



## The first ethnographic survey of the Russian Empire

**Georgi, Johann Gottlieb.** Russland. Beschreibung aller Nationen des russischen Reiches, ihrer Lebensart, Religion, Gebräuche, Wohnungen, Kleidungen und übrigen Merkwürdigkeiten.

Leipzig, Dyk, 1783. 2 volumes. 4to. With 2 etched hand-coloured frontispieces by Schoenberg (coloured by Capioux), and several delicate engraved head- and tailpieces in the text by C.M. Roth. Contemporary half calf, sprinkled boards. € 4.500,-

Second German edition of "the first ethnographic survey of the Russian Empire" (Wortman). Georgi was part of an ambitious scientific expedition prompted by Catherine the Great to study the economic, cultural and geographical characteristics of the various regions in the Russian Empire. Georgi based his work on his own observations and the important works of Müller, Gmelin, Krashennikov and Pallas. He applied the Linnaean taxonomy to classify the great diversity of nationalities inhabiting the vast empire. The 2 frontispieces show 39 different peoples in their respective dress. The last page shows 2 lines of engraved polyphonic music (2-line staff with round-head notes).

An additional set of 95 plates could be ordered from the publisher, as he explains in the preface. The first German edition appeared in 4 volumes between 1776 and 1780. Other editions appeared in English, French and Russian.

Occasional spotting. Fine set of an important work.

[4], XII, [5], [1 blank], 271, [1 blank]; [2], 273-530, [10] pp. Colas 225; Hiler, p. 365; cf. Wortman, "Texts of Exploration", in: Whittaker (ed.), *Russia Engages the World*, pp. 97-99; this edition not in Lipperheide.

Shipping costs: within Europe free of charge, outside Europe on request.

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*Friedrich Wilhelm der Zweyte bey dem Brande  
in Breslau.*

## Collected miscellaneous writings on Cook, New Holland, Tahiti, the breadfruit tree, etc.

**Forster, Georg.** Kleine Schriften. Ein Beytrag zur Völker- und Länderkunde, Naturgeschichte und Philosophie des Lebens.

Leipzig, Paul Gotthelf Kummer [volume 1]; Berlin, Vossische Buchhandlung [volumes 2-6], 1789-1797. 6 volumes. 8vo. With 2 folding engraved maps and 20 engraved plates (2 folding). Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spines. € 5.000,-

First edition of the collected miscellaneous writings of Georg Forster (1754-1794), parts previously published elsewhere, parts published here for the first time. Forster's fame was instantly established when he published an impressive account of James Cook's second voyage around the world in 1778-1780 and the first volume of the present set opens with a long essay entitled "Cook, der Entdecker" (Cook, the discoverer).

Forster began the work, but after his death in 1794 L.F. Huber continued it. They deal with a variety of subjects, including Cook, New Holland, Tahiti, the breadfruit tree (with two folding illustrations), fur trade along the northwest coast of America, a description of North America, natural history (among other things Forster's oration in Vilnius and the preface to his dissertation), pygmies, Madagascar, Mindanao, etc. On the folding map of North America in volume 2, Forster suggested a possible route for a northwest passage. The folding map in volume 3 is drawn by D.F. Sotzman after a map of North America by Arrowsmith. Volume 6 contains Forster's political and historical works.

With the half-title to volume 1 bound after the preliminaries, some spots and a small stain on the title-page of volume 1 and the spines subtly restored, otherwise a very good set.

[12], 464; [8], 380; [6], "362" [=378]; [8], 407; [8], 435, [3]; [8], 418 pp. Du Rietz 447; Forbes 165; O'Reilly-Reitman 399, 461, 513, 2466.

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**Native Americans – Bodmer, Karl (1809-1893).** Sih-Chidä & Mahchsi-Karehde. Mandan Indians. [Tab. 20]. Paris, Coblenz and London: [1839-1842]. Hand-coloured aquatint engraving by Hürlimann after Bodmer. Plate mark: 19 3/4 x 16 3/8 inches. Sheet size: 24 7/8 x 17 7/8 inches. \$4,500

