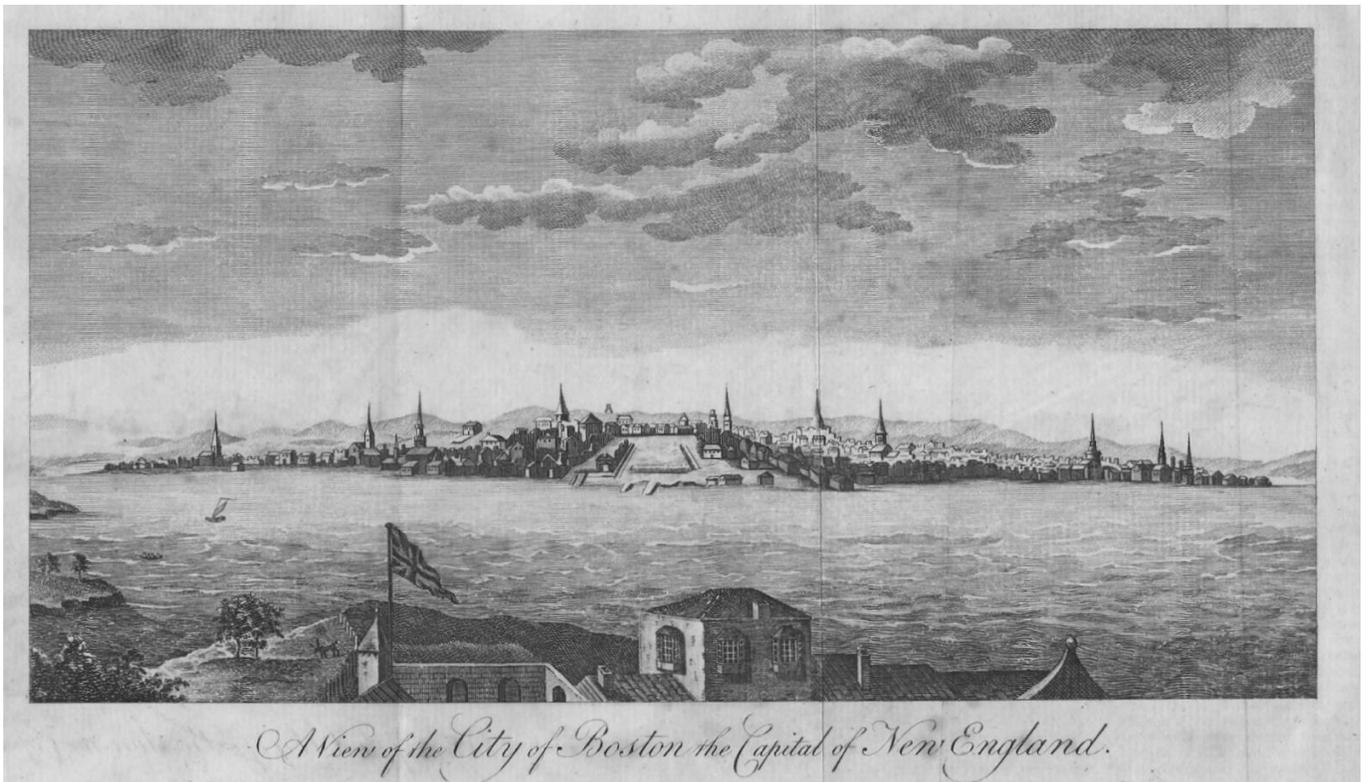


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November, 2016



A View of the City of Boston the Capital of New England.

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*Account of the Boston Tea Party
and a Very Scarce Boston Map in a Dublin Magazine, 1774*

1. [American Revolution.] [Boston Map.] **The Gentleman's and London Magazine: or, Monthly Chronologer. MDCCLXXIV.** [1774]. Dublin: Printed by John Exshaw. 800 pp. plus indices. Quarter calf over very worn marbled boards. Red spine label with gilt title. Considerable erosion along joints. Lacking endpapers. Lacking most plates and with several leaves partially loosened from the text block.

