
A large woodblock poster, printed in color, boldly announcing Chase & Bachelder's American Art Museum in England. The lower two-thirds of the poster is comprised of a handsome allegorical scene depicting a lady liberty figure soaring above a western landscape, her eyes facing west (of course), as she strings the telegraph wire herself. Indians, hunters, gold miners, and a group of overland emigrants in a covered wagon, look on. Three railroad lines, a stagecoach, and a fleeing herd of buffalo complete the scene below. A handsomely printed poster.

$3750.

A broadside printing of John Quincy Adams’ message to Congress at the opening of the first session of the twentieth Congress. While the discord sown during Adams’ controversial election in 1824 would divide the nation during his bid for re-election the following year, the present speech offers a calm and prosperous description of the country. Chief among his many topics is the progress of negotiations with Great Britain in regard to the settlement of the northwest boundary. Of particular note is Adams’ praise for the postmaster general, John McLean, who was then actively working in support of Andrew Jackson’s upcoming campaign against Adams. A good précis of the nation in peacetime. Scarce. Not on OCLC. $750.


A map of the United States showing the area east of the Rocky Mountains and including “Texas” and the “Provinces of Mexico.” Also depicted are “Canada West” (i.e. Great Lakes region) and the “British Possessions” in western Canada. The map was most likely produced by the American Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, and details the parts of North America into which they contemplated expanding their operations. The targeted area in the United States is colored in blue and includes the upper Midwest, from the southern border of Missouri, to the Iowa and Wisconsin territories in the west, western Pennsylvania in the east, and north to the Canadian border. The area targeted for expansion in Canada, colored in red, is the portion of southern Canada surrounding the Great Lakes. Up to this point, the American Baptist Board for Foreign Missions had conducted most of their operations abroad, including a mission in Maulmain, Burma. To our knowledge, this is an unrecorded map. $750.

This is one of the many newspapers to elaborately announce the death of Washington, with each page printed within a heavy black border. Much of the paper is devoted to mourning events. $600.

Dutch Support for the American Revolution

5. [American Revolution]: [Political Cartoon]: DEN ENGELSMAN OP ZYN UITERSTE / L’ANGLOIS A TOUZE EXTREMITEZ. Lyon. [1780]. Engraving with letterpress text beneath, the whole measuring 9¼ x 10¾ inches. Mounted at corners to modern heavy paper. Lightly soiled.Trimmed a bit close at top edge, but not into image. Very good.

Engraving with printed enumerated text beneath in French and Dutch, satirizing England’s condition in the face of Dutch, French, and Spanish support for America during the American Revolution. The image features an Englishman, in a bed vomiting into a bowl being held by a Dutch peasant; his backside is exposed to the viewer. Behind him is a chamber pot, and to the right is an apothecary wearing a mask and holding a large syringe. Behind him is an American with feathered headdress. In the doorway to the left are doctors and other apothecaries, being fended off by a Frenchman and a Spaniard. To the far right is an open window with ships at anchor. All the images are accompanied by explanatory text. A fairly scarce print; we locate copies at the Library of Congress, American Antiquarian Society, Library Company of Philadelphia, and the British Museum. BM SATIRES 5731. $3000.
This cartoon shows a wealthy Dutch merchant at center, surrounded by several artisans and tradespeople, all gathered around a trunk full of money bags. The central merchant figure empties coins into the apron of an artisan, while he holds up an unfriendly and dismissive hand toward a group of foreign nationals with bonds and treaties of alliance – Great Britain, France, and possibly America, are all represented. To the left, a man is being fitted with “Oeconomische Brillen” or “economic glasses,” a reference to the Dutch ability to see profit even in war. Behind the central figures gathered around the money chest, a woman with a spear, possibly the figure of Britannia, leads a column of men. In the foreground, the Dutch lion attacks England, in the form of a dog, upon which stands an angry rooster, symbolizing France. In the background, a temple containing Liberty is being toppled while various virtues float above it. In the background is a fleet of ships, all flying the Dutch flag, and Mercury – representing commerce – flies over them. The print is a warning against Dutch investments in British securities, on both economic and political grounds.

A fine clean copy, with wide margins beyond the plate mark. OCLC locates a copy at the University of Minnesota; other copies located at the American Antiquarian Society, Colonial Williamsburg, and the British Library. A lovely copy of a scarce print.

BRITISH LIBRARY CATALOG 5720. DOLMETSCH 67. $2750.
A Complicated Caribbean Prize Case


Four documents together, all briefs before the Admiralty Prize Court in London relating to the ship, Heroine, and its seizure and salvage at Antigua in 1805. Such briefs were printed in very small numbers for the use of the litigants only, and are extremely rare. Present here are the briefs of appellants and respondents, and two briefs of evidence.

The Heroine was seized by a French privateer while on a voyage from London to St. Kitts in the Windward Islands. The French put a prize crew on and sent the ship on to Guadeloupe, but due to poor navigation, the boat was instead shipwrecked on a rock off the British island of Antigua. The British crew, still aboard, managed to salvage the vessel and bring it into St. John's, where they claimed it as a salvage. They were awarded the ship, but were then sued by the British owners, who wanted the ship returned. Six years later the British court found against the owners and awarded the ship to salvagers. The documents provide a detailed account of the tangled case, and in so doing give a good picture of Caribbean commerce at the time.

$500.


Listing a plethora of interesting items, among them a velocipede, two chamber buckets, and a spittoon. Broadside auction catalogues from this era are remarkably uncommon.

$350.

An original poster, illustrated by Carl Walter and printed for the International Air Races held at Lambert Field in Bridgeton, Missouri in 1923. The poster depicts a large aviation tower being buzzed by two biplanes, while thousands of people watch from a large grandstand. A $300,000 extravaganza, this air race was one of the greatest of its kind to date. Over 140,000 people attended, with ninety-two planes competing from around the world. The crowd was treated to a cameo appearance by Charles Lindbergh, who, without notice, landed his plane on the main field during the event. The event also featured an “Aeronautical Exhibition, Aero Congress, Air Institute” and an appearance by the mysterious “Veiled Prophet.” With a statement of authenticity by the Missouri Historical Society, 1974. $500.

10. [Banks, Nathaniel P.]: [LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS]. Philadelphia: Published by A. Winch, [nd, 1860s]. Tinted lithographic portrait, 45.5 x 34 cm. Some very slight unobtrusive dampstaining along right edge, image unaffected. Overall very good. Archival matting, and protected with Mylar sheet.


Includes articles on the national convention in France, the West Indies, and various advertisements. BRIGHAM I, pp.307-11. $75.


The earlier issue includes a brief biography of Lucien Bonaparte and various political notices, most importantly regarding the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase, its constitutional ramifications for the United States, and the reluctance of Spain to recognize the sale of the territory, by France, to the U.S. News of the purchase had become public on Oct. 17. On Nov. 30 Spain formally delivered the colony to the French colonial prefect, who transferred the territory to William Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson, the American commissioners, on Dec. 20. BRIGHAM I, pp.277-79. $400.
Cattle on the Streets in the Town of Bridgehampton


From the “if you let one in, the town'll be full of them” school of thought, this broadside announces a strict warning to all those who might let their cattle, sheep, and horses loose in Bridgehampton, a town in the Hamptons on eastern Long Island. Apparently some miscreants had allowed their animals to roam free on the streets and the unenclosed cleared woodland of the town. In order to stem the tide, a local “committee of prosecution” was appointed to go after the offenders. The names of the five members of the committee are printed in type, but the potential penalties are not described. Such ephemeral material, especially of so odd a situation, is quite rare.

$600.


A rare British broadside lowering the postage rate for newspapers sent to the West Indies. The text announces that any newspaper posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to St. Thomas or any other Danish colony in the West Indies, will be forwarded by official packet free of charge, providing that usual postal regulations are observed. It goes on to state that any newspapers sent “by private ship” will be liable to postage of one penny each, down from the former rate of two pence apiece. No copies are located on OCLC. Such ephemeral printing, especially with regard to West Indies commerce, is rare on the market.

$200.

A fine satirical print by Henry Heath composed of two images illustrating a few of the difficulties for British emigrants in the tropics. The image on the left, “Rambling in a Wood enjoying the Beauties of retired Nature!,” shows two Englishmen on a walk harassed by monkeys, scorpions, and snakes (including a brightly colored specimen wrapped around a tree). The companion image on the right, “Gardening under a Vertical Sun & worried by Musquitos!,” shows three emigrants coping with mosquitoes while attempting to work in the mid-day sun. One man is swatting the insects with a shovel, a second attempts to protect himself with mosquito netting and a large hat, and the third is sitting down with fatigue. A black man in the background watches the three men with a smile. Drawn in a free, sketch-like style, with fine hand-coloring, the print provides a humorous view of British settlers in the tropics.

Henry Heath, possibly the brother of watercolorist and caricaturist William Heath, was active as a draftsman, etcher, and lithographer between circa 1824 and 1850. “He was a versatile and imitative artist, working in the loose and coarse Heath manner between the years 1824-30. He did imitation caricatures in the style of John Doyle… and etched vignettes in the style of Cruikshank and lithographs in the style of Seymour from 1834. He was employed to make political caricatures by Spooner, the publisher, and his work was collected and published by Charles Tilt” – Houfe.


