New Acquisitions in Americana
February 2022

A Diverse Class at a Segregated School


A significant photographic print depicting the Hampton Institute's Class of 1909, with the slogan “The life that counts is the life that serves” at top center. A total of seventy-one students are pictured; while predominantly African American, there are also Native American and White students in the group. Slightly more than half of the students are women, and all wear some variation of a men's or women's school uniform and ribbon. A slightly older White woman, likely a teacher or administrator, is also depicted in the collage.

The Hampton Institute was founded in 1868 by the Freedman’s Bureau and American Missionary Association with Union General Samuel Chapman Armstrong as its first head. Beginning as the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, it catered to Black students and almost immediately began turning out high profile African-American educators such as Booker T. Washington. Beginning in 1878, the Hampton Institute also created a formal education program for indigenous Americans, initially to support those who had been held as prisoners of war during the wars on the American Frontier. The hope was that expanding and integrating their enrollment in this way would help both Black and indigenous students become more welcome in the local community, but ultimately the program ended when the adoption of Jim Crow laws
in many southern states caused indigenous students who were educated alongside African Americans to face even greater discrimination than they otherwise would have. While the Hampton Institute began and continues as a well-regarded historically Black college, it was not without its critics. Increasing pressures from donors and continued white leadership near the turn of the century led W.E.B. DuBois to say that the Institute “belongs to the white South and to the reactionary North...a center of that underground and silent intrigue which is determined to perpetuate the American Negro as a docile peasant and peon.” Hampton would finally elect its first Black president in 1947.

The sticker on the mounting declares this the work of Cheyne’s Studio in Hampton. Christopher Ethelbert Cheyne was born in Brampton, Canada, before emigrating to Cincinnati as a young man. While there he studied photography, married, and eventually moved to Hampton, Virginia in 1894. He operated a studio in Hampton for many decades, and a large collection of his work is now held in the Hampton Public Library’s historical collection. A rare and pristine image depicting the surprisingly diverse student body of an important historically Black university in the early 20th century.

A Call for Donations to Black Schools in the South


The American Church Institute (ACI) was founded in 1906 as an outgrowth of the Protestant Episcopal Freedman’s Commission to Colored People which began in 1865, with the goal of improving educational opportunities for African Americans, particularly in the rural South. The ACI ran several schools and colleges in these communities until 1967, when it ceased oversight of those schools due to concerns about supporting segregated education in the wake of the Civil Rights Act. Several of their schools continued into the 21st century, with three of them continuing to operate today: St. Augustine's University in North Carolina, Voorhees College in South Carolina, and Fort Valley State University in Georgia. The pamphlet summarizes the ACI’s achievements up to that point (supporting nine schools in eight states, including a photo illustration of students at St. Augustine's College), how it is organized, and how it is funded. Ultimately, it is a call for donations to the ACI, including a blank bequest form on page seven. The final page contains a list of the ACI’s schools and their principals, several of whose names have been crossed out and updated with their successors in ink. OCLC records only one copy, at the Virginia Theological Seminary. A second copy may be located in the Archives of the Episcopal Church, but it is minimally cataloged and dated somewhat later. A scarce piece of ephemera related to these historically Black universities. OCLC 57076791. $450.

First edition of a bibliography of Spanish authors to the year 1500, following Antonio’s 1672 *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova* on later authors. Cited by Besterman as “not merely the biggest but the best national bibliography before the eighteenth century.” According to Breslauer & Folter, Antonio “was perhaps the first scholar to devote himself full-time to bibliography.”

PALAU 13310. BESTERMAN, THE BEGINNINGS OF SYSTEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY, pp.44-45. $1500.
Fort Smith Tries to Clean Up Its Image


Well-illustrated promotional pamphlet prepared by the Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce, with descriptions and illustrations of churches, schools, businesses, homes, courthouses, agriculture, etc., including a bird's-eye view of the city on the final page. Schools are highlighted, in particular woodcuts of the “Howard School Building (Colored School)” and the “Lincoln School Building (Colored School),” a notable emphasis on African-American education in such a brief pamphlet. The rear wrapper carries a view of the railroad, foot, and wagon bridge across the Arkansas River. There is also information on the history of Fort Smith and the surrounding region, climate and growing seasons, and a description of the town's increasingly moral and temperate character as it left its wild days behind. Even so, this was still the period when the famous U.S. District Judge Isaac Parker was hanging people very regularly.

Fort Smith was established as a western frontier military post in 1817, when it was also a center of the fur trade. The last federal troops departed Fort Smith in 1871, but the city continued to grow as the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway was completed in 1876, which then connected with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway soon after, more than doubling Fort Smith's population from 1880-84. It became well-known as a base for westward migrants heading into the “Wild West.”

OCLC 11510422.

$1250.

First edition of this “entertaining and gossipy first-hand picture of life in New Orleans at the turn of the century....At the end are general accounts of the natural features of Louisiana, its commerce, and other general subjects. Its two colored maps, one of lower, the other of upper Louisiana...are well worth-while” – Streeter. “This resident observer has given a good description of Louisiana and West Florida...[during] the year in which the dominion of this region passed to the United States” – Raines. The work was immediately popular. Two more editions appeared before the 1806 New York translation, with an 1804 German translation as well. The Streeter copy was bought by Goodspeed’s for $375 in 1968. HOWES B389, “aa.” SABIN 4962. STREETER SALE 1530. CLARK II: 79. RAINES, p. 74. SERVIES 766. REESE, FEDERAL HUNDRED 94. REESE, BEST OF THE WEST 23 (note). $3000.
First Edition of an Illustrated Tale of an Escape from Slavery


The scarce first edition of Henry Bibb's Narrative, printed the same year as the second. Though well-illustrated with full-page and in-text illustrations, this first edition was issued without the frontispiece found in the second edition.

Henry Bibb was born into slavery in Kentucky in 1815, where he was “brought up….Or, more correctly speaking...flogged up” until 1842, when he made his escape to Detroit over Christmas holidays. His narrative offers a lively and eloquent account of his life growing up, his various tyrannical masters and mistresses, his series of daring escapes and subsequent captures, separation from his family, his time as an abolitionist speaker, and other experiences on his long road to freedom. When the Fugitive Slave Act was passed the year following this autobiography's publication, Bibb and his wife fled to Canada, where they founded that nation’s first Black newspaper, Voice of the Fugitive, in 1851. His autobiography also features an introduction written by Lucius C. Matlack, an abolitionist preacher who was repeatedly denied entry to the Philadelphia Annual Conference for his “radical views” on slavery and who later traveled with the Union army as chaplain of the 8th Illinois Cavalry.

