Magnificent Photographs


From an edition limited to 108 copies (this is copy number 92) signed by Mary Austin, containing magnificent photographs by Ansel Adams.

Possibly the most famous of modern photographic works on the West, TAOS PUEBLO was a collaboration between the young photographer, Ansel Adams, and one of the most evocative writers on the Southwest, Mary Austin. An elegant design by the Grabhorn Press provides a counterpoint to Adams' photographs of the adobe Pueblo. The book distilled the romance and naturalism that many Americans found in the Indian pueblos of New Mexico, and defined the style that was to make Adams the most popular photographer of the American West.

“It was at Taos and Santa Fe that Ansel Adams first saw the Southwest. The time was the spring of 1927....His visit resulted in a Grabhorn Press book now of legendary rarity. It includes Ansel Adams' photographs and Mary Austin's essay on Taos Pueblo. Genius has never been more happily wed. Nowhere else did she write prose of such precise and poetical authority....Their TAOS PUEBLO is a true and beautiful book by two consummate artists” – Adams.

Produced in a small edition, the book is difficult to obtain today. One of the greatest books produced by the Grabhorn Press and featuring beautiful photographs by Ansel Adams, it is a landmark of American photographic depiction of the Southwest.


Arizona Boarding School Images


An engaging collection of original photographs from Arizona, circa 1930. The album would seem to depict the early days of the Judson School, a well-known boarding school which opened in Paradise Valley, Arizona in 1928. It was evidently assembled by one of the students. The first photograph shows the student body of nineteen young men in coat and tie; the second shows founder and head, George Judson, and the three men who evidently constituted the whole faculty at the time. Since one of the photographs contains a joking reference to Prohibition, it would seem to date before 1933; at the same time, there are enough buildings and structures to suggest the school had been going for several years, hence our dating to circa 1930.

The school prided itself on offering a vigorous outdoor life as well as regular schooling. The students are shown in various settings: tending to a camp, surveying, or on horseback in the desert (a few shots depicting a snow-covered desert). The young men are also depicted at leisure: reading in chairs indoors and outdoors, playing baseball and tennis, wrestling, and roping. Also present are a good number of photographs depicting the landscape around the area, captured while the boys were exploring the areas around Paradise Valley and Phoenix, with numerous shots of the men preparing food while out on the desert prairies. Five photographs depict a railroad derailment, and a handful capture Spanish-style buildings...
or Native American structures in the area, with one image of a Native American family inside a makeshift tent. There is also a group of photographs in an eastern setting, presumably the student back home.

The Judson School, once in a rural desert setting, was eventually surrounded by the explosive growth of Phoenix. The owner of the school (which was always a private, for-profit endeavor) sold the land to luxury real estate developers and closed the school in 2000.

A wonderful collection of photographs depicting a famous pioneering school in Arizona. $1750.

**Trade Album of Early Automobiles and Trucks**

3. [Automobile Photographic]: [PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM OF WHITE MOTOR COMPANY VEHICLES]. Chicago. [ca. 1910]. [116] photographs plus advertising leaf removed from HARPER'S MAGAZINE issue. Includes album of modern reproductions of the photographs. Oblong pebbled morocco album, gilt title on front board. Boards rubbed and worn, corners bumped, spine perished. Photographs mounted on original linen, which is slightly curled. A few small chips to edges (no loss to images), occasional toning and spots to images. The photographs overall in near fine condition.

A handsome trade album of vehicles available from the White Motor Company (Cleveland, Oh.), which grew out of the White Sewing Machine Company into one of the largest truck, military, and heavy equipment manufacturers of the 20th century.

This album was created especially for W.J. Urquhart, the general manager of the Western sales department headquartered in Chicago (as reported in “The Horseless Age: The Automobile Trade Magazine,” v.24, 1909, p.420). The album opens with a photograph of a Pabst beer truck and continues with a wide variety of passenger and commercial vehicles, most with the names of the companies painted on the sides. Among the commercial vehicles depicted are trucks operated by Marshall Field, Red Rock beverages, the Birmingham Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Pocahontas Coal, and B.F. Goodrich, and there are also images of an ambulance and a police car. A few of the images are detailed views of engines, transmissions, or other mechanical parts of the vehicles. Most of the photographs have a label on the reverse describing the vehicle or part, its price, and in some cases also including information on the purchaser. Several of the owners are local, but most are scattered across the country, Canada, and even Russia. A few photos depict the full fleet of a company's trucks lined up proudly in front of factories, warehouses, and storefronts. Despite the company's reputation, decades of mismanagement at higher levels forced the company to declare bankruptcy in 1980; White was bought by Volvo the following year.

Such early automobile trade albums are rare.

“White Motor Corp.” in ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CLEVELAND HISTORY (online) (Case Western Reserve University). $4500.

**Landmark Map of the Far West**


This is the third, revised edition of what Streeter calls an “important large scale map.” The map shows California and Nevada, plus western Utah and Arizona on the impressive scale of twenty-four miles to the inch. Bancroft shows these western areas with the most accurate detail possible, with completed railroads, proposed railroads, and wagon roads carefully laid down. Also identified are important natural features such as wells, salt springs, buttes, etc. Counties are individually shaded, and the states are outlined in color. The Bancroft publishing house first issued this map in 1864, and there are also editions dated 1871 and (apparently) 1872.

Wheat notes that Bancroft's original map was published in 1863 with the title, BANCROFT'S MAP OF THE PACIFIC STATES. Compiled by William H. Knight, it “was probably the most important map yet produced by a publisher of the Pacific coast.” Knight's map is significant for many reasons, not least of which for changing the name of Lake Bigler to Lake Tahoe. Wheat describes the several iterations of the map in detail, and its augmentation over the years, asserting: “The great MAP OF THE PACIFIC STATES, originated in 1863 by William H. Knight, proliferated in 1864 into a whole family of notable maps, automatically establishing the rising H.H. Bancroft house as the greatest map publisher of the Pacific Coast. So large in size are these maps and so overflowing with detail, it is utterly impossible to describe their minutiae.” In 1864 Bancroft divided his large map along the 42nd parallel, and this MAP OF CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH AND ARIZONA is known in editions of 1864 and 1871, before the present 1873 edition. Streeter had a copy with an 1872 date (see lot 3934 in his sale), the only such example that we have been able to locate. The Rumsey collection has a copy of this 1873 edition in a wall map format, as opposed to the present pocket map format. A scarce and important western map.
Warren Howell paid the princely sum of $10 for the Streeter copy in 1969. Streeter had bought it from Midland Rare Books in 1946 for $12.50.

STREETER SALE 3937. RUMSEY 46. WHEAT TRANSMISSISSIPPI V, pp.70-73, 104-106, 272-273; item 1219 (note).

$4750.

5. Baumann, Gustave: FRIOLES CANYON PICTOGRAPHS RECORDED IN WOODCUTS AND HAND PRINTED BY.... Santa Fe: Writers' Editions, Inc., [1939]. Small quarto. Bound by Hazel Dreis in decorated cloth over boards, printed paper label. Woodcut decorated endsheets. Illustrated throughout with woodcuts, including several full-page and one four-panel folding plate. Fine, though without the dust jacket.

First edition. One of 480 copies. One of the major achievements of the Rydal Press, featuring Baumann's woodcuts printed in a variety of earth-tones, with the four-panel folding plate signed by him in the margin. Alfred V. Kidder contributes a Foreword.

$2250.

The “Admiralty” Edition, with an Autograph Note from Beechey Tipped In


A handsome copy of the coveted “Admiralty” edition of Beechey’s NARRATIVE, printed on large paper. This copy has an autograph note signed by Beechey tipped in, asking his publisher to send a copy of the book to the explorer, Alexander Simpson.

Beechey’s expedition went to Bering Strait and beyond to meet and assist the Franklin and Parry parties, whom Beechey expected to arrive from the East. The expedition was based at Kotzebue Sound. Franklin’s team arrived within fifty leagues of Beechey’s encampment, but was forced to return. This work is “one of the most valuable of modern voyages” (Hill), and incorporates accounts of visits to Pitcairn Island, Tahiti, Alaska, Hawaii, Macao, Okinawa, and the coast of California. On Pitcairn Island, Beechey met John Adams, the last survivor of the Bounty mutiny. Beechey gives an important account of Monterey and San Francisco before the American conquest, with much on the missionaries in California. Considerable botanical information gathered during the voyage was separately published by W.J. Hooker. The narrative of the trip provides a background to where and when the plants were collected. The maps are a chart of the Pacific showing the route of Beechey’s ship, and a map of the northwest coast of Alaska. Contains a “Vocabulary of Words of the Western Esquimaux.” The collation given in Streeter calls for only seven plates in the second part, due to his counting the three fossil plates as one, but there are actually three fossil plates (see the note in Lada-Mocarski).

This copy is of particular interest for a neat single-page autograph note, signed by Beechey, tipped-in on the front flyleaf. In this note to his publisher, Richard Bentley, Beechey asks Bentley to send along a copy of this very title to fellow author and explorer, Alexander Simpson. Beechey writes: “My Dear Sir, I enclose a note for Mr. Alexr. Simpson for whom you have lately published a small book and beg you to be so good as to send it to him with a copy of my Polar Voyages which I beg to present to him....”

The small book by Simpson recently published by Bentley was THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF THOMAS SIMPSON, THE ARCTIC DISCOVERER (London: Bentley, 1845), a well-received biographical treatment of the author’s brother, who led expeditions for the Hudson’s Bay Company. Alexander Simpson was a fur trader who also worked for the Hudson’s Bay Company and he eventually served as British consul stationed at the Sandwich Islands. His account of his time in Hawaii, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS: PROGRESS OF EVENTS SINCE THEIR DISCOVERY BY CAPTAIN COOK..., is now a foundational work on early Western interaction with the Hawaiian islands.

A handsome copy of Beechey’s important exploration narrative, with a warm letter regarding another notable author and explorer.


$6750.

The Beginnings of Telephone Service, Including Alexander Graham Bell’s Personal Line

A remarkable archive of service reports and other documents related to the Bell Telephone Company, from the papers of George C. Maynard (1839-1918), related to his time as the Washington, D.C. agent for Bell Telephone Company. The archive contains service reports, estimates, lease agreements, telephone line diagrams, and business reports and other ephemera. A handbill advertising Maynard’s services, dated April 28, 1881, reads: “Geo. C. Maynard, Electrician, Agent American Bell Telephone Co. (for everything except the Telephonic Exchange business,) 1413 G Street. Telephones and telegraph lines constructed, equipped, and leased. Electrical work of all description attended to.” A quote by Theodore N. Vail, General Manager for the company, reads: “Geo. C. Maynard is the only person authorized by us to supply telephone lines for Private Lines, Club Lines, and Speaking Tube Lines within the District of Columbia.”

Alexander Graham Bell is considered to be the father of the telephone, and was the first to be granted a patent for a device that electronically transmitted vocal or other sounds telegraphically. Thomas Edison and Elisha Gray, among others, were also experimenting with similar technology at the same time. Bell registered his patent on Feb. 14, 1876, the same day as Elisha Gray, who submitted a patent for a similar device, mere hours apart. Bell was granted the patent, no. 174,465. After significant experimentation, on March 10, 1876, Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, succeeded in transmitting clear vocalization across the lines. Sitting in his laboratory, with Watson on the other end of a line in the basement, Bell said, “Watson, come here! I want to see you!” and Watson replied, thus successfully transmitting and receiving voice transmissions. The Bell Telephone Company was founded in July 1877, and the first commercial telephone exchange opened in New Haven, Connecticut in January 1878. This archive, then, contains extraordinarily early material relating to the operation and installation of the telephone system, and the second urban network in the country (although the Washington exchange quickly surpassed the small New Haven operation in size and sophistication).

The bulk of the archive contains 137 service reports and estimates for the installation of telephones in and around Washington, D.C., and includes prices for pole wire, house-top wire, length of line, cable conductors, the rent of the phone and bells, office wires, labor, etc. connecting residential, commercial, and government establishments such as railroad depots, stable, newspaper offices, et al. One such estimate, for Commissioner of Agriculture William LeDuc, dated Feb. 1, 1878, is for the running of a telephone line connecting the Department of Agriculture with “…Dept No. 3…” via the White House and State Department. Other documents of note include two telephone line diagrams: the first, in pencil, shows a private line connecting a residential dwelling to the army signal office via a church and the Corcoran Gallery, and completely circumventing the White House and the Treasury Department. The second diagram, in pen, shows the connection of Washington Bell agent George C. Maynard’s private line connecting his home and his office via seven connections, including a congregational church and the orphan asylum. A printed proclamation by Bell Telephone General Manager Theodore N. Vail concerns the infringement of rival phones. Dated at Boston, May 23, 1879, this three-page address to the public claims that “...under patents granted to Alexander Graham Bell...” Bell Telephone “…claims the exclusive right to use, or to license others to use, speaking telephones….Suits are pending…in which the claims of the owners of the Bell patents and the owners of the inventions of Gray, Edison, Dolbear, and others will be legally determined.” Vail presents a short history of the invention of the telephone and “Proof of Prof. Bell’s Priority.”

Of significant note is a cache of reports relating to the installation of Alexander Graham Bell’s personal telephone line. This material consists of sixteen service reports, dated Jan. 10, 1881 to Dec. 31, 1882, for the installation of telephone wires, putting up telephones in his house, extending his line from his residence at 1302 Connecticut Avenue to 2023 Massachusetts Avenue, connecting his home line to his laboratory, looping his private line to Bell Telephone Company President (also his father-in-law) Gardiner G. Hubbard’s house, etc. Each report contains information on the work done and by whom, what materials were used in the process, and the condition of the work when the technician left. Also included is a manuscript diagram, in pen, showing the extension of Alexander Graham Bell’s personal telephone line to Georgetown. A report accompanying the diagram, written by W.H. Newhall, who has examined the personal line of Alexander Graham Bell at four points (his laboratory, Massachusetts Avenue, Georgetown, and Connecticut Avenue), reports that he has “…Examined line and found it in good order. Examined Bells & Tels. at all places, cleaned & renewed 3 Bat[teries]…brought in Bell from Laboratory [sic]…and put up one from Conn Ave house. The bell at Mass Ave rings weak there when you call from there, but rings strong when called from other stations. Brought in Tels from Conn Ave house and closed line on roof.” In addition, this segment of the archive contains three handwritten reports detailing the route the telephone line follows and each of the connection points, with three invoices of materials and their cost used in the project.

A wonderful archive of material relating to the early development of the telephone system in Washington, D.C.

$15,000.

The Rare First Edition


The rare first edition, in French, of this Italian’s adventures in America. “[Beltrami] found his way to the upper reaches of the Mississippi River, where he joined an expedition led by Maj. Stephen Long. The latter wrote of him, ‘an Italian whom
we met at Fort St. Anthony, attached himself to the expedition and accompanied us to Pembina.' Beltrami subsequently traveled down the Mississippi to New Orleans’ – Wagner-Camp. “He undertook a hazardous and lonely journey in his search for the sources of the Mississippi and other rivers, in which he claimed success” – Clark. An expanded English translation was printed in London in 1828, and included a folding map illustrating the routes travelled in America, detailing Beltrami’s view of the geography of the headwaters of the Mississippi. The inclusion of the map in the later edition was in response to the criticism the author received for not providing a map in this, the first edition of the work.


$3250.

Bolivar Outlines How His Dictatorship Will Work


Simón Bolívar had long dreamed of uniting his new republics (which he had wrested by force from the Kingdom of Spain) by establishing a government modeled after that of the United States. By 1826, however, Gran Colombia’s twelve departments were proving more and more difficult to govern. In an effort to preserve his dream, he decided a more centralized form of government would be necessary. A congress was convened in April 1828 in order to write a new constitution. The convention nearly succeeded in implementing a federal-style government that would have greatly reduced Bolívar’s political power. His supporters withdrew in protest, leaving the congress dead in the water. In response, Bolívar proclaimed himself dictator through the Decree of Dictatorship on August 27, 1828, considering it a temporary measure. Following his proclamation, Colombian Secretary of the Interior José Manuel Restrepo released the present decree.

The decree outlines the structure and function of the government as authorized by the August 27, 1828 Decree of Dictatorship, containing a total of twenty-two articles. Article one states that the territories of the Republic will remain in the present jurisdictions and will retain their names; however, the government retains the right to combine two or more areas into a single jurisdiction. The rest of the articles outline the appointment of prefects and their authorities of rule, including powers of legislation, command of police, and issuing of prison sentences and fines.

$4500.

Written from Valley Forge in the Winter of 1778
by the Man Who Would Become Attorney General


William Bradford, Jr., Deputy Muster Master General for the Continental Army, writes to Joseph Clark of the New Jersey Militia from the brutal winter encampment of Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. Bradford expresses concern at not having seen Clark personally and states he is leaving Clark in charge while he is away. William Bradford Jr., son of the famous Revolutionary War printer of the same name, was a Philadelphia lawyer. He later served as Attorney General of Pennsylvania, on the state Supreme Court, and as the second Attorney General of the United States in 1794-95 (until he died at age forty). His service in the American Revolution included action at the Battle of Trenton and a term as Deputy Muster Master General, 1777-79. The recipient of this letter, Joseph Clark, was a soldier from New Jersey who attended Princeton and became a minister after the war. Bradford writes:

“Sir, I was extremely disappointed by your going to Elizabethtown without seeing me. I have waited several days expecting your return; as I wanted you to superintend the department during my absence, & give you some instructions on that head. I have at length determined to set off for Philada. in confidence that your prudence will bring you to camp in a day or two, & that you will give such directions relative to the Department as the exigency of affairs may require. I have left notice at the Adjt. Gens, office that all officers do apply to you during my absence. You will direct Col. Thomas to muster Van Heere’s corps of horse which is stationed at Schanks Mills on Millstone as soon as possible.”

The corps of horse to which he refers is that of Capt. Barth Van Heer’s dragoons – the group that served as Gen. Washington’s Lifeguards. This letter was written from Valley Forge, where the Continental Army spent the legendary winter of 1777-78. Within weeks, Baron Friedrich von Steuben would arrive to drill the troops, turning ragtag colonialists into disciplined soldiers. It was at Valley Forge that Gen. Washington’s army became a cohesive fighting force that would gain our nation its independence from Britain.

APPLETON’S CYCLOPEDIA I, p.351.

$6000.
Brands of the Upper Plains


A scarce brand book for a wide swath of territory in the Upper Plains, covering cattle and horse brands for North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and northeastern Colorado. A note on the titlepage announces that this volume was “made exclusively for Ranch Work.” Though it is a continuation of the BIG FOUR BRAND BOOK, which was established in 1879, the brands in this volume were all gathered anew in 1899, for the Little Gem Brand Book Company, which was “controlled by no Association or State.” C.V. Shepler was president of the Little Gem Company, and in the preface announces that future years would see the publication of subsequent volumes covering brands for the rest of the American West. Printed in blue ink throughout, each entry contains an illustration of livestock or a horse with the particular brand shown and located on the animal. Ranch names, location, and size of herd are also given. Advertisements are interspersed throughout the text, and an index of the names of the stock owners included in the volume is found at the end. ADAMS, HERD 2058. GRAFF 3752.

Jim Bridger's Bad Debts


A remarkable window into the business dealings of famed mountain man Jim Bridger, this signed manuscript affidavit of John P. Sarpy testifies to his actions on behalf of the estate of fellow fur trader Henry Fraeb, who was killed by Indians in the Rocky Mountains. Sarpy, who was a partner in the major firm of Pierre Chouteau & Co., had worked closely with Fraeb and knew him well. In his affidavit he writes about the Chouteau Company’s concerns about Jim Bridger, Fraeb's partner at the time of his demise, and the difficulty of getting Bridger to pay his debts. Dated at St. Louis, Sarpy’s affidavit states:

“...on the 8th day of August last he was appointed...administrator of the estate of Henry Fraeb then lately deceased. Said Fraeb had been a trader in the mountains, & was at the time of his death in partnership with a man of the name of James Bridger, & said Bridger & Fraeb were indebted to the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co., & it was feared by the members of said firm that unless some one became the administrator of the said Fraeb, the said Bridger might interpose difficulties in the settlement of the accounts existing between them & Bridger & Fraeb. & for the purpose of doing justice to themselves, as well as to the said Fraeb, the said Sarpy applied for letters of administration, which were granted to him as above mentioned. The said Bridger has however since this time been here & has settled in full the accounts existing between the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co. & the said Bridger & Fraeb. And the said Sarpy says that no property has come into his hands as the administrator of the said Fraeb, although it may be that the said Fraeb has property in the [mountain?] country or in the hands of James Bridger his former partner.”

Though he may have been one of the greatest and most beloved mountain men of all time, Jim Bridger was not the best debt in the world, nor did Pierre Chouteau & Co. forget business. $5500.

Martyred by the Yuma Indians


This sermon was delivered at the memorial service of four missionaries martyred by Yuma Indians on the Colorado River in 1781. “The learned sermon is valuable for its extended notes on the history of the late 18th-century Franciscan missions in Sonora and Arizona” – Streeter. It was delivered in 1794 but not published until 1819.

PALAU 35871. STREETER SALE 153. WAGNER, SPANISH SOUTHWEST 174a. $6000.

Original Draft of a Texas Novel

Original draft of the novel, written when Clint Brown was an undergraduate at the University of Texas. Brown’s conceit is that he has uncovered a manuscript written by Robert Blalock, a firsthand account by a young man who joins the Texas Revolution under the protection of an experienced backwoodsman, Ramrod Jones. It was published in 1905 by the Saalfeld Publishing Co. in New York. This draft differs from the published version in various ways, and includes corrections by the author as well as the main draft. Clinton Giddings Brown went on to become District Attorney of San Antonio (1911-13) and then mayor of San Antonio (1913-16). He continued to practice law until he retired, and published a book about his law cases entitled YOU MAY TAKE THE WITNESS (1955). OCLC lists only fifteen copies of the printed version of the present work.