Variant issue, without priority, of this delightful early view of Sacramento, showing the city inland from the harbor, complete with bustling streets and wharf. In the harbor are two ships flying American flags, one steamer, and what is presumably a Mexican vessel. One large building facing the water is adorned with an elephant across the upper portion of its facade. The elephant figured prominently in the gold rush mythos. Those who said they “saw the elephant” meant that they had been there and seen the big show (as in “went to the circus and saw the elephant”). Thus, an early example of California billboard advertising. The print was most likely extracted from the German Magazin in Berlin... and has an unrelated image on the verso. Reps locates only four copies. A rare California view.

REPS, VIEWS AND VIEWMAKERS 218. $3500.

Newspaper printed in Sacramento, intended to carry news of the Golden State abroad. The masthead of each issue included the name of the packet ship carrying that particular paper. In this case, the paper was carried “Per Golden Gate.” This issue contains information on the Agricultural State Fair; the arrival of Crandall’s Stage and Tracy’s Express; difficulty with the Washoe Indians; the typical fires and murders, including the murder of Texan Grammont; a steamship explosion; difficulty in collecting foreign miner’s license fees from the Chinese; news from the mines; and news of General Lane’s pursuit of the Umpqua Indians in Oregon.

KEMBLE, pp.146-51, 271. $350.


Contains a proclamation by Lord Dorchester for the regulation of the civil courts of Canada, as well as general news of the town, ship arrivals, etc. $750.

Regulations for the Civil Courts

Publishes three proclamations issued by Lord Dorchester, including an act to allow pig iron to be imported from Vermont, establishment of a toll bridge over the St. Charles River, and provisions for the corralling of cattle. Not given a separate listing by Tremaine, although copies are noted in the index. $150.

20. [Canada]: SUPPLEMENT TO THE QUEBEC GAZETTE. Quebec: Aug. 16, 1792. Folio broadsheet, printed in double-column format in parallel English and French. Tears in inner margin, affecting the heading and a few words of text, still good.

A proclamation by Allured Clark, lieutenant-governor acting in Lord Dorchester’s absence, limiting sessions of the court in Montreal, along with a number of land judgments. Not listed by Tremaine. $500.

21. [Canada]: THE QUEBEC GAZETTE. NUM. 1391. Quebec: Samuel Nielson, March 1, 1792. 4pp. printed in double-column format in parallel English and French. Folio. Torn at bottom corner, affecting a few words, else very good.

This issue contains two proclamations by Allured Clark, the lieutenant-governor, acting in the absence of Lord Dorchester. The first is an ordinance for cases appealed to the Executive council, while the second relates to the law courts. The remainder of the issue is taken up with news items and advertisements. Copies are noted by Tremaine in an appendix. $500.
Canadian Land for Sale


A Canadian broadside advertising lands available in the Eastern Townships, printed at the beginning of the region's transformation into a French-speaking area. In the early 1800s the Eastern Townships were an almost exclusively Anglophone region of Quebec. The American Revolution precipitated the flight of over 40,000 Loyalists to Canada in the 1780s, including a small handful to the largely unsettled region of Quebec between the St. Lawrence River and the U.S. border, known as the Eastern Townships. The Loyalists cleared much of the rich land for farming, which attracted a large number of immigrants from New England in the first decades of the 19th century. In the 1840s a rapid shift occurred in the region as French-speaking Quebecois from poorer areas began pouring in and the English speakers began emigrating to the U.S. and other parts of Canada. Francophones became a majority in the 1870s and today constitute over 85% of the population.

The present broadside, printed in English, lists hundreds of lots for sale by the British American Land Company and includes over a column's worth of detailed descriptions of lands open for purchase. The following towns and areas are represented: Ascot, Auckland, Brompton, Compton, Clifton, Clinton, Ditton, Dudswell, Eaton, Hereford, Melbourne, Newport, Orford, Shipton, Stoke, Weedon, Westbury, and Windsor; in the County of Sherbrooke; Barford, Barnston, Bolton, Hatley, Potton, and Stanstead; in the County of Stanstead; Brome, Ely, Farnham, Granby, Milton, Roxton, Shefford, and Stukeley, in the County of Shefford; Acton, Aston, Chester, Durhan, Grantham, Ham, Kingsley, Simpson, Tingwock, Warwick, Wendover, and Wickham, in the County of Drummond; Sutton, in the County of Missisquoi; Hemmingford, in the County of Beauharnois; and improved farms in the district of St. Francis Territory, Port St. Francis, and the town of Sherbrooke. Not listed on OCLC and apparently unrecorded. Very rare.

$1500.

A handsome and detailed handcolored lithograph from Castelnau's *Vues et Souvenirs de l'Amerique du Nord, par Francis de Castelnau...* (Paris, 1842). Pictured here is a dramatic war dance of a tribe near Green Bay, Wisconsin. “Castelnau was an experienced naturalist and traveler. His observations are full, detailed, and apparently accurate, and they have a touch lacking in those of less trained observers” – Clark. An attractive view, and quite displayable. Most of the plates in Castelnau's exceedingly rare book are black and white; this is one of the few in color.

CLARK III:138. $850.


This portrait is one of the extra, unnumbered, plates from *Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio*. A striking portrait of a standing chief holding a spear.

WAGNER-CAMP 105a. $2500.

A steel engraving by John Sartain of a handsome portrait of John Randolph, after the original done by George Catlin in 1831. Randolph, a patriotic if not myopic defender of states’ rights, served in Congress from 1800 to 1825. He was well known for a particularly Virginian slice of bombast. “I am an aristocrat,” he said, “I love liberty, I hate equality.” Despite such sentiments, Randolph approached politics as an exercise in personal virtue and was often at odds with his more pragmatic contemporaries. Catlin’s immeasurable skill and sensitivities are on full display. In all, a lovely portrait.

ANB 18, pp.130. $200.


A scarce run of this South Carolina newspaper, including the following numbers: March 14 and 30, April 15, and August 21. Includes southern reports on “Sherman, the Raider;” an announcement of Jefferson Davis’ resignation and the raising of the U.S. flag at Fort Sumter and the accompanying text of Henry Ward Beecher’s address; as well as news about the possibility of a new Mexican Empire under Napoleon, all manner of contemporary political and military news, and many classified ads. Between February and November, 1865, the Courier was operated by George Whittemore, a Union war correspondent installed by Sherman to publish a “loyal Union newspaper” (Allman). $500.

A cutting political print, criticizing British assistance to the Confederate cause in the early days of the Civil War. The importance of southern cotton to the British economy caused many to fear that England would recognize the independence of the Confederacy, or offer material support to the rebels. Issued a year before United States-British relations would become strained over the controversy surrounding the British construction of rebel war ships, this print displays the northern anxiety over any material advantage that the British might give the Confederacy.

The print shows “Uncle Sam,” in the guise of Abraham Lincoln in a Union uniform, grabbing “John Bull” (Great Britain) by the scruff of the neck as he tries to escape over a fence. John Bull holds a handful of cotton plants in his hand, and other plants are seen in the right side of the image. The artist has camouflaged several black faces in his renderings of cotton plants. The Englishman’s lower legs are made of “Armstrong’s patent” cannons, referring to a type of English-made gun used by the Confederates. Uncle Sam tells him, “John, you lost your non-interfering principle, I’ll lay it on your back again.” In his right hand the American holds a large stick reading: “Principle of Non-Enterference.” A rooster with the head of the French leader, Napoleon III, straddles the fence (French neutrality seeming tentatively secured). A scarecrow is seen in the background bearing a sign reading: “All persons trespassing these premises, will be punished according to Law.” Hanging from the arms of the scarecrow are the lifeless bodies of Confederate president Jefferson Davis, and Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard.

OCLC locates only two copies, at the Library of Congress and the American Antiquarian Society. A rare and powerful print illustrating a crucial aspect of Civil War diplomacy.

28. [Civil War Broadside]: [Missouri]: HEADQUARTERS 2d SUB-DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., OCTOBER 1st, 1864. SPECIAL ORDER No. 124. COL. HENRY J. DEAL, COMMANDING THE MISSISSIPPI COUNTY REGIMENT OF E.M.M., WILL CALL HIS SAID REGIMENT INTO SERVICE IMMEDIATELY...[caption title]. [Missouri. 1864]. Broadside, approximately 10¾ x 7¾ inches. Light dampstain covering the right two-thirds of the broadside, light wear, else very good. Mounted on cardboard and matted in a modern wood frame.

An unrecorded special orders broadside calling into service members of the Enrolled Missouri Militia in Mississippi County during the Civil War. The Enrolled Missouri Militia was organized in 1862 as a compulsory part-time militia for Missouri men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five loyal to the Union and not otherwise engaged in military service. The militia served principally to guard garrisons and infrastructure and free the volunteer Missouri State Militia to fight bands of pro-Confederate guerrillas. The special orders are signed here in print by Lieut. Col. Cmdg. H.M. Hiller, Lieut. L.E. Irwin, “A.A.A. Genl.,” Col. Cmdg. Henry J. Deal, and Adjutant George M. Keyser. A rare and interesting piece of Civil War ephemera from the beleaguered border state of Missouri. $1500.