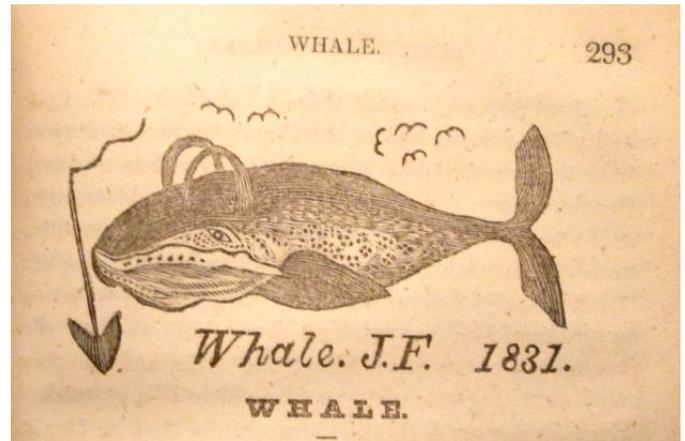
Despite the title, this *Magazine* was published in Dublin. It is the volume of twelve issues plus indices for the year 1774. There is considerable reporting of the American unrest, including "Thoughts of a Traveller upon our American Disputes" (pp. 789-794). An account of the closing of the port of Boston as of June 1 notes that the day was observed as one of mourning "at Harvard in Connecticut [sic]" with bells ringing, the town-house draped in black and shops closed. Most significant, however, is a nice report on the Boston tea party and the events leading to it (pp. 84-85). Finally, an extremely uncommon map of Boston remains bound into the volume in the June, 1774 issue (opposite p. 358). Titled **A New and Accurate Plan of the Town of Boston, in New England**, the map is clearly based on a very similar map that appeared in the May, 1774 issue of the London-based *Universal Magazine*. The map is newly engraved, however, as is evident by the orientation of the title block and the misspelling of a few street names. Jolly does not list the map in his *Maps of America in Periodicals Before 1800*; he does, however, describe maps from the *Gentleman's and London Magazine* "as rare as all get-out." In addition, Jolly does describe the map in his more comprehensive *Maps in British Periodicals* (GAL-104). A rare map in an uncommon magazine presenting an Irish perspective on the growing unrest in the American colonies. [Item no. 3378.] \$2,500.

Jonathan Fisher's Scripture Animals

2. Fisher, Jonathan. **Scripture Animals, or Natural History of the Living Creatures Named in the Bible: Written Especially for the Youth: Illustrated with Cuts.** Portland: Published by William Hyde, 1834. Small 8vo. 347 pp. Original publisher's purple cloth with paper spine label. Corners well bumped and considerable exterior staining and rubbing to boards and spine. Label is well worn but legible. Text block is tight. Occasional and generally very minor spotting and foxing. Overall, a well-preserved example.

Published in 1834, *Scripture Animals* is Jonathan Fisher's most admired and sought after work. "A labor of fifteen years, *Scripture Animals* is a delightful synthesis of his theology, natural observations, and skill as a wood engraver," according to *The Mirror of Maine* (p. 41). The work includes more than 130 woodcut engravings, many of which are signed, initialed and/or dated. Fisher graduated from Harvard in 1795 and served as the minister of the Congregational Church in Blue Hill, Maine for nearly 50 years. A self-taught wood engraver, Fisher was also a writer, farmer, surveyor, architect, furniture maker, painter and scientist. Scarce in the trade. Auction records (ABPC as of 11/14) note the last copy sold at auction in 1982. No online examples located as of November, 2014. *Checklist of American Imprints for 1834*: 24434. Sprague (ed.), *The Mirror of Maine*: 17. [Item no. 3641.] \$6,500.

Cuts from *Scripture Animals*:



The American Magazine (March, 1744) with Early Boston View

3. [Magazine, Early American.] **The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle. March, 1744.** March, 1744. Printed and Sold by Rogers and Fowle. Boston. [265]-[304] pp. Incomplete; lacking one or more leaves at end. Title page with engraving and contents is present, albeit ragged and with period ink marginalia. Stitched signatures with no evidence of having been bound.. Lightly foxed and stained. Significant edge wear.

The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle was the fifth magazine published in America. Published in Boston by Rogers and Fowle from 1744-47, it was "the first really important American magazine" according to Mott. Modeled closely after *The Gentleman's Magazine* and *The London Magazine* in Britain, *The American Magazine* presented reports on Parliament, speeches of the colonial governors and articles on the arts and sciences. Each issue contained a section of "Poetical Essays" and an "Historical Chronicle" with short news reports. This issue, for March, 1744, contains a fairly lengthy speech by William Shirley, Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Shirley's speech addressed the issue of rapid depreciation of currency issued by the colonies. At the end of the speech, Shirley also noted "the arrival of part of His Majesty's Royal Bounty" in the form of twenty large cannon for the new battery at Castle William.