Most of the illustrations in this work are unsigned, but three are noted as having been engraved by Thomas W. Strong of New York. Uncommon in the trade: Rare Book Hub records only four copies of either the first or second edition sold since 1959.

WORK, p.311. DUMOND, ANTI-SLAVERY, p.27. LIBRARY COMPANY, AFRO-AMERICANA 1152. SABIN 46866 (note). $7500.
American Whaling Rarity


The first edition of this very rare work describing an 1851 Atlantic whaling voyage as a whaleman on the 250-ton bark Aerial, Charles G. Pettey, captain. Bronson relates the voyage in the form of daily journal entries, and he includes much on the rudiments of whaling, as well as shipboard life, including the flogging of a sailor. Starting from Mount Hope Bay, the Aerial touched on Bristol and New Bedford, before passing the Montauk light and heading out into the North Atlantic in search of fin-back, sperm, and right whales. The Aerial visited the whaling grounds of the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, and Tristan de Acunha, taking time to call in at St. Helena where a journey was made to Napoleon’s tomb. The return voyage was via the east coast of South America, the Lesser Antilles, St. Thomas, and Puerto Rico. One full-page illustration shows a whale staving the deck of a ship and another shows a group of frightened whalers in a small boat battling a massive whale with their harpoons.

Goodspeed’s described this work as “scarce” in 1937. It does not seem to have been noted by any of the standard bibliographies. OCLC locates just four copies, at the American Antiquarian Society, New Bedford Whaling Museum, the SAILS Library Network, and Princeton University. A truly rare American whaling title.

$3750.
History of Early Missions in California and Arizona

8. [California]: HISTORIA CRISTIANA DE LA CALIFORNIA. Mexico [sic]: Imprenta [sic] de Pedro Murguía, 1864. [3]-238pp. plus five leaves of appendix and index. Lacks half title. Modern half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands. Small chips to upper margin of titlepage and first few leaves (not affecting text), light soiling to titlepage, occasional light tidelines to upper gutter textblock. Light tanning and occasional foxing throughout. Good plus.

First Spanish edition of this history of early missionary activities of the Spanish in Arizona and California, mainly dealing with the period from Kino and Salviaterra through the establishment of the missions. This is the second edition overall, translated by German Madrid y Ormaechea from the French, Histoire Chrétienne de la Californie (Plancy, 1851). The identity of the author, Madame la Comtesse de***, remains unknown.

Howes collates this incorrectly, calling for 238 pages and five plates. This is evidently a mistranscription of five leaves, which are found at the end of this copy and the Yale copy, and which Howes does not mention. Further, the Yale copy is in a contemporary binding with no evidence of plates ever having been present, nor are they mentioned on the Library of Congress card. This edition, like the first, is uncommon.

Chinese-American News in Turbulent Times

9. [Chinese-American Newspaper]: CHINESE TIMES. [Chinese title:] JIN-SHAN SHI BAO. San Francisco: The Chinese Times Publishing Company, June, 1963 – June, 1964. Approximately 310 issues, each issue [12]pp. Illustrations. Bound into thirteen volumes (one volume per month). Large folio. Blue and cream-colored wrappers, backed in brown paper with spine label printed in Chinese. Some soiling and creasing to wrappers, various degrees of chipping to spines. Issues near front of each volume a bit tanned, occasional small closed tears to lower margin. Large hole in October 21 issue where an article was apparently removed; vertical tear into text page increasing over last two issues of November volume; issues of December 8, 23, and 29 lacking and replaced by November 8, 22, and 29 respectively. Contemporary flyers for “Miss Chinatown U.S.A. 1964” laid in to February volume. In general very clean internally, and overall in very good condition, with the exception of only a handful of issues.

A very nearly unbroken run of this important daily Chinese-American newspaper, covering the period from June 1963 through the end of June 1964, chronicling the events of a tempestuous year including the Civil Rights movement, the assassination of President Kennedy, the Brazilian coup, and more in addition to extensive coverage of news local to San Francisco’s Chinese American community.

Self-described as “The only Chinese Daily Owned, Edited, and Published by Citizens of the United States” and at one point the largest circulation Chinese newspaper in the country, the Chinese Times was founded by Walter U. Lum in 1924. Lum was founder of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance (CACA) and began the CHINESE TIMES as the official voice of the organization. Lum and the CACA fought tirelessly for civil rights for Chinese Americans, particularly against the Exclusion Act, partially through use of this newspaper. “The success of the Chinese Times had much to do with the paper’s devotion to community issues. It was a leading advocate of immigration reform and civil rights for Chinese Americans for several decades, and it is the only nonparty-affiliated Chinese American newspaper that survived the Great Depression, World War II, and the cold war” (Zhao, p. 106). Walter Lum’s daughter, Emma Ping Lum, went on to become the first Chinese-American female lawyer to practice in the United States, and to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. There is a street named after him, Walter U. Lum Place, in San Francisco’s Chinatown.

The content of the paper is a combination of national and local news. In addition to the major stories of the time, including the March on Washington, JFK’s assassination, and Oswald’s murder among many others, the daily paper is filled with articles and photographs depicting local events such as beauty pageants, weddings, theatre performances, visiting politicians and religious figures, elections, and more. On occasion these stories align; such was the case with the considerable coverage dedicated to the Civil Rights protests which took place at the Sheraton Place Hotel in San Francisco in March 1964, where over a thousand demonstrators picketed to protest their discriminatory hiring practices. Their overnight sit-in was a success of sorts – in return for the cessation of the picket, a coalition of San Francisco hotels agreed to modify their practices.
The present run contains every issue for the entire year with the exception of three days in December 1963, where they have been replaced by duplicates of the equivalent numbered issues from November. Collections of the *Chinese Times* are scarce, and issues from the 1960s in particular have rarely been preserved. This is a remarkably long, nearly-continuous, well-preserved run of one of the most important Chinese-American newspapers of the 20th century, encompassing a particularly turbulent period in the country’s history and the history of Civil Rights. Xiaojian Zhao, *Remaking Chinese America: Immigration, Family, and Community, 1940-1945* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 2002). “Walter U. Lum: Chinese American Pioneer and Civil Rights Leader” in *East/West*, February 27, 1985. OCLC 666483608, 10125576. $6000.
Wild Adventures Across the Prairies and to the Far West