OCLC 2619662 (ref). SMITH B1066.

Palladio’s Caesar

15. Caesar, [Caius Julius], and Andrea Palladio: COMMENTARI DI C. GIULIO CESARE, CON LE FIGURE IN RAME...FATTE DA ANDREA PALLADIO PER FACILITARE A CHI LEGGE, LA COGNIZIONE DELL’HISTORIA. Venice: Apresso Pietro de Franceschi, 1575 [58, including blank], 407,[1]pp. Small quarto. Full vellum, spine gilt extra, gilt labels. Two folding maps, forty double-page engraved plates. Some foxing and occasional marginal thumbing and soiling, some spotting to G1-2, trivial worm nibble in gutter of a number of the plates, a few old ink marginal annotations, still a very good copy.

First Palladio edition of Caesar’s COMMENTARIES, based on the translation by Francesco Baldelli (first published in 1554). Andrea Palladio (1508-1580) is most widely known for his highly influential designs and treatises on architecture. In his preface to this late, somewhat out-of-genre work, Palladio indicates that this illustrated edition of the Commentaries “originated in a project for his two sons, Leonida and Orazio. The sons died in 1572, and Palladio, finding the sketches they had made, decided to publish them with his own additions…” – Mortimer. Palladio engraved the fine plates, which depict overhead views of encampments and land and sea battles, fortified cities, river crossings, and bridge and wall construction. “Édition recherché à cause des gravures dont elle est ornée” – Brunet. The work was reprinted several times in the following decades.

MORTIMER ITALIAN 16TH CENTURY BOOKS, 97. BRUNET I:1461. FOWLER 237. $5500.

Significant Southern California Financial Records


This is an early ledger from the first bank established in Elsinore, California and one of the first banks in southern California. The Exchange Bank of Elsinore was founded in 1887 by Franklin H. Heald, one of the three investors who established the town of Elsinore. The city was officially incorporated the following year as the seventy-third city in California (originally, Elsinore was in San Diego County but the city became part of Riverside County upon its creation in 1893). The Bank of Elsinore was founded soon after, and in 1890 the two banks merged to become the Consolidated Bank of Elsinore, making this possibly the last ledger of the original Exchange Bank.

This ledger tracks the funds of some of the more prominent southern California businesses and individuals of the time, including Machado & Co., owned by descendents of José Agustin Machado, who held Mexican land grants throughout Alta California, including the Ranchos of La Ballona, Santa Laguna, and Santa Rosa. Also featured in the ledger is Horace McPhee (publisher of the SANTA PAULA CHRONICLE), W.G. McVicar (owner of one of the early clay companies in southern California), S.A. Stewart (the agent named on the blotter mentioned above and later president of the Consolidated Bank of Elsinore), several businesses and churches, the local Masonic Lodge, the Santa Rosa Cattle Company, the Ladies Aid Society, the TRANSCRIPT newspaper, and the aforementioned Bank of Elsinore. Among the most significant customers of the bank was the Equality Colony, part of the Southern California Colony Association founded by John W. North and others to cultivate grapes and semi-tropical fruits in the region, which subsequently kicked off a new “gold rush” as horticulturists and investors flocked to the area to be part of the new and rapidly growing citrus industry.

This extensive banking ledger is a vital financial record of economic, agricultural, and population growth in Southern California in the late 19th century.

Canoes and Boats for Western Adventure

17. [California]: [PHOTOGRAPHIC SAMPLE BOOK OF THE KING BOAT COMPANY]. [Oakland. 1927]. Twenty-eight silver gelatin photographs, each approximately 4 x 6½ inches. Each photograph backed with canvas and with a detailed typed caption on verso. Oblong octavo. Ring-bound flexible leather boards. Upper ½-inch portion of spine and front cover chipped away. Covers rubbed, crude repairs to spine, toning and minor wear to photographs. Very good. In a cloth box.
An unusual album featuring boats and canoes manufactured by the King Boat Company of California. Many of the photographs are dated 1927, and the album serves not only as a visual catalogue of various boats available from the King Boat Company, but also as a document of water travel in Alaska, California, and the Pacific Northwest in the 1920s. The canvas backing on the first and last images bears the inkstamped name of F.R. Frederick, a distributor based in Boston. Whether this album was prepared by Frederick or by the King Boat Company is unclear. What is clear is that these are very interesting images of various King Boat Company boats and canoes in use. Nine are identified as having been photographed by “Lewis R. Freeman, Noted Explorer and Writer for National Geographic Magazine, on Thousand Mile Canadian Trip. Summer of 1927,” a tenth is an image of Freeman with an Arrow Boat. Freeman, a noted traveler, explorer, and writer, published over twenty books on his travels. Other images reveal “Arrow Model on Heart Lakes in the High Sierra – 11,500 Feet Elevation. Colonel H.G. Thompson at the Oars”; “Boat owned by T. Wherry, Taxidermist, Victoria, B.C. was built in 1893 and in service for over 34 years up to November 1927, on display in King Boat Company Factory, Oakland, California”; a couple images of canoes loaded on pack horses; several of Henry W. Partridge, “Noted Packer” navigating the Salmon River in Idaho; images of boats in Alaska and the Yukon; and several others of boats on shore, in use as shelters, or otherwise employed.

The Laws of the Diggings


A rare broadside printing of the laws of the Columbia Mining District in California in 1853, created and enforced by the miners for their own self-government. The seventeen articles all deal with regulations for mining and claims. The first nine set out rules for making and operating claims. The next three address foreign ownership of claims. Article 10: “None but Americans and Europeans who have or shall declare their intentions of becoming citizens, shall hold claims in this district....” Article 11: “Neither Asians nor South Sea Islanders shall be allowed to mine in this district, either for themselves or for others.” Article 12 sets out a punishment for any miner who sells a claim to an Asian or a Polynesian. The final five articles set out rules for enforcing the laws, including the creation of a Miners Committee, and a system of binding arbitration. According to the text, the laws were adopted “at a meeting of the Miners of the Columbia Mining District, held Oct. 1st, 1853....” and the laws are signed in print by “C.H. Chamberlain, Pres.” and “R.A. Robinson, Sec’y.”

“The item is of basic importance...as an example of how the California miners – or men beyond the reach of government anywhere else in our States and Territories, for that matter – banded together and enacted and enforced codes of law for their own protection” – Eberstadt. The COLUMBIA GAZETTE (which printed this broadside) was, according to Kemble, the second newspaper to operate in Columbia, starting operations in the fall of 1852. The first newspaper in the area, the COLUMBIA STAR, apparently printed only two or three issues in October-November of 1851, before the printing press was destroyed by vandals.

Greenwood locates only three copies, at the California Historical Society and the Bancroft Library, and the Streeter copy, which was sold at the Clifford sale in 1994. Rocq lists a copy at the Huntington Library. OCLC adds copies at Yale, Library of Congress, University of California at San Diego, Stanford, and DeGolyer Library at Southern Methodist University. A rare and interesting example of the search for order in the tumult of the gold rush.


The Beginning of Settling California Land Claims


Southern California Judge Benjamin Ignatius Hayes’ copy of a foundational legal text regarding Mexican land claims in the Golden State, signed by him on the titlepage. Hayes was a legal pioneer in Southern California, arriving in Los Angeles in 1850, and first elected city attorney in 1851. In 1852 he was elected the first judge of the district court that served Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino counties, a position he held for many years.

A seminal collection of documents under which California land claims were considered, and one of the earliest and rarest San Francisco imprints on that issue. California came under American control during the Mexican-American War and attained statehood in 1850. One of the most vexing legal questions in the 19th-century history of the state was the status of lands that had been granted by the former Spanish and Mexican governors. These “ranchos” at times amounted to thousands of acres, and questions of their ownership were quite contentious, despite the provisions of the Treaty of
Guadalupe Hidalgo to respect all Mexican land titles. This volume contains the text of the pertinent articles from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the text of the 1851 Congressional Act establishing a Commission to investigate the cases, the instructions to the Commissioners, and the regulations under which they operated.

“This is the foundation document under the terms of which all California land claims were first adjudicated” – Streeter.
“One of the earliest local publications with reference to Mexican land claims” – Cowan. Greenwood locates eleven copies, including the Streeter copy.

An incredibly rare early California statehood tract, made eminently desirable and unique for its contemporary ownership association.

COWAN, p.375. GREENWOOD 362. STREETER SALE 2726. NORRIS CATALOGUE 1996. COHEN 9587. OCLC 191282311. $4000.

Scarce Account of a Northern Mexico Hunting Trip


An uncommon account of a two-week hunting excursion in the Sierras of Chihuahua in northern Mexico. Carpenter, from Ohio, was primarily hunting deer, and his small group departed El Paso, Texas on October 23, 1905, headed for their base at Casas Grandes, some 165 miles to the south. Carpenter's companions were brothers from El Paso: J.F. Bennett (referred to as "the Treasurer") and Hilario F. Bennett ("the Photographer"). Carpenter describes their hunting experiences, the deer and other animals that they shot, life in camp, an awful meal at a Chinese restaurant their first night in Chihuahua, and the Mexican landscape and people he encountered. He devotes much space to the habits and abilities of his Mexican guide, called Valentine, and the final chapter is an appreciation of the Mexican people. The text was edited by Melville Pollock, who is also the publisher. OCLC locates eight copies, at Colorado State University, Library of Congress, New Mexico State University, Mansfield-Richland County Public Library in Ohio, DeGolyer Library, Autry Museum, and two at Yale.

PHILLIPS, SPORTING BOOKS, p.71. HELLER 49. OCLC 22550271, 166503162. $3500.

With Substantial Additions


Denoted the second edition (after the 1796 POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS), but in many ways a new book, including a Preface and eleven new poems by Coleridge and revisions of others, as well as additions to and revisions of those by Lamb that appeared in the first edition, identified only by initials. The rare errata slip is not present.

WISE (COLERIDGE) 11. TINKER 679. HANEY 8. ESTC N11843. $2750.

Colonies Unite: Journal of the First Continental Congress


The Journals of the first Continental Congress, describing its meetings from Sept. 5, 1774 to Oct. 26, 1774, and one of the most basic documents of the American Revolution. This is the first issue of 132 pages, preceded in publication sequence only by a very rare misdated state of the titlepage.

Committees of Correspondence resolved to hold a Continental Congress in June of 1774, and delegates from twelve colonies (none from Georgia) gathered in Philadelphia in autumn. It included many of the most distinguished men in America: Samuel and John Adams, Roger Sherman, John Jay, Joseph Galloway, John Dickinson, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Edmund Pendleton, and Henry Middleton, among others. The Congress succeeded in taking numerous important steps. On Oct. 14 they adopted a Declaration of Rights, and agreed to an Association governing imports and exports and boycotting British goods. They also drafted an Address to the People of Great Britain and another Address to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec. They agreed to reassemble on May 10, 1775 for what was to be the fateful Congress that broke with England.
The Yorktown Edition of the Journals of Congress


This volume of the Journals of Congress is one of the rarest of the series issued from 1774 to 1788 and has a peculiar and romantic publication history. Textually it covers the exciting events of 1776, culminating with the Declaration of Independence on July 4, an early printing of which appears here, as well as all of the other actions of Congress for the year. It is thus a vital document in the history of American independence and the American Revolution.

Through the middle of 1777 the printer of the Journals of Congress was Robert Aitken of Philadelphia. In 1777 he published the first issue of the Journals for 1776, under his own imprint. This was completed in the spring or summer. In the fall of 1777 the British campaign under Howe forced the Congress to evacuate Philadelphia, moving first to Lancaster and then to York, Pennsylvania. The fleeing Congress took with it what it could, but not surprisingly was unable to remove many copies of its printed Journals, which would have been bulky and difficult to transport. Presumably, any left behind in Philadelphia were destroyed by the British, accounting for the particular scarcity of those volumes today.

Among the material evacuated from Philadelphia were the printed sheets of pages 1-424 of the 1776 Journals, printed by Aitken. Having lost many complete copies in Philadelphia and not having the terminal sheets to make up more copies, Congress resolved to reprint the remainder of the volume. Aitken had not evacuated his equipment, but John Dunlap, the printer of the original Declaration, had. Congress thus appointed Dunlap as the new printer to Congress on May 2, 1778. Dunlap then reprinted the rest of the volume (coming out to a slightly different pagination from Aitken's version). He added to this a new titlepage, under his imprint at York, with a notice on the verso of his appointment as printer to Congress. This presumably came out between his appointment on May 2 and the return of Congress to Philadelphia in July 1778.

Because of Dunlap's name on the titlepage, it has often been erroneously assumed that this volume contains a printing of the Declaration of Independence by Dunlap. In fact, that appears in the section of the original Aitken printing. Evans has further muddied the waters by the ghost entry of Evans 15685, ascribing a Dunlap, York printing to 1777. In fact, there is only one Dunlap version, Evans 16137, with the 1778 date.

A great Revolutionary rarity.


Volume 2, No. 2 of the Crockett almanacs, with the usual stories of mayhem and heroism in the West, graphically illustrated. The illustration on the front wrapper shows the great scout being startled by an owl while the rear illustration, captioned “The Way They Travel in the West,” shows a man in a boat being wildly pulled by two sea serpents. Other illustrations include “Col. Crockett beat at a shooting match,” “Account of a goose pulling,” “Indian notions,” “Ben Harding's account of a shipwreck,” “The Heroine of Kaintuck,” and “Col. Crockett and the bear and the swallows.”


The very rare first edition in Russian of Darwin's classic scientific journal and travel account of his experiences and observations aboard the H.M.S. BEAGLE. “His first published book is undoubtedly the most often read and stands second only to ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES as the most often printed. It is an important travel book in its own right and its relation to the background of his evolutionary ideas has often been stressed” – Freeman. Despite recording over two
hundred fifty editions of Darwin's JOURNAL, and eighteen in Russian, Freeman misses this initial printing, translated into Russian by Elizaveta Bekatova and edited by her husband, Andrei Beketov. OCLC records only one copy, at the University of Toronto.

FREEMAN, pp.31; 52-53 (ref).

$12,500.

**Rare Australian Narrative of the California Gold Rush**


A somewhat scarce account of a trip to California during the Gold Rush, with a description of the South Sea Islands, and Hobart and Port Phillip in Australia. Dean recounts his voyage from Australia to California in 1850, experiences in San Francisco, Sacramento, and in the gold diggings (with the attendant violence and vice), and encounters with hostile Indians. On his return to Australia he made a stop at the Coral Islands, and gives descriptions of Sydney, Melbourne, and Tasmania. Dean also includes a significant account of Port Phillip during the Australian gold rush, recalling individual businesses and their owners, and a small section on Tasmanian Aborigines (including a portrait of Fanny Cochrane-Smith). Not in Kurutz, and not in the catalogue of the Hill Collection, though there is a copy at UC San Diego. Rather scarce in the market.

FERGUSON 9038.

$1750.

**With the Two Supplementary Narratives**

27. [Defoe, Daniel]: THE LIFE AND STRANGE SURPRIZING ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE, OF YORK, MARINER: WHO LIVED EIGHT AND TWENTY YEARS ALL ALONE IN AN UN-INHABITED ISLAND ON THE COAST OF AMERICA, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE GREAT RIVER OROONOQUE; HAVING BEEN CAST ON SHORE BY SHIPWRECK, WHEREIN ALL THE MEN PERISHED BUT HIMSELF. WITH AN ACCOUNT OF HOW HE WAS AT LAST AS STRANGELY DELIVER'D BY PYRATES.... [with:] THE FARTHER ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE; BEING THE SECOND AND LAST PART OF HIS LIFE, AND OF THE STRANGE SURPRIZING ACCOUNTS OF HIS TRAVELS ROUND THREE PARTS OF THE GLOBE. [with:] SERIOUS REFLECTIONS DURING THE LIFE AND SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE: WITH HIS VISION OF THE ANGELICK WORLD. London: Printed for W. Taylor, at the Ship and Black-Swan ..., 1719-1720. Three volumes. [4],364pp. plus engraved frontisp; [8],373,[11]pp. plus engraved folding frontis map; [16],270,84,[2]pp. plus engraved folding frontis. Octavos. Contemporary tree calf, neatly rebacked and recornered to style, with the original gilt backstrips laid down, marbled edges and endsheets. Two tasteful bookplates in each volume on front pastedown, pencil notes erased from one terminal binder's blank, expert reinforcement on verso of one fold to frontis map in second volume, some faint spots to B1-2 in the second volume and one small spot on title of same volume, affecting one letter, but a very good set.

Third edition of the first work, Hutchins' issue 3c; first edition 2nd state (with advert on Aiv) of the second work; and first edition of the third (state with catchword 'The' on p. 270). A quite respectable set of one of the most celebrated of all 18th century English novels and an essential text in the literature of the imaginary voyage, including the two supplementary narratives. The first work was immediately popular and went through four editions within the four months after publication; the second also struck a chord with the public, with a second edition appearing the same year. The third part, however, languished and was not reprinted by Taylor, and its appearance in the subsequent, often abridged, editions of the full narrative is generally fragmentary. Crusoe's ADVENTURES was both pirated in its time and imitated, serving as the progenitor of the subset of imaginary voyages christened “Robinsonades.” It established the relative fortune of its publisher, though not of its author, who sold his interests outright to Taylor.

HUTCHINS, pp. 74-8; 97-112; and 122-8. GROLIER ENGLISH HUNDRED 41. PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN 180.

$16,500.

**Dickinson versus Franklin in the Pennsylvania Assembly**


The first British edition of Dickinson's famous speech, issued the same year as the first American edition. In his speech Dickinson, politically conservative by nature, opposes Benjamin Franklin's faction in the Pennsylvania Assembly on the question of the proprietary government of the colony. Franklin favored transferring Pennsylvania from the control of the Penn family of proprietors to a royal government. Dickinson “adopted the unpopular side. In the great debate of 1764 he admitted all the evils of the proprietary system but feared that any change might bring worse, and that any royal government granted by a British ministry of that day would be still more dangerous” (DNB). In the late 1760s Dickinson
would pen his famous LETTERS FROM A FARMER IN PENNSYLVANIA..., making a strong case for the rights of the American colonists, a subject which united him and Franklin. The present speech is fine evidence of the factionalism present in colonial American politics before the Stamp Act and other British measures united the colonists against a common foe. “Mr. Dickinson reasons like a man of extraordinary good sense, with the knowledge of an able politician, and the pleasing flow of an accomplished orator” (quoted in Sabin).

AMERICAN CONTROVERSY 64-5b. SABIN 20049. ESTC T140971. HOWES D334. DNB V, pp.299-301. $3500.

**Designed for the Conquering Americans**


A map of the Valley of Mexico, with an inset showing the route between Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and Puebla. Canals, roads, and bodies of water have been handcolored. Size would seem to indicate that this pocket edition is a slightly larger variant edition of the map discussed by Phillips and Rumsey: “Phillips attributes this to J.G. Bruff, although his name is not listed on the map. This is a detailed map of the Valley of Mexico with some of its information and profile taken from the larger Disturnell “Treaty Map” (Rumsey). Not in Wheat. Scarce.

RUMSEY 4530 (ref). PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.410 (ref).

$3000.

**A Substantial Archive of His Poetry**

30. Dixon, Maynard: POEMS (AND NEARLY) [and Untitled]. Two Presentation Portfolios of Manuscript and Typescript Poems. [San Francisco, January 1915, and ca. 1936]. Two volumes. [40] leaves, and [42] leaves. Quarto, laid into two folding portfolios (approx. 29 x 22 cm), the earliest being watercolor decorated paper over cardboard, with old calf fore-tips to the upper board, the later cloth-backed boards, the upper board decorated in ink with a small rendition by Dixon of a thunderbird and a small monogram on the lower board. Some modest edge wear to portfolios, but generally very good or better.

Two significant collections of Dixon's poetry in typescript, carbon typescript, and autograph manuscript, with occasional corrections, revisions and annotations, prepared personally by him for presentation. The earliest, which includes twenty-six poems, includes a manuscript title-leaf in his hand: “Poems, (and Nearly),” with a small ink rendering of a thunderbird, and is inscribed: “Franc from Maynard Jan – 1915.” The title leaf is accompanied by a manuscript index of the included poems, also embellished with an ink drawing. All of the poems in this album are present in either carbon or original typescript, most bearing the approximate or exact dates and places of composition, the latter information occasionally revised or amplified in ink or pencil by Dixon. The earliest poem in this album from 1896, the latest from 1914. The second, later album includes no formal title, but opens with a leaf inscribed in pencil: “Betty – I don’t believe you will like these – But here they are – it’s you asking. M.D.” It consists of thirty-five poems in typescript or carbon typescript (two – including the important poem “Jeffers” – with significant manuscript revisions, a couple more with minor manuscript tinkering, and two signed at the end with initials in coarse pencil, with date and/or place), and three wholly in manuscript, in ink, in Dixon’s bold hand. Two of the typescript poems in this album, “San Francisco” (1913) and “Nebula” (1914), appear in the earlier album, the first from a definitively different typing of the text. The latest poem in this album bears a 1936 date of composition. “Jeffers,” which bears meaningful manuscript revisions, is undated in this draft, but is dated “ca. 1925” in its published form. All but one of the poems in these albums are printed in some form in the authoritative edition of Dixon’s poetry, edited by his widow, Edith Hamlin (RIM-ROCK AND SAGE THE COLLECTED POEMS OF MAYNARD DIXON, California Historical Society, 1977), although occasionally under variant titles or with minor variations in their texts. One poem in the later album, entitled “Japs,” is uncollected and may have been omitted by Hamlin due to its rather strident and painfully negative ethnic caricatures. Maynard Dixon (1875 – 1946) has long been regarded one of the most significant artists and illustrators of the American West and Southwest, but his parallel career as a poet is less widely known. Although a number of his poems appeared in the western periodical press, his sole lifetime book publication is the now elusive POEMS AND SEVEN DRAWINGS, privately printed by the Grabhorns in 1923. While his painting and drawing commissions claimed much of his attention during the remaining 23 years of his life, he continued to write poetry until at least as late as 1937, touching on many of the same themes as drove his drawings and paintings, both public and personal: the terrain, people (most particularly the native peoples) and history of the West, with a critical but not wholly unsympathetic eye toward certain tendencies of modernism, all coupled with a strain of physical consciousness occasionally bordering on the erotic. In his Preface to RIM-ROCK AND SAGE, J.S. Holiday denotes the 164 poems collected therein as “every known poem by the artist.” The sixty-one poems preserved by Dixon in these two albums span virtually his entire career as a poet, representing over one third of that known output, and the collection adds one hitherto unpublished poem to that number.

