who signed the Timber-Culture certificate contained in the archive, Bowers traveled throughout the West trying land cases and supervising land officers. Bowers later taught at the Yale University School of Forestry from 1901 to 1917, where there is now a Bowers archive.

Sterling, et al. *Biographical Dictionary of American and Canadian Naturalists and Enviromentalists*, 95-96.

(#41412)

\$ 1,000.





*Proposition for a Society to co-operate  
with the Colony of Liberia*

*That Colonies composed of fair  
settlers of African Race established  
on judicious principles on the Coast  
of Africa appear calculated beyond  
any other plan to put an effectual  
stop to the Slave Trade and to  
introduce under the guidance &  
protection of Divine Providence  
the blessings of Christianity and  
Civilization among the Native Tribes,  
by affording the assistance of pious  
and well educated instructors  
of bodily constitutions adapted  
to the climate to the several  
~~Missionaries and other religious and~~  
~~charitable societies~~ as well as by  
the immediate influence and example  
of the settlers.*

*Resolved that a Society be formed  
to be called the British African  
Colonization Society and that its  
objects be to cooperate with the  
American Colonization Society, and*

[SLAVERY]. CRESSON, Elliott (1796-1854). *Autograph letter from Elliott Cresson to Member of Parliament Benjamin Hawes, with a resolution titled "Proposition for a Society to co-operate with the Colony of Liberia," along with discussion of abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison's opposition.*

England: Elliott Cresson, June 1833. Bi-folded folio. 3 pp. (12 1/3 x 7 1/2 inches).

*Important autograph letter from Elliott Cresson, one of the foremost proponents of the American Colonization Society and its colony in Liberia, to Member of Parliament Benjamin Hawes, presenting a resolution to found the British African Colonization Society. Discusses the famed abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison's opposition to the colonization movement.*

The letter begins with the two-page text of a resolution to establish the British African Colonization Society under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex:

"[T]hat Colonies composed of fair settlers of African race established on judicious principles on the Coast of Africa appear calculated beyond any other plan to put an effectual stop to the slave trade . . . Resolved that a Society be formed to be called the British African Colonization Society and that its objects be to cooperate with the American Colonization Society and with the several missionaries and other religious and charitable societies in Great Britain and the United States of America, in such measures as may promote the total abolition of the slave trade, and the establishment of Christianity and Civilization among the Natives of Africa chiefly by the employment of Free Persons of African birth or descent . . ."

(description continues on the next page)



My dear friend I am requested by Chapman to transmit thee a copy of the resolutions which I do after running my pen thro part of a sentence, which occurring in the next No<sup>t</sup>, I presume his Lordship propos to erase, especially as it will not unhelp ex- pressed make English - I send the list of officers as far as accepted - Several others have not yet arrived - but I trust we shall present a bold front - I have just heard from his Chaplain from the Duke - Garrison has written to poison his mind & may probably will annoy our Meeting - I trust that as the notice has been so short, our friends will bring many with them - I fear from Chapman's other pursuits we cannot hope for his constant residence in town; hence his most useful services sadly cannot be decured - Who can we find equally qualified & with equal zeal? My letter to the Times, in ans<sup>r</sup> to Garrison, they have not noticed, so that it will be put in the Globe where Ed<sup>r</sup> has offered it a place in his columns -

Thine very truly

Edw. B. Lytle

Richardson  
Stamford Hill

J. B. Booth  
much?

P.S. We are to meet on Wednesday at eleven to arrange - may be with us & previously say which Res<sup>s</sup> thou prefer taking

See Alliance of this Ed<sup>r</sup> for a capital letter article by Chapman

In the letter which follows, Cresson writes of William Lloyd Garrison's opposition to the colonization movement:

"I send the list of officers as far as accepted, several others have not yet answered, but I trust we shall present a bold front. I have just heard thru his Chaplain from the Duke. Garrison has written to poison his mind and probably will annoy our meeting. I trust that as the notice has been so short, our friends will bring many with them . . . My letter to the Times in answer to Garrison they have not yet noticed, so that it will be put in the Globe whose Editor has offered it a place in his columns."

Cresson, a noted Philadelphia businessman and philanthropist, was among the most ardent supporters of colonization, the movement to relocate formerly enslaved people and free black Americans to colonies in Liberia. In 1832, he traveled to England to promote international support for the movement. The following year, Cresson and the Philadelphia Young Men's Colonization Society, a branch of the American Colonization Society, founded Port Cresson in Liberia. However, the colony was attacked in 1835 by Bassa tribesmen incited by Spanish slave traders and destroyed. Although initially in favor of colonization, William Lloyd Garrison changed his mind and decried the efforts of the American Colonization Society as a perpetuation of slavery. For Garrison's 28 June 1833 letter to the Duke of Sussex, referenced above, see *The Letters of William Lloyd Garrison*, I:107.

(#31599)

\$ 3,000.





**JACKSON, Andrew (1767-1845). *Signed autograph thank-you letter from Andrew Jackson to Philadelphia bookseller Mathew Carey.***

Nashville: Andrew Jackson, Aug. 3, 1818. Folio. [1] pp. (9 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches). Old fold lines. Contemporary paper strip along left edge on verso.

Head quarters  
D. of the South  
Nashville August 3<sup>d</sup> 1818  
Kind Aug. 21<sup>st</sup> 1818  
Dr. Sir  
I reached this place on the 29<sup>th</sup> of June last, in bad health, where I had the pleasure to receive the Books you had the goodness & liberality to present to me. Ill health added to a press of publick business that crowded on me at the close of the campaign, has hitherto prevented me, from acknowledging the receipt of this real mark of your personal respect & Esteem for me. These Books are an invaluable addition to my small library, and when leisure occurs will afford me much edification & amusement & a lively & gratefull recollection of the donor.  
Accept my Dr. Sir for this gratefull present my sincere thanks, and believe me to be with sentiments of great respect  
Yr me, ob, serv<sup>t</sup>  
Andrew Jackson  
W. M. Carey.

**"My small library . . ." Army Commander Andrew Jackson, not yet president, writes to Benjamin Franklin's former apprentice Mathew Carey, thanking him for gifting him several books. This president's typo is handwritten and signed.**

Andrew Jackson writes to Philadelphia publisher and bookseller Mathew Carey, thanking him for a gift of some books. The letter was written from Nashville, after Jackson's victorious return from the Seminole campaign. Jackson has addressed his letter from Headquarters, Department of the South, writing:

"Dr. Sir, I reached this place on the 29th of June last, in bad health, [dysentery] where I had the pleasure to receive the books you had the goodness & liberality to present to me. Ill health added to a press of publick business that crowded on me at the close of the campaign, has hitherto prevented me, from acknowledging the receipt of this real mark of your personal respect & esteem for me. These books are an invaluable addition to my small library [sic], and when leisure occurs will afford me much edification & amusement & a lively & gratefull recollection of the donor. Accept my dr. sir for this gratefull present my sincere thanks . . ."

As a former lawyer, congressperson, and judge, Jackson had a decent library, though comprised mostly of law and history books, as well as political pamphlets. Jackson remained commander of the Southern Division of the Army until 1821, when he resigned his commission and became governor of Florida. This letter is marked as "Rec'd Aug. 21," likely in Carey's hand.

(#33085)

\$ 3,800.



[FUR TRADE]. BRIDGER, Jim (1804-1881), SARPY, John Baptiste (1798-1857). *Manuscript Affidavit Signed by John B. Sarpy Testifying to the Dispersal of the Estate of Henry Fraeb (Frapp) and the Difficulty of Collecting Money from Famed Mountain Man Jim Bridger.*

St. Louis: John B. Sarpy, June 20, 1843. Folio. [2] pp. (12 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches). Docketed on verso, fold lines with some separation, a few repaired.

*A manuscript affidavit written by fur magnate John Baptiste Sarpy of Pierre Chouteau & Co. that gives one a granular sense of the difficulties of running a frontier business dependent on mountain men like Jim Bridger and Frapp.*

A remarkable window onto the business dealings of famed mountain man Jim Bridger, this signed manuscript affidavit of John B. Sarpy, testifies to his actions on behalf of the estate of fellow fur trader Henry Fraeb, also known as Frapp, who was killed by Indians in the Rocky Mountains. Sarpy, who was a partner in the major fur firm Pierre Chouteau & Co., had worked closely with Frapp and knew him well. In his affidavit he writes about the Chouteau Company's concerns about Jim Bridger, Frapp's partner at the time of his demise, and the difficulty of getting Bridger to pay his debts.

(description continues on the next page)

State of Missouri  
County of St. Louis

John B. Sarpy being sworn  
upon his oath says, that on the 8th day  
of August last he was appointed by  
the judge of the Probate Court for the  
County of St. Louis, administrator of  
the Estate of Henry Fraeb then lately deceased.  
Said Fraeb had been a trader in the moun-  
tains, & was at the time of his death in  
partnership with a man of the name of  
James Bridger; said Bridger & Fraeb were  
indebted to the firm of Pierre Chouteau  
& Co., & were feared by the said members of  
said firm that unless some one became  
the administrator of the said Fraeb, the  
said Bridger might interpret expositions  
in the settlement of the accounts getting  
between them & Bridger & Fraeb - & for the  
purpose of doing justice to themselves, as  
well as to the said Fraeb the said Sarpy applied  
for letters of administration, which were  
granted to him as above mentioned - He  
said he has however lived <sup>some</sup> time  
& has settled in full the accounts getting  
between the firm of Pierre Chouteau & Co.  
& the said Bridger & Fraeb. And he said  
Sarpy says that no property has come  
into his hands as the administrator of the  
said Fraeb, although it may be that the  
said Fraeb has property in the Indian country  
or in the hands of James Bridger his former  
partner

1843

John B. Sarpy





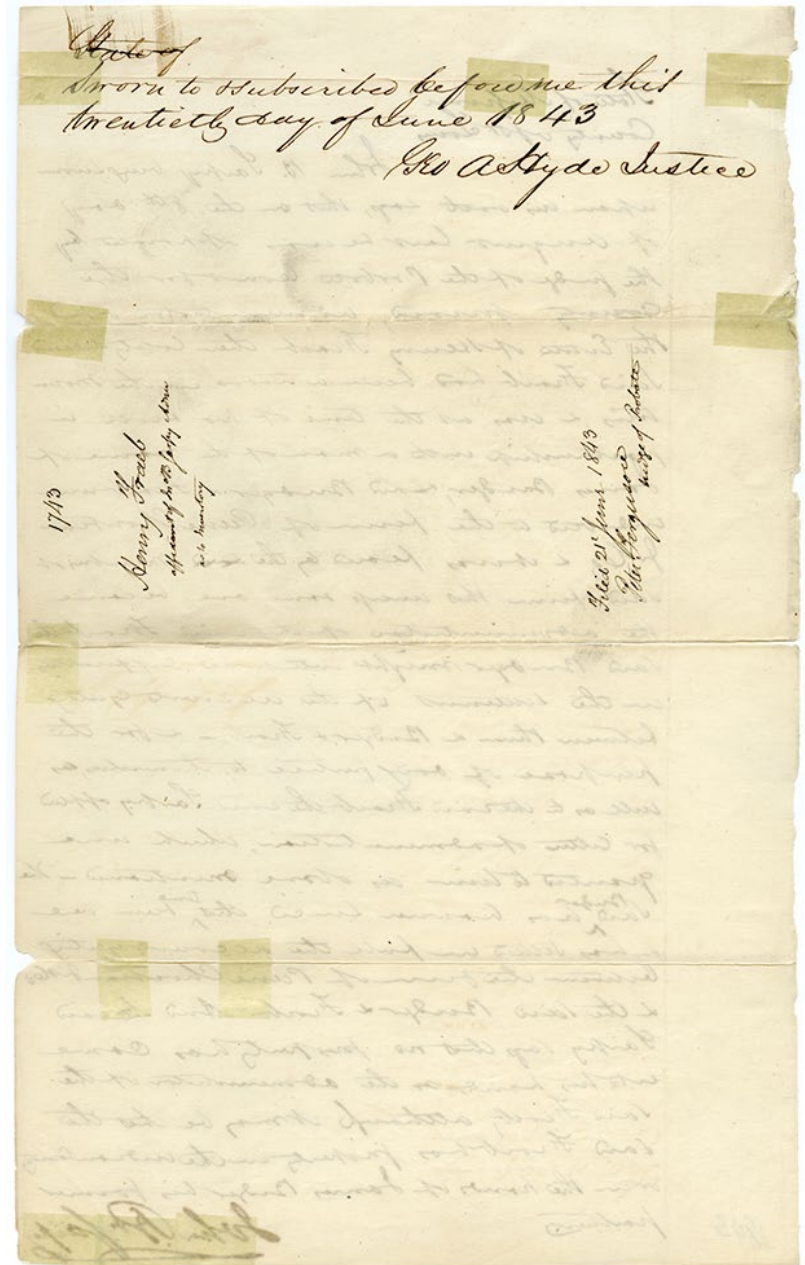
Written in St. Louis, Sarpy's affidavit states:

"On the 8th day of August last he was appointed . . . administrator of the estate of Henry Fraeb then lately deceased. Said Fraeb had been a trader in the mountains, & was at the time of his death in partnership with a man of the name of James Bridger, & said Bridger & Fraeb were indebted to the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co., & it was feared by the members of said firm that unless some one became the administrator of the said Fraeb, the said Bridger might interpose difficulties in the settlement of the accounts existing between them & Bridger & Fraeb & for the purpose of doing justice to themselves, as well as to the said Fraeb, the said Sarpy applied for letters of administration, which were granted to him as above mentioned. The said Bridger has however since this time been here & has settled in full the accounts existing between the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co. & the said Bridger & Fraeb. And the said Sarpy says that no property has come into his hands as the administrator of the said Fraeb, although it may be that the said Fraeb has property in the [mountain?] country or in the hands of James Bridger his former partner."

Though he may have been one of the greatest and most beloved mountain men of all time, Jim Bridger was not the best debtor in the world, nor did Pierre Chouteau & Co. forget business.

(#24188)

\$ 4,000.





**AUDUBON, John James (1785-1851). Autograph letter signed "J. J. Audubon" to naturalist Richard Harlan, discussing Audubon's publication of "The Birds of America."**

St. Augustine, Florida: John James Audubon, January 16-18, 1832. Bi-folded folio. 4 pp (9 1/2 x 7 3/4 inches). Integral address panel with St. Augustine postal stamp. Some faint staining and browning, small area of marginal loss where wax seal affixed.