A fine full-length double portrait by Bodmer, composed from sketches made during the winter of 1833-1834 during the travelers sojourn at Fort Clark, on the banks of the upper Missouri River. On the left stands Sih-Chidä ('Yellow Feather') a young warrior who was fascinated by the work of the two foreigners. His portrait was carried out over three days in early December 1833. In it, he wears the beaded hair brows with long strings of dentalium shells and beads, a member of the Dog Society, the cluster of feathers at the back of his head may be an insignia of that group. Around his neck is draped a tippet of otter fur, the ends fringed with quill-wrapped leather. His heel-trailers are made of otter fur lined with red cloth and represent battle exploits. On the right is Mahchsi-Karehde ('Flying War Eagle'), who at just over six feet was the tallest of the Mandan. He also showed much interest in Bodmer's work, and over the winter was a frequent visitor, often bringing friends to look at Bodmer's drawings. He was a member of band of warriors that regulated the important affairs of the tribe. The wolf tail on his heels and painted eagle feather in his hair denote battle coup. His rich clothing and general demeanor all denote a proud and successful man.

Karl Bodmer's images show great versatility and technical virtuosity and give us a uniquely accomplished and detailed picture of a previously little understood (and soon to vanish) way of life. Swiss-born Bodmer was engaged by Prince Maximilian zu Wied-Neuwied (1782-1867) specifically to provide a record of his travels in North America, principally among the Plains Indians. In the company of David Dreidoppel (Prince Maximilian's servant and hunting companion), their travels in North America were to last from 1832 to 1834. Well-armed with information and advice, the party finally left St.Louis, on the most important stage of their travels, aboard the steamer Yellow Stone on April 10 1833. They proceeded up the treacherous Missouri River along the line of forts established by the American Fur Company. At Bellevue they encountered their first Indians, then went on to make contact with the Sioux tribe, learning of and recording their little known ceremonial dances and powerful pride and dignity. Transferring from the Yellow Stone to another steamer, the Assiniboin, they continued to Fort Clark, visiting there the Mandan, Mintari and Crow tribes, then the Assiniboins at Fort Union, the main base of the American Fur Company. On a necessarily much smaller vessel they journeyed through the extraordinary geological scenery of that section of the Missouri to Fort Mackenzie in Montana, establishing a cautious friendship with the fearsome Blackfeet. From this, the westernmost point reached, it was considered too dangerous to continue and the return journey downstream began. The winter brought its own difficulties and discomforts, but Bodmer was still able to execute numerous studies of villages, dances and especially the people, who were often both intrigued and delighted by his work. The portraits are particularly notable for their capturing of individual personalities, as well as forming a primary account of what were to become virtually lost cultures.

Graff 4648; Howes M443a; Pilling 2521; Sabin 47014; Wagner-Camp 76:1. (#4255)

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PÉHRISKA-RÚHPA.

*From Maximilian's Travels*

*From Maximilian's Travels*

**Native Americans – Bodmer, Karl (1809-1893).** Péhriska-Rúhpa. [A Minatarre or Big-Bellied Indian]. [Tab. 17]. [Paris, Coblenz and London: [1839-1842]. Hand-coloured aquatint engraving by Paul Legrand after Bodmer, state with three figures in the background, blindstamp, issue without imprint line or English sub-title. Plate mark: 20 x 14 3/8 inches. Sheet size: 24 3/8 x 17 3/8 inches. \$4,000

There are two distinct states of this image: one with three small figures in the mid-ground to the right of the main figure, and a second where these figures have been removed.

This powerful portrait of Péhriska-Rúhpa ('Two Ravens') presents the warrior and chief of the Hidatsa as a figure of great dignity. He adopts an attitude that would have been familiar to all men of power and rank, his worth displayed symbolically in his clothing and adornment. His shirt is trimmed with bands of bright yellow quillwork, elaborately fringed with ermine, locks of human hair and dyed horsehair. He wears a striped woolen breechclout and quilled leggings of deer skin. Around his neck is a necklace of bear claws, fastened to an otter-skin band and spaced with blue and white beads. Symbols of great wealth, these necklaces were made from the foreclaws of grizzly bears, preferably from animals taken in the spring when the claws were large comparatively unworn and showing white tips. A decorated buffalo robe over one shoulder and arm, Péhriska-Rúhpa holds his decorated pipe in the crook of his other arm. This is one of Bodmer's masterpieces of portraiture, and was carried out during the travellers' winter stop-over at Fort Clark in 1833-1834

