Catalogue Four

Americana, Exploration, Travel & Tourism

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PART I: GENERAL AMERICANA


Noting that “there have been no civil disorders in Alabama since the close of the war,” Hodgson (Editor of the Montgomery Daily Mail) invites “men of worth, from all sections of the Union, and in all parts of the world” to settle in Alabama, where they can take advantage of favorable tax laws and land for homesteaders. He provides considerable detail on Alabama’s natural resources and industrial and agricultural activities—including timber and cotton production, iron works, and coal mining—and also advocates for the establishment of an “Alabama Water Line” (via the Coosa and Alabama Rivers to Mobile or Pensacola) to supplant the overcrowded Mississippi as the gateway for international commerce via the Gulf of Mexico. Owen p. 982.


James first saw Captain, a performing horse owned by W.A. Sigsbee of Chicago, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. Amazed by the horse’s apparent ability to count, add, and subtract; play “Nearer My God to Thee” on the chimes; and perform a variety of tricks in response to verbal commands, James resolved to learn more about the horse and his trainer. Here their story is told in full from Captain’s point of view (“There are some people who think I don’t like to give performances. I don’t know why, except that I do get tired a little once in a while, and sometimes my master wants me to be quiet and good when I feel frisky and frolicsome and want to kick up my heels. I always feel better the busier I am....”), and Sigsbee has his say as well. After conducting his own “scientific investigation” of Captain’s abilities, James concludes that there is no explicit trickery involved in their show, but that the horse may pick up on cues of which the audience—and likely even the trainer—is unaware. This leads to his more general observation that there is still much to learn about animal intelligence. “There is too much assumption in human beings about most things, animal instinct and human reason not excluded. What I wish to protest against, with emphasis and vigor, is the assumption that we know all there is to know about intelligence, that we know the limits Nature herself has placed upon its development, and that all efforts to foster further development are useless. I affirm that we do not know; that we have never, as yet, even tried to know; and that until men with loving, devoted, sympathetic singleness of heart and purpose seek to develop all there is in the mentality of all the lower animals, dogs, cats, deer, as well as horses, shall we begin to have a real foundation for our assumptions upon the subject.”

3. [ANTI-CATHOLIC] Sherman, Edwin A. *Engineer Corps of Hell; or, Rome’s Sappers and Miners. Containing the Tactics of the ‘Militia of the Pope,’ or the Secret Manual of the Jesuits, and Other Matter Intensely Interesting, Especially to the Freemason and Other Lovers of Civil and Religious Liberty.* [San Francisco]: 1883. Sold by Private Subscription. 12mo, 320 pp, in original cloth boards stamped in gilt. A very good copy with some uneven sun fading to front board, remnant of paper once affixed to rear endpaper. $450

Sherman was a veteran of the Mexican War and California pioneer who worked as mineral surveyor until 1877, when he settled in Oakland and spent the rest of his career as a mining consultant, writer, and historian. Also a prominent member of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in California, he was firmly convinced that loyalty to the Pope and the corrupt practices of the Catholic Church and its priests threatened the very foundations of American democracy and freedom. The first part of this book consists of Sherman’s translations of purported secret Jesuit documents, including the “Secret Instructions of the Society of Jesus,” which includes chapters on how to gain influence over the wealthy and powerful and how to convince rich widows to enter the religious life and turn over their money to the order. In the remainder of the book, Sherman expounds at length on his theory of the role of the Church in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln (apparently Lincoln once told an off-color joke about French priests and that sealed his fate), and reprints anti-Catholic and anti-Jesuit texts from a variety of sources. He exhorts his fellow citizens to beware of a “system which is a nursery of every sort of pollution, of lust and of crime” and a “vile tape-worm that is consuming the vitals of our nation” and must be “expelled from the body politic and utterly destroyed.”

The New Menace was a virulently anti-Catholic newspaper founded in 1911 (as The Menace) and boasting a subscriber base of more than a million after just three years. Circulation declined during World War I as fears focused on the German enemy, but grew again in the early 1920s, a time when new Ku Klux Klan organizations were being formed around the country. In August 1921, three priests were murdered in separate incidents in Alabama, South Dakota, and California. The Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations argued that the murders were the result of hatred incited by anti-Catholic newspapers. This pamphlet responds to that accusation, insisting that one case had no “point of contact with anti-papal political activity until Rome instructed her lecturers to attempt to make out a murder indictment against the anti-papal movement.” The other two dead priests, they claim, had documented records of lewd behavior and “probably would have been killed by any father zealous for the sanctity of his home and the chastity of his daughter.” Not found in OCLC.


Autobiography of frontiersman “Wild Bill” Hickman (1815-1883), who was baptized into the Mormon church in 1839 and served as a bodyguard to Joseph Smith and Brigham Young before being excommunicated in 1868. In this book he attributes his expulsion to his refusal to carry out a murder on behalf of Brigham Young, but also confesses to having killed several others on the Prophet’s behalf. In addition to its anti-Mormon content, Hickman’s memoir is of interest for his account of his trip across the plains to Salt Lake in 1849 and the journey to California soon afterward; his experiences among the miners and in the mining camps; and his wide-ranging travels in the West in the 1860s. Howes H-465; Graff 1879; Flake 3990.

6. [Coast Survey] Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Showing the Progress of the Survey During the Year 1853. Washington: Robert Armstrong, 1854. 4to, pp iv, 186. Original brown with gilt titles, complete with 54 folding maps, charts, and tables. Some foxing in the text, a few charts mis-folded, a few with tears or small splits at the intersections, but overall very good. $500

The surveys covered by this report include the Atlantic, Gulf and California coasts. Among the notable maps are the Cape Fear River, Galveston Harbor, San Diego, San Francisco Bay and Vicinity, Santa Barbara (Preliminary Sketch), and the north coast of Washington State, including Cape Flattery. This copy has the bookplate of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department and compliments label of Prof. A.D. Bache (Superintendent of the Coast Survey) on the front pastedown.

7. [CIVIL WAR, COURT MARTIAL]. Review by the Judge Advocate General of the Proceedings, Findings, and Sentence of a General Court Martial Held in the City of Washington, for the Trial of Major General Fitz John Porter of the United States Volunteers. Washington: Daily Chronicle Press, 1863. 31 pp, in original sewn wrappers. Small label at one corner of the front cover, spine chipped but wrappers still well attached; about very good. $115

Porter, a respected career Army officer, chose to ignore what he perceived as dangerous and contradictory orders from General John Pope during the Second Battle of Bull Run. He was relieved of command, court-martialed, and convicted of disobeying a lawful order. The Judge Advocate General reviewed the evidence at President Lincoln’s request, and in this pamphlet gives his reasons for upholding the verdict. Two decades later, Porter finally succeeded in having the conviction overturned. The commission that reviewed the case credited him with saving the Union army from a disastrous defeat and declared his conduct “obedient, subordinate, faithful, and judicious.” Sabin 32653.