**"Should I live long enough to deserve her applause I shall die happy." A remarkable signed manuscript letter from John James Audubon, which addresses in detail the publication of his landmark work "The Birds of America."**

Audubon may have deemed the Florida landscape "poor beyond any idea that can be given in a common letter," but in the present correspondence he also reports his discovery of a new species of Ibis, which he proposes to name *Fantatus Fuscus*. Additionally, he records "3 different [sic] Species of Heaths," and notes his "curious observation" of warblers, "moving easterwards every warm day and returning every cold one." He also outlines his plans to travel up the St. John River aboard the US Navy schooner, the *Spark*.

(description continues on the next page)

St. Augustine Jan. 16<sup>th</sup> 1832.

My Dear Harlan

I have returned here from the head waters of the St. John in consequence of my having received a kind letter from Louis McLane Esq. Secretary of the Treasury Department which enables me to be received on board the Vessel of War on the different Stations surrounding this Peninsula.

I reach this on Saturday evening - this is Monday having been about 5 weeks - I have seen much of the Country which I am very sorry to say is poor beyond any idea that can be given in a common letter and I have in consequence of the subjugated this Florida; the Bastard Child of the Union - I have discovered a new species of Ibis already as large as the Wood Ibis (*Fantatus leucatus*) and about double the dimensions of the Slip Ibis (*Ibis palmarum*) - it is of a uniform brown colour <sup>measuring</sup> 3 1/2 feet by 1 1/2 in the wing - face purple &c. - I propose to name it *Fantatus Fuscus* and I wish you to let the Academy know of this discovery.

I have collected some curious shells from the extraordinary Lakes and Creeks which I have traversed and will write as soon as I can an account of them to you. I am and was from the Atlantic and St. John's River. The Legislature of South Carolina has subscribed to my Works.

My next movements are as follows and mark them I leave this in Board of the U. S. Schooner ~~of the~~ *the Spark* Lieutenant Commandant ~~Pearcy~~ <sup>remit</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Lieut. <sup>remit</sup> *Pearcy* &c. - as soon as the Wind will <sup>remit</sup> proceed round to the St. John's River and ascend it as far as possible - return here in about 8 or 6 weeks - a few days - then to Charleston to procure new soils for 8 days, then return to the Coast and follow the rocks and Creeks as far as Cape Sable - making such incursions into the Country as may suit both the service of the U. S. and my own - Indeed it matters not even I go to





I am ever prouder of our Country than ever - No nation is richer  
 by present. - The heads of Departments have lately imported  
 terms in the improvement of Science in our Dear Union which I  
 think will grow with as much Vigor and Strength as any of  
 the Wild Plants of our virginal Swamps. - No pleasure was  
 more recently felt by me than that of receiving the Letter of which  
 I have spoken from Lewis M<sup>r</sup> Lane of the Botany Dept<sup>n</sup> - it  
 goes saying that "and the Department fully disposed"  
 "to lend to the cause of Science every aid which may not  
 be incompatible with a just regard to the Public Service." -  
 I have to request you that you will receive M<sup>r</sup> Audubon and  
 his party with the greatest affect on board the Letter under your Command  
 at any port where they may request Permission and where you may  
 happen to be; - and also that you will ensure them to such  
 other points within your Cruising Limits where the Duties attendant  
 to the Revenue ~~the~~ Service may lead you and where they may  
 wish to go. - R<sup>r</sup> R<sup>r</sup>!"

I think that we are positively improving and that very  
 than the advancement of my Country so much as I had heard that of  
 now and then with I could give the Muses and Muses for  
 a while for the purpose of performing in our own Land what they  
 have so effectually accomplished in other <sup>foreign</sup> ~~lands~~ <sup>places</sup> - Will you  
 find me 30 years ago. - how disappointed he must have felt  
 when after writing to Jefferson he received not even an answer  
 and how disappointed Poor Audubon was when he presented <sup>himself</sup> at Phil<sup>a</sup>  
 he was killed at so lately as 1824 =

Now no one of any merit may ever have been unknown and  
 unappreciated, and I think I am ~~right~~ <sup>right</sup> from my own Athly through  
 the kind interest my Country is now taking in the advancement of  
 Science. - I really feel proud of her of Dear Harlan with a  
 Cause! - Now should I live long enough to deserve his applause  
 I shall die happy - I must go for a while bid you adieu -

The Mail has arrived but not a word from you - one  
 Letter from J. A. Abert and one from my Brother in Law Dr.  
 Beetham. - Adieu now and until further Notice to the care  
 of the Reverend John Bachman Charleston S. C<sup>a</sup>  
 who will know all our movements and will be able to forward  
 accordingly. - Kind remembrances to J. and others - Yours friend  
 J. J. Audubon

Ever focused on the project at hand, Audubon discusses the prospect of government assistance for his work, including the possibility of Congress subscribing for 50 copies of *The Birds of America*: "What do you think of such a plan and how could it be brought to bear on the hearts of the Backwoodsman or on the Arts of the Metropolitans?" In conveying this possibility to Harlan, Audubon's excitement over the increasing patronage of the United States of the sciences in general, and of himself in particular, is unmistakable: "I am prouder of my country than ever."

Audubon's tone in this letter may not be quite as artless as it seems, since in a letter of 4 January 1832, to his wife, he describes his correspondence from Florida with Harlan and others as "Long accounts on my Peregrinations hereabouts for Publication - and thou wilt see in the Papers more of my progress than through my letters I dare say." Audubon's expedition to Florida, projected as "my last Journey after Birds in North America," lasted from November 1831 until June 1832. Richard Harlan, a physician and naturalist of Philadelphia, had been a close friend and frequent correspondent of Audubon's since 1824. Harlan was a subscriber to *The Birds of America*.

(#41245)

\$ 28,000.





[EARLY AMERICAN SHEET MUSIC]. HOOK, James (1746-1827); SANDERSON, James (1769-1841); SHIELD, William (1748-1829). *Ten Songs Printed in Philadelphia and Owned by the Family of Francis Hopkinson.*

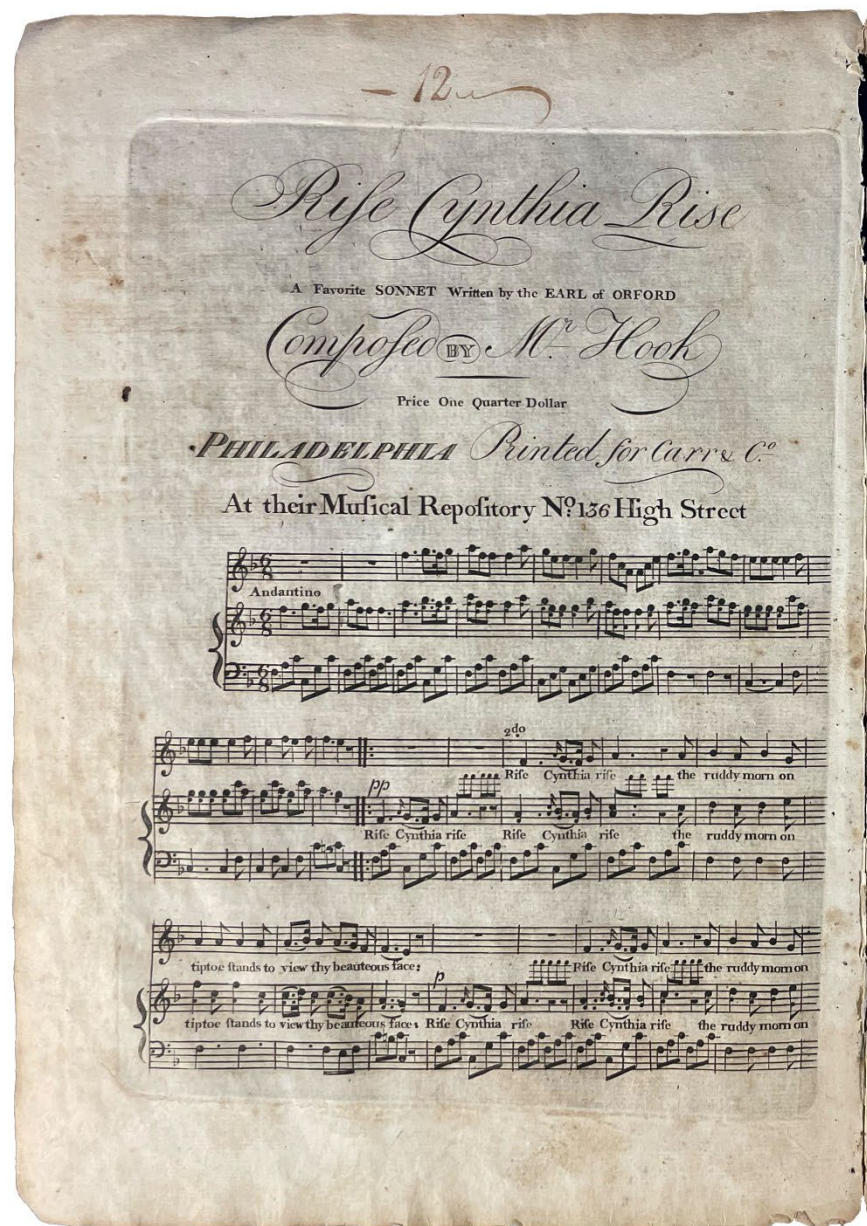
Philadelphia: George E. Blake; Benjamin Carr and Co. at the Musical Repository, 136 High Street; George Willig at 12 South 4th Street, c.1795-1810. Folio Sheet Music. ff. 15, pp. 30. Sheets: (13 1/4 x 8 1/4 inches) Plate marks: (10 3/4 x 7 3/4 inches). 4 single page and 6 bi-fold pieces of copper-plate engraved sheet music. Several of the sheets are hand-foliated in ink. *Provenance:* Founding Father Francis Hopkinson's family.

*A selection of ten pieces of early American sheet music from the family of Francis Hopkinson, America's first composer, printed by the foremost early American music publishers in Philadelphia.*

"I cannot, I believe, be refused the Credit of being the first Native of the United States who has produced a Musical Composition." - Francis Hopkinson

Founding Father Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791) was a signatory for New Jersey to the Declaration of Independence and the first American to compose a song. Hopkinson published three of the earliest American song collections: *Collection of Plain Tunes with a Few from Anthems and Hymns*, printed by Carr in 1763; *America Independent, or Temple of Minerva* (the first American opera), printed by Carr in 1781; and *Seven Songs for the Harpsichord or Forte Piano*, printed by T. Dobson in 1788.

(description continues on the next page)





16

# HE PIP'D SO SWEET.

A Favorite NEW SONG Compos'd by M<sup>r</sup>. HOOK.  
DUBLIN, Published by HIME MUSIC SELLER (34) COLLEGE GREEN.

*Allegretto*

Flauto Piccoli

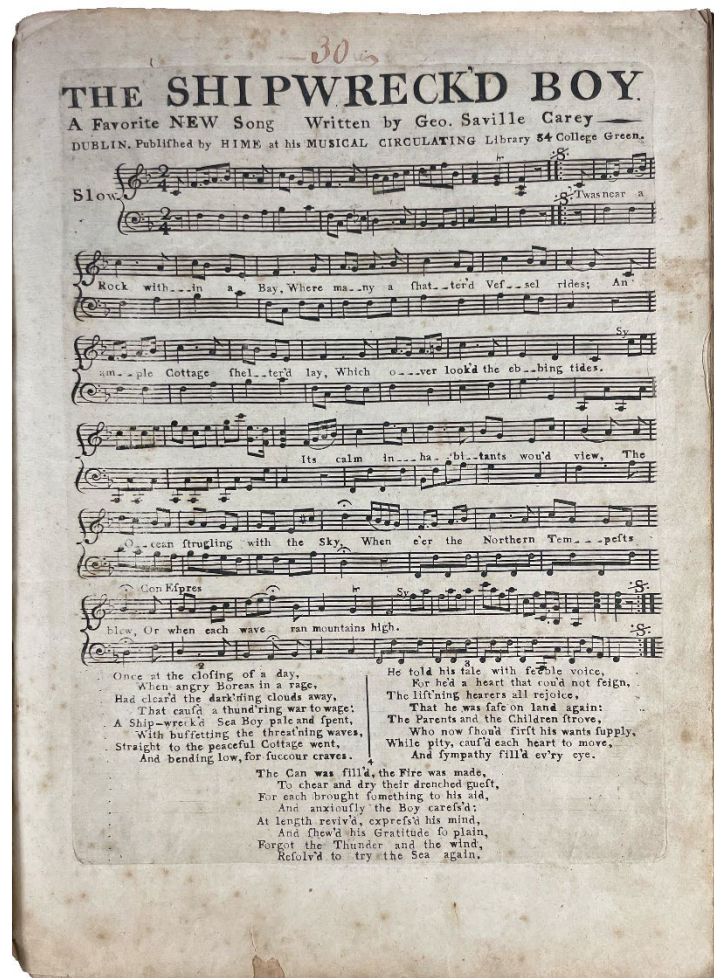
When ru—ral Lads & Lasses gay, pro-claim'd the birth of ro—sy May, when round the Maypole on the Green, the  
rustic Dancers all are seen; 'twas there young Jockey met my view, his like before. I  
never knew, he pip'd to sweet and danc'd so gay a-las he danc'd my heart a way, he pip'd so sweet, Flauto  
Piccoli, and 1<sup>ba</sup> and 2<sup>ba</sup> Flauto Piccoli. He pip'd so sweet, & danc'd so gay  
as he stole my heart away, a-las he stole my heart away. Tutti. 3<sup>ba</sup>

At eve when Cakes and Ale went round,  
He plac'd him next me on the ground,  
With harmless mirth and pleasing jest,  
He shone more bright than all the rest;  
He talk'd of love and press'd my hand,  
Ah! who could such a youth withstand,  
Well pleas'd I heard what he could say,  
Alas he talk'd my heart away,  
And he pip'd so sweet &c.

He often heav'd a tender sigh,  
While rapture sparkled in his eye,  
So winning was his face and air,  
It might the coldest heart inflame;  
But when he ask'd me for his bride,  
I promis'd soon and soon comply'd,  
What Nymph on earth could say him nay,  
His charms must steal all hearts away,  
And he pip'd so sweet &c.

For the German Flute.