The Boston imprint of a later Crockett Almanac for 1849. Although a later issue in the series, this edition is replete with tall tales and outlandish illustrations of Crockett’s sporting adventures. Stories and illustrations include “Crockett’s Fight with the Great Sarpint of the Prairie,” “Crockett Swallowed by the Alligator, Old Swamp Eater,” and “Crockett’s Kentuck [sic] Salute to the Three Wolves.” “The Crockett almanacs are a prime source for many of the myths and legends that have come to be the folklore of our nation. The 1849 issue is of particular interest for it employs the Far West as the locale of some of the yarns. The backwoods hero tells of gouging and eating up two Indians in Oregon, saving an emigrant lady from the Indians in the Rockies, and riding a mammoth buffalo to the Pacific Coast and ‘clean up to 54-40’ to take the disputed territory” – Eberstadt.

HOWES C897, “aa.” EBERSTADT 130:184. $4000.
Rare Australian Narrative of the California Gold Rush


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.

FERGUSON 9038. $1750.
Presentation Copy of Dorothea Dix's First Published Work,
to a Friend Who Helped Her at the Outset of Her Career
Assisting the Mentally Ill


The second edition (identical in text to the first edition of the same year, save for an editor's note and a prefatory note from the author) of Dorothea Dix's first published work, inspired by her discovery of the abhorrent conditions suffered by the mentally ill, and particularly women. This copy bears an inscription on the half title in Dorothea Dix's hand, "Revd J.T.G. Nichols." Rev. John Taylor Gilman Nichols (1817-1900) was a Harvard Divinity School graduate and a Unitarian pastor in Saco, Maine for several decades. In an 1887 letter to the Rev. James Freeman Clarke (reprinted in Clarke's collection of sermons, The Disciples' Pulpit, October, 1887, p.5), Nichols describes meeting Dix while he was still a divinity student, and contends that he helped start Dix on her career toward helping the mentally ill. Nichols' letter is worth quoting in full:

"The facts are these, which, though of themselves trivial, are of historic as well as of personal interest: In the distribution of labor among the theological students at the Divinity School in Cambridge, all the women in the East Cambridge House of Correction (twenty in number) were assigned to me. On first meeting with them, I saw that they required not a young man, but a wise and experienced woman for their Sunday-school teacher. I asked my mother if she knew of any one who could tell me of such a woman. She referred me to Miss Dix. After a few moments' thought, Miss Dix said that she would take charge of them herself. I protested in vain that her delicate health would render the task too great. She rejoined, 'At all events, I will be there next Sunday.' She went; and after an hour in the Sunday-school, she crossed the yard to the jail, where she found a few insane persons confined in rooms where there was no provision for keeping them warm. She applied to the jailer, who told her that they did not need it, and that it would be unsafe. She then applied in person to the court, which was sitting at East Cambridge, and at length obtained what she desired. After this, she spent an hour every Sunday morning in the Sunday-school; and we left her in the jail. Miss Dix often came to my father's house in Portland, and many are the blessings she left behind and distributed among us."

Dix first became interested in the care of the mentally ill while residing in England in the 1830s. In the early 1840s she began actively advocating on their behalf, lobbying legislatures to address the deplorable condition of asylums in the United States. Her first such effort was with the Massachusetts legislature, represented by the present pamphlet. Her findings over the previous two years at several asylums are described, and she pleads eloquently and forcefully for the legislators to do something to address the situation: "I come to place before the
Legislature...the condition of the miserable, the desolate, the outcast. I come as the advocate of the helpless, forgotten,...men and women of beings sunk to a condition from which the most unconcerned would start with real horror; of beings wretched in prison, and more wretched in our almshouses.”

“Dix's petition [to the Massachusetts legislature] was approved and a bill was passed that soon provided needed funds for the mentally ill at the Worcester State Hospital....Her efforts paved the way for improved treatment of the mentally ill as well as the creation of more than 120 new mental health facilities....Her distinguished career as an advocate for reform has earned her an important place in history as well as the respect of people around the world” – ANB.

This second edition is identical to the first except for a brief editor's note stating that it has been produced “in consequence of the continued demand for copies...by philanthropic persons in various parts of the country.” A statement from Dix on the second page of this edition reaffirms her convictions: “In reply to an often proposed question – whether similar cases of suffering as are recorded in the following pages, can be found in other States besides Massachusetts? – truth and justice oblige me to answer that I believe they exist in all the States of the Union....” As with the first edition, it seems that copies of this second edition were given to Dix for private distribution, as in this case. American Imprints lists only one entry for this title, presumably for the first edition.

A presentation copy of a landmark work, with a significant provenance. SABIN 20337. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 43-1576. ANB 6, pp.635-37. $3750.
Oversized French Edition of Franklin’s Classic


From a printing of 200 copies. An elaborate oversized printing of a part of Franklin’s Way to Wealth, by a reverent French printer. The preface extracts Franklin’s recollections of his work as a printer from his Autobiography. Scarce. FORD, FRANKLIN BIBLIOGRAPHY 189. $500.
A JOURNAL OF THE VOYAGES AND TRAVELS OF A CORPS OF DISCOVERY, UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. LEWIS AND CAPT. CLARKE [sic] OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER MISSOURI THROUGH THE INTERIOR PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, DURING THE YEARS 1804, 1805 & 1806. Pittsburgh: Printed by Zadok Cramer, for David M’Keehan, Publisher and Proprietor, 1807. 262pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf and patterned paper boards, spine gilt. Boards rubbed and worn, with about half of the paper on the rear board perished, corners exposed, spine a bit chipped, calf along joints cracked. Corner of front free endpaper torn away with old tape repair along gutter. Two small ink letters added to titlepage at an early date, small marginal corner chip to one leaf, a few leaves trimmed close to text. Tanned and occasionally foxed, as usual. Overall in very good condition, in a contemporary binding. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

A very nice, unsophisticated copy of the first edition of the earliest published firsthand account of the Lewis and Clark expedition: “one of the essential books for an Americana collection” (Streeter). The origins of Gass’ journal are explained in an April 7, 1805 letter from Meriwether Lewis to President Thomas Jefferson: “We have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do so, to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power.” Because of the delay in the publication of the official account, Gass’ journal became the first to appear in print, and as such was eagerly taken up by readers starved for information about the discoveries. “Patrick Gass was a rough reliable frontier soldier when he joined the Lewis and Clark expedition. He was made a sergeant when Sergeant Floyd died. He writes a terse soldier’s narrative with rugged honesty....For seven years his story offered the only real information the nation had of the Oregon country and of the Louisiana Purchase. It is a work of primary importance” – Webster A. Jones. First editions of Gass’ journal have become scarce, particularly in nice, unsophisticated condition.

Scarce Advertisement for a Major Preacher’s Eulogy for W.H. Harrison

[Image]


Rare broadside advertisement for a published eulogy on President William Henry Harrison, originally delivered by Rev. Edward Norris Kirk on May 14, 1841 at the Academy of Sacred Music in New York. After the President’s sudden death – the first death of a president in office – shocked the nation barely a month into his administration, a Day of National Fast was declared on which orators and preachers around the country delivered eulogies and sermons in Harrison’s memory. This broadside advertises the publication in pamphlet form of the eulogy delivered by Kirk, a major religious figure in America for much of the 19th century. Kirk’s Oration on the Occasion of the National Fast was jointly published in New York (Office of the Iris) and Boston (J.N. Bradley & Company) in 1841. Kirk’s address is equally about Harrison’s qualities and accomplishments and about the state of religious faith in America at the time.

Rev. Edward Norris Kirk, a “new school Calvinist,” travelled extensively as a revivalist preacher, particularly in New York and New England. He is also known as the person appointed to establish the American Church in Paris, the first American church established outside the United States, securing the charter and purchasing the building it occupied on the Rue de Berri for nearly a century. In addition, Norris was an abolitionist and staunch defender of equal rights for Americans regardless of race or sex, decrying the nation’s mistreatment of women, African Americans, indigenous groups, and Mexicans as its greatest sins. During the Civil War Norris preached to Union soldiers and afterwards vociferously supported Radical Reconstruction, urging the use of federal troops to protect the civil and voting rights of southern blacks.

The broadside is rare; OCLC locates it only at the New-York Historical Society Library. Likely posted in shop windows or newsstands and produced in a limited number, its survival is quite remarkable.

ANB 12 pp. 753-4. OCLC 60952677. SABIN 37976 (ref). $1250.
Rare Bird’s-Eye View of an Idaho Mining Settlement, Now a Ghost Town


A rare and important view of the mining boomtown of Custer, Idaho, to our knowledge the only contemporary view of this significant mining settlement in Central Idaho. Now a ghost town, Custer was founded in 1879, in the wake of the 1876 discovery of the General Custer mine, and is located on the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. This view of Custer is from the southwest corner of the town, which had a population of some 300 in 1880. The town’s single street and five saloons, bordellos, a dance hall, two Chinese laundries, a Chinese-owned store, and a Wells Fargo office. Apparently, the only church ever built in the Yankee Fork district was a Chinese Joss House in Custer. The cemetery, school, and post office were shared by Custer and nearby Bonanza. By 1903 the gold boom had subsided as area mines were emptied. Custer soon became a ghost town, and is now a tourist destination, and part of Idaho’s Land of the Yankee Fork state park.

We are unable to find any information on the artist who drew this view, G.W. Hall, and this is the only view attributed to him listed in Reps. This view of Custer, Idaho is very rare. This is the only copy that we can find having appeared in the market. Reps locates only two copies, at the Amon Carter Museum, and the Idaho State Historical Society, and OCLC lists only one copy, at Yale.

REPS, VIEWS AND VIEWMAKERS 765. OCLC 830054601. $9500.
After the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded in 1909 to combat injustice against Black Americans, its first constitution was drafted in 1911 by Albert Pillsbury, a Massachusetts politician who was deeply involved in the advancement of civil rights. The NAACP and its goals grew over time, and the constitution was frequently updated to account for organizational changes. This 1946 constitution describes the duties of the officers and committees of the NAACP, gives information on dues, membership, meetings, the youth councils and woman's auxiliary, and also discusses the suspension and revocation of branch charters. This copy belonged to Rev. Clayton Lee Brooks of Los Angeles, most likely a member of that branch, which was founded in 1914. All editions of the Constitution and By-Laws for Branches... are extremely scarce, with none recorded in more than four copies; we find no examples of this 1946 edition anywhere.
Official publication collecting the speeches, resolutions, and other proceedings of the National Negro Congress’ second meeting, illustrated with photographs of many of its leading figures. The National Negro Congress (NNC) was co-founded out of Howard University in 1936 by journalist John P. Davis and Communist Party leader James W. Ford with an aim to fight for the advancement and liberation of African Americans. As part of this effort, the organization was fiercely supportive of labor unions and against the rising fascism of the 1930s, both of which deepened their ties to the Communist Party. While founded by Ford and Davis, the organization’s first president was A. Philip Randolph, the unionist, politician, and leading civil rights activist who went on to successfully lobby for the end of segregation in the armed forces and organize the March on Washington. Davis, who travelled throughout the South in the early 1930s investigating lynchings and civil rights violations, was largely responsible for the day-to-day administration of the NNC, focused on problems at home in his introduction to this publication, particularly on strong and consistent support for a federal anti-lynching bill – something which to this day has yet to become law in the United States. Other topics at the Congress included support for unions and encouraging legislation to protect sharecroppers and agricultural workers. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the NNC’s affiliations combined with recent events meant that their Congress of 1937 focused at least as much on conflicts in Europe, Africa, and Asia as on affairs in the United States, including resolutions to staunchly support Ethiopia against Italy, Spanish republicans against Franco, and China against Japan. Present at the proceedings was a delegation from the American Friends of the Chinese People, who implored attendees to boycott Fascist countries world-wide and lend aid to China in no meek terms: “The war that is going on in Ethiopia, Spain and China is directed against our common foes – the barbarous alliance of Mussolini, Hitler and the Japanese military fascists. A death-blow against Japanese militarism in the Far East, will mean a mighty blow at Mussolini and Hitler in Europe. Friends, our fight is your fight. Our victory is your victory. HELP US WIN.”