A defense of Fremont’s 1862-63 campaign against Stonewall Jackson in Virginia. Schalk was critical of Fremont’s actions in his book Summary of the Art of War. Pilsen, who served as Fremont’s Chief of Artillery, accuses Schalk of numerous factual errors and “plain villany” in his attack on “a man who has spent his life in the civil and military service of the country, and who, besides the skill and energy he displayed in the West, in this particular campaign brought a striking example of what true zeal and ingenuity can perform.” Sabin 62870.
9. [COMMERCE, CHICAGO] Nicholas, W.G. Cold Facts About Bucket Shops. Their Development Co-Incident with the Enormous Shrinkage in the Value of Farm Products and the General Business Depression. A Gigantic Evil and Its Cure. Chicago: Business Publishing Company, 1887. pp 11, [1]. Stapled wrappers. Light soiling, a few short tears, good to very good overall. Stamp in red ink on front cover urges lawmakers to “Lift a Crushing Burden from Agriculture and Commerce” and notes that the pamphlet has been liberally distributed to state and federal legislators. $125

Nicholas was editor of the Daily Business, a short-lived Chicago newspaper concerned with “Money, Stocks, Grain, Provisions, Produce and Live Stock.” Here he argues that recent steep declines in grain prices are largely due to the rise of “bucket shops”—small, private establishments where customers placed wagers on the price movement of commodities, rather than participating directly in the market. Nicholas urges lawmakers to protect honest citizens from “these pernicious institutions,” which are “a national curse, a public menace, and a source of direct personal loss to every Farmer and Merchant—and indirectly to every honest member of society.” Ultimately, legislators agreed with him, outlawing bucket shops in most states within the next two decades. Today the term “bucket shop” is often used to refer to any fraudulent or dishonest trading operation.


A valuable record of commercial activity in early nineteenth century New York City, as seen through the records and correspondence of textile merchant James Rushton (1769-1845?) and his son Joseph Rushton (1798-1861). The first c. 50 pages of the ledger are taken up by detailed records of expenditures and income in 1812 and 1813; the remainder consists of copies of correspondence by both men dating from 1818 to 1822. The accounting section shows that the Rushtons dealt primarily in textiles, with numerous transactions recorded for broad cloth, druggest (a coarse woolen), Holland (a plain linen used for upholstery), serge, crepe, and shalloon (a lightweight woolen used for linings). However, they also frequently bought and sold wine (French, Lisbon, Oporto), tobacco, hops, and pepper. Each transaction includes the quantity of goods purchased, name of the other party involved, and price.

The Rushtons were originally from Yorkshire, and they retained strong ties in England, importing goods and serving as agents for several British textile manufacturers and merchants. A contract for one such arrangement, with Leeds cloth manufacturer John Garforth, is laid in. They corresponded regularly with their business associates, occasionally sharing personal and family news, but primarily reporting sales and discussing the prices and demand for various types of cloth. On October 9, 1818, for example, James writes to Manchester merchant Nathaniel Briggs: “This may inform thee that I have made sales of the Bale N3 except one piece…and may inform thee that fine goods is very dull at present, but expect they will sell better in a few months…. Blues is the best coller at present. Shawls has been very plenty in the market but they are getting scarce and would sell well at present. Bottle green and red browns is very bad collers for cloths. Thou may have an idea by the sales what is the best collers.” He also reports on changes in import laws (“there is a new law at the customs house to open one package out of every shipment to have it appraised that people may be detected if they invoice these lower than the cost”) and the best procedures for moving material though customs (and possibly avoiding duties: “the customers like the cloths a great deal better to be tilit [i.e, to have customs information stamped on the bale] and lay the cost on the cloth and not to mention the cost on the invoice.”

11. [COMMERCE] [Hazard, Thomas Robinson], Facts for the Laboring Man: By a Laboring Man. Newport, R.I.: James Atkinson, 1840. 8vo, 102 pp, in original sewn wrappers. Very good, with a corner missing from rear wrapper and occasional light foxing. $125

First publication in this form; originally a series of articles published in the Newport newspaper Herald of the Times, written in opposition to Van Buren’s economic policies and in support of the Whig Party platform. Hazard (1797-1886) was a Rhode Island textile manufacturer and dedicated social reformer who favored protections for American domestic manufacturing as a solution to unemployment. He later published works on capital punishment and poverty issues. Sabin 31111 (noting that the work “contains many facts relative to the early history of manufactories in Rhode Island”); Bartlett p. 148.


A valuable resource and snapshot of American finance at the close of the Gilded Age. Each bank in the United States and Canada is listed, with details of deposits, loans, securities, etc. Also includes lists of bank directors and more than 6000 commercial lawyers. In addition to maps of states, territories, and provinces, there are city maps of Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Macon, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. Although these directories were issued by Rand McNally on a semi-annual basis beginning in 1883, they are relatively scarce in commerce.
An apparently unrecorded item from a notorious Missouri murder case. The defendant, Hezekiah “Hez” Rasco, was a repeat offender, having been convicted of a brutal rape and murder in 1896, at the age of just 16. On November 20, 1910, he suffered heavy losses in a poker game to Oda Hubbell. The next day, Hubbell and his wife and two children were murdered, and their house set on fire in an attempt at concealment. Although the defense argued that no murder had occurred, good investigative work—and the lengthy closing argument transcribed here—convinced the jury otherwise. Rasco was hanged for the crime in March 1912. Not found in OCLC.


14. [CRIME, PRISON EVANGELISM] Coming! Coming! Former Convict No. 5584...Hear the Stirring Message of “Marvelous Conversion in the Arizona State Prison.” Don’t fail to hear him give stories of God’s marvelous dealings and experiences among inmates of penal institutions…. NP: 1930. 8 x 12 inches, printed in black, red and purple. Old creases from folding, all else very good. $90

Broadside advertising an interdenominational religious revival to be led by Thomas Noah Carter, a reformed “drunkard, dope fiend, criminal, leader and character in the underworld.” Carter was converted in 1922 while in the Arizona State Prison. Upon his release the same year, he began conducting revivals in churches and correctional institutions around the country. In 1927 he published From Prison Cell to Pulpit, Being the Personal Testimony of Thomas N. Carter, Jr. By 1935, newspapers were reporting that he had visited 3000 correctional institutions in North America.


This is the full text of Seward’s compelling closing argument in defense of a group of men charged with burning down the Michigan Central Railroad’s freight depot in Detroit. The accused men were angry about property damage and loss of income resulting from the construction of the railroad across their land. The trial received considerable publicity and evoked strong opinions on both sides, with many believing the men were being “railroaded” because of their anti-Railroad activism (and that no arson had actually occurred). Despite Seward’s impassioned defense and demonstration that the Railroad’s witnesses were highly unreliable, twelve of the men were convicted and sentenced to hard labor. Abel Fitch, who was accused of being the ringleader, died of dysentery contracted in jail before the trial was over.

16. Davis, H.P. Expose of Newburyport Eccentricities, Witches and Witchcraft. The Murdered Boy, and Apparition of the Charles-St. School-House. 6 x 9 inches, 24 pp, pictorial wrappers, one woodcut illustration. Some chipping and one short tear; very good. $200

One of two sensational pamphlets published in the wake of an 1872 police investigation into mysterious sounds and sightings reported at a Newburyport, Massachusetts primary school. The first chapter offers a general history of the town’s odder elements (eccentric citizens, unusual laws and punishments); the second gives an account of witchcraft accusations, arrests, and trials in the Puritan era; and the remainder is devoted to “Modern Witchcraft,” namely ghostly manifestations at the Charles Street Schoolhouse. These included the appearance of disembodied hands and faces, doors opening and bells ringing by themselves, unnatural illumination of the classroom, etc. Although the police soon determined all of these manifestations were the work of three mischievous boys, Davis knew a better story when he heard one. He reports that “it has been said” a boy was once whipped to death at the school, and “many believe that the Charles-Street School-House troubles arise wholly from this source.”