[IRISH SHEET MUSIC]. ATTWOOD, Thomas (1765-1836); CAREY, George Saville (1743-1807); GIORDANI, Tommaso (c.1730-1806); HAYDN, Joseph (1732-1809); HOOK, James (1746-1827); MOULDS, John (?-1801); PLEYEL, Ignaz (1757-1831); STORACE, Stephen (1762-1796); WEBBE, Samuel (1740-1816). *25 Songs Printed in Dublin by HIME and Owned by the Family of Francis Hopkinson.*

Dublin, Ireland: Hime at his Musical Circulating Library No. 34 College Green, No 40 College Green, c.1790-1810. Folio. ff. 25. Sheets: (12 3/4 x 9 inches). Plates: (10 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches). 25 copper-plated engraved pieces of sheet music printed in black. Most sheets hand-foliated in ink. With the ownership signature in ink on the back of songs 9 and 10 written "Susan Buchanan's." . 9 of the pieces of sheet music are loose, 16 are loosely bound together. *Provenance:* Family of Founding Father Francis Hopkinson.

*25 pieces of sheet music printed in Ireland by Hime at the end of the 18th century, from the family collection of Francis Hopkinson, America's first composer.*

"American society from about 1805 on was especially enamored of Irish and Scotch tunes, particularly the Irish Melodies of Thomas Moore, and other national music." - Richard J. Wolfe, *Early American Music Engraving and Printing*

Founding Father Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791) was a signatory for New Jersey to the Declaration of Independence and the first American to compose a song, which he attested to himself: "I cannot, I believe, be refused the Credit of being the first Native of the United States who has produced a Musical Composition." Hopkinson published three of the earliest American song collections: *Collection of Plain Tunes with a Few from Anthems and Hymns*, printed by Carr in 1763; *America Independent, or Temple of Minerva* (the first American opera), printed by Carr in 1781; and *Seven Songs for the Harpsichord or Forte Piano*, printed by T. Dobson in 1788.

(description continues on the next page)





All sheets were printed by Hime. Hime was an English and Irish music publishing firm run by two brothers, Humphrey and Morris. Hime began in Liverpool, but moved to Dublin in 1790. The firm continued printing until the 1870s as Hime & Son. The Himes did the largest provincial trade in Britain at the end of the 18th century because English copyright law did not apply to Irish publishers, so Hime could flood the English market with bootleg copies of popular songs. The song titles are:

1. "TEARS THAT EXHALE: An admired SONG in the PRISONER Composed by Mr. Attwood."
2. "I'D THINK on THEE MY LOVE. A Favorite NEW SEA SONG Composed by Mr. HOOK."
3. "HENRY's COTTAGEMAIID."
4. "AS WRAPT IN SLEEP I LAY: A favorite Song sung by Mrs CROUCH in the Opera of The PIRATES Composed by STEPN STORACE."
5. "WINDS SOFTLY TELL MY LOVE: As Sung by Mrs MOUNTAIN in the Opera of the FARMER with uncommon Applause."
6. "THE MANSION OF PEACE: A Much Admired SONG Composed by Mr. WEBBE."
7. "THE NEW MANSION OF PEACE: A Favorite NEW SONG Composed by Mr. MOULDS."
8. "DEAR MARY TO THEE: A much Admired NEW Song Composed by Mr. HOOK."
9. "DEAR IMAGE OF THE MAID I LOVE: Composed by SIGr. GIORDANI."
10. "WHILST WITH VILLAGE MAIDS: A favorite Song in the Opera of ROSINA Sung by Mrs BILLINGTON."
11. "COME BLUSHING ROSE: Composed by Pleyel."
12. "EVENING: A Favorite BALLAD Composed by HAYDN: The WORDS by DOCr. JOHNSON."
13. "EDWIN AND ELLA: Composed by MR. HOOK."
14. "GO HAPPYGALES: A favorite SONNETT translated from PETRARCH by Mr HOOK."
15. "ENCOMPASSED IN AN ANGELS FRAME: A much Admired Song."
16. "THE SHIPWRECK'D BOY. A Favorite NEW Song Written by Geo. Saville Carey."
17. "THERE THE SILVER'D WATERS ROAM: An admired Song in the PIRATES. Sung by Mr Sedgwick. composed by Sigr. STORACE."
18. "Charming Delia: A Favorite BALLAD Composed by Mr. PLEYEL."
19. "DIRE IS HIS GRIEF: An Admired Song in the new Historical Romance of the CRUSADE sung by Mr Incldeon."
20. "NOW THE WOODLAND CHORISTS SING: A Favorite PASTORAL BALLAD composed by J PLEYEL."
21. "O!EVER IN MY BOSOM LIVE: A favorite Duett in OSCAR and MALVINA sung by Mrs Mountain and Miss Keys."
22. "DEAR IS MY LITTLE NATIVE VALE: A favorite NEW Ballad."
23. "YOUNG JOCKEY TRIPT IT O'ER THE MEAD: An Admired BALLAD Composed by SIGr PLEYEL."
24. "BLOW HIGH BLOW LOW: A favorite SONG."
25. "WHEN FAIR SUSAN I LEFT: A much Admired SEA SONG."

These scores were part of a Sammelband acquired at the Francis Hopkinson Family Americana Collection sale in June 2020.

Wolfe, *Early American Music Engraving and Printing*, 1980.

(#41428)

\$1,500



**VEITIA LINAGE, José (c.1620-1688). *Norte de La Contratacion de Las Indias Occidentales*.**

Seville: Juan Francisco de Blas, 1672. 2 volumes in 1; folio (11 1/2 x 8 1/8 inches). First edition, engraved frontispiece by Marcos Orozco (dated 1671), [32], 299 pp.; 264 pp., [70], colophon page. Contemporary limp vellum with remainder of leather ties. Title boldly lettered in ink on spine.

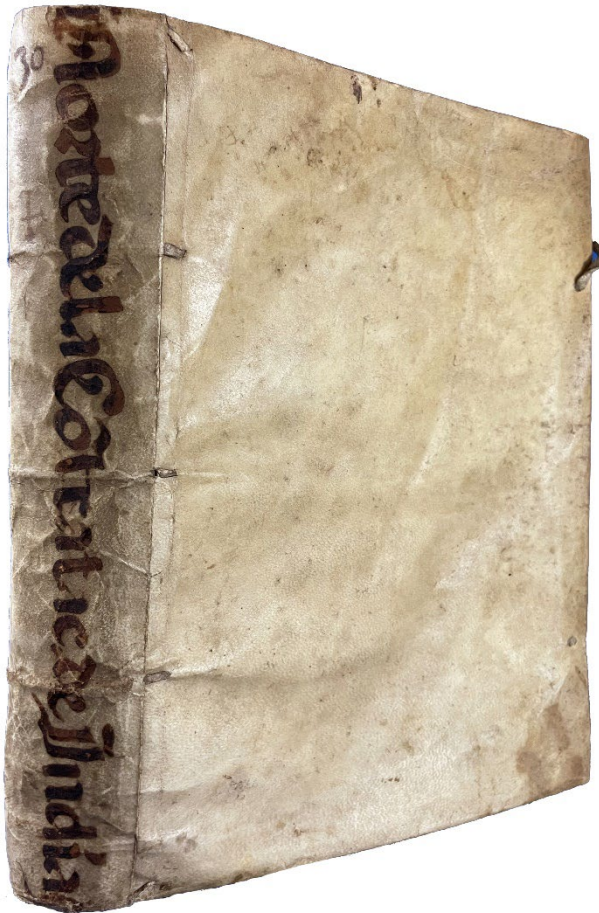
*A very detailed account of Spanish trade practices in the West Indies, describing the organization of the courts, administration of the Armada, work of the missionaries, and the slave trade, as well as general information on the state of commerce in the West Indies through the 17th century.*

José de Veitia Linage, a distinguished figure within the esteemed Casa de Contratación and the Consejo de Indias during the period spanning 1653 to his death in 1688, dedicated his attention to the scrupulous examination of Spanish commercial connections with the American colonies. The present endeavor, thus, represents a thorough exploration of the subject matter.

Within his introductory address to the reader, Veitia Linage forthrightly proclaimed his intention to compile a comprehensive compendium that would encompass the entirety of the legislation, ordinances, and royal edicts that governed the operations of the Casa de Contratación.

(description continues on the next page)





To accomplish this formidable task, he diligently immersed himself in the study of the aforementioned legal texts, meticulously preserved within the archives of the Casa de Contratación. Concurrently, he assiduously gathered additional relevant materials that pertained to the broader domain of inquiry. Given his substantial experience in public service, Veitia Linage keenly grasped the imperative nature of such a scholarly pursuit, recognizing that all the aforementioned resources remained largely inaccessible.

The present work delves into a multitude of intricacies concerning the organizational mechanisms inherent in colonial trade. In alignment with Veitia Linage's original intent, it assumes the role of an indispensable guidebook for those who seek to comprehend the complexities of commercial affairs. Implicit in the author's choice of title lies a profound acknowledgement of the potential magnitude of his work--a notion he expounded upon while clarifying the somewhat cryptic phrasing of the title. Veitia Linage expressed a fervent hope that, if the ordinances and laws of the Casa de Contratación were to be acknowledged as fundamental pillars in all matters of commerce, then his opus might prove to be a guiding light for those who find themselves adrift in the vast and treacherous seas of business--a celestial navigational aid akin to Polaris, which faithfully directs seafarers in orienting themselves using the steadfast North Star.

Notably, the Casa de Contratación, a venerable Spanish institution established in 1503, played a central role in overseeing Spain's transatlantic trade and colonial endeavors. Situated in Seville, Spain, it functioned as the primary regulatory body, wielding a monopoly over commerce with the American colonies and ensuring the passage of goods through its jurisdiction. Operating as a hub of geographical and scientific knowledge, the Casa de Contratación collected and analyzed information about newly discovered lands, contributing to Spain's dominance in exploration and colonization during the Age of Discovery.

Sabin 98780; *European Americana* 672/234; Medina BHA III: 1544; Palau 356806; Escudero y Perosso, *Tipografía Hispalense* 1738; (#41012)

\$ 8,000.

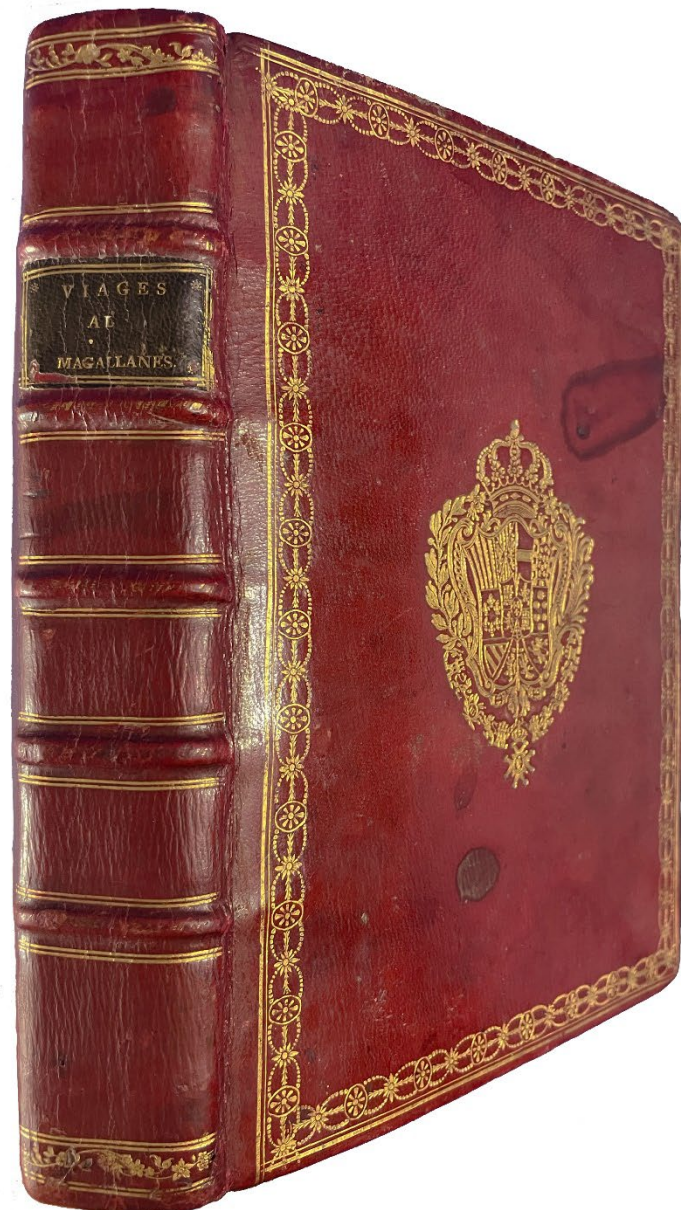


**VARGAS Y PONCE, José de (1760-1821, generally attributed to).**  
*Relación del ultimo viaje al Estrecho de Magallanes de la fragata de S. M. Santa Maria de la Cabeza en los anos de 1785 y 1786. Extracto de todos los anteriores desde su descubrimiento impresos y mss. y noticia de los habitantes. 1788. Madrid. Viuda de Ibarra.*

Madrid: Viuda de Ibarra, Hijos y Compañía, 1788. 4to (9 3/8 x 6 14/16 inches). Engraved portrait frontispiece, 4 folding engraved maps and 4 folding tables, number in ink manuscript to foot of title, epigraph leaf with later ink note and bookplate of Maria Zoila Godoy de Cobo [bound with:] *Apéndice a la Relacion del Viage al Magallanes*. Madrid: Viuda de Joaquin Ibarra, 1793. First Edition. Folding table and folding map. Contemporary red morocco gilt, with supralibros of Charles III on boards, double-fillet and roll-tooled borders to boards, raised bands to spine with simple tooling, green morocco lettering piece, blue silk endpapers. *Provenance*: Maria Zoila Godoy de Cobo, Argentinian heiress, philanthropist and patron of the arts, one of the early benefactors of the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes of Buenos Aires, Argentina; engraved bookplate.

First edition, one of the classic works of navigation to the Magellan Strait, here in a fine copy bound in the contemporary red morocco with the arms of Charles III of Spain, bound post mortem, as the appendix was printed in 1793 and Charles III died in 1793; normally only the *Relacion* is found bound with Charles III's arms, copies with both works bound together as here with the arms are excessively rare. It can be considered a tribute to Charles III, under whose reign the expedition was ordered.