29. [Confederate Bond]: 100. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA LOAN. 100. Richmond. 1863. Large lithographed bond, with all coupons still attached, duly signed and numbered in manuscript. Slight tears on a few folds, a bit chipped. Otherwise very good. Expertly matted, and protected with mylar sheet.

Bond issue of February 20, 1863, and unfortunately not due until 1868. $125.
An Impressive 19th-Century Drawing
of the American Freight Locomotive Engine, Don Juan


A large and visually impressive schematic drawing of the locomotive engine, Don Juan, stopped on a section of track, probably prepared to illustrate a private report for an American railroad company. This finely detailed drawing of the Don Juan is fully seven times the size, and more sharply delineated, than Colburn’s well known railroad lithographs, executed in 1858 by Julius Bien and found in The Permanent Way and Coal Burning Locomotives..., a comparative economic and technological analysis of British and European railway systems, with their American counterparts. The mechanical specifications of the powerful Don Juan are finely inked above its smokestacks: “DIAM. OF CYLINDER, 18 in. STROKE OF PISTON, 20 in. DIAM. OF DRIVERS, 42 in. WT. OF ENGINES, 24 tons. WATER ROOM IN BOILER, 96 CUBIC FT. STEAM DO. 48 CUBIC FT. CAPACITY OF DO. 718 GALLONS. TUBE SURFACE, 928 SQ. FT. FIRE BOX DO. 60 SQ. FT. AREA OF GRATE, 11-1/12 SQ. FT.”

A rare and eminently displayable piece of 19th-century American railroadiana, this is the first Colburn drawing we have encountered, and a remarkable example of virtuosity in graphics. See Zerah Colburn & Alexander L. Holley, The Permanent Way and Coal-Burning Locomotive Boilers of European Railways with a Comparison of the Working Economy of European and American Lines, and the Principles Upon Which Improvement Must Proceed (New York, 1858), passim. Illustrated with fifty-one engraved plates; the frontispiece, of the passenger engine, Canute, is very much in the style of the present drawing.

$5000.
Groton Becomes a Separate Town

31. [Connecticut]: YE AGREEMENT BETWEEN NEW LONDON AND GROTON [manuscript docket title]. [Hartford, Ct.? 1705?]. Broadside, 15 x 12 inches. Folio. Old fold lines. Light wear and soiling; a few areas of minor loss, not affecting legibility. Very good.

Manuscript copy of the agreement between the Connecticut towns of New London and Groton, agreed upon at a general assembly in Hartford, establishing Groton as an independent town. The east bank of the Thames River thus became Groton, while the west bank remained New London. The agreement to incorporate Groton as a separate town included continued use of the ferry and free school for inhabitants on both sides of the river; acknowledgement that citizens of the new town would agree to pay their part of the town debt previously incurred; and the continued maintenance of various ministries and free schools as indicated. It is signed: “A True Copy, Eleazar Kimberly Secry. Extracted from Groton Records & Compared Samll. Avery, Recorder.” Accompanied by a typed transcription with the note: “Purchased at Perkins Auction, Waterford, [Ct.] 9/4/31.” $2500.


The earliest issue of Amos Doolittle’s map of Connecticut intended for separate sale, not as part of an atlas or other book. The first issue of this map was engraved for Carey’s American edition of Guthrie’s Geography Improved (1795), and also appeared in Carey’s American Atlas that same year. This version is slightly larger than the original state, and the attribution line indicating publication for Mathew Carey has been removed, as has any plate number. Thompson notes: “in this state, the map is on a large sheet with generous margins, apparently issued for separate sale...some time after 1800....Amos Doolittle (1754) was a famous and prolific early Connecticut engraver whose work continued for some three decades after this date.” The cartouche for this map of Connecticut is unchanged from the original through the 1814 edition of Carey’s world atlas; by 1818 the plate had been retouched and the word “Connecticut” enhanced in the title.

THOMPSON, MAPS OF CONNECTICUT 36. $1500.

This is the general map of the Northwest Coast from the atlas volume of the first French edition of Cook’s third and final voyage. The Aleutian Islands are shown in particular detail, while the entrance to the natural harbor of Nootka is displayed in an inset.

FORBES 90 (ref). $400.

Individual Plates from Cook’s Third Voyage

34. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: A BOXING MATCH IN HAPAAE. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s Third Voyage – Pacific Islands. $175.
35. [Cook's Third Voyage]: CAPS OF THE NATIVES OF OONALASHKA. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s *Third Voyage*. – *Alaska and the Pacific Northwest*. $100.

36. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: [DOGS PULLING A MAN IN A SLEDGE IN KAMTSCHATKA]. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s *Third Voyage*. Plate not captioned in print. $150.

37. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: THE INSIDE OF A WINTER HABITATION IN KAMTSCHATKA. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s *Third Voyage*. $200.
38. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: A MAN OF KAMTSCHATKA. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s *Third Voyage* – Kamtschatka. $150.

39. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: NATIVES OF OONALASHKA AND THEIR HABITATIONS. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s *Third Voyage*. – Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. $225.

40. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: A NIGHT DANCE BY MEN, IN HAPAEE. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s *Third Voyage*. $175.
41. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: A SLEDGE OF KAMTSCHATKA. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s Third Voyage. Plate not captioned in print. $200.

42. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: SUMMER AND WINTER HABITATIONS IN KAMTSCHATKA. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s Third Voyage. $200.

43. [Cook’s Third Voyage]: A VIEW OF CHRISTMAS HARBOR IN KERGUELEN’S LAND. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook’s Third Voyage. $100.
44. [Cook's Third Voyage]: A WOMAN OF KAMTSCHATKA. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook's *Third Voyage*. $150.

45. [Cook's Third Voyage]: A WOMAN OF PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. Very good.


46. [Cook's Third Voyage]: A WOMAN OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. London. [ca. 1784]. Engraving. Folio. Matted, suitable for framing, with the mat cut to near the plate mark. A bit creased and soiled, else very good.

An individual plate from the atlas to Cook's *Third Voyage* – *Australia*. $100.
47. [Corbin, Everett & Jaggare]: WOOL CARDING! THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR CARDING MACHINE IS IN FULL OPERATION AND IN GOOD ORDER, AND RUN BY A FIRST RATE CARDER. WE ALSO EXPECT TO BE PREPARED TO DO COUNTY WEAVING...WOOL OR WHEAT TAKEN IN PAY FOR WORK...[caption title]. [Liberty, Mo.]. May 31, 1862. Broadside, approximately 11½ x 16 inches. Elaborate decorative border. Expertly matted, and protected with mylar sheet. Lower right corner bit gnawed and frayed, tears affecting printed border, some dampstaining. Else good.

A pleasing Civil War era broadside announcing the services of this Missouri woolen mill concern. “WOOL CARDING!” is printed in large boldface type. $125.


Cornwallis is best known in the United States as a British commander in the South during the Revolution. His surrender to Washington at Yorktown concluded the final decisive battle of the war and effectively ended the military struggle, although a peace treaty took two more years to evolve. Cornwallis served in America from 1776 until his capitulation. He was not blamed in England for the defeat, and by the time this portrait was made he had served as governor general of India and been raised to marquis from the earldom he inherited. In this portrait Cornwallis is shown standing and leaning on his sword, with British troops marching in the background. $1000.
49. [Daguerreotypes]: Hayden, E.S.: SPLENDID DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES, TAKEN IN EVERY STYLE, BY E.S. HAYDEN...HIS MINIATURES ARE WARRANTED NOT TO BE SURPASSED BY ANY, FOR THEIR RICHNESS OF TONE AND LIFE-LIKE APPEARANCE...[caption title and text]. Waterbury, Ct.: American Office, [ca. 1850]. Broadside, 12 x 10 inches. Printed decorative border. Two tiny chips in right border. Very good.

A handsome, boldly printed broadside announcing the limited-time services of daguerreotypist E.S. Hayden. Spaces for town and location of rooms are left blank. A nice display piece, utilizing a variety of typefaces. OCLC locates only four copies, at the Connecticut Historical Society, New York Historical Society, Harvard, and SMU.

OCLC 19697373. $500.

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Boy Musician Waltzes to the Mexican-American War


A curious piece of American secular music, purportedly composed by an eight-year-old boy from Texas and dedicated to other young musicians “in the sister States.” Mayo had been an active publisher of American secular music since 1841. A rare New Orleans imprint. Not in Jumonville. OCLC locates only one copy, in the Historic New Orleans Collection.

OCLC 24477771. $450.
51. [Day, Anthony]: [BUST PORTRAIT, REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, OF ANTHONY DAY, A PIONEER TEXAS LAND SPECULATOR]. [Np. nd, but ca. 1880s].
Actual image measures about 3 x 4 inches, centered on a large sheet measuring 9½ x 12 inches. Archival matting, and protected with mylar sheet. Two-inch tear to lower margin, image not affected. Very good and clean.

A portrait of Anthony Day (1777-1859), a pioneer Texas land speculator. With facsimile of Day’s autograph printed below the image.

$125.