17. [FLORIDA, REAL ESTATE] The Home-Seeker’s Greatest Opportunity, Florida Land. Jacksonville, FL: Colonization Dept, Sutherland, McConnel & Co., 1911. Broadsheet, 18 x 24 inches. Printed in black on white paper in two columns with wide architectural border (on which text urges you to “Put your money on the pillars of success”). Near fine, with old creases from folding. $150

Promotes the “grand opening” of a 27,000 acre tract of land in Duvall County, Florida with a sales pitch that includes not only the usual praise for the productivity of the soil and the healthful climate, but also the safety of the investment in a region known for questionable and outright fraudulent land deals. “Florida has passed through the days of wild speculation,” it proclaims, assuring the potential buyer “a good, sound, title and deed” and offering special excursion rates for the Midwestern investor to travel to Florida and inspect the land in person. One copy located in OCLC.
18. [Ford, Henry, et al.] Collection of 35 Original Photographs Documenting the Adventures of the “Vagabonds”—Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, John Burroughs, and Harvey Firestone, c. 1918-22. Thirty-five original sepia prints, 5 x 7 inches, showing scenes from some of the many camping trips of the group of prominent men who called themselves the Vagabonds: Ford, Edison, Burroughs, and Firestone. Two matted, the rest loose. Minor rippling, else very good. $1,500

The idea for the Vagabonds’ summer camping trips originated in 1914, when Ford and Burroughs visited Edison in Florida. “In 1916, Edison invited Ford, Burroughs and Harvey Firestone to journey through the Adirondacks and Green Mountains. In 1918, Ford, Edison, Firestone, his son Harvey, Burroughs, and Robert DeLoach of the Armour Company caravanned through the mountains of West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. Subsequent trips were made in 1919 to the Adirondacks and New England; in 1920 to John Burroughs’ home and cabin retreat into the Catskill Mountains; in 1921 to West Virginia and northern Michigan; and in 1923 to northern Michigan.... The trips were well organized and equipped. There were several heavy passenger cars and vans to carry the travelers, household staff, and equipment; Ford Motor Company photographers also accompanied the group. The 1919 trip involved fifty vehicles, including two designed by Ford: a kitchen camping car with a gasoline stove and built-in icebox presided over by a cook and a heavy touring car mounted on a truck chassis with compartments for tents, cots, chairs, electric lights, etc. On later trips, there was a huge, folding round table equipped with a lazy susan that seated twenty” (Henry Ford Museum). The group offered here includes some well-known and often reprinted images (e.g., Ford repairing one of his boots, Burroughs picking berries, the men traveling the countryside on horseback), but also several less common, possibly unpublished images, including one of Ford washing handkerchiefs in a creek, several showing the women of the party, and one of Ford’s personal photographer George Ebling, who likely took many of the photos in the group.

19. [HUMBUG] Velasquez, Pedro. Memoir of an Eventful Expedition in Central America Resulting in the Discovery of the Idolatrous City of Iximaya...and the Possession of Two Remarkable Aztec Children, Descendants and Specimens of the... Ancient Aztec Founders of the Ruined Temples of that Country, described by John L. Stevens, Esq., and other Travellers. New York: J. W. Bell, 1850. 8vo, 35 pp, in original wrappers. Some chipping, especially at spine, but overall very good. $250

A classic work of American humbuggery, purporting to be a translation of an original Spanish-language memoir about the discovery of two descendants of a vanished race. As Sabin (98812) notes, both the Spanish original and its author were myths, created to promote the appearances of two mixed-blood, microcephalic children from El Salvador, Maximo and Bartola, who were being paraded around the United States as ethnologic curiosities. “According to their publicity, they were discovered in an ancient Aztec temple, perched on an altar like a pair of idols. They proved enormously popular with the public, even among archaeologists and scientists....Eventually, they joined the family of human oddities exhibited by the great showman P.T. Barnum” (Library of 19th Century Photography).

20. [LAW ENFORCEMENT] United States Department of Justice Attorney General’s Training Series, October 21, 22, 23, 1959. 9 x 16.5 inches, oblong, two-hole punched and bound with cord. 20 leaves printed rectos only, on which are mounted 37 original 5 x 7 black and white photographs, each with a printed caption. The volume as a whole is a bit warped from poor storage, one leaf detached, images fine. $400

A yearbook of sorts from an annual Department of Justice event that brought together employees from the Border Patrol, U.S. Marshals, and U.S. Prison Service for training and friendly competition. The men (they were all men) attended lectures and demonstrations and then competed in pistol shooting events, with trophies awarded to the high-scoring individuals and the winning teams. The photos show the six member teams, the “top brass,” and the competition, winners, and awards dinner. Also pictured are several demonstrations—on prisoner transportation, judo, “shake-down” technique, and use of smoke and tear gas—and a display of shivs and other contraband collected from prisoners. Some of the captions are straightforward (e.g., “H.H. Raney, Jail Inspector, Instructing the Proper Way to Transport Prisoners”), while others offer some choice law enforcement humor (“We ain’t lost one yet, Guard, hit that chicken snatcher with the whip, he’s dragging his feet!). A curious and entertaining artifact, apparently unrecorded.
21. [MAINE, THEATER] Collection of Broadside Playbills from the Paris Hill Academy in Paris, Maine, 1864-1894. Collection of 40 playbills dating from 1864-1894. Various colors and sizes, with the largest 8 x 14 inches and the smallest 3.25 x 7 inches. Some with chipping to the edges, overall very good. $400

An interesting and visually appealing record of American popular entertainment in the late nineteenth century. Paris Hill Academy was a school founded and constructed by the citizens of Paris, Maine in 1856-57. By the early 1860s it was home to the Paris Hill Thespian Club, which performed popular dramas and hosted musical performances and lectures. The Unity Club took over in the 1870s and continued the tradition, producing comedies, operettas and organized socials through the 1890s. This collection includes playbills for performances of the burlesque William Tell, With A Vengeance; Cinderella (billed as a “Fairy Extravaganza”); Sleeping Beauty; Our Mutual Friend; She Stoops to Conquer, and many others, often followed by cake and ice cream and a promenade with dancing. On February 22, 1883, the group held an “Antiquarian Supper” to celebrate Washington’s Birthday (and as a fundraiser). The 25-cent admission fee included supper and a performance of the drama One Hundred Years Ago.

22. [MEDICINE, DRUG ABUSE] Manuscript Archive of a Paranoid, Cocaine-Addicted Minister, Writing to Inventor and Manufacturer Henry M. Quackenbush, 1895-1902. $600

A fascinating archive of letters from Rev. Charles Wesley Parsons (1851-1907) to his close friend Henry M. Quackenbush (1847-1933), gun manufacturer and inventor of the extension ladder and the nutcracker. Once a highly respected Methodist Episcopal minister, Parsons had by his late forties begun to suffer severely from both the symptoms and the treatment of tic douloureux (also called trigeminal neuralgia), a neurologic disorder that causes intense pain in the face. The pain was treated with topical cocaine, which over time caused Parsons to experience paranoia and hallucinations. In series of letters written to Quackenbush between 1895 and 1902, Parsons writes repeatedly of being watched in his home, followed by detectives and “sneaks,” and harassed by gangs and policemen. On December 26, 1901, he writes:

I’ve been so persecuted & abused. Oh, Henry, it isn’t my imagination. Two men sent to Watertown to destroy me & gave their whole time to doing everything that hellish malice could invent. I am a weak, sick man, sitting on my bed, in my room half the time in pain, was under the eyes of a paid sneak (Emma too) night and day – a gang formed -- and they hounded and pursued my every step. If I dared go out the doors, one would stand on the corner, wave a signal, one on to the next, and turn and sneer in my face and say “You are our slave, belong to us.” And I never committed a crime or immoral act in my life. ... And the police in sympathy with it. Oh, your blood would have boiled if you had been by my side. This poor, weak American Citizen dared to board a train to go down town to get some Christmas things. A uniformed police officer slipped on the car ahead of me and cried, “Parsons is coming – don’t watch him.” He might just as well have said, “Watch him” – for everybody looked out of the corner of the eye at me, as though I was an insane person – and 20 went ahead and they were the gang organized to kill me, and one stood on every corner ahead of me and said “Parsons is coming, watch him.” And a thousand persons passed me by as though as pestilence. Oh it is awful.
23.  [MINING] Dunbar, Delos S. Canada Gold. The Rainy River District, Ontario. Ideal Mining District, in which American Money is Doing Great Work. Watertown, NY. 4 pp on a single folded sheet, 8.5 x 11 inches when folded. Undated, but reprints an article from The American Mining News, August, 1901. Old creases from folding, staple holes at upper corner, all else very good. $100

Dunbar, a broker, appeals to Americans for investment in this Canadian mining region, because “Canadians, besides lacking the mining experience, are too slow to take advantage of the golden opportunities which are being grasped by the more venturesome Americans.” The Rainy River District, he says “possess advantages over almost every other gold mining country in the world,” due to easily worked ores and ready access to fuel, water, transportation, and labor. There was apparently something to these claims, as the area is seeing a resurgence in commercial mining activity today. Not found in OCLC.