(description continues on the next page)







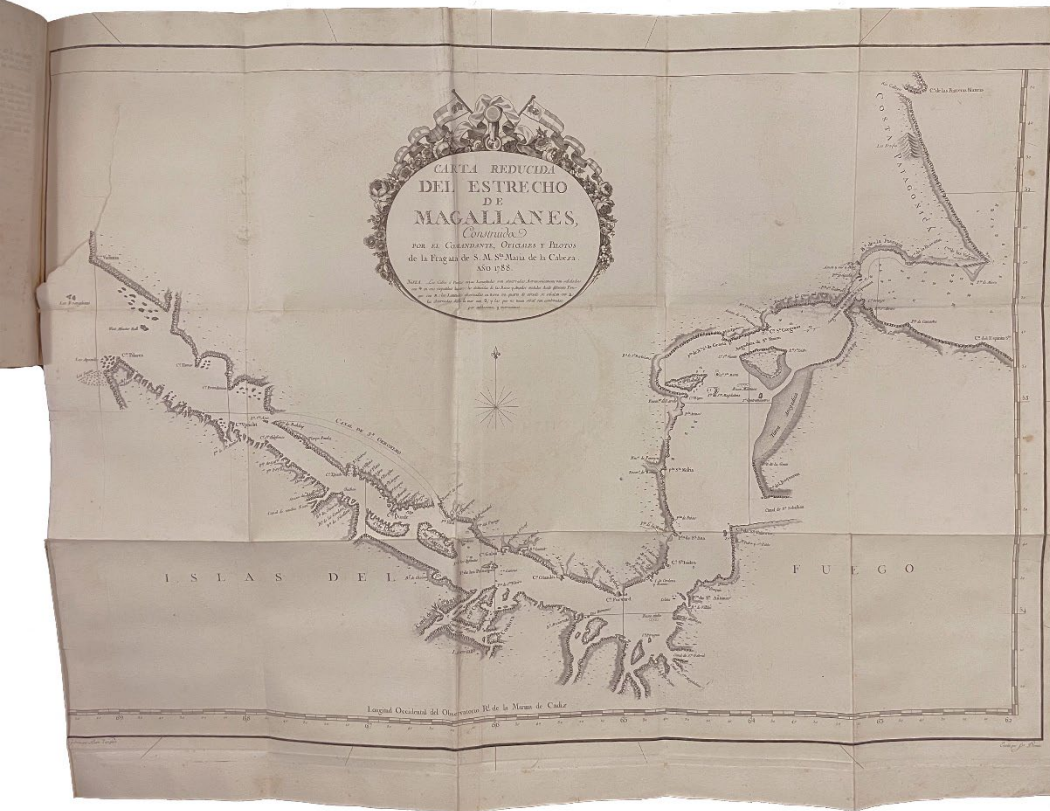
The fact that even after the King's death there was a desire to have the book presented with his arms is a testament to the magnitude of the expedition commissioned by the crown, and the respect held for the King, one of the most active in the administration and reform of the Indies.

The *Relacion* is one of the best descriptions of the Strait of Magellan and Patagonia in the 18th century. It is based on the scientific explorations undertaken by Captain Antonio de Cordoba on board the frigate Santa Maria de la Cabeza, with the aim of exploring Patagonia and to determine the continuity of the use of the Strait for Spanish ships in voyages to the Pacific, although without success as "after these expeditions the Spanish trade routes were exclusively to east ports and then overland to the Pacific ports" (Hill). Vargas y Ponce, to whom authorship is normally attributed, used also the journals of Lieutenants Galiano and Belmonte, who sailed with Cordoba. In 1793, an Appendix was published "Obra interesante y bien publicada" (Palau); this later part is a historical view of former expeditions, including those of Drake and Bougainville.

The illustration of this work comprises -between the *Relacion* and the *Apendice*- five large folding maps (including the "Carta reducida del Estrecho de Magallanes", "Carta Esferica de la parte sur de la América Meridional", and two multi-inset maps of ports), a frontispiece portrait of Fernando de Magallanes by Selma, and five folding tables.

Sabin 16765 & 1729; Hill 1756.  
(#40991)

\$ 12,000.





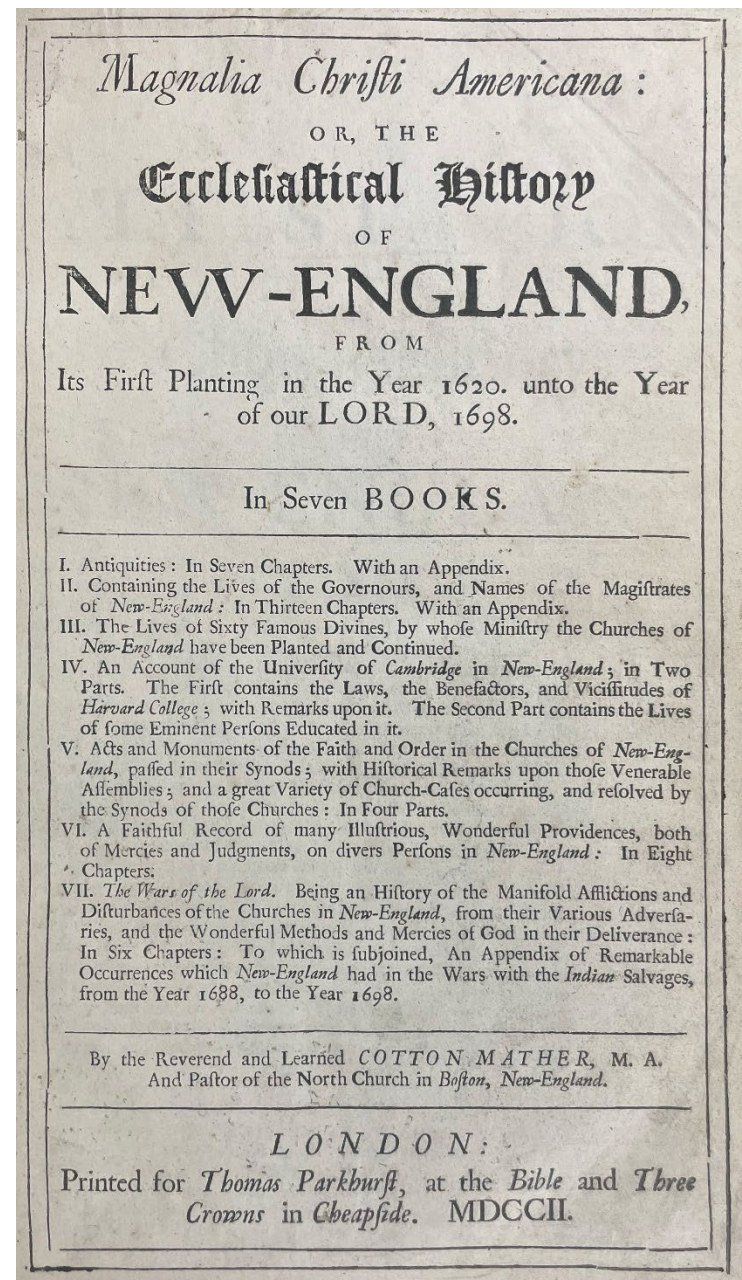
**MATHER, Cotton (1663-1728). *Magnalia Christi Americana: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, from Its First Planting in the Year 1620. unto the Year of our Lord 1698. In seven books.***

London: printed for Thomas Parkhurst, 1702. Folio (12 1/2 x 8 inches). Divided into seven parts, each with sectional title. Text in two columns. (xxviii); (ii), 38 pp.; (ii), 75 pp. (1); (ii), 238 pp.; (ii), pp. 125-222; 100 pp.; (ii), 88 pp.; 118 pp. Double-page engraved map of New England and New York. 4 pages of publisher's advertisements at rear. Late 19th-century brown morocco, paneled in gilt and blind, with central gilt cartouche, spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, second and third compartments lettered gilt, others with repeat gilt fleurons, gilt-ruled dentelles, all edges gilt.

***First edition of the greatest history of New England, a landmark in New England religion and American literature.***

The first edition of what Howes calls the "most famous 18th-century American book" and one which Streeter describes as "the most famous American book of colonial times." Mather's opus is rightly considered an indispensable source for the history of New England in the 17th century, both for its biographies its history of civil, religious, and military affairs, and its discussion of the Salem Witchcraft Trials, among other topics. The seven books include 1) The history and settlement of New England; 2) The lives of its governors and magistrates; 3) Biographies of 'Sixty Famous Divines'; 4) A history and roll of Harvard College; 5) A history of the Congregational Church in New England; 6) A record of the remarkable providences revealing divine influence in the colonies; and 7) the 'War of the Lord' dealing with the devil, the Separatists, Familists, Antinomians, Quakers, clerical imposters and the Indians.

(description continues on the next page)







Mather, a prolific writer, distilled many of his important early works into the *Magnalia*. Much of the book's value rests in its incomparable wealth of detail regarding daily life in early colonial New England. David Hall has referred to it as 'a mirror of the 1690s,' the decade in which most of it was written. Far from being a dull chronicle of events, the *Magnalia* is full of lively biographical pieces, vivid descriptions of the times, and many surprising sidelights. It has been mined by all modern scholars of social and religious history for its unsurpassed view of New England.

The equally famous map, known as the 'Mather map' is actually titled 'An Exact Mapp of New England and New York.' The first eighteenth-century general map of New England, it depicts an area from Casco Bay, west to the Hudson then south to Manhattan and northwest past Long Island to Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod, before heading north again past Boston to Casco Bay in present-day Maine. The information concerning the early roads is particularly valuable, and early versions of the spelling of the towns and rivers cast a fascinating light on the early topographic nomenclature of colonial America.

Alden & Landis 702/127; Church 806; Grolier *American* 6; Howes M-391; Sabin 46392; Streeter sale I:658.

(#40432)

\$ 8,500.



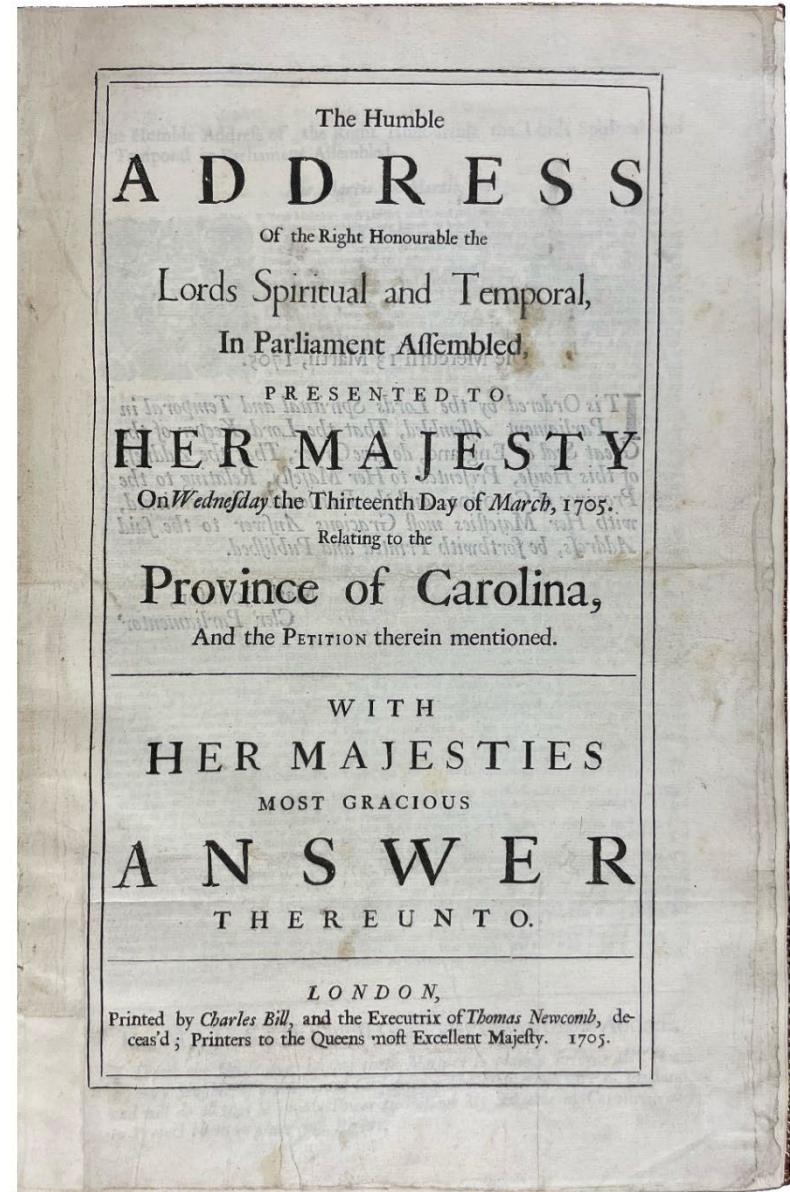
[COLONIAL AMERICA]. BOONE, Joseph (1678-1733); ANNE, Queen of Great Britain (1665-1714). *The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled Presented to Her Majesty on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of March, 1705. Relating to the Province of Carolina, and the Petition Therein Mentioned. With Her Majesties Most Gracious Answer Thereunto.*

London: Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deces'd; Printers to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, 1705. Folio. 4 pp. (13 3/4 x 8 1/2 inches). Red straight grain Morocco with tooled gilt lettering on cover and spine, blue endpapers and pastedowns with armorial bookplate of Philip S. Henry and early auction description. Bound-in with 10 leaves of fine blank laid paper to protect four-page work. Title with double rule borders and initials. *Provenance:* Philips S. Henry (d.1930), a diplomat, scholar, and avid book collector in Asheville, North Carolina.

*An exceedingly rare colonial document asserting Carolinians' freedom of religion. Seldom found in such impeccable condition, this petition from Joseph Boone and sixteen other colonists to the British Parliament exemplifies the inherent contradictions in British rule that would come to the fore in the American Revolution.*

This historically significant political document from Colonial America is composed of three parts, besides the title page and order to print: A petition made by prominent colonists of the Province of Carolina to the British Parliament concerning their freedom of religion; the report of the British Parliament on the colonists' petition to Queen Anne; and Queen Anne's response to Parliament.

