

# NICK ARETAKIS

## AMERICANA

### *Printed Manuscript Visual*

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### *November 2017 New Acquisitions*

#### *Transporting an African-American Man to the Hospital in the California Gold Region*

1. [African-Americana]: [California]: [MANUSCRIPT INVOICE, WRITTEN ON THE PRINTED BILLHEAD OF WOOLLEY & PATTERSON STABLES, FOR AMBULANCE SERVICE IN TRANSPORTING AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN MAN BY CARRIAGE FROM THE TOWN OF VOLCANO TO THE HOSPITAL IN JACKSON, CALIFORNIA]. Volcano, Ca. November 15, 1860. Printed and illustrated billhead on a 6¾ x 8 inch sheet of blue paper, with manuscript invoice in the lower half. Docketed in manuscript on the verso. Old folds, a few ink smudges, else fine.

Interesting evidence of ambulance service in the California mining region and of the presence of African-Americans there, this is an invoice for taking an "indigent" black man by carriage from the small town of Volcano to the hospital in nearby Jackson. Volcano, in Amador County in the Sierra Nevada foothills, is situated in a bowl-shaped valley, and was known for its rich gold veins. During the Civil War there were a number of Southern sympathizers in Volcano, and pro-Union forces had to bring a cannon to the town to protect gold shipments being sent out of the region. This invoice, which describes the service rendered in narrative fashion, is signed by Amador County Justice of the Peace, John Doble, and is written on the billhead of Woolley & Patterson, stablekeepers and saddle and carriage dealers in Volcano. The manuscript text reads: "To carriage hire taking Kenady (colored man) indigent sick from Volcano to the hospital in Jackson. \$12.00. Personally appeared E.B. Woolly [sic] who being duly sworn says that the above service was by him performed and that no part thereof has been paid and that no part has been presented to the Board of Supervisors of said county and by them rejected." The sheet is docketed on the verso by the Amador County clerk and his deputy, who note that Woolley was ultimately paid a fee of eight dollars. \$350

#### *The Latest News on Cotton Prices from Alabama, With an ALS to a Massachusetts Textile Manufacturer*

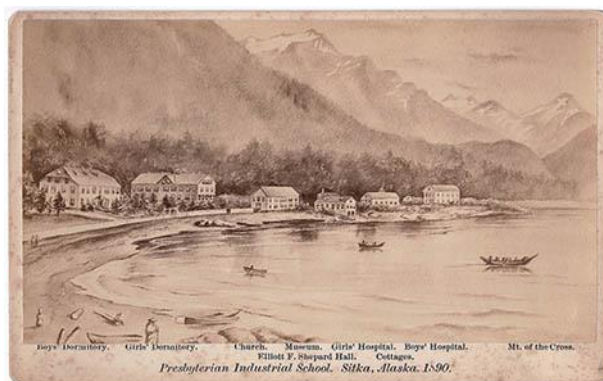
2. [Alabama]: Church, T.B.: MOBILE SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL LIST [with:] [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM MOBILE COMMERCIAL AGENT, T.B. CHURCH, TO FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS TEXTILE MANUFACTURER, HARVEY CHACE, FORECASTING FUTURE PRICES FOR COTTON]. Mobile: Commercial Register and Patriot, December 13, 1836. [2]pp., printed in three columns, on a folded folio sheet. Third page with an autograph letter, signed, from T.B. Church to Harvey Chace. Addressed in manuscript on the fourth page with circular postmark in blue ink. Old folds. Some bleed-through from the manuscript letter onto the fourth page, small tear from wax seal upon opening. Slight wear. Very good.

Excellent evidence, in a printed commercial list and accompanying manuscript letter, of the commerce between the agricultural South and the manufacturing North in the ante-bellum period. The price list and manuscript letter are exemplary of the South's predicament in this era - rich in raw materials but dependent on the North for cash and manufacturing. The MOBILE SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL LIST ran from late 1833 to early 1839, published every Saturday morning by the COMMERCIAL REGISTER AND PATRIOT. This is the issue of December 17, 1836, and contains much information on the market for cotton - how many bales were brought into the port the past week and the year to date, sales of cotton in the immediate past, how much was exported to the Northeast, England, and France, and

reports on the market for cotton generally. Also noted are wholesale and retail prices for various goods, a list of vessels in port, and tables showing goods imported into Mobile since October 1. Another table gives the insurance rates for boats and barges on the Alabama, Tombbeckbee, and Black Warrior rivers, information which is germane to the accompanying autograph letter.

The autograph letter, signed, on the third page of this bifolium was written by Mobile commercial agent, T.B. Church, to Harvey Chace, who was an agent of the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory in Fall River, Massachusetts, founded by his father, Oliver Chace. The information in the printed COMMERCIAL LIST alone would have been important to Chace in his work in securing southern cotton for his mill, but the accompanying letter from Church transmits additional useful commercial intelligence. Church writes (in part): "A report has just been made by a boat from the Alabama River that the rivers were rising fast - if so we shall soon have a good stock on the market and prices no doubt considerably lower - as money is so very scarce holders will be obliged to sell. The Tombbeckbee & Black Warrior rivers have been and are still too low for even the smallest class boats to run."

OCLC locates scattered issues of this shipping and commercial list (some are electronic reproductions) at the University of Alabama, the Huntington Library, the American Antiquarian Society, and the Harvard Business School Library. A valuable source of information on the market for cotton and other goods in Mobile and the South, and the financial ties between South and North. OCLC 12533715. \$375



*View of the Industrial School for Alaskan Children in Sitka*

3. [Alaska]: PRESBYTERIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. SITKA, ALASKA. 1890 [caption title]. [N.p., but likely San Francisco or Seattle. 1890s]. Albumen photograph 4½ x 8 inches, mounted to a slightly larger stiff mount (5½ x 8½ inches). Light foxing to the mount. Near fine.

An original cabinet card photograph of a painting of the Presbyterian Industrial School in Sitka, Alaska, in 1890. Designed as a training school for Native Alaskan boys, the school was founded in 1878 but nearly closed when its building burned down in 1882. The first building of the new school, now operated by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, was erected in the fall of 1883. Called Austin Hall, it became the boys' dormitory. A girls' dormitory was built the following year, and construction continued at a steady pace over the next decade. The painting depicted in this contemporary photographic print was apparently created in 1890, and shows a number of buildings of the school built along the shoreline, with steep mountains rising immediately behind them. The printed caption identifies the "Mt. of the Cross," as well as eight buildings of the school: the boys' and girls' dormitories, church, museum, Elliott F. Shepard hall, boys' and girls' hospitals, and the cottages. The painting also shows three canoes, likely helmed by

students, in the water. The artist who created the original painting is unknown. Fine evidence of the early years of this important facility for educating Native Alaskan children. \$275

*Important International Arbitration on Seal Hunting in the Bering Sea – the Complete Set*

4. [Alaska]: [Bering Sea Commission]: FUR SEAL ARBITRATION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION, CONVENED AT PARIS UNDER THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON FEBRUARY 29, 1892, FOR THE DETERMINATION OF QUESTIONS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING THE JURISDICTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WATERS OF BERING SEA. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895. Sixteen volumes. Numerous plates, maps, charts, and facsimiles. Uniformly bound in modern blue cloth, green leather gilt spine labels. Old dampstain affecting a few maps at the rear of the seventh volume. Near fine.

A landmark international arbitration case, in which the United States and Great Britain sought to resolve a dispute over the right to hunt seals in the Bering Sea. This sixteen-volume set constitutes the complete proceedings of the Bering Sea Commission arbitration tribunal, including the volume of facsimile documents in the Alaskan archives to accompany the case. Since the 1880s, the United States claimed exclusive rights to control seal hunting in a large region of the Bering Sea, especially the area around the Pribilof Islands. At the same time, Canadian vessels were hunting seals at sea (pelagic sealing), causing the United States, and specifically the Alaska Commercial Company, to protest the practice. American revenue cutters went so far as to capture Canadian sealing ships, bringing them into port as naval prizes, and the United States government called for an end to pelagic sealing altogether, which would have essentially eliminated the British and Canadians from hunting fur seals in the Bering Sea. The U.S. and Great Britain signed a treaty in 1892 calling for an international tribunal to arbitrate the dispute, and these volumes print those proceedings, as well as the verdict, which was in favor of Great Britain.