The most notable feature of the *Magazine* is the presence of its title page. Generally, copies of monthly issues of this *Magazine* (and other early American magazines) have been removed from bound volumes and have lost their original title pages in the process. The title page contains a small engraved view of Boston by J[ames]. Turner, a Boston engraver regarded as one of the best in the colonies at the time. The view shows the Boston waterfront and skyline, with Indians in the foreground. There also appears to be a palm tree at the left of the image, for which we can offer no explanation. Mott, *A History of American Magazines 1741-1850*: Vol. I, pp. 78-79. Richardson, *A History of Early American Magazines, 1741-1789*: pp. 41-58. Lomazow, *American Periodicals*: 3. For the view: Hamilton, *Early American Book Illustrators and Wood Engravers*: 22. Whitehill (ed.), *Boston Prints & Printmakers 1670-1775*: p. 43 (illustrated). [Item no. 3734.] \$1,750.

Portrait of Major General Warren

4. [Magazine, Early American.] [Warren Portrait.] **The Boston Magazine, for April, 1784.** Boston: Printed and Published by Norman, White and Freeman... 46 pp. Original wrappers retained; string-tied into modern marbled paper wrapper. Includes full-page engraving of Major General Warren, but lacks frontis of Washington. Significant dampstaining throughout.

The Boston Magazine, one of the first magazines of the post-Revolutionary War period, published a number of important early American engravings. Included in this issue is an engraving by John Norman of Major General Joseph Warren, the physician killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. This is the only 18th century magazine appearance of a likeness of Warren. The magazine also contains a page recounting Warren's life. Other significant content in this issue of the *Boston Magazine* is a column-and-a-half on the flight of Montgolfier's "aerostatic machine" (i.e., balloon) and two pages on whale fishing extracted from Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*. Finally, a page-and-a-half is devoted to the report of a Congressional committee planning "for the temporary government of the Western Territory." Among the names suggested for the ten new proposed states were Sylvania, Assenisipia and Metropotamia. (A couple of the names actually did survive: Michigania and Illinoia.) Mott, *A History of American Magazines 1741-1850*: pp. 28-29. For the plate: Lewis: *A Guide to Engravings in American Magazines, 1741-1810*: p.3. [Item no. 3692.] \$550.

Crossdressing Feature in an Early Boston Magazine

5. [Magazine, Early American.] [18th Century Transgender.] **The Boston Magazine, for June, 1784.** Boston: Printed and Published by Norman, White and Freeman... [3], [313]-358 pp. Original wrappers retained; string-tied into modern marbled paper wrapper. Significant dampstaining throughout, including to plates.

The Boston Magazine was published from October, 1783 to December, 1786 and was the first magazine to be published in Boston in the aftermath of the American Revolution. A major attraction of this issue is the presence of the front and rear printed wrappers. The front wrapper features a large woodcut of the State House and surrounding buildings in Boston, while the recto of the rear wrapper has two advertisements -- one for the bookstore of James Foster Condry (a participant in the Boston Tea Party) and another for the subscription proposal for publishing a French and English grammar.

The first article in the magazine is the "Memoirs of Mademoiselle D'Eon de Beaumont; commonly called the Chevalier D'Eon." D'Eon (1728-1810) was a French soldier, spy and diplomat, "arguably the most famous male crossdresser in history" (Bolich, *Crossdressing in Context*, p. 105). The frontis engraving depicts D'Eon dressed half as a man and half as a woman. Also included is a five-page article entitled "Description of Experiments made with the Aerostatic Machine" that recounts the early balloon ascensions by Montgolfier and others in France. Mott, *A History of American Magazines 1741-1850*: pp. 28-29. Richardson, *A History of Early American Magazines, 1741-1789*: pp. 211-227. For the plates: Lewis: *A Guide to Engravings in American Magazines, 1741-1810*: p.3. [Item no. 3693.] \$750.

Jackson's Rare Atlas for the Geology of Maine with 24 Exquisite Lithographed Plates

6. [Maine.] [Geology.] Jackson, Charles T. **Atlas of Plates, Illustrating the Geology of the State of Maine, Accompanying the First Report on the Geology of That State.** [Augusta.]: Published by Order of the Legislature of Maine, [1837]. 24 plates. Lovingly recased in half leather over marbled paper covered boards with a facsimile of the title label on the front board. The plates have been professionally conserved and are bright, clean impressions. There are small, light remnants of staining on a few of the plates; one plate (XI) has a moderate stain remnant in the margin below the image area. Unlike the original, this volume now sports a dust wrapper of heavy white paper with a facsimile of the title label. In all, a very appropriate treatment for a very scarce set of plates.

This atlas of 24 lithographed plates provides some of the finest early visualizations of the State of Maine. It accompanied Jackson's *First Report on the Geology of the State of Maine*, an example of which is included with the *Atlas*. While several of the *Atlas* plates are of purely geologic interest, many are very early published views of well-known Maine locales or landmarks. Among them: "Mount Ktaadn...", "Mount Desert," "West Quoddy Head Lighthouse," "View of Camden & The Kennebec [i.e., Penobscot] Bay," "Cape Rosier...", and "Pulpit Rock..." With the exception of one of the plates, the drawings were done by Franz Graeter, a German artist who was a member of Jackson's field party; the plates were lithographed by Thomas Moore (successor to Pendleton Lithography) in Boston.

This is the second state of the *Atlas* as identified by Sprague, with all plates numbered with Roman numerals and three plates having been hand colored. An important and scarce Maine and geology item: no examples found online as of November, 2014 and a single example appearing in the ABPC online auction records (in 2001), also as of November, 2014. Thompson: *Important Maine Maps, Books, Prints and Ephemera*: 181. Williamson, *A Bibliography of the State of Maine*: 4896. Sprague (ed.), *The Mirror of Maine*: 19. [Item no. 3642.] \$6,500.

Des Barres' Chart of the Maine Coast from Casco Bay to St. George River

7. [Map: Maine.] Des Barres, Joseph Frederick Wallet. [**Chart of the Coast from Cape Elizabeth to Musketo Island.**] London. 1776. Two sheets, each approximately 22 x 30 1/4" in total size. Image area: approximately 41 3/4 x 29 3/8," when the two sheets are joined. A very good example with only slight fold darkening and a miniscule paper addition at the upper right tip of the sheet.

This is a wonderful, large-scale map of the mid-coast of Maine from the early Revolutionary War period. It includes all of Casco Bay (naming the larger islands) and extends north to about present-day Tenants Harbor. Among the features named are Mericonig Sound (now Merriconeag), New Meadows River, Sheepsutt (Sheepscot) River, Damariscotti (Damariscotta) River, Gemaquid (Pemaquid) Point and Manheigin (Monhegan) Island. Curiously, soundings appear only for Muscongus Sound. The chart is somewhat different from most of the others in the *Atlantic Neptune* in that it provides considerable inland detail, primarily along the Kennebec River. This was undoubtedly a reflection of the military importance of the *Neptune* to the British -- both Fort Western (at Augusta) and Fort Halifax (at Winslow) appear on the chart. This is the second state of the chart as catalogued by Stevens. It has the LVG watermark and a full longitude scale at the upper and lower borders. Errors in the latitude scales that appeared on the first

state have been mostly corrected. However, 43 degrees is mistakenly shown as 44 degrees. The chart is uncolored except for a pale yellow wash along the borders. A very well-preserved example of a scarce Maine chart. Stevens, *Catalogue of the Atlantic Neptune*: 103, State 2. Sellers and Van Ee, *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750-1789*: 852. [Item no. 3732.] \$8,500.

An Outstanding Example of Sotzmann's Maine

8. [Map: Maine.] Sotzmann, D.F. **Maine Entworfen von D.F. Sotzmann.** Hamburg: Bohn, Carl Ernst. 1798. 25 2/4 x 17 3/8." Excellent condition. Hand color of state and county boundaries.

The Sotzmann map of Maine is one of a series of ten state maps engraved by Daniel Sotzmann in Hamburg, Germany in the late 18th century. The maps were designed to appear in an atlas volume of 18 maps to accompany Christoph Ebeling's comprehensive geographic description of America. The project foundered, however, and only ten state maps were produced, including the Maine map offered here.