The Congress’ ties to Communism ultimately hurt more than they helped, and for many years the organization was dismissed as a communist front or cynical attempt to attract Black voters, despite its equally strong ties to the budding civil rights movement and day-to-day support for underserved communities in the country: “From 1936 to 1940, the period of its greatest activity, the Congress succeeded both on the local and on the national level in removing some of the barriers to black advancement in America. Ironically, however, many of its achievements, particularly within organized labor, undercut the broadly-based program upon which it had been founded....By failing to see beyond the role of the Communist party in the career of the National Negro Congress, American scholars have ignored much of the meaning of the past, while contributing to the paranoia of the present” (Wittner).

A Directory for Tulsa, “Oil Capital of the World,”
a Decade After the Tulsa Race Massacre


An uncommon Tulsa directory from the height of Oklahoma’s oil boom, and just as the state started to feel the full impact of the Great Depression. The brief section listing African-American owned businesses is testament to the difficult work of rebuilding that community a decade after the Tulsa Race Massacre of 1921.

The directory opens with a short index, after which is a sixty-seven-page advertising section (on goldenrod paper) touting a wide range of local products and services, including Vandevers Department Store, White’s Business College, a number of car dealerships (Ford, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Packard, and Pierce), Dodge Electric Company, Morningside Hospital, Purity Ice Cream, several office buildings (Atlas Life, Beacon Life, Central Bank, Cosden, Petroleum, etc.), National Transit Pump & Machine Company, Tulsa Printing Company, Hercules Tool Company, and R.L. Polk & Company itself, among others. An introductory note reports the population of Tulsa in 1932 as 141,258, more than double its size a decade earlier. The main section of the directory contains an alphabetical listing of the residents and commercial entities of the city, followed by a street directory organized alphabetically (printed on pink paper), and ends with a business directory alphabetized by business type, beginning with “Abstract Maps” and ending with “Yeast Manufacturers.”

Advertisements for local businesses are peppered throughout the text, and five leaves of full-page advertisements are inserted randomly within the text, including the “Legal Blue Book,” a list of law firms in Tulsa. As usual in directories, the advertisers run the gamut, including accountants, banks, doctors, electric companies, florists, funeral services, insurance agents, lawyers, plumbers, and more. The present directory contains a high concentration of businesses relating to the energy business, as Oklahoma was awash in oil and natural gas at this time, but also includes many more furniture stores, florists, insurance companies, etc. than seen in previous directories – Tulsa was apparently becoming civilized.

The directory also records the names and locations of the businesses located in the Greenwood District of Tulsa, the most heavily-damaged area of the city during the Tulsa Race Riots (also known as the Tulsa Race Massacre and the “Black Wall Street Massacre”) of 1921. About 11,000 African Americans lived in Tulsa in 1921, and they owned almost 200 businesses, mostly in northern Tulsa. The African-American section of north Tulsa was so prosperous it earned the nickname...
“Black Wall Street” and “the Negro Wall Street,” the latter moniker bestowed on the area by no less than Booker T. Washington himself.

Pre-massacre directories included four pages of businesses and residents along Greenwood Avenue; in this directory, it only runs to about one and a half pages. Greenwood was once filled with African-American owned grocers, restaurants, barber shops, tailors, pharmacists, and more. Many businesses were burned down on or shortly after June 1, 1921, including the Williams Building, the Elliott & Hooker laundry, and two African-American-owned newspapers the Oklahoma Sun and Tulsa Star. Although there were reconstruction efforts made by the city in the years following the massacre, most of these turned out to be shady development deals that resulted in many Black property owners being forced to sell for below-market rates or having their properties entirely rezoned for industrial use.

A rare issue of the Polk’s Tulsa (Oklahoma) City Directory, with apparently only two copies listed in OCLC (New York Public Library and the Tulsa City-County Library).

OCLC 11209665.

$675.
Presentation to Famed Scientist Sir Humphry Davy


A nice association copy of the author's only work, on the practicability of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, inscribed to Sir Humphry Davy. Seeing that much had been written about the idea over the years but never collected and analyzed, Pitman gathers existing reports on the topography, weather, and general feasibility of building a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, quoting extensively from over 150 years of materials beginning with Wafer's 1681 Voyage. The folding map depicts much of the "Isthmus of America," and outlines five possible locations for the building of such a canal.

This copy is inscribed "with the author's respects" to famed chemist and inventor Sir Humphry Davy, and bears the armorial bookplate of Lady Davy. Davy is perhaps most well-known for his creation of the Davy Lamp, an oil lamp that could be safely used in mines filled with combustible gasses. In addition, he is credited with the discovery of the elements Sodium and Potassium (among others), and was President of the Royal Society from 1820 to 1827.

KRESS C.1524. GOLDSMITH 24643. SABIN 63055. $950.
Celebrating Railroads through Music and Song

21. [Railroad Sheet Music]: [A COLLECTION OF SEVEN PIECES OF 19th-CENTURY RAILROAD-THEMED SHEET MUSIC]. [Various places, as noted below. 1834-1876]. Seven pieces of sheet music, detailed collations provided below. Folio. Dbd. All leaves cut neatly from original binding. Very good overall. Detailed descriptions provided below.