"The Alaska Commercial Company, by terms of its lease with the U.S. government, had exclusive rights to the fur seal harvest in the Pribilof Islands. Serious inroads were made on the seal population, however, by pelagic sealing by other nations, killing seals in open water during their migration to the islands. Acting on the theory that it had exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of the Bering Sea, the U.S. boarded numerous vessels and took them as prizes to Sitka. A study of the habits of the fur seal constituted a part of the material on which a determination of jurisdiction was made. The U.S. lost on four of five points submitted for arbitration, and by terms of the Bering Sea Claims Commission, \$425,000 was paid by the U.S." - Ricks. These volumes include the cases as presented by both nations, each side's counter argument, and supporting and archival evidence, illustrated by maps, plates, charts, and facsimiles. WICKERSHAM 9363. RICKS, p.41. \$1,500

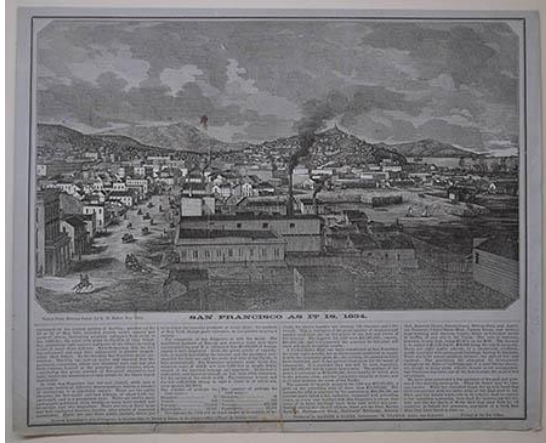
*Firsthand Account of Driving Freight along the Platte River Road*

5. Bratt, John: PIONEER FREIGHTING DAYS WITH OX TEAMS IN 1866 [caption title]. [North Platte, Ne. 1917]. [4]pp. on a folded quarto sheet. A bit of light wrinkling, small closed tear in upper edge of both leaves, else fine.

A rare account of overland travel and a freight drive from Nebraska City to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado (near present-day Julesburg), in 1866. John Bratt's (1842-1918) ultimate goal was to reach the gold region in Galletine Valley, Montana, but this text is concerned with his leadership of a six-yoke ox team carrying government freight along the Platte River Road. He describes the sites and stops along the way, trouble with Indians, and occasional trouble with his fellow teamsters, some of whom were too fond of drink or gambling. Five copies are located in OCLC, at the Huntington Library, Denver Public Library, Yale,

Princeton, and the Univ. of Utah. There is also a copy in the John Bratt Collection at the Autry Museum. Not in Mattes, nor in White's PUBLISHED SOURCES ON TERRITORIAL NEBRASKA, both of which list only Bratt's much more common book, TRAILS OF YESTERDAY, published in 1921. Rare. OCLC 960055055, 27961288. \$275

*Showing the Tremendous Growth of San Francisco from 1849 to 1854*



6. [California Pictorial Letter Sheet]: SAN FRANCISCO PAST AND PRESENT. SAN FRANCISCO, AS IT WAS 1849. SAN FRANCISCO AS IT IS, 1854. Sacramento: Barber & Baker, Printed at the Sun Office, 1854. Double-sheet pictorial letter sheet on blue wove paper, featuring two wood-engraved illustrations, 5¼ x 8¼ inches and 6½ x 10¾ inches, with smaller map of the "Vicinity of San Francisco," 4¼ x 2¼ inches. Printed text in four columns. Plus twelve lines of contemporary manuscript poetry on one of the internal blank pages. Manuscript showing through very slightly onto the larger (San Francisco in 1854) illustration. Expertly and lightly silked, repairing a few neat splits in the sheet. Very good.

A compelling and attractive letter sheet, giving two views of San Francisco made five years apart, ably conveying the tremendous growth in the town from the first year of the Gold Rush to a point five years later. Both of the illustrations were drawn by the talented artist, George H. Baker, the earlier on June 1, 1849, the latter in December, 1854. Both views are taken from Rincon Point, overlooking the growing town. The earlier image looks from a bucolic hillside onto a sparsely populated community of modest wooden buildings. Significantly a number of ships are shown in the bay. Beside this view is a small printed map, showing the region from the Pacific coast to Mount Diablo, and from Sonoma in the north to San Jose at the southern end of San Francisco Bay. The 1854 illustration shows a much different scene. Whereas the view in the foreground of the earlier illustration was of a quiet hillside, now there is a large factory with black smoke rising from its stacks. Multi-story, permanent buildings sprawl across the hills almost as far as the eye can see. A similarity between the two images is the large number of ships in the bay. The accompanying printed text gives a general history of San Francisco and facts and statistics about its growth.

This copy of this double letter sheet contains twelve lines of manuscript poetry in a contemporary hand on one of the blank interior pages. The verses celebrate the American character and the nation's independence, the opening two lines reading "In spite of pestilence of famine or of man / their toil redeemed that rugged shore." BAIRD, CALIFORNIA'S PICTORIAL LETTER SHEETS 251. CLIFFORD LETTER SHEET COLLECTION 255. \$1,750

*Remarkable Narrative of a Life in the West, by a Fascinating Frontiersman*

7. Clyman, James: Camp, Charles L. (editor): JAMES CLYMAN AMERICAN FRONTIERSMAN 1792-1881 THE ADVENTURES OF A TRAPPER AND COVERED WAGON EMIGRANT AS TOLD IN HIS OWN REMINISCENCES AND DIARIES. San Francisco: California Historical Society, 1928. 247,[4]pp., including facsimile, plus two illustrations (including frontispiece portrait) and three maps (one folding). Original blue cloth, front board and spine gilt. Very slight bump to top edge of front board. Old stain in upper portion of rear free endpaper. Near fine. Lacks the dustjacket.

One of 330 copies, this is the first book printing of Clyman's narrative, after its initial appearance in the California Historical Society QUARTERLY. Clyman's journal is one of the most significant and fascinating accounts of travels in the West before the Gold Rush, called by Mattes "one of the most remarkable of all emigrant diaries." Clyman was born in Virginia and, with Jedediah Smith, joined William H. Ashley's second expedition to the far west in 1832. He was one of the first to cross over South Pass and explored the region around the Great Salt Lake with William Sublette. In 1844 Clyman went to Oregon, then down to California a year later, and then eastward along Hastings Cutoff. Finding Hastings' route to be dangerous, he warned westbound travelers, including the Donner Party, not to take it. Hearing of the Gold Rush, Clyman returned to California in 1848. His early reminiscences are a valuable account of the Rocky Mountain fur trade, and his diary of 1844 is the only Oregon overland journal of that year. "One of the most trustworthy narratives of the far west, for the period 1842-6" - Howes. "An important and interesting journal written by one of the most fascinating frontiersmen" - Mintz. Charles Camp's editorial notes are a valuable addition to the text. ZAMORANO 80, 19. COWAN, p.132. HOWES C81, "b." EBERSTADT, MODERN NARRATIVES 88. ROCQ 5867. FLAKE 2439. GRAFF 769. HOWELL 50:380. JENNEWEIN 3. MATTES 102. MINTZ 99. STREETER SALE 3095. NORRIS CATALOGUE 803. HOLLIDAY SALE 212. RADER 849. SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA (3rd ed.) 1826. PAHER 359 (note). \$600

*A Massively Detailed and Illustrated Guide to Sailing the Pacific Coast*

8. Davidson, George: PACIFIC COAST. COAST PILOT OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889. 10,ii,11-721pp., plus 172 plates (all but three folding), most plates with multiple views. Thick quarto, 11¾ x 8 inches. Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Moderate shelfwear, front hinge cracked but holding firm. Bookplate removed from front pastedown. Very clean internally. Very good.

Fourth edition, entirely re-written. George Davidson (1825-1911) was associated with the United States Coast Survey for some fifty years, and was arguably the leading geographer of the Pacific Coast in the second half of the nineteenth century. In the 1850s he headed a team that produced an accurate survey of the Pacific Coast of the United States for navigators, first publishing their results in 1853 as the DIRECTORY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES, retitled in later editions as the COAST PILOT. The third edition, published in 1869, contained only 262 pages and thirty-two plates. This fourth edition, the last with which Davidson was associated, represents a quantum leap in information and maps, and was entirely re-written. The text presents a staggering amount of detail for the navigator traveling along the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington, providing not only practical instruction but historical information as well. The plates - most of them containing three views and almost all of which are folding - show islands, cliffs, inlets, and harbors over some one thousand miles of coastline. Henry Wagner, in his profile of Davidson, calls this fourth edition of the COAST PILOT "a monumental work frequently called 'Davidson's Bible' by the navigators on the coast." A remarkable publication, produced by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. SOLIDAY I:698. COWAN (1914 ed.), p.63 (note). Henry R. Wagner, "George Davidson, Geographer of the Northwest Coast of America," in QUARTERLY OF THE CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Volume XI, No. 4, December, 1932, p.299-320. \$900

*Streeter Copy of an Important Account of the Early Days of the Pacific Northwest*

9. Denny, Arthur A.: PIONEER DAYS ON PUGET SOUND. Seattle, W.T.: C.B. Bagley, Printer, 1888. 83pp., plus errata slip tipped in before the final page. Manuscript correction on page 69 in Denny's hand. 12mo. Original brown cloth, stamped in blind. Near fine.