Despite having been compiled and produced in Germany, the Sotzmann maps are usually regarded as among the most accurate and up-to-date for their time. The Maine map appears to follow quite closely Carleton's 1795 map of the state which appeared in Sullivan's *History of the District of Maine*. Thompson notes that the Sotzmann map does make improvements over the Carleton map, especially with regard to the St. Lawrence River area. Thompson concludes: "The Sotzmann map is beautifully engraved and elegantly presented... [It] is undoubtedly one of the finest early maps of Maine." A scarce and beautifully rendered map of 18th century Maine. Thompson: *Printed Maps of the District and State of Maine, 1793-1860*: Map 25, pp: 72-75. McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps, 1513 to 1800*: Me. 798.2. [Item no. 7455.] \$9,750.

Battle Plan of the "Penobscot Expedition" of 1779

9. [Map: Maine: Castine] [American Revolution.] Rapin-Thoyras. **Attack of the Rebels upon Fort Penobscot in the Province of New England in which their Fleet was totally destroyed and their Army dispersed the 14th Aug. 1779. by an Officer present.** 1785. [London.]: For the *Continuation (after Tindal's) of Rapin's History of Engd...* Decr. 18th, 1785. 14 1/4 x 15." Strong impression. Original fold lines; wide margins. Uncolored as issued. Paper thinned along centerfold on reverse, apparently the result of removal of a mounting strip. No loss to printed surface. A very presentable example.

A wonderfully detailed chart of the disastrous (for the Americans) "Penobscot Expedition." The August, 1779 battle at Castine, Maine was the most significant military and naval action in Maine during the American Revolution. The outcome was a stinging defeat of the Americans by a much smaller English force. Paul Revere, who commanded the artillery forces, and Dudley Saltonstall, who commanded the naval forces, both faced court martials as a result of the fiasco. This chart is heavily annotated with descriptions of the battle and the British ships are individually named. It is an exquisite piece of Maine history during the War for Independence. Nebenzahl, *A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution 1775-1795*: 40. Thompson: *Important Maine Maps, Books, Prints and Ephemera*: 9 (illustrated). [Item no. 3720.] \$3,750.

1831 Portland Directory Plan

10. [Map: Maine: Portland.] **Plan of Portland, Engraved for the Directory. By D.G. Johnson. 1831.** [Portland:] From *The Portland Directory*. 1831. Approximately 9 ¼ x 11." A clean example, now laid down on archival tissue.

This is apparently the first directory map of Portland by D.G. Johnson. The map went through various editions through at least 1852. The map depicts a well-developed waterfront and central city. The Eastern and Western Promenades had yet to be developed. Although the first directory of Portland had been published in 1823, the 1831 edition appears to be uncommon with no examples noted in OCLC. One location of the map itself is cited at OCLC: the Osher Map Library in Portland. A very good example of this scarce map. For the *Directory*: see Spear, *Bibliography of American Directories through 1860*: p. 299 [7402.10] \$800.

The Battle of Bunker Hill in a Boston Map from 1781

11. [Map: Massachusetts: Boston] Norman, John [engraver]. **Plan of the Town of Boston, with the Attack on Bunkers Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th June 1775.** Boston: From *An Impartial History of the War in America, between Great Britain and the United States...* 1781. 11 5/8 x 6 1/4." A strong impression on laid paper. Upper horizontal fold strengthened, lower blank margin reconstructed and two 1 ½" tears from right margin expertly repaired. Paper has tiny pin prick-sized holes.

A scarce Boston-printed map of Revolutionary War Boston, including details of the battle of Bunker Hill. The map appeared in the Boston printing of James Murray's history of the American Revolution. *An Impartial History* was first published in Newcastle upon Tyne in 1780 and then reprinted in Boston -- in three parts -- between 1781 and 1784. The map depicts the position of the American and English forces, illustrates British ships firing on Charlestown and shows "Charlestown in Flames." The map is a close re-engraving of the map that appeared in the English edition of Murray's history, which itself was based on a Sayer and Bennett map from 1775. (Norman did modify the English version of the map by adding the Liberty Tree on the Common; he also made a few changes to the wharves.) This appears to be the first map of the Bunker Hill battle to have been printed in Boston. In addition to the Bunker Hill details, the map has a table at the lower right that provides a chronology of major fires in Boston, the town wards and a key to eleven prominent buildings.