52. Draner, Jules Renard: TYPES MILITAIRES. ETATS UNIS – MISSOURI GERMAN ARTILLERY. Plate 98 [caption title]. Paris. [between 1862 and 1871]. Handcolored lithograph, 13½ x 9 inches, matted to 19 x 14 inches. A few light spots of foxing in margin, but image quite bright and clean; a few small scuffs to uniform. Very good plus.

Plate from Jules Renard Draner’s series of caricatures entitled *Types Militaires: Galerie Militaire de Toutes les Nations*, published from 1862-71. Draner – which was his nom de plume – was a Belgian artist who settled in Paris. Though he undertook a career as a businessman, he never lost his zeal for drawing and caricature, and in the 1860s, he undertook to satirize the world’s zest for military pomp with a series of one hundred thirty-six color lithographs depicting various military uniforms from around the world, including ten plates showing American uniforms. Though his drawings were executed with an eye toward entertainment and caricature, each shows accurate military dress, down to appropriate use of feathers and buttons. This image shows a portly artilleryman, presumably a German settler in Missouri, decked out in a blue uniform with red trims, holding a plate in one hand and a fork in the other. He is in New Orleans, as indicated by a poster behind him, evidently as part of occupying troops during the Civil War. He directs a horrified look at the bits of red food on his plate and fork, perhaps intended to be some sort of foreign, or New Orleans, delicacy. Quite nice and highly displayable.

COLAS 891. LIPPERHEIDE 3624. HILER, p.744. $600.

Plate from Jules Renard Draner’s series of caricatures entitled Types Militaires: Galerie Militaire de Toutes les Nations, published from 1862 to 1871. Draner – which was his nom de plume – was a Belgian artist who settled in Paris. Though he undertook a career as a businessman, he never lost his zeal for drawing and caricature, and in the 1860s he undertook to satirize the world’s zest for military pomp with a series of 136 color lithographs depicting various military uniforms from around the world, including ten plates showing American uniforms. Though his drawings were executed with an eye toward entertainment and caricature, each shows accurate military dress, down to appropriate use of feathers and buttons. This image shows a Union cavalryman, freshly shaved by a grinning black man, who is decked out in bright plaid pants and has a comb stuck in his hair. The scene may be New Orleans, where Draner based at least one other plate. A commentary, perhaps not only on the pomp of military officers, but also on race relations in Civil War America. Quite lovely and highly displayable.

COLAS 891. LIPPERHEIDE 3624. HILER, p.744. $500.


The thirty-fourth issue of the second newspaper published in Territorial Florida, preceded only by the Florida Gazette of St. Augustine, which began publication in July 1821. Pensacola became a permanent part of the United States under the terms of the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819. This issue includes news concerning the United States Congress, the Army, local shipping, pirates, and the author of the Waverly novels, Walter Scott. There are also advertisements for local businesses, professional services (including translating and interpreters), dry goods, furniture, and a national lottery. The ad for the Pensacola Book Store includes a list of some seventy titles. A rare early Florida imprint.

SERVIES 1076. $1250.
The thirty-seventh issue of the second newspaper published in Territorial Florida, preceded only by the Florida Gazette of St. Augustine, which began publication in July 1821. Pensacola became a permanent part of the United States under the terms of the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819. This issue reports news from the United States Congress, including a report from the Secretary of War “devised and pursued for the Civilization of Indian Tribes, within the United States.” Other articles cover a variety of subjects such as crop rotation, the mocking bird, and a letter George Washington wrote to the Emperor of Morocco concerning the captivity of mariners. There are also advertisements for local businesses, professional services, dry goods, furniture, and a bakery, as well as ads for the Pensacola Book Store and the Pensacola Reading Room. A rare early Florida imprint.

SERVICES 1076. $1250.

A handsome lithographic print depicting the negotiations between France and the United States at Mortefontaine on Oct. 3, 1800, which led to a commercial treaty with France in 1801 and eventually the Louisiana Purchase. The print shows Napoleon standing in the center welcoming the American envoys while about two dozen French military figures surround the perimeter of the room. The artist was Victor Adam (1801-65).

$400.

A broadside announcement advertising Luther Gale’s purchase of Cornelius Tobey’s patent for an improved bark mill. The bark was used by tanners and so was vital to the leather industry. Tobey’s patent had been granted by James Madison as president. It was Madison, along with Charles Pinckney, who introduced the first U.S. patent law during the 1787 Constitutional Convention.

The broadside is decorated with a woodcut of the Great Seal of the United States. OCLC locates only microfilm copies, though Rink locates one copy, at Eleutherian Mills. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 51301. RINK 1392. $750.


This copy bears the faint signature in the lower margin of patentee Luther Gale. A broadside announcement of James Madison’s granting of a patent for the improvement of the bark mill to Luther Gale. The bark mill was of vital importance to tanners, since the bark was used in the tanning process. The broadside has a handsome woodcut version of the Great Seal of the United States. It was Madison, along with Charles Pinckney, who introduced the first U.S. patent law during the 1787 Constitutional Convention. Rare. Not in Rink nor on OCLC, although Rink does locate another Gale “bark mill” broadside. $850.
59. [Gardner, Henry]: STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. THE HONORABLE HENRY GARDNER, ESQ.... TO THE SELECTMEN OR ASSESSORS OF THE TOWNE OF...AN ACT FOR APPORTIONING AND ASSESSING A TAX OF FIVE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND AND TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS SIX SHILLINGS AND SEVEN PENCE [caption title]. [Boston]. May 18, 1780. Broadside, 13 x 16 inches, completed in manuscript and signed by Gardner in lower margin. Minor soiling and splits along some fold lines, spotting and old repair in left margin, faint dampstain toward right edge. Additional manuscript text visible on verso, though illegible. Good. Expertly matted, and protected with mylar sheet.

A scarce tax warrant blank form, here issued to the town of Newcastle, by Henry Gardner as treasurer of Massachusetts. 1780 was a difficult year in the financial history of the American Revolution. In May of that year two Connecticut regiments mutinied over lack of pay, while in October the value of Continental currency sank to 1/177th of its face value. Growing desperate for additional funds and supplies, the several states did what all governments do in similar straits: they raised taxes. This broadside grants sweeping authority to local Massachusetts governments to tax a variety of real estate transactions and property. Bereft of reliable demographic data, the act also calls for an accurate list of inhabitants and their “rateable estates.” The effort was likely a failure. The tremendous population fluxes during the Revolution due to war death and Loyalist desertion made the statistical enumeration of inhabitants nearly impossible. At least four similar warrants were issued by Gardner throughout the year. Fittingly, Gardner was one of the first officials of the new government to draw his salary entirely from public revenue. Extremely rare. Bristol locates only one copy, at the Library of Congress.


60. [Great Britain – George II]: BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS BY AN ACT PASSED...FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SECURING AND ENCOURAGING THE TRADE OF HIS MAJESTY’S SUBJECTS IN AMERICA.... London: John Baskett, 1740. Broadside, 12 x 15 inches, laid down on archival paper. Large woodcut royal insignia at head, additional elaborate vignette. Two fold lines intersecting in center. Very good. Expertly matted, and protected with Mylar sheet.

A interesting proclamation by George II, encouraging private merchant vessels sailing under the British flag to seize and attack the ubiquitous “enemy” whenever the opportunity should arise in America, including ships, goods, settlements, factories, harbors, forts, castles, etc. Issued in the wake of the brief commercial set-to with Spain, The War of Jenkins’ Ear, and clearly intended to preserve and extend Britain’s grip on the economically potent colonies,
this proclamation is the result of continued attacks by Spanish and French ships on British trading vessels returning from America. Further, the proclamation states that the King hopes that such free license in military ventures will encourage young men to join the King’s army and navy. An excellent illustration of the commercial struggle being played in American waters by Europe’s leading military powers. $750.

Settling the Wars of the British Commonwealth


An early diplomatic proclamation by the recently restored British monarch, King Charles II, and part of his efforts to encourage British colonial and commercial expansion. Though not formally at war, hostilities existed between Britain and Spain, especially concerning the harassment of commerce at sea and colonies in the Caribbean. Five years earlier, the English under Cromwell had seized Jamaica from Spain, and in 1656, Spain lent their support to Charles II’s restoration to the throne. In this document Charles II proclaims that “all prisoners, ships, goods, merchandize [sic], or whatsoever else taken upon one another, either by any of our subjects, or the subjects of our said dear brother, since said time of our arrival in England, be, and shall be, upon due proof thereof, redelivered and restored.” At the same time, Charles II was negotiating with the Portuguese against Spanish interests in the New World, especially with regard to Jamaica, which the British ultimately retained. $1500.


A fine broadside advertising the wares of a large Missouri fabric mill. T.J. Harper & Co. announce that they have fitted their factory with “a new sett of Cards of the best quality, and a new Spinning Jack....” Such 19th-century ephemeral printing from Missouri is rarely seen. $250.

An accomplished amateur watercolor by Robert Clinton Hill of North Carolina, done during his last year at the United States Military Academy. The scene shows a peaceful brook at the end of a path winding its way through a dense forest. Hill resigned his commission in the Union army to fight for North Carolina in the Confederate States Army, being promoted to captain in 1861. HEITMAN, p.530. $500.