$8500.

31. [Dodgson, Charles L.]: Carroll, Lewis [pseud]: ALICE’S ABENTEUER IN WUNDERLAND ... London: Macmillan und Comp., 1869. [8],178pp. Octavo. Bright green cloth, lettered and decorated in gilt, a.e.g. Frontis (with tissue guard) and illustrations after Tenniel. Inner hinges cracking, 1871 ownership signature on free endsheet, binder's ticket (Burn & Co) on rear pastedown, London bookseller's ticket on front pastedown, partially concealed by an adhesive gold star. Withal, a near very good, bright copy. Half morocco slipcase and chemise.
First edition in German, translated by Antonie Zimmerman. A prefatory statement indicates that the translation is not always literal, and in some cases, German nursery rhymes have been substituted for the English originals. Williams, Madan & Green call for red cloth, gilt, and dark blue endsheets. The binding on this copy is green, and the endsheets are brown coated, in common with several presentation copies, as well as trade copies, that we note.

WILLIAMS, MADAN & GREEN (1962) 71. $1650.


First edition. A formally published work, relegated to obscurity by its ephemeral nature and the impractical nature of the method outlined therein. COPAC locates four copies (BL, Oxford, Cambridge & National Lib. of Scotland). Worldcat locates a total of fourteen copies. A copy sold at auction in Dec. 2016 at Dominic Winter Auctions for £4600 against a reserve of £2-300. The previous copy, and latest copy in ABPC (online) was sold in 1978, at Christies South Kensington, for £75. We have recently handled yet another copy.


First published edition. With minor alterations, preceded by a private printing of 150 copies for presentation earlier the same year. Dodgson's contribution to a controversy over the issue of Proportional Representation. A separate “Supplement” and a “Postscript to Supplement” followed, as did a revised second edition.


34. Durien, Paul: ENGLISH MANUAL ON PRAYERS AND CATECHISM IN ENGLISH TYPOGRAPHY [bound with: ten additional similar titles]. Kamloops, B.C. 1896-1897. 183; 30; [2],33; 31; 32; [3]-63; 153pp. 12mo. Original black calf, stamped in red on front cover. Minimal shelf wear. Near fine.

A rare collection of eleven variously-paginated manuals with separate titlepages (or sectional titles composed like titlepages) printed in English and the text printed in the various native languages of British Columbia. The languages printed here include those belonging to the Chinook, Stalo, Thompson, Lilloet, Okanagon, Shushwap, Skwamish, Sheshel, and Slayamen peoples. Also includes over fifty pages of hymns and chants printed in musical notation. The compiler, Paul Durien (or Pierre-Paul Durieu), was a Roman Catholic missionary and first Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia. He is also identified on the separate titlepages here as P. Durieu.

A scarce early native-language work for Catholic missionaries in Western Canada at the end of the 19th century. $2000.

35. Eliot, T. S.: ARA VUS [sic] PREC. London: The Ovid Press, [1920]. Quarto. Quarter yellow-tan cloth and black cloth over boards, paper spine label. Label darkened, with diagonal chip at one corner affecting the horizontal of the terminal 'T', coated black endsheets very faintly dusty, soft creases to six page corners, minor rubbing at bottom edge, but a very good copy, in half morocco slipcase.

First edition, second state of the binding for the ordinary issue, in black cloth rather than black boards. From an edition specified as consisting of a total of 264 copies, this is an unnumbered copy. This copy, like six others examined by Cloud, exhibits the reversal of signature ‘C’ with the consequent disruption of pagination, and is printed on a slightly lighter weight Whatman paper, with edges trimmed. Ostensibly, there were to be ten unnumbered copies for review, but “the frequency with which unnumbered copies appear would indicate that a good many more than the unscheduled ten were so issued” – Gallup. See Gerald Cloud's informed commentary on the internal and binding variants of this, the first book-length publication of the Ovid Press.

GALLUP A4a. Cloud, JOHN RODKER'S OVID PRESS A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY, A5. $3750.

36. Emerson, Charles L.: RISE AND PROGRESS OF MINNESOTA TERRITORY. INCLUDING A STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS PROSPERITY OF SAINT PAUL; AND INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES IN THE TERRITORY, etc., etc., etc. Saint Paul: Published by C.L. Emerson, Minnesota Democrat Office, 1855. iv,[4],64pp. Quarto. Original printed front wrapper bound into modern polished limp black calf (lacks rear wrapper). Text dampstained, some pencil notes. First leaf (advertisements) with 25% loss to upper portion. Good. In a half morocco and cloth box.

Pioneering Work on Minnesota Territory
Emerson, an early Minnesota land surveyor and civil engineer, obtained an intimate knowledge of Minnesota country and its pioneers through his professional travels. This interesting work provides a history of the settlement of Minnesota Territory from 1838 onward, as well as a directory of merchants, printing presses, lawyers, land agents, physicians, clergymen, hotels and taverns, traders, fur dealers, and even two artists. A table of distances is included for the potential settler, as well as several pages of local advertising matter. Very rare. Howes notes only four known copies, but OCLC currently locates eight copies.

The Streeter copy sold to Goodspeed's for $200 in 1968.

One of the Great Works of Early Texas History

37. Espinosa, Isidro Felix de: EL PEREGRINO SEPTENTRIONAL ATLANTE: D E L I N E A D O EN LA EXEMPLARIS-
SIMA VIDA DEL VENERABLE PADRE F. ANTONIO MARGIL DE JESUS.... Mexico: Joseph Bernardo de Hogal,
1737. [38],456,[4]pp. plus engraved plate. Small quarto. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine title. Mild soiling, with remnants of ties. Text block holding by cords. Period signature on titlepage, faint ink stamp on C3, some worming to text of first section and a few internal leaves, and minor marginal worming to a handful of other leaves within. Otherwise a mostly clean and bright text. Very good.

First edition, first issue (i.e. with the titlepage in black and red) of an important Texas rarity. At the age of fifty-nine, after having been a missionary in Guatemala and various regions of Mexico, including from 1713 until 1716 in Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, Father Margil led an expedition into Texas. Before he returned south of the Rio Grande in 1719, fleeing before the invading French, he founded two missions in northeast Texas and one in what is now Louisiana. The author of this fine biography was an intimate of Father Margil and accompanied him on the Texas expedition. The expedition is described on pages 278-90, as are events involving the French.

Typographically, this is an interesting book because Hogal was one of the finest printers active in Mexico in the first half of the 18th century. It must also be noted that the book's full-page engraving of Father Margil preaching to a group of Indians is signed by Joaquin Sotomayor.


With a Handsome Map of St. Barts


The first edition of Euphrasén's description of the flora and fauna of St. Barts, St. Christopher, and St. Eustachius, which includes the large folding map of St. Barts. Sabin records a 1798 German edition, which was not issued with plates. The work is divided into sections by island and is presented as a series of brief descriptions rather than a cohesive narrative. The author was for many years the pastor of the church at Lorient in St. Barts, and this book is one of the primary sources for the island in its Swedish period, as well as containing the first map of that vaunted refuge of jet-setters.

An attractive early scientific investigation of the Lesser Antilles region. Scarce.

BEINECKE LESSER ANTILLES COLLECTION 470. BELL E161.

Editio Princeps

39. Euripides: [Title in Greek] ...EURIPIDIS TRAGÆDIÆ SEPTENDECIM, EX QUIB QUÆDAM HABENT COM-
MENTARIA .... Venetis: Apvd Aldvm, February 1503. Two volumes bound in one. [268; 190] leaves. Thick octavo (165 x 98 mm). Full red morocco, spine heavily gilt extra, gilt Aldine anchor device on each board, a.e.g. (unsigned). Italic (preface) and Greek letter. Aldine anchor device at end of each volume. Small shallow discoloration at extreme lower edge of 11 leaves in the second volume, occasional traces of foxing, minor rubbing at crown of spine, otherwise about fine. Cloth slipcase and chemise.

First collected edition of the Greek texts of the tragedies of Euripides, preceded only by an edition of four of the plays printed in Florence in 1496. Although the title lists seventeen plays, Aldus added an eighteenth, the HERCULES FURENS, and in his prefatory dedication to Demetrius Chalcondylas, a distinguished professor of Greek at Padua, Aldus indicates the edition consisted of one thousand copies. Euripides was the last of the trio of great classic Greek tragedians, and although he is known to have written a significantly larger body of plays than are preserved here, many of the others are known only through incomplete fragments. The other titles included here include some of the masterpieces of classic drama, including MEDEA, HECUBA, ORESTES, IPHIGENIA IN TAURUS, ALECESTE, BACCHAE, etc. With the
bookplates of Arthur Atherley and George Warren Vernon. "...recherchée, et les beaux exemplaires se trouvent difficilement" – Brunet. A small number of copies were printed on vellum.

BM (ITALIAN), P.239. RENOARD 43:10. GOLDSMID 63. ADAMS E1030. BRUNET II:1095. $40,000.

40. Forster, E.M.: A PASSAGE TO INDIA. London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1924. Large octavo. Gray cloth-backed boards, paper spine label, t.e.g., others untrimmed. Slight tanning to endleaves, bookplate of Frederick John Hancock Lloyd on front pastedown, slight tanning to lower board, but a very good copy, without slipcase. First edition, limited issue. Copy #3 of two hundred numbered copies, specially printed and bound, and signed by the author. Forster's final novel, and his masterpiece, the sourcework for successful adaptations to screen, radio etc.

MODERN MOVEMENT 45. KIRKPATRICK A10a(n).

"The most important scientific book of 18th century America" – PMM

41. Franklin, Benjamin: EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON ELECTRICITY, MADE AT PHILADELPHIA IN AMERICA...TO WHICH ARE ADDED, LETTERS AND PAPERS ON PHILOSOPHICAL SUBJECTS. THE WHOLE CORRECTED, METHODIZED, IMPROVED, AND NOW FIRST COLLECTED INTO ONE VOLUME, AND ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES. London: Printed for David Henry, and sold by Francis Newbery, 1769. [2],iv,[2],496[i.e. 510, accounting for mispagination, plus four extra pages where the page numbers have been duplicated, i.e. page numbers 112-113 and 416-417 appear twice],[16]pp. including leaf of errata and advertisement “concerning this fourth edition,” plus seven engraved plates (two folding). Half title present but misbound (between pp.150 and 151). Quarto. Modern three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, gilt leather label. Title, preface, and errata leaves expertly strengthened along the upper edge and foredge, outer corners of final four index leaves restored (not affecting text in any instances). An occasional small, closed tear in upper margin. Five-digit inked number in margin of preface leaf. Text with light, even tanning, offsetting from the plates. About very good. Untrimmed.

“America's first great scientific contribution” – Howes. This is the fourth, first collected, and by far most desirable edition, containing for the first time complete notes on all the experiments, as well as correspondence between Peter Collinson, Franklin, and other collaborators. Franklin began experimenting with electricity as early as 1745, demonstrating the electrical property of lightning and inventing the lightning conductor. This volume includes summaries of his work with Leyden jars, charged clouds, and lightning rods, as well as his famous kite and key experiment. In addition to the electrical experiments it contains the important discovery of the course of storms over North America and other important meteorological observations.

The work caused a sensation in the scientific world when first published in 1751, and ranked in the eyes of many of Franklin's contemporaries as far beyond any of his political achievements. Harvard and Yale awarded him honorary degrees in 1753; he received the highest award of the Royal Society, the Copley Medal, the same year; and he was elected to the Society in 1756, the first American to be so honored.

This fourth edition is the first complete edition of the original work. The earlier editions were issued in separately published parts. Franklin edited this new one-volume edition himself, significantly revising the text, adding for the first time a number of his own philosophical letters and papers, introducing footnotes, correcting errors, and adding an index. This copy includes the errata/advertisement leaf which is often lacking. “America's first great scientific contribution” – Howes. HOWES F320, “b.” PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN 199. SABIN 25506. FORD 307. MILESTONES OF SCIENCE 69.

$25,000.

Inscribed to Lucien Carr


Inscribed presentation copy from Ginsberg, inscribed inside the upper lid of the box: “For Lucien Carr 9/28/94 Allen Ginsberg Washington D.C.,” accompanied by a large ink drawing covering the blank areas of the lid. Within the booklet of text, he has inscribed and signed it again to Carr “...hopefully the poem's last longer than the metallic C-D's ....” A very good association copy: Ginsberg met Carr at Columbia University in 1943, and through Carr met Jack Kerouac, Neal Cassady and William Burroughs. In the NYT Obituary for Carr (30 January 2005), Ginsberg's earlier comment about Carr's role in the circle of friendships that gave birth to the literary arm of the Beat Generation was quoted: “Lou was the glue.” Carr went to work for United Press International in 1946 and was promoted to night news editor in 1956, coincident with the preparations for press of the first public edition of HOWL. Carr was included, with Kerouac, Burroughs and Cassady, in the printed dedication, and when he received his copy, wrote Ginsberg expressing “one small gripe” about his inclusion there, and requesting, out of deference to his privacy, that Ginsberg avoid such mention in future books. At Ginsberg's expense, Carr's name was deleted from the dedication page of the second impression (then already printed), and from subsequent printings. Nonetheless, in 1982, Ginsberg dedicated PLUTONIAN ODE to Carr, “... for friendship all these years....”

$850.
George Stewart, BRET HARTE: ARGONAUT AND EXILE (1931), p.46. $25,000. collection at Christie's on Feb. 2, 1988, where it realized $18,000. From the celebrated collection of Estelle Doheny, with her bookplate on the folder, sold as lot 720 at the auction of her sheds, and piles of debris.”

were gashes and excavations on the mountain side – and a rugged gap in the files of pines; there were hovels, misshapen flies, and a hawk swinging midway up the abyss, seemed larger than the crawling miners besides the canvas tents. There “In that absolutely clarified air, it seemed only a few hundred feet away. In point of fact it was nearly two miles as the crow flies, and a hawk swinging midway up the abyss, seemed larger than the crawling miners besides the canvas tents. There were gashes and excavations on the mountain side – and a rugged gap in the files of pines; there were hovels, misshapen sheds, and piles of debris.”

Later Harte wrote of the visual environment in California, especially around the gold mines themselves:

“In that absolutely clarified air, it seemed only a few hundred feet away. In point of fact it was nearly two miles as the crow flies, and a hawk swinging midway up the abyss, seemed larger than the crawling miners besides the canvas tents. There were gashes and excavations on the mountain side – and a rugged gap in the files of pines; there were hovels, misshapen sheds, and piles of debris.”

From the celebrated collection of Estelle Doheny, with her bookplate on the folder, sold as lot 720 at the auction of her collection at Christie’s on Feb. 2, 1988, where it realized $18,000.

George Stewart, BRET HARTE: ARGONAUT AND EXILE (1931), p.46. $25,000.
Herrera, had arrested Francis I of France; how his father's three brothers had died one day in the service of the Emperor. How his ancestor, Capt. Juan de Herrera, had died in the service of the King, at Castelnovo; how his uncle, Francisco de Herrera, who defended the port of Acapulco "against the corsair, Francisco Drake [Drake] when he sailed the Pacific." He relates in every way served His Majesty (Philip II), helping to guard the city of Mexico with his arms and horses...”; and how he called on the Viceroy and told him he had been “a respected resident of that city for twenty-five years, and had no other object in view than that this honored and esteemed priest should die under such conditions.”

Herrera was a particular bete-noir of the Viceroy, having been one of the principal informants against him. He states back to San Juan de Ulloa in a wooden cage, in which he passed through the Indian encampments and infected areas “with no other object in view than that this honored and esteemed priest should die under such conditions.”

An interesting contemporary manuscript account written by Capt. Martin de Herrera describing the misdeeds and abuses of the Viceroy of New Spain, don Alvaro Manrique de Zuniga, Marquis de Villamanrique, as well as Herrera's exploits in the New World. The DICCIONARIO UNIVERSAL DE HISTORIA DE GEOGRAFIA states:

“This Viceroy, brother of the Duke of Bejar and a member of one of the most illustrious families of Spain, took up office on 17th October, 1585, and resigned in February 1590. He had bitter contentions with the Dominican, Franciscan and Augustinian Provincials over the question of compliance with the King's instructions with regard to the secularisation of the curacies which those orders administered...In 1587 Sir Francis Drake seized the ship Santa Ana off the coast of California, bearing merchandise from China and Japan. Drake had travelled the Pacific previously, causing damage to the provinces of Jalisco and Sinaloa. The Viceroy had ordered the ships at Acapulco to be in readiness and nominated Dr. Palacios as head of the expedition, but although these ships pursued the English, they were unable to find them.

Grave questions arose between the Viceroy and the Audiencia at Guadalajara on judicial matters, which led to a rising of the troops on both sides. The news of these differences was probably exaggerated, but caused much uneasiness at the Court of Spain, which feared civil war, for which reason they hastened to remove the Marquis de Villamanrique from the supreme command, and appointed as Inspector (Visitador) the Bishop of Puebla, Don Diego Romano, who treated the Marques very harshly, ordering his property to be seized, even to the wearing apparel of the Marquesa; but although the Council for the Indies ordered the embargo to be removed, the Marquis died in Madrid without having recovered his property.”

This report, which gives the other version of the matter, is methodically divided into 101 paragraphs and describes in minute detail all his trespasses: the indignities to which he subjected the high ecclesiastical and other officials; his high-handed attitude in dismissing certain members of the Treasury, replacing competent administrators with his own servants; and a full catalogue of his iniquities. The writer states that he is not prompted by malice, but rather by an honest desire to serve his king and country's interests in reporting these incidents. The Governor began his campaign of annoyance by issuing orders before he had been properly sworn in as Viceroy. He then proceeded to dismiss as many officials as he pleased, in defiance of the King's express wishes, and appointed his own friends in the vacated positions. He ordered that Don Diego Caballero, a priest who reported certain irregularities to the Visitador, should be arrested and sent to Acapulco in the New World. The DICCIONARIO UNIVERSAL DE HISTORIA DE GEOGRAFIA states:

“Grave questions arose between the Viceroy and the Audiencia at Guadalajara on judicial matters, which led to a rising of the troops on both sides. The news of these differences was probably exaggerated, but caused much uneasiness at the Court of Spain, which feared civil war, for which reason they hastened to remove the Marquis de Villamanrique from the supreme command, and appointed as Inspector (Visitador) the Bishop of Puebla, Don Diego Romano, who treated the Marques very harshly, ordering his property to be seized, even to the wearing apparel of the Marquesa; but although the Council for the Indies ordered the embargo to be removed, the Marquis died in Madrid without having recovered his property.”

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Herrera was a particular bete-noir of the Viceroy, having been one of the principal informants against him. He states how he called on the Viceroy and told him he had been “a respected resident of that city for twenty-five years, and had in every way served His Majesty (Philip II), helping to guard the city of Mexico with his arms and horses...”; and how he was at the port of San Juan de Ulloa when the corsair Juan Aquinés [Hawkins] took it; and how he was amongst those who defended the port of Acapulco “against the corsair, Francisco Draque [Drake] when he sailed the Pacific.” He relates how his ancestor, Capt. Juan de Herrera, had died in the service of the King, at Castelnov; how his uncle, Francisco de Herrera, had arrested Francis I of France; how his father's three brothers had died one day in the service of the Emperor of Spain, which feared civil war, for which reason they hastened to remove the Marquis de Villamanrique from the supreme command, and appointed as Inspector (Visitador) the Bishop of Puebla, Don Diego Romano, who treated the Marques very harshly, ordering his property to be seized, even to the wearing apparel of the Marquesa; but although the Council for the Indies ordered the embargo to be removed, the Marquis died in Madrid without having recovered his property.”
DEL MAR OCEANO, which eventually covered eight decades of voyages and travels published in 1601-1615. Herrera was official historian to kings Philip II, III, and IV, and his NIEUWE WERELT is essentially a precursor to his HISTORIA GENERAL DE LOS HECHOS DE LOS CASTELLANOS EN LAS ISLAS TERRA FIRME. This lengthy report also includes a most interesting relation of the vicissitudes of Martin de Herrera and his brother, Diego, and their efforts to enlist the sympathy of the Consejo de Indias. A fascinating contemporary accounting of 16th-century Spanish America.

Dutch Edition of Le Maire's Voyage

36. Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de; P. Ordonez de Ceballos; and Jacques Le Maire: NIEUWE WERELT, ANDERS GHENAEMPT WEST-INDIEN.... [with:] EYGHENTLJCKE BESCHRYVINGHE VAN WEST INDIEN. Amsterdam: Michiel Colijn, 1622/1621/1622. Three titles, separately paginated but issued together. Printed title-leaf, engraved title-leaf, [4], 111pp. plus fourteen double-sheet engraved maps; second title-leaf, 3-29pp.; blank leaf, third title-leaf, engraved portrait of Le Maire on verso, seven dedication and preface leaves, 72pp., numbered leaves 73-85; plus three engraved maps (two double-sheet, one folding), and including five engraved illustrations in the text. Folio. Contemporary vellum. Minor repairs to spine ends, short split to rear joint, some soiling. Lacks free endpapers. Early ink notations on front pastedown, first few leaves mounted on stubs, fore-edge of first title-leaf strengthened. Internally clean. Very good.

51. Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de; P. Ordonez de Ceballos; and Jacques Le Maire: NIEUWE WERELT, ANDERS GHENAEMPT WEST-INDIEN.... [with:] EYGHENTLJCKE BESCHRYVINGHE VAN WEST INDIEN. Amsterdam: Michiel Colijn, 1622/1621/1622. Three titles, separately paginated but issued together. Printed title-leaf, engraved title-leaf, [4], 111pp. plus fourteen double-sheet engraved maps; second title-leaf, 3-29pp.; blank leaf, third title-leaf, engraved portrait of Le Maire on verso, seven dedication and preface leaves, 72pp., numbered leaves 73-85; plus three engraved maps (two double-sheet, one folding), and including five engraved illustrations in the text. Folio. Contemporary vellum. Minor repairs to spine ends, short split to rear joint, some soiling. Lacks free endpapers. Early ink notations on front pastedown, first few leaves mounted on stubs, fore-edge of first title-leaf strengthened. Internally clean. Very good.

Three highly important accounts of New World and Pacific explorations, bound together as issued. Most significant is the first publication of the full journal of Jacques Le Maire's circumnavigation, the first voyage to successfully round Cape Horn. It is the third work bound here, however, that is of the greatest interest. Therein, Le Maire's voyage in search of Terra Australis is described in full. This work represents the first true publication of the journal of the Le Maire-Schouten expedition around the world (as opposed to that published by Blaeu under Schouten's name in 1618 [see Schilder, pp. 34-36]). Sailing through Le Maire Strait and rounding Patagonia via Cape Horn, this voyage had an enormous effect on future navigation, helping to put an end to the idea of the imaginary Southland. Also, Le Maire's discovery of and voyage around Cape Horn relieved the trading monopoly of the East India Company by finding an alternative route to the East Indies that did not violate the Company Charter, which prevented other Dutch trading companies from using the existing routes of the Straits of Magellan and Cape of Good Hope. Partly inspired by Quiros and motivated by Dutch trading zeal, this was the essential precursor to Tasman's voyage. Indeed, Tasman made great use of Le Maire's mapping of the ocean. The Le Maire voyage, the last of the 17th-century expeditions to search for the unknown continent from the East, was responsible for extensive discoveries in the Pacific, shown in excellent detail on the various maps contained herein. There are also four fine engraved views, three of which show the Eendracht at anchor in the Solomon and Cocos islands.

The small map on the titlepage (of both the first and third works here) is of particular importance because it is the earliest published cartographic representation of California as an island. Further, the magnificent series of double-sheet maps includes thirteen of North, Central and South America, while the remaining four are particularly impressive representations of the Pacific. One in particular, larger than the others, depicts Le Maire's route through the ocean, with detailed mapping of New Guinea and of the Pacific island groups visited. Le Maire's voyage in 1616 resulted in a large number of Pacific discoveries, but it also established for the first time that New Guinea was not part of a great continent extending indefinitely to the East. This new knowledge entirely altered the European perception of the archipelago, which had remained unchanged since 1545.

Herrera was official historian to kings Philip II, III, and IV, and his NIEUWE WERELT is essentially a precursor to his magnum opus, HISTORIA GENERAL DE LOS HECHOS DE LOS CASTELLANOS EN LAS ISLAS TERRA FIRME DEL MAR OCEANO, which eventually covered eight decades of voyages and travels published in 1601-1615.
Not in Hill, Church or Jones.

**Early Photographs of Aged Revolutionaries**

52. Hillard, Elias B., Rev.: _THE LAST MEN OF THE REVOLUTION_. A PHOTOGRAPH OF EACH FROM LIFE, TOGETHER WITH VIEWS OF THEIR HOMES PRINTED IN COLORS, ACCOMPANIED BY BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE MEN. Hartford: Published by N.A. & R.A. Moore, 1864. 64pp., plus six original mounted photographs and six colored lithographs. Publisher's three-quarter brown morocco and textured cloth, copper gilt title on front board, sympathetically rebacked in matching calf with gilt bands. Mild wear to boards. Previous owner's ink stamp and embossed blindstamp on front endpapers belonging to Dee C. Brown, Jr. of Philadelphia, separate ink ownership signature on front free endpaper. Occasional mild foxing. Some discoloration in the image of the portraits of William Hutchings and Adam Link (almost certainly occurring during the production process of the photographs). Overall, a very good copy.

This book is remarkable for its extraordinarily early mounted photographs of actual veterans of the American Revolution captured in their twilight years. Hillard produced it during the Civil War to inspire patriotic sentiments by providing verbal and visual portraits of the experienced old veterans. The persons photographed are Samuel Downing, Daniel Waldo, Lemuel Cook, Alexander Millener, William Hutchings, and Adam Link. The colored lithographs show their homes. An additional chapter on James Barham is unillustrated as he could not be found, although there was no record of his death. Hillard did not include the final surviving Revolutionary War veteran, Daniel Frederick Bakeman (1759-1869), because as of 1864 he had never applied for a pension. He was finally enrolled after Congress passed a special act on February 14, 1867, granting Bakeman a pension of $500 per year. The photographs provide a remarkable reach back in time, showing persons born in the 1750s and 1760s. "The photographs were made uniformly under makeshift circumstances as would have been required if the photographs were made IN SITU while Hillard visited each for a personal interview" – TRUTHFUL LENS.

This copy lacks the facsimile of a letter from Edward Everett commenting on the work. The letter was written in the weeks before Everett's death in January 1865, and was not issued with all copies.

A truly wonderful little book celebrating the last survivors of the American Revolution during the waning years of the Civil War.

**The First Book in English Devoted Entirely to Texas**

53. Holley, Mary Austin: _TEXAS. OBSERVATIONS, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS, WRITTEN DURING A VISIT TO AUSTIN'S COLONY, WITH A VIEW TO A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN THAT COUNTRY, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1831...._ Baltimore: Armstrong & Plaskitt, 1833. 167pp. plus folding frontispiece map. Original purple cloth with "Texas" stamped in gilt (within a gilt frame) on front cover. Cloth faded from purple to a brown tone, and with some light staining. Light foxing. A very good copy, in original condition. In a cloth chemise and half green morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

The rare first edition of the first book in English devoted entirely to Texas. The fine "Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas" is by W. Hooker and displays the region from just east of New Orleans to a degree west of Santa Fe, and north from the mouth of the Rio Grande to just above the 38th parallel. Mrs. Holley was the cousin of Stephen F. Austin, to whom the book is dedicated, and Jenkins states that it was written with his assistance. Mrs. Holley travelled from the mouth of the Brazos River to Bolivar to aid her brother, Henry, in making his home there. She found Texas "very like a dream or youthful vision realized." Her work on this book was followed closely and approved by her brother and cousins. The book is, in the words of Thomas W. Streeter, "one of the Texas classics." Copies with the map – and in unsophisticated condition, as here – are rare indeed.
with the growing Japanese-American community in San Francisco and other places after World War II. Their companies were taken away from them at the outset of the relocation program, and for new businesses to connect during the internment period. It would have also been helpful for Japanese-Americans businesspeople looking for a fresh start after reconnecting and reuniting with family, friends, and business associates from whom they had been separated during the internment camps earlier in the decade. This guide would have been of great help in assisting Japanese Americans in 

The First Pictures of the Great Plains


Edwin James was the botanist, geologist, and surgeon for this important government expedition, initially named the Yellowstone Expedition. Led by Maj. Stephen Long, the expedition added significantly to the earlier discoveries of Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike. In addition to his duties on the expedition, James subsequently served as the editor and compiler of this text, relying “upon his own records, the brief geological notes of Major Long, and the early journals of Thomas Say [who served as the expedition's naturalist]” (Wagner-Camp). Appendices to the text comprise astronomical and meteorological tables and Indian vocabularies. In addition to Long, James, and Say, the expedition included Titian Peale as draughtsman and assistant naturalist, and Samuel Seymour as landscape artist. The published plates depict Oto Indians, views of the Plains, and buffalo.

Major Long was the principal proponent of government-sponsored exploration of the West following the War of 1812. He travelled farther than Pike or Lewis and Clark, and blazed trails that were subsequently followed by Fremont, Powell, and others. The expedition travelled up the Missouri and then followed the River Platte to its source in the Rocky Mountains before moving south to Upper Arkansas. From there the plan was to find the source of the Red River, but when this was not found, the Canadian River was explored instead.

Cartographically the atlas contains the first maps to provide detail of the Central Plains. Upon returning to Washington from the expedition, Long drafted a large manuscript map of the West (now in the National Archives), and the printed maps in James' ACCOUNT closely followed. The “Western Section” map is particularly interesting, as it is here that the myth of the Great American Desert was founded, a myth which endured for decades. The designation “Great American Desert” appears east of the single range of the Rocky Mountains, together with a two-line note: “The Great American Desert is frequented by roving bands of Indians who have no fixed places of residence but roam from place to place in quest of game.” Long's map, along with that of Lewis and Clark, “were the progenitors of an entire class of maps of the American Transmississippi West” (Wheat).

Directory of Japanese Americans, Produced Just Three Years After World War II


A fascinating guide designed to assist Japanese Americans with resettlement after their forced evacuation and confinement in internment camps earlier in the decade. This guide would have been of great help in assisting Japanese Americans in reconnecting and reuniting with family, friends, and business associates from whom they had been separated during the internment period. It would have also been helpful for Japanese-Americans businesspeople looking for a fresh start after their companies were taken away from them at the outset of the relocation program, and for new businesses to connect with the growing Japanese-American community in San Francisco and other places after World War II.
The guide, illustrated with numerous photographs and a front cover illustration featuring the Golden Gate Bridge by renowned Japanese-American artist Chiura Obata, consists of a lengthy report printed entirely in Japanese, followed by a bilingual directory of Japanese-American organizations (including the Japanese American Citizens League, the Anti-Discrimination Committee, and others), churches (mostly Buddhist), professional organizations, businesses, and a residential directory. The latter is organized by cities, with the great majority listing names and addresses of individuals in dozens of cities throughout California, but also Utah, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Washington, D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and Peru.

The directory is interspersed throughout with advertisements for Japanese-owned businesses and other businesses friendly to the Japanese-American community; advertisements are also printed on the inside covers and back cover. Advertised businesses include the Yamate Brothers, importers and exporters; Takeuchi Brothers, “wholesale distributors of quality fishing tackle;” Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., which touts “Direct high-speed radiotelegraph service to and from Japan;” Shibata Mt. Eden Nursery Co.; Kusano Hotel; Ogi Jewelry company; Wm. S. Yamashita Company, grocers; Dr. G.I. Kawamura and his medical partners; the Namimatsu Farm; Hime Brand Sacramento Noodle Factory; Mukai Brewing Co., and scores of others.

The photographic illustrations at the beginning of the text are interesting. They open with a page showing various California buildings, including the state capitol in Sacramento. These are followed by pictures of the evacuation of Japanese Americans in 1942, a couple of scenes inside the internment camps, including Heart Mountain, and two aerial views of internment camps, one identified as Topaz in Utah. These photographs are followed by several pages of San Francisco street scenes showing various buildings of Japanese-American interest, ending with the NICHI BEI TIMES office.

This directory was published by the NICHI BEI TIMES, an important Japanese-American newspaper started in San Francisco in 1946 by former employees of the NICHI BEI SHIMBUN, after the return of Japanese Americans to the Bay Area from internment camps. The paper quickly became an important source of news for Japanese Americans that the mainstream media often neglected, including important issues such as civil rights violations dealing with discrimination and hate crimes. At the time of its print demise in 2009, the NICHI BEI TIMES was the longest-running Japanese-language newspaper in northern California; it continues today as an online newspaper.

OCLC records just three copies, at the San Francisco Public Library, the Bancroft Library, and the University of Washington. OCLC 55742908, 21851426. $4250.

57. [Japanese Watercolors – 19th century]: [ALBUM OF 22 ORIGINAL WATERCOLORS, ON SILK, OF BIRDS AND LEPIDOPTERA]. [Japan, ca. 1810s-20s]. Folio (33 x 27.5 cm). Late 19th or early 20th century marbled calf, raised bands, spine gilt extra, gilt label, a.e.g., with watercolor river scenes on paper onlaid as doublures. Binding extremities rubbed, images offset a bit to interleaves, occasional patches of darkening to backgrounds of a few images, one corner of an interleaf creased and a bit torn, but otherwise very good to near fine.

A lovely collection of watercolor images on silk of birds, moths and butterflies, the artist unknown, but the paintings executed with great skill. The twenty-two individual panels vary somewhat in size, but approximate 24 x 20 cm to 20 x 16cm, and each includes several specimens: in the case of the birds, 2-4, in the case of the Lepidoptera, 5-10. The individual panels are mounted to heavy stock via blue silk bordering. The birds are identified via manuscript captions next to each bird; the Lepidoptera are not captioned. A pencil note on the free endsheet in an early hand dates the paintings somewhat earlier (1700-1750 Shijo School) than do those later in its most recent provenance: tipped in unidentified mid-20th century auction description (dating the paintings to early 19th century) – private collection. $8000.

58. [Jefferson, Thomas]: Molière, Jean Baptiste: ŒUVRES DE MOLIERE. NOUVELLE ÉDITION. TOME PREMIER. A Londres [but actually Paris or Amsterdam]. 1784. [2],xxii,[2],314,[1]pp. plus frontispiece portrait. 12mo. Contemporary spotted calf, boards ruled in gilt, rebacked with portion of original spine laid down. Corners worn, some scuffing to boards. Contemporary ownership markings in signatures, slightly later ownership inscription on front free endpapers. Occasional dampstaining at edges, scattered foxing. Very good. In a half morocco box.

_A Volume from Jefferson's Set of Molière_

A Volume from Jefferson’s Set of Molière

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Thomas’ Jefferson copy of the first volume of a seven volume set of the works of Molière in French. This is a pirated edition, with a false London imprint but actually printed in Paris or Amsterdam in 1783-84. This copy is marked by Jefferson in his usual style, with a “T” next to the I or J signature, and a “J” beside the T signature. It is also signed “M. Randolph, Monticello” on the verso of the front free endpaper – the signature of Martha Jefferson Randolph, Thomas Jefferson’s daughter.

This volume of Molière’s works contains the biography of the playwright by Voltaire, and four of his comedies: L’ÉTOURDI (“The Blunderer”), LE DÉPIT AMOUREUX (“The Love Tiff”), LES PRÉCIEUSES RIDICULES (“The Pretentious Ladies”), and LE COCU IMAGINAIRE (“The Imaginary Cuckold”). It illustrates Jefferson’s taste for light literature (or at least what his age would have considered light), especially French.
According to Sowerby, Jefferson owned two sets of Molière, one a 1710 edition, the other the present 1784 edition. Both were only known to her through the 1815 Jefferson library catalogue, and Jefferson's confused entry (although it is correct in identifying it as a false imprint) kept her from more fully identifying the set. It is likely that Jefferson acquired this set during his period as U.S. Ambassador in France; it would have been a newly printed work at the time. Jefferson's daughter Martha, who signed the volume at Monticello, was close to her father, lived at Monticello with him for much of his life after he retired, and inherited the estate on his death in 1826. She died in 1836, the last of his children.

Sowerby could not locate this set at the time she wrote the catalogue of Jefferson's library. As far as we know, this is the only volume to come to light. An excellent example of a volume from Jefferson's library, with his distinctive marks and the signature of his daughter at Monticello.

A Superb Jefferson Letter About the “Murder of Logan”


Jefferson writes as Vice President to Judge Harry Innes of Kentucky to gather information about the Mingo Indian leader Captain John Logan and the murder of his family by whites at the Yellow Creek Massacre: “I am very desirous to collect all the information I can relative to the murder of Logan's family, who were the perpetrators, & how far Cresap had counselled or ordered it....” At issue is Jefferson's portrayal of the massacre of Logan's family and Logan's eloquent response in the first edition of Jefferson's NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. In 1797, Jefferson's account was questioned by Maryland Attorney General Luther Martin, Michael Cresap's son-in-law, who thought Jefferson incorrectly blamed Cresap for the murders and furthermore fabricated Logan's speech. Jefferson thought the attack politically motivated – Martin was a Federalist – but went about gathering evidence to bolster his account of events for a revised edition of the NOTES: “...I mean to prepare a correct statement of the facts respecting the murder of Logan's family, to be inserted by way of amendment into the text of the NOTES ON VIRGINIA. This I hope to be able to publish next winter when in Philadelphia....”

Harry Innes (1752-1816), the first federal judge in Kentucky, was in possession of a note that Jefferson believed authenticated his account of events. “Of the authenticity of Logan's speech I have the evidence of General Gibson who received it from Logan's hand, delivered it to Lord Dunmore & translated it. The speech proves that Logan considered Colo. Cresap as the murderer; and nothing can prove more authentically than the copy of the note you have been so kind as to send me....” Innes' letter of March 2, 1799, provided further first-hand details of the events surrounding the massacre, which Innes had compiled over time, corroborating Jefferson's account. The 1800 edition of NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA did correct some small matters of fact, though the general narrative of the Yellow Creek Massacre and the assignment of blame to Cresap remained, as did the text of Logan's speech, printed in the Appendix.

An exact duplicate of the present letter is held by the Library of Congress, this copy being the actual transmittal copy sent to Innes, together with the original address leaf. The letter comes from the collection of Thomas F. Bayard, Jr. (1868-1942), who was given the letter, along with a handwritten receipt by Patrick Henry, by Captain Chapman C.Todd, Sr. (1848-1929), then the Commander of the U.S.S. Wilmington, at Bayard's home in Wilmington, Delaware. A handwritten note in Bayard's hand, describing the gift and dated Nov. 25, 1897, is included. Captain Todd's great-grandfather Thomas Todd (1765-1826) was appointed by Thomas Jefferson as Supreme Court Justice after Todd served in the Revolutionary War. The Todds hailed from Kentucky, where they would have known Innes.

This provocative Jefferson letter is ripe with intrigue and controversy: the author's uncertainty about historical events, the integrity of the second edition of the NOTES, bloodshed and murder, colonial relations with Native Americans, and presidential politics all play a part. Jefferson's trepidation may have been influenced by a letter from General George Rogers Clark, discovered in Jefferson's papers after his death, which cast doubt on Cresap's role. A powerful and revealing historical document.

Tour Through the Upper Plains and the Rockies


A lively journal of an extended stay in the upper Plains and Rocky Mountain region. In journal fashion Jenkins relates his experiences in Minnesota in the first half of the text, while the rest describes the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado. A devout Catholic, Jenkins also includes much information on the Catholic missions and churches of the region, as well as his prescriptions for spreading the faith westward. The Eberstadts note a work with nearly the same title and similarly paginated, also published in 1884, but “privately printed.” Not in Wynar. Scarce.

With the Blueprint Map

61. Johnston, William G.: EXPERIENCES OF A FORTY-NINER, BY...A MEMBER OF THE WAGON TRAIN FIRST TO ENTER CALIFORNIA IN THE MEMORABLE YEAR 1849. Pittsburgh. 1892. 390pp. plus plates. With the folding blueprint map laid in. Frontispiece portrait. Original gilt cloth. Slight wear to spine ends. A near fine copy. From an edition limited to fifty copies, according to Mintz. This copy contains the scarce folding blueprint map, showing the route of the Forty-Niners from Independence, Missouri to Sacramento, California, and the political subdivisions of the West in the mid-19th century. This is one of the most important and readable of all the Forty-Niner overland narratives. Jim Stewart served as the guide for the author's party. They left Independence in April and travelled through Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City, arriving in Sacramento in late July. Johnston gives an excellent account of his life in the mines, early Sacramento, and San Francisco, and of his return journey by sea. This work is high on the list of desirable post-Wagner-Camp overland narratives.


A Bleeding Kansas Cartographic Rarity, Intended to Promote Free Soil, Anti-Slavery Activists to the Region


The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 created those territories with the provision that the settlers in those states would decide whether slavery would be lawful. The border state of Kansas thus became a breeding ground for anti- and pro-slavery conflict. Pro-slavery Missourians, known as border ruffians, flooded into the eastern half of the state, specifically along the Missouri River where slave-based agriculture would be feasible. Anti-slavery forces rallied, sending settlers from the North, with most coming from New England. Free state settlements were created in Topeka (identified on the map as the “temporary state capital”) and Lawrence (depicted here on the map as a red dot with a small American flag). On this map, both of those free soil strongholds are shown with encampments of “Shannon’s Posse” nearby, dated December 1855 – pro-slavery forces intended to intimidate the Topeka Constitutional Convention. The Kansas troubles are further depicted with the three vignette views, two showing the before and after images of the Eldrige House. Also known as the Free State Hotel, the house served as temporary quarters to incoming New Englanders. Border ruffians destroyed the building on May 21, 1856. It was in retaliation to this attack and others in Lawrence on that day that John Brown attacked pro-slavery settlers in what would become known as the Pottawatomie Massacre, igniting further violence in the region and making Bleeding Kansas a major portent to the Civil War.

Interestingly, on the advertisement by Whitman and Searl on the inside front wrapper, no mention is made of the troubles, even though Whitman was a known abolitionist and Jewett, the publisher, was the publisher of UNCLE TOM’S CABIN. The two land agents offer their services to immigrants, including finding plots, supplying information to interested parties, and completing surveys. The primary colored features on the map are Native American tribal lands, shown as separate and with defined boundaries meant to entice settlers to a region without Indian troubles. Forts shown on the map include Fort Riley (both on the larger map and as an unbordered inset at lower left), Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Scott (abandoned). Also shown are Fort Laramie Road, California Road, Oregon Road, and Santa Fe Road.