(description continues on the next page)



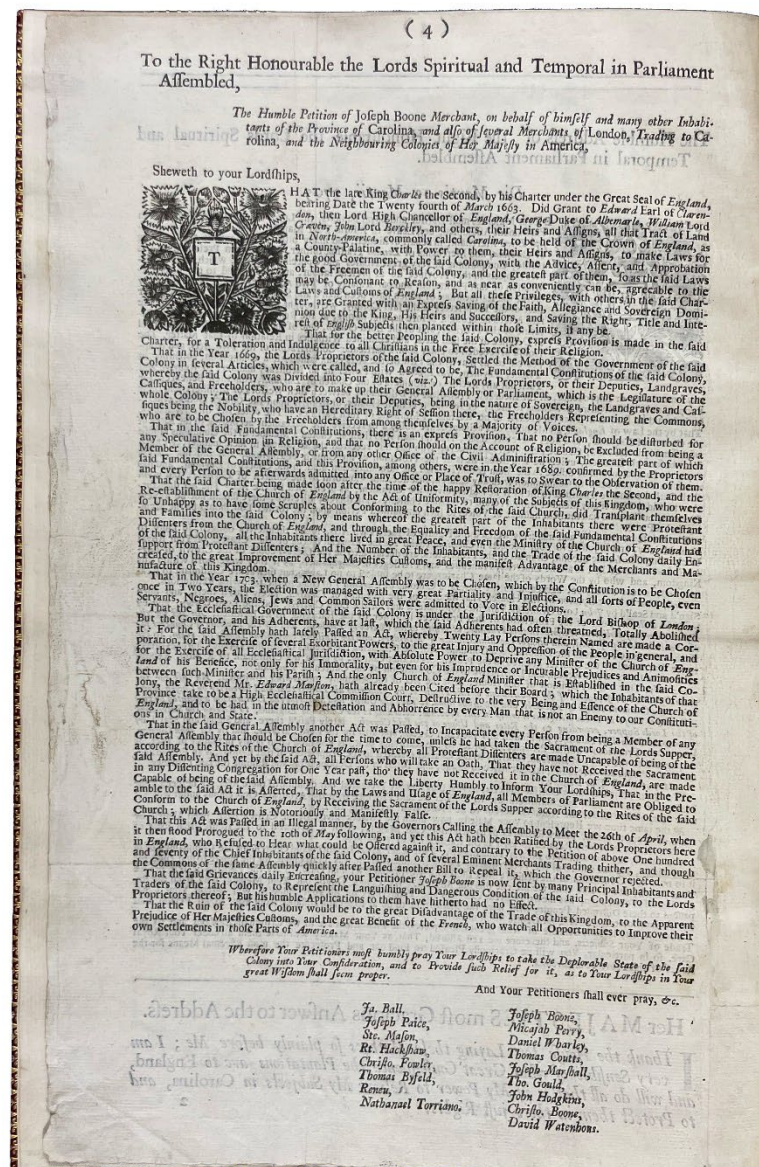


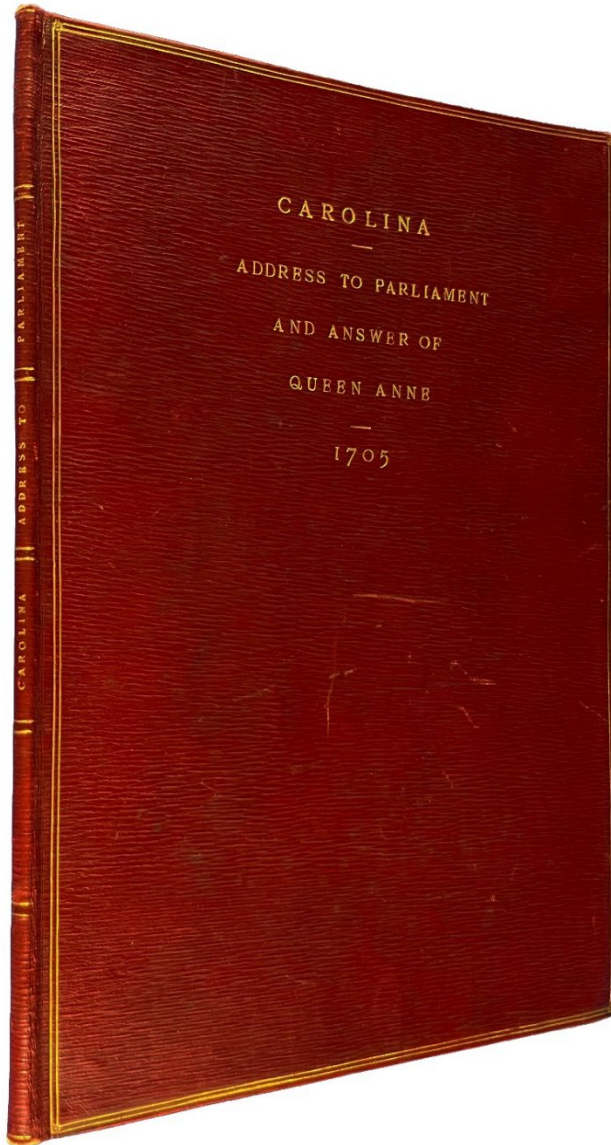


The Province of Carolina consisted of a huge swath of the American South including all or part of present-day Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The convoluted form of governance in the province, in which colonists, the Lords Proprietors, the British Parliament, and the Crown all had a hand, produced untenable, often contradictory policies, which are put fully on display in this document. The Province of Carolina's colonial assembly had passed two acts conforming religious practices in the colony to those of the Church of England. One might think this would be appreciated by the powers in England; but in fact it went against the Crown and Parliament's wishes and the constitution of the colony itself. But it was still incumbent on those colonial subjects whose religious practices were encumbered to petition higher powers in the UK to strike down laws their representative Lords Proprietors put in place.

Boone's petition is an impassioned plea based on the 1663 royal charter for the Province of Carolina, in which King Charles the Second ensured "express Provision is made in the said Charter, for a Toleration and Indulgence to all Christians in the Free Exercise of their Religion" and that "no Person should be disturbed for any Speculative Opinion in Religion" or be, on account of religion, "Excluded from being a Member of the General Assembly." But were the colonist petitioners themselves paragons of democratic decision-making? Well, no. Part of the blame for these newly restrictive religious acts is put by the colonists at the feet of "Servants, Negroes, Aliens, Jews and Common Sailors" who were allowed to vote in the Election of 1703 for the New Assembly. Using a tactic that recurs throughout American history, the colonists argue for their personal freedoms by stating the economic benefits to be had from them. They lament the potential consequences of this religious deprivation, foreseeing imminent ruin that could reverberate not only within the settlement itself but also in the wider context of trade and commerce.

(description continues on the next page)





The address paints a vivid picture of the repercussions should this injustice persist, portraying a scenario in which the well-being of the entire settlement hangs in the balance. It warns that such a downfall would not only result in the detriment of the province but also strike at the very heart of the Kingdom's trade, imperiling Her Majesty's Customs revenue. Furthermore, it highlights the looming threat of the French, who, seizing the opportunity, could fortify their own foothold in the American territories at the expense of British interests.

The Queen's response to Parliament? "I am very Sensible of what Great Consequence the Plantations are to England, and will do all that is in My Power to Relieve My Subjects in Carolina, and to Protect them in their just Rights."

The Carolinian signers of the petition were: James Ball, Joseph Paice, Stephen Mason, Rt. Hackshaw, Christopher Shaw, Thomas Byfeld, Rener, Nathaniel Soriano, Joseph Boone, Michah Perry, Daniel Wharley, Thomas Coutts, Joseph Marshall, Thomas Gould, John Hodgkins, Christopher Boone, and David Watenhouse.

Worldcat finds only eight copies of this document in libraries. It has rarely appeared at auction in the past hundred years. In 1919, the American Art Association wrote that only one copy had been known and it was "not mentioned by Sabin, Winsor or any bibliographer and believed to be the only copy known. It was not in the Church, Ives, Menzies, Barlow, Brinley, Rice or any of the sales held during the last fifty years."

Brinsfield, *Religion and Politics in Colonial South Carolina. Colonial Records of North Carolina*, Raleigh, 1886, v. 1, p. 634. ESTC, T36777. Hanson, *Contemporary Printed Sources for British and Irish Economic History, 1701-1750*, entry 690. Rivers, *Sketch of the History of South Carolina*, 461-463. Sabin, *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, 10972; referenced in Sabin 87359, 87805. Stevens, H. *Historical Nuggets*, entry 457. Stevens, Son & Stiles, *Americana Voyages*, Issues 19-21, 9. Winsor V: 342.

(#40922)

\$ 58,000.





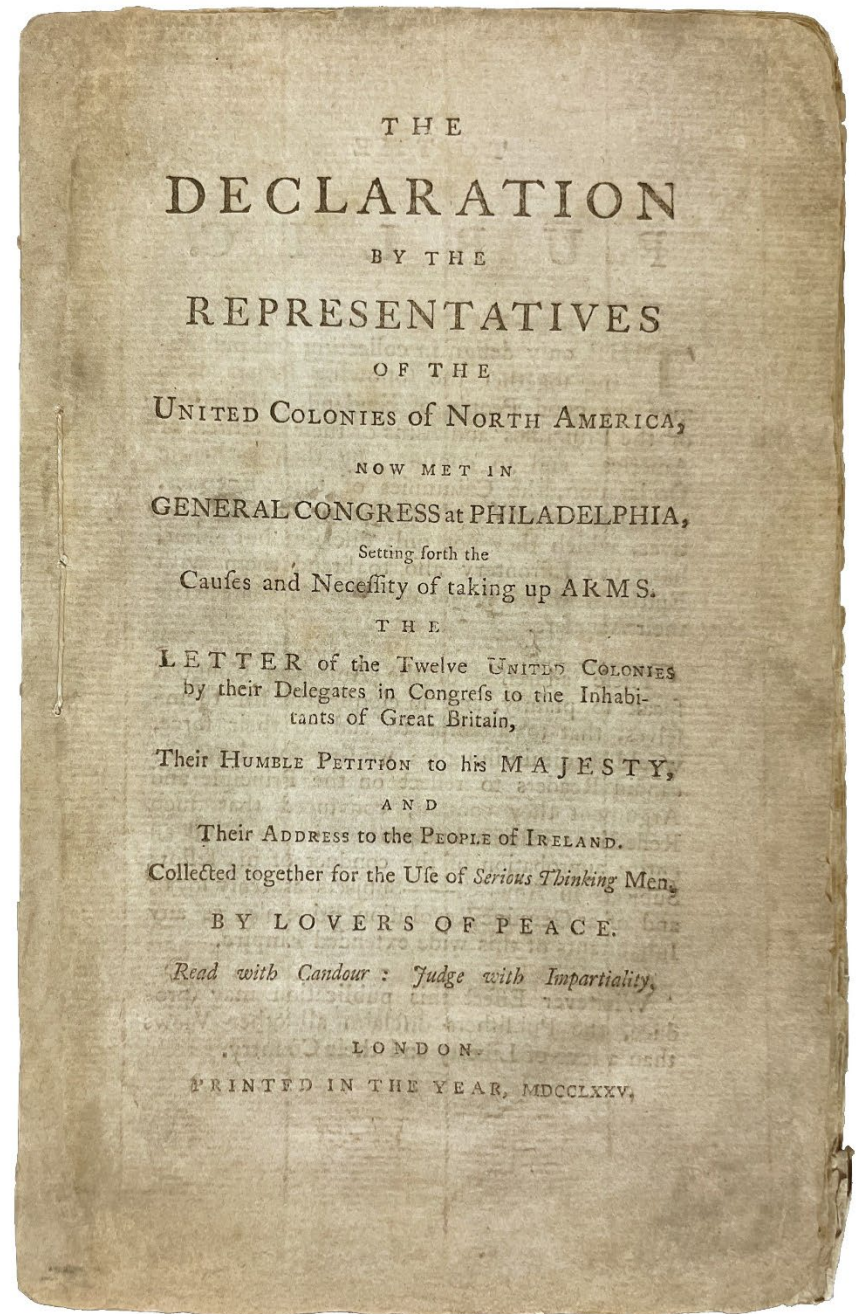
[CONTINENTAL CONGRESS]. *The Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America ... setting forth the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms. The Letter of the Twelve United Colonies by their Delegates in Congress to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, their Humble Petition to his Majesty, and their Address to the People of Ireland. Collected together for the Use of Serious Thinking Men, by Lovers of Peace.*

London: 1775. 8vo (8 1/16 x 5 1/2 inches). Stab-sewn.  
Housed within black cloth chemise and full black morocco box.

*First London edition of one of the most important congressional precursors of the Declaration of Independence: the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of taking up Arms.*

The writing of the Declaration of Causes was, like the Declaration of Independence, assigned to a committee, but in fact it was largely the work of Thomas Jefferson; John Dickinson also played a prominent role in the final language of the document. The Declaration of Causes and Necessity was one of the first attempts by the delegates to Congress to justify to their constituents, and to the greater world the need for armed resistance to the crown. The text, issued over the name of John Hancock as President of Congress, details the losses of property and personal rights that led Congress to this conclusion.