Seven popular musical scores about railroads from the very beginnings of rail to the Golden Age of train travel. The earliest known railroad piece is generally agreed to be The Carrollton March (published July 1, 1828), composed by Arthur Clifton to commemorate the groundbreaking of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the first common carrier railroad and the oldest railroad in the United States; its first section opened in 1830. Railroads dominated American and international imaginations for well over a century, and found their way into every form of popular culture, particularly music, as a train's steady rhythms blended easily into marches, galops (originally inspired by horses), polkas, and even waltzes. The compositions included are listed below chronologically:

1) Hooton, James: Rangers' Trip to Westborough or Lion Quick Step. Respectfully Dedicated to Capt. Chas. C. Paine and the Officers and Members of the Rifle Rangers, Boston Performed for the First Time on Their Visit to the Lyon Farm by the Brigade
Band at the Opening of the Rail Road to Westborough, November 15th. 1834. Boston: C. Bradlee, 1834. [1],2pp. of engraved sheet music. Illustration. Small closed tear to outside edge of first leaf and lower edge of second leaf (no text affected), a few spots of light foxing. Fault stamp at lower edge of titlepage. Very good. First edition of Hooton’s popular railroad march. The titlepage features a lithograph by J.H. Bufford of a lion in the foreground standing on a knoll overlooking a column of soldiers standing at attention on a street in Westborough, Massachusetts, with a hotel and several train cars in the background. The Boston Brigade Band was a brass and reed band that performed in Boston and throughout New England, often at appearances of the Boston Light Infantry. Many of the musical pieces played by the band were subsequently published as sheet music, as here. DICHTER & SHAPIRO, p.71. OCLC 37735383. Box 083, Item 113, Lester S. Levy Sheet Music Collection, Johns Hopkins University.

2) Guignard, J.: The Alsacian Rail Road Gallops [caption title]. Philadelphia: A. Fiot; New York: Dubois, 1845. 6pp. of engraved sheet music. Illustration. Light foxing and tanning throughout. Very good. An American printing of a score celebrating the Strasbourg-Basel railroad (completed in 1844), no doubt for the enjoyment of the large Alsatian populations coming the U.S. in the 1840s. The parts of the composition follow the sections of the railroad, starting with “From Strasbourg to Schelestadt,” then “From Schelestadt to Colmar,” and “From Colmar to Mulhausen.” The first page has a delightful lithograph of an engraving by M. Schmitz with the city of Philadelphia (but with landmarks resembling Strasbourg) in the background, replete with a “Piano Forte Warehouse,” and a crowd of people gathered in the foreground. Many are crossing a large stone bridge that is overlaid by several bars of music. People are being run off the bridge by horses and carriages, but below is a train with thirteen cars safely traveling over additional bars of music. The music begins “Moderato. Train is in motion,” and then proceeds to “Allegro. Look out for the locomotive.” DICHTER & SHAPIRO, p.70. OCLC 28270598. Box 057, Item 012, Lester S. Levy Sheet Music Collection, Johns Hopkins University.

3) “W.H.”: The St. Lawrence Tubular Bridge Mazurka-Polka. [Philadelphia: Lee & Walker, 1854]. 5pp. of engraved sheet music. Colored illustration. Light foxing and tanning throughout. Light pencil annotations to score. Very good. A composition supporting the construction of the Victoria Bridge, linking Montréal to the south shore city of Saint-Lambert. Opened in 1859, it was the first bridge to span the St. Lawrence River. The titlepage features a lovely colored lithograph of a train steaming across the bridge towards the lower right, with Montréal in the background. In the foreground is a quiet green shore with a man fishing along the bank. There were several different printings of this piece, both in the U.S. and Canada. OCLC 1011148583. Box 059, Item 052, Lester S. Levy Sheet Music Collection, Johns Hopkins University.

4) Hays, Will S.: Number Twenty Nine. Respectfully Dedicated to Thatcher Perkins Esq. Superintendent of Machinery, L. & N.R.R. by Employees of the Road. New York: J.L. Peters, 1871. 5pp. plus one page of ads. Illustration. Small closed tear to bottom of titlepage (no text affected), light soiling to first and last pages, light wear to edges. Very good. Lyrics and music in honor of Thatcher Perkins’ brilliant locomotives, in particular his “No. 29.” Although today “Thatcher Perkins” is better known as the locomotive itself, at the time, Perkins was Superintendent of Machinery for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He had previously served in a similar capacity with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and before that was part of the locomotive manufacturing firm Smith & Perkins in Alexandria, Virginia. The lithograph titlepage features a detailed illustration of engine “29” emerging from under a stone bridge with a family watching from the bridge. Trees surround the tracks and hills ascend in the background. OCLC 881067971. Box 058, Item 094, Lester S. Levy Sheet Music Collection, Johns Hopkins University.

5) Scanlon, William J.: Jim Fisk or He Never Went Back on the Poor. In Memory of James Fisk Jr. Cincinnati: F.W. Helmick, 1874. [6]pp. including two pages of ads. Illustration. A few small closed tears to first two leaves (no text affected), light tanning to first and last pages, light wear to edges. Very good. Lyrics and music celebrating the notorious Jim Fisk. James Fisk Jr. (1835-72), also known as “Big Jim,” “Diamond Jim,” and “Jubilee Jim” was one of the great robber barons of the Gilded Age. Among other achievements in stock manipulation, bribery, and shady speculation, he and Jay Gould finagled their way into the membership of the Erie Railroad directorate and, subsequently, control of the railroad. Despite his poor reputation among the more respectable classes, Fisk was remembered at his death for his acts of charity, most notably sending a trainload of supplies to the victims of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. In song and story, Fisk became a lovable rogue and a friend to the working classes. The lithograph titlepage features Fisk’s legacy in five inset images, including a portrait of Fisk, a scene from the aftermath of the Chicago fire, Fisk giving money to poor children, a paddleboat named the Jim Fisk Jr., and a train from the Erie Railroad. OCLC 820275285.

6) Bowron, George: The Tourists in a Pullman Car. Song and Chorus Composed for and Sung with Great Success by John P. Smith’s Tourists. To Miss Maggie C. Smith (Brooklyn, N.Y.). New York: Spear & Dehnhoff, 1880. 7pp. Illustration. Light wear to edges, a few spots of light foxing. Contemporary inscription to titlepage. Very good. Words and music for one of several 19th-century compositions celebrating the popular Pullman car. While composer George Bowron was not particularly well-known, William A. Mestayer (aka, William Ayers Haupt), whose lithograph portrait graces the titlepage, was a very popular comedian and comic actor, who regularly appeared with Smith’s troupe of “Tourists,” and also co-wrote a number of plays with Smith. OCLC 726923569. Box 059, Item 099, Lester S. Levy Sheet Music Collection, Johns Hopkins University.

