Arader Galleries
1016 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10075
212-628-7625
books@aradergalleries.com

E-List: October 22, 2019

2 volumes in one (7 ¼ x 4 ¼ in.; 18.4 x 10.8 cm.). 2 large engraved folding maps (one laid in on heavier but old stock), engraved frontispiece to volume one, 6 engraved folding plates; some have been remargined and laid down as above, browned and spotted throughout. Modern panelled calf antique.

THE FIRST DEPICTION OF NIAGARA FALLS. Second English edition, considered typographically superior to the first, and first published in French in 1697. Two English editions were printed in 1698, this edition has the first line of the printers on the title-page ending in "Tonson", and has alterations to the page numbers on the plates. An important but much decried account of Hennepin's travels in what is now the United States and Canada, including his probably fictitious description of his voyage down, and up, the Mississippi.

HENNEPIN WAS A PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE EUROPEAN EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INTERIOR, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCED THE ATTENTION OF THE MAJOR EUROPEAN POWERS as well at the European scientific community on the importance of Mississippi Valley exploration and development. Hennepin made two voyages to the New World, the first was on the same boat as the explorer René-Robert Cavalier de La Salle, arriving in Quebec in 1675. The following year he traveled to Fort Frontenac (now Kingston) on Lake Ontario and helped establish a mission there. In 1678 Hennepin was reassigned to Quebec and in November of that year accompanied La
Salle on his exploration into the Great Lakes region. He accompanied Accault on an exploratory expedition of the Mississippi valley, and was taken prisoner by the Sioux. Rescued in 1681 by a small party of French explorers led by Daniel Greyssolon, sieur du Lhut, he returned to France and published an account of his adventures as "Description de la Louisiane" in 1683. Fleeing from France in disgrace in 1692, Hennepin sought the protection of King William III of England. He proposed the colonization of the Mississippi Valley to the King, and through the assistance of the British secretary of war was permitted to travel to Amsterdam to publish works on North America and make preparations for potential British colonization of the American interior. "Unable to publish his proposed works in Amsterdam, Hennepin subsequently traveled to Utrecht and with British assistance published there two major works on early North America, "Nouvelle découverte d'un très grand pays, situé dans l'Amérique" (1697) and "Nouveau Voyage d'un pays plus grand que l'Europe". Fearing that William III would follow Hennepin's advice, France organized its own major colonization expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Hennepin falsely claimed to have made a voyage of discovery along the lower Mississippi River before La Salle's famous descent of the river in 1682. When it was discovered that his last two works were based on fallacious information and that he engaged in plagiarism, Hennepin's reputation was largely destroyed. Notwithstanding this he is still widely credited for his impact on North American colonization.

REFERENCES: Alden & Landis 698/100; Church 773; Howes H-416; Graff 1862; Sabin 31370; Vail 278; Wing H-1451. # 72lib90

PRICE: $3,000.


12mo. (5 ¾ x 3 ¼ in.; 14.6 x 8.2 cm.). Title-page printed in red and black, one engraved folding map and 4 engraved folding plates; title-page has been re-margined, one or two short marginal tears to maps, not affecting image. Contemporary vellum over thin paste-board; new endpapers.
FIRST EDITION AND AN UNCOMMON COPY with the imprint “Utrecht, chez Ernestus Voskuyl” instead of the more common imprint of “chez Antoine Schouten” (Church 774). A continuation of Hennepin's *Nouvelle Decouverte* of the previous year, it comprises materials about La Salle taken from Chrétien Le Clercq's "Etablissement de la foy dans la Nouvelle France" (Paris, 1691) and the description of the Indians which had first appeared in Hennepin's own "Description de la Louisiane" (Paris, 1683). # 72lib158