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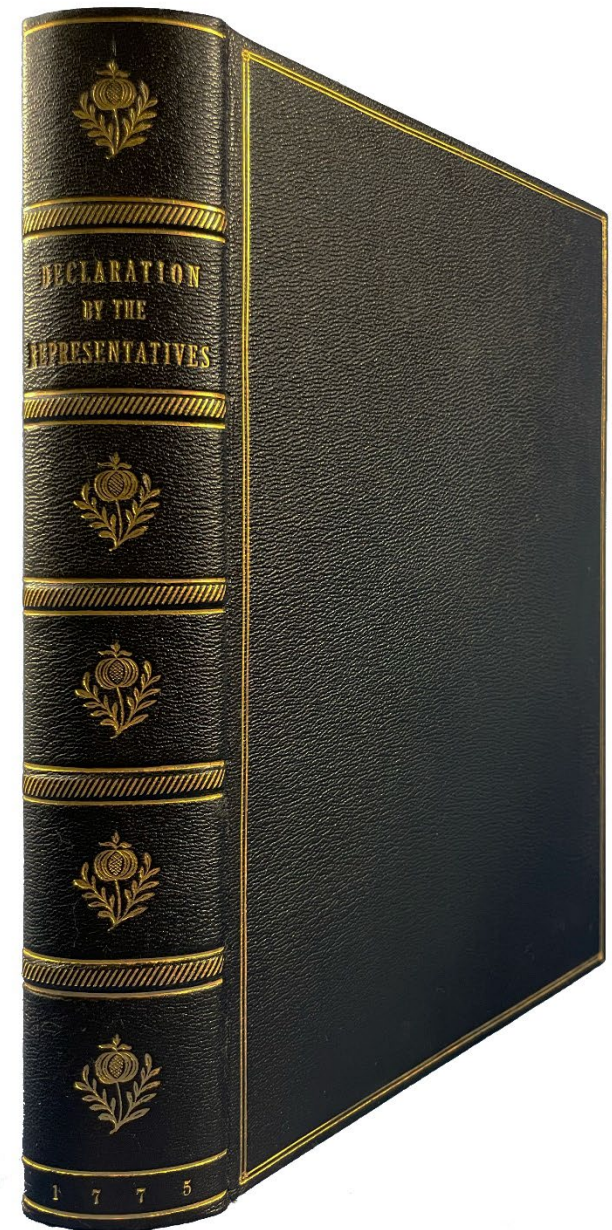




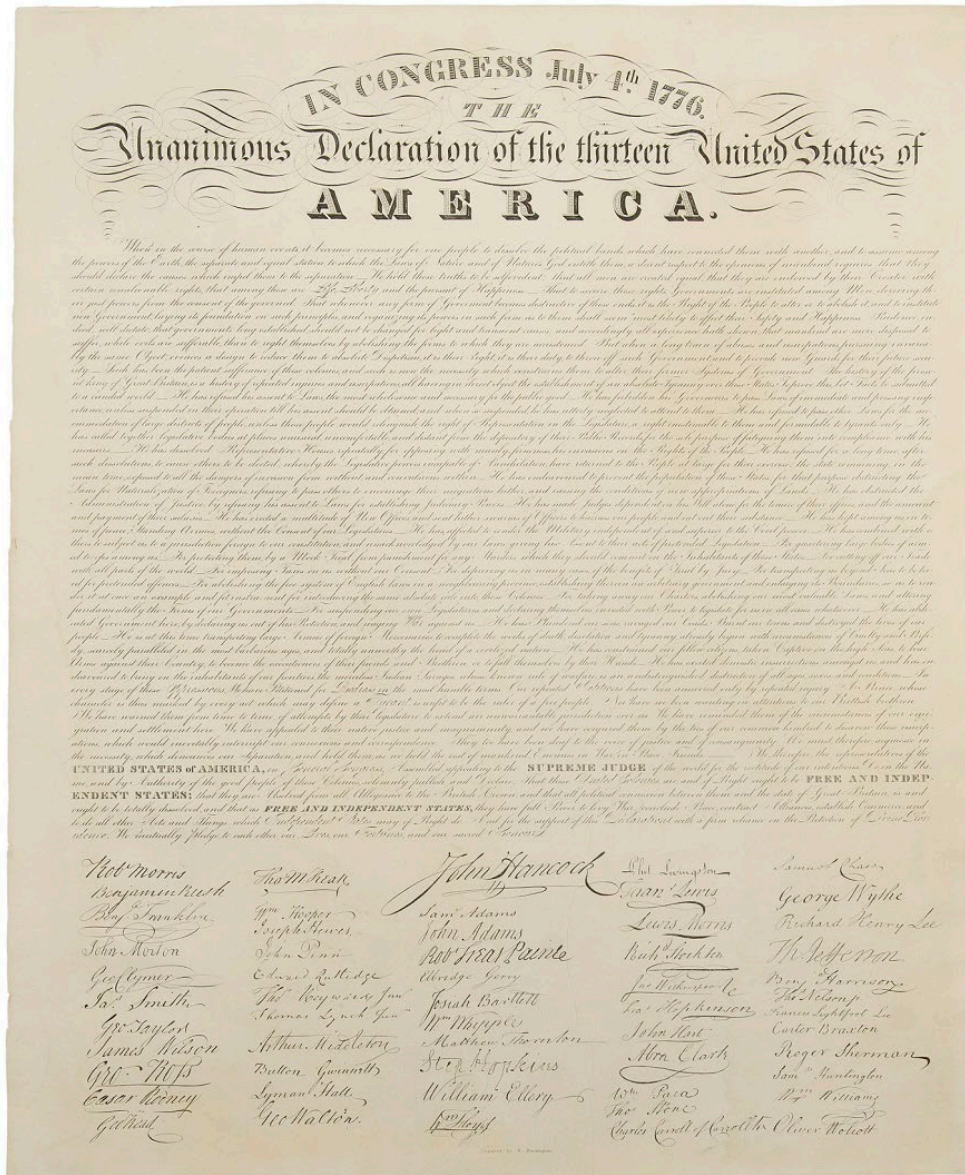
In addition to the Declaration of Causes and Necessity (promulgated 6 July 1775), this pamphlet reprints three other congressional texts first published by William and Thomas Bradford in Philadelphia: The Twelve United Colonies ... to the Inhabitants of Great Britain; The Olive Branch Petition; and An Address ... to the People of Ireland. This printing of The Olive Branch Petition is followed by a roster of its signers, which was not included in the earlier Bradford pamphlet.

This publication was evidently subsidized by Richard Champion, a noted Bristol ceramist, American sympathizer, and ally of Edmund Burke. The preface maintains that "The only design in collecting and publishing together the following Papers, is to give the good People of England, a true Idea of the Principles and Aims of their Brethren of America, and to confute, by their authentic Declaration, the Calumnies, of their Enemies, who not content with attributing to them Motives, which they not only disclaim but abhor, have the Effrontery also to brand them with Epithets, which would much better characterise their Accusers."

Adams, *American Controversy* 75-149d; ESTC T121380; Sabin 15522.  
(#40416) \$ 28,000.







**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. - Eleazer HUNTINGTON (engraver). *In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.***

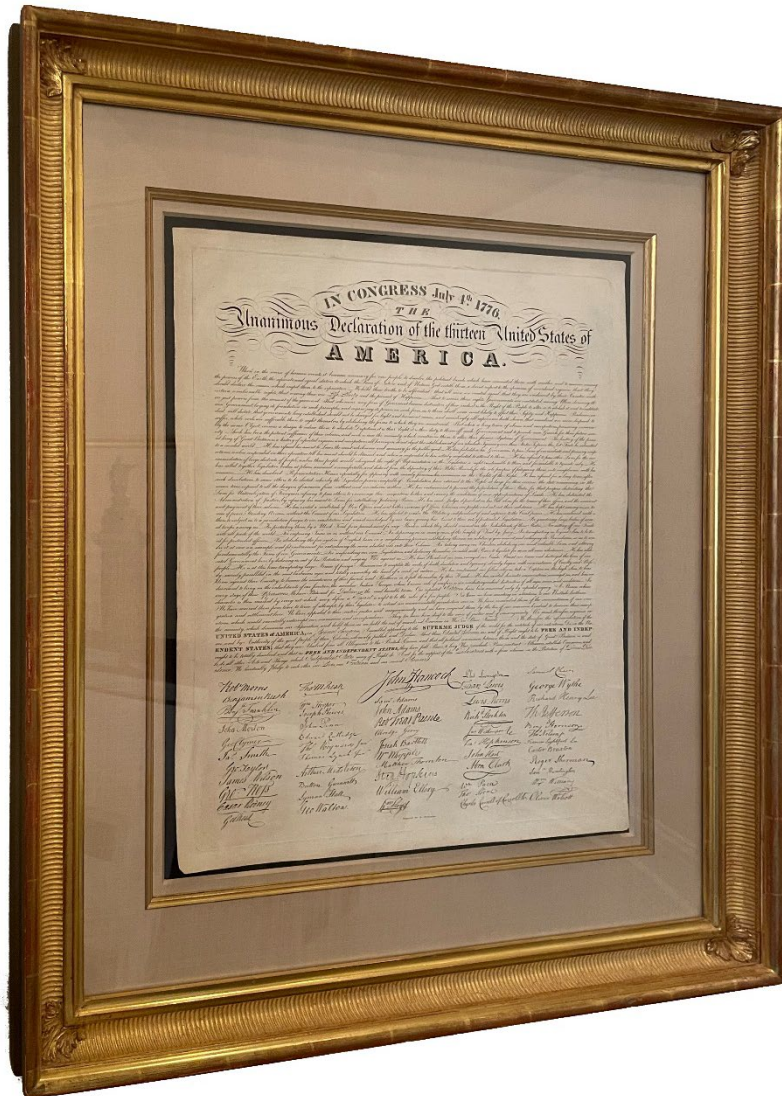
[Hartford, Connecticut]: Eleazer Huntington, [1820-1824]. (23 3/4 x 19 3/4 inches). Engraved broadside, printed on wove paper with a very fine gold-leaf frame with silk mat and gold bevel.

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

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

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

(description continues on the next page)



In the period following the war of 1812, Americans began to look back, for the first time with historical perspective, on the era of the founding of the country. The republic was now forty years old, and the generation which had taken part in the American Revolution, including the signers of the Declaration, was dropping away. With nostalgia and curiosity Americans began to examine the details of the nation's founding: documents such as the debates of the Constitutional Convention were published for the first time. Against this background it seemed extraordinary that the Declaration of Independence, as created, was unknown to Americans, when the text was so central to the national consciousness. Several entrepreneurs set out to bridge this gap by printing exact copies of the document, often featuring calligraphic text, portraits, or other decorative flourishes.

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

John Bidwell, "American History in Image and Text" in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, 1988, Vol. 98, pp.247-302 (also issued as a separate pamphlet by AAS), item 6.  
(#41026) \$ 18,000.





[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. *Journals of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Beginning the Twenty-Eighth day of November, 1776, and Ending the Second day of October, 1781. With the Proceedings of the Several Committees and Conventions, Before and at the Commencement of the American Revolution. Volume the First [all published].*

Philadelphia: Printed by John Dunlap, 1782. Folio (15 1/2 x 9 7/8 inches). [2], [1]-622, 624-698, [1, errata] pp. Contemporary calf, covers bordered in blind, spine with raised bands in seven compartments.

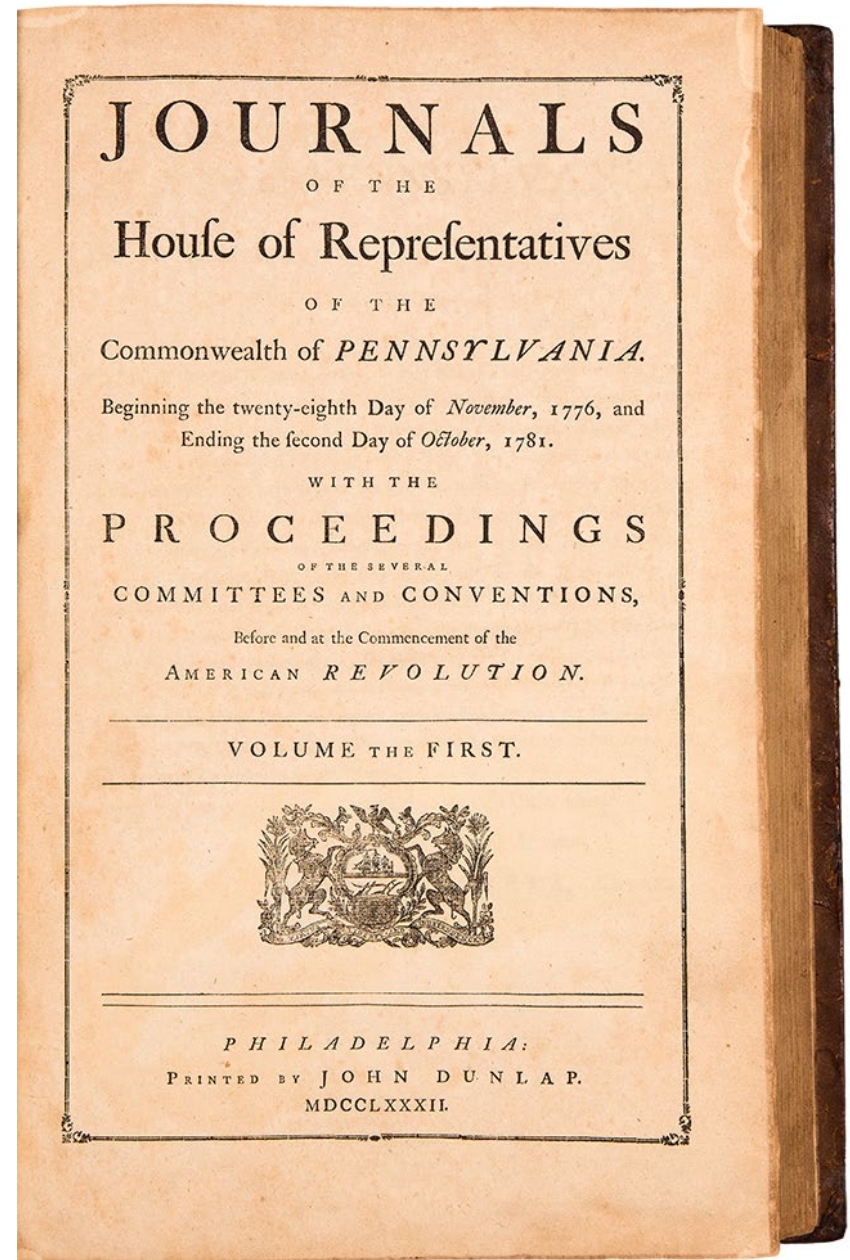
*A volume of utmost interest and importance, recording in detail the major legislative actions of the Founders from the seat of American revolutionary activity.*

This volume of the Journals of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives contains vital records from the period of the American Revolution. Printed in this volume are the Proceedings of the Provincial Conference of Committees, the Declaration of Independence, the Proceedings of the Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Articles of Confederation. The House ordered 200 copies of this volume printed.

ESTC W20604; Evans 17658; Hildeburn 4205; Matyas 82-07; Sabin 60173.

(#38609)

\$ 4,500.





Thomas Worthington Esq.

In Senate of the United States.

FEBRUARY 21st, 1814.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee to whom the subject was recommended, made the following report, which was read.

Attest,

SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.

The committee, to whom was referred a bill to carry into effect the report made to congress in February, one thousand eight hundred and three, by James Madison, then secretary of state, Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, and Levi Lincoln, attorney general of the United States, commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of congress, entitled "An act for an amicable settlement of the limits of the state of Georgia, and authorising the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory, in obedience to the provisions of the act supplemental to the last mentioned act," report, that they have considered the same, and recommend that from the word "assembled," in the second line of the first section, the whole of the said bill be stricken out, and the following be inserted, viz:

That every person or persons claiming public lands in the Mississippi territory, south of the state of Tennessee and west of the state of Georgia, under the act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection

[YAZOO LAND FRAUD]. *In the Senate of the United States...In Pursuance of the Act of Congress Entitled An Act for an Amicable Settlement of the Limits of the State of Georgia, and Authorizing the Establishment of a Government in the Mississippi Territory...*

Washington, D.C.: 1814. Folio, uncut (13 1/2 x 8 inches). 9pp. Gathered signatures, stab stitched. Ink ownership signature of "Thomas Worthington, Esq." at top of first page.