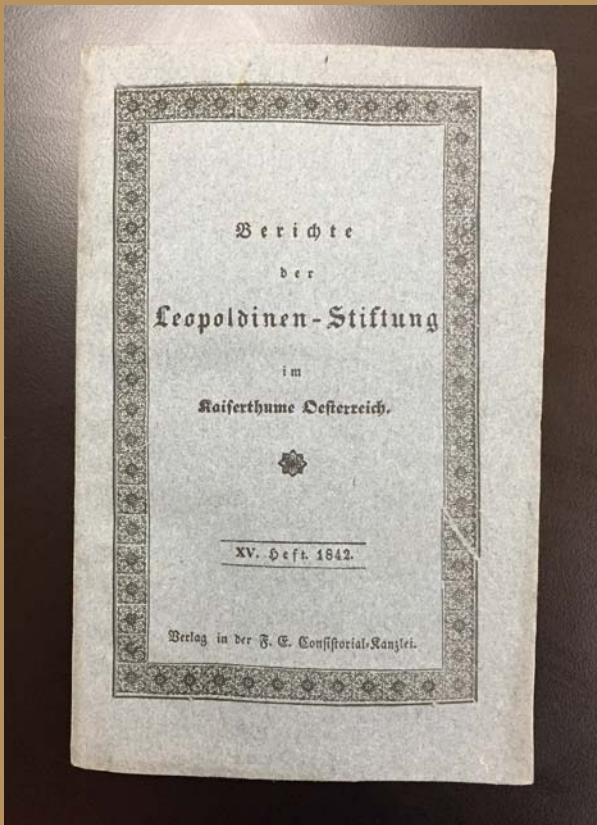
Karl Bodmer's images show great versatility and technical virtuosity and give us a uniquely accomplished and detailed picture of a previously little understood (and soon to vanish) way of life. Swiss-born Bodmer was engaged by Prince Maximilian zu Wied-Neuwied (1782-1867) specifically to provide a record of his travels in North America, principally among the Plains Indians. In the company of David Dreidoppel (Prince Maximilian's servant and hunting companion), their travels in North America were to last from 1832 to 1834. Well-armed with information and advice, the party finally left St. Louis, on the most important stage of their travels, aboard the steamer Yellow Stone on April 10 1833. They proceeded up the treacherous Missouri River along the line of forts established by the American Fur Company. At Bellevue they encountered their first Indians, then went on to make contact with the Sioux tribe, learning of and recording their little known ceremonial dances and powerful pride and dignity. Transferring from the Yellow Stone to another steamer, the Assiniboin, they continued to Fort Clark, visiting there the Mandan, Mintari and Crow tribes, then the Assiniboins at Fort Union, the main base of the American Fur Company. On a necessarily much smaller vessel they journeyed through the extraordinary geological scenery of that section of the Missouri to Fort Mackenzie in Montana, establishing a cautious friendship with the fearsome Blackfeet. From this, the westernmost point reached, it was considered too dangerous to continue and the return journey downstream began. The winter brought its own difficulties and discomforts, but Bodmer was still able to execute numerous studies of villages, dances and especially the people, who were often both intrigued and delighted by his work. The portraits are particularly notable for their capturing of individual personalities, as well as forming a primary account of what were to become virtually lost cultures.

Graff 4648; Howes M443a; Pilling 2521; Sabin 47014; Wagner-Camp 76:1. (#15549)

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**Native Americans – De Smet, Pierre-Jean et al.** "Berichte der Leopoldinen-Stiftung im Kaiserthum Oesterreich" vol. 15. Vienna, 1842. First Edition. 8vo. (200 x 130 mm). 88 pp. + 1 folding letterpress table recording donations. Original blue printed wrappers. Very good. (#2799) \$500

Catholic Missions to the Flathead Indians of Montana and beyond, with a 14-page letter on German immigrants to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and provincial Pennsylvania.

In this unassuming and almost completely unknown journal are many communications from Catholic missionaries to North America, including is a forgotten 25-page letter from Pierre Jean De Smet, S.J., describing his first mission to the Flathead in western Montana. This marks the beginning of one of the longest-lived Catholic missions to Indians in the United States. The Flathead had petitioned the Church for years to send a "Blackrobe," and De Smet was received with enthusiasm. The present letter contains a good deal of information not published elsewhere. De Smet wrote this letter to his bishop, Rosati of St. Louis; it is different from the letter he wrote to the Jesuit Superior General Jan Roothan that was subsequently published in the "Annales de la Propagation de la Foi." It was inexplicably omitted from De Smet's "Letters and Sketches: With a Narrative of a Year's Residence Among the Indian Tribes of the Rocky Mountains" (1843).

This 15th issue of the "Berichte" is further interest as it contains two letters (14 pages) from Francis Patrick Kenrick, bishop of Philadelphia, describing in detail the growth of Catholicism in Pennsylvania, particularly the ministry to the continuing influx of Germans; brief letters from the new bishops of Natchez (John Chanche) and Vincennes, Indiana (Célestine de la Hailandière). NB: On his arrival in Natchez, Chanche was one of two priests in his diocese, which comprised the entire state of Mississippi (!)

Additionally there are two letters (10 pages) from Arbre Croche, Michigan, by Franz Pierz, protege of Frederic Baraga and fellow Slovene; an eight-page extract of a letter from John Hughes, coadjutor bishop (later archbishop) of New York, to Johann Georg Schwarz, U.S. consul in Vienna. Called "Dagger John" by the Protestant press for the cross in his signature and his aggressive personality, Hughes was a major force in American Catholicism and a champion of his fellow Irish until his death in 1864. In response to the patently unconstitutional involvement of Protestantism in the tax-supported, privately-run public schools of New York City, he sought public funding for Catholic schools. It is this situation that he describes in this letter. (When this effort failed, he established a Catholic school system for the city.)

The Leopoldinen-Stiftung (Leopoldine Society) was founded in Vienna in 1829 to encourage financial and moral support in the Austro-Hungarian Empire for Roman Catholic missionary efforts in North America. The impetus came from Bishop Edward Fenwick of Cincinnati, Ohio, who sent his vicar-general, Frederick Resé, on a trip to Europe in 1827 to raise money and recruit priests for North American missions. The Society functioned in a fashion similar to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in France (and to American Protestant mission organizations as well), collecting small donations from large numbers of parishioners throughout the Empire in order to provide missionary support. The "Berichte" [Reports] were essentially newsletters for contributors, providing news of the challenges and successes in the mission field to inspire more contributions. The letterpress table bound at the end of the text records such donations for the year 1841.

Ours appears to be the only copy on the market.

USPS Priority Shipping: \$25 (USA) / \$100 (Worldwide)

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**Native Americans – McKenney, Thomas L. (1785-1859) and James Hall (1793-1868).** History of the Indian Tribes of North America. Philadelphia: Edward C. Biddle (vol. I), Frederick Greenough (vol. II) and Daniel Rice and James G. Clark (vol. III), 1837-1838-1844. 3 volumes, folio (19 3/8 x 13 1/2 inches). 120 hand-coloured lithographic plates after Karl Bodmer, Charles Bird King, James Otto Lewis, P. Rhindesbacher and R.M. Sully, drawn on stone by A. Newsam, A. Hoffs, Ralph Trembley, Henry Dacre and others, printed and coloured by J.T. Bowen and others, vol. III with two lithographic maps and one table printed recto of one leaf, 17pp. of lithographic facsimile signatures of the original subscribers. Extra-illustrated: with an additional plate prepared for McKenney & Hall's work but not included in the final publication, titled "J-Aw-Beance / A Chippeway Chief," lithographed by Lehman and Duval after King, published by Biddle and with the suppressed first state of the description of the War Dance plate (some plates in vol. 3 bound out of order). Expertly bound to style in dark purple morocco over period cloth covered boards, spine with raised bands in seven compartments, lettered in gilt in the second and fourth, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers. \$ 130,000

First edition of "One of the most costly and important [works] ever published on the American Indians" (Field), "a landmark in American culture" (Horan) and an invaluable contemporary record of a vanished way of life, including some of the greatest American hand-coloured lithographs of the 19th century. This set extra-illustrated with a very rare additional plate, prepared for the publication but not included in the final published work, as well as both the suppressed first and second states of the description of the War Dance plate.

After six years as superintendent of Indian Trade, Thomas McKenney had become concerned for the survival of the Western tribes. He had observed unscrupulous individuals taking advantage of the Native Americans for profit, and his vocal warnings about their future prompted his appointment by President Monroe to the Office of Indian Affairs. As first director, McKenney was to improve the administration of Indian programs in various government offices. His first trip was during the summer of 1826 to the Lake Superior area for a treaty with the Chippewa, opening mineral rights on their land. In 1827, he journeyed west again for a treaty with the Chippewa, Menominee, and Winnebago in the present state of Michigan. His journeys provided an unparalleled opportunity to become acquainted with Native American tribes.