7) Heyer, Otto: Train de Plaisir Galop. Breslau, Germany: Jules Hainauer [also New York, Paris, Basel, Copenhagen, et al.], [1874?]. 5pp. Illustration. Light wear and chipping to edges, even tanning. Very good. A rare composition by Otto Heyer celebrating rail travel. The titlepage features a lithographed image of well-dressed travelers (and a few unhappy children) boarding a packed train. The background shows the front of the long train snaking around to the left, with more passengers embarking. At the far left of the image is the edge of the station and a scaffold holding a large, ringing bell. OCLC lists only one copy of this composition, dated 1874 and held at the British Library. OCLC 1061716020.

$1500.

“One of the most valuable books of the period” - Cowan. This work is often considered the best contemporary account of the conquest of California. Revere (1812-80), the grandson of Paul Revere, was a U.S. naval officer with the Pacific squadron, and an observer of and participant in the events of the American military conquest of California. He later travelled in California and went to Sutter's Fort, which is illustrated in a charming lithographic frontispiece. The map illustrates the harbor at San Francisco. Revere fell in love with California and eventually acquired a rancho near Sonoma, where he finally settled for a time. “The book contains valuable chapters on land laws and land titles, as well as the complete report of Col. Mason on the gold fields” - Zamorano 80.


$1000.
JOURNALS
OF
Major Robert Rogers:
CONTAINING
An Account of the several Excursions he made under the Generals who commanded upon the Continent of North America, during the late War.

From which may be collected
The most material Circumstances of every Campaign upon that Continent, from the Commencement to the Conclusion of the War.

LONDON:

First edition of this classic narrative of the French and Indian War. Rogers acted as a scout for the 1755 expedition against Crown Point, and in 1756 became captain of an independent company of Rangers. He made scores of raids against the French in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, going as far west as the shores of Lake Huron. His exploits, detailed in this book, made him the most romantic and famous figure of the war in America. The book has served as the basis for much romantic fiction, most notably Kenneth Roberts’ North West Passage. Rogers went on to briefly lead British rangers at the outset of the Revolution, raising recruits to fight against the American rebels.

A Famous Seminole War Account


One of the rarest personal narratives of the second Seminole War of 1835-36. The volume was absent from the Streeter collection, which contained some of the rarest Seminole War material. It is also lacking from several otherwise exhaustive collections of southern military history.

The author was an officer in the South Carolina volunteer regiment commanded by Col. A.H. Brisbane. James Servies, in the new edition of his Bibliography of West Florida, identifies the author as W.W. Smith on the basis of a Niles Weekly Register article about the book. Smith gives a general history of the beginning of the war, then proceeds to a narrative of his experience with the South Carolina volunteers between the formation of the regiment in January 1836 and the termination of their service at St. Augustine in May. He gives a lively firsthand account of the campaign and his part in it, with interesting observations on the land, natural history, and Indians, as well as military details. He also provides a “Vocabulary of the Seminole language.”

A small roster recording the names and ranks of commissioned and non-commissioned members (including those deceased) of the 52nd Iowa Infantry during the Spanish-American War. The roster includes a variety of photographic illustrations showing their activities, camps, and equipment. The 52nd Iowa was mustered in May 1898 and was preparing to enter the conflict in Puerto Rico, although the war ended before they saw active service. Despite the fact that they never saw combat, their leader (Col. William B. Humphrey) declared in his report that “Had the opportunity presented, the regiment would have acquitted itself with honor and credit to the State.” The photograph depicts eight men posing in front of a tent in varying degrees of uniform. They have set up a tripod of rifles in the center of their group, and one of the seated men is holding a small dog. The reverse of the photo mount contains the stamp of the Neal Brothers, Photographers, “In all the latest styles and sizes.” Edwin Neal operated a photography studio in Keota, Iowa for over half a century, where he supposedly only used one camera throughout his entire career.

Only one copy of this roster is recorded on OCLC, as part of an archival collection at the U.S. Army War College. An interesting remnant of a short-lived regiment, with an original photograph of the men who were a part of it.

OCLC 794007555.

$450.
Including Photographs of the Site of the Fetterman Massacre


Number sixty from an edition of 500 copies, signed by the author. This short work describes the founding and major events in the history of Fort Phil Kearny in Dakota Territory, alongside photographs of the Fort’s ruins and nearby environments and of surviving men and women who were stationed there. It focuses mostly on the Fetterman Massacre, including the reprinting in full of Carrington’s report of the incident in Senate Document No. 97, 49th Congress. Also includes several pages on the Wagon Box fight and a series of excerpts reprinted from Frances Grummond-Carrington’s Army Life on the Plains. $450.
REGULATIONS FOR THE ORDER AND DISCIPLINE OF THE TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES. TO WHICH IS ADDED: RULES AND ARTICLES FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE TROOPS, RAISED, OR TO BE RAISED, AND KEPT IN PAY, BY AND AT THE EXPENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. [N.p., but Halifax and/or Edenton, N.C.]: Printed by Hodge & Wills, Printers to the State, 1794. [4],73,[7],62pp. plus seven (of eight) folding plates, with the missing plate in expert facsimile. Also with two text leaves in facsimile. Modern half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt, leather label. Minor toning, light foxing. Leaves B3 and B4, and plate I in expert facsimile. Unrepaired horizontal closed tear across leaf B5, plate II repaired along one fold. Good.

A rare southern edition, printed in North Carolina, of Von Steuben's famous manual, written expressly for the use of American troops during the Revolutionary War.

The German-born Steuben, well-trained in the highly disciplined military system developed under Frederick the Great, served as inspector general of the Continental Army. In this capacity, he wrote his Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States on orders from the Continental Congress. First published in 1779, the work became the standard text for the Continental Army and the United States Army into the early 19th century. Fifty editions, abridgements, extracts, and adaptations were printed before 1800. Steuben's contribution to American independence cannot be underestimated. "He was unrivaled among the citizens of the new nation as an expert on military affairs. His introduction of European military concepts to the Continental army marks the beginning of a truly professional military tradition in the United States" – ANB.

The printing location of this edition is unknown, though it must have been one of two locations in North Carolina, or perhaps both. The printing office of Abraham Hodge was at Halifax; Henry Wills' print shop was located in Edenton. So, the two printers might have shared responsibilities for the creation of the work, or it was printed under a shared imprint at one of their shops. In any case, it is a wholly North Carolina production.