*A Senate slip-bill printing of language eventually included in the final act of the United States Congress governing the Yazoo land scandal. The first time in American History that a Federal Court had overridden a state law.*

In 1795, the Georgia legislature granted much of the land in the present state of Alabama to four land companies, which in turn sold shares to numerous investors all over the country; however, charges of bribery were raised and the grant was rescinded the following year. This left the investors high and dry, and many of them sued Georgia to prevent the rescinding of the sale which had made their investments worthless. The State of Georgia tried to void the fraud-induced sales, but in 1810 the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Fetch v. Peck* that the voiding of the sales was unconstitutional, the first time in American history that the Federal Court had overridden a State Law. Finally, in 1814, the federal government took over the lands and paid off the claims.

(description continues on the next page)





The present work is concerned with paying off those claims. By 1814, the Federal Government took charge of the claims involved in the Yazoo land scandal, in order to settle the issue once and for all. The proposed legislation here amends the 1803 Act of Cession, and was issued as a committee report by Senator John Taylor of South Carolina, who submitted it to the Secretary of the Senate, Samuel A. Otis on February 21, 1814. The language here acts much like a modern-day class action lawsuit. The first section calls for all claimants to Yazoo lands to report claims by a given date. The second section establishes a board of commissioners to examine the claims.

The present slip-bill belonged to Thomas Worthington, who signed his name at the top of the first page. Worthington was at this time serving his second term as a United States Senator from Ohio. He would resign from the Senate later this same year, on December 1, 1814, after being elected Governor of Ohio. The work here includes a handful of ink emendations, including a couple of dates written in ink in Section 2. These were presumably added by Worthington as he consulted with his colleagues in the Senate on the legislation. The slip bill is docketed on the verso of the final leaf, "Bill on Yazoo," presumably in Worthington's hand.

Shaw and Shoemaker list two pieces of slightly-earlier legislation relating to the same act, both of which are held by institutions listing them in OCLC. The present document is not listed in OCLC, and likely only survived in the hands of Senate committee members, like the present copy.

(#36147)

\$ 1,500.



**CENSUS, Tenth. *Department of the Interior, Census Office ...  
Report on the Productions of Agriculture.***

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883. 4to (11 5/8 x 9 1/8 inches). 1149pp. Plates, maps and tables. Contemporary half morocco and cloth covered boards, marbled endpapers and edges.

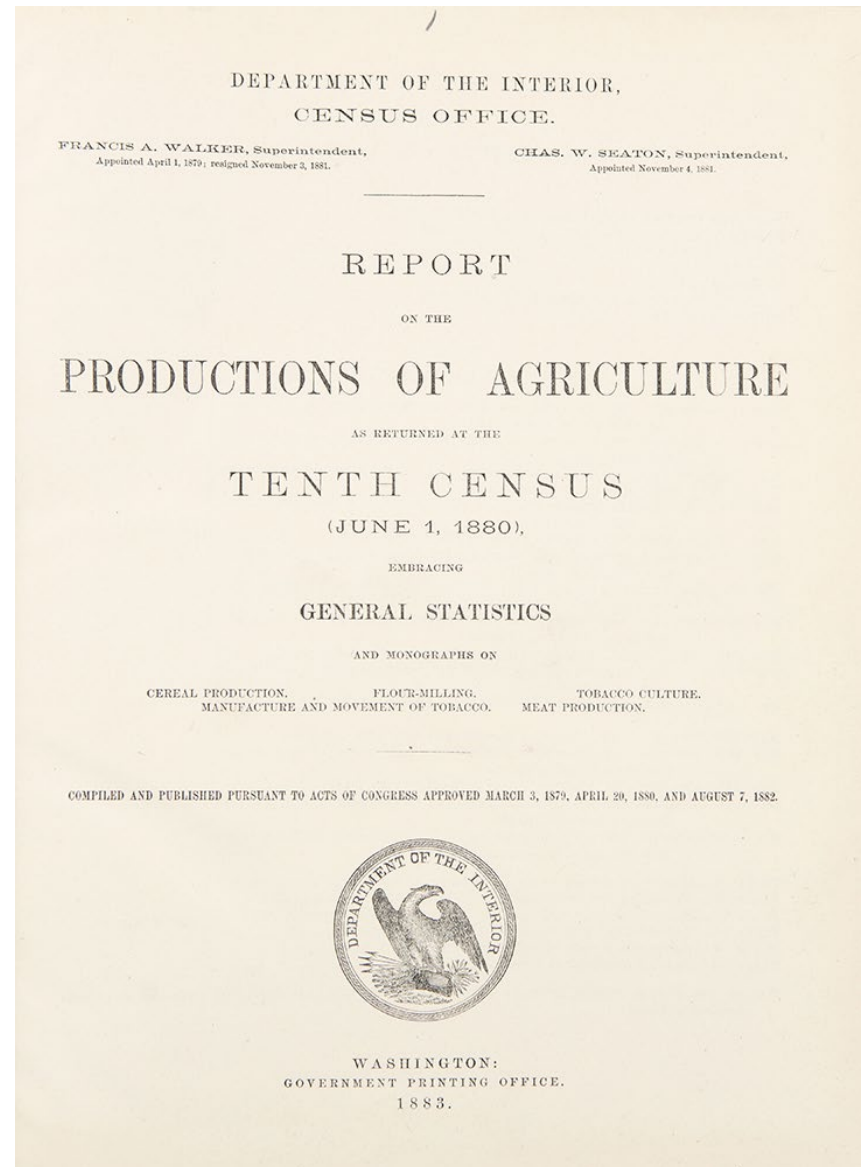
*A significant volume of the Tenth Census which greatly expanded the previously used methodologies.*

The Tenth Census was an important census, as the methodology was greatly changed from previous years to improve accuracy: census districts were reduced in size, many more census marshals were appointed, in-person home visits of each household first required, and many more fields of inquiry were established. Following a two-volume compendium, the printed reports of the census of 1880 cover a wide range of subjects and occupy 22 large quarto volumes, with the present volume being the one devoted to agriculture.

In this census, they greatly expanded inquiries regarding various crops (including acreage for principal crops) and included questions on farm tenure, weeks of hired labor, annual cost for fence building and repair, fertilizer purchases, and the number of livestock.

(#39001)

\$ 900.







## HAWAII - Samuel C. DAMON, editor. *The Friend* [Vol. V].

Honolulu: Charles Edwin Hitchcock, 1847. 24 consecutive issues bound together, 4to. Volume V, Numbers 1-24. 192pp. Woodcut illustrations. Expertly bound to style in half calf and period marbled paper covered boards.

### *A full year's run of a noted Hawaiian newspaper.*

Beginning publication in January 1843, under the title *Temperance Advocate*, the newspaper began under the present title, *The Friend*, with the January 1845 issue, continuing publication into the 20th century. "The expressed intent of the proprietor [Rev. Samuel Chenery Damon, Seaman's Chaplain for Honolulu] was to produce a 'Temperance paper' for the benefit of seamen, and the subjects found on its pages (particularly during the first decade) reflected Damon's work in this vein among sailors and crews of whale ships ... Damon, however, also made an effort to include general information and news of interest to those in the Pacific and in New England. Extensive coverage was given to the whaling industry. Shipping lists were reproduced. 'Marine Intelligence' columns gave detailed reportage on whale ships throughout the Pacific. Considerable effort was made to fill other columns with arrival and departure lists of vessels, and their passengers ... Occasionally editor Damon included notes on his visits to Kauai, Maui and Hawaii" (Forbes).

Of particular note in these early issues is a register of foreign residents in Honolulu (January 15, 1847). Advertisements include notices of publications in Hawaii. Illustrations include a street map of Honolulu with 35 numbered references (January 15, 1847).

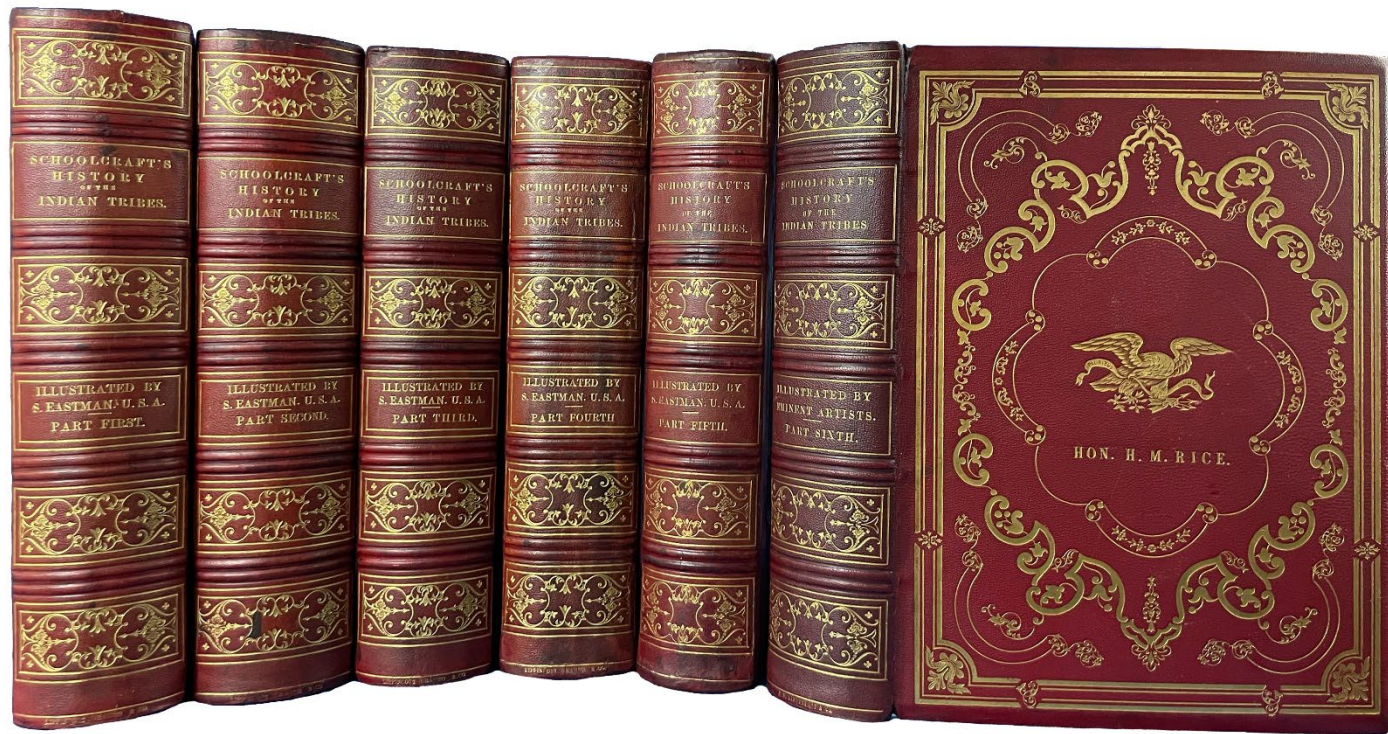
Consecutive runs of issues from the newspaper's first decade are very rare.

Forbes 1388.

(#36493)

\$ 3,800.





**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, quarto (12 5/16 x 9 1/2 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). Full red morocco spine and front boards elaborately tooled in gilt with gilt inner dentelles. Patterend endpapers. All edges gilt.

*Henry Schoolcraft's masterpiece in a deluxe presentation binding. 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.*

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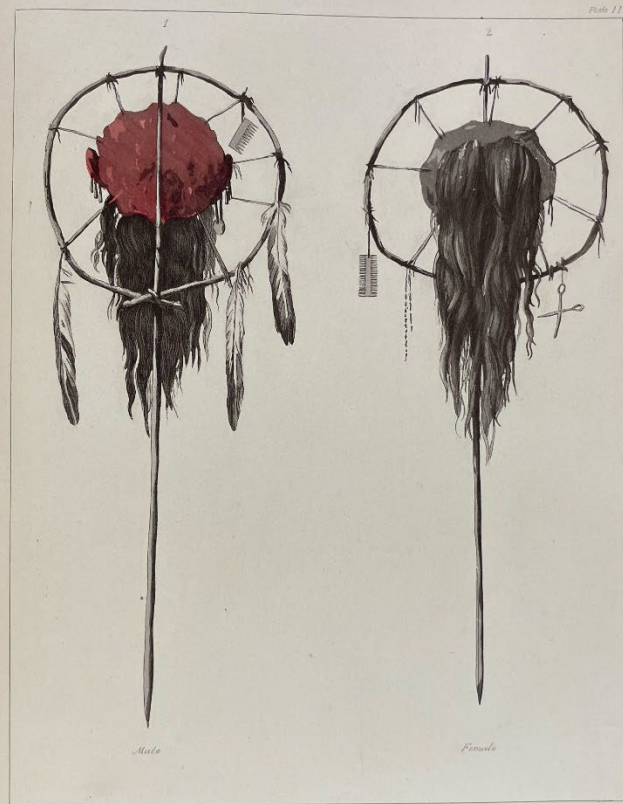
Born near Albany, N.Y., Schoolcraft took part in a number of important early surveying expeditions before being appointed commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1822. With his headquarters at Sault Sainte Marie, he married the half-Ojibwa daughter of a local fur-trader, learnt the Ojibwa language and began 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 Indigenous peoples history, in collecting and preserving an immense amount of historic data. Vocabularies of Indigenous 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 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.

(description continues on the next page)



MEDICINE DANCE OF THE WINNEBAGOES.



Drawn by Capt. J. G. Thompson, U.S. Army from the originals  
SCALPS dressed for the DANCE

"A very large number of beautiful steel engravings, representative of some phase of Indigenous 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).

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).

(#40753)

\$ 26,500.





**SHINDLER, Antonio Zeno (1823-1899, Photographer).**  
*Ma'-za-o-ya'-ti, Iron Nation Brulé [Chief Solomon Iron Nation of the Lower Brulé Lakota].*

Washington, D. C.: Addis Gallery, 308 Pennsylvania Ave.,  
ca. February-April 1867. Albumen photographic print on  
contemporary mount. Image size (including text): (5 x 7 3/8  
inches). Sheet size: (5 5/8 x 8 1/2 inches).

*An official diplomatic portrait of Chief Solomon Iron Nation, signatory to numerous major treaties with the US Government, taken while in D. C. to negotiate on behalf of the Lakota. Photographed by Antonio Zeno Shindler, an ethnographic painter and photographer working for the Smithsonian who had been a member of William Henry Blackmore's expeditionary party.*

Antonio Zeno Shindler (1823-1899), working for the Smithsonian as the official photographer of visiting delegations, took this portrait of Chief Solomon Iron Nation (Ma'-zu-o-ya'-te, variously referred to as Maza Oyate or Iron Nation) (1815-1894) of the Lower Brulé, a Lakota (Sioux) tribe in what is now South Dakota. The chief was visiting Washington D. C. on a diplomatic mission to negotiate a treaty, likely between February and April of 1867.

(description continues on the next page)



Chief Solomon Iron Nation was a prominent Native American, a signatory to major treaties with the US Government, including the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty, the 1865 Fort Sully Treaty, the Black Hills agreement, and the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, which established the Great Sioux Reservation, in which Chief Solomon Iron Nation lived until his death from pneumonia in 1894. Iron Nation is remembered as a chief who actively tried to work with the US Government and the American settlers to achieve a positive outcome for his people. He was born just nine years after the Lewis and Clark expedition and saw during his lifetime the transformation of the Dakota Territory from terra incognita to full statehood. He led the Lower Brulé people through their most challenging years, transitioning the tribe from nomadism to life on reservations. Chief Solomon Iron Nation, the last head chief of his tribe, is buried in the Messiah Episcopal cemetery at Iron Nation, where there is a seven-foot monument marking his grave, erected by the Lower Brulé Sioux Tribe. It is the first such marker on the gravesite of a Lakota chief. Inscribed on Iron Nation's monument is the following:

We, the Lower Brulé Indians  
put up this stone in memory of our  
dear Head Chief  
Solomon Iron Nation  
Who died November 14, 1894,  
Aged 79 years.  
Children, Love one another.

Shindler, the photographer, was born in Bulgaria and studied in Paris. He immigrated to the US in 1845 as a member of the English ethnologist William Henry Blackmore's expeditionary party. He lived for a time in Chicago and Philadelphia, where he worked as a drawing instructor and exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, before settling in Washington, D. C., where he died on August 8, 1899. In D. C. he ran the Addis Photographic Gallery, which published this photograph, and worked with his brother-in-law under the name Shindler and Company. Commissioned by Blackmore to make photographic copies of his collection of images, he was also contracted by the US Government to photograph visiting delegations of Native Americans between 1867 and 1869. As Addis had taken over the McClees Studio, Shindler also had access to those negatives of visiting delegations from 1857-58. Thus Shindler's 1869 Smithsonian exhibition, the first exhibition of photography at the Smithsonian, included photographs printed from his own negatives, McClees's negatives, and copy prints made by Shindler of Blackmore's images.

(#41119)

\$ 2,200.





**SIMON, John (c.1675-1751). *Tee Yee Neen Ho Ga Row.***

London: Jno Bowles and Son, N.D. [1755]. Mezzotint by John Simon after the painting by John Verelst. Third statem first issue. Depicts the Mohawk leader "Hendrick" Tejonihokarawa as a diplomat carrying a Native American wampum belt. Full title reads: "Tee Yee Neen Ho Ga Row, Emperour of the Six Nations." Printed for Jno Bowles and Son at the Black Horse in Cornhill London. . Sheet size: 14 1/4 x 10 9/16 inches.

*A striking majestic mezzotint of Tee Yee Neen Ho Ga Row, member of the Mohawk council and one of 'The Four Kings'*

The present portrait depicts perhaps the most important of the four First Nations dignitaries known as 'The Four Kings' who travelled to London in 1710. In honor of their visit to the Court of St. James, Queen Anne commissioned Dutch artist John Verelst to paint their portraits, and the images were soon in circulation in the form of the present mezzotint by John Simon.

(description continues on the next page)





'The Four Kings' refers to four First Nations individuals who journeyed to London as part of a resourceful diplomatic strategy. In the aftermath of a military failure at Montréal, the colonists faced humiliation in the eyes of their First Nations allies and adversaries, though they remained hopeful that their plan could still be executed successfully the following year. For this plan to work, the colonists needed to regain credibility among their First Nations allies, particularly the Iroquois, who lived in a strategically important region between Britain's North American colonies and what was then 'New France.' Colonial official Peter Schuyler arranged an embassy of four First Nations individuals, three from the Haudenosaunee, also known as the Iroquois Confederation, and one Mahican man, to travel to London seeking support from the English crown against France and her Indigenous allies. Upon arrival at Kensington Palace, Schuyler presented the First Nations delegates as sovereigns who had come to represent continued alliance with Britain and to convince the Crown of the urgency of their situation and secure the necessary military assistance for a successful campaign.

Despite how Schuyler presented the delegates, none of the First Nations individuals selected for the 1710 journey held royal or particularly elevated positions within their respective communities. Among the group, only Tee Yee Neen Ho Ga Row, also known as Hendrick after being baptized, held some authority as a member of the Mohawk council. The other individuals appear to have been young men who, having formed friendly relations with British traders and officials, agreed to participate in a calculated effort to gain support from the Crown for military resources against the French (Reese, 35).

Chaloner Smith, p.1095, no.84 (Indian Kings); Reese, *Pictured to the Life* 35; Muller, "From Palace to Longhouse Portraits of the Four Indian Kings in a Transatlantic Context," *American Art*, Vol. 22, No. 3 (Fall 2008), p. 26-49; Garrat, *The Four Indian Kings* E4a.

(#41305)

\$ 45,000.





**MACKENZIE, Sir Alexander (1764-1820).** *Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; in the years 1789 and 1793. With a preliminary account of the fur trade of that country.*

London: R. Noble for T. Cadell, jun. & W. Davies, Cobbett & Morgan, and W. Creech of Edinburgh, 1801. 4to (10 9/16 x 8 5/16 inches). Half title, [4], viii, cxxxii, 412pp. Errata leaf at rear. Frontispiece portrait, 3 folding engraved maps. Full contemporary calf. Spine flat, richly gilt in compartments. Red morocco lettering piece, marbled endpapers.

*First edition of this cornerstone of any collection of books on the exploration of North America.*

Alexander Mackenzie was 'the first white man to cross the continent, and his journal... is of surpassing interest' (Wagner-Camp). The present work is the first published account of the two exploring expeditions that Mackenzie made on behalf of the North West Company as part of their attempt to break the Hudson Bay Company's stranglehold on the fur trade. The author was born in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland in 1764, was in North America in 1774, was employed as a clerk in the fur trade in 1779, and by 1787 he was a wintering partner in the Northwest Company posted to Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca.

(description continues on the next page)





Mackenzie set out on his first expedition on 3 June 1789, armed with information and maps provided by the fur trader Peter Pond. He had decided to follow a large river flowing west from Great Slave Lake in search of a Northwest passage to the Pacific. The expedition was partially successful: on July 13, Mackenzie and his party reached salt water, but it proved to be the Beaufort Sea rather than the Pacific.

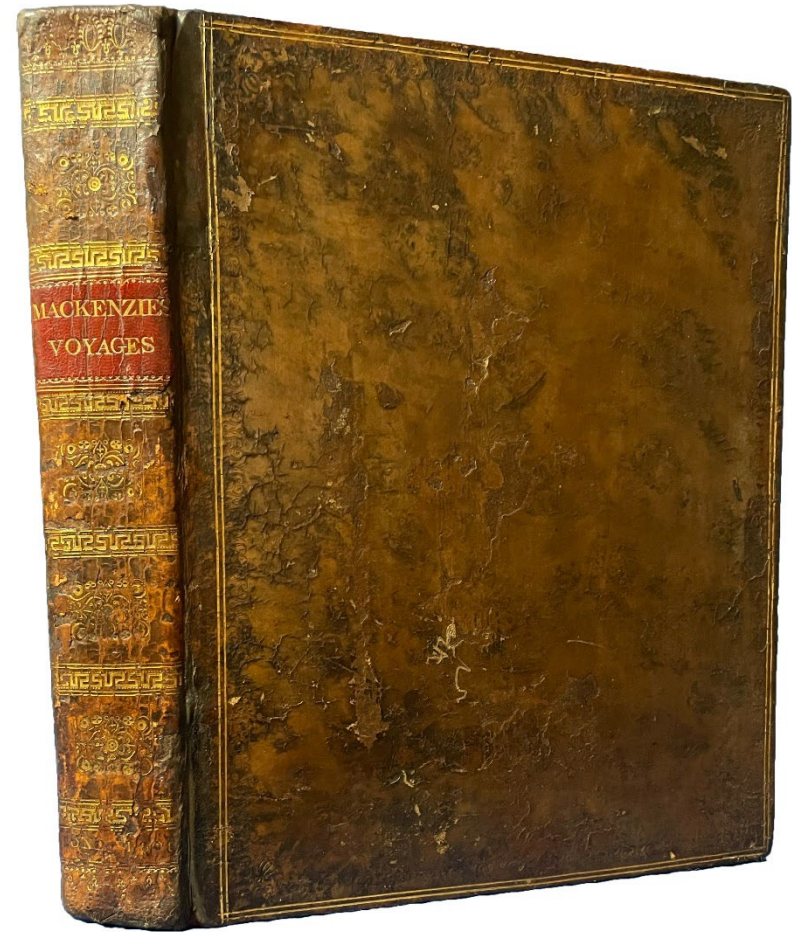
After a further two years in the fur trade in Canada, Mackenzie returned to England in the autumn of 1791 in order to study navigation and astronomy: the first expedition had demonstrated to him that he needed more expertise in these areas. He returned to Canada in the spring of 1792 and made his way west to the newly-built Fort Fork, near the junction of the Peace and Smoky Rivers.

In May, 1793, having spent the winter preparing Mackenzie left on what was to be his greatest journey: After a difficult passage by canoe and on foot through the Rockies, Mackenzie and his party arrived at the Pacific near Bella Coola, British Columbia on 22nd July 1793. Mackenzie returned to Grand Portage in 1794 and subsequently to Montreal where he acted as an agent for the North West Company until 1799, when he retired to England. His great achievement did not receive the wide acknowledgment it deserved until the present work was published, and his subsequent and equally important proposals drawing attention to the importance of the Pacific coast: in 1802 Mackenzie was knighted by George III, and he went on to serve as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1804 to 1808.

Gagnon 2190; Graff 2630; Hill, p.187; Howes M133 'b'; Lande 1317; Morgan p.240; Peel 25; Pilling 2384; Sabin 43414; Smith 6382; Strathern 343; Streeter Sale 3653; T.P.L. 658; Wagner-Camp 1:1; Wheat *Transmississippi* 251

(#40041)

\$ 5,800.







**LEWIS, Meriwether (1774-1809) and William CLARK (1770-1838).** *Travels to the Source of the Missouri River and Across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean. performed by order of the Government of the United States, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806. By Captains Lewis and Clarke [sic]. Published from the official report.*

London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1814. Quarto (10 1/2 x 8 3/8 inches). 1p. publisher's advertisement at end. 1 folding engraved map by Neele, five engraved plans on 3 plates. (Without the half-title). Contemporary calf-backed marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into five compartments by double gilt fillets, dark blue morocco lettering-piece to second compartment, endpaper renewed.

*The first British edition of the great landmark of western exploration.*

(description continues on the next page)



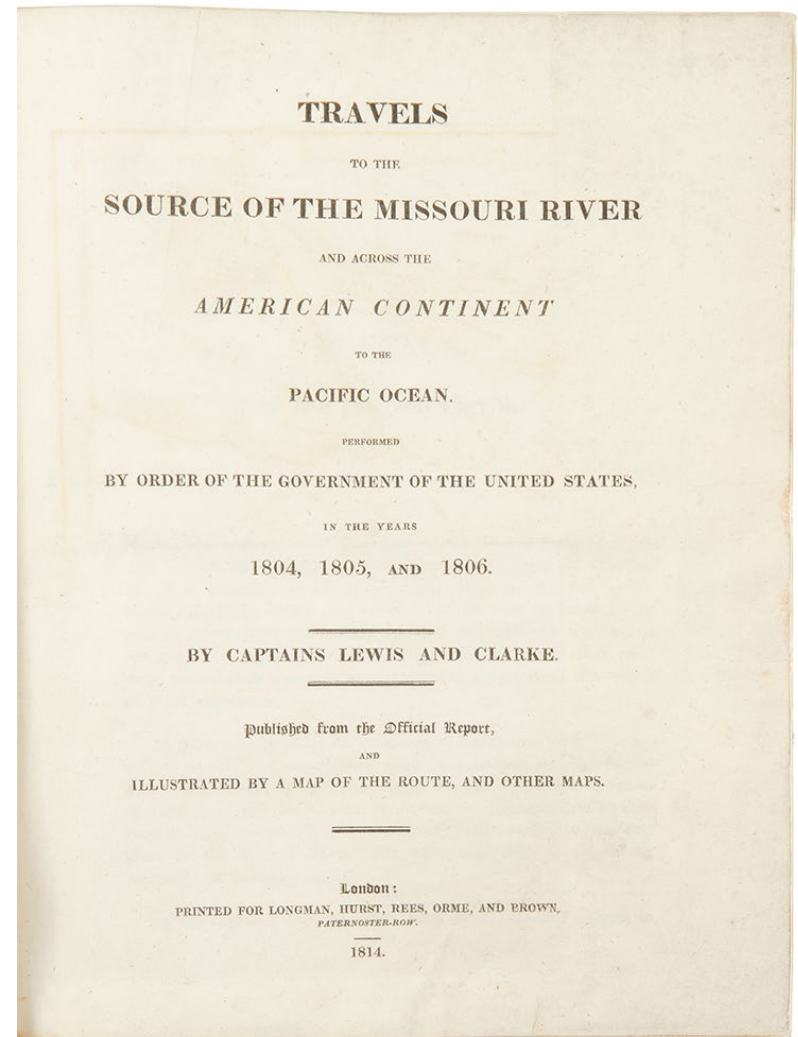
First British and first quarto edition of the "definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent" (Wagner-Camp). The book describes the U.S. government-backed expedition to explore the newly-acquired Louisiana Purchase undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by ascending the Missouri 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. They 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 narrative was first published in Philadelphia in two octavo volumes in the same year as the present edition. The large folding map of the West (by Neele after the Philadelphia edition map) recalls an extraordinary feat of cartography, accurately revealing much of the trans-Mississippi for the first time. Wheat notes that the map is almost identical to the Philadelphia version "except for a few minor variations." The observations in the text make it an essential work of American natural history, ethnography, and science, and it forms a worthy record of the first great U.S. government expedition. In terms of typography and paper quality, the first British edition is far more pleasing than the first American.

Field 929; Graff 2480; Hill 1018; Howes L317, "b."; *Literature of Lewis & Clark* 5A.2; Sabin 40829; Streeter Sale 3128; Wagner-Camp 13:2; Wheat, *Transmississippi* 317.

(#33155)

\$ 15,000.







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