24.  [MOURNING LITERATURE] [Ransom, Elizabeth]. A Brief Sketch in Memory of a Young Mother, Dedicated to Her Beloved Little Boys [INSCRIBED]. New York: Phair & Co., Steam Printers, 1867. 8vo, 27 pp, with a real photograph of the deceased young mother as frontispiece. Original boards, spine covered (neatly) with cloth library tape. Text has several manuscript corrections.

Written to memorialize the author’s daughter, Elizabeth Waterman Ransom Cornell (who died at the age of 29), this work reflects the popularity of a genre that could function as both an expression of grief and an antidote to it—creating a sense of connection with the absent loved one and also presenting death as comforting escape from daily toils. This copy is inscribed on the front pastedown “For Libbie’s dear Aunt Percy. From the bereaved Mother, with much love, and gratitude for the unbounded care and affection bestowed upon her dear Child, through all the years of her girlhood and still on, even to the closing of her early pilgrimage. Eliz. Ransom, 1867.” One copy located in OCLC (AAS).


A charming view book focused on recreational activities, with scenes of beaches, bathers, piers, and seaside pavilions; Schnitzler’s Palace Merry-go-round; the new auditorium in Ocean Grove (completed in 1894); and boaters on several local lakes. There are also several street scenes and views of prominent residences, hotels, and civic institutions.


A beautifully produced souvenir, apparently distributed free of charge by the Passenger Department of the Buffalo, New York, & Philadelphia Railroad Co. Images show different parts of the lake, surrounding buildings, recreational activities (rowing, sailing, fishing) and a variety of watercraft. Final view includes a map and suggests this publication was planned as part of a larger series called “Illustrated Resorts,” but we find evidence of only one other title in the series (Illustrated Florida) ever being published. A scarce item, with just two copies located in institutional collections.


Pickering (1745-1829), who served as Secretary of State under Washington and John Adams and as a U.S. Senator from 1803 to 1811, was an ardent Federalist and vocal opponent of Jefferson and Madison. In 1804 and several times thereafter, he urged the establishment of a northern confederacy (to include New York and New England) to counteract Jefferson’s political power and protect New England’s commercial interests. This collection of essays, composed as Pickering campaigned vig-orously against war with Britain, expresses his views on a variety of topics, including the failures, miscalculations, and deceptions of Jefferson and Madison; the Embargo Act; and the perils associated with the looming war. Sabin 62657; Howes P-339 (noting that this was the first bound book printed in Western New York).
Andrews (1812-1886) was an eccentric American lawyer and social reformer who dedicated himself with great zeal to a number of causes in turn, including abolitionism, phonography (a phonetic writing system he believed could greatly increase literacy), radical individualist anarchy, utopianism, and “equitable commerce”—a philosophy that emphasized the unity of all knowledge and activities. He co-founded a short-lived utopian community on Long Island and developed his own “scientific” language called Alwato. In The Science of Society he expanded on and elucidated the ideas of American anarchist Josiah Warren on individual sovereignty and self-government and “equitable commerce”—the belief that goods and services should trade according to how much labor was exerted to produce them and bring them to market, rather than according to how individuals believed they to be subjectively worth. Although Andrews soon moved on to his next enthusiasm, this work was influential in conveying Warren’s philosophy to reformers in Europe and to a later generation of anarchist thinkers. This copy is inscribed in pencil on the front flyleaf “Daniel F. Goddard/From the Author.”

Rawson (1759-1794) was a New Hampshire attorney who served in the Revolutionary War and was later an aid to New Hampshire Governor Gen. John Sullivan. This work consists of extracts from notable authorities on military matters, including including Baron von Steben and the Chevalier de la Valiere. Rawson remarks in the Preface that while practical experience is critical for a true understanding of the art of war, “surely to inform young and inexperienced officers of the duties of a military life cannot be thought a fruitless undertaking—for ‘books oftimes give us those influences in private, which we are not always willing to take from other men, for fear of being thought ignorant’—and though our desire of information might overcome our pride, yet we may not always find those who are either capable or willing to give us instruction.” The work is divided into three sections, addressing the general duties of different types of soldiers; the “manoeuvres and evolutions of the infantry, artillery and cavalry upon the plan laid down for the army of the United States, upon the Prussian system; and some particular instructions to officers of partizan corps, interspersed with historical facts, anecdotes, etc.” Sabin 68016.

An expose by a former assistant pastor at Aimee Semple McPherson’s Angelus Temple who had become disillusioned with the apparent contradiction between the popular evangelist’s claims to godliness and her image-conscious, celebrity lifestyle. Goben asserts that McPherson is consumed by “lust of the flesh and the love of money,” and provides details of her beauty parlor bills, designer clothes, and the ornate furnishings in a home “that would make the most lavish spender among the picture folk at Hollywood blush with envy.”

Jernigan began his career as an evangelical lay preacher, holding prayer meetings with his wife in homes, schools, and tents in the Texas countryside. Eventually, he rose to become District Superintendent of the Oklahoma/Kansas District of the Church of the Nazarene and co-founder of the Holiness Association of Arkansas, and Arizona.

Jessie Millard English (1860-1835) was an early settler of Santa Ana, California, where she worked as a schoolteacher. She was also, as the preface to this work explains, “a graduate of several of the best schools of suggestive healing”—the practice of “implanting” positive thoughts as a catalyst for healing physical ailments—which she says she used successfully to cure her own failing eyesight. Here she explains the theory and process of “body renewal” and provides a lengthy series of affirmations about body, soul, and spirit to guide the seeker in healing. Two copies located in OCLC.

Foundational document of the General Union, which according to one modern scholar “marked a new departure in the annals of American reform. Like the American Temperance Society, upon which it was closely modeled, the General Union was intended to unite like-minded individuals from throughout the United States in a single cause. According to Massachusetts reformer William Lloyd Garrison, this egalitarian approach to reform was destined to make the General Union ‘the most efficient instrument in the cause of religion and public morality ever put into practice in any age and country....The linchpin of the General Union strategy was the Sabbatarian Pledge....Just as the American Temperance Society promoted complete abstinence from the evils of drink, so the General Union would promote complete abstinence from the evils of Sabbath-breaking. By taking the Sabbatarian pledge, General Union members bound themselves not only to abstain from all work, travel, and recreation on the Sabbath, but also to boycott all transportation companies that operated on this day” (John, Spreading the News, pp. 180-81). This pamphlet includes the General Union’s Constitution, minutes of its first convention (held May 6. 1828), and a list of all delegates and officers, as well as an address to the people of the United States on the importance of Sabbath observance in the maintenance of civil liberty. Sabin 26914.