This map, however, is at its essence a cartographic representation of the slavery conflict and the events leading to the Civil War.


First Edition of Kotzebue, with the Butterfly Plates Fully Colored

63. Kotzebue, Otto von: ENTDECKUNGS-REISE IN DIE SUD-SEE UND NACH DER BERINGS-STRASSE ZUR ERFORSCHUNG EINER NORDOSTLICHEN DURCHFAHRT. UNTERNOMMEN IN DEN JAHREN 1815, 1816, 1817, UND 1818.... Weimar: Gebrudern Hoffman, 1821. Three volumes bound in one. [4],168; 176,[2]; 240,[1],[6],xviii pp. Six maps (five large and folding), folding tables, four full-page handcolored plates, four double-page sepia-toned aquatints, one plain plate, and eleven handcolored plates of butterflies. Subscribers list bound after the third work. Thick quarto. Original drab paper-covered boards, paper label. Moderate wear to extremities. Front hinge a bit tender, ownership signature on verso of frontispiece. A tall copy in very good condition. Untrimmed.

The first edition of one of the great Pacific exploration accounts, being the record of the second Russian scientific expedition under the command of Kotzebue and with the sponsorship of Count Romanzoff.
The expedition rounded Cape Horn and visited Chile, Easter Island, the Marshall Islands, Hawaii, and the North American coast, making an unsuccessful search for a northwest passage. This narrative is particularly important for its descriptions of Alaska and California (including the first scientific account of the California state flower, the Golden Poppy). Kotzebue describes the missions in California, and the work is considered one of the most important early accounts of that state. The Hawaiian portion is extensive and contains important observations on life and customs during the reign of Kamehameha I, whose famous “red vest” portrait by Choris is one of the illustrations. The account of Albert von Chamisso, the expedition naturalist, includes important information about flora and fauna, as well as the Indians and the work of the missionaries. There is also a comparative vocabulary table for the languages of some of the islanders. As a record of historical import, and as a collection of significant maps and beautiful plates (most notably those of the butterflies), this work is one of the prime desiderata of Pacific voyages. “Rich in early original source material on Alaska...Kotzebue belonged to that group of outstanding Russian naval officers of the first half of the nineteenth century, which included Kruzenshtern, Golovnin, Lisianskii, Sarychev, and others...” – Lada-Mocarski.

There are three issues of this first edition. Eighty-eight copies were produced on fine “Velinpapier” with the plates finely handcolored; another issue with the plates colored, but mostly in sepi; and an issue on regular handmade paper, of which a limited number of copies have colored plates. The copy at hand is the third issue, with the single-page plates handcolored, but the double-page aquatints in sepi. Of the latter two issues, a total of 490 copies were produced. The complement of plates and the state of the plates tend to vary between issues, and frequently between copies. The plates, many of which are very beautiful aquatints, include two each of Alaska and Hawaii, and four of Micronesia. The third volume includes the fine colored butterfly plates omitted from the British and Russian editions.


**Mining, Mayhem, and More**

64. [Lang, Herbert O., compiler]: A HISTORY OF TUOLUMNE COUNTY CALIFORNIA. COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC RECORDS. San Francisco: B.F. Alley, 1882. xi,509,48pp. plus woodcut frontispiece and eleven other woodcut portraits. Later half calf and contemporary sheep, gilt morocco label, edges sprinkled brown. Hinges cracked, bottom of joints starting, corners and edges worn. Ownership inscription on front endpaper recto, scattered manuscript notations in pencil (several on portraits). Final contents page tipped in. Initial leaves moderately dampstained, else clean. Good.

A rare history of Tuolumne County, California, covering a variety of topics. It recounts the foundation of its towns by miners arriving from the East in the summer of 1848 at the beginning of the California Gold Rush, and contains a chronology of important events and a section of biographies for significant county figures. The volume also provides lurid accounts of various crimes committed, including lynchings, robberies, and murders, as well as natural disasters and mining accidents. A significant portion of the book is dedicated to the county's mining history and its geology, as well as the promotion of its agricultural resources. Includes a portrait and brief biography of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), who spent time around the mines in California as a reporter during the Civil War, and apparently stayed in Tuolumne County during the winter of 1864-65, where he wrote “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County.” “One of the rarest of all California histories...with only a few copies in existence” – Norris.


One of a total edition of three hundred copies, printed in double columns, in black and red with decorated initials at the Grabhorn Press. According to the Press bibliography, thirty-five of those were ‘special’ copies, containing a leaf opening a book of the Bible, a leaf with a chapter-head decoration, or a leaf with one or more ornamental initial letters -- the present leaf is from II Kings (LL3) and prints two chapter openings, each with an ornamental initial letter. It bears a presentation inscription from California collector Albert M. Bender, to Dr. Jacob Weinstein.

GRABHORN 275. $600.

**The Foundation Stone of Western Americana**

66. Lewis, Meriwether, and William Clark: HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAINS LEWIS AND CLARK, TO THE SOURCES OF THE MISSOURI, THENCE ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND DOWN THE RIVER COLUMBIA TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. PERFORMED DURING THE YEARS 1804-5-6.... Philadelphia: Published by Bradford and Inskeep, 1814. Two volumes. xxviii,470; ix,522pp., plus six maps and charts including the large folding map. Late 19th-century black morocco and marbled boards, spines gilt. Bookplate on
front pastedowns. Contemporary ownership inscription on each titlepage. Light toning and foxing throughout, but generally a very nice, tall set. Very good.

The most famous of all western travel narratives, and the cornerstone of any collection of Western Americana. Described by Wagner-Camp as “the definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent,” the book describes the expedition to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase, undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by ascending the Missouri River to its source, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and reaching the Pacific Ocean. In total, the expedition covered some eight thousand miles in slightly more than twenty-eight months. They brought back the first reliable information about much of the area they traversed, made contact with the Indian inhabitants as a prelude to the expansion of the fur trade, and advanced by a quantum leap the geographical knowledge of the continent.

This official account of the expedition is as much a landmark in Americana as the trip itself. The narrative has been reprinted many times and remains a perennial American bestseller. The large folding map of the West, present herein, was not issued with all copies. The observations in the text make it an essential work of American natural history, ethnography, and science. It is the first great U.S. government expedition, the first book on the Rocky Mountain West, and a host of other smaller firsts. It is among the most famous American books.


“The first printed account of man’s entry into the region south of the Antarctic circle” — Spence


The earliest published complete account of Cook’s second voyage, issued at least eighteen months prior to the official version. The second voyage included the first crossing of the Antarctic Circle, making Marra’s narrative the earliest firsthand account of the Antarctic, and the engraved plates are the first depictions of that region. Due to the strict regulations against private publications, the work was published anonymously, but the identity of the author did not remain a mystery for long. “Correspondence between Cook and the Admiralty shows that the author was John Marra, one of the gunners’ mates in the Resolution. He was an Irishman whom Cook had picked up at Batavia during the first voyage. He made an abortive attempt to desert at Tahiti on 14 May 1774, an escapade of which Cook took so lenient a view that he says – ‘I know not if he might have obtained my consent, if he had applied for it in proper time.’ This did not, however, as Marra states at p. 241, prevent his being put in irons...” — Holmes.

This copy contains the extremely rare extra folding map, “Part of the Tropical Discoveries of the Resolution Sloop Captain J. Cook in 1774,” which is noted by Beddie and Rosove but is not called for in most of the references. This map has, however, been present in three of the twenty-five copies of the first edition sold at auction in the last thirty or so years. The chart appears opposite the first page of text and shows New Caledonia and the Great Cyclades islands to the north and Norfolk Island to the south. It is a most interesting production and is to be found in two states: first, as here with the engraver’s name erased (but just visible), with the Norfolk Island’s latitude corrected. The chart follows two of the Gilbert manuscript charts in spelling Ballabeah Isle with a final “h,” unlike all the other manuscript charts. We have a definite date for the corrected issue of this chart, as it accompanied the article, “Late Voyages of the Resolution and Adventure,” published in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE, Vol. XLVI, 1776 (edited by David Henry), opposite page 120 in the March issue. Therefore, it seems probable that the uncorrected chart found its way into copies of Marra issued during the last two or three months of 1775.

“A rare work—containing details of many events not recorded in the official account, and a preface recording the causes which led Banks and his staff to withdraw from the expedition at the last moment. Accordingly it is a vital second voyage item...” — Davidson.

Among the First Illustrations of the Rocky Mountains Available to the Public


A pioneering creator of city and country views in the American West, Alfred Mathews' works rank only behind Bodmer, Catlin, Moran, and Warre as illustrated depictions of the opening of the West. The present work was issued following the success of his famed PENCIL SKETCHES OF COLORADO (1866) and PENCIL SKETCHES OF MONTANA (1868).

Mathews states in his “Introductory” notice:

“The Lithographs embodied in this work are selections from a series of sketches made by the artist while sojourning in Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah, from the fall of 1865 to the winter of 1868. During this time he made many excursions of more or less duration, from Denver in Colorado, Helena and Virginia City in Montana, and Salt Lake City in Utah....These expeditions were performed, excepting during one summer, entirely alone, and principally with ponies; but on two or three occasions on snow-shoes and in a small boat....The pictures represent actual localities; and as they have been drawn on stone from the sketches by the artist himself, have lost none of their original truthfulness.”

Organized geographically, the tinted lithographs comprise twelve views in Colorado, two in Idaho Territory, two in Montana, and four in Utah; each view is accompanied by a descriptive text leaf. The final Appendix leaf includes endorsements by President Grant and others. “Mathews’ famous lithographs were among the first true representations of the Rocky Mountains to be made available to the public” – Streeter.


Privately Printed Account


A presentation copy, inscribed on the titlepage from McAleenan to “My Dear Archbishop,” modestly disclaiming any literary merit.

A rare and engaging day-by-day journal of a bear hunt in Wyoming, with interesting photographs. The bear hunt, which took place in April and May, was on the Majo Ranch of Jones Bros. & Magill, and the hoped-for prey were grizzlies, brown, and black bears. McAleenan, a New York sportsman, writes: “We were very fortunate in securing the only permit to hunt in the Shoshone Game Preserve on Table Mountain. As this section has not been shot over in many years our prospects for the bear hunt were very good.” He describes their train trip to Wyoming, the springtime snow storms that hit the region, their hunting experiences, and life in camp. The photographic plates show the members of the expedition and the landscapes and vistas of Wyoming, and a few show the hides of bears that were killed.

Not in Phillips’ SPORTING BOOKS. OCLC locates copies only at Yale and Brigham Young University. We are also aware of the Streeter-Litchfield copy, a copy presented to Harlow Brooks, and the William Beach-Samuel Webb copy.

HOWES W728. STREETER 4130. OCLC 54200246. $17,500.

The Landmark First Edition


One of the best published works on the Donner Party ordeal, often reprinted throughout the subsequent decades. The author, editor of the TRUCKEE REPUBLICAN, had access to the manuscript records and letters of some of the survivors, as well as the diary of Patrick Breen, and was able to assemble a most trustworthy account of the journey, and its dissolution into cannibalism and tragedy. It is still regarded as one of the indispensable accounts of the Donner Party. “Long regarded as the definitive treatise on the subject. The book has gone through many editions, virtually unchanged, and remains today an essential item for the student of the California story” – Hanna entry in LIBROS CALIFORNIANOS.

This first edition, printed in Truckee, a town very near the scene of the event, was followed in 1880 by an edition published by A.L. Bancroft in San Francisco, in which McGlashan deleted or revised passages that disturbed Donner Party survivors.
A Major Western Map

73. [Mitchell, S. Augustus]: ACCOMPANIMENT TO MITCHELL’S NEW MAP OF TEXAS, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA, WITH THE REGIONS ADJOINING. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846. 46pp. text plus colored folding map, 22½ x 20¾ inches. 18mo. Original gilt morocco cover, neatly rebacked in matching morocco. Map neatly repaired with tissue on folds. Text is clean.

A major western map, with accompanying text. The detailed “New Map of Texas, Oregon and California with the Regions Adjoining...” shows the western portion of the U.S. to the Pacific, with Indian Territory, Missouri Territory, Iowa, and portions of the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Wisconsin, as well as northern Mexico and part of British Columbia, illustrating in detail the trans-Mississippi region on the verge of the Mexican War. Texas is elaborately depicted, with the Rio Grande as its southern border; Oregon is shown to extend to 54° 40”; and the Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon Trail are both detailed, the latter with a table of distances published in the lower corner of the map. “This map represents a great step forward, in that it is among the first by a commercial cartographer to utilize the recent explorations that had bounded and determined the nature of the Great Basin...because of its popularity, this map of the West exerted great influence, not only with the public but on other commercial cartographers” – Wheat. The text describes each territory or state in turn, with notes on Lewis and Clark and other early explorers, and more historical material. Howes also mentions an issue with thirty-four pages of text, but Sabin lists only the present collation.


$10,000.
Mormons Issue Stock to Build a Hotel in Nauvoo


First edition, with English text translated by Joshua Watsky printed in parallel with the French text. From an edition of 28 copies only, this is copy #19 of 24 copies for sale. The edition was printed on vélin d’Arches by François Huin, with original enrichments throughout the work by Baltazar, executed in Chinese ink, watercolors, and colored pencil. The photographic portrait of the author and the artist is by Pierre-Yves Charbonnier and is signed by him in the lower margin. The colophon is signed by the poet, the artist, the translator and the photographer. A beautiful production in every regard. Two variant examples of the errata sheet are laid in, one with a correction in red ink. $1650.

The Artist/Author’s Most Important Work

75. Möllhausen, Heinrich Baldwin: TAGEBUCH EINER REISE VOM MISSISSIPPI NACH DEN KUSTEN DER SUDSEE. Leipzig. 1858. [28],494,[2] pp. plus sixteen plates (seven in color, six tinted, and three in black and white) and folding map. Half title. Large, thick quarto. Rebound in modern three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, with original gilt publisher’s cloth laid over front board, all edges marbled. Spine and corners slightly rubbed and worn, Publisher’s cloth starting to come away from binding at lower edge. Small institutional stamp on titlepage. Light tanning and foxing, minor offsetting from plates, light dust soiling to edges of map. About very good.

The most important work of this notable German artist and topographer, who accompanied several of the leading western surveys of the 1850s. This book describes his experiences with the Pacific Railroad survey under Lieut. Amiel Whipple, investigating a potential route along the 35th parallel in 1853, which took the party across northern New Mexico and Arizona. The work is notable for its plates of the Pueblo Indians and Möllhausen’s account of them. “...In addition to the account in journal form of his experiences as topographer of Whipple’s surveying expedition in 1853, there is an account of his experiences in the West in 1851 on a trip from St. Louis to Laramie with Prince Paul of Wurtemberg” – Streeter. Möllhausen’s career and the chronology of these expeditions are described in detail by Taft.

The TAGEBUCH... is extremely scarce in the marketplace.

Mormons Issue Stock to Build a Hotel in Nauvoo

76. [Mormons]: [TWO PARTIALLY PRINTED SHARES OF STOCK IN THE NAUVOO HOUSE ASSOCIATION, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT]. Nauvoo, Ill.: E. Robinson’s Print, [1841]. Two certificates, 2¼ x 7¾ inches each, printed dos-a-dos on a single 4¾ x 7¾-inch sheet of paper. Fine.

A rare example of Mormon financial ephemera, documenting the Mormons’ stay in Nauvoo and the attempt to build “Nauvoo House,” a splendid hotel in the Illinois town. The present example of Nauvoo House stock certificates is one of only two mentioned by Rush, the other being printed in St. Louis, but probably never officially issued. The Mormon Church was headquartered in Nauvoo from 1839 until they moved westward in 1846. In January 1841, Joseph Smith had a revelation instructing him to build a hotel that would provide accommodations for “strangers and tourists” (see the Mormon Doctrines and Covenants, 124:60). Construction began in the spring of 1841, and stock in the building was sold in order to fund the efforts. It was estimated that construction would cost $100,000, and stock was issued in shares ranging from $50 to $1500. The total stock subscription was $150,000. “All who believed in the Book of Mormon or the revelations of God were permitted to hold stock” – Jenson. The stock certificates were transferable by endorsement, so they were used as a medium of exchange as well.

The present two certificates are each for one share of stock at $50, and are dated in manuscript Feb. 11, 1841. They are both signed by George Miller (who would later form a schismatic Mormon sect of his own) as president, and John Snyder as secretary. The certificate is decorated with an illustration showing the facade of Nauvoo House, and with an eagle within a decorative border on the left side. Nauvoo House was only partially completed when the Mormons left Nauvoo in 1846, and the house was eventually completed (though not to the original grand design) by Joseph Smith’s widow and her second husband. It survives today as a hostel, owned and operated by the Reorganized Church.

Printing began in Nauvoo in 1839 under the direction of Ebenezer Robinson and Don Carlos Smith. Byrd lists several items printed by Robinson in Nauvoo, but not the present stock certificates. The only institution listing Nauvoo House Association stock certificates on OCLC is Yale, which apparently owns an example slightly larger in size than this certificate. The Eberstadts offered an example of this certificate in 1954, priced $75. Any such pieces of Mormon ephemera from the Saints’ stay in Nauvoo are rare.
77. [Mormons]: CIRCULAR. TO THE CITIZENS OF UTAH: THE MANNER IN WHICH WE CAME TO THESE VALLEYS, BRINGING WHAT SEEDS...AND PROVISIONS WE COULD FOR OUR SUBSISTENCE UNTIL WE SHOULD BE BLESSED WITH A HARVEST... [Salt Lake City. 1864]. Broadside, 12¾ x 7½ inches. Manuscript notation in ink at bottom: “GSL City July 5, 1864.” Stub of original blank continuation leaf for subscribers still affixed at bottom. Very good. In a modern cloth folder, leather label.

First edition, first issue, with the place and date in manuscript. This was originally issued with a blank continuation leaf intended for circulation to subscribers. The Yale copy has the stub (visible in the facsimile Yale issued in 1985), as do all other copies known to us.

An attempt to guard the Mormon community against the ravages of a free market economy likely to produce severe fluctuations in demand and money supply as a result of gold discoveries and intensified western migration. According to the text accompanying the Yale facsimile edition:

“The broadside printed here was probably stimulated by mineral discoveries in Montana in 1864. In its simultaneous calls for Mormons to accept only gold when trading with miners and to preserve sufficient stores of grain for their neighbors’ needs as well as their own, the proclamation reveals the mixture of shrewd business sense and social idealism characteristic of the early Mormons....Chief among their policies was the development of an insular, self-sufficient economy which would protect the well-being of the Mormon community from the distractions of materialistic national markets.”

The convention, attended by “one delegate from each precinct of our grain raising regions” was to be held “in the Tabernacle in Great Salt Lake City, on the second Monday in August next.” As an additional measure taken to maintain a price level consistent with the needs of the community, the covenant concludes with a vow “that we will mutually sustain each other...by those who are able...buying at the aforesaid price from those who may not be able to hold on against lower offers.” Similarly, the circular stipulates: “previous to selling any grain, we will reserve at least a year’s supply for ourselves.”

Rare, with only five copies located in OCLC, at Yale, BYU, Princeton, University of Utah, and Utah State. There are also copies at the Bancroft Library and the DeGolyer Library at Southern Methodist University. Not in Eberstadt or SCALLAWAGIANA. We are aware of only one trade sale, from a Michael Heaston catalogue in 1988 for $850. Accompanied by the Yale University facsimile edition, published for the Friends of the Yale Collection of Western Americana, Christmas 1985.

FLAKE 2374a. OCLC 6590739. $4750.

Masterful Mexican Engravings

78. [Nava, José de, engraver]: [VIDA DE SANTA ROSA DE VITERBO]. Puebla. [ca. 1763 to 1807]. Thirty-two (of thirty-three) copper-engraved plates (the first plate in expert facsimile). Issued without titlepage or text. Contemporary half Mexican calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Moderate wear and scuffing to boards, corners worn. Minor toning and foxing, tiny puncture marks in the top margin of each plate, small marginal stain to a few leaves. Very good. The first plate in expert facsimile.

An exceedingly rare Mexican plate book illustrating the life of the 13th-century Italian Saint Rose of Viterbo. This series of religious scenes produced in colonial Mexico is regarded as the masterwork by Puebla’s greatest engraver, José de Nava (1735-1817). The date range of publication provided above is based on the years of Nava’s activity according to Medina. All of the plates are signed in print at the bottom: “Jph. de la Nava la gravó. En la Puebla de los Angs.” W. Michael Mathes, in his seminal study, LA ILUSTRACION EN MEXICO COLONIAL, describes Nava as an “extraordinary” illustrator, and further praises him as “one of the most talented artists and skilled engravers of his time in the Old World and the New.”

Each depicts a scene in the life of Saint Rose of Viterbo, beginning with her birth in Viterbo and concluding with her death and burial at the parish church of Santa Maria in Poggio. The plates in the present work are numbered at bottom from 1 to 33, and the first plate is in expert facsimile. In the 1871 auction catalogue of his collection, Professor Henry Ward Poole called the present work “curious and scarce.” Poole did not often annotate his own auction catalogue, but he did for this book, praising it for being executed:

“In the ancient style, when faith was stronger than in these latter days: may be classified with those of Sebastian de Aparicio. Only complete copy seen, and received of Rev. Augustin Fischer, then collecting for the Emperor Maximilian, and afterwards his director. Among other miracles, Jesus Christ is represented coming to the chamber of Sta. Rosa to celebrate his marriage with her.”

OCLC records just three copies, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, the University of Texas at Austin, and the John Carter Brown Library. The only other copy Rare, and an important work it the canon of “New World” illustrators.

Very Early Album of New Zealand Views

79. [New Zealand Photographica]: DUNEDIN 1860 [cover title]. [Dunedin, New Zealand: Frank Coxhead, ca. 1885]. Ten album cards, each with a vintage albumen photograph mounted on recto and verso, for a total of twenty photographs. Each image 8¾ x 6¼ inches. Oblong quarto. Contemporary green cloth, rebacked with original backstrip laid down, gilt-stamped title on cover. Moderate spotting on cards, affecting a few images. Photographs captioned on images. Very good, with small promotional bookplate of Frank Coxhead on front pastedown reading: “We invite inspection of our superior collection of Photo Views of the West Coast Sounds, and other Views, before purchasing elsewhere.”

A wonderful assemblage of New Zealand views. Despite the assertion made on the cover, the present images were taken over a three-year period, from 1860 to 1863. The images were taken by Kiwi photographer William Meluish, whose shop can be seen in one of the views of Princes Street. They were issued as a set after Frank Coxhead purchased the glass plates. Coxhead was one of Dunedin’s best early photographers, active in Dunedin circa 1870 through circa 1893, operating his business on Princes Street from 1885 through 1893. Most likely the present images were reprinted circa 1890 from the original negative plates. The images, which depict the port, mercantile areas, and certain residential districts, are listed below:

1) Bell Hill (1860)
2) Maitland Street
3) Princes Street (1860)
4) N.E. Valley
5) Dunedin (1861)
6) Maclaggan Street
7) Dunedin from Bowling Street
8) High Street
9) Bell Hill (1861)
10) Rattray Street
11) Dunedin from Canongate
12) Dunedin from Bell Hill
13) The Octagon
14-17) Princes Street (1861-63)
18) Dunedin (1863)
19) Empire Hotel
20) Gabriel’s Gully

In 1861 gold was discovered in New Zealand, and the rush that followed prompted a rapid change in the physical environment. These images provide an excellent record of this early boom phase that vaulted Dunedin to the status of New Zealand’s leading economic center by the end of the 19th century.

Among the earliest attainable New Zealand photographic albums, and exceedingly scarce. There is no reference work devoted to New Zealand photography, but by comparison, the standard bibliography for Australian photographic books lists its first entry as 1864. Very good. $9500.

Colorado Promotional and Guide to Mines


A rare Colorado promotional pamphlet, issued by the British and Colorado Mining Bureau. The author’s objective was to attract British capitalists and tourists to Colorado, so that “the splendid promise of her future” might blossom. Includes descriptive sections about Colorado counties, as well as advice on travelling from England to America, with a folding map of Colorado and an extensive catalogue of the mines operating at the time. The final leaf contains an abbreviated business directory of Denver, Central City, Black Hawk, and Georgetown. We have had this first edition once before, in 1997, in original printed wrappers. The present copy is in contemporary cloth. A second edition was issued in 1872. WYNAR 3313. HOWES O58, “aa.” GRAFF 3084. SABIN 57110. $2250.

Choral Music, Printed at the American Mission Press in Myanmar


Early work from the American Baptist Mission Press in Myanmar, comprised of an index of tunes and eighty-four leaves of church music, printed in English and the local language. Although the staves are present for music, the compiler writes that it is “much to be regretted that music type could not have been procured, and the labor of writing the music saved. It is not expected, however, that every individual or choir will fill out the whole book at once, but having selected such tunes of the different measures as are desirable for present use, those may be copied, and others as they are wanted, so that the whole labour will be but little felt.” Beyond the preliminaries the leaves are printed on the rectos only, to allow room for additions as desired. Each work is titled by the name of its tune.

Although no printer is indicated, Cephus Bennett was the printer at the Burmese mission from 1830 to 1885. No copy of this work is located in OCLC. Rare. $4500.

The Sparrow Copy

82. Owen, Wilfred: POEMS . . . WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY SIEGFRIED SASSOON. New York: Huebsch, [n.d. but no earlier than 1919]. Gray paper boards, stamped in gilt and blind. Photogravure frontis portrait. Tissue guard opposite portrait tanned and mildly offset to title, otherwise fine in a good example of the scarce dust jacket with half-inch loss at toe of spine, an extended span of chips and a creased tear across an 8cm portion of the top edge of the rear panel, short splits and tiny chips at the toes of the flap folds, and six old external cellotape mends. With the bookplate of John Sparrow on the front pastedown.

First edition, American issue, comprised of sheets of the British edition with a special title-leaf imported into the U.S. and bound here. The number of copies made up in this fashion does not seem to be recorded in the obvious references (Keynes, for example, ignores American editions or issues of Sassoon B items in his bibliography), but one might suspect something on the order of 500 to 750 copies. Whatever the case, the book is fragile, and fine copies in any semblance of the dust jacket are much less frequently encountered than even jacketed copies of the British issue. Our ascription of date is based on the publications listed on the rear panel of the jacket.


The Overland Migration of 1845


First edition, second issue, with corrections made on pages 31 and 121 and without the errata slip tipped in at page 189.

The tide of overland immigration which engulfed Oregon in 1843 was followed by even larger waves in subsequent years. The overland migration of 1845 was one of the largest, and it produced one of the most complete accounts of wagon trail life, in this work by Joel Palmer. His journal is the only contemporary account by a participant in the 1845 migration, which numbered some 3,000 people. “Most reliable of the early guides to Oregon; in addition, the best narrative by a participant in the overland migration of 1845, which more than doubled the population of Oregon” – Howes, who affords this issue a “c.” Also included in the work is a letter from Rev. Spalding about his missionary work among the Nez Perce, a vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon and the Nez Perce language, a description of Mount Hood, and what Streeter describes as one of the earliest printings of the Organic Laws of Oregon Territory.


Texas on the Eve of the Revolution


Parker was a New Hampshire lawyer and judge, and part-time author. During his travels he spent a good deal of time in Texas just prior to the Revolution. This is an early English-language description of Texas, and quite positive in its view of what had been characterized as a very rough country. There are occasional trenchant observations of slavery, including an incident in Texas where a recently re-captured slave beg Parker to help him escape his bondage. Parker also devotes
six chapters to an account of his trip through northern and central Illinois with descriptions of the state, and the appendix contains descriptions of other Midwestern states. The plates depict sporting scenes: “Catching Wild Horses” and “Shooting Deer.”

“Even though quite prosaic in style, it has for a little known new country like Texas the interest that is present in any early contemporary account of travels” – Streeter. “A valuable work” – Buck.


$2500.

Taken to Japan on the Perry Expedition


Self-styled “Standard Edition.” This copy of the BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER is notable for its provenance. The inscription on the front fly leaf reads: “Edmund C. Bittinger, U.S. Steamship Susquehanna, June 7th, 1851. On Commodore Perry’s Expedition to Japan.” Edmund C. Bittinger (1819-89) was a U.S. Naval Chaplain, commissioned in 1850. The U.S.S. Susquehanna, also commissioned in 1850, was Perry’s flagship for the expedition that opened Japan to the West. In 1852, Perry was appointed head of a naval expedition charged with inducing the Japanese government to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. In 1853 the Japanese were finally forced to accept a treaty demanding better treatment of shipwrecked seamen and which allowed American ships to dock at two Japanese ports to purchase fuel and supplies. The most important result of the voyage, however, was that Japan was opened to the West for the first time in history and ushered in to the modern era.

This prayer book made the journey from the U.S. to the unknown East with that historic expedition. A wonderful association.

$2000.

A Japanese Drawing of Perry’s Flagship


A fine contemporary Japanese drawing of Perry’s flagship, the Susquehanna, probably one drawn up for official use for the Shogun. The drawing depicts the vessel in full sail, a tall lookout tower at the bow with grotesque figurehead below, the three masts showing four black sailors scrambling up and down, eight white sailors and officers on deck all wearing sampan hats, two waterwheels, the stern drawn with further facial grotesques, and the guns run out for action. Annotations in Japanese around the drawing include details of the ship, its rigging, the dimensions listed at upper right, and at upper left a table of distances from Nagasaki to Holland, America, China, Okinawa, Korea, England and Jakarta.

The likeness to Perry’s ship is reasonably accurate, excepting the two paddle wheels and the lookout tower at the bow, which seems rather exaggerated. There appears to have been considerable fascination regarding the African-American sailors who made up part of Perry’s crew, as they are clearly showing scrambling around the rigging. The exaggerated grotesque look of the figure-head and the stern seems to have been taken more from Japanese mythology than reality, but on the whole this depiction is sound. It cannot be stressed enough how extraordinary the arrival of Perry’s ships and crew was to a society essentially closed for two hundred and fifty years – every aspect of the ship and its occupants was analyzed and described for Japanese consumption.

An excellent and handsome depiction of Perry’s flagship in Japan, drawn by a skilled local artist.

$4750.

Commodore Perry’s Ships Arriving in Japan


A drawing of the four ships of Commodore Perry’s squadron at anchor in Uraga Bay, made at the time of his first arrival in July 1853. The view shows the ships out in the bay (two paddle steamers and two sailing vessels), each with annotations in Japanese on their size, etc, the shore line in the foreground marked with a coastal observation tower, and a building described as “on-ban-sho,” a “check point.”

$4750.
The details of the ships must have been taken from a first-hand source, but the depiction of the paddle steamers with two wheels is erroneous (there would have been only one) and the five masts on each is wrong (there were three), but it is possible this was copied from a poorer sketch taken on the spot. The appearance of these large warships alarmed the Japanese who had little concept of ships of this size and power, and who had no weapons to defend against them. As this was a momentous event, sketches such as these of the foreign intruders and their ships would have circulated in Edo (Tokyo), for many months after their arrival. The drawing describes the ships anchored in “East Uraga Bay, mouth of Edo Bay, roughly the same spot that Commodore Biddle anchored seven years before.”

An attractive drawing from a local source, depicting a momentous event in the history of Japanese-American relations. $6000.

A Great Arctic Rarity


Carl Petersen’s rare account of his experiences as the interpreter for William Penny’s Franklin search expedition, and later on Elisha Kent Kane’s Second Grinnell Expedition from 1853 to 1855. His accounts are supplemented with the diary of Dr. Augustus Sonntag, the astronomer on Kane’s expedition. One of the primary accounts of the Kane fiasco, from which the crew barely escaped with their lives. A rare work – we note only one copy in auction records.

ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY 13386. SABIN 61223. $3000.

First Government Exploration of the Southwest


The report of the first United States government expedition to the Southwest, and one of the most important of all American travel narratives, including an account of Pike’s travels to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers, his earlier journey to explore the sources of the Mississippi River, and his visit to the Spanish settlements in New Mexico. Pike’s narrative stands with those of Lewis and Clark, and Long, as the most important of early books on western exploration and as a cornerstone of Western Americana. The maps were the first to exhibit a geographic knowledge of the Southwest based on firsthand exploration and are considered “milestones in the mapping of the American West” (Wheat). “The description of Texas is excellent” – Streeter TEXAS.

The Pike expedition probed at the Spanish borderlands, which Jefferson believed were ripe for collapse. Ultimately his expedition was captured by a Spanish military force and expelled from New Spain.


First Collection of Short Stories

90. Poe, Edgar Allan: TALES OF THE GROTESQUE AND ARABESQUE. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1840. Two volumes. 243,[1]; iv,[4],[5]-228pp. 12mo. Original publisher’s plum muslin, printed spine labels. Spines sunned and labels a bit rubbed, small nick at fore-edge of lower board of vol. II, loss (8mm at its deepest point) at crown of spine of vol. II extends 2cm along the top edge of the upper board, scattered light foxing, subtle early repairs to cloth along lower portion of joints of volume I, a few slight spots of dulling to upper board of volume II, slight starting to a couple of gatherings in volume II, gilt morocco bookplate in each volume; still, a good set, internally very good, of a title seldom seen in anything approaching fine condition.

First edition. Poe’s first collection of short stories, published in an edition recorded as having consisted of 750 sets only. In this set, II:213 is properly numbered; on p. II:219, the ‘i’ in ‘ing’ and the hyphen are still in proper alignment (variations of these features are a consequence of type loosening and have no relevance in terms of priority of issue). The four pages of “opinions” are present in the second volume, bound before the title. Among the stories here collected are some of Poe’s earliest triumphs, including “Ms. Found in a Bottle,” “The Fall of the House of Usher,” “William Wilson,” “Ligeia,” and others.

BAL 16133. BLEILER (SUPERNATURAL) 1313. WRIGHT I:2056. HEARTMAN AND CANNY pp. 49-54. $35,000.
The Spanish Marco Polo


A rare early 17th-century Spanish edition of Marco Polo's description of his journey across Asia in the late 13th century, one of the most significant and resonant travel accounts in the history of human endeavor, and a key text in the perception in Europe of the East during the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance. This edition, printed in Zaragoza in 1601, is the first edition of the Spanish translation by humanist Martin Abarca de Bolea y Castro of Marco Polo's travel narrative, which replaced the antiquated Spanish version first printed by Cromberger in Seville, 1503. Bolea y Castro, the son of the vice-chancellor of Spain under Charles V and Phillip II, was a scion of one of Aragon's leading families. A lover of literature and humanist ideology, with a predilection for numismatics, Bolea y Castro spent some time serving in Spain's military, although the exact length of his service is not known. Interestingly, this rare translation is his only prose work.

Born into a prominent Venetian trading family, Marco Polo (1254-1324) departed with his father and uncle toward the East in 1271, travelling through Syria, Jerusalem, Turkey, Persia, and India, to China and the court of Kublai Khan. Marco Polo became a favorite of the Khan and travelled throughout China over the next fifteen years as an emissary of the Mongol emperor. Polo returned to Venice in 1295, only to be briefly imprisoned in Genoa as a prisoner of war a few years later. During this imprisonment, in 1298, he dictated his adventures to Rusticiano (also called Rustichello) of Pisa, and the text became known as IL MILIONE. (The exact meaning of this term in Polo's time is still unclear, although it may refer to the popular belief regarding the traveller's great riches.) The original work was written in Franco-Italic, and was quickly translated into Latin and other languages by court clerks. Over one hundred extant manuscript versions, translations, and adaptations are recorded. First printed in a German language edition in Nuremberg in 1477, a Latin translation followed circa 1485 (Christopher Columbus possessed a copy of this Latin edition). The immense popularity of Polo's account is reflected in the numerous editions which followed printed in German, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish, French, English, and Dutch.

Polo's account includes vivid descriptions of cities, waterways, architectural monuments, industries, natural resources, plants, and animals as well as reports on customs and traditions. In addition to Cathay and Mangi (the Mongol name for South China), Polo also writes of the native societies he visited in Tibet and southwestern China. Donald F. Lach, in his magisterial study, ASIA IN THE MAKING OF EUROPE, writes that “other Europeans lived and worked in China during the thirteenth century, but Marco Polo was the only one, so far as is known, to travel and work there and to write an account of his experiences. For the first time in history Europe possessed a detailed narrative about China and its neighbors based upon more than hearsay and speculation...Marco Polo provided Europe with the most comprehensive and authoritative account of the East produced before 1550.”

AOC LC records a single copy in Germany at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.


A Crucial Revolutionary Pamphlet


This pamphlet presents a strong indictment of the bill, which established the blockade of the Boston harbor. The Boston Port Bill was the first of the Intolerable Acts passed against Boston in the wake of the Boston Tea Party in December 1773. It galvanized public opinion in the colonies and led directly to the calling of the First Continental Congress. Quincy was a leading figure in Massachusetts patriotic circles. In this work he excoriates Parliament for punishment of a whole community in response to the acts of private persons, likewise attacking standing armies as “armed monsters”; “fatal to religion, morals, and social happiness” as well as liberty. An important argument against the Crown's unjust actions, and a critical political expression of the Revolution. This is the first British edition.

HOWES Q18. ESTC T96311. SABIN 67192. AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 132c. REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED 18 (ref). $6500.

A collection of three fantasy-tinged illustrated storybooks composed and illustrated by William Edgar Randall, a teenaged San Francisco storyteller and artist in the first few years of the 20th century. These three journals detail “Ed” Randall’s fertile imagination, which takes the form of stories or fake letters, most of them illustrated with charming black and white ink title vignettes or calligraphic titles, which are sometimes accented with watercolors. As an adult Randall would work as a civil engineer and as a commercial illustrator – these volumes are early evidence of his artistic skill and imagination.

At the start of each journal is a titlepage that often features an original ink-drawn bookplate, one of which hilariously states, “This book was dug up from under Carlisle Castle and supposed to have been written about anno domino 1902 or 1903 by one W Edgar Randall who lived at that remote period of the Earth’s existence.” At the beginning of each journal is also a manuscript table of contents or “Index,” illustrated.

Some of the more straightforward entries, such as short biographies of Nathaniel Hawthorne, John Greenleaf Whittier, or Paul Revere (or an essay on Chalk) appear to have been school assignments for which Randall was using the journal to compose a draft. In other entries it is clear that Randall is weaving what he has recently learned in school or experienced in real life into fanciful, detailed, re-imaginations of trips or adventures. In one of his imaginary letters he details a trip to Egypt and describes the sites he sees from his hotel window and the excavation of the Sphinx. An excerpt from the letter reads:

“To relieve you of any burdensome illusions about the city of Cairo, I may and will tell you that most of the city and its people are quite civilized, and the high class are really quite progressive...Early in the morning, (very early indeed, 10 AM), came a ‘jellah’, or peasant, guiding a small flock of fowls with a palm-leaf, singing their praises the while, in sentences containing words from the English, French, Italian and Egyptian and a great many Greek words through in at random. A gayly turbaned cook spoke a few words to him, and there immediately ensued a lengthy debate over the price of the ‘priceless birds.’ In about an hour and a half the gaily turbaned personage, aforementioned, carried off a fowl in high satisfaction as having (as I afterwards learned) beaten down the price [to] two piasters which is about ten cents!).”

In another letter he describes arriving in San Francisco and the various sites around the city like the Golden Gate and the Presidio:

“When we got off the boat and came through the Ferry Building, into San Francisco, a man with ‘Lick House’ on his cap informed me that his hotel was the best...A person residing at the St George wanted to explore the Golden Gate Park so we went together. It is oblong in shape with a ‘Panhandle’ a mile long at the eastern end. There are public tennis courts, packed down with oil, a deer and buffalo paddock....The Police are all very kind, most of them big-hearted Irishman, and when I got lost one night, came to the hotel with me. Yesterday we went to the Presidio. It is very much like other concentration camps but larger. Within it are an extensive golf links, and a life-saving station.”

There are also original short stories throughout the journals, such as “Vacation,” detailing a short adventure to Santa Cruz; “Emperor’s Bird’s Nest,” which describes a swallow nesting in the Emperor’s tent; “Adventures of W.E.R.,” a fanciful retelling of Ed’s own childhood in which he writes, “W.E.R. was a boy. He was a very small boy when he got lost in the cornfield and never went near the place again [sic] for the simple reason that he was not allowed to;” “A Winter’s Story,” in which Randall details the exploits of an American corporal in Manila; “A Rolling Stone,” a short story of two brothers, one whose “steadiness prospered” and one who gathered moss; and “The Minutes of the 37th Assembly of the Spider’s Congress,” a story which recounts the fateful meeting between city and country spiders. A descriptively-interesting excerpt of the spider story is as follows:

“A member then told of how he saw a boy put a spider on a stick in the middle of a puddle of water. This did not trouble the spider for he sat down on the top of the stick and started to spin threads about a foot in length. After he had spun ten threads the wind lifted them and the spider and carried off. When the spider wanted to land, he cut one thread at a time and came easily to the ground.”

Randall’s numerous illustrations include starfish, clams, shrimp, various insects, skulls, stylized gnome-like humanoids, and other fantastical figures throughout. Another humorous illustration is a set of drawings that showcases a snake’s last meal.

In one notable entry Randall composes a limerick about himself, reading: “There once was a fellow named Randall – / Who lived on peanuts and scandal / One day in his mirth / He jumped clean off the earth / And now the planets he’ll handle.” The most charming aspect of this entry is the “music” Randall composed to accompany the limerick, in which the notes of the stanzas are actually little costumed men acting out various scenes.
William Edgar “Ed” Randall was born on January 29, 1888 in Marin, California to William James Randall (1852-1908) and Abbie Louise Perham Randall (1853-1908). He had a younger brother, Lawrence George Randall (1893-1953). After marrying Polly Randall (1888-1966), the couple moved to New York City where Ed was employed as a civil engineer. Later in life Randall found work as an illustrator and columnist. Ed Randall passed away on December 15, 1964 after a short stay in Bellevue Hospital. He is perhaps most well-known for his “shadow portraits” and a caricature of Paul Whiteman, which became the orchestra leader’s trademark.

The present notebooks are a visually delightful record of one young man’s fanciful musings on a variety of topics in old San Francisco and around the world of his own imagination. $1500.

**Rare Pike’s Peak Overland Guide, with Important Maps**


A rare Colorado gold rush guide book with three important maps of the region. The text contains an account of the Kansas region, descriptions of the various routes, information on the gold discoveries in the Rockies, and advice on outfitting a trip to the gold field. “Pre-emption” laws relate to land claims and are treated in an appendix. The first two maps, on one sheet and both outlined in color, are “Kansas and Nebraska” and “Nebraska and Kanzas. Showing Pikes Peak and the Gold Region.” The third map is “Military Map of Parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota by Lieut. G.K. Warren from Explorations made by him in 1855-57.” The second and third maps are particularly significant, showing Denver, Montana, and as far west as Salt Lake.

“The authors were correspondents for eastern newspapers. Redpath, a rabid abolitionist, came to Kansas Territory soon after it was established. Hinton came in 1856 as a correspondent for the BOSTON TRAVELLER” – Dary. Many of the advertisements at the rear are for rail routes to the Pike’s Peak gold region. The Eberstadts describe this guide book as the “original ‘Pike’s Peak or Bust’ overland guide.”