John Norman, the engraver of the map, was an Englishman who began his career as an engraver and publisher in Philadelphia in about 1774. He moved to Boston around 1781 and died there in 1817. During his Boston years, Norman was a partner in (and the engraver for) the *Boston Magazine*, a periodical that achieved limited success during its run from October, 1783 through December, 1786. Norman also partnered with Osgood Carleton in 1798 to publish the first official maps of Massachusetts and Maine, a project that was fraught with difficulties. Norman's skill as an engraver did not receive high marks, although Stauffer notes "[s]ome few of his later plates show decided improvement." (Stauffer, *American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel*: Volume 1, p. 193.) Wheat & Brun, *Maps and Charts Published in America before 1800*: 241. Nebenzahl, *A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution 1775-1795*: 32. Boston Engineering Department, *List of Maps of Boston Published Subsequent to 1600* (1904 edition): p. 27. Stauffer, *American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel*: 2360. [Item no. 3659.] \$5,750.

Great Pictorial Map of Dartmouth College, 1928

13. [Map: New Hampshire: Dartmouth College.] J[ens]. F[redrick]. L[arson]. **Map of Dartmouth Coll: Present & Future.** Hanover, NH: Dartmouth College Alumni Fund, 1928. About 15 x 14." Age darkened. On brittle paper with cracking and splits now corrected and stabilized with archival tissue backing. Some staining in the margins.

A delightful pictorial map of the Dartmouth College campus from the late 1920s. Larson served as Dartmouth's architect in residence from 1919 to 1947, during which period he was responsible for the design of Baker Library and the Tuck Mall. An uncommon map, with only two institutional holders noted on OCLC. [Item no. 3735.] \$1,500.

Classic Revolutionary War Map of New York and New Jersey

14. [Map: New York/New Jersey.] Lotter/Sauthier. **A Map of the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey, with a part of Pennsylvania and the Province of Quebec.** Augsburg: Lotter. 1777. About 29 1/2 x 22." A handsome example with outline and wash color. Old fold lines.

This is Lotter's version of Sauthier's 1776 detailed map of New York and New Jersey. As surveyor of the province of New York in the years leading up to the American Revolution, Sauthier was obviously well-positioned to create the best map of the region. The map encompasses the region bounded roughly by Montreal to the north, Boston to the east, Delaware Bay to the south and Oswego to the west. An informative and up-to-date portrayal of New York and New Jersey at the beginning of the American Revolution. [Item no. 3697.] \$2,875.

Late 18th Century Boston Map of the World

15. [Map: World.] Norman, John (Engraver). **A General Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection, exhibiting all the New Discoveries and the Tracks of the different Circum-Navigators.** [Boston.]: From Spotswood's & Nancrede's Edition of Malham's *Naval Gazetteer*. [1797.] 13 1/2 x 17 1/2." Issued as a folding map, it is now flattened and tissue-backed. There is a very unobtrusive fold separation at the center of the map with no loss; only visible on close inspection.

An attractive and interesting 18th century map of the world printed in Boston. Indeed, a review of Wheat & Brun suggests this is the largest world map printed in Boston to that time. The map is derived, slavishly, from the map of the same title appearing in the London edition of Malham's *Naval Gazetteer* (1795.). The tracks of Cook's three voyages, as well as that of Phipps in 1773, appear on the map. In addition, the map is awash in items of cartographic notability -- New Albion for California, New Holland for Australia, Antarctica is absent, R[iver] of the West flows from the Midwest to the Pacific, and so on. A fascinating pre-1800 view of the world engraved by John Norman, known best for his sea charts and maps of Boston and Massachusetts. Wheat & Brun, *Maps and Charts Published in America before 1800*: 35. Phillips, *A List of Maps of America*: 1095. [Item no. 3665.] \$1,500.

First Newspaper Printed on a Train

16. [Newspaper.] [Railroad.] Steele, William R. [editor.] **TRANS-CONTINENTAL.** Boston and 11 other locations: Boston Board of Trade. 1870. About 10 1/8 x 7 1/4." Twelve issues of four pages each. Bound in publisher's original purple cloth with gilt lettering and train device on front board; fading, sunned and scuffed. Ex-library with bookplate (with release stamp) on front pastedown. Occasional chipped edges.

This is an assemblage of twelve daily newspapers published onboard the first transcontinental railroad excursion from the Atlantic to the Pacific and return. It is regarded as the first newspaper composed and printed on a moving train. Each issue contains brief reports of news of the day, as well as onboard happenings and travel highlights. The eight-Pullman-car train, sponsored by the Boston Board of Trade, carried about 130 passengers. Coast-to-coast rail travel had only become possible in May, 1869 with the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Summit, Utah. A fascinating and fairly uncommon newspaper run. Howes, *U.S.iana*: S-929. [Item no. 3704.] \$3,250.

View of Boston Published in 1775

17. [View: Massachusetts: Boston] **A View of the City of Boston the Capital of New England.** (London): From the March, 1775 issue of *Universal Magazine*. 5.5 x 9.5." Old fold lines. Light spotting/foxing; otherwise very good. Matted.

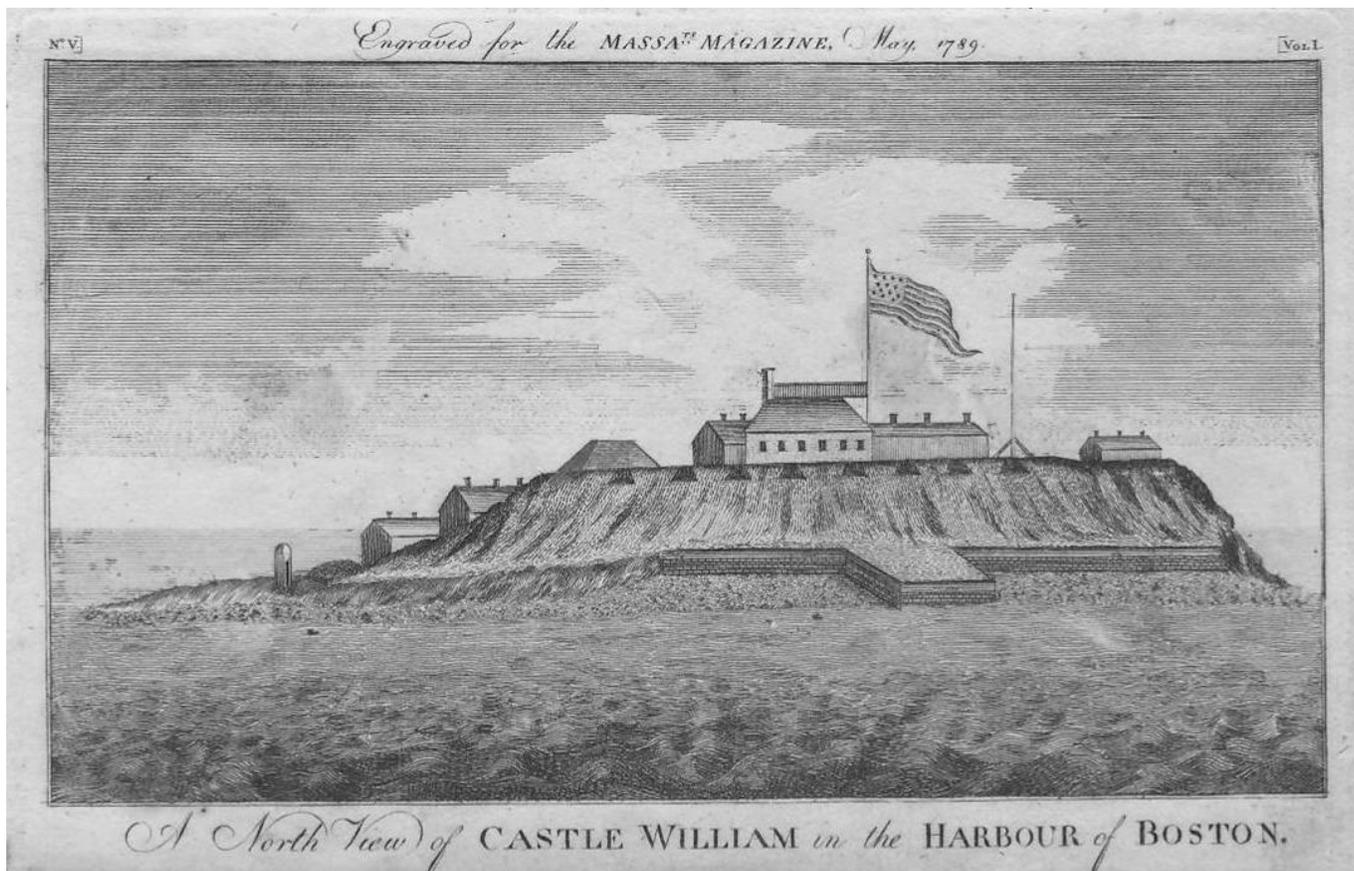
A wonderful view of Boston published in early 1775, just before the battles at Lexington and Concord would ignite the American Revolution. It is derived directly from the view by Governor Thomas Pownall ("drawn on the spot by His Excellency") that was engraved by P. Canot in about 1768. The date depicted in the view is about 1758. Stokes and Haskell describe the view as: "taken from Castle William afterwards known as Fort Independence." The Library of Congress record for the view indicates it is taken from Cambridge looking across the Charles River." See Stokes & Haskell, *American Historical Prints*: B-86 for the Pownall view. [Item no. 3733.] \$750.

18th Century View of Castle William in Boston Harbor

18. [View: Massachusetts: Boston.] **A North View of Castle William in the Harbour of Boston.** [Boston]: From the May, 1789 issue of *The Massachusetts Magazine*. Page size: 8 1/4 x 5 1/8." Image area including text: 4 1/2 x 6 3/4." A few small areas of foxing, primarily confined to the margins. Fore edges browned. Overall, an attractive example.

Castle William's heritage as a military installation dates to 1634 when cannons first were deployed in an earthen fort to defend Boston Harbor. British officials used the fort as a refuge in the tumultuous times leading up to the American Revolution; on their way out of Boston in March, 1776, the British destroyed the Fort. It was quickly rebuilt by Bostonians. The present view shows the rebuilt Fort with an oversized American flag flying above. The Fort served as an active military installation during the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II. Known as Fort Independence since 1797, the Fort today is a state park.

Stauffer attributes the engraving to Samuel Hill, who did many of the plates for *The Massachusetts Magazine*. Uncommon. Lewis: *A Guide to Engravings in American Magazines, 1741-1810*: p. 10. Stauffer, *American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel*: 1397 Cresswell, *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints*: 491. *John Carter Brown Archive of Early American Images* (online): Record no.5437-4. [Item no. 3563.] \$1,250.



*Harvard College -- "the earliest engraving of the College
which one may reasonably hope to obtain"*

19. [View: Massachusetts: Harvard College] **View of the ancient Buildings belonging to Harvard College, Cambridge, New-England. [from] The Columbian Magazine for December, 1788.** Philadelphia: Printed for the Proprietors by W. Spotswood. Plate mark of Harvard image: 4 x 7." Age-toned with some light foxing. Darkening to margins outside of platemark where previously matted; remnant of strip of masking tape at upper margin on verso.

This engraving, entitled "View of the ancient Buildings belonging to Harvard College, Cambridge, New-England," appeared in the December, 1788 issue of *The Columbian Magazine*. Bail notes that the view is based on the Burgis-Price print of 1743, which in turn was a slight modification of the Burgis view of 1726. The view, taken from a point in front of the present Johnston Gate, shows three College buildings

in 1726, from left to right: the second Harvard College, the first Stoughton Hall and the still-standing Massachusetts Hall. Although unsigned, the engraving is undoubtedly the work of James Trenchard, a co-owner of *The Columbian Magazine* and the engraver of nearly all the plates which appeared in it. *Of the Columbian Magazine* view, Bail states: "In spite of the fact that the print is solely an adaptation, it is important because of its early appearance and relative scarcity. This is the earliest engraving of the College which one may reasonably hope to obtain." For the engraving: Bail, *Views of Harvard*: 13; Plate XVII (illustrated). Fielding, *American Engravers upon Copper and Steel*: 1819. [Item no. 3431.] \$3,750.

Revolutionary War View of Salem, Mass... sort of

20. [View: Massachusetts: Salem.] Leizelt. **Vue de Salem. [subtitle:] Salem. Eine Stadt im Engellaendischen America, in der Grafschafft Essex.... [Title repeated in French.]** Augsburg: Grave par Balth. Frederic Leizelt. 1770s. Printed area: 12 x 15 5/8." Bright hand color, likely original. Full margins. Minimal staining/soiling and edge wear, primarily in the margins and easily matted out.

This is one of a series of engravings of Boston, New York, and a few other important American cities done as perspective views or "vues d'optique." They were viewed with an "optical machine" (or "zogroscope") that used a mirror and magnifying lens to approximate a three-dimensional image. (The main title, "Vue de Salem," is printed as a mirror image; when viewed through the optical machine, it would appear correctly.) These views were often fanciful and the exact location depicted here is not readily identifiable. Accuracy aside, a wonderful view of what a European artist thought Salem looked like during the American Revolution. The caption below the view notes that Salem has two harbors -- one for the summer and one for the winter. Cresswell, *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints*: 481. [Item no. 3699.] \$675.

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