An anti-abolitionist—but not proslavery—work, in which Woodward predicts the dissolution of the Union if abolitionists continue to shape public sentiment in the North: “If such productions as Uncle Tom’s Cabin are to give tone to public sentiment in the North, then assuredly are we in danger. Should Mrs. Stowe’s vile aspersion of southern character, and her loose, reckless and wicked misrepresentations of the institution of slavery in the southern States ever become accredited in the northern section of the Union I fear the consequence ....” Work p. 305; not in Sabin or Blockson.

35. [TECHNOLOGY] Ebersole, F.E. Photograph Album of an Early Twentieth Century Telephone Engineer, Documenting the Construction of Telephone Exchanges in Lincoln, Nebraska and Elsewhere. Flexible leather album, 10 x 12.5 inches, containing 45 images ranging in size from 7.5 x 9.5 inches (19 are about this size) down to 3.25 x 3.25 inches. Covers edgeworn and chipping, leaves with light handling wear, one leaf detached and laid in. Images generally very good, but with some fading at the edges. Good to very good overall. $900

This album was assembled by F.E. Ebersole, an ambitious engineer who oversaw the construction of telephone lines and exchanges in Dayton, OH; Evansville, IN; Lincoln, NE; Portland, ME; Houston, TX, and Quebec, Canada between 1901 and 1912. A contemporary article in the trade journal Telephony describes Ebersole as “a man who will tackle anything in the way of telephone construction and put it through quicker than any other telephone engineer on earth.” The images collected here are primarily from Ebersole’s time as Manager of the Lincoln (NE) Telephone Company (1904-1906), though there are also some from Houston and Quebec. The Lincoln Telephone Company was the first Nebraska telephone company to use automatic direct dial, and one of the largest west of the Mississippi.

These photos document workers and their tools and equipment, ditch digging, laying of conduit pipes, giant rolls of cable, and the setting and stringing of telephone poles around Lincoln. A particularly nice image shows the Nebraska Telephone Company building, designed by the firm of Walker and Kimball as a modern fire-resistant structure with reinforced floors to carry heavy equipment loads. The trenching work of the National Telephone Company in Quebec is shown in four images (three of which are credited to noted Montreal photographer Eugene Laflamme), and two images from Houston show building interiors with automatic telephone exchange equipment installed. Collectively, these images offer a fascinating visual record of the early development of communications infrastructure in modern North American cities.

Rare promotional booklet, primarily images, for one of the first commercial providers of wireless telegraphy services in the United States. Includes interior and exterior views of the company’s stations in Los Angeles, San Pedro, and Catalina Island, CA; Seattle, Port Townsend, Whidbey Island, and Friday Harbor, WA; and Victoria, BC; as well as the revenue cutter U.S.S. Grant equipped with wireless sending and receiving instruments. Also included are testimonials from Western Union, U.S. military officials, and the Times Mirror Company of Los Angeles. Text proclaims “The Fulton Engine, the key of Franklin on the kite string, the Bell telephone, are but the babes of invention. Wireless is the full man-size of human ingenuity.” One copy located in OCLC (UCLA).

37. [TENNESSEE] Clarke, Ida Clyde. All About Nashville, A Complete Historical Guide Book for the City. [Nashville]: 1912. 231 pp. with index, illustrations from photographs (including one folding panorama), folding map of the business district, ads. Wrappers worn and lightly soiled, with previous owner’s name on front cover; some dust soiling to first few pages, otherwise clean and sound. $200

Clarke (1878-1956) was a reporter and a prominent Tennessee suffragette who went on to write a book about the role of women in World War I. She wrote this visitor’s guide to Nashville after being informed by a local bookseller that there was no such book in existence and “constant demand.” Describes places of historic interest, churches, schools, civic organizations, fraternal and benevolent orders, arts, athletics, business and industry, etc. In a section entitled “Negroes,” she notes that “there stand at Nashville distinctly negro establishments that not only show the remarkable activity of that people, but make Nashville the center of influence for more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the country.”

38. [TRADE CATALOGUE, CYCLING] Lovell Diamond Cycles, 1895. Boston: John P. Lovell Arms Company, 1895. [26] pp, 5.5 x 8 inches, oblong. Stapled wrappers with embossed lettering. A good copy with a shallow vertical crease, light soiling, moderate general handling wear, two pages with chips restored, another with a spot of abrasion resulting in a small loss of text. $100

An attractive catalogue, with illustration of “a beautiful young lady rider” (as described in a contemporary trade publication) on the front cover, text printed in three colors, with illustrations of cycles and scenic vignettes throughout.

39. [TRADE CATALOGUE, CYCLING] Ranger Bicycles. Chicago: Mead Cycle Company, 1920. 12 pp, 8.25 x 11.25 inches, extensively illustrated in color. Very good, with old creases from folding, one short split at foot of spine, wrappers loose from upper staple. $85

Promoting Ranger Cycles as “the cheapest form of transportation in the world,” this catalogue offers its goods “factory direct to the rider.” Includes general specifications for parts, colors, and sizes and illustrates 13 models at prices ranging from $50-$85 and a large selection of accessories (saddles, stands, tires, handlebars, lamps, chains, etc).


The title pretty much says it all. A page proceeding the narrative offers “The Seven Reasons for Making this Trip.” Among them were a desire to be the first person to drive a single horse from one ocean to the other, curiosity about working conditions and the kind of hospitality he would receive in the 18 states he would cross, and “to get away from a state [i.e, California], where it is almost impossible for a working man to get enough money together to pay his fare out of the state.”
PART II: WESTERN AMERICANA

41. Abert, J.W. *Report of the Secretary of War, Communicating, in Answer to a Resolution of the Senate, a Report and Map of the Examination of New Mexico, Made by Lieutenant J. W. Abert, of the Topographical Corps.* [Washington]: [1848]. First Edition. Senate Executive Document No. 23, 30th Congress, 1st Session. 132 pp + folding map and 24 plates. Modern buckram binding with leather spine label; original wrappers not bound in (although, according to the Streeter catalogue (168) some copies were issued without wrappers). Very good. $900

This report also appears in the House edition of Emory’s Notes of a Military Reconnaissance, but according to Wagner-Camp (143), this is the first edition. It describes Abert’s journey from Fort Leavenworth over the Santa Fe Trail via Bent’s Fort, his survey of the northern part of New Mexico, and return trip via the Trail. The lovely lithographed plates—believed to be from drawings made by Abert himself—include images of the pueblos of Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, and Acoma, as well as Bosque del Apache and other landscape features. Rittenhouse #2; Howes A-11.


Issued in advance of the full 1890 census report on the Alaska territory “in view of the extraordinary interest now being manifested in everything that relates to this remote and comparatively unknown country,” this bulletin provides details on the “four principal sources of wealth” in Alaska: fur, fish, minerals, and timber. The author, a Russian-born soldier, historian, and newspaper editor, was director of the 1890 Census for Alaska. Here, after discussing the resources prominent in different parts of the territory, he bemoans the fact that the land is being stripped of its bounty by outsiders, with little care or compensation for the native population and other local residents: “The spectacle of so vast a tract of country being thus drained continually for twenty-three years without receiving anything to speak of in return can not probably be equaled in any other part of the United States, and perhaps of the world.” The solution, he says, is increased immigration and settlement by those who wish to develop Alaska’s industrial potential, but this “would appear to be still in the distant future.” Wickersham 8626.