When President Jackson dismissed him from his government post in 1839, McKenney was able to turn more of his attention to his publishing project. Within a few years, he was joined by James Hall, the Illinois journalist, lawyer, state treasurer and, from 1833, Cincinnati banker who had written extensively about the west. Both authors, not unlike George Catlin whom they tried to enlist in their publishing enterprise, saw their book as a way of preserving an accurate visual record of a rapidly disappearing culture. The text, which was written by Hall based on information supplied by McKenney, takes the form of a series of biographies of leading figures amongst the Indian nations, followed by a general history of the North American Indians. The work is now famous for its colour plate portraits of the chiefs, warriors and squaws of the various tribes, faithful copies of original oils by Charles Bird King painted from life in his studio in Washington (McKenney commissioned him to record the visiting Indian delegates) or worked up by King from the watercolours of the young frontier artist, James Otto Lewis. All but four of the original paintings were destroyed in the disastrous Smithsonian fire of 1865 so their appearance in this work preserves what is probably the best likeness of many of the most prominent Indian leaders of the early 19th century. Numbered among King's sitters were Sequoyah, Red Jacket, Major Ridge, Complanter, and Osceola.

This was the most elaborate plate book produced in the United States to date, and its publishing history is extremely complex. The title pages give an indication of issue and are relatively simple: volume I, first issue was by Edward C. Biddle and is dated 1836 or more usually 1837, the second issue Frederick W. Greenough with the date 1838, and the third issue is by Daniel Rice & James G. Clark dated 1842. Volume II, first issue is by Frederick W. Greenough and dated 1838 and the second issue by Rice & Clark and dated 1842. Volume III, first issue is by Daniel Rice & James G. Clark and dated 1844.

In volume one, there are two states of the description of the frontispiece, with quite different text. The first state is very rare and was recalled by the publisher for errors. It is easily identifiable by the 3-line caption title "War Dance: / Of The Sauks and Foxes, / Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi." The more usual second state merely has the caption title "War Dance." Unusually, the present set contains both settings of text.

Furthermore, while the book is complete with 120 plates, there is actually an additional 121st plate that was published but not distributed to subscribers. It is very rarely found bound into sets, however, and is titled J-Aw-Beance / A Chippeway Chief. It is unknown why or when this plate was done, though it carries a Biddle imprint dated 1836 and may have been done for pre-publication promotional reasons.

BAL 6934; Bennett p.79; Field 992; Howes M129; Lipperhiede Mc4; Reese Stamped With A National Character 24; Sabin 43410a; Servies 2150. (#26690)

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# ALEXANDRI SARDI

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DE MORIBVS AC RITIBVS  
GENTIUM  
LIBRI III.

Nunc primum in lucem editi.

*Quod opus quanta rerum uarietate refertum,  
quamq; omnibus ingenis utile ac necessarium  
sit, sequens elenchus, & auctoris proæmium  
indicabunt.*

Cum Priuilegiis.



VENETIIS,  
Ex officina Stellæ Iordani Zileti.

1557.

*Pet. Marin. Larmg*

**Sardi, Alessandro.** De Moribus ac Ritibus Gentium Libri III. Nunc primum in lucem editi. Venedig, Zileti, 1557. 8 Blätter, 265 Seiten, 1 Blatt, mit mehreren kleinen figürlichen Holzschnitt-Initialen und wiederholter Druckermarke. Kl.-8°, neuerer Pergamenteinband im Stil der Zeit. € 680,-

Jöcher, Gelehrten-Lexicon, Lpzg. 1751, Bd. 4, Sp. 147. BMC, STC, Italian Books 609. – Erste Ausgabe. Alessandro Sardi (1520-1588), Ital. Philosoph und Historiker aus Ferrara verfasste nur zwei Titel: eine Fortsetzung von Polydoro Vergilios "De Inventoribus...", und den vorliegenden, – eine ethnologische Studie über die Gebräuche versch. Nationen. Titelei oben etwas wasserfleckig. Titel unten mit altem hs. Namenszug. Vereinzelt leicht stockfleckig. Wenige Blätter etwas gebräunt. Gegen Schluss im unteren w. Rand wiederum etwas wasserfleckig. Insgesamt recht gutes Exemplar.

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