The Thomas Streeter copy, with his extensive pencil notes on the front free endpaper, manuscript notes in the margins of two pages, and bookplate on the front pastedown. One of two issues of the first edition, this one from the issue printed on thicker paper. This copy has a penciled manuscript correction in Arthur Denny's hand on page 69. Printed in a small number, for private distribution, most of the copies are believed to have been destroyed in the Seattle fire of 1889. Tweney speculates that the press run was no more than 300 copies, and that fire claimed the majority of the printing.

"One of the rarest of early Washington Territorial imprints" - Tweney. An important account of early days in the Pacific Northwest, by a noted pioneer. Arthur Denny and his family travelled from the Missouri River to Portland in 1851, eventually settling at Alki Point, now part of Seattle. The text describes the overland journey, and Denny's first ten years on Puget Sound, recounting the activities of other pioneer settlers, early town-building and industry, often dangerous interactions with Indians, etc. "Almost the entire book tells of the events of the first ten years, the first road opened up to Steilacoom, the first church service, relations with the Indians, and the like. It is an important little book" - Streeter. "Deservedly prized as an authoritative source upon the early history of Seattle and Puget Sound" - Washington Historical Quarterly (quoted in Graff). TWENEY 12. SMITH 2408. HOWES D253a, "aa." GRAFF 1053. MINTZ 123. MATTES 1056 (ref). SOLIDAY II:323. EBERSTADT, MODERN OVERLANDS 127. STREETER SALE 3285 (this copy). DECKER 41:454. \$900

#### *Scarce Guide to Reconstruction-Era Washington, DC*

10. [District of Columbia]: Ellis, John F. (publisher): GUIDE TO WASHINGTON CITY AND VICINITY: A COMPLETE HAND-BOOK, DIRECTING THE STRANGER HOW TO FIND ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, HOTELS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, HORSE CARS, MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES, NEWSPAPERS, CEMETERIES, ETC. WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS OF THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS; ALSO, A GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THE VARIOUS LINES OF TRADE. Washington: John F. Ellis, 1868. [4],140pp., (including advertisements), plus eight plates. 16mo. Original black, pebbled blindstamped cloth. Spine ends neatly mended. A touch of light foxing and staining. Very good.

A scarce guide to Washington, DC in the early years of Reconstruction, featuring a wealth of information for visitors to the nation's capital, and eight finely engraved plates of public buildings. Clearly meant for the use of visitors, the guide covers all the bases, from the most obvious - the Capitol, White House, Library of Congress, Mount Vernon, Ford's Theatre (turned into the "Pathological Museum"), noted statuary and monuments - to the more obscure, including the Government Printing Office, library of Peter Force, "colored churches" (eight of them), the C & O Canal, and Old Capitol Prison. The plates feature views of the Capitol building (its dome completed only two years earlier), Patent Office, Post Office building (designed by Robert Mills), White House, Smithsonian, and more. John F. Ellis was best known as a music publisher and a dealer in musical instruments, and several advertisements for his business are interspersed throughout, as well as ads for various merchants, a detective agency, printers and book binders, clothiers, etc. OCLC locates eight copies: Georgetown, George Washington Univ., American Univ., Bancroft Library, Harvard, Wake Forest, Brown, and Rice University. BRYAN, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, p.65. OCLC 9432720. \$350

#### *Touting the Virtues of His "Protective Bee-Hive"*

11. Eddy, Henry: EDDY ON BEE-CULTURE, AND THE PROTECTIVE BEE-HIVE; A GUIDE TO A SUCCESSFUL AND PROFITABLE METHOD OF BEE-CULTURE; THE RESULTS OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION IN BEE-KEEPING. Boston: Press of Damrell & Moore, 1854. x,[ix]-x,[11]-58,[2]pp., including illustrations (one full-page), plus frontispiece and one full-page



plate. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers chipped, spine partially perished, rear wrapper detached, but present. Internally clean. Very good.

Henry Eddy, M.D., of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, was the inventor of the "protective beehive," the virtues of which are discussed at length in this scarce work. Eddy discusses beehives in general and his hive in particular, and also includes sections on the social organization of bees, their habits, swarming, etc., as well as the profits to be made from beekeeping. Among the advantages of Eddy's hive are protection from the bee moth, excellent ventilation, easy removal of surplus honey, durability, and more. The illustrations show Eddy's hive, as well as a queen bee, worker, and drone. The introduction is by Boston Mayor Jerome V.C. Smith, who in 1831 wrote his own book on the practicability of cultivating the honey bee in maritime towns and cities, a work that inspired Eddy in his own investigation of bee culture. This first edition is scarce in the trade and institutionally, with OCLC recording only thirteen copies. A second edition of Eddy's work followed in 1858. MASON E17. JOHANSSON 158. DE KELLER, p.55. OCLC 15610852. \$500

*Highly Attractive Map and Broadside Celebrating  
The Attainment of the United States' "Manifest Destiny"*



12. Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning: ORNAMENTAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES & MEXICO. New York: Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning, 1855. Colored cerographically-printed map and broadside, featuring three portraits and four vignettes. The entire sheet measuring 30 x 22 inches, the map measuring 14 x 15¼ inches. A bit of light wrinkling and wear, a few neat edge repairs. Closed (unrepaired) tear in right printed border, with no loss. Near fine.

Apparently the final edition of Ensign's "flamboyant" (Wheat) broadside map of the United States and Mexico, celebrating the completion of America's Manifest Destiny, as well as the nation's political strength, military might, and technological progress. This 1855 edition shows the United States and its territories spreading across the continent all the way to the Pacific Ocean, the southwestern boundary fixed with the addition of the Gadsden Purchase. Save for the states of Texas and California, the west is divided into (often sprawling) territories. One of the notable

features of the western portion of the map is the locating of Indian tribes, including Apache, Comanche and Kiowa in the southwest, Sioux and Pawnee in the upper Plains, and several others noted throughout the west. The entirety of Mexico is also shown. On either side of the map is a column of printed statistics on each state and the Oregon Territory. The upper portion features portraits of Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette, with a vignette below the portraits entitled "Panoramic View from New York to the Pacific Ocean by the Contemplated Oregon Railroad." Highly stylized, the long, narrow view shows the two coasts with the Rocky Mountains rising between them. Below the map are vignettes celebrating victory in the Mexican-American War and showing the Mexican temple "dedicated to the sun." The central vignette in the lower portion is a very interesting illustration showing a well-dressed, vigorous American man "exhibiting to the sovereigns of Europe the progress of his country." The scene unfurling behind him is dominated by a large steamboat called "Union," and the background shows a harbor filled with ships (no doubt loaded with American exports) and a train heading into a tunnel. Viewing the scene is a group of rather dour-looking European monarchs.

This map/broadside was first issued in 1846 by Humphrey Phelps, and in that iteration the portraits featured Washington, Cortez and Montezuma. The next year it was published by Phelps, Ensign and Thayer, and Cortez and Montezuma were replaced by two heroes of the Mexican-American War, Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott. Editions followed in 1848 and 1854, when Lafayette and Franklin replaced the two generals. This 1855 edition is quite scarce in the market and institutionally. The only other 1855 edition that I find in Rare Book Hub was offered in 1959 by Cedric Robinson. OCLC - locates only one copy dated 1855, in the Rumsey Collection at Stanford. However, another OCLC record (see the reference, below) lists another five institutions holding copies and giving a date of only "1850s." In any event, a rare and attractive map displaying a muscular and continental United States at mid-century.

OCLC 953569515; 54642879 (ref). RUMSEY 2884. WHEAT, GOLD REGIONS, 36 & 38 (1847 and 1848 editions). WHEAT, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST 551 & 557 (1847 and 1848 editions). STREETER SALE 3892 (1854 edition). \$1,750

*With Biographies of Contemporary African-Americans*

13. Griffin, Edward D.: A PLEA FOR AFRICA. A SERMON PREACHED OCTOBER 26, 1817, IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BEFORE THE SYNOD OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY, AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AFRICAN SCHOOL ESTABLISHED BY THE SYNOD. New York: Gould, 1817. 76pp. Original printed blue wrappers. Wrappers chipped around the edges, especially the rear wrapper. Spine paper perished, stitching mostly perished and signatures loose. Scattered light foxing. Persistent old stain in lower margin of first ten leaves. About very good.

A highly interesting text for providing biographical information on some fifty-four Africans in the Americas, either still alive or recently-deceased. Among those for whom Griffin provides brief life-sketches are Phillis Wheatley; Benjamin Banneker; the accomplished ship's captain, Paul Cuffee; ministers Absalom Jones, John Gloucester, Richard Scott, and Peter Williams; the enslaved Belinda Sutton, who petitioned the Massachusetts legislature for her freedom in the 1780s; Ignatius Sancho; Prince Saunders; Toussaint L'Ouverture; and several other men and women (many identified only by their first name) who distinguished themselves through their writings or actions.