43. *[ALASKA, CRIME] The Nome News, Saturday, August 17, 1901.* Nome, AK: Nome News Publishing Company, 1901. 4 pp, 15 x 22 inches, printed in six columns. Good condition, with creases from folding and a small area of loss (a triangle measuring approx. .5 x .5 x 1 inches) affecting all pages. $200

This newspaper is quite content-rich compared to most small papers of the era, with considerable space devoted to original, local news content. Problems of violence and frontier justice dominate this issue. A large headline on the front page blares “A Murderous Knife Wielded” and describes a fight over a woman in which one man’s head was nearly severed. Another lengthy story reports that a gang of 65 masked men attacked a camp on Glacier Creek at three o’clock in the morning—leading to thirteen arrests and one man hospitalized with a gunshot wound—all the result of a disputed mining claim (the history of the dispute is recounted in the article). A separate editorial reacts to these events with a call for martial law at the camp, concluding “A man may kill another in the heat of passion for principle and be justified, but the man who deliberately plans to jeopardize life for gold over which there is a clouded title is a murder to all intents and purposes and deserves the fate of a murderer.” Another article reports that Judge James Wickersham spent a day in Nome on his way to Unalaska, where he will preside over two murder trials, and that he is concerned about finding enough competent jurors. And yet another reports that 54 members of the Nome Bar Association have sent a signed petition to President McKinley requesting that he remove District Judge Arthur H. Noyes on the grounds that he “is vacillating and dilatory, weak and partial, negligent, careless, and absolutely incompetent” and that “the interposition of a fearless, honest, and competent judge is urgently required at Nome to prevent further riot and bloodshed, to preserve law and order, and to protect life, liberty, and property.” The story of yet another murder (also gold-related) appears on the paper’s last page, where we also find the usual classified and display advertising.

A MURDEROUS KNIFE WIELDING

Throat of William Woodworth
Cut from Ear to Ear
Advertises a lecture that would allow the armchair traveler to experience the excitement of the gold discoveries in the Alaska and the Yukon without risk to life, limb, or pocketbook. Audiences are promised views of Indians, miners, sluice and hydraulic mining, gold mills, dog sledding, and more, to be “projected by a powerful light onto a screen with 100 square feet of surface, enabling everyone to see while comfortably seated in the hall.” Prior to the advent of moving pictures, the public flocked to see sophisticated programs that educated and entertained via a succession of projected images combined with live narration, music, and sound effects. This one had the added attraction of showcasing the new technology of the phonograph, on which “the reproduction of the voice in either song or speech is so natural and the articulation so distinct that anyone would believe it a human being.”

In 1857, Beale—an accomplished frontiersman who had traversed the country from coast to coast six times bearing dispatches in the late 1840s—accepted a commission to survey a wagon road and establish a trade route along the 35th parallel from Fort Smith, Arkansas to Los Angeles. The expedition is noted in part for Beale’s successful use of camels as pack animals. The wagon road began at Fort Smith and continued through the New Mexico Territory and Arizona Territory to Fort Defiance, before crossing the Colorado River near present-day Needles, California. The Mojave Road continued west from where Beale’s Wagon Road met the Colorado River, through the Mojave Desert to Southern California. The part of the expedition described here (from Fort Defiance in northeast Arizona to the California border, primarily presented in the form of Beale’s diary) was conducted in the second half of 1857. Beale’s letter of transmittal is enthusiastic with regard to climate, noting that there was no sickness at all in camp (“the medicine chest proved only an incumbrance”) and that “even in midwinter, and on the most elevated portions of the road, not a tent was spread, the abundant fuel rendering them unnecessary for warmth and comfort.” However, since “this will inevitably become the great emigrant road to California,” he recommends the construction of several dams and bridges to make travel easier, as well as the establishment of a military post on the Colorado. This he says is “an indispenable necessity for the emigrant over this road; for although the Indians...are agricultural and consequently peaceable, they are very numerous...The temptation of scattered emigrant parties with their families, and the confusion of inexperienced teamsters, rafting so wide and rapid a river with their wagons and families, would offer too strong a temptation for the Indians to withstand.”

Stuck, a native of London, went to Alaska to serve as Episcopal Archdeacon of the Yukon and became an accomplished wilderness traveler and dedicated champion of the indigenous people. Here he pleads for Congress to authorize a larger law enforcement presence in the Yukon Valley, where unchecked illegal liquor trafficking is destroying the native population: “If these people are wantonly destroyed it will be the foulest blot that has ever soiled the escutcheon of the United States. But if they are to survive, more stringent measures must be employed to suppress the “low-down whites” who intrude themselves into native villages against the wishes of the people for no other purpose than to debauch and corrupt.” Not in Wickersham.
The part of the survey described in this report (Fort Smith to Albuquerque and back) was conducted in the winter of 1858-59, and Beale notes that it “affords a striking and gratifying proof of what I have stated heretofore of the route on which I have been employed, that winter offers no obstacle on that parallel to the passage of men and wagons, or travel of any description.” Wagner-Camp 350; Graff 21; Howes B-272.

48. Bell, William A. New Tracks in North America, A Journal of Travel and Adventure Whilst Engaged in a Survey for a Southern Railroad to the Pacific Ocean During 1867-8. London: Chapman and Hall, 1869. First Edition. Two volumes, pp lv, 236; vii, 322, complete with 20 colored lithograph plates, 3 botanical plates, and woodcuts in the text, a colored folding map and a colored plate with three small maps. An attractive set, recased, with new endpapers but original cloth binding retained. Vol. I has a few pencil markings, one plate with repair to the verso, and one page with a corner missing, resulting in loss of a few characters of text. Vol. II very clean. $1,500

Bell, a British physician, traveled to St. Louis in 1867 to study the principles of homeopathy. There he joined William J. Palmer’s Kansas Pacific Railway expedition (1868-69) in the informal capacity of both physician and photographer. The expedition sought the best route to extend the Railway across Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California to the Pacific coast. Bell’s description of his experiences is credited for its scholarship and readability. Part II includes a lengthy section on “The Native Races of New Mexico,” in which Bell “traces the migration northward of the Aztec race, driven by Spanish cruelty, with much ingenuity, by the ruins of their popular architecture” (Field 109). The folding map shows all of the West beyond the 100th meridian and south of the 42nd parallel as well as Mexico north of the 26th parallel. Wheat comments that it “has a distinctly modern aspect, since it applies different colors to varying elevations of the land.” After the expedition, Bell and Palmer became business partners, together founding the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad as well as the city of Colorado Springs and many smaller enterprises in central Colorado. Streeter 181; Howes B-330; Graff 246; Farquhar 25.


The California Debris Commission was established 1893 by an act of Congress to investigate and regulate the disruption of California’s rivers by hydraulic gold mining, which deposited a tremendous amount of sediment into the waterways, impeding navigation and flooding agricultural fields with gravel and mud. Over the years, the Commission played a significant role in determining how the state’s resources would be developed. This report is particularly concerned with the condition of the Feather River in Yuba County, noting that “there is enough material at

the very threshold of Marysville to cause everlasting injury to the Feather River and the adjacent lands thereto.”