Along with the only other Southern edition printed before 1800, in Charleston this same year, this North Carolina edition of Steuben's manual is quite rare, with only seven copies at four institutions, according to ESTC, as follows: American Antiquarian Society (two copies), Duke University (two copies), the University of North Carolina (two copies), and the Library of Congress. There is also a copy at the New York Public Library.

The first military manual devised for the Continental Army, still employed as the standard guide for militias in the early Federal period, in a very rare southern edition.

A British Nobleman and American Artist Travel to the Rockies


An important overland narrative, edited by J. Watson Webb. The book was based on William Drummond Stewart's sporting and fur trading expeditions in 1832, 1838, and 1842 led by the Scottish nobleman who hired Alfred Jacob Miller to accompany him on his last adventure in the Rockies before taking over the lordship of Murthley Castle. The account includes the great rendezvous in 1837 where mountain men, Natives Americans, and “savage” white men gathered to trade and socialize.

“The Englishman [Stewart], an ardent sportsman, spent five years...in the wilds between the Mississippi and the Pacific...Indian life, character, and legends form the staple of [the] composition” – Field. Stewart also befriended Alfred Jacob Miller, who accompanied him on his later trips to the Rockies and produced some of the great paintings and sketches of the American West.


$2250.
Scarce Promotional Booklet for the Black Citizens of Wartime Memphis


A scarce promotional booklet produced by the Memphis Board of Commissioners for the Black population of the city during World War II. Memphis's medical services, libraries, schools, housing, and parks (all segregated) are described in glowing terms and accompanied by extensive photo illustrations. The authors claim that despite the city's high quality services for both groups, the African-American population of Memphis has been under-utilizing these resources: “There are vacant desks in many of the schools of Memphis, and a surplus of well-qualified colored teachers, yet hundreds of children are not sent to be taught...never have seen the parks and playgrounds constructed and supervised for them...[and] have never sought relief at the health centers and clinics....” One section mentions the building of a memorial museum and library to “contain relics, pictures, records, works of art, magazines, books, original writings and documents, and other material illustrative of the progress of the Negro in America.” Unfortunately, it does not appear that the institution, despite its “great educational and historical value to both white and colored,” was ever established. The interior of the rear wrapper contains a street map titled “City of Memphis 1944” which labels the approximate locations of many of the buildings and services mentioned throughout the booklet. Quite uncommon – OCLC locates copies only at seven institutions: Stanford, Yale, Harvard, the University of Mississippi, the Memphis Public Library, University of Tennessee at Knoxville (defective), and the Wisconsin Historical Society. OCLC 6731523. $675.
An important pair of rare journals of the Senate from the Second Congress. These important early Congressional documents, describe the actions of the Senate in late 1791 and early 1792, at the height of the Federalist and Anti-Federalist struggle. George Washington’s address to Congress, printed here, contains an interesting note about the tax on distilled spirits. Protests to this tax would result in the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. Also contains important early legislation on frontier defenses, Ohio, fisheries, lighthouses, the Mint, and militias. “First edition, first issue of the rare journal containing numerous messages from Pres. Washington... notifications of official ratification[s] of the Bill of Rights, the Presidential Succession Act debate and passage, the establishment of the U.S. mint and coinage, the first militia act, and foundation Northwest Territory Acts” – Jenkins.

Bound with the first is the Senate journal from the second session of the Second Congress. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 was passed in this session of the Senate. The second Senate also passed the Judiciary Act of 1793, further defining the structure of the judicial system of the fledgling nation. This second session of the Senate also passed legislation relating to compensation of the president and vice president, the regulation of foreign coinage, Indian trade and treaties, and more. EVANS 24911, 26333. GOODSPEED 323:29. ESTC W20586. ESTC W20582. JENKINS 505.

$4500.
Outsourcing Printing During the Revolution


An interesting example of job printing done in the midst of the American Revolution by Trumbull for Samuel Loudon in Fishkill, New York. This edition of Bickerstaff’s is doubtfully attributed to Benjamin West. Rare, with only two copies listed in ESTC. EVANS 15707. TRUMBULL 1842. DRAKE 313. $850.
Handsome Later Edition


Alexander Wilson was the first ornithologist to undertake a systematic study of the birds of America, first while a country schoolteacher and then under the tutelage of naturalist William Bartram. In 1802 he undertook his bird studies full time, teaching himself drawing and projecting his book, which began production in 1807. When it is considered that no similar study in any branch of natural science had yet been undertaken in America, and that only one color plate book of any size had been published there (Birch's Views of Philadelphia), the scope of Wilson's work is astounding. Between 1808 and 1813, Wilson managed, against innumerable difficulties, to travel over much of the United States collecting material while managing his ambitious publication. He died in 1813, exhausted by his task, and his work was completed by George Ord.

After the collapse of Napoleon, various members of the Bonaparte family took refuge in America, including his nephew, Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte. The young Bonaparte proved a prodigy in ornithology and undertook a supplement to Wilson, written by himself, but illustrated by Titian Peale, Alexander Rider, and with one plate by John James Audubon, whom Bonaparte liked, but who quickly fell out with the engraver, Lawson (who made the plates for both Wilson and Bonaparte). The set was completed in 1833, although Bonaparte had already moved back to Europe.

Many editions of Wilson and Bonaparte (together and apart) were published in the coming years. This later combined edition actually has the same printing of text and plates as an 1876 London edition published by Chatto & Windus, with simply a cancel New York titlepage. Thus it is not an American color plate book, but an issue of British plates under an American imprint. The 103 plates are handsome transfer chromolithographs from W.H. Lizars' re-engravings of the original Wilson and Bonaparte plates on a smaller scale.
Collectively, the Wilson with the Bonaparte supplement is the most important work of American ornithology from the early period besides Audubon, and it was the most expensive and elaborate book production undertaken in the United States up to that time. A key work for American natural history and color printing, in an attractive later edition.

Please note: In compliance with the sales tax requirements of the following jurisdictions, as of October 1, 2021, William Reese Company will collect and remit appropriate sales taxes on purchases originating in Connecticut, California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and the District of Columbia. Exceptions will include tax-exempt institutions, parties who have provided copies of their current and appropriate State Sales & Use Tax Permits for resale, and sales through third parties for which the relevant taxes have already been collected on the basis of Market Facilitator Tax requirements. The latter includes online sales via such platforms as Biblio, ABE, and the ABAA websites.