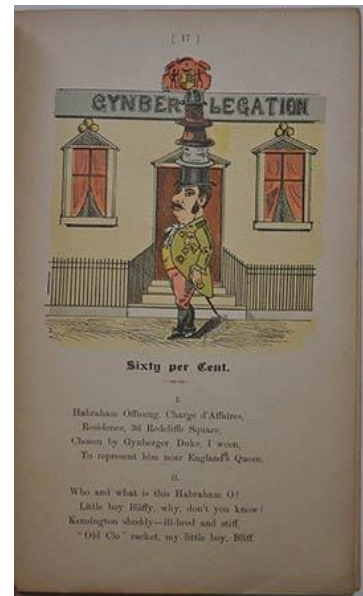
The bulk of the text is Griffin's sermon in support of the short-lived school for African-Americans established by the Presbyterian Church in New Jersey. Griffin, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark, asserts that "there is no nation under heaven so deeply laden with obligations to the African race, or who have so many facilities to accomplish their restoration...we owe a greater atonement than any other nation to bleeding Africa." He argues that educating American blacks (enslaved or not) is not only a good in and of itself, but it will also create a cadre of preachers and teachers to send to Africa. Griffin also provides statistics on African slavery throughout the western hemisphere, and a description of the Presbyterian school. Not in Work. Scarce in the market - I find no other copies appearing at auction since 1982. LCP, AFRO AMERICANA 4366. SABIN 28818. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 40956. \$850



*Illustrated Satire of the Rulers of the Kingdom of Hawaii*

14. [Hawaii]: GYNBERG BALLADS [wrapper title]. [San Francisco: Schmidt Lithograph Co., 1887]. 23pp., including thirteen colored in-text illustrations. Original pictorial pink front wrapper, rear wrapper lacking. Some occasional light offsetting. Very good.

"The second and best known of two satirical pamphlets on the Kalakaua reign. The title is meant to be reminiscent of *THE GRAND DUKE OF GYNBERGDRINKENSTEIN*, a pamphlet by Edward Purvis published anonymously the previous year....The subjects include the opium license scandal, the 'Historical Procession' that had been a feature of Kalakaua's Jubilee celebration of 1886, and the voyage of the *Kaimiloa* to Samoa" - Forbes. Among those satirized are King Kalakaua (the "Duke of Gynberg"); the American adventurer, Walter M. Gibson, who held several posts in the Hawaiian government, including Prime Minister; British businessman Abraham Hoffnung; American businessman William H. Cornwell, who would go on to be the Hawaiian Minister of Finance, and other figures from the islands and the United States prominent in Hawaiian affairs. The text is in the form of eight poems, and features a number of humorous illustrations of characters from the stories.



Apparently published in an edition of 1100 copies, this work was printed in San Francisco and shipped to Hawaii, where it was refused a customs permit on order of the Attorney General. Published anonymously (there is no titlepage or imprint), Alatau T. Atkinson, editor of the *HAWAIIAN GAZETTE*, stepped forward as the publisher and successfully sued for the release of the work. It was hugely popular in Hawaii, described as having "gone off like hotcakes" (quoted in Forbes). Forbes notes that the title appears only on the front wrapper, and so copies lacking the wrappers are sometimes catalogued under the caption title on the first page of text, "The Order of the Bar." OCLC and Forbes together locate copies in thirteen institutions (some with multiple copies), of which only are seven - New York Public Library, Bancroft, UCLA, American Antiquarian Society, Univ. of Michigan, Univ. of Oregon, and Brown University - are outside Hawaii. *FORBES* 3867. CARTER, p.97. OCLC 16338017, 978697438, 21606687. \$750

*Rare and Early Sailing Directions to the Pacific Coast of America*

15. [Imray, James]: *SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA. EMBRACING THE COASTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, FUCA STRAIT, PUGET SOUND, VANCOUVER ISLAND, AND THE ISLANDS AND ROCKS OFF THE COASTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND CALIFORNIA. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING VARIOUS REMARKS ON THE WINDS, TIDES, CURRENTS, &c....* London: James Imray, 1853. [2],iv [i.e. vi],232,40pp., including thirteen coastal profiles in the text. Frontispiece map. Errata on verso of titlepage. Half title. Original brown cloth, stamped in gilt and blind. Expertly rebacked with original backstrip laid down. Two early contemporary ownership signatures on front free endpaper. Faint old dampstain in the upper outer corner of most of the text. Very good.

This copy bears two ownership signatures on the front pastedown, both dated from the 1860s, one of them being D.H. Neuburgh[?], a ship's captain from Saco, Maine.

First edition of this scarce volume of sailing directions for the West Coast of America, from Central America to Mexico and Baja, California, Oregon, Washington, and Canada. Publisher James Imray

explains that he issued this text due to "the rapid development of the resources of California and Oregon, and the increase of commerce with the countries on the sea-board of Central America." The text contains navigation instructions for dozens of harbors on the West Coast, and also information on the towns and ports that sailors would encounter, including San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, Mendocino, Santa Barbara, Loreto, Cape St. Lucas, San Blas, Astoria, Acapulco, Fuca Strait, Nootka Sound, Bellingham, Victoria Harbor, and dozens of lesser known harbors, bays, and ports. The information is gathered from a variety of official and unofficial British, American, Spanish, and French sources, including the examinations of Sir Edward Belcher, the Wilkes Expedition, and the recent surveys of Captain Henry Kellett and the HMS Herald. The in-text illustrations give a number of coastal profiles, including Cape St. Lucas, Cape Corrientes, and volcanoes in Guatemala and at Colima. The frontispiece map shows the harbor of San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, which was often put forward as the western end of an Isthmian Canal. An expanded second edition was not published until 1868.

Following the main text, this copy contains a forty page catalogue, dated 1861, of charts, pilots, and books available from James Imray. Listing nearly 150 maps and charts, and dozens of books (all with prices stated), the catalogue is a valuable source of information on the inventory of an important publisher of nautical maps and books. It appears that this first edition of Imray's guide was rather slow in selling, with Imray having copies still in stock eight years after the original publication date, hence the presence of Imray's 1861 catalogue in this publisher's cloth binding.

Not in the Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages, nor in Cowan, or Smith's check list of Pacific Northwest Americana. Barrett (Baja California) lists only the edition of 1868, and Soliday had a copy of the 1868 edition, but not this first edition. I am aware of only one other copy of this 1853 edition in the trade or at auction since 1988. Rare. SABIN 74966. LOWTHER 36. BARRETT 1296 (later edition). \$2,750

*An Amazingly Comprehensive Sailing Guide to the West Coast,  
With the Latest Information for Navigating to the Klondike Gold Region*

16. Imray, James F.: NORTH PACIFIC PILOT: PART I. THE WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, BETWEEN PANAMA AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, INCLUDING PORT SIMPSON AND SITKA SOUND. [WITH SUPPLEMENT TO JANUARY, 1898]. London: James Imray & Son, 1885. xii,512pp., plus forty-four maps on thirty-two plates (four folding, including frontispiece). [with:] Jenkins, H.D.: NORTH PACIFIC PILOT (PART I.) SUPPLEMENT. BEING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, WHICH HAS COME TO HAND SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH PACIFIC PILOT: INCLUDING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTES TO THE KLONDYKE GOLDFIELDS AND THE NAVIGATION OF THE OCEAN ROUTE TO THE YUKON RIVER. London: James Imray & Son, January, 1898. lxxv,[1]pp. Bound together (as issued) in original rust cloth, front board and spine gilt. Moderate shelfwear and rubbing. Hinges repaired. Very clean internally. Very good.

Fourth edition of this comprehensive sailing guide to the West Coast of North America, preceded by editions in 1868, 1870, and 1881. Imray, a noted publisher of maps, charts, and sailing guides, explains in his preface that "the lack of information which rendered the first edition very incomplete can now no longer be pleaded. In the interval the different maritime nations have been emulous in the production of good surveys, and hence what formerly could only be presented to the Navigator in detached fragments, becomes a connected description of the entire coast from Panama to Queen Charlotte islands." Indeed, this is an incredibly detailed guide to navigation, ports, and harbors from Panama all the way to Alaska, with nearly four dozen accomplished maps. From the Panama Road to Half Moon Bay, San Francisco, Crescent City, Port Orford and many more, the text and maps give an outstanding description of towns and ports, drawn from a variety of sources. The supplement, dated 1898, describes routes to the Yukon River and the Klondike gold region from Canada and the United States, providing the most up-to-date

information on the last great gold rush of the nineteenth century. It also gives sailing directions to the Klondike via Bering Strait and the Aleutian Islands, and helpfully prints the latest mining regulations.

A large printed slip on the front pastedown of this copy advertises Admiralty charts and publications offered by W.H. Sproull & Co., of Newcastle, New South Wales. OCLC locates only seven copies (under six accession numbers) of the 1885 title, at the British Library, Univ. of Washington, Society of California Pioneers, Bancroft Library, Univ. of Victoria, Western Australia Maritime Museum, and the National Library of Sweden, and only one copy of the 1898 supplement, at the British Library and OCLC 562533851 (1898 supplement). \$950

*A New Publication Celebrating the Life and Career of Bookseller Bernard Rosenthal*

17. Jackson, Ian: BERNARD M. ROSENTHAL. 5 MAY 1920 - 14 JANUARY 2017. A BIOGRAPHICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT BY IAN JACKSON IN THE STYLE OF THE Dictionnaire historique et critique of Pierre Bayle (1647-1706). Berkeley: The Wednesday Table, 2017. [3],11,[1]pp., plus two-page "The Annotated Rosenthal" essay loosely laid in. Portrait. Folio, 17 ¾ x 11½ inches. Printed dark-grey wrappers. Fine.

A memorial to one of the most esteemed scholar-booksellers of the twentieth century and essential reading for anyone interested in the history of antiquarian books and manuscripts. Bernard Rosenthal (1920-2017) is best known for having been one of the world's leading specialists in medieval manuscripts and incunabula - and as the bookseller who made annotated books interesting and significant. His unpublished Catalogue 34 was acquired by Yale and published in 1997 as THE ROSENTHAL COLLECTION OF PRINTED BOOKS WITH MANUSCRIPT ANNOTATIONS. As a work of scholarship, it led the way towards a fresh evaluation of the role of the reader in the afterlife of a book. It was also a testament to Barney's sheer brilliance as a bookseller, and his triumph over adversity in a costly field, for his pockets were never deep.

The Berkeley bookseller, Ian Jackson, was a close friend of Barney's and wrote his obituary for the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. At the request of The Wednesday Table, the dining club for Bay Area antiquarian booksellers founded by Barney almost thirty years ago, Jackson has expanded the original 1100-word obituary with almost 24,000 words of annotation in the typographic style of the great 17th-century scholar, Pierre Bayle. For Jackson, Bayle's design seemed the ideal format to illuminate the many facets of a remarkable person - what the Italians call a "personalita poliedrica" - and the story of his polyhedric family. Issued in a limited edition of 400 numbered copies, this folio-sized memorial is printed letterpress by Richard Seibert and includes a photographic portrait by Elvira Piedra. \$60

*Firsthand Account of the Anti-Chinese Riots in Seattle, 1886, Inscribed*

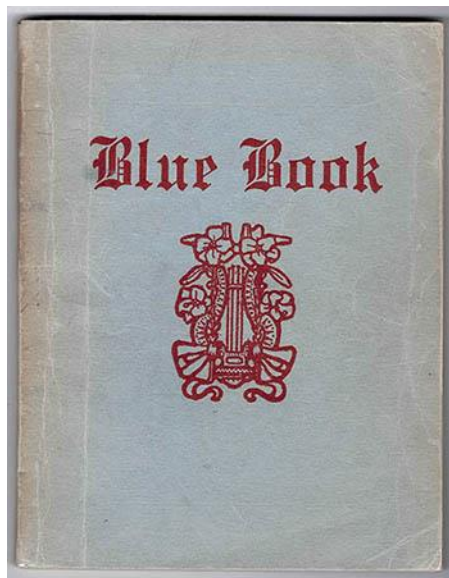
18. Kinnear, George: ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS AT SEATTTE [sic], WN., FEBRUARY 8th, 1886. Seattle, Wa. 1911. 16,[1]pp. Original black cloth, gilt. Titlepage lightly tanned. Near fine.

A presentation copy, inscribed by Kinnear on the verso of the titlepage, and with his calling card affixed to the front pastedown. An important firsthand account of the anti-Chinese riots that rocked Seattle in early February, 1886. Part of the anti-Chinese sentiments that had been dominant on the West Coast since the Gold Rush, the Seattle riots were sparked by the belief among poor, laboring whites that their jobs were being taken by low-wage Chinese workers. A massacre of Chinese miners had just occurred in Rock Springs, Wyoming, in September, 1885. That same fall, Seattle's local Knights of Labor agitated for an anti-Chinese Congress, which met and called for all Chinese to be out of Seattle by November 1. Federal forces were sent to Seattle by Gen. John Gibbon in case violence broke out, but when riots erupted in

early February, federal troops and local police did little to stop them. George Kinnear was captain of the Home Guards, a local militia that formed to prevent anti-Chinese violence when the local authorities failed to do so. He gives a detailed account of the months preceding the riots, giving the names of those most at fault for creating the anti-Chinese furor, and of the riots themselves, seeking to correct errors that had already begun to pollute the historical record. The text concludes with a list of the names of the seventy-nine members of the Home Guards.

This volume was privately-published by Kinnear on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the riots, and is now relatively scarce in the market. The Soliday copy was in original wrappers; this copy is in original black cloth. Apparently not in Smith's bibliography of Pacific Northwest Americana (Decker's reference to Smith 2039 is in error). Oddly, OCLC lists only microfilm and electronic copies, though a quick search of online library catalogues locates copies at the University of Washington, the Washington State Library, the Seattle Public Library, Princeton, Bancroft, Yale, Stanford, and Penn State University (the copy scanned by Google). DECKER 29:260. SOLIDAY II:718. EBERSTADT 168:497. \$600

#### *Final Edition of the New Orleans Blue Book*



19. [New Orleans]: [Struve, Billy (editor)]: BLUE BOOK [wrapper title]. [New Orleans: Tom Anderson, n.d., ca. 1913]. [96]pp., including illustrations and advertisements. Text printed in red and black. 16mo. Original pictorial blue-gray wrappers, with title and lyre in red ink on front wrapper. Some slight wear and fading to wrappers; three leaves with some wear in the fore-edge. Near fine.

The final edition of the famed BLUE BOOK, the rare guide to "Storyville," the red-light district in New Orleans. First published around 1900, the guides are believed to have been edited by journalist and saloon manager Billy Struve, and published by restaurateur Tom Anderson, whose restaurant and cabaret is advertised on the rear wrapper and internally. From 1897 to 1917, the Storyville district was the designated zone for legal prostitution in New Orleans, and the BLUE BOOK soon appeared to serve as a guide to visitors and patrons. This edition's directory contains entries for 332 white prostitutes, twenty white madams, seven "octoroon" prostitutes and two "octoroon" landladies, and 234 African-American prostitutes. Additional women are listed in a section of "late arrivals" and also in cabarets. Several of the women receive full-page write-ups. A full-page illustrated advertisement is devoted to "Mademoiselle" Rita Walker, "the Oriental Danseuse...one of the first women in America to dance in her bare feet." Numerous other advertisements are devoted to cigar merchants, distillers and brewers, other merchants, and an attorney (who lists his office and home telephone numbers).

Pamela Arceneaux, whose recent study of New Orleans Blue Books is more rigorous than Charles Heartman's earlier bibliography, gives a publication date of 1913-1915 based on the listing of Bertha Weinthal as the proprietor of the brothel at 311 N. Basin. Weinthal is listed at that address in New Orleans directories of the same date range. This edition is also the first to exclude advertisements for the recently-banned French balls, and omits mention of the famous madam, Josie Arlington, who died in February, 1914. Arceneaux identifies this as the tenth edition, whereas Heartman lists it as the twelfth and thirteenth, despite the fact that those two editions of Heartman's are identical. "In this edition, for the first time, the directory has a section featuring cabarets and the women who worked in them. Though commercial sex was certainly on offer at these venues, the primary selling point appears to have been

musical entertainment and dancing....Notably absent are any photographs of brothel interiors" - Arceneaux. ARCENEAUX, GUIDEBOOKS TO SIN, 10. HEARTMAN, THE 'BLUE BOOK', XII and XIII. \$2,950

*Rare Oregon County Atlas*

20. [Oregon]: Ogle, George A. (publisher): STANDARD ATLAS OF UMATILLA COUNTY OREGON INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK OF THE VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY. MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD. PATRONS DIRECTORY, REFERENCE BUSINESS DIRECTORY AND DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO GENERAL INFORMATION. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., Publishers and Engravers, 1914. 119,[23]pp., including 102 colored maps (ten double-page). Folio (17¾ x 15½ inches). Original three-quarter calf and cloth boards, stamped in blind and gilt. Chipped at spine ends, corners worn. Two neat excisions on the leaf containing pages 115-116 (advertisements), else very clean and neat internally. Very good.

A highly detailed atlas of Umatilla County, a rural part of northwest Oregon, bordering on the Columbia before that river turns north into Washington. The atlas begins with an index map of Umatilla County, dividing the county into 100 townships, followed by ninety-six maps of townships and small towns and villages. The maps are highly detailed, showing railroad lines, rivers, the Umatilla forest reserve, and much more. Every map carries information giving the names of land owners in each township, including residents, and companies such as the Northern Pacific Railroad, irrigation concerns, schools, livestock and timber companies, etc. As such, it provides not only valuable geographic information, but a wealth of information on private and business land ownership at the time. George Ogle, a Chicago publisher, also produced an atlas of Sherman County, Oregon, in 1913. OCLC locates only seven copies of this Umatilla County atlas, five in Oregon and two in Washington. Rare. PHILLIPS, ATLASES 5009. OCLC 10331675, 41789522. \$1,750

*Thorough Description of Argentina by the British Consul There*

21. Parish, Woodbine: BUENOS AYRES AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA: FROM THEIR DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST BY THE SPANIARDS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR PRESENT STATE, TRADE, DEBT, ETC.; AN APPENDIX OF HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DOCUMENTS; AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND FOSSIL MONSTERS OF THE PAMPAS. London: John Murray, 1852. xlii,434,32pp., including in-text illustrations, plus frontispiece, five plates, and colored folding map. Advertising slip bound in following the ads. Original brown blindstamped cloth, spine gilt. Neat, one-inch split in cloth along upper portion of front joint, slightest wear to foot of spine. Front hinge loosening slightly. Very clean and neat internally. Near fine, partially unopened.

"Second edition, enlarged, with a new map and illustrations," following the first edition of 1839. Parish moved to Buenos Aires in 1824 and was for many years the British consul general there. His book is a scholarly and reliable history of Argentina from the Spanish conquest to the nineteenth century, and provides important information on the country post-independence. Parish was also instrumental in discovering important fossil remains in Argentina. "The second edition is much superior to the first edition....An admirable work, usually trustworthy, both in the statement of facts and in the judgments passed upon them" - Larned. "Almost a new work, from the great quantity of fresh matter it contains" - Sabin. PALAU 213097. SABIN 58613. LARNED 4085. \$575

*Scarce Memoir of a Life at Sea and in California in the mid-Nineteenth Century*

22. Phillipson, William M.: THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF WM. M. PHILLIPSON A PERSONAL RECORD OF ADVENTURES. Sonora, Ca.: The Banner, 1924. 114pp. Original green cloth, front board gilt. Slight shelfwear. Fine.

From an edition of 200 copies, according to Howes. A scarce memoir of life at sea and in the California mining camps. Phillipson was born in England in 1840 and went to sea as a young boy. His voyages took him to South America, the Pacific, Asia, and the Arctic, and he recounts in a vivid manner tales of cannibalism, Chinese pirates, gales at Cape Horn, the murder of one of his captains by a crew member, and more. Later in life, during the Civil War, he joined the U.S. Navy, and sailed on an ironclad from Callao to San Francisco, and then to Hawaii and the Arctic. Afterwards, in the late 1860s, he settled in Tuolumne County and recounts his experiences there, concluding with a retirement to Mexico, where he was harassed by Zapata's forces. "After fearsome adventures at sea, Phillipson settled in California and became a founder of E Clampus Vitus. He witnessed a number of killings and experienced wild times" - Eberstadt. A remarkable memoir of life at sea and in post-Gold Rush California. Not in the catalogue of the Hill Collection, though there is a copy at UC San Diego. Not in Arctic Bibliography. COWAN, p.484. HOWES P331. EBERSTADT 132:158. \$750

*A Noted Abolitionist Refuses to Work within the American Political System  
Because He Cannot Support the Constitution*

23. Quincy, Edmund: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM ABOLITIONIST LEADER, EDMUND QUINCY, TO DR. JAMES BATCHELLER, DISCUSSING QUINCY'S ABOLITIONIST ACTIVITIES AND EXPLAINING WHY HE CHOOSES NOT TO WORK WITHIN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM]. Dedham, [Ma.]. December 27, 1851. [3]pp. autograph letter, signed, on a folded folio sheet of light-blue paper. Fine. Accompanied by original envelope (a bit soiled), addressed in manuscript and with a circular postmark stamp and "5" postage inkstamp.

An interesting letter from the noted abolitionist, Edmund Quincy, to a like-minded New Englander, explaining why he refuses to vote or participate in government. Quincy was very active in abolitionist causes, and his political views at times veered toward a utopian anarchism. In this letter he elucidates his principled refusal to participate in a government system that he does not believe in, even if it sets back the attainment of his anti-slavery goals.

Quincy's letter is written to Dr. James Batcheller of Marlborough, New Hampshire, whose home is identified in one history as an Underground Railroad safe house. Edmund Quincy (1808-1877) was the second son of Congressman and Harvard President, Josiah Quincy. Moved to abolitionism by the 1837 murder of Illinois minister and newspaper editor, Elijah Lovejoy, Quincy immersed himself in anti-slavery activities, joining the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the American Anti-Slavery Society. A close associate of William Lloyd Garrison, he also helped in editing abolitionist journals, including THE LIBERATOR. "A prominent member of the Non-Resistance Society, formed in 1839, [Quincy] abjured all allegiance to human government, and, in the interests of abolition, agitated disunion between the North and the South" - DAB.

Quincy writes, in part: "As to the Associates[?] of the Am. A.S. Society not voting - it is not from any obedience to values in the abstract. We should like to make and be made political officers, as well as our neighbours. Nor has it anything to do with the policies of our cause. It is a matter of personal honor. We cannot hold an office which can be only held by swearing to support the U.S. Constitution, because we do not mean to support it in certain particulars. We cannot do certain things and therefore will not swear to do them. And what we cannot do ourselves, we cannot appoint others to do for us....If we retard



emancipation by doing this, we cannot help it. We owe a duty to ourselves antecedent to that of the slaves. But we do not think that it is so. We believe that we do more to create, and to keep up the work, political anti-slavery action, by our disinterested, judicial posture than we could do at the polls." Quincy goes on to discuss some of the views of William Lloyd Garrison, and the effectiveness of THE LIBERATOR.

An interesting explication of the political views of a noted abolitionist. DAB XV, pp.306-307. Michelle Arnosky Sherburne, SLAVERY & THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2016). \$475

*An Important Collection of Early American Music, in a Contemporary Binding,  
With Early Provenance, and Dozens of Pages of Contemporary Manuscript Musical Compositions*

24. Read, Daniel: THE COLUMBIAN HARMONIST NO. 1 CONTAINING FIRST. A PLAIN AND CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO PSALMODY FITLY CALCULATED FOR THE USE OF SINGING SCHOOLS. SECOND. A CHOICE COLLECTION OF NEW PSALM TUNES OF AMERICAN COMPOSITION [bound with:] THE COLUMBIAN HARMONIST, NO. 2. A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC; &c. [caption title]. [bound with:] THE COLUMBIAN HARMONIST NO. III. CONTAINING A COLLECTION OF ANTHEMS AND SET-PIECES OF MUSIC CHIEFLY NEW [caption title]. New Haven: Printed [by T. & S. Green] for & Sold by the Editor, [1793-1797]. 39,[1]; 9-39,[1]; 39,[1]pp., followed by [8]pp. of printed staves with manuscript music notation and manuscript titles. Lacks the first eight pages of Number 2, apparently as issued (see note below). Accompanied by an additional twenty-five leaves of contemporary manuscript musical scores. Oblong 12mo. Contemporary sheep over thin boards. Boards rubbed and a bit edgeworn. Contemporary ownership signature (see below) on front free endpaper. Tanned throughout. Front free endpaper torn in upper, outer corner; a few leaves with marginal chipping or small tears. Very good overall, in original, unsophisticated condition.



All three parts of Daniel Read's COLUMBIAN HARMONIST, an important collection of early American music, in a contemporary binding and accompanied by an additional twenty-five leaves of contemporary manuscript musical scores. In this volume are the second issue of the first edition of Number 1 (not listed in Evans, Bristol, or ESTC); the first edition (first or second issue) of Number 2; and the first edition of Number 3.

The three numbers of THE COLUMBIAN HARMONIST were published between 1793 and 1797, and could be purchased individually or bound together, as here. In this copy, which is in a contemporary binding, the first eight pages (including the titlepage) of Number 2 are lacking. This is apparently as this volume was originally sold. AMERICAN SACRED MUSIC IMPRINTS points out that the first eight pages of Number 2 (containing an introduction to psalmody) were printed from the same plates as Number 1 (with just a minor alteration to the titlepage), and therefore that content would have been redundant in this volume. The bookseller (or binder, or original owner) apparently chose to exclude them from this copy, as they bear no evidence of having been removed or ever having been present here. Copies at Wichita State, the University of Kentucky, and the University of Massachusetts, Boston, carry the same collation as this copy, i.e. all three numbers bound together but without the first eight pages of number 2 (see OCLC reference below).

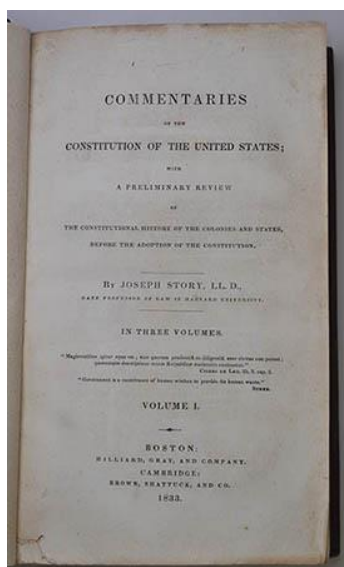
The first number of THE COLUMBIAN HARMONIST is devoted to new psalm-tunes composed by Americans, the second number to the most popular psalm tunes then in circulation, and the third primarily to anthems and set-pieces. The first number (and likely the second and third) was engraved for Daniel Read by silversmith turned engraver, Amos Doolittle, as indicated by the printed note at the end of the index of the first number. Daniel Read (1757-1836) served in the Connecticut militia during the Revolution, and was a composer, singing teacher, storekeeper and comb-maker in New Haven beginning in 1782. Read published his first tunebook in 1785 and his music became immediately popular, being plagiarized by other compilers. In 1786-1787 he collaborated with Amos Doolittle to publish THE AMERICAN MUSICAL MAGAZINE, the first such periodical in the United States. Several of the works in THE COLUMBIAN HARMONIST were composed by Daniel Read, including "Zion," "Admonition," "Calvary," "Greenwich," "Hamilton," "Providence," and others. As Read encountered more European composers he was influenced by their music, and the third number includes a work by Read based on a chorus in Handel's "Messiah." "No other composer...matched Read in the number of pieces that became standards in the repertory of early American psalmody" - Kroeger and Crawford.

This copy bears the contemporary ownership signature on the front free endpaper of Samuel Hopkins, and it is quite possible that the additional manuscript music that accompanies this volume was written by Hopkins. The manuscript music includes "continuations" of some of the tunes in Read's book, as well as music adapted to the verses of Isaac Watts, titles such as "The Pilgrim's Farewell" and "Babylon," and also a number of compositions (several with lyrics) named after New England towns.

A rare, early American song book, in a contemporary binding, and with contemporary provenance and manuscript music.

EVANS 29390, 29391. ESTC W8614, W11886. SABIN 68145. TRUMBULL, CONNECTICUT 1285. AMERICAN SACRED MUSIC IMPRINTS 417A, 418 or 418A, 421. WOLFE, EARLY AMERICAN MUSIC ENGRAVING AND PUBLISHING, pp.22-23. OCLC 1621157. Karl Kroeger and Richard Crawford, "Daniel Read and American Psalmody," in Karl Kroeger (editor), DANIEL READ: COLLECTED WORKS, (Madison, Wi. 1995), pp. xiii-xxxviii. \$1,750

*A Landmark Study of the Constitution, by One of the Most Esteemed Jurists of His Time*



25. Story, Joseph: COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; WITH A PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE COLONIES AND STATES, BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION. Boston: Hilliard, Gray, and Company. Cambridge: Brown, Shattuck, and Co., 1833. Three volumes: xxxiv,[2],494; [2],555; [2],776pp. Modern calf in an antique style, boards with a tooled gilt border, spines ruled in gilt, gilt red and black spine labels. Minute worming in lower gutter of first four leaves of first volume. Occasional light foxing, an old tideline in upper margin of much of the second volume. A very good set, handsomely bound.

One of the most significant early studies of the Constitution, second only to THE FEDERALIST in its era, and a landmark work still influential today. Joseph Story (1779-1845) was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at age thirty-two, and was the first Dane Professor at Harvard Law School. Nominally a Jeffersonian-Republican (James Madison appointed him to the Court), he became a strong ally of Chief Justice John Marshall, to whom he dedicated the present work. Indefatigable and prolific, Story published a series of commentaries on various aspects of law beginning in 1832, and a total of nine works appeared

in the dozen years before his death in 1845. His COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION is the most famous of all Story's works.

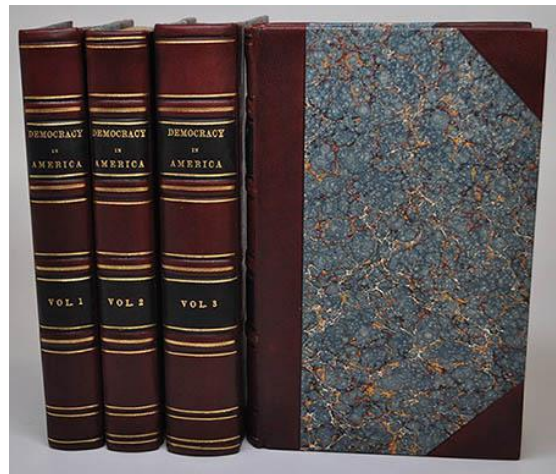
In the first volume, Story examines the colonial history of North America, reviewing European claims to the continent, and giving a useful account of the history of each of the thirteen colonies. He goes on to a description of the development of the federal government in the revolutionary era, discussing the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, the history of the Constitutional Convention and the ratification process, and concludes with a remarkably detailed and insightful study of the articles and amendments of the Constitution. Story's commentary supports a strong national law, favoring judicial review and the preeminence of the Constitution and the federal union over and above the rights of individual states. Much of the law and precedent he examines herein he had helped to make as a judge. "Story was writing not for the past but for his own day, and even for the future" - Sutherland.

Story "was a scholar and a traditionalist; he had reverence for the law and for the past. As he saw it, law was completely a product of history, of the historical dialectic of ideas. Without deep, total understanding of its history, it was foolhardy to try to interfere with the law and its modes of operation" (Friedman). "A pioneer treatise of constitutional history and theory" - Sutherland. COHEN 2914. HOWES S1047. SABIN 92291. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 21380. Lawrence Friedman, HISTORY OF AMERICAN LAW, pp.329-330. Arthur Sutherland, THE LAW AT HARVARD, pp.110-113. \$5,750

*The Great Examination of American Democracy*

26. Tocqueville, Alexis de: Reeve, Henry (translator): DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA [with:] DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA. PART THE SECOND. London: Saunders and Otley, 1838 & 1840. Four volumes: xxxvi,302,[2]; viii,325,[1],2; xv,[1],333,[3]; viii,365,[3]pp., plus folding map in first volume. Half title in first two volumes. Modern three-quarter morocco and marbled boards in an antique style, spines ruled in gilt, leather labels. Near fine.

Third British edition of the first part; first British edition of the second part. Nearly two centuries after its initial publication, Tocqueville's study of American politics, society, and culture is still one of the supremely important examinations of the American character. The book's lasting fame is as a political and social treatise, but Tocqueville's work was initially conceived as an account of his travels in the United States in 1831 and 1832. Accompanied by his friend, Gustave de Beaumont, Tocqueville's charge was to travel to the United States and examine its penitentiary system. They travelled throughout the country, from New England to the South, as far west as New Orleans, and then up the Mississippi to the Great Lakes and back to the Northeast. The book was immensely successful upon publication, appearing first in France, and then in British and American editions, as well as other European translations. The first volume of the first part contains an attractive folding "Statistical Map of the Continent of North America." Most of the detail in the map is in the area east of Missouri, and there is a very conspicuous notation identifying the "Slave States." The English-language translation of DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA (both those published in Great Britain and the United States) was done by Henry Reeve, and it remains the standard translation of Tocqueville's masterpiece to this day. A handsome, complete early set of one of the most significant and important of American books. HOWES T278, T279. SABIN 96092, 96063. CLARK III:111. \$3,750



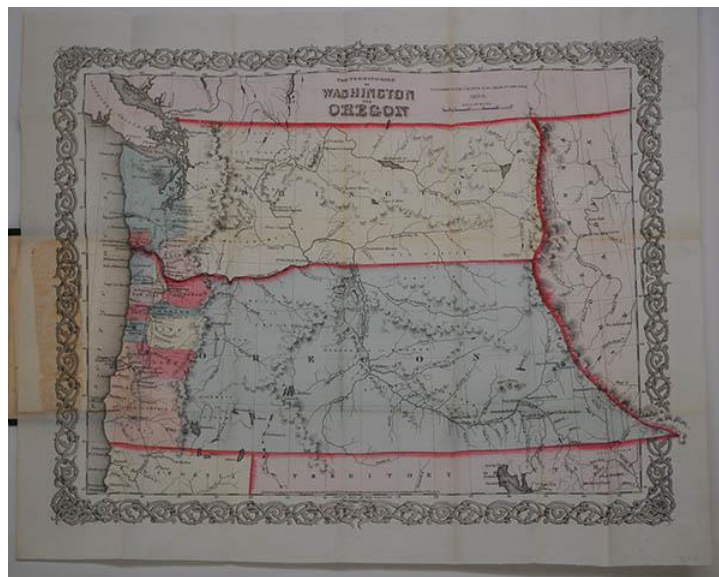


*Broadside Calling for Fuel and Forage to Supply the Army on the Frontier*

27. [U.S. Army in the West]: PROPOSALS FOR FUEL & FORAGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER OF THE DEPARTMENT, SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, SUBJECT TO THE USUAL CONDITIONS, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL NOON.... [N.p. 1877]. Broadside, 17¾ x 11¾ inches. Printed on thin paper. Tear along central horizontal fold neatly repaired on verso, as are a few other tears in the edges. Still, very good.

A rare example of a printed broadside calling for proposals for supplying fuel and forage to the United States Army. Dated in print 1877, the text does not specify any particular fort or region, but because of the logistics of supplying the army it is quite likely that it was meant primarily for use in the trans-Mississippi West. Issued by the office of the Assistant Adjutant Quartermaster (abbreviated "A.A.Q.M." in the lower portion of the broadside), the text announces that "in accordance with instructions from the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until noon, on the [blank] day of October." The material specifically needed is wood, oats, barley, hay, and straw. The text goes on to explain how proposals should be submitted, and warns that "payment for the supplies depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress."

I have seen other such broadsides from this period calling for proposals to provide fuel and forage for specific forts in the West, including in New Mexico, "Indian Territory," and in California, but not any such example, in which the fort or region is unspecified. OCLC, for example, records an 1877 broadside issued under the name of Deputy Quartermaster A.R. Eddy calling for proposals for fuel, forage, and straw for the Department of the Columbia in the Pacific Northwest. It is quite possible that the present broadside was issued as an example to be adapted and used by frontier forts as necessary. I find no copies of this broadside listed in OCLC, nor any record of any offered in the trade. Rare. \$750



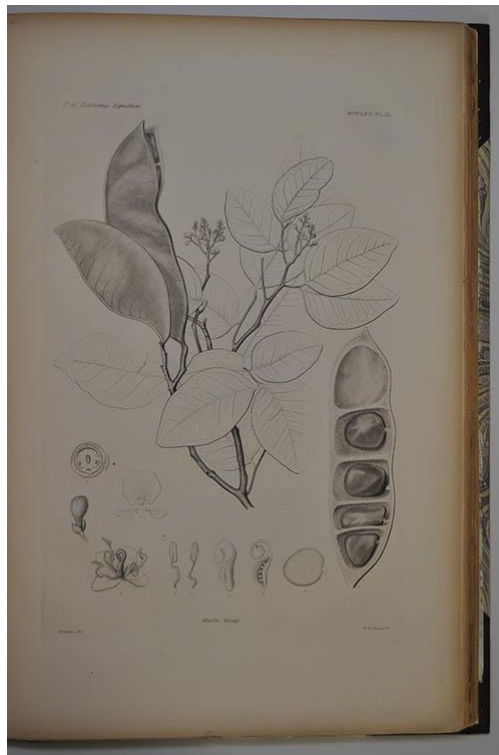
*Rare and Attractive Pocket Map of Washington and Oregon Territories*

28. [Washington and Oregon]: Colton, J.H.: THE TERRITORIES OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON. New York: Published by J.H. Colton, 1854. Colored pocket map, 14 x 17¼ inches. Advertisements for other Colton maps on front pastedown. Folding into original 24mo. cloth boards, stamped in gilt and blind. Title stamped on front board, MAP OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON. Fine.

A rare and attractive pocket map of the Pacific Northwest, showing the territories of Washington and Oregon just a year after they had been severed from each other, and extending eastward to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, thereby encompassing what became Idaho as well. This is the second edition of Colton's attractive pocket map of Washington and Oregon territories, following the first edition of the previous year. The present map, in fact, is copyrighted 1853, though the printed date in the imprint is 1854. Much of what was known of Washington and Oregon at the time was confined to the far west of each, and this is reflected in the map, which shows ten counties in Oregon and only three in Washington, all located in the far west. Most of the details in the remainder of the territories are rivers and mountains ranges, though a few outposts are shown, including forts Wallah Wallah and Hall, the fur trading posts at "Spokan House" and Fort Okanogan, and the Presbyterian Mission on the Lapwai River. Locations of Indian tribes, including the Shoshone, Klamath, Nez Perce, Nisqually, Salish, and others, are also given. A few details are shown in northern California and Utah, including the location of the mining camp, Scotts Diggings, and the Great Salt Lake and Fort Bridger. The map does not include Isaac Stevens's proposed route for a Pacific railroad, the survey for which was still ongoing.

Not in Wheat, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST, or in Phillips, MAPS. OCLC locates only a single copy of this 1854 edition, at the Multnomah County Library (six copies are located of the 1853 edition). Thomas Streeter had copies of the 1855, 1856, and 1859 editions of this map, but not of this 1854 edition. Rare. OCLC 780289736. STREETER SALE 3896 (ref). \$2,850

### *The Very Rare Botany of the Wilkes Expedition*



29. [Wilkes Expedition]: Gray, Asa: UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION. DURING THE YEARS 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. UNDER THE COMMAND OF CHARLES WILKES, U.S.N. BOTANY. PHANEROGAMIA [with:] ATLAS. BOTANY. PHANEROGAMIA. New York: George P. Putnam & Co., 1854 & 1857. Quarto text volume (12¾ x 10 inches): [4], 777pp. Folio atlas volume, (22½ x 15 inches): Title leaf, contents leaf, plus 100 uncolored engraved plates. Half title in text volume. Uniformly bound to style in modern three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, gilt leather spine labels. Ex-Providence Public Library, with blindstamp in outer margin of titlepages. Text volume with faint crease in titlepage, else very clean internally. Plate volume with shallow chip in titlepage, otherwise also very clean internally. Near fine overall.

A very rare set of the text and plates of Asa Gray's report on the botany of the Wilkes Expedition, illustrated with 100 engraved plates of plants collected by the first scientific expedition conducted by the United States Navy. From an edition of 150 copies.

Gray's report is specifically on the "phanerogamia," seed plants or flowering plants collected during the four year voyage. The history of the publication of the many scientific reports that resulted from the Wilkes Expedition is filled with difficulties in their writing and production, and Gray's botanical report is exemplary of these difficulties. "The preparation of the reports on the botanical collections brought back by the Expedition proved to be one of the worst headaches encountered during the course of the entire publication" - Haskell. Published in a very small edition, they are rare in the market.

Asa Gray was one of the most acclaimed botanists of his era, and he was the original selection as botanist for the Wilkes Expedition. In the time between his appointment and the expedition's departure in 1838, however, Gray accepted the position of Professor of Botany at the University of Michigan, and so he resigned from Charles Wilkes's command and was replaced by William Rich. Rich completed his botanical report in 1846 and submitted it to Wilkes, who found it wholly unacceptable. Eventually Asa Gray was asked to study the specimens gathered on the expedition and to produce this report, which he agreed to do, and which he worked on for three years. Gray initially planned for a two-volume text report and an atlas including 300 folio plates. In the end, the text was issued in one large volume, and the atlas contained only 100 plates, drawn by the talented botanical artist, Isaac Sprague. The botanical specimens described in the text and depicted in the atlas come primarily from throughout the Pacific Rim, including the islands of the South Pacific, Hawaii, Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and several countries in South America – primarily Brazil and Chile. The titlepage of the atlas volume in this set bears the words "By Authority of Congress," which Haskell notes is lacking from some copies.

The total number of texts published from the voyage of the United States Exploring Expedition is massive - a total of twenty-four volumes of narrative and scientific reports. Asa Gray's botanical report is designated as Volume XV. As with Charles Wilkes's official account of the United States Exploring Expedition, Gray's botanical report was issued in "official" and "unofficial" editions. The official edition of Gray's report was published by Sherman & Son of Philadelphia in an edition of 100 copies each of text and plates, and the unofficial edition was issued by Putnam of New York, in an edition of 150 copies, text and plates. Either edition is exceedingly rare in commerce, as they were mostly intended for presentation or for placement in research libraries.

Sabin, writing in 1875, comments that "owing to some mistake, a large number of copies of the Atlas were sold by auction, unbound and without the letterpress, the result is that odd volumes are comparatively common - whole sets are scarce." Actually, the text or atlas individually, or the two volumes together, are exceedingly rare in the market. The most recent offering of the atlas that I can find in the market was by Charles Wood in 1971, preceded only by a Goodspeed's listing of 1932 and an Anderson Galleries auction of 1904. The cataloging for the atlas volume in the 1904 auction asserted that "only a very limited edition was printed of the series of scientific reports of the Wilkes Expedition. It is doubtful if a perfect set of these magnificent volumes has ever been offered for sale; they can only be secured separately as the occasion offers." The only listing in Rare Book Hub for the text and atlas together is in the 1909 Merwin auction sale of the library of William Sherwood, president of the New York Naturalists' Club.

Very rare in the market. A highly desirable scientific report from the Wilkes Expedition, with an atlas of 100 attractive plates with text by the noted botanist, Asa Gray. Not in Spence. HASKELL 61, 63. ROSOVE 354-10.A2; 355-6.A2 (both text and atlas described as "rare"). SABIN 28368. MEISEL II, pp.668-669. NISSEN 2153. STAFLEU 2129, 2130. PRITZEL 3529. FORBES 1993. \$9,500