An engraved plate from Cook’s second voyage, undertaken in 1772-75, drawn from life by Hodges. The image depicts an unclothed native strolling along the beach with many pines indicative to the island visible in the background. When the island was discovered, it was thought that the extremely tall trees would be an excellent resource for ship masts, but the timber proved far too brittle for such use. A nice view of one of the many islands Cook discovered while criss-crossing the southern ocean looking for the elusive southern continent.

Early Homer Lithograph


One of the earliest published works of Winslow Homer, produced when he was about twenty years old and a young apprentice at the Boston lithographic firm of J.H. Bufford. The illustration is an original design of Homer and shows the ratcatcher himself, clad as a rough and tumble Boston Irishman of the time, with a black eye and tattered clothing. He is surrounded by scenes of cats chasing rats down holes and into cages, donkeys pulling a carriage, a view of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a vignette of his unfortunate lovelorn daughter jumping to her death in a river. Homer inscribed his initials below one of the donkeys in surreptitious self-attribution. He produced several illustrations for sheet music at the time, as well as political illustrations and work for books, but “the sheet music covers provide a particularly fascinating documentation of Homer’s progress as an artist during his apprenticeship” (Tatham). “The Ratcatcher’s Daughter” was a British song of great popularity at the time, composed by the comic singer, Sam Cowell. A fine early illustration by one of the most noted of all 19th-century American artists.

David Tatham, “Winslow Homer and The Ratcatcher’s Apprentice” in The Courier (Syracuse University) 1967. GOODRICH 1. $1250.


67. [Indian Industrial School]: THE RED MAN AND HELPER. Carlisle, Pa.: Indian Industrial School, 1904. 8pp. Folio newspaper, in very good condition, although on poor paper.

Vol. XIX, no. 47-48 of the newspaper of the Carlisle Indian School. This issue is of particular interest, as it commemorates the retirement of General R.H. Pratt, the founder of the School and leading exponent of assimilation as the best path for the American Indian. Included in this issue are his retirement statement, a letter he wrote T.R. in 1901 on Indian policy, statements and commendations from all over, and another Pratt speech from 1904.

We have several other scattered issues of The Red Man and Helper from 1902 (dated March 14, March 21, March 28, April 4, April 11, April 18, April 25, and May 2) available at $50 each. $100.

68. [Indian Portrait]: [UNTITLED WATERCOLOR PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG INDIAN GIRL]. [N.p. ca. 1880]. 8½ x 6¼ inches. Bright and clean. Mounted on heavy card, 8¼ by 6¼ inches.

An attractive folk portrait of a doe-eyed Indian woman shown seated at the edge of a sofa. The girl’s hands are folded gently in her lap, and she is shown wearing a patterned dress adorned with a large bow. It seems likely that the woman depicted is of mixed race, perhaps the daughter of a trader and an Indian woman. Judging by the dress and background, the picture was probably done about 1880, most likely in Canada. $1250.

A very striking broadside, evidently intended for presentation to members of Congress, as it bears the printed inscription: “Respectfully inscribed to the Twenty-First Congress... By the Publisher.” The text is Jackson’s first State of the Union Message, of Dec. 8, 1829, and printed in January 1830. Any early broadsides printed on silk are very rare. $1000.


These documents are the five printed legal briefs related to the appeal to the British Admiralty Court in 1810 of a case which originated in Jamaica five years earlier. The British schooner, Pike, seized a Spanish vessel, Nostra Signora, just off Jamaica as a prize of war, since Spain was allied with France during the Napoleonic Wars. However, another British ship, Goelan, then claimed to have played a role in the capture and was referred to the prize court there. The court jointly awarded the claim, and the case was then appealed in England.

These briefs provide a detailed picture of an incident in Caribbean life during the troubled period of the Napoleonic Wars. Documents such as these are extremely rare, having been printed in very small numbers for the use of the litigants. Present are the cases of the appellant and respondent, and appendices of testimony from all crews, logs, etc. According to a manuscript note on the first brief, the court awarded the case to the Pike. $500.

An excellent broadsheet advertising a touring 1930 stage production of the life and exploits of legendary outlaw Jesse James. This production was mounted as the Great Depression was deepening, and the treatment of James in the text anticipates the public’s fascination with depression-era outlaws such as John Dillinger, Bonnie and Clyde, Ma Barker, and “Baby Face Nelson.” James is called “the most interesting character American history has furnished,” and it is noted that “thousands of people...were in sympathy with [the James brothers] and followed their sensational career with the utmost interest.” Parents are assured that they can safely bring their children to the performance: “it will not corrupt the mind of the young. On the contrary it teaches a great moral lesson.” The illustrations depict thrilling scenes from the play, including a bank robbery, a prison break, and Jesse’s murder by “the traitor” Robert Ford. This broadsheet was meant to advertise whatever local performance was being undertaken, and the name and place of the venue has been left unaccomplished on this copy. $750.


Portrait of Thomas Jefferson, drawn by Mauraisse and lithographed by C. Motte in Paris. Mauraisse has signed the image at the bottom and dated it 1826. In the portrait, which shows the former president later in life, Jefferson faces right and is shown from the chest upward. A fine image, and quite large. $3000.

Illustration from Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper, handsomely colored. Shows drovers attempting to drive recalcitrant cattle up a chute.

$125.

These lithographs relate the biblical story of the prodigal son, updating it to take place in America of the early 19th century. The first image is captioned “The Prodigal Son Receiving His Patrimony. He gathered it all together and took his Journey into a far Country.” It depicts the prodigal son standing at a table in his family library, as his father gives him his patrimony and his brother looks on. An interesting aspect of the image is the numerous thick folio volumes in the library’s built-in bookshelves, especially three very large and thick volumes which reside in a bookcase cut deeply into the wall. The second image is captioned “The Prodigal Son Revelling with Harlots. He Wasted his Substance with Riotous Living,” and depicts the prodigal and two other males enjoying food, drink, and pleasures of the flesh with three women in a bawdy house. The next image depicts “The Prodigal Son in Misery. He would fain have filled his belly with the Husks that the swine did eat.” In this scene the prodigal is seated in a barnyard, his clothes tattered, as swine root around at his feet. The final image is “The Prodigal Son Returned to His Father. Father I have Sinned against Heaven, and in thy Sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.” The son, in tattered clothes, is accepted back into the bosom of his family by his father, mother, and a sister, and their federal-style home is depicted in the background.

Daniel Wright Kellogg and his brothers were noted lithographers in 19th-century America. They were second only to Currier & Ives in their output, and produced images in a wide variety of subject areas. They issued a noted series on Temperance issues, and Peters ascribes this “famous” set of Prodigal Son images to that group. They were “the only group of whom it is at all possible to say that they were for a time near rivals of Currier & Ives” – Peters.

PETERS, AMERICA ON STONE, pp.242-47. FOWBLE 353-56. $3750.


Handsome colonial map of British North America, including the northern part of Florida, north to Hudson Bay, east as far as Newfoundland, and west to just beyond the Mississippi, including Louisiana and parts of present-day east Texas. From Thomas Kitchin’s A General Atlas (London, 1768). $500.
Original Figure Studies by Augustus Kollner


Six large figure drawings by German-American artist Augustus Kollner, depicting male nudes in various poses: standing, lying, and sitting. Though Kollner is best known for his lithographs and watercolors, he also produced etchings, woodcuts, and drawings, preferring pen and ink as his medium for these. Aside from the earliest of these studies, dated March 1837, the drawings were executed in Philadelphia during the 1860s, after Kollner's commercial ventures had mostly subsided. “German-born Augustus Theodore Frederick Kollner arrived in America in 1839 and enjoyed an artistically fruitful career in this country until his death in 1906....Associated at one time or another with each of the major lithographic firms in Philadelphia, he worked his way from journeyman to artist, to chief artist, to partner. Ultimately, he owned his own establishment” – Wainwright. After the Civil War his career flagged, but because of his wife’s inheritance he was able to pick and choose what projects he accepted. This financial freedom also allowed him the luxury to paint at leisure, and in his later years he generated a tremendous amount of work, which he often kept bound up in albums.

An attractive and unusual example of Kollner’s artistic abilities.
Wainwright, “Augustus Kollner, Artist” in PMHB, Vol. 84, no. 3 (ref). $4000.

Print of a plate taken from La Pérouse’s atlas of his voyage around the world undertaken in 1785-88. The image shows two Indian girls seated under a tree, one facing forward, the other in profile, both clad in primitive garb, with two masted ships and onlookers in the background. $250.

78. Leizelt, Balth Frederic [engraver]: VUE DE PHILADELPHIE. Augsburg. [ca. 1776]. Copper plate engraving with contemporary coloring and engraved legend. Image 10¾ x 15¼ inches, overall 14 x 17 7/8 inches. Some slight spotting and staining, noticeable chiefly in the margins. A good copy.

A very interesting and highly imaginative view of Philadelphia, taking as its actual model the Seaman's Hospital and environs of Greenwich, England. This view and several similar views engraved by Leizelt were intended for use in a mirror peepshow machine; hence, the engraved title at the top of the plate is reversed and the legend at the bottom is printed in proper sequence. The supreme irony of this fanciful view is that Philadelphia is represented as a seaport city, complete with a pitched naval battle going on in the harbor; or, perhaps more imaginatively, as Venice. This copy conforms to Snyder’s primary state. The plate was reprinted in France in the 1790s.

SNYDER, CITY OF INDEPENDENCE: VIEWS OF PHILADELPHIA BEFORE 1800, 242. $1000.

Signed and numbered print of Bell Ranch in New Mexico. Robert Lougheed (1910-1982) was born in Ontario, Canada. Specializing as a painter of the American West, he illustrated many works on the Bell Ranch and on New Mexico. Lougheed was a member of the Cowboy Artists of America and a founding member of the National Academy of Western Artists. A very nice print, ready for framing and display. $200.


An artistic embellishment of the famed cliff in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Captured in profile, the features of the rock formation have been exaggerated to clearly resemble the countenance of an old mountain man. A nice artifact of one of America’s early family vacation spots. $125.
“All Well at Natchitoches”

81. [Mathews, Charles]: THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, STRAND. LAST NIGHTS!...THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED, THAT THEY WILL FIND MR. MATHEWS AT HOME THIS EVENING, MONDAY, JUNE 18th, 1827, WITH HIS LECTURE ON PECULIARITIES, CHARACTER AND MANNERS, FOUND AS OBSERVATIONS AND ADVENTURES DURING HIS TRIP TO AMERICA!...[caption title]. [London]: S.G. Fairbrother, [1827]. Broadside, approximately 13¾ x 8 inches. Left margin lightly trimmed, tiny tear and crease in upper portion of broadside, not affecting text, else fine.

A marvelously preserved theatrical broadside advertising the final performances of Charles Mathews’ famous production, Trip to America. Charles Mathews (1776-1835) was an extremely popular British actor and entertainer in the early 19th century, particularly renowned for his talents as a mimic. Trip to America, a one-man show conceived after an 1824 tour of the U.S., featured Mathews’ imitations of various types of Americans, black and white, “causing some little irritation in the United States, from which he afterwards suffered” (DNB). The entertainment was divided into three parts, the first two relating the story of Mathews’ journey, with “American phrases expounded,” various characters presented, including “native Indians,” “General Jackson,” a “French poet laureat,” a “Real Yankee,” and a “Black Tragedian,” and several songs performed, including “Opossum up a Gum Tree...(Real Negro Melody).” Part III, a “Monopolylogue, called All Well at Natchitoches,” featured five characters, including Agamemnon, “a poor runaway slave,” and Mr. O’Sullivan, “an Irish improver of his fortunes.” DNB XIII, pp.34-37.

82. [Mexican-American War]: BATTLE OF MONTEREY. THE AMERICANS FORGING THEIR WAY TO THE MAIN PLAZA, SEPTEMBER 23RD 1846.


A forceful primitive lithograph showing the American assault under the Stars and Stripes while the defenders blaze away. $150.
An attractive map of Mexico, Guatemala, and what is now the southwest of the United States, made for Thomson's *New General Atlas* (1817), but apparently also sold separately. The map shows all of Mexico, with the administrative provinces separately colored, and also includes Guatemala in the southeast. Spanish possessions in North America stretch in a wide finger well into New Mexico, and also include a large portion of Texas. New Orleans and West Florida are shown as part of the United States, and the northern part of the map is dominated by Louisiana Territory. The locations of several southwestern Indian tribes are also given. OCLC lists ten total locations for this map.

PHILLIPS, ATLASES 731. OCLC 43219617, 21805781, 9847908. $500.

**New Government, 1838**


The new government describes its plans for reform, including the reconquest of Texas. $150.

Grid map of part of southwestern Missouri, apparently reprinted by a land company to aid in real estate sales. Taken from a Colton map of the state. $150.


Monroe’s State of the Union Message for 1821, in what is probably its first printed form. This is his first such message given during his second term, devoted to commercial questions; concern over Florida, which had been annexed by the U.S. in 1819, but wherein France was interfering with American commerce; and the details of the final settlement with Spain over the Florida question and other boundary issues. $600.
First Newspaper Printing of 
the Monroe Doctrine

87. [Monroe, James]: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. 

This copy bears the manuscript name in the upper left corner of Ralph Isaacs Ingersoll, who at the time the Monroe Doctrine was issued was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and who would go on to serve in the United States Congress and as U.S. Minister to Russia.

The second printing and first newspaper appearance of one of the most important foreign policy statements of the United States government. In this message to Congress, Monroe asserts that the Americas cannot be the subject of colonization by European powers, and that any European intervention in the Americas will be considered a “manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.” Monroe delivered the Doctrine in his State of the Union message on Dec. 2, 1823, and it was first printed as a National Intelligencer Extra the same day.

We are aware of only four copies of that printing, the Streeter copy (his sale, lot 1734, $3500 in 1967), now in the Scheide Library; a copy in the Gilder-Lehrman Collection; and two other copies, whereabouts unknown. This is the second printing, in a regular issue of the National Intelligencer for Dec. 4. This printing seems to be from the same setting of type, with a slight rearrangement of the columns. It appears on page 4 of the issue and is suitable for broadside display. 

STREETER SALE 1734 (ref). GROLIER AMERICAN 100, 33. $3500.

Sending Representatives to the New Federal Congress

88. [New Hampshire]: STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE [sic]. IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY. AN ACT DIRECTING THE MODE OF CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITEDSTATES [sic]. [Exeter?, N.H. 1790]. Broadside, approximately 14 x 10 inches, with attached strip, 1¼ x 10 inches. Light early stains and a few small holes, with slight loss to one word. Contemporary ink inscription in bottom margin; additional contemporary date and signatures on the attached strip. Contemporary ink inscriptions on verso of main leaf (reading “Wolfsborough”) and attached strip. Very good.

New Hampshire broadside detailing the election procedures for the representatives to the Second Congress, with the term for the newly elected officials to commence in March 1791 for a two-year period. The inscription in the lower margin reads as follows:

“Pursuant to the above Act, the Inhabitants of Wolfsborough are hereby Notified to meet at the Dwelling house of Benjn. Wiggins in sd. Town on the Last Monday of this Inst. Augst. at Three O Clock in the afternoon for the purposes of therein Mentioned. Also to transact any other Business that may then and there be thought Necessary.”
The document is signed in the attached strip: “Wolfborough 12th, Augst., 1790 Richd. [?] and Jacob Haines Select Men.” The verso of the strip reads: “An Act for to Choose Representatives also a Warrant for Town Meeting for the Choice of Representatives.” A total of four copies are recorded by OCLC and NAIP.
EVANS 22704. $2750.

Handing Irish Political Refugees Back to the British, 1838


A rare satirical political print, criticizing New York governor William L. Marcy, a Democrat, for his controversial decision to surrender the Irish fugitives, John Bamber, Sr. and his son James to the British consul after they had been detained in New York. In the caption title the “a” in Marcy’s name has been crossed out and replaced with an “e.” “The Bambers, wanted by the British government in connection with the killing of an Irish constable, had sought asylum in the United States. Marcy’s decision to return them to British custody caused a furor among New York Whigs and Irish immigrants” – Reilly. The Bambers are shown in hand and leg irons, with Marcy holding ropes around their necks as he prepares to hand them over to the British consul. The Irishmen protest their fate (“Is this the boasted liberty of the soil? Is this the law for an adopted citizen?”) while city recorder Richard Riker runs up waving a writ of habeas corpus, shouting “Stop! Stop!” Marcy has a patch on his trousers that reads “50 cents,” a joke regarding a tailor’s voucher for fifty cents that he submitted as an expense while governor. The British consul thanks Marcy, saying that he is sure Queen Victoria “will reward you with a pair of new breeches.”

The maker of this print, H.R. Robinson of New York, was known for producing satirical prints and caricatures, and Murrell calls him the most prolific designer and printer of caricatures and cartoons between the 1830s and ’50s. His political satire was usually pro-Whig and anti-Democrat. OCLC locates only the copy, at the Library of Congress. Rare, and fine visual evidence of pro-Irish and anti-Democratic sentiment in New York.
REILLY, AMERICAN POLITICAL PRINTS, 1838-5. WEITENKAMPF, p.55 OCLC 299944561. $1250.
Superb Photograph and Hotel Advertisement

90. [New York State]: STANWIX HALL! ROME, N.Y. W.B. SINK, PROPRIETOR [caption title]. New York: Dopp & Nolan, [nd, ca. 1865]. Photograph, 11¼ x 16¼ inches; mounted on printed card stock, 16 x 19¾ inches. The image and card stock have equal, light tanning, otherwise the photograph is clean and unblemished. Minor chipping and staining to mount. Very good. Archival matting, and protected with Mylar sheet.

A large and impressive photograph of the Stanwix Hall Hotel, dating to around the end of the Civil War. The photograph shows the large, four-story hotel from an elevated height, across the corner of the building, showing the full length of two sides of the building. Men with top hats and women with parasols are shown on two balconies and in the open windows. Three horse-drawn carriages and a buckboard are also shown. Several other people stand in the doorway and one man leans against a large gas lamp. Two businesses are visible on the ground floor, one owned by “T. Flanagan,” and the other a “Wholesale Liquor Store” which also sells tobacco and cigars. A sign for a wood coal yard is also visible in the foreground. The mount has dramatic large-type shaded print advertising the hotel.

W.B. Sink moved to Rome, New York in 1865 and bought the Stanwix Hall Hotel and the adjacent Mansion House Hotel. He also opened the “Sink Opera House.” This poster advertising the Stanwix was likely taken shortly after Sink bought the hotel, serving as a compelling advertisement for one of Rome’s grandest buildings. An evocative promotional piece, offering much information about American economics, architecture, and culture at the close of the Civil War.

Maps of West Point


Four maps drawn by William Guy Peck (1820-92) during his years as a student at West Point. Peck graduated from West Point in 1844 and served with the Topographical Engineers, where was assigned as assistant to James William Abert, surveying the Canadian River through Indian territory during the summer of 1845. The next year he and Abert accompanied Gen. Stephen W. Kearny's Army of the West to New Mexico. Peck subsequently spent two years (1848-50) on the faculty at West Point, where he taught drawing. He also wrote several textbooks on mathematics. The largest of these maps is a plan of West Point (14 x 19½ inches), dated 1841, which shows the buildings and topographical elevations of the point. The other three are unidentified, but show a confluence of two rivers (7¾ x 9 inches), a landscaped garden (6½ x 8 inches), and military troop movements (5 x 5 inches), possibly from an exercise performed at the school. All are neatly executed in ink.

$1650.

$2000.
92. [Penn, John]: JOHN PENN, ESQ....FORMERLY THE PRINCIPAL PROPRIETOR WITH THE HEREDITARY FEUDAL RIGHT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA IN NORTH AMERICA.... [London]. Published March 25, 1809. Large mezzotint, 27 x 18 inches. A fine copy.

John Penn was a grandson of William Penn and one of the principal heirs to the Penn estates in Pennsylvania (not to be confused with his older cousin, who was Lieut.-Governor of the Province for a time and a leading Loyalist). Penn grew up in England, but moved to Pennsylvania in 1782, living in a house on Schuylkill for eight years while family affairs were sorted out. He spent the rest of his life in England, occupying various political posts and dabbling in social concerns (he formed a society for the improvement of the domestic life of married persons). This mezzotint, after a painting by Sir William Beechey, shows him standing, in uniform, in front of his country seat, apparently in England. It is marked “Proof.”


A most unusual broadside business directory. The lithographic headpiece shows a profile of Chestnut Street between 7th and 8th streets, with the signs of various businesses clearly marked. Eight of these businesses have advertisements listed below the illustration, two of which are for Baxter’s. Includes an ad for the prolific publishing and bookselling firm of Charles DeSilver. A nice Philadelphia item. Quite scarce. Not in Spear nor on OCLC.
94. [Philadelphia Theatre Broadside]: MR. WOOD'S BENEFIT ... SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND ... BLUE BEARD; OR, FEMALE CURIOSITY .... [Philadelphia. 1817]. Broadside, 16½ x 5¼ inches. Chipped and tanned at top edge, slight offsetting, else very good. An attractive broadside, printed in a variety of typefaces, advertising a performance on Monday, Feb. 24, 1817 at the Philadelphia Theatre. The broadside prominently notes that the theatre is “illuminated with gas.” Experiments with gas lighting were first conducted in Philadelphia in 1796, but it was not until twenty years later that major American cities began instituting widespread gas lighting.

The evening’s entertainment began at 6 with the “Suspicious Husband,” a popular comedy performed for the first time in seven years. The main attraction followed, a “melo-dramatic romance” called “Blue Beard; or, Female Curiosity.” Performed for the first time in five years, it seems to have been quite a production, featuring multiple exotic backdrops and vistas, supernatural warriors, and an elephant. The play, set in a Turkish village on a mountainside, tells the story of Abomelique (a.k.a. Blue Beard), who enters the action seated on an elephant and attended by musicians, Janissaries, slaves, and soldiers. Abomelique is treated to a “grand Turkish dance” (performed by Mrs. Harris) and flirts with the beautiful Fatima. Fatima then opens an enchanted door and Abomelique sinks into a sepulchre, where the beautiful maiden becomes a ghastly skeleton and Abomelique battles her with his “scymetar.” Much blood and violence ensues, and the show closes with a battle between Abomelique and Selim, the lover of Fatima. Tickets for box seats were one dollar, for the gallery fifty cents, and for the pit (doubtless the most fun) seventy-five cents.

Such ephemeral examples of popular entertainment are scarce. Not on OCLC. $300.


This issue consists for the most part of a lengthy article by Thomas Pickering, then Secretary of State, addressed to President Adams, regarding relations between France and the U.S. Brigham discusses the history of the paper and the variations in name, and although the present variation is not listed, it is certainly the same paper. BRIGHAM II, pp. 912-15. $75.
96. [Phoenix Assurance Company of London]: NEW-YORK...THIS POLICY OF ASSURANCE... WITNESSETH THAT ___ HA___ PAID THE SUM OF ___ TO THE UNDERSIGNED THE- OPHYLACT BACHE AND ANDREW BACHE, ESQRS. OF NEW-YORK, AS AUTHORIZED AGENTS TO THE PHOENIX ASSURANCE-COMPANY OF LONDON, FOR INSURANCE FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE...[caption title]. [with:] LONDON, 1804. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. NEW-YORK. PROPOSALS FROM THE PHOENIX COMPANY OF LONDON FOR INSURING HOUSES, BUILDINGS, STORES, SHIPS IN HARBOUR, GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE [caption title]. [London. 1804]. Bifolium (consisting of one broadside form and one broadside advertisement), 19½ x 12 inches. Copper-engraved scene, 5¾ x 7 inches, at head of form. Woodcut emblem, 3 x 4½ inches, at head of advertisement. Two vertical and three horizontal folds. Contemporary manuscript inscription, “June 1804,” in left margin beside engraving in first leaf; contemporary manuscript inscriptions, dated Nov. 8, 1804, on blank verso of first leaf referring to policy rates in Charleston. Half-inch tear at gutter of first leaf, repaired in tape on verso. Portion of upper corner at foredge and portion of margin at gutter lacking from second leaf, supplied in later paper. Second leaf somewhat faded. Else near fine.

Bifolium of two broadsides for the Phoenix fire insurance company of London at the time of the opening of its first agency in New York. The Phoenix Assurance Company, still operating today as Phoenix Life, Ltd., was founded in 1782 by a consortium of sugar refiners in London seeking more reasonable rates for the insurance of their risky holdings against fire. By the mid-1780s, Phoenix had established itself as a successful fire insurer across the whole of Great Britain for a wide array of businesses and homes. In 1785 the Phoenix Company sold its first North American policy at Charleston, and the first policy in New York was accepted two years later. It was not until 1804, however, that Phoenix began establishing actual agencies in the New World, breaking ground in New York with the appointment of Theophylact and Andrew Bache as agents there.

The first leaf is a printed policy form for the Phoenix Company in New York, never filled in. The second leaf is an advertising broadside for the company, containing a table of rates for New York subscribers and a detailed list of conditions for new policies. The handsome copper engraving at the top of the form leaf depicts a helmeted goddess (presumably Athena) on a pedestal bearing a shield stamped with the word, “PROTECTION,” and the image of a phoenix rising from ashes. Behind the figure is a nighttime scene of the burning remains of a building and a family of victims spilling on to the street. A team of firefighters are extinguishing the flames with a pump-operated hose, and behind them is a scaffolded building under repair. The engraved caption reads: “PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET and CHARING CROSS.” A similar illustration in woodcut is included at the head of the “Proposals” broadside. Here, the goddess is the only figure depicted. On her left are both the burning building and the new construction; on her right is a ship at sea engulfed in flames. The hooks and axes of the firefighter adorn the sides of the cut.

The Goldsmiths’-Kress Library of Economic Literature at Harvard lists a copy of the Boston variant of the advertising broadside. The only located institutional holding of this New York issue, however, is at the Connecticut Historical Society. No records of the printed form in any issue have been located. A rare and interesting pair of documents from the early history of international insurance.


An elaborate scene of a valiant Boy Scout on horseback pursuing two toothless outlaws. Signed “R.P.” in the lower right corner, the signature of illustrator Robert Prowse. Evidently the original artwork for an illustration in a children’s fictional western adventure. $500.


This extra to The Pennsylvania Packet is notable for printing an extract of the debates and proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the Quebec Act. This bill was an important factor in stimulating revolutionary feelings in the colonies and was considered one of the Intolerable Acts by the colonists. Such news as contained herein, relating to imposing a military government in Quebec, would have been of the utmost interest to American colonists, as a possible sign of things to come for the rest of the colonies. It was through this bill that the province of Quebec was extended to the Ohio River on the south and the Mississippi River on the west, effectively putting under British military rule much of the hinterland claimed by various other colonies. To placate the French inhabitants, the bill allows free exercise of Catholicism and French civil law. “Colonial propagandists effectively used the Quebec Act to widen the breach between the mother country and the colonies by declaring the British government intended to use the ‘Popish slaves’ of Quebec to establish the doctrines of royal absolutism throughout the American colonies” – DAH.

An important colonial newspaper extra making known news that would further kindle revolutionary sentiment in the colonies. Dictionary of American History IV, p.388. $1000.
Many Persons Would Plant a Tree as They Would a Post


A nicely printed descriptive catalogue of this Connecticut nursery. Lists several types of apple, pear, apricot, peach, and cherry trees. Also grapes, currants, strawberries, irises, roses, and lilies. The final page prints “Hints for Transplanting” by A.J. Downing.

$175.


Prints of Remington watercolors and crayon works depicting Indians and western types.

$95.

This Alabama political campaign broadside was issued by Henry W. Rhodes, a Whig, during his candidacy for the state senate. One of the major issues of the campaign was the financial situation of Alabama, especially the credit situation for business people such as cotton merchants. If elected, Rhodes promises to establish a stock bank in Mobile. He also gives his support to Zachary Taylor for the presidency.

The nearest town of any size to Pickens County, which is on the Mississippi border in the middle of the state, is Tuscaloosa, hence our attribution of printing. Not in Hummel's *Southeastern Broadsides Before 1877*. A rare and interesting early southern campaign broadside. $850.

A French Army Officer Veteran Serving Royalist Forces in Saint Domingue, 1791, with Weeping Freed Slave


Thomas Mauduit du Plessis (1752-91), veteran officer of the American Revolution, was sent to Haiti in 1787 and put in command of a regiment in Port au Prince. He vehemently opposed the French Revolution and emancipation. Joining forces with the Governor, he raised a volunteer regiment of Royalists, dissolved the Assembly, and suppressed proclamations sent from Revolutionary Paris. His actions resulted in an uprising, and he was assassinated by his own men. This print shows him in his military dress from the waist up, wearing his Society of the Cincinnati Eagle and his Ordre de St. Louis; an inset below his portrait shows a slave bemoaning his new freedom. The print was undoubtedly printed in London or some other center where refugees of the French and Saint Domingue revolutions congregated in the early 1790s. $900.
103. [Saint Thomas]: TOWN AND HARBOUR OF ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, LATELY PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES [caption title]. London. [1860s]. Handcolored woodcut print, 53 x 18 cm., on black lined white mat, 50 x 76 cm. A fine image.

A large and attractive print depicting a fleet of five square riggers resting in the calm harbor of Charlotte Amalie, Danish Virgin Islands. The ships’ masts reflect downward into the smooth blue waters with only a few sails raised, perhaps to dry. Drooping flags surmount the ship's tall spars. Natives are shown in a small rowboat in the foreground. A wharf extends from the island with people walking the shoreline there, and other ships lie farther toward the shore. A half circle of mountains dip their base into the blue-green waters of the harbor, their tops skirting the horizon, making a perfect backdrop for this somnolent scene. $500.

104. [San Francisco]: [Printing House Advertisement]: FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO. MAMMOTH STEAM ENGRAVING DESIGNING AND SHOW PRINTING HOUSE.... [San Francisco. 1889]. Large, double-page advertisement, in the form of a broadside, 20¼ x 13¼ inches. Worn around the edges with several small tears. Small, quarter-inch tear affecting the letter “A” in “Valentine.” Good. Matted.

A large, attractive advertisement for the San Francisco printing house, Francis, Valentine & Company. One of the largest commercial printers in the city, Francis, Valentine and Company ran twenty steam presses day and night, and specialized in lithography, book printing, “illuminated descriptives” in colored ink or gold. They boasted of “an immense assortment of poster and programme type,” as well as prices that are “so low as to defy competition.” The poster is, of course, printed in a variety of types (showing off their wares), and contains several humorous illustrations. This advertisement apparently appeared in an issue of the San Francisco newspaper, The City Argus, in 1889. The verso carries advertisements for a number of other San Francisco companies. $475.
105. [Sherman, William T.]: W.T. SHERMAN [caption title]. New York: Virtue & Yorston, 1865. Engraving, 11½ x 9 inches. Matted. Chip in lower left corner, slight edge wear, all outside the plate line. A few light fox marks. Very good. An engraving of the famed Union general, after a classic portrait by Mathew Brady. A battle plan rests under Sherman’s left arm, and a military fort is seen in the background. $125.

106. [Smith, John Raphael]: THE WIDOW OF AN INDIAN CHIEF WATCHING THE ARMS OF HER DECEASED HUSBAND [caption title]. London: I.R. Smith, 1802. Handcolored mezzotint, 17½ x 19 inches. Small tear in lower margin, slightly affecting image and caption. Minor edge wear and dust soiling. Mounted on heavy card. Fair only. Archivally matted, protected with mylar sheet. Later issue, after the first of 1789. A striking mezzotint, engraved by J.R. Smith after a 1785 painting by Joseph Wright, showing an Indian woman looking out over a serene ocean while her deceased husband’s tomahawk, war club, and quiver hang above her on a dead tree. In the background a steaming volcano and thunderclouds complete the pastoral scene. When the painting was first exhibited in 1785, this description accompanied it:

“This picture is founded on the custom which prevails among the savage tribes of America, where the widow of an eminent warrior is used to sit the whole day, during the first moon after his death, under a rude kind of trophy, formed by a tree lopped and painted; on which the weapons and martial habiliments of the dead are suspended. She remains in this situation without shelter, and perseveres in her mournful duty at the hazard of her own life from the inclemencies of the weather.”

Though Wright never travelled to America, he depended heavily on James Adair’s History of the American Indians... (1775) for anthropological information for this painting. The original remains at the Derby Museum and Art Gallery. Quite rare. Not on OCLC. (www.derby.gov.uk). $400.

A pleasing ink drawing by this notable western artist, showing a mounted cowboy, lasso in hand, pursuing five wild horses. Signed in the lower right corner: “Wm. Standing / 1944 / [Fire Bear].” $750.


Shows all of North America with Russian, British, U.S. and Mexican possessions. Texas is shown as part of the United States, with the Nueces as the boundary line with Mexico. $225.

Second edition, after the first of 1869. A useful railway route guide stretching from the East to the Dakotas, with insets showing New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Baltimore. On the verso are numerous advertisements for other Appleton publications, sundry goods and services, and an additional map of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railway with connections. Quite scarce. OCLC locates only three copies. Not in Rumsey. OCLC 16783983. $400.


Interesting and decorative Civil War-era broadside price list for a Philadelphia cooper’s trade union. With prices for various kinds of barrels, kegs, casks, hooping, shooks, heads, etc. $450.

Vernon was from a distinguished naval family. His final and most important command was as British naval chief in the East Indies during the American Revolution, when France was also at war with England in India. This portrait, produced three years after Vernon’s death, shows him at the end of his life, standing, with warships in the background. $500.


An attractive representation of Mount Vernon, bordered by trees and green lawn. Lithographed by C.B. Graham. $300.
The Apotheosis of Dr. Kane


A striking print, presenting the scene of the famous arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane, standing before the graves of Sir John Franklin’s men. The graves, dating from 1846 and located on Beechey Island, are for three seamen from the Franklin expedition who died. Kane is pictured in the frozen Arctic, looking to the left and standing before three grave markers with the names of the dead explorers. He is dressed head to toe in furs and carries a telescope. Large, dark glaciers rise out of the background and his ship, the Advance, is seen on the left.

British explorer Sir John Franklin and his expedition of more than 125 men were lost and died during his third arctic exploration, around 1850. After a few years, several British and American groups set out to find them. Elisha Kane was the senior medical officer of the first United States Grinnell expedition in 1850, and commanded the second Grinnell expedition of 1853-55. His heroism on that expedition and the fame gained from his subsequent book, Arctic Explorations, and lecture tour, launched him to international stardom. “Arctic Explorations lay for a decade with the Bible on almost literally every parlor table in America” – DAB. Kane, who was of frail health due to childhood illness and was exhausted by his explorations and touring, died in Havana on his thirty-seventh birthday, in 1857. The present image was originally painted by James Buckingham Wandesforde (1817-1902), a Scottish-born Canadian artist best known for his portraits. He created the image shortly after Kane’s untimely death, most likely as a tribute to the heroic explorer. The engraving was executed by D.G. Thompson, and the print was sent out to subscribers of the New York ALBION.

DAB X, pp.256-57.

$3250.

The Official Army Map of the Wounded Knee Massacre

115. [Wounded Knee Massacre]: SCENE OF THE FIGHT WITH BIG FOOT’S BAND, DEC 29th 1890. SHOWING POSITIONS OF TROOPS WHEN FIRST SHOT WAS FIRED FROM SKETCHES MADE BY LIEUT. S.A. CLOMAN, ACT’G ENGR. OFFICER, DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI. [N.p. 1891]. Blueprint map, 12½ x 14 inches. Older folds, some minor wear. Near fine. Battle plan of the Wounded Knee Massacre, showing the location of troops and the Indian camp, as well as the geographic features of the area. Wounded Knee was the last of the major conflicts with the Sioux and the effectual end to the Indian Wars. On the morning of Dec. 29, 1890 the U.S. 7th Cavalry attempted to disarm a band of Sioux Indians whom they had rounded up the previous day. In the process, a gun went off and the cavalry opened fire, killing about 300 Sioux, most of them women and children. Several cavalrymen were also killed, both by the Indians and by friendly fire. The map was drawn by Private James Hade of the 6th Cavalry. $2500.