50. [CALIFORNIA, GEOLOGY] Tyson, Philip Thomas. Geology and Industrial Resources of California, To Which Is Added the Official Reports of Genls. Persifer F. Smith and B. Riley--Including the Reports of Lieuts. Talbot, Ord, Derby and Williamson, of their Explorations in California and Oregon; and also of their Examinations of Routes for Rail Road Communication Eastward from those Countries. Baltimore: Wm. Minifie & Co. , 1851. Second and preferred edition, with the addition of a 34-page introduction (first issued as a Senate document in 1850). Original boards, rebacked with new cloth spine. Complete with 3 folding maps and 9 folding plates (a few with minor marginal chips or tears). Binding sound, text clean. Very good. $900

Based on a four-month stay in California, this was one of the earliest works of scientific value to emerge from the California gold rush. Very little was known about the region’s geology at the time gold was discovered, and the demand for information was significant. Tyson “described the western flank of the Sierras as consisting of a vast mass of metamorphic and hypogene rocks stretching from the Sacramento Valley to the axis of the mountains. The metamorphic rocks, mainly slates, contained the veins of auriferous quartz, through the breaking down of which has been derived the gold found in the gravels of the ravines” (Merrill, Contributions to the History of American Geology). According to Merrill, in his eagerness to counterbalance wildly exaggerated claims about the richness of the mines, Tyson actually underestimated their value, warning that “the chances were almost wholly against [the veins] containing gold in proportion that would pay expenses.” Kurutz 643b; Howes T-455, Cowan p. 648.


Special California issue of this rare early American golfing magazine, a monthly publication established in May, 1899. Arnold, the magazine’s “Manager,” traveled to California himself and here reports on all that the Golden State has to offer to the golfing public. Short articles describe golf courses and related amenities on Catalina Island, at Coronado Beach, in Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Redlands and Riverside, Del Monte/ Monterey and San Francisco. Each section is has photographic illustrations, and there are several golf course maps, as well as ads for golf balls and clubs, groundskeeping equipment, hotels, and California real estate. Arnold seems to have enjoyed himself, and he urges his readers who have never visited California to “go, if you can possibly do so.” Nonetheless, a few words of caution

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are in order: “First, the game is young there and experienced players few, hence good players are the exception rather than the rule. Second, grass is almost an unknown quantity, therefore the difference in the game there and on our turf greens is very marked. But the courses offer novelty, and the people are clever, whole-souled and not conceited, and will gladly accept any pointers from their better schooled more eastern brethren.”

52. [CALIFORNIA, JAPANESE] California and the Japanese. A Compilation of Arguments Advertised in Newspapers by the American Committee of Justice in Opposition to the Alien Land Law, Together with the Memorial Addressed to Congress by the Said Committee. Oakland, CA: American Committee of Justice, 1920. 16 pp; stapled wrappers. A good copy with dust soiling to wrappers, dampstain to one corner of first two leaves, chipping to rear wrapper. Published earlier the same year under the title “Arguments Against the California Alien Land Law.” $100

The American Committee of Justice was an anti-exclusionist organization founded by newspaper editor John Powell Irish (1843-1923). A list of the organization’s members appears on the first two pages of this pamphlet, which reprints position statements placed in California newspapers by the Committee of Justice to counter anti-Japanese sentiment and oppose the Alien Land Law of 1920, which forbid “aliens ineligible for citizenship” from owning or leasing agricultural land. The Committee did not oppose restricting further immigration, but argued for the just treatment of those already in California both in the interest of “the American tradition of honor and fair play,” and, more practically, because “to persecute them off the land will make the shortage of farm labor more acute, reduce our food supply, and inflict economic injury to the state.”

53. [CALIFORNIA, JOURNALISM] The Home for Inebriates and the “Examiner’s” Attack Thereon. San Francisco: Board of Trustees, Home for the Care of the Inebriate, 1895. 8vo, 16 pp, stapled wrappers. $150

The Home for Inebriates was a private institution for recovering alcoholics. In 1895, the Hearst-owned San Francisco Examiner published a sensational report claiming two female patients had been “beaten, bruised, and burned, almost beyond recognition” and that the Home’s doctors held people against their will for financial gain. In this pamphlet, the Home’s trustees vigorously deny the claims, detailing the results of an internal investigation as well as a grand jury investigation and a coroner’s report that cleared them of all wrongdoing in the cases in question. It concludes with a letter from the Resident Physician describing the irreparable injury to his reputation caused by the Examiner’s false report and noting that “few people realize how entrenched by politics, by espionage, by the many forms of terrorism, even by legal procedure and the law itself, is the modern daily newspaper against the results of an action at law for libel or slander.” Two copies found in OCLC (Stanford, Cal. State Library).


First Annual Report of the Community Development Agency of the City of Los Angeles, which was formed to meet the requirements of the California Community Redevelopment Act of 1945. Lists the agency’s functions and members and describes the work conducted in its first year of operation, 1948-49, which was primarily devoted to assessing existing conditions. Statistics are presented about the community costs of blight (defined by poorly constructed buildings, high population density, overcrowded dwellings, faulty subdivision design of the land, prevalence of crime, disease, and infant mortality, and reduced capacity to pay taxes), and maps show the areas of the city affected. The conclusion: “The Redevelopment Agency is firmly convinced that the growth of blight threatens the very existence of our city, and that although initial costs of a program of community redevelopment may be high, the city cannot afford not to eliminate the slums and redevelop its blighted areas. Ultimately, community redevelopment will be a good investment—a paying proposition. It will return in dollars and cents and in other benefits not measured in terms of money, far more than the cost of the projects themselves to the developers, to the city, and to the public at large.”

55. [CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES] Complete Report on Construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Los Angeles: Department of Public Service, 1916. First Edition. 4to, 319 pp, with many full-page illustrations from photographs, maps in text, and 24 folded maps, charts, and plans in a rear pocket, including large map of the city of Los Angeles. Original green cloth boards show minor insect damage, rear pocket mostly perished, some splits in large city map, all else very good. $250

Official report on the project that brought water from the Owens River Valley across the Mojave Desert to the San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles, allowing the city to undergo tremendous growth. Includes a historical overview, including the state of the city’s water supply as of 1905, and sections on the planning, engineering, construction, and costs. Many photos show water levels and snow pack in the mountains prior to construction of the aqueduct.
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career as a reporter for the Los Angeles Times, became secretary
of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1891, and started
the magazine The Land of Sunshine in 1894. Here he provides
a German-language account of his travels and observations was translated
into English and published in 1929 as Los Angeles in the Sunny
Seventies, a Flower from the

Harbor Contest at Los Angeles, An Account of the Long Fight Waged
by the People of Southern California to Secure a Harbor Located at
a Point Open to Competition. Los Angeles: Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner,
1899. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 211, [1], illustrated with photographic views
and portraits, 5 maps (one double-page). Decorated green cloth with
some soiling and insect damage, a few pages with short tears to the
upper margin, overall very good.

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won and made Los Angeles a “free” harbor, independent of the
influence of the Southern Pacific Railroad” (Wiki). Dawson 80.;
#77: “The Free Harbor Contest is an important book on two levels;
first, it outlines the history of the harbor critical to the financial
development of Los Angeles and the Southern California region, and second, it documents a classic struggle between the interests of the people of Southern California versus the monopolistic power of a large corporation.” Cowan p. 684.

58. [CALIFORNIA, MAPS] Heald, Ralph P. California Survey. Know
Your Own Home State. Direct Information Quick: Automobile,
Home, Airplane, Desk [Cover title]. Heald-Menerey’s Geographical,
Commercial and Recreational Map of California [Map title]. [1927].
Printed on glossy paper on 8 horizontal strips, each approximately 8 x 44
inches (overall 44 x 64 inches), folded into printed wrappers. Map fine,
wrappers lightly soiled and edgeworn.

Color lithographed map in an innovative format designed for
convenience. Index of counties printed on verso of front cover and
instructions for using the book on verso of back cover, claiming
this as “the first of its kind ever devised for desk, home, or mobile
use.” The map shows highways and roads, trails, railroads,
streams and rivers, lakes, springs, aqueducts, lighthouses, county
lines, national forests and parks, and township and range lines.
Includes insets of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

59. [CALIFORNIA, MOUNTAINEERING] Photograph Album
Documenting an Ascent of Mt. Whitney, 1934. 7.5 x 11.25 inches
(oblong), string-tied, containing 52 corner-mounted b/w photographs,
some with captions on the back. Print size ranges from to 2.5 x 3.5 to
3.75 x 6 inches. Very good.