**PRICE:** $3,000.


4to. (10 x 8 in.; 25.4 x 20.3 cm). vii, 99 pages, 8 engraved maps and plans, including 7 folding, after Pittman by Thomas Kitchin; lacking the half-title, tears at the gutter of three maps some affecting the image, some browning and creasing, some pages misbound, a few marginal stains. 20th-century black morocco backed black patterned cloth, original printed paper label on the front cover; corners worn with loss. Provenance: Early notes partially obscured on the front past-down and numerous penciled marginal annotations; bookplate of the Maryland Historical Society on the front paste-down, library stamp on the verso of the title-page.
FIRST EDITION. The first English publication on the topography, settlements, and inhabitants of the Illinois country, recording the accomplishments of the French and the endeavors of the Spanish. Captain Pittman was a British army engineer who arrived in West Florida in 1763. In 1764 he travelled up the Mississippi to New Orleans with Major Arthur Loftus. During his five years in the Gulf coastal region of Louisiana and West Florida he made numerous surveying expeditions. Pittman is cavalier of the work of his French predecessors: "Louisiana is no longer the same as in the time of Pere Henepin; and all the other authors that I have read on this subject rather abound with Indian stories and talks, than with useful information" (Preface). REFERENCES: Vail 602; Clark 2:53; Streeter sale 3:1519; Graff 3302; Howes P396; Sabin 63103; Weddle "Changing Tides", 1995, pages 45-48. # 002204

PRICE: $24,000.


8vo., (7 ¾ x 5 inches). Half title; title page repaired with some loss to text, text washed and paper resized, one or two faint old water stains. 2 fine folding engraved maps: "Carte détaillée de la Basse-Louisiane et Floride Occidentale " and "Carte Réduite de la Haute-Louisiane et Pays Cironvoisins " Modern half
brown morocco, marbled boards, the spine in five compartments, red morocco gilt lettering piece in one and the rest decorated in gilt.

FIRST EDITION. A fascinating portrait of New Orleans published the same year as the Louisiana Purchase. The author states that "It must however be acknowledged that New Orleans is destined by nature to become one of the principal cities of North America, and perhaps the most important place of commerce in the new world If the advantages of its situation be duly considered, the most sanguine mind cannot but predict its future greatness, wealth, and prosperity". “This gives an entertaining and gossipy first-hand picture of life in New Orleans at the turn of the century, its theatrical companies, dances, the high status of medical doctors, gauderies of the Creoles, and so on. At the end there are general accounts of the natural features of Louisiana, its commerce, and other general subjects. Its two colored maps, one of lower, the other of upper Louisiana to the Falls of St. Anthony are well worth while" (Streeter). Not much is known about the author, except for the little biographical details included in the book: that he was born in Santo Domingo, and at the time of the slave uprising he fled to New Orleans via Baltimore. REFERENCES: Clark I:79; Howes B389; Sabin 4962; Streeter sale 1530. # 72MMS352

PRICE: $2,200.

5. CRAMER, Zadock. The Navigator, containing Directions for Navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; with an ample account of these much admired waters, from the head of the former to the mouth of the latter. Pittsburgh: Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, 1817.

8vo. (6 ½ x 4 in.; 16.5 x 10.1 cm.). 28 full-page woodcut maps; with "The Following Corrections" appearing at page 60 replacing the original. Modern half red morocco, gilt. Provenance: with the ink library stamp of the Free Public Library of New Bedford on the title-page, and on page 25.

"MOST WIDELY USED GUIDE TO WESTERN WATERS IN THE EARLY PERIOD" (Howes). Ninth edition, first published in 1802, with the first account of the Lewis and Clark expedition included in the edition of 1808 (the sixth edition). The "Advertisement" to the 1811 edition (the eighth) describes the Navigator as being "an useful and necessary guide to those who navigate or trade on the rivers of which it treats much pains have been taken to revise, correct and enlarge it throughout; to do this satisfactorily, we have had the assistance of several of the most eminent
pilots and navigators, and the use of late manuscript journals of gentlemen of observation, to whom we present our compliments for their aid and politeness. At a very considerable expense, the maps of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have been added; and we flatter ourselves with the hope that they will be found as useful to the navigator as they have been troublesome to us. the account of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, as traversed by Captains Lewis and Clark, under the directions of the president of the United States, though but a brief view of that interesting voyage, we hope will be found entertaining. It has been collected from the letters of Captain Clark and other publications since the return of the party".
REFERENCES: Howes C-855; Sabin 17386. # 72lib349

PRICE: $5,000.

6. CUMINGS, Samuel. The Western Pilot, Containing Charts of the Ohio River, and of the Mississippi, from the Mouth of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico. Cincinnati: N. and G. Guilford, 1832.

8vo. (8 ½ x 5 ⅛ in.; 21.6 x 13 cm.).
Engraved half-title, frontispiece bound after the preliminaries, 2 plates, and 43 full-page wood-engravings of the Ohio (21) and Mississippi Rivers (23); some occasionally heavy spotting. Modern half blue morocco, gilt; blue cloth slipcase. PROVENANCE: 20th-century marginal annotations in red ink; with the bookplate of J. Christian Bay (1871-1962), author and librarian, on the front paste-down.

First published in 1822 in two very rare volumes as the "Western Navigator", the "Western Pilot" is a continuation of Zadok Cramer's "The Navigator", first published in 1802, and revised and enlarged into the 1820s. The plates include views of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and a portrait of Gabrielle Menou, a French belle from the banks of the Mississippi. The appendix contains descriptions taken from Flint's "Geography and History" and Hall's "Western Souvenir". REFERENCES: Buck, Illinois 179. Rader 995n. See: Howes C-948; Sabin 17904; Thomson, Bibliography of Ohio 289. # 72lib568

PRICE: $500.

8vo. (8 ¾ x 5 ¾ in.; 22.2 x 14.6 cm.). Fine large engraved folding map on two sheets, joined, of the Hydrological Basin of the Upper Mississippi by Emory after Nicollet, and additionally illustrated with the large lithographed folding map of Oregon and Upper California from the Surveys of John Charles Fremont, 1848" with original hand-colour in outline; ; some minor spotting. Original maroon cloth; spine faded, joints cracked.

"THE EARLIEST ACCURATE MAP OF THE EASTERN SEABOARD OF THE CENTRAL PLAINS" (Ehrenberg). First edition, Senate issue with a larger map than in the House issue, extra-illustrated with Fremont's map of Oregon and California "The one great general map of 1848 was that of Fremont and Preuss." (Wheat). Nicollet, a French-born scientist and would-be astronomer, arrived in New Orleans in 1832 and soon became intimate with the wealthy Chouteau family, who were preeminent in controlling the fur trade of the Mississippi Valley and with operations extending northward into the Illinois country. They persuaded him to join them in expeditions they were sending into the St. Louis region. "Nicollet embarked on the first of these explorations in 1836, searching for the source of the Mississippi River. In this quest he came into contact with the Chippewa Indians and reported his findings on their language, customs, religious practices, relations with other tribes, and attitudes toward American settlers to U.S. Army officers stationed at Fort Snelling, at the juncture of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers (the site of present-day Minneapolis). Nicollet impressed his new American friends in the U.S. Army and as a result, he was given assignments and invited to Washington D.C. by Secretary of War Joel Poinsett. One of these in 1838 was a commission to conduct a survey of the upper Missouri country, accompanied by Lieutenant John C. Frémont. In the following year he continued the survey by steamboat and also explored the sources of the Red River and the North Dakota country. When he returned to Washington, D.C., in 1840, he prepared some of the first accurate maps of the region northwest of the Mississippi River. In these projects he worked closely with the eminent Swiss émigré Ferdinand Hassler, chief of the
U.S. Coast Survey. The significance of Nicollet's life in the United States was as an explorer and mapmaker. A scientist of note, he was one of the illustrious circle of talented, adventurous, and highly skilled men who gathered around Hassler. That group developed the first accurate scientific data about the still-unknown regions of the Mississippi Valley. In his brief career as a pioneer explorer he contributed much to westward expansion in the nineteenth century and to more accurate knowledge of the Native Americans in that area" (Gerald D. Nash for ADNB). Nicollet's celebrated "Map of the Hydrographic Basin of the Upper Mississippi River", reduced by Emory and first published separately in 1842, was "based on some 90,000 instrument readings and 326 distinctly determined astronomical points. With its overall regional concept of a 'hydrographic basin,' Nicollet's map and the accompanying report were years ahead of their time. Had he lived one more decade, Nicollet would undoubtedly have become the official government cartographer of the whole trans-Mississippi West" (Goetzmann, Exploration and Empire, 1993, p. 313). Fremont's map is extremely important to the development of the westward expansion. It provides a major contribution to geographical and cartographical knowledge and is an historic record of Fremont's third expedition and as such is considered one of the most important 19th-century American maps. It covers all of the western territories from the 105th Meridian. It names the "Golden Gate" at the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, the markings of the El Dorado or Gold Region in the California Gold Fields, a hypothetical east-west mountain range near the 42nd parallel. # 72lib270

**PRICE:** $2,500.