A Pioneering Gold Rush Work


First edition of Rilke’s second major collection of verse, published while he was a student at Charles University, in Prague. On the verso of the front wrapper, this copy bears Rilke’s 3 November 1896 signed presentation inscription to his Munich friend, the German-American writer and future chemist/inventor, Nathan Sulzberger, incorporating two lines of verse: “Was das Herz in stillen Stunden sann, / Pocht an Andre echodurstig an.” [Trans: “What the heart in quiet hours devised, / Knocks on others, thirsting for reply”]. Rilke’s friendship with Sulzberger, along with this presentation copy and inscription, are noted in Schoolfield’s YOUNG RILKE AND HIS TIME (p. 281-2).

RITZER E27. $4750.


According to Wheat, “One of the best of the early books on California printed for gold seekers.” Robinson, who had produced a book on the Mexican War shortly before, drew on both official and unofficial sources for this book. Kurutz calls this work “a fine anthology of several of the earliest reports of the gold discovery, conditions in California, history of the region, and ways to reach the diggings...The excellent map is important for delineating the various sea and overland routes to California.” The gold region is tinted yellow on the map, as well as on the inset “Map of the Gold Region,” and the overland routes are drawn in blue. Among the sources drawn on are reports by Mason, Fremont, Larkin, Emory, and
Kearny, as well as newspaper accounts. Robinson discusses several routes to California, recommending the northern Overland Trail as the best. Howes and Kurutz note two issues of 137 and 144 pages, respectively, of which this is the former.


**Facing a Slave Insurrection**


An extract of the correspondence dating from January and February of 1792 between the Colonial Assembly of Saint Domingue and the commissioners sent by France to address the slave insurrection on the island, demonstrating the tensions between the two groups. The commissioners, for their part, initially wanted to adopt a policy of conciliation and hoped that the rebellion would burn itself out, while the provincial government was much less willing to accept the immediate damage to the island caused by the uprising. A rare Saint Domingue imprint, not in OCLC or Roquincourt. $3500.

**The Rarest Work by Captain Flack**


The pseudonymous Captain Flack is believed to have been the British writer, Percy Bolingbroke St. John. A number of tales of life in the Southwest appeared from his pen in the 1860s, stories which are fictional but seem to be closely based on personal experience. In the preface, the author claims to have lived on southern plantations and to be experienced in the “cultivation of Sugar, Cotton, and Tobacco.” Most of the later chapters are devoted to hunting tales. Jeff Dykes, who pursued the “Captain Flack” story for decades, listed a number of Flack titles in his “Ranger’s All!” catalogue, including this one. He says there, and told William Reese subsequently, that the copy he listed in 1968 was the only copy he ever saw for sale; it is now at Texas A&M. Howes only lists one Captain Flack title, but notes this work and several others.


**The Mexican Side of the Boundary Survey**


The author was the surveyor for the Mexican boundary survey after the Mexican-American War. This work describes his surveys from San Diego to the confluence of the Gila and Colorado rivers, and much of the text consists of daily entries made between July 1849 and January 1850. The folding maps illustrate the port of San Diego and the area of California and Arizona around the junction of the two rivers. “Salazar gives the earliest detailed account of the previously unsurveyed border regions of California and Central Arizona” – Hill. This book is quite scarce on the market, and this is only the third copy we have encountered in more than fifteen years. The Streeter copy sold to Dawson’s Book Shop for $250 in 1968.

STREETER SALE 2648. WAGNER-CAMP 190. HILL 1514. HOWES S47, “b.” GRAFF 3652. WHEAT TRANSMISSISSIPPI 690, 691. PALAU 286944. $4000.

**Directory of West Coast Ports**


The third edition, enlarged and improved over editions under a different title published in 1886 and 1889. This scarce guide to West Coast ports was produced by J.D. Spreckels & Bros., a major firm of commercial merchants and shippers on the Pacific Coast. The text gives much useful information on the ports of Honolulu, Nanaimo and Vancouver Island, Portland, Puget Sound and Tacoma, as well as San Francisco, San Diego, San Pedro, Redondo, and Los Angeles in California. Included are customs house rules, rates for towing, dockage, pilotage, and stevedores, as well as the qualities of the ports and cities, and other services provided. The three folding maps show the harbors of San Francisco and San Diego (both copyrighted 1889), as well as the Washington coast. Most of the photographs show tow boats operated by the Spreckels company, though two show views of San Diego. The advertisements are for a variety of nautical and industrial
businesses. John D. Spreckels was prominent in San Diego affairs, helping to develop Coronado Island as well as the city's railroad and ports. The Spreckels family were also well-known philanthropists, but are perhaps best known in California as manufacturers of sugar from beets, and whose factories had the unfortunate side effect of imparting unpleasant odors upon many a small town.

The Spreckels Company issued a work of a similar title in 1886, covering only San Francisco, with twenty pages of text and a map. They enlarged that to fifty-four pages in 1889, and included other West Coast ports. This 1894 edition is more comprehensive than either of those two earlier efforts.

SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA 8971. $850.

With Original Mounted Photographs and Photochrome Prints

102. Schmidt, Carl E.: [Jackson, William H.]: A WESTERN TRIP. [Detroit]: For private circulation only, [1904]. 91pp., including thirty mounted photographic views (twelve of them full-page color photochrome prints; the other eighteen are small mounted black and white photographs). Small quarto. Original calf, front board gilt stamped, red velvet endpapers, t.e.g. Light wear to spine, edges, and corners, front hinge loosening. Small areas of front endpapers stripped away. Contemporary presentation inscription on front free endpaper verso, with light offsetting to titlepage. Light tanning throughout, some light offsetting from photos. About very good.

A remarkable book, printed in a very small number for private circulation, and featuring a number of original photographic prints. This is the rare first edition of the book, with original mounted black and white photographs to accompany the mounted photochrome prints. This is also a presentation copy, with the inscription of the author, Carl Schmidt, to R.H. Fyfe, dated Christmas, 1904, the year of publication. Fyfe was a magnate in the shoe business in Detroit, where Schmidt ran a very successful leather tannery.

Schmidt, his daughter, and two friends left Chicago for Wyoming and the West in the summer of 1901. They spent several weeks in Yellowstone, and Schmidt recounts their adventures in great detail, with descriptions of the park, their hiking expeditions, the characters they encountered, and more. One chapter is devoted to a fishing trip, and the final chapter describes a visit to a mine in Montana. The color pictures are photochrome prints after photographs by William Henry Jackson who, as the official photographer of the Hayden Survey in the 1870s, took the first photographs of Yellowstone. The photochrome process was invented in Switzerland, and the American rights were purchased by the Detroit Publishing Company around 1895. Jackson served as a director of the newly-created Photochrom Company subsidiary, and praised the photochrome process in his memoirs as a “process hardly improved today.” The pictures ably convey the natural beauty of the region that became America’s first national park. The black and white photographs were taken by Schmidt and his companions and show the sites they visited, including several candid shots of Yellowstone.

“Printed in a few copies...An interesting journal of the Yellowstone Country, and because of the circumstances of its printing, extremely difficult to come by” – Eberstadt. Rare and quite interesting.


Extra-Illustrated


An extra-illustrated copy of the second edition, after the first of the same year, of this tribute to the unfortunate André. This edition includes verses “To Miss Seward” by W. Hayley. The added plates include portraits of the principal players in the story, including Major André, George Washington, Benedict Arnold, and the author, as well as a print of the capture of André and of the elaborate funeral monument. Also tipped in is a copy of the satirical cartoon, “The Loss of Eden and Eden Lost,” published in London in 1785, which mocks the easy treachery of Benedict Arnold.

SABIN 79478. AMERICAN CONTROVERSY 81-65b. ESTC T41383. $2500.

One of 25 Copies


First edition. Copy #3 of 25 numbered copies, signed and dated by the artist. Printed via Epson Inkjet ultrachrome on BFK Rives. A significant artist's book by an important Latina artist, produced during her March 2007 residence at the workshop. Ms. Sizer's work as photographer, designer and graphic artist has been exhibited widely, particularly in the Southwest.

$650.
Rare Early Map of the Dakotas


The rare second edition of one of the earliest detailed maps of Dakota Territory, here present in its uncolored state. “The prospectus on the inside of the front cover in this edition is the same as the one in the first edition except for the addition of ‘Second Edition – 1863.’ This edition gives several new counties along the eastern boundary of the Territory, both in the inset and on the main map, and there are various new counties in the southern part of the Territory. The inset in this issue shows the creation of Idaho Territory to the west of Dakota” – Streeter. Not in Wheat’s MAPPING THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST. Streeter had copies of both the 1861 and 1863 editions; each went for $100 in part four of his sale in 1968.

STREETER SALE 2034. GRAFF 3835. PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.257. KARROW (SOUTH DAKOTA) 0529.85. $10,000.

The First History of New York


This is the first edition of the first history of New York, based largely on the works of Charlevoix and Colden’s HISTORY OF THE FIVE NATIONS.... Smith also drew from the journals of the Assembly and the Legislative Council. He was a graduate of Yale who became a distinguished New York lawyer and eventually justice of the province. A Loyalist during the Revolution, Smith moved to Canada at the war’s conclusion, and there became a chief justice. This history covers the period up to 1736. Smith wrote a continuation which remained in manuscript form until it was published by the New-York Historical Society in 1826. “Within the period subsequent to the English Revolution, Smith is still without a successful rival. This work ranks with Stith’s VIRGINIA and Hutchinson’s MASSACHUSETTS, as one of the worthiest examples of historical literature produced in later colonial times” – Larned. A foundation New York item.

SABIN 84566. HOWES S703, “b.” STREETER SALE 871. CHURCH 1023. LARNED 1109. $4500.

One of Ten Author’s Copies


First edition. Copy #10 of sixty numbered copies (and some out-of-series copies) privately printed at the Ward Ritchie Press as the Cohns’ Christmas greeting for the year. The first ten copies – of which this example must be counted – were reserved for Steinbeck, and the remaining fifty for distribution by the Cohns. The text of a 1938 extended letter by Steinbeck.

GOLDSTONE & PAYNE A26a. $8500.

One of Forty Deluxe Copies


First edition in this format. Illustrated with original woodcuts by Karin Wikström. One of forty numbered copies (of fifty), with the seven large woodcuts handcolored, accompanied by an additional woodcut portrait of Zapata, signed in pencil by the artist, from a total edition of 257 copies printed on French Rives paper in Veronese types, and signed by the artist. A copy of the original prospectus is laid in, as well as the separately printed and bound supplemental text, ZAPATA THE MAN THE MYTH AND THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION by Robert E. Morseberger (1/100 copies signed by the author). The substantial original 1949 treatment for the proposed film biography of Zapata by Steinbeck, here published for the first time, and of course differing substantially from the final shooting script for the 1952 film.

$2500.
Rare Biography of an Early and Important Spanish Commander in South America

109. Suárez de Figueroa, [Cristóbal]: HECHOS DE DON GARCIA HURTADO DE MENDOZA, QUARTO MARQUES DE CANETE... Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1613. [16],248,245-324pp. (as issued). Small quarto. Early 20th-century vellum, spine gilt with raised bands, a.e.g. Minor dust soiling and edge wear. Modern bookplate of James Stevens Cox fixed to front pastedown, typed contents list tipped to front flyleaf. Small wormholes in titlepage repaired, inner margin of license/errata leaf strengthened; last four leaves trimmed at top edge, affecting headlines; minor occasional spotting. Overall very good.

Rare first edition of this account of the life and career of García Hurtado de Mendoza, Captain General and later Viceroy of Peru, complete with the “Prologo” leaves, often lacking. Mendoza had a particularly controversial career in the New World. He commanded eight vessels bound for South America in 1557, and after arriving in Chile, Mendoza sent out various tributary expeditions across the Andes in an attempt to establish Spanish authority in a wider area and among the remoter regions. In addition to the inland expeditions, Mendoza sent two parties south to explore the coastline as far as Tierra del Fuego; one of these maritime journeys was commanded by Francisco de Ulloa, who provides an introductory note for the present work. Shortly thereafter, Mendoza was relieved of duty and ordered back to Spain, likely for abusing his authority with the indigenous peoples in South America. He was later pardoned and returned to the Americas in 1590 to serve as viceroy of Peru, where he spent almost a decade developing the economy and spreading Spanish culture in the region. Once his term expired, Mendoza retired to Spain, where he died in 1609.

Of particular note: the present work includes an account of Álvaro de Mendaña y Neira’s second voyage in search of the Solomon Islands and the discovery of the Marquesas Islands. The text also includes some encounters with Drake, Cavendish, and Hawkins, including some of the battles fought between the Spanish and English explorers, specifically the sacking of the Port of Nombre de Dios.

Shortly after Mendoza’s death this book was commissioned by his family to counter an epic poem called LA ARAUCANA, written by Alonso Ercilla y Zúñiga, which disparaged Hurtado de Mendoza’s bloody wars against the Araucana Indians during his first term as colonial governor of Chile. Ercilla had served with Mendoza in Chile and witnessed firsthand Mendoza’s treatment of the native peoples.

“Don García, when in command of the expedition against the Araucanians, as already suggested, condemned Ercilla to death, a sentence later modified under the protests of persons who comprehended its injustice. After this incident, Don García did not find either his leadership or his character glorified in LA ARAUCANA. This was a source of regret not only to himself, but also to his family. He died in obscurity, and after this event his relatives sought to habilitate his memory for posterity. They approached Dr. Cristóbal Suárez de Figueroa, proposing that he should undertake the task, should become the eulogist of a person on whom an unfavourable verdict had already been pronounced. He accepted the proposal, and of the seven books into which his work was divided, the first three treat of Don García’s campaigns in Chile; the others deal with his government as viceroy of Peru, Mendana’s expedition to the Solomon Islands, and the inglorious years of disgrace. In view of the judgements of history, Figueroa’s extravagant panegyric appears absurd. It may be said in favour of the book that it presents papers or documents given to the author by the Mendoza family, which furnish details of the viceroy’s life, not otherwise known. The book is written in flowing and elegant language that is only rarely found in the historians of America, and in order to add interest to the work the author introduced rhetorical descriptions of a country he had not seen and of battles that were scarcely referred to in the documents” – Moses.

Jose Toribio Medina devotes six-and-a-half pages to this work in his BIBLIOTECA HISPANO-CHILENA (1897), and illustrates the titlepage. Lathrop Harper calls the book a “highly important volume concerning the early history of South America.” Rolf du Reitz, in his annotations for the Bjarne Kroepelien collection catalogue, notes that this was “apparently the earliest book in the Collection, and also one of the most expensive.” He quotes a letter from Kroepelien to a bookseller in 1948 that the Suárez de Figueroa was a book he had been “hunting for twenty years.” Writing in the late 1960s, Du Reitz refers to the work as “now very rare.”


The Father of American Libertarism

The fourth and last of Taylor's full-scale books on the Constitution, in which he fully expounds his philosophy of government. Taylor was one of the major political theorists of the early United States, as well as the most articulate and persuasive exponent of states' rights, agrarian school. This copy bears the bookplate of Richard D. Spaight, Jr., a senator and governor of North Carolina in the mid-19th century.

HOWES T64. SABIN 94493. COHEN 2925. $2750.

**A Yale Man Leaves His Faith**


The scarce first Spanish edition of John Thayer's account of his conversion to Roman Catholicism after originally training to be a Congregational minister. Thayer received a degree from Yale in 1779, and later went to France, hoping to become Benjamin Franklin's personal chaplain. Franklin was having none of it, and the rejected Thayer converted to Catholicism in 1783. First printed in London in 1787, this popular work went through numerous editions and translations. Before 1800, versions were published in Dutch, French, German, Latin, Portuguese, and Spanish. This Barcelona edition, translated from a French printing, includes two letters. The first is a letter from the author to his brother answering some of his sibling's objections to his conversion; the second is from a young English woman who was received by Thayer into the Catholic Church, written after her first communion. While in Europe, "as a result of theological controversies with priests in France and in Rome, and a reputed miracle of which he had first-hand knowledge, he entered the Roman Catholic Church....Ordered, June 2, 1787, by the archbishop of Paris, he was lionized by ecclesiastics as the first converted American divine, who had grand plans for the conversion of his fellow Puritans....After two years in the London mission, Thayer set forth for Boston, where his arrival (Jan. 4, 1790) and early activities attracted numerous notices in the New England press.....In Boston, his tactless zeal, his uncompromising Puritan spirit, his uneasiness under ecclesiastical restraint, and his egotism prevented any degree of success" – DAB.


112. Tidyman, Ernest [screenwriter]: [Screenplay and Photo Archive for:] THE FRENCH CONNECTION [New York: D’Antoni Productions], 6 October [revised 21 October & 28 October] 1970 Two volumes: [1],93 leaves; [1],93 leaves plus lettered inserts. Quarto. Mimeographed typescript, printed on rectos only, the second shot through with revised leaves on salmon stock. Bradbound in printed production wrappers. Ownership signature in each and ink inscriptions in 2nd (see below), wrappers a bit frayed and torn at overlap edges, internally very good or better. Accompanied by a file of associated photographs and other material, as noted below.

Two unspecified “revised” pre-production drafts of Tidyman’s multi-award winning screenplay, adapted in part from the 1969 book by Robin Moore. The October 1971 release was directed by William Friedkin, and starred Gene Hackman, Fernando Rey, Roy Scheider, Tony Lo Bianco, Sonny Grasso, et al. As part of a five Oscar sweep, Tidyman won for his screenplay, Hackman won as Best Actor, Friedkin won as Best Director, and the film won Best Picture. BAFTA, Golden Globes and WGA awards piled up, and in 2005 it was inducted into the National Film Registry. Each of these scripts bears the ownership signature of Randy Jurgensen, who in addition to acting as production assistant and liaison with the NYPD during the New York production, portrayed a police sergeant in the film. Jurgensen has had a long and distinguished career, both as a NYPD Officer (1958-78), and as consultant to, and actor in, a substantial list of film and television productions, including association with a number of films by William Friedkin, of which this was the first, as well as other major films, such as THE GODFATHER, wherein he played the gunman who administered the coup de grace to Sonny Corleone. The second, revised script also bears signed later inscriptions from Sonny Grasso and “Billy” [Friedkin], the latter: “To Randy, with love, Billy 5/11/13.” Jurgensen is the featured interviewee in a documentary about the film’s production accompanying recent SD dvd and Hi-Def releases of the film. The two scripts are accompanied by a file of 39 8 x 10“ production stills (not publicity stills) the considerable majority of which are of sequences in which Jurgensen had a role and one of which is signed by him, plus one of him on stage with Friedkin and a larger group of people at a law enforcement award ceremony related to the film. Also present is a sequence of nineteen 5 3/4 x 4" color prints of photographs of later vintage by Jurgensen of the sites featured as locations in NYC for filming, compiled as a guide for the locations in the later interview noted above for the Blu Ray release. Also present are some related items, such as his retained carbon of his employment agreement for the production, a check stub for residuals after the film was released to television, and some ephemeral items related to screenings and honors for the film and players. In sum, an excellent lot of material, with iron clad provenance, for one of the major film achievements of its generation and genre. $7500.

An extremely important and visually appealing watercolor depicting trading practices on the Canton River in China, early 19th century. The work was done during the Krusenstern expedition, Russia’s first major scientific voyage in the Pacific and first circumnavigation of the world by a Russian ship. It was executed by the ship’s artist, Wilhelm Gottlieb Tilesius von Tilenau. The view is from the perspective of a boat on the river and shows several Danish trading houses set up on the riverside. The buildings are made of wood and thatch, and several barrels and logs are also present. The factories fly flags of a white cross on a red background. Several men are shown on the riverbank, a tower is seen in the middle distance, and mountains are shown across the background. A large Chinese ship, identified in the manuscript caption as a “war junk,” dominates the scene on the river, and six smaller vessels are also shown. The present image by Tilesius provides a rare and vivid record of these fleeting trade seasons, providing important details of the Danish post. The original manuscript caption is attached to the verso of the watercolor and reads: “Eine Chinesische Krieges Junke oder Kommandeurs Schiff vor dem Daenischen Bankshall. Dr. Tilesius v. T. ad nat. pinxit in flumine Sinico Taiho Cantonensi.”

In the early 19th century foreign merchants were allowed to trade in Canton for a short four-month season only. After that the warehouses and living quarters of the company were required to be torn down, only to rebuilt the following year at the company’s expense. Wilhelm Gottlieb Tilesius von Tilenau (1769-1857) accompanied the Krusenstern expedition on the ships Nadeshda and Newa, during the first Russian circumnavigation from 1803 to 1806. After the Russian painter, Kurjlandzow, left the expedition in Kamchatka in 1804, Tilesius became responsible for recording interesting observations relating to the geography and natural history of the places they visited. He contributed many detailed designs for the illustrations in the third volume of Krusenstern’s account of the voyage, and also published several papers of his own research. The largest part of his archive was presented to Leipzig University after his death, but the present work remained in the family of his son, Adolph Tilesius.

Such original art from the Krusenstern circumnavigation is exceedingly rare. $27,500.


A fine watercolor view of a Japanese merchant ship plying the waters off the coast of Japan. The work was done during the Krusenstern expedition, the first major Russian scientific voyage in the Pacific and the first circumnavigation of the world by a Russian ship. It was executed by the expedition’s artist, Wilhelm Gottlieb Tilesius von Tilenau. The detailed work gives an excellent view of the technical aspects of Japanese vessels commonly used in the coastal trade, showing the ship’s high bow, its rigging, the long rudder used to steer the vessel, and six crew members hard at work. The insignia of the ship is clearly shown on its stern. The crests or flags used by four other merchants are shown on the same paper along the right edge, just outside the border which surrounds the image of the ship. The original manuscript caption reads: “Ein Japanisches Kauffahrtsschiff aus Miako mit den Flaggen, Wappen und Inschriften der Warenbesitzer und Handels Compagnien. Hermann L. v. Loewenstern hat das Schiff mit dem Tauerwerk gezeichnet. Dr. W. G. Tilesius ad nat. pinxit.” The note explains that this watercolor was painted by Tilesius after a sketch by Loewenstern, fourth lieutenant on the Krusenstern expedition. In the English translation of the account of the Krusenstern voyage, Loewenstern is described as “an amiable and cultivated mind, he added a very extensive and well grounded knowledge of his profession.”

Wilhelm Gottlieb Tilesius von Tilenau (1769-1857) accompanied the Krusenstern expedition on the ships, Nadeshda and Newa, during the first Russian circumnavigation, from 1803 to 1806. After Russian painter Kurjlandzow left the expedition in Kamchatka in 1804, Tilesius became responsible for recording interesting observations relating to the geography and natural history of the places they visited. He contributed many detailed designs for the illustrations in the third volume of Krusenstern’s account of the voyage, and also published several papers of his own research.

Such original art from the Krusenstern circumnavigation is exceedingly rare. $17,500.
Uncommon first edition of the official report on the sinking of the Titanic, providing a full accounting of the ship's technical specifications, its journey, and the disaster which took it to the bottom of the North Atlantic. The report gives an account of the damage, saying that water rushed in at such a rate that "the ship's pumps could not possibly have coped, so that the damage done to these five compartments alone inevitably sealed the doom of the ship." The account of rescue gives a breakdown of passengers and crew who made it into the lifeboats: "The real difficulty in dealing with the question of the boats is to find the explanation of so many of them leaving the ship with comparatively few persons in them." Statistical analysis, delineated herein, shows what was to be expected – women and children had the highest survival rate, while first- and second-class passengers had better luck in getting into the boats than did those passengers in steerage. The report makes a point, however, of stating unequivocally that third class passengers were not treated unfairly, and that those steerage passengers who spoke English (and therefore, presumably, understood what was going on) were mostly saved. A fascinating and detailed accounting of this most significant of shipping disasters. $2750.

Second edition of the first part of this classic analysis of democracy in America, correcting the errors of the first edition of the same year. Tocqueville, under instructions of the French government, travelled to America in 1831 to study and report on the penal system. He was impressed with the political principles of American democracy during his nine months of travel, and he states his views and observations in this work, firm in his belief that the rest of the world is moving in the same direction. He includes discussions of major institutions and aspects of the federal government, the party system, and slavery, and foresees Russia and America as future antagonistic world super powers. HOWES T278. SABIN 96060. CLARK III:111. $3500.

A very rare book, this is Samuel Webb's copy, with his bookplate on the front pastedown. Philip Tome was born in 1782 and grew up on the Pennsylvania frontier. Much of this book is concerned with his hunting and association with the Indians in western Pennsylvania and New York from the 1790s to the 1820s. Tome had a close relationship with Cornplanter, and his book casts interesting light on the Indian situation on the frontier before and after the War of 1812. "Charles Sheldon had a note in his copy reading 'This is one of the prize books in my library. At present, June 10, 1914, it is the only known copy.' Whitman Bennett...describes it as 'extraordinarily rare, especially in original condition'” – Streeter. Graff also had a copy, and he remarks, “Tome's association with Cornplanter was particularly interesting; his volume is an important account of pioneer life in the Old West.” HOWES T288, “b”. GRAFF 4162. STREETER SALE 4088. HENDERSON, p.91. PHILLIPS, SPORTING BOOKS, p.377. SIEBERT SALE 243. $4250.

An important early compilation of South Seas voyages, assembled by John Trusler, who drew primarily on Cook's explorations. This would have been the first introduction of many readers to the English advances in exploring the Pacific. "John Trusler is described in the DNB as an eccentric divine, a literary compiler, and a medical empiric. Throughout his diverse career Trusler published many works, on subjects ranging from philosophy to farming, but he was most renowned for his HOGARTH MORALIZED and for his various condensations of famous sermons in cursive-facsimile type for use by the clergy....The [present] work contains descriptions and history of Tahiti and the Society Islands, the Friendly Islands, New
Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Australia, the Solomon Islands, New Holland, and Kamchatka. It offers lively and enterprising discussions of the customs of the inhabitants of these various Pacific islands” – Hill. A very few copies were apparently issued with a folding map, which is not present in this copy, nor was it present in the Hill copy; likewise, ESTC does not call for a map. Scarce, with only a handful of copies in ESTC.

HILL 1719. ESTC T107078.

$9750.

One of the Most Important Northwest Voyages


A cornerstone work on the exploration of the Pacific and the northwest coast of America. “This voyage became one of the most important ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge” – Hill.

Vancouver was put in command of the expedition on the recommendation of his former commanding officer, Alan Gardner. He had served earlier with Admiral Rodney and on James Cook’s second and third voyages, so was well equipped in terms of experience; in addition, he was a first-class navigator. The voyage was mounted as a “grand-scale expedition to reclaim Britain’s rights, resulting from the Nootka Convention, at Nootka Sound, to thoroughly examine the coast south of 60° in order to find a possible passage to the Atlantic; and to learn what establishments had been founded by other powers. This voyage became one of the most important ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge. Vancouver sailed by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, where he discovered King George’s Sound and Cape Hood, then to New Zealand, Hawaii, and the northwest coast of America. In three seasons’ work Vancouver surveyed the coast of California; visited San Francisco and San Diego...and other Spanish settlements in Alta California; settled the necessary formalities with the Spanish at Nootka; investigated the Strait of Juan de Fuca; discovered the Strait of Georgia; circumnavigated Vancouver Island; and disproved the existence of any passage between the Pacific and Hudson Bay” (Hill).

Vancouver must be considered, along with Cook, La Pérouse, and Malaspina, as one the greatest explorers of the late 18th century. “All four visited the northwest coast, but only Vancouver surveyed the enormous extent of the coast from Southern California to Cook Inlet...His meticulous survey literally put on the map of the world the intricacies of Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and the western coast of mainland Canada” – Tweney.

COWAN (1914), p.236 (“superior to any of its kind, and constitutes the chiefest source of authority of that period”).

COWAN (1933), pp.654-55. COX II, p.30 (“one of the most important voyages ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge”).

FERGUSON I:281. FITZPATRICK, EARLY MAPPING OF HAWAII, pp.39-43 (“Vancouver’s voyage resulted in the first published map of Hawaii to depict the islands in their entirety”).


REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 21.

$62,500.

Second edition, being a faithful recreation of the work first published in Antwerp in 1610. Otto van Veen (c. 1556 – 1629) ran a large studio in Antwerp, and included among his students P. Paul Reubens. He produced a number of important emblem books, as well as this series of thirty “Effigies D. Thomae Aquvinatis,” with engravings of historical and apocryphal scenes in Aquinas’s life executed after Veen’s designs and those of others by Boel, Swanenberg, Galle, van Paenderen, et al. The restrained and thematically appropriate binding was executed by the Irish-born binder and conservator William Anthony (1926-1989). Anthony trained in Dublin and worked in London, exhibiting with the Guild of Contemporary Bookbinders. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1964, worked independently and in partnership, and ultimately served as chief conservator and binding instructor at the University of Iowa.

OCLC: 2459601

$1500.
The Russian Window on the Pacific

An album of twenty-four original photographs taken in Vladivostok in June 1900. The snapshot-size images are each matted one per page in a German-made photograph album, and each image is inscribed in a contemporary hand in German. The photographs include views of the port, Russian naval ships and numerous other vessels, the city center, the post office, street scenes, buildings and houses (including a German brewery), and pictures of everyday life. Due to its location in the Russian Far East on the coast of the Sea of Japan and near both the Chinese and Korean borders, Vladivostok was a settlement with numerous international residents and visitors, and this heterogeneity is recorded in this album. Half of the photographs are of people, including images of Russians, Chinese, and Koreans. Photographs of local Chinese residents predominate, with images of a waterman filling his wagon, a fruit seller in the market, another seller in the market with his measuring scale, and other laborers. Other images in the album include Korean children playing, various neighborhoods and locales, and a family portrait (complete with cow) in front of a house.

A fine turn-of-the-century album consisting of original contemporary photographs of Vladivostok, with numerous images of the local population. Due to its strategic location, Soviet Russia later kept the port under the highest security, and any photographs of it are uncommon.

$2000.
Extremely Rare: A Remarkable Collection of Narratives


An important rarity of Indian warfare on the Old Southwest frontier. This set has a remarkably large number of plates; other sets we know of have far fewer. All seem to be remainders from New Y ork publications used as illustrations without regard to text.

HOWES W30 (ref). ALLEN RARITIES 47. ALLEN IMPRINTS 3160. $7500.

An Englishman in South America and California

124. Walpole, Frederick: FOUR YEARS IN THE PACIFIC. IN HER MAJESTY'S SHIP “COLLINGWOOD.” FROM 1844 TO 1848.... London. 1849. Two volumes. xiii,[3],432; ix,[1],415pp., including in-text illustrations. Frontispiece and half title in each volume. Original blue cloth, stamped in blind, spines gilt, expertly recased, new endpapers. Bindings slightly cocked. Internally clean and bright. Very good.

The Collingwood was the first British ship-of-the-line to enter the Pacific via Cape Horn since Lord Anson in 1741. Walpole describes in charming detail the people and things he saw at Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Juan Fernandez Island, Tahiti and the Society Islands, Mexico, Peru, California, Hawaii, and the Samoa Islands. The ship arrived at Monterey a few days after the American flag was raised there by John Drake Sloat. The section on California contains a description of Monterey and the arrival of Fremont, and comments on the dress and manner of the locals. The earlier sections, on South America, are also quite rich in detail on local life and culture.


Vernacular Stereoviews of Western Scenes

125. [Western Photographica]: [COLLECTION OF 137 VERNACULAR STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS DEPICTING THE PEOPLE AND LANDSCAPES OF THE AMERICAN WEST AND SOUTHWEST, SOME PERTAINING TO ENERGY SPECULATION]. [Various locations in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas]. 1903-1927. 137 stereoscopic views (two of them double-sided), comprised of 115 views mounted on card and twenty-two unmounted views. Occasional minor surface and edge wear, a few with short tears in the image area. Overall very good.

An unusual and unique collection of vernacular stereoviews, apparently all taken by the same photographer, featuring both human and natural subjects in the American West. Quite a few of the images pertain to sulphur mining or oil speculation, given the nature of the annotations to some of the images and various types of equipment featured in a number of the photographs. For instance, a photograph from Ventura County in 1921 shows a drilling rig set up on Sattler Ranch. Another undated photograph is annotated on the verso, “Looking for oil Rio Grande.” The photographer often includes human subjects set against western vistas, sometimes even including family members in the shots. The date range given above comes from the earliest and latest dated photographs; it is entirely possible that some photographs date before and after this range, but all seem to be from this same general time frame.

Identified locations include San Diego, Yosemite Valley, Los Angeles, Ventura County, El Paso, and others, along with numerous unidentified locations in the American West. The variety of subjects include drilling structures, landscapes,
isolated buildings and small town scenes, as well as business associates, friends, and family members of several generations. The earliest photograph captures the ghost town of Pittsburg, NM, the site of a “New gold camp” (according to the manuscript caption) near the Caballos Mountains in 1903.

The source of these photographs is unidentified, but the consistency in subject matter, in the people depicted, and in the descriptions on the versos lead us to believe that most (if not all) were taken by the same person. Several of the family images are captioned with a San Diego location, which was likely the photographer’s hometown. The images relating to small mining operations and those showing the interior of laboratories, indicate that the photographer might have been a mining engineer or scientist. Seventy of the mounted stereoviews and seven of the unmounted views are annotated in manuscript (in a consistent hand), identifying the subject, location, and/or the date of the photograph. Most of the images appear to be silver gelatin prints, though three of the stereoviews are cyanotypes. A sampling of the captions are as follows:

1) “New gold camp Pittsburg [NM] Caballos Mts. 1903.”
2) “Old Fort Bliss 1904.”
3) “Rich Placer claims of Bisbee Co. looking N Aug 04.”
4) “Rustin Cañon. N of Santa Monica. About 1905.”
5) “Point Firman [San Pedro] Sep 1912.”
6) “Devil’s Canon Bridge Dec 1919.”
8) “Mack autoline looking N in San Clemente Cañon Dec 1919.”
9) “Looking towards highway from Asbestos hill, in Palm Spr Riverside Co Dec 1919.”
10) “Autoline looking West from Piru Creek Ventura Co. 1920.”
12) “Imperial United Oil & Power Co. looking West over Sec 30 or SW of the Palisas(?) Apr 1920.”
14) “Point Loma Military Reserve Mch 29. 21 his Master & Aide de Camp.”
15) “From Mahoney Ranch Ventura looking S.W. Apr 9 1921.”
16) “Rig on Sattler Rch. Ventura Co. Apr 9 21.”
17) “From Belmont land Sweetwater looking NE Apr. 1921.”
19) “Priscilla & Arthur at 1247 9th St San Diego July 31, 1921.”
20) “Feb 16 22. From above old Padre Mine looking N.W. to Chuckwalla Mts.”
21) “Mud volcanoes Niland Calif Mch 1922.”
22) “Capitol at Sacramento – Aug 1926.”
24) “3 generations Aug 6 1926 at 1644 Linwood St. San Diego.”
25) “From Superstition Mt. fault SE.”
26) “Looking West over W claim, showing ‘gopher’ holes.”
27) “La Jolla from Mt Solidad.”
28) “Children at Old Fort Bliss.”
29) “South from Boulder well.”

Many of these photographs display some of the hallmarks of the amateur photographer: slightly soft focus, shadows of fingers in the edges of the frame, and inconsistent or off-kilter compositions. Vernacular stereoviews, especially of the American West, are exceedingly uncommon, and certainly so regarding energy speculation. The execution and production of stereoscopic photographs was not cheap, so the photographer must have had a passion for photography itself; otherwise the present group would have been simple single shots of the subjects seen here.

A unique and special assortment of vernacular stereoviews of the West. $2750.

The Origins of Wheelock’s Indian School, and of Dartmouth

126. [Wheelock, Eleazar]: A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE INDIAN CHARITY-SCHOOL, IN LEBANON IN CONNECTICUT, NEW ENGLAND. FOUNDED AND CARRIED ON BY THAT FAITHFUL SERVANT OF GOD THE REV. MR. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK. London: Printed by J. and W. Oliver, 1766. 48pp. Gathered signatures, string-tied as issued. Foxing on initial and final leaves, cleaner internally. Good. In a cloth clamsheal case, leather label.

The first issue of this British pamphlet which attempted to raise funds and approval for Eleazar Wheelock’s Indian school in Connecticut. It was likely prepared by the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker in connection with his visit to Britain with Samson Occum in 1766-68. Whitaker was a minister in Norwich, Connecticut, and Occum was a Mohegan Indian who became a Presbyterian minister. This volume reviews the history of Wheelock’s institution from 1754 to 1762, and discusses the origins of the school and defends the missionary endeavor. It also contains several letters of support for the institution from colonial notables. The school, founded by Wheelock, opened in 1754 under the name of Moors Charity School. In
1772 it was removed to Hanover, where it formed the germ of the institution that became Dartmouth College. A second edition of this title contains an appendix not included in this first edition.


With 32 New Poems

127. Whitman, Walt: LEAVES OF GRASS. Brooklyn, NY: [Published for the Author by Fowler and Wells], 1856. iv,[5]-384,[1]pp. Small octavo. Original dark grayish-green cloth, stamped in blind, spine decorated, and upper board lettered, in gilt. Neatly rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down (slightly dull, and with shallow losses at crown and toe, with attendant strengthening to inner hinges), early pencil signature on free endsheet, followed by a neat ink paraph, same early, small ink last name in upper fore-corner of title, usual slight tanning to paper and a few formerly turned down corners, otherwise a very good copy. Folding cloth slipcase.

Second edition (only printing), expanded by the addition of thirty-two poems, and the substantial collection of reviews and notices at the end, among them the letter of praise from Emerson (first published as a small promotional broadside, and excerpted here in the spine stamping as well). Myerson references John Burroughs, and Wells & Goldsmith, as the source for the determination that the edition consisted of one thousand copies, which sold quickly. Fowler and Wells declined to put their name on the title-page as publishers, but the terminal page of adverts records their participation. This edition "is quite a rarity and is seldom found in good condition" – Wells & Goldsmith. “Always the champion of the common man, Whitman is both the poet and the prophet of democracy. The whole of LEAVES OF GRASS is imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and a pride in the democracy of the young American nation” – Printing & The Mind of Man. “He was and is the poet and prophet of democracy, and the intoxication of his immense affirmative, the fervor of his ‘barbaric yawn,’ are so powerful that the echo of his crude yet rhythmic song rings forever in the American air” – Grolier 100.


Letter from a Prominent Suffragist and Temperance Advocate to a Noted Female Doctor and Author on Women’s Health


Frances Willard thanks Dr. Alice Stockham for sending along a copy of Stockham’s book on childbirth and women’s health. Though the title of the book is not mentioned, it is almost certainly Stockham’s TOKOLOGY: A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN. Originally published in 1883, it went through several editions. Alice B. Stockham (1833-1912) was an obstetrician and gynecologist and one of the first American women to earn a medical degree. Frances Willard (1839-1898) was prominent in both the suffrage and temperance movements, and was influential in the passage of the 18th and 19th amendments (prohibition and votes for women, respectively); she also helped found the Woman’s National Christian Temperance Union in 1874. Willard’s platform of “Home Protection” as the premise behind suffrage was designed to appeal to women everywhere. She held that if a woman had the right to vote, she could better protect her home and family and improve society.

To Dr. Stockham, she writes:

“Dear friend, Do not think me unappreciative of your kindness, but I am always so pre-occupied that I have time but to ‘dip’ into any book, no matter how excellent. I have thought yours of this class so far as I had opportunity & could judge. My sister brought me one, loaned by you (when I was ill) of unique & most interesting character. I doubt not she has read it more at length than I, as I had to leave home when barely up again. This hasty line is to assure you of my appreciation of your kindness in sending the book.”

$1500.

Classic Description of Early New England


The rare second edition of Wood’s NEW ENGLANDS PROSPECT..., one of the classic works on early New England, important for descriptions of the land, natives, and produce of the country.
The first edition of this remarkably accurate work was published in 1634. According to Vail, it includes the earliest topographical description of the Massachusetts colony. It is also the first detailed account of the animals and plants of New England as well as the Indian tribes of the region. Of particular note is a chapter describing the customs and work of Indian women.

Part One is divided into twelve chapters and is devoted to the climate, landscape, and early settlements, and describes in some detail the native trees, plants, fish, game, and mineral ores, as well as including advice to those thinking of crossing the Atlantic. The early settlements described include Boston, Medford, Marblehead, Dorchester, Roxbury, Watertown, and New and Old Plymouth. These chapters also include four charming verses which are essentially a series of lists naming the native trees (twenty lines, starting “Trees both in hills and plaines, in plenty be, / The long liv’d Oake, and mournfull Cyprus tree / ...”); the animals (twelve lines, starting “The kingly Lyon, and the strong arm’d Beare, / The large lim’d Mooses, with the tripping Deare, / ...”); the birds (twenty-eight lines, starting “The Princely Eagle, and the soaring Hawke, / Whom in their unknowne wayes there’s none can chawke: / The Humberd for some Queenes rich Cage more fit, / Than in the vacant Wildernesse to sit, / ...”); and the inhabitants of the seas and rivers (twenty-eight lines, starting “The king of waters, the Sea shouldering Whale, / ...”). The chapter on the birds also includes what are clearly eye-witness descriptions of a number of birds, including the Hummingbird and the Passenger Pigeon.

Part Two is devoted to the native inhabitants and is divided into twenty chapters. The tribes described are the “Mohawks,” “Connectecuts,” “Pequants and Narragansetts.” Again Wood goes into some detail describing the clothing, sports, wars, games, methods of hunting and fishing, their arts, and ending with their language. The work ends with a five-page vocabulary of Indian words, one of the earliest published for New England.

The map, often lacking and present here in facsimile, is one of the most important early New England maps. It shows most of the New England coast north of Narragansett Bay. Philip Burden praises the map: “An extremely influential and very rare map, the most detailed of the emerging settlements in New England to date....Although simply made, this map is of greater accuracy than any before it. Covering the area from the Pascataque River, in present day New Hampshire, to Narragansett Bay, it is, however, the Massachusetts Bay area that is shown with the most detail....Wood’s map was not improved upon until the John Foster [map] in 1677.” It is the first map of the region made by a resident, William Wood, and the first to name Boston and some thirty other English or Indian settlements. The delineation of the coast is very well done, and it influenced John Smith, whose 1635 map includes a three-line inscription referring to Wood’s map as the source for new information, and also shows new towns depicted on Wood’s map.

“Little is known of the author. The dedication to Sir William Armine, Bart., of Lincolnshire, may indicate that Wood was also from there. He was resident in New England, perhaps primarily in Lynn, from 1629 to 1633, when he returned to London to publish his book. He may have returned to New England afterward. The General Court of Massachusetts Bay voted thanks to him on the appearance of NEW ENGLAND’S PROSPECT. The exceptional charm and vivacity of Wood’s writing, including flights of verse, is widely acknowledged” – Siebert sale.


Inscribed to “A.E.”


First British edition. An important association copy, inscribed by Yeats in the month of publication on the free end-sheet: “George Russell from his friend the writer -- March, 1904”. During his life, Yeats formed few literary friendships from which he received as much as he gave. One of the foremost was his association with the poet George William Russell. “A.E. was my oldest friend,” he confided to an admirer on Russell’s death in 1935, “We began our work together.” WADE 53.

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