Photograph album documenting a successful ascent of the
highest summit in the contiguous United States on July 4, 1934.
Affixed to the front pastedown is a short newspaper article
about the climb that identifies the three climbers, who were
apparently from San Bernardino. Includes shots of the Lone Pine
area (from which the men departed), views from the mountain,
their camps (two nights were spent above timberline), and the
men on the summit and at various spots along the way.

60. [CALIFORNIA, PUBLIC LAND]
Frauds in Lands in California. Decision
of Secretary of the Interior...Protest
of State Land Commission. Petition
of a Thousand Citizens of Los Angeles
Valley, California, AND FACTS.
Washington: 1876. First Edition. 10 pp,
original wrappers. Near fine, with some
fading at the edges. $225

A collection of documents
protesting the federal ruling against
California’s restriction of homestead
land sales to a maximum of 320 acres per person. The federal
government is accused of bending to the will of monopolists,
perpetuating corruption and fraud, and allowing genuine settlers
to be pushed out by speculators. Includes the petition to reverse
the Secretary's decision. The Los Angeles firm of Gould and
Blanchard represented claimants. Cowan p. 221.


Early history and guide book, with description of
nearby agriculture, gardens, attractions, recreational op-
portunities, etc. Includes substantive sections on the
mission, Spanishtown, the Santa Ynez Valley, Santa
Clara, the Ojai Valley, and the “Home of Ramona"
(the 1400-acre Rancho Camulos). Cowan p. 535.


A leading international au-
thority on urban planning,
Hegemann (1881-1936)
was a German city plan-
er, architecture critic,
and author. He was hired
by Oakland and Berkeley
in 1913 to provide sug-
gestions on strategies for
development during a time
of rapid population growth
and industrial expansion.
His detailed report made
recommendations about
transportation, streets,
port facilities, parks and
recreation, and civic centers and “signaled the emergence of the
new profession of city planning and the idea that civic beautifi-
cation was not only a good thing, but it was also a prerequisite
to create a strong reputation among cities. The report makes
the forceful argument that cities could direct the course of their
own growth instead of allowing it to occur haphazardly” (The
Urbanist, February 2015).

63. [CALIFORNIA, WOMEN] Womans Parliament of Southern California, A Magazine of Papers read at the Womans Parliament held at Los Angeles, California, November 15-16, 1892. Los Angeles: Unity Church League of Los Angeles, 1892. First Edition. 8vo, 42 pp + [18] [ads]. Original wrappers, with minor chipping and one repaired tear; very good. $125

Report of the first meeting of
this confederation of Southern
California women's clubs, which
sought to give women in the
region a unified structure through
which to pursue their common
goals of civic activism and social
reform. Includes the organization's
constitution (Article II reading:
“The aim of this Parliament shall
be to bring the progressive women
of Southern California into closer
relations. The object shall be the
full and free discussion of reforms
necessary to the progress of woman's work in the church, home,
and society”) and by-laws, followed by papers delivered at the
meeting, including Woman's Work in the Church (by Rev. Lila F.
Sprague of Pomona); Moral Training of Children (Rose Webster
Snell); Juvenile Temperance Work (Lucy S. Blanchard); Reform
in Education (Nellie E. Keys); Reform in Dress (Sarah F. Judson);
the Sunday School (Kate Tupper Galpin); Higher Physical Culture
(Carrie Shelton), and others. “Return to Mrs. Cogswell” written in
pencil on front wrapper of this copy. This is likely Mrs. William G.
Cogswell (alas, women’s progress was not yet so great as to leave
an easily found record of her first name), who hosted a music
appreciation club at her Los Angeles home. Three copies located
in OCLC.

64. [CANADA, PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE] Canada West. Ottawa: Issued under Direction of Hon. J.A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, [1921]. 40 pp, in original pictorial wrappers by William Mark Young. With many illustrations from photographs and 4 colored maps (3 folding). Fine. $90

A very detailed guide for potential settlers, offering the usual
superlatives, but also specifics about regulations (immigration,
customs, homesteading, freight), practical considerations for
travel, and statistics on population, land prices,
costs of improvements and
buildings, etc. Separate
sections describe the
crops and livestock raised,
transportation, schools
and social conditions, and
recreational and scenic
offerings of Manitoba,
Saskatchewan, Alberta,
and British Columbia.
Uncommon promotional booklet providing details of settlement opportunities on more than one million acres of “excellent arable land” surrounding the route of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Vancouver to Prince George), available at $3 to $10 per acre. Provides details of existing settlements, primary crops and livestock raised in many individual communities and regions, as well as opportunities for lumbering and mining and the process by which land may be acquired.

An overview of the history and present state of mining in Colorado (“the central storehouse of precious metals which is to extend its blessings throughout the world”) is followed by individual sections in the mining districts of Cripple Creek, Leadville, Twin Lakes District, the San Juan Country, Silverton and San Juan County, Durango and La Planta, Ouray, Gunnison, Hinsdale County, Chafee County, along the Sangre de Cristo, Custer County, Aspen and Pitkin County, and Hahn’s Peak. A brief section discusses adjacent mining operations in New Mexico, and the final pages include a glossary of mining terms and statistics on gold and silver yields in Colorado from 1859-1895.

An exceptional copy of this account of Powell’s second Colorado River expedition (1871-73), for which the seventeen-year-old Dellenbaugh was the artist and assistant topographer. On the front free endpaper is the bookplate of the Authors Club Library, which is signed by painter and travel writer George Wharton Edwards. Underneath is an undated inscription “To my dear friend James Howard Bridge with warm regards, F.S. Dellenbaugh.” Bridge was the author of several books about the Carnegie Steel Company and was, like Dellenbaugh, a member of the Author’s Club of New York. On the front flyleaf is another inscription: “What was a mere human life of two in the span of eternity.  F.S. Dellenbaugh, New York, April 10, 1915.” An original photograph is affixed to the front free endpaper, and under it is written “From the head of Bright Angel Canyon looking north across the Grand Canyon of which Bright Angel is a tributary. Taken by F. S. D. 1912. The best view of the majestic gorge that has ever been made from above water. The total width here is about 14 miles at the top and the depth is about 6000 feet. The Hotel Tovar is on the opposite rim dimly seen in the photograph. F.S. Dellenbaugh Dec. 5th 1918.” Farquhar 45.
Macomb's mission was to locate a route for the movement of military supplies from Santa Fé, New Mexico to Utah and to map unknown portions of the geography in the western United States. Newberry was authorized to be the expedition's geologist and botanist. Publication of Macomb's account was planned for 1861 but was delayed by the Civil War, which allowed for the inclusion of Newberry's report. The map, which covers Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and part of Colorado, is described by Wheat (1983) as “one of the most beautiful ever published by the army” and “a landmark map” both for its content (showing the routes of many other explorers in addition to Macomb) and the method of its creation by F.W. Egloffstein, who also made the maps for the Ives report. Farquhar (23) notes that “the lithograph of Shiprock is one of the most pleasing scenic views made in that epoch.” Howes M-179; Graff 2647.

Edwards (Enduring Desert, p. 131) calls this work a “superlative effort” and “the classic and definitive account of the Colorado Desert...a closely integrated pres-entation of the desert’s history, its inhabitants, its plant and animal life, its physical characteristics, its every imaginable facet of interest.” In particular, he notes the importance of the work as an early eyewitness account of the High Desert Country of Morongo, Yucca, Joshua Tree, and Twenