



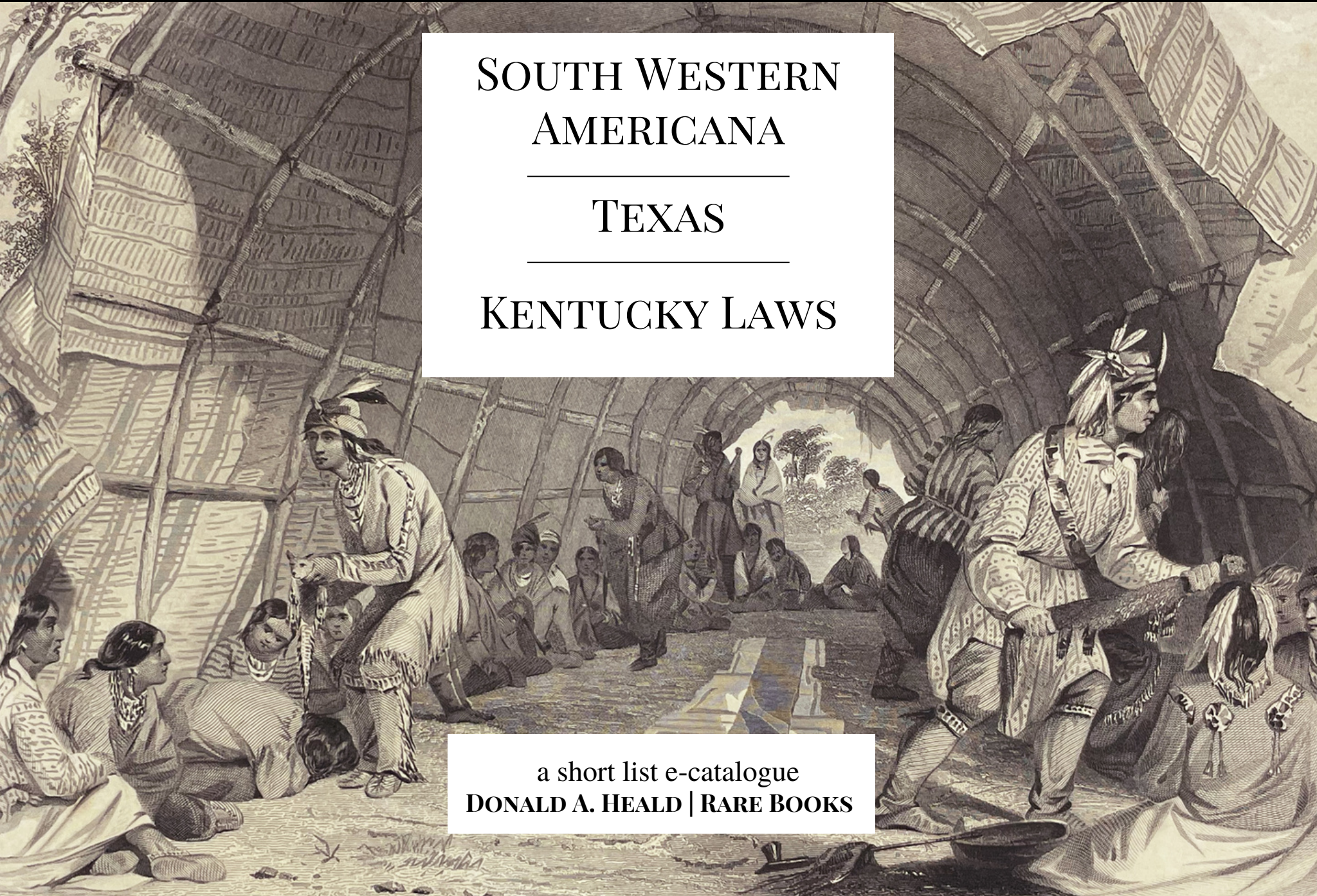
DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

SOUTH WESTERN
AMERICANA

TEXAS

KENTUCKY LAWS

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





SOUTH WESTERN
AMERICANA

TEXAS

KENTUCKY LAWS

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



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ARROWSMITH, John (1790-1873). *Map of Texas, compiled from Surveys recorded in the Land Office of Texas and other Official Surveys.*

London: Arrowsmith, June 8th 1843. Copper-engraved map, with original outline colour. Sheet size: 26 1/2 x 21 1/4 inches.

Arrowsmith's landmark map of Texas.

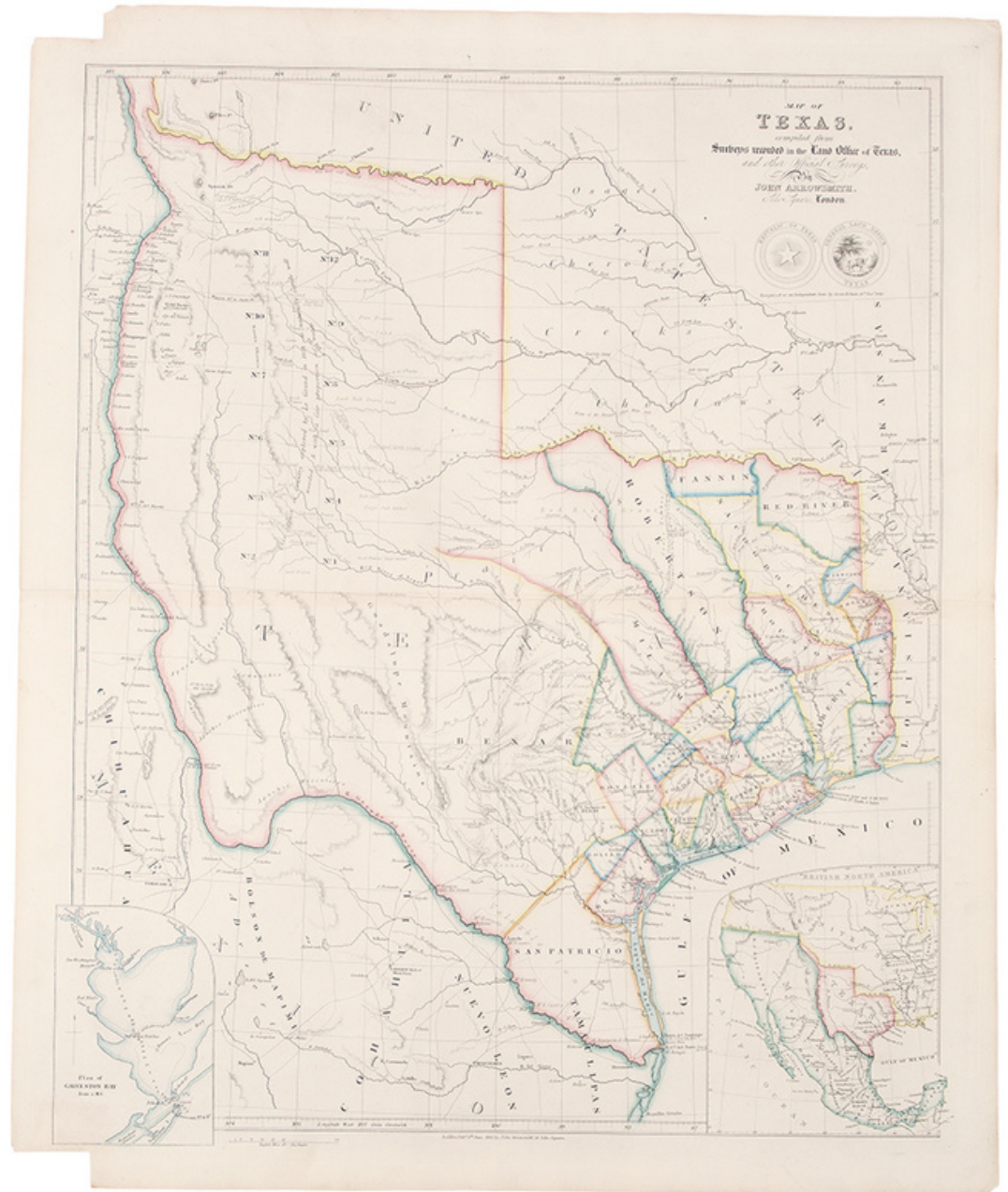
"Arrowsmith's map was the first to show the full extent of the Texas claim to the region of the upper Rio Grande, an area included within Texas borders until the Compromise of 1850. The map includes two insets, one showing the geographical relationship of Mexico, Texas and the United States (prior to the Mexican War), and another inset showing Galveston Bay, with soundings illustrating for the traveler safe routes to Houston and Galveston. The popularity and general acceptance of the map was shown by the fact that many mapmakers copied liberally from Arrowsmith's map ... As one of the earliest maps to contain information from the General Land Office of Texas, the map located Indian tribes, major roadways, and included editorial comments for the benefit of the future traveler to Texas, such as 'excellent land,' 'valuable land,' 'rich land,' and 'delightful country.' In spite of its few errors, the map was certainly the best information on Texas geography available in Europe during the decade in which the political fate of the new Republic was of international concern" (Martin and Martin).

Several issues of the map were published between 1841 and 1858, with varying differences. The present copy is the scarce 1843 issue from the London atlas printed on thick paper and without the folds found on copies bound into William Kennedy's "Rise, Progress, And Prospects of the Republic of Texas" (1841).

Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest*, 1513-1900; plate 32, p. 127; Tooley, 'Printed Maps of America', in *Map Collector's Circle* 69, item 262; Day, *Maps of Texas* 438; Wheat 451; Streeter, *Texas* 1373.

(#38712)

\$ 17,500





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

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

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

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

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

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

Le Gear L33; cf. Martin & Martin p.125; cf. Phillips *Atlases* 1381

(#23932)

\$ 12,000



CATLIN, George (1796-1872). *[Archive of three autograph letters signed from George Catlin to Captain William Shippard].*

[Great Britain: 1840s]. Together, 4pp. Each approximately (7 x 4 3/8 inches). Usual folds. Housed in a morocco-backed slipcase.

Three personal, handwritten letters by the artist George Catlin to his friend, Captain William Henry Shippard.

During the 1830s, George Catlin, a self-taught artist, travelled the Great Plains of the American West, absorbing the ways of the North American Indian tribes he found still flourishing there. Over the next decade, Catlin embarked on a journey to create a faithful visual study of the people, customs, and surroundings of the tribes he was welcomed by, which culminated in his numerous publications of prints and drawings of North American Indians. These letters offer a more intimate look into Catlin's daily thoughts and matters, at a time when he had returned from the West and was in England working on his portfolios and exhibition of his works.

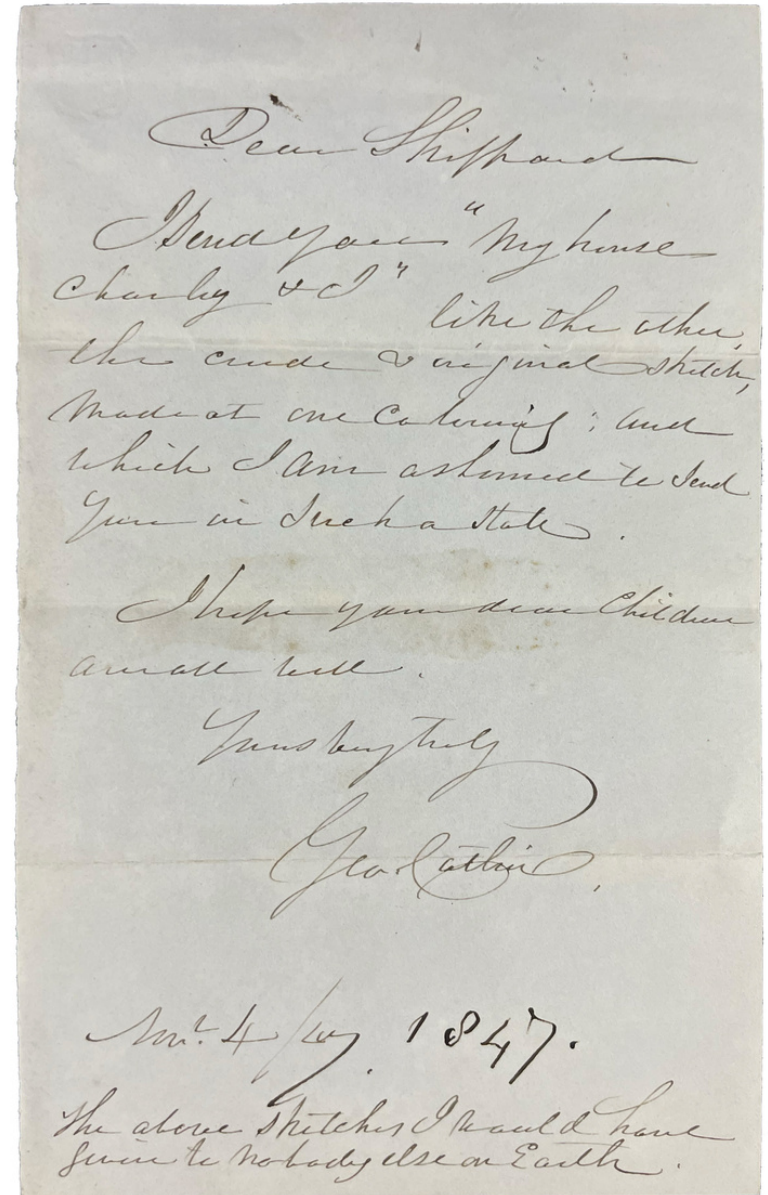
The letters are each written to Capt. William Henry Shippard, whom Catlin describes in his Notes of Eight Years Travels and Residence in Europe, as "my best of friends." Shippard worked on Catlin's behalf in the exhibition and attempted the sale of his collection, and further assisted in his research as a reader at the British Museum.

The letters comprise:

1] Autograph letter signed to Captain William Henry Shippard, 4th January 1847. 1p. & envelope, sending him a picture: "I send you 'My Horse Charley &c'" like the other, the crude & original sketch, made at one colouring; and which I am ashamed to send you in such a state ... The above sketches I would have given to nobody else on Earth."

2] Autograph letter signed to Captain William Henry Shippard. "Tuesday" [no date]. 2pp. & envelope: "... I spent the whole of Sunday looking over Mr. Waldeck's drawings, and have had the headache ever since ... I go tomorrow at 1 o'clock with Sir Thos. Phillipps to call on him and you must not fail to be at my rooms at the house." Sir Thomas Phillipps, baronet (1792-1872) was an avid collector of books and manuscripts, amassing one of the biggest collections in the world in the 19th century. "He had a particular sympathy with Catlin's crusade not merely to depict but to preserve the way of life of the indigenous peoples of North America" (DNB).

3] Autograph letter signed to Captain William Henry Shippard. Postmarked 1848. 1p. with conjugate address leaf: having received a letter from his children, "they were all well, and cheerful but their alarm has been great ... I don't know when I can get them and my collection here, as the railways are all broken up. I am in much distress of mind."





GROUP OF KIWAS AND COMANCHES
The Indian standing on right is the noted "Lone Wolf."

COX, James. *Historical and Biographical Record of the Cattle Industry and the Cattlemen of Texas and Adjacent Territory.*

Saint Louis: 1895. Thick quarto (12 x 9 inches). [1] 743pp. illustrated with plates, portraits, an index to the historical section, an index of biographies, and an index of illustrations. Without the frontispiece, not issued with all copies. Original gilt-stamped calf with a vignette of a longhorn on the cover; rebacked in cloth, repairs at board edges.

One of the "Big Four" Cattle books, with biographies of some 448 cattlemen and extensive contemporary account of the Texas Cattle trade.

One of the so-called "big four" cattle books and the most difficult to obtain.

"Supposedly most of the first edition was destroyed in a warehouse fire, hence its rarity today" (Merrill).

"The book contains a wealth of information and is a cornerstone in any range library" (Six Score).

Merrill, *Aristocrat of the Cow Country*, p.17; Reese, *Six Score*, 24; Adams, *The Rampaging Herd* 593; Dobie, p.100; Dykes Kid 29; Graff 891; Jenkins, *Basic Texas Books* 34; Howes C820, "b;" Rader 1891; Saunders 2846; Vandale, *Texas Books* 44.

(#26831)

\$ 6,500



EDWARD, David B. *The History of Texas; or, The Emigrant's, Farmer's, and Politician's Guide to the Character, Climate, Soil and Productions of that Country...*

Cincinnati: J. A. James & Co., 1836. 12mo (7 1/4 x 4 1/2 inches). 336, [2]pp. Publisher's advertising leaf in the rear. Engraved folding map, hand-coloured in outline. Publisher's brown cloth, rebacked retaining most of the original spine and paper lettering piece.

Early and significant work on Texas, with an important Map of Texas.

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

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

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

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

Basic Texas Books 53; Clark iii:35; Day, *Maps of Texas* 388; Graff 1208; Howes e48, "aa"; Rader 1279; Raines, p.74; Reese, *Best of the West* 65; Sabin 21886; Streeter *Texas* 1198; Streeter Sale 344.

(#36659)

\$ 7,500





GALLATIN, Albert (1761-1849). *A Table of Indian tribes of the United States, east of the Stony Mountains: arranged according to languages and dialects.*

[Washington: 1826]. Letterpress broadside. (21 7/8 x 18 1/8 inches). Matted.

Extraordinary table mapping the Indian languages of the United States.

At the beginning of the Indian removal era, Albert Gallatin convinced the U.S. government to fund an investigation into the languages of the Native Americans being displaced. His motivation for systematizing Native languages stemmed largely from a long fascination with philology, encouragement by Humboldt, and correspondence with DuPonceau and others on the subject; from the government's perspective, bringing "civilization" to Native tribes first required proof of their intelligence.

Working through the War Department, Gallatin secured \$2000 in funding for the project and promptly had Secretary of War James Barbour issue a circular to Indian agents. Dated May 15, 1826, the circular begins: "It is the intention of the government to collect and preserve such information as may be obtained concerning the Indian languages." Included with the letter were three enclosures. The first, in an effort to establish a uniform comparative vocabulary, consisted of a list of 600 English words for which the agent was supposed to send back to the War Department their native language equivalent. Second, a list of sentences which was to be translated so that grammatical forms and structure could be compared. The third enclosure was the present broadside, described by Barbour in his circular letter as "an attempt, with the materials already within his reach, to arrange the Indian Tribes of the United States east of the Stony Mountains, according to languages and dialects."

The Table lists 102 native tribes, grouped by languages and geographic locations. Gallatin's sources included previous work by Duponceau and Heckewelder, but also his own interviews with visiting delegations to Washington between 1824 and 1826. Gallatin had hoped the study would eventually be published by the government; however, a lackluster response to the circular derailed the project. Gallatin would eventually publish the results he was able to compile within the second volume of *Archaeologia Americana: Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society* (1836).

Gallatin's Table -- the first work of its kind -- is extremely rare. We locate only six extant examples (Yale, American Philosophical Society, New York Historical Society, Morgan Library, American Antiquarian Society and Northeastern State University).

Not in Shaw and Shoemaker. See Sean P. Harvey, "Must Not Their Languages Be Savage and Barbarous Like Them? Philology, Indian Removal and Race Science" in *Journal of the Early Republic*, Vol. 30., No. 4 (Winter 2010), pp. 505-532; Elisabeth Tooker, "Classifying North American Indian Languages before 1850" in *Anthropology, History, and American Indians: Essays in honor of William Curtis Sturtevant* (Smithsonian: 2002).

(#38149)

\$ 8,500



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

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

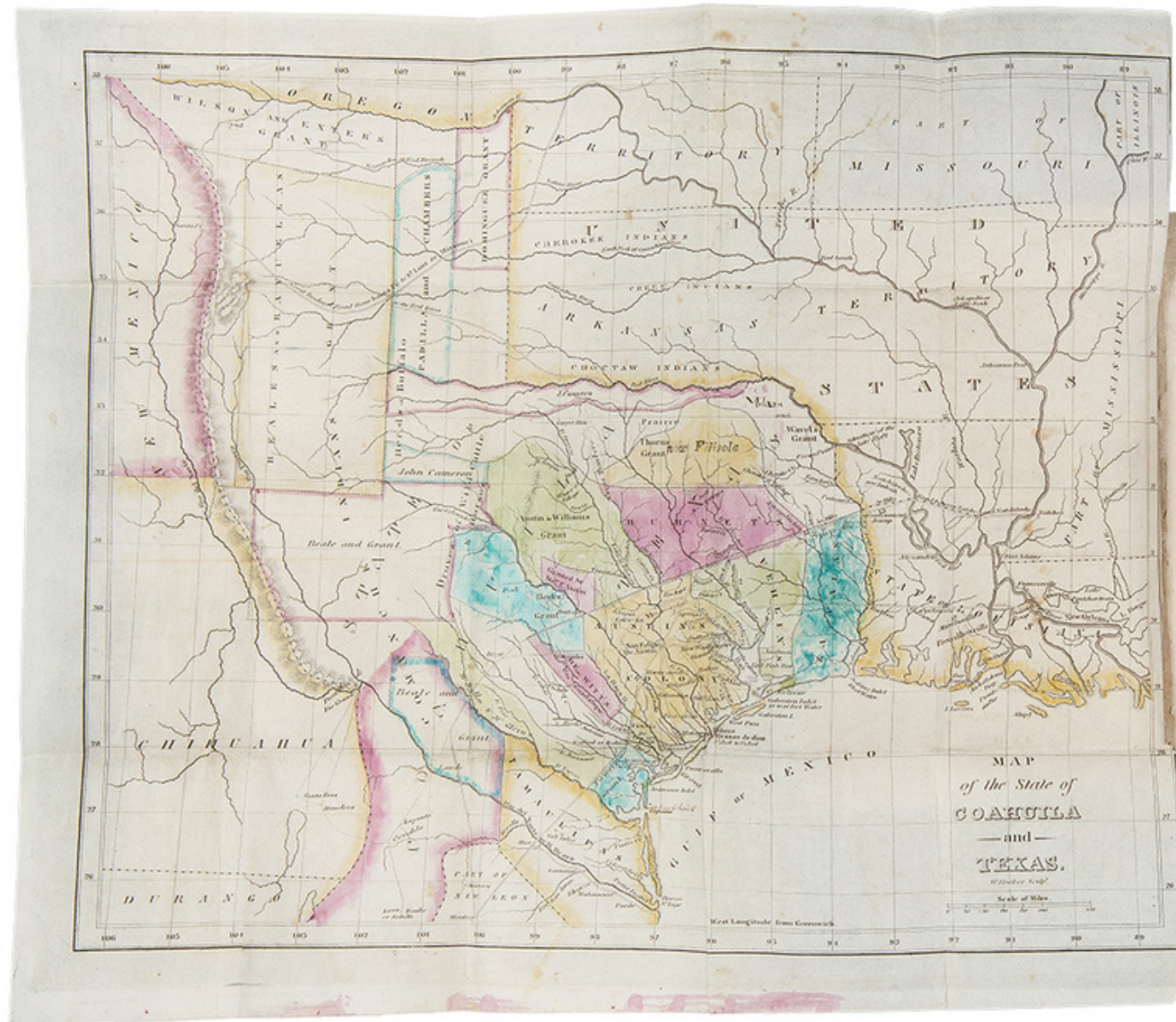
Scarce early Texas promotional tract, dedicated to Stephen F. Austin.

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

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

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

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





KENDALL, George Wilkins (1809-1867) and Carl NEBEL. *The War between the United States and Mexico illustrated, embracing pictorial drawings of all the principal conflicts ... with a description of each battle.*

New York & Philadelphia: [Plon Brothers of Paris for] D. Appleton & Co. and George S. Appleton, 1851. Folio (23 x 17 1/4 inches). 12 fine hand-coloured lithographic plates on card, heightened with gum arabic, by Bayot (11) or Bayot & Bichebois (1) after Nebel, printed by Lemer cier in Paris, 1 lithographed map. Text: bound in original red cloth-backed yellow thick paper wrappers, with printed title on upper cover; Plates: unbound as issued; all within red half morocco over original red cloth portfolio with flaps and ties, upper cover with an elaborate gilt design incorporating the title, yellow paper pastedowns. Housed in a red morocco-backed box.

One of the most important pictorial works relating to the Mexican-American War.

"We have never seen anything to equal the artistic skill, perfection of design, marvellous beauty of execution, delicacy of truth of coloring, and lifelike animation of figures...They present the most exquisite specimens ever exhibited in this country of the art of colored lithography; and we think that great praise ought to be awarded to Mr. Kendall for having secured such brilliant and beautiful and costly illustrations for the faithful record of the victories of the American army" (review in the New Orleans Picayune, July 15, 1850, commenting on the pre-publication proofs of the plates).

(description continues on the next page)



Kendall was America's first great war correspondent and an ardent proponent of the necessity of America's war with Mexico. When hostilities broke out, he went at once to the Rio Grande where he joined with the Rangers, and later attached himself to the Scott expedition. For this work, he keyed his text to the individual plates, and the combination affords a detailed illustrated account of each battle. The plates are the work of the German artist, Carl Nebel, who painted the twelve major clashes of the war. Kendall notes in his preface: "Of the twelve illustrations accompanying his work ... the greater number were drawn on the spot by the artist. So far as regards the general configuration of the ground, fidelity of the landscape, and correctness of the works and buildings introduced, they may be strictly relied upon. Every reader must be aware of the impossibility, in painting a battle scene, of giving more than one feature or principal incident of the strife. The artist has ever chosen what he deemed the more interesting as well as exciting points of each combat ... in the present series of illustrations the greatest care has been taken to avoid inaccuracies." The authors of *Eyewitness to War* wrote approvingly that the present work "represents the climax of the confluence of journalism and lithography on the prints of the Mexican war" and that Nebel's images are "the eyewitness prints that must be compared against all others." For the text, Kendall drew on "the official reports of the different commanders and their subordinates" for the text, but "was present at many of the battles" and "personally examined the ground on which all save that of Buena Vista were fought" (for information on this he relied on a Captain Carleton).

The plates are titled: "Battle of Palo-alto"; "Capture of Monterey"; "Battle of Buena Vista"; "Bombardment of Vera-Cruz"; "Battle of Cerro gordo"; "Assault of Contreras"; "Battle at Churubusco"; "Molino del Rey - attack upon the molino"; "Molino del Rey - attack upon the casamata"; "Storming of Chapultepec - Pillow's attack"; "Storming of Chapultepec - Quitman's attack"; "Gen. Scott's entrance into Mexico." It is interesting to note that while the work was published by the Appletons of New York and Philadelphia, the lithographs were produced in Paris. Both Kendall and Nebel felt that the Paris lithographers alone were qualified to produce their images and they both spent some time in Europe overseeing the production of the work, for which Kendall and Nebel shared all the costs. An article on Kendall in the December 1965 issue of *American Legion Magazine* notes that "few [copies of this work] were printed, and some destroyed in a fire at the Picayune" (Tom Mahoney, *Our First Great War Correspondent*).

Bennett, p. 65; Haferkorn, p. 47; Howes K76; McDade p.136; Raines p.132; Sabin 37362; cf. M.A. Sandweiss, R. Stewart, and B.W. Huseman *Eyewitness to War: prints and daguerreotypes of the Mexican War, 1846-1848* (Amon Carter Museum of Western Art). Tyler, *Prints of the West* p.78

(#19169)

\$ 25,000



KENTUCKY. *Laws of Kentucky; comprehending those of a general nature now in force; and which have been acted on by the legislature thereof. Together with a copious index and a list of local or private acts...to which is prefixed the Constitution of the United States with the Amendments, the Act of Separation from the State of Virginia, and the Constitution of Kentucky ... [With:] Laws of Kentucky ... Vol. II ... [With:] Laws of Kentucky ... Vol. III.*

Lexington: Printed by John Bradford [vols. 1-2] and F. Bradford [vol. 3], 1799-1807-1817. 3 volumes, 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches). 19 [i.e., lxxxviii], 514; [2], 506; 434pp. Bound to style in contemporary sheep, spines ruled in blind, red morocco lettering pieces.

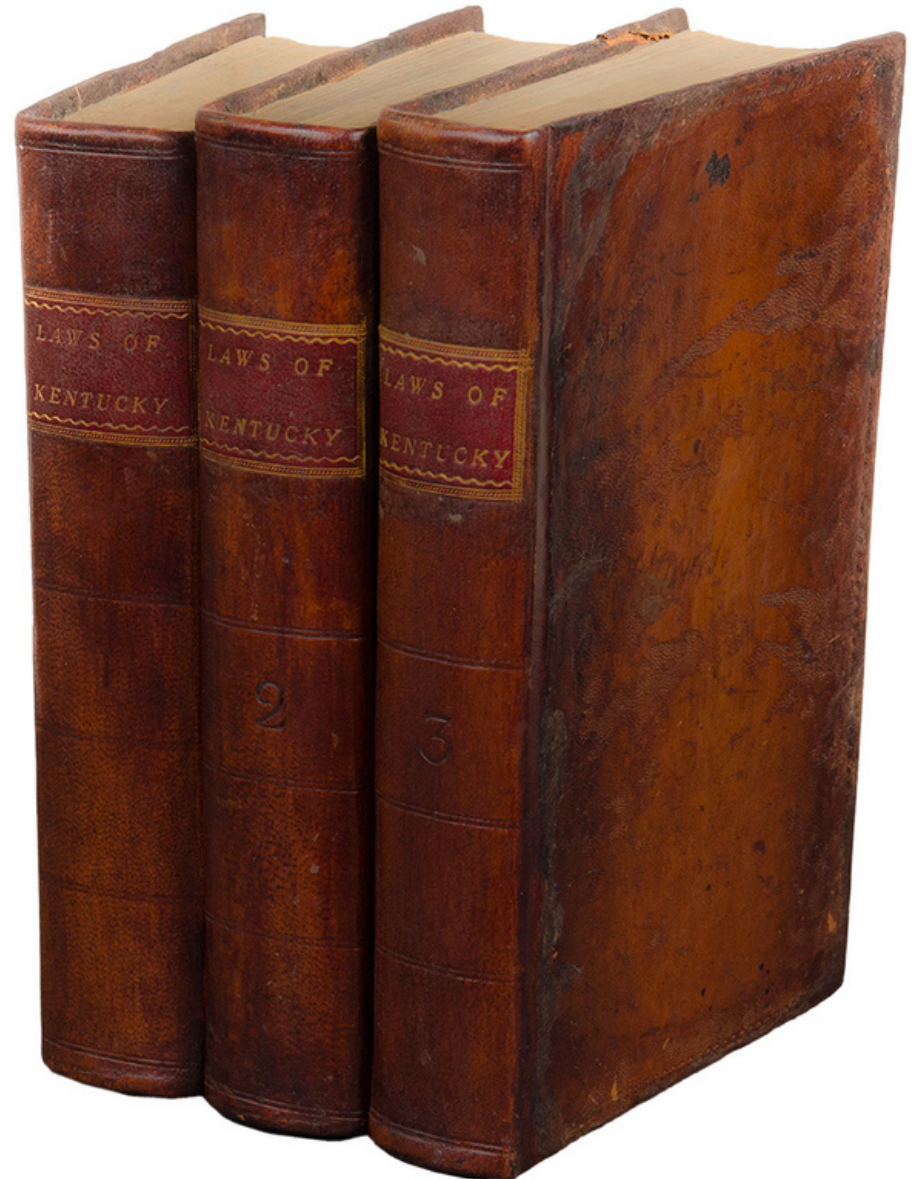
Crucial Kentucky laws: the earliest compendium of the laws of Kentucky, complete in three volumes, including the act providing for the gradual elimination of slavery in the state passed in February 1798.

These volumes also include the texts of the U.S. Constitution, the Act of Separation from Virginia, and the Constitution of Kentucky. With errata and an extensive index, covering everything from bastards and bigamists to smallpox and strays. The first volume is one of the first major books printed west of the Allegheny Mountains, and one of the first major books printed in Kentucky. The first volume was first advertised in 1797 and was published in the 21s. The final volume has indices for volumes I-III, together with a composite index. Extremely rare on the market and quite scarce institutionally.

McMurtrie 118, 298, 648 (noting, but not distinguishing, two variant editions); Evans 35683; Shaw & Shoemaker 12862.

(#28981)

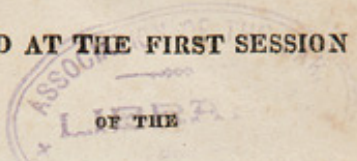
\$ 18,500





ACTS

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION



OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF

KENTUCKY,

BEGUN AND HELD IN THE TOWN OF FRANKFORT, ON
MONDAY THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUS-
AND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN, AND OF THE
COMMONWEALTH THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER,

[LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AND ACTING GOVERNOR.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

FRANKFORT, KEN.

GERARD & KENDALL—PRINTERS FOR THE STATE,

1817.

[KENTUCKY LAWS]. *Consecutive Run of the First Session Laws of the General Assembly of Kentucky.*

Frankfort: 1817-1840. Twenty-four volumes; octavos (7 5/8 x 4 5/8 inches to 9 1/16 x 5 5/8 inches). Individual details and paginations are provided below. 20th-century cloth, gilt leather labels. Ex-library, with blind and ink stamps on title pages and front end pages, and with paper shelfmarks on spines. Minor soiling and shelf wear. Some tanning and light foxing in most volumes.

An impressive run of the laws passed by the Kentucky General Assembly during the first session called in each year from 1816 to 1839

This is apparently a full set of works from this period, as there are no recorded imprints from other sessions of the state assembly during this time. Individual volumes from this collection are themselves rare on the market, and only a handful of institutions possess extended runs of this series of imprints.

(description continues on the next page)



The works included here are as follows:

1) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Fifth General Assembly, for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Gerard & Kendall, 1817. 296pp. McMurtrie 646; Shaw & Shoemaker 41189.

2) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Sixth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Kendall and Russells, 1818. [297]-590pp. McMurtrie 685; Shaw & Shoemaker 44506.

3) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Kendall and Russells, 1819. [591]-802pp. McMurtrie 725; Shaw & Shoemaker 48413.

4) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Kendall and Russells, 1820. [803]-1000pp. McMurtrie 761; Shoemaker 1844.

5) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Ninth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Kendall and Russells, 1821. 233pp. Shoemaker 5754.

6) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Kendall and Russell, 1821. [235]-503pp. Not in Shoemaker. OCLC 19930730.

7) Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth, and the First Session of the Thirty-First General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: J.H. Holeman, 1823. 260[i.e.262]pp. Not in Shoemaker. OCLC 19840213.

8) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Second General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Jacob H. Holeman, 1824. [248]-534pp. Not in Shoemaker. OCLC 19840216.

9) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Third General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Amos Kendall and Company, 1825. 288pp. Shoemaker 21105.

10) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Jacob H. Holeman, 1826. 160pp. Shoemaker 25027.

11) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fifth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Jacob H. Holeman, 1827. 205pp. Shoemaker 29413.

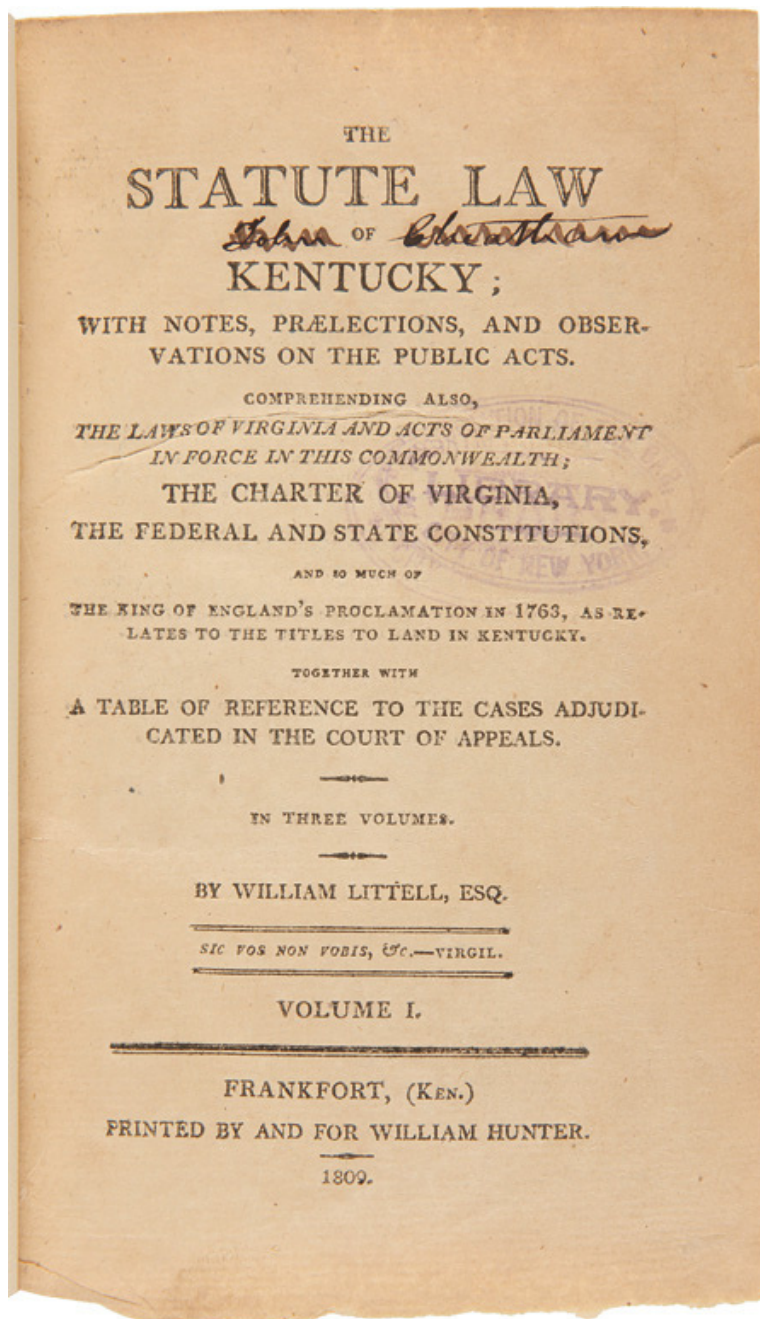
(description continues on the next page)



- 13) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Amos Kendall and Company, 1829. 200pp. Shoemaker 39187.
- 14) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: J.G. Dana and A.G. Hodges, 1830. 312pp. American Imprints 2104.
- 15) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Jacob H. Holeman, 1831. 231pp. American Imprints 7831.
- 16) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Fortieth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Albert G. Hodges, 1832. 252pp. American Imprints 13248.
- 17) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Forty-First General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Albert G. Hodges, 1833. 322pp. American Imprints 19607.
- 18) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Forty-Second General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Albert G. Hodges, 1834. xii,[337]-815pp. American Imprints 25196.
- 19) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Forty-Third General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: Albert G. Hodges, 1835. 454pp. American Imprints 32462.
- 20) Acts Passed at the First Session of the Forty-Fourth General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.... Frankfort: J. H. Holeman, 1836. 703pp. American Imprints 38375.
- 21) Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. December Session, 1836.... Frankfort: A. G. Hodges, 1837. 376pp. American Imprints 45051.
- 22) Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. December Session, 1837.... Frankfort: A. G. Hodges, 1838. 376pp. American Imprints 51123.
- 23) Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. December Session, 1838.... Frankfort: A.G. Hodges, 1839. 415pp. American Imprints 56675.
- 24) Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. December Session, 1839.... Frankfort: A. G. Hodges, 1840. 319pp. American Imprints 40-3723.

(#30452)

\$ 6,500



LITTELL, William. *The Statute Law of Kentucky; with Notes, Praelections, and Observations on the Public Acts. In Five Volumes.*

Frankfort: William Hunter; Butler & Wood, 1809-1819. Five volumes. Thick octavos (8 1/2 x 5 inches). [2], xiii, 759; [2], xvi, 630; vii, 621; v, [1], 536, [61], [vii]-ix; [4], 592, [32]pp.each title page. Light foxing and soiling to text. Half calf and marbled boards, leather labels. In the second volume pp.545 and 547 have minor tape repairs.

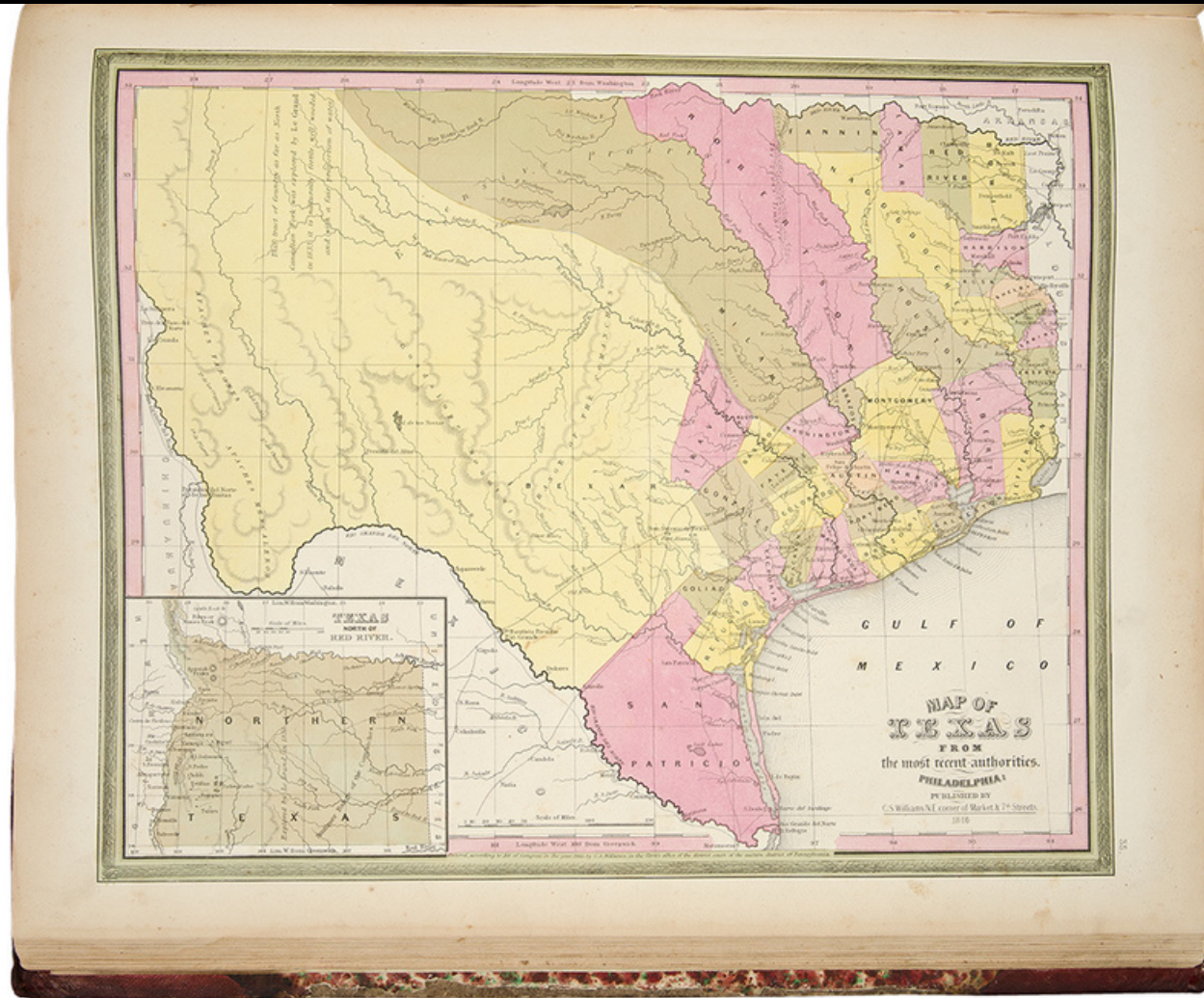
A rare set of the Kentucky statutes compiled by noted Kentucky legal historian, William Littell.

Littell (1768-1824) moved to Kentucky in 1801 where he received a law degree and began writing about legal history for the state. The present statutes, published over a period of ten years, were originally intended to be just three volumes (as evidenced by the title pages) but were later expanded to five. The Shaw & Shoemaker bibliography entry covers the five volumes as one work, though they are cited individually by McMurtrie. These are relatively early for Kentucky printing, which began in Lexington in 1787. Incredibly rare in the marketplace, especially complete in five volumes. The only other complete set we can locate at auction was in the Brinley sale in 1880.

McMurtrie 340, 363, 394, 508, 726; Shaw & Shoemaker 17866.

(#28983)

\$ 8,500



MITCHELL, Samuel Augustus (1792-1868). *A New Universal Atlas Containing Maps of the various Empires, Kingdoms, States and Republics of the World. With a special map of each of the United States, Plans of Cities &c.*

Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846. Folio (17 3/8 x 13 7/8 inches). Engraved title with large vignette, letterpress Table of contents, hand-coloured frontispiece of the heights of the principal mountains and lengths of the principal rivers, 71 hand-coloured maps, many with insets [complete]. Period half dark red morocco over marbled paper-covered boards.

Mitchell's first issue of Tanner's New Universal Atlas, with hand-coloured maps of all the individual States and Territories, including Texas.

(description continues on the next page)



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

This is the first Mitchell edition of Henry Tanner's A New Universal Atlas. Despite its title, the Atlas concentrates to a marked degree on the American continent with 42 maps and plans of the area, including three city plans of New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. Including the insets, the atlas contains 117 maps.

Phillips, *Atlases* 6103; Ristow pp. 311-313.

(#28386)

\$ 5,250





AN ACCOUNT OF EXPEDITIONS
TO THE
Sources of the Mississippi,
AND THROUGH THE
WESTERN PARTS OF LOUISIANA,
TO THE SOURCES OF THE
ARKANSAW, KANS, LA PLATTE, AND PIERRE
JAUN, RIVERS;
PERFORMED BY ORDER OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
DURING THE YEARS 1805, 1806, AND 1807.
AND A TOUR THROUGH
THE
INTERIOR PARTS OF NEW SPAIN,
WHEN CONDUCTED THROUGH THESE PROVINCES,
BY ORDER OF
THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL,
IN THE YEAR 1807.
By MAJOR Z. M. PIKE.
ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS AND CHARTS.
PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY C. & A. CONRAD, & Co. No. 30, CHESNUT STREET. SOMER-
VELL & CONRAD, PETERSBURGH. BONSAI, CONRAD, & Co. NORFOLK,
AND FIELDING LUCAS, Jr. BALTIMORE.
John Blinn, Printer, 1810.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(#27020)

\$ 14,500



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

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

Born near Albany, N.Y., Schoolcraft took part in a number of important early surveying expeditions before being appointed commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1822. With his headquarters at Sault Sainte Marie, he married the half-Ojibwa daughter of a local fur trader, learnt the Ojibwa language and began his ethnographical research in earnest. He retained his position for almost twenty years and made full use of the unequalled opportunities it provided him. A change in government in 1841 resulted in him losing his position and moving back to the East, but he continued his Native American studies and the first volume of the present work was published in 1851. The work was completed with the publication of the sixth volume in 1857. Field notes that the work as a whole "contains a vast mass of really valuable material. It has indeed performed a very important service for Indian history, in collecting and preserving an immense amount of historic data. Vocabularies of Indian languages, grammatical analyses, legends of various tribes, biographies of chiefs and warriors, narratives of captivities, histories of Indian wars, emigrations, and theories of their origin, are all related and blended in an extraordinary... manner".

(description continues on the next page)





The other aspect of the work that gives it immense additional value is the large body of artwork 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.

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

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

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

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

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

(#28248)

\$ 15,000.



[TEXAS FICTION]. *Jonathan Sharp; or, The Adventures of a Kentuckian. Written by Himself.*

London: 1845. 3 vols; octavo (7 7/8 x 4 3/4 inches). x, 336; [2], 320; [2], 334, [2]pp. Original boards printed paper labels. Some minor chipping to spine ends, hinges cracked but solid, back strip detached from front hinge of volume one. Bookplates on front pastedowns. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case.

A remarkable work of Frontier fiction.

Much of the story relates to Texas during the early 1840s, especially the events leading up to Annexation. Half of the first volume and all of the third volume are set in Texas, which the narrator describes as populated by swindlers, cowards and rascals. There are good descriptions of the various factions involved in a period of great turbulence, including the Mexicans, Indians, and the colourful characters both major and minor who dwelled in Texas during the period of independence. At the end, the author accurately predicts the impending war with Mexico and urges the British to intervene: "I think it opportune for the legislators of wealthy England to exercise the whole of their influence to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States."

The story begins in the narrator's native Kentucky, but the scene soon shifts to New Orleans and Cuba, and then to Wisconsin, where Sharp is involved in a successful mining venture and makes his fortune. A considerable subplot revolves around his encounters with the early Mormons. In the second volume, he has a long interview with Joseph Smith, or "Joe Smith," as he calls him, and subsequent adventures take him back to Nauvoo around the time of the anti-Mormon uprisings there. The story includes vivid details of Mormon character types just prior to the abandonment of Nauvoo in 1846 and westward migration in 1847. The identity of the author of this novel has never been determined. There is some similarity to the fiction and travel writing of Capt. Marryat, but it seems likely nonetheless that the author was in fact American. His account of life on the American frontier provides a vivid and highly critical picture of rampant speculation, lawlessness, immorality, and general chaos. There are interesting and quite sympathetic comments as well on the plight of both Indians and Blacks. The dialogue, characters, and local colour all suggest a considerable first-hand acquaintance with the world described. At the same time, this is a novel with a message: the portrayal of the United States as a land of immense promise, debased by dishonesty and greed. As the author explains in the preface, his jaundiced view of a beloved Far West corrupted by "the deadly bowie-knife, and the cowardly 'Colt's six-barrel-self-revolving pistol'" led him to publish in London. The novel was, in fact, never printed in America.

"The story is of real Texas interest because of the unrestrained bitterness of its portrayal of Texas customs, morals, and people...From some comments, it appears to have been written by a disgruntled Englishman, quite likely one who held Mexican bonds secured by Texas lands. From time to time there are attacks on the proposed annexation of Texas by the United States and the final sentence of the third volume is a plea that England's influence be used to prevent annexation" - Streeter.

Very rare on the market, this copy is only the third that we have encountered. Not listed in Woolf, Block or Sabin.

Coleman, *Bibliography of Kentucky History* 2170; Streeter *Texas* 1609.

(#33850)

\$ 5,000

JONATHAN SHARP;
OR, THE
ADVENTURES OF A KENTUCKIAN.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOL. I.
LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN, PUBLISHER,
GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
1845.



WEILAND, Carl Ferdinand (1782-1847). [ARKANSAS]

Geographisch-statistisch und historische Charte von Arkansas.

Weimar: im Verlage des geographischen Instituts, 1828. Copper-engraved map, with original outline colour, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 19 1/8 x 23 3/8 inches.

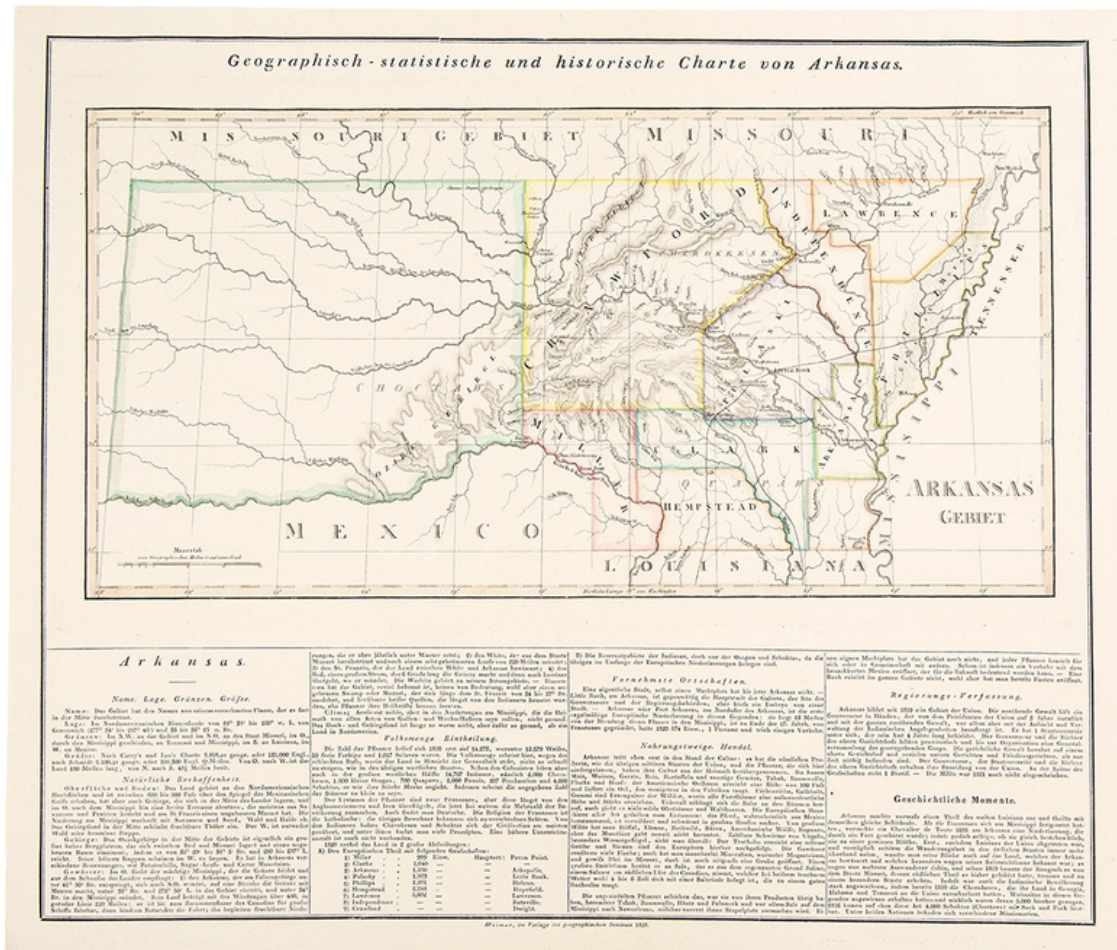
The highly important first printed map to focus on Arkansas.

This map depicts the Arkansas Territory, formed in 1819, as one of the jurisdictions carved out of the massive Louisiana Purchase. It includes all of the lands making up the modern state of Arkansas, as well as the Indian Lands that now form the main portion of Oklahoma. The Indian Lands were not divided from Arkansas Territory until 1828, the same year that this map was printed. The present map is remarkable in that it is the first ever printed map to focus on Arkansas itself. The portrayal of the territory is far more advanced and of a larger scale than that depicted on the map that appeared in Carey & Lea's American Atlas (Philadelphia, 1822) relegated the depiction of Arkansas to a small lower portion of the map. The present map is also an important document of the early development of Arkansas, showing the fledgling settlements that hug the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, such as Helena and Little Rock, the future state capitol. The territory features nine named and one unnamed county while the vast Indian Lands to the west are inhabited by the indigenous Choctaw nation and the Cherokee peoples who were exiled there from their native lands in the southern Appalachians.

The territory of Arkansas was organized in 1819 and included both present-day Arkansas and present-day Oklahoma. The southern border between what is now Texas and the territory was the Red River, as it is today. The search for suitable cotton-growing land led settlers from southeastern Arkansas into Texas, and in 1828, the year this map was published, the Mexicans sent a fact-finding mission to Texas to assess the growing "Anglo" problem in Eastern Texas. Interestingly, Arkansas became a state in 1836, the same year Texas became a Republic.

(#19600)

\$ 1,750





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

[New York: G. & W. Endicott, 1847]. 5 tinted lithographed plates (all published) by Chas. Fendrich, F. Swinton (2) and C. Persons (2), after Whiting, printed by G. & W. Endicott. Each measuring (18 x 23 inches).). Matted and housed together in a dark blue morocco-backed box.

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

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

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

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

(description continues on the next page)



- 1. Mountains of the Sierra Madre - A.Miles distant
- 2. Part of "Piedra Blanca" - Position and general view. First captured by assault, on the 27th Sep. 1846
- 3. Road to Saltillo, with the 1st regt. and 2nd regt. from coming up to the battle after its capture on the 27th

VALLEY TOWARDS SALTILLO,

Seen from the base of "Piedra Blanca" at Monterey.

- 4. "Hanged" San Pedro
- 5. Spot of "Mesa Maestra" around which the first action with the Mexican family was fought on the morning of the 27th September
- 6. Part of the base of "Mesa Maestra"



The plates are as follows:

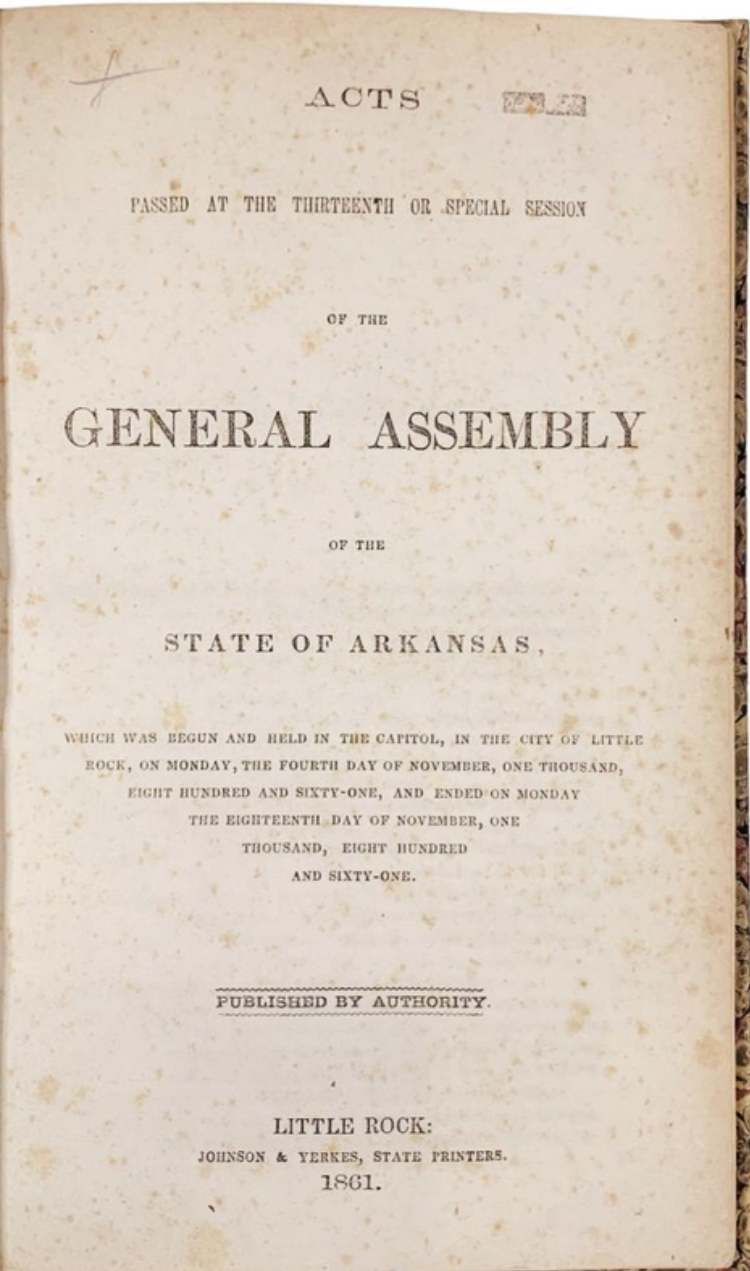
1. Monterey, As seen from a house-top in the main Plaza, [to the west.] October 1846... [No. 1 of a Series.] [after the capture of the city by the U.S. Forces under Gen'l Taylor]. By Chas. Fendrich.
2. Heights of Monterey, From the Saltillo road looking towards the City, [from the West,] [Worth's Division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

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

America on Stone p.175; Eberstadt 162:910; Streeter Sale 275; Tyler, *The Mexican War* pp. 24-45.

(#27851)

\$ 27,500



[ARKANSAS]. *Acts Passed at the Thirteenth or Special Session of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, which was begun and held in the Capitol, in the City of Little Rock, on Monday, the Fourth Day of November, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-One, and Ended on Monday the Eighteenth Day of November, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-One.*

Little Rock: Johnson & Yerkes, 1861. octavo (8 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches). viii, 92pp. Bound to style in half calf and marbled boards. Old library stamp on half-title. Light foxing.

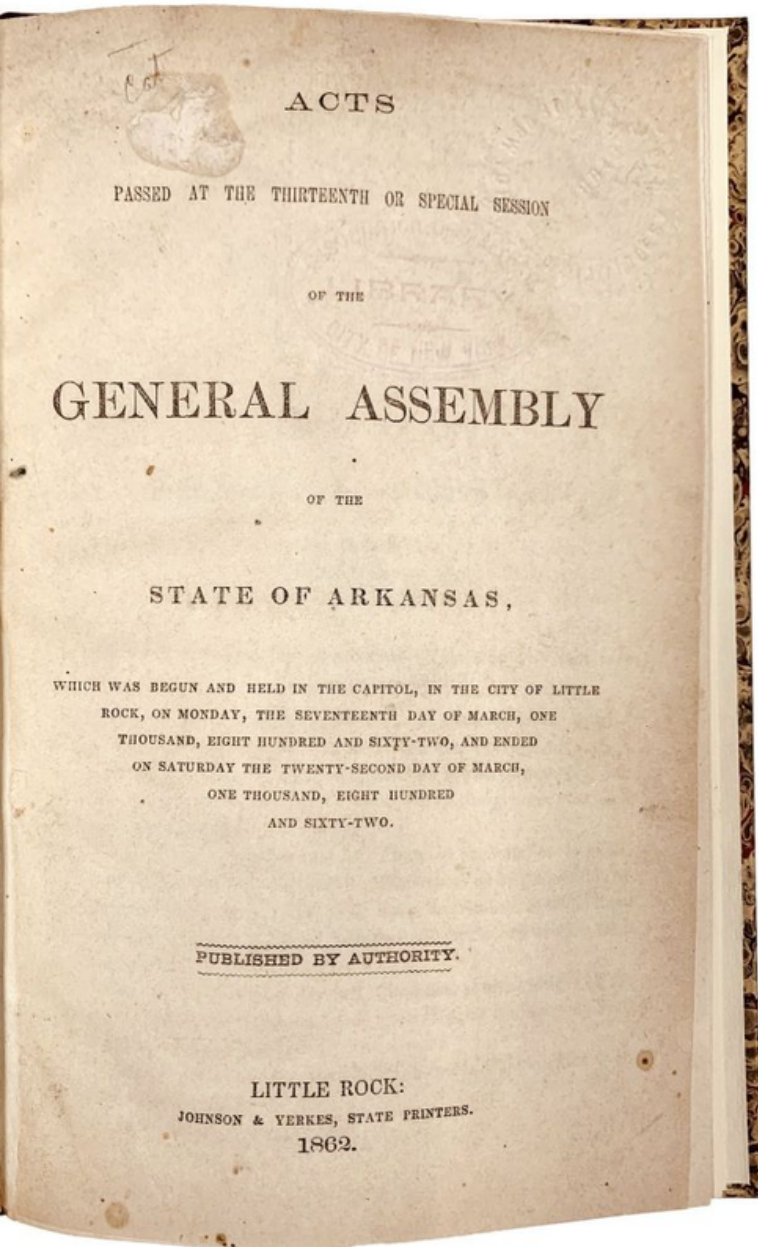
An account of the laws passed at a special session of the Arkansas General Assembly, which took place from Nov. 4 to Nov. 18, 1861.

This session occurred several months after the state of Arkansas had seceded from the Union, and thus contains several laws and resolutions relating to the state's relationship with the Confederacy and its engagement with the Confederate war effort.

Allen 419; Parrish & Willingham 2712.

(#31212)

\$ 850



[ARKANSAS]. *Acts Passed at the Thirteenth or Special Session of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, which was begun and held in the Capitol, in the City of Little Rock, on Monday, the Seventeenth Day of March, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-Two, and Ended on Saturday the Twenty-Second Day of March, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-Two.*

Little Rock: Johnson & Yerkes, 1862. octavo (8 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches). 16pp. Bound to style in half calf and marbled boards. Old library stamps on the title page. Scattered minor soiling.

An account of laws passed at a special session of the Arkansas General Assembly in March 1862, containing several ordinances and resolutions relating to the state's relationship with the Confederacy and its engagement with the Confederate war effort.

Allen 439; Parrish & Willingham 2713.

(#31213)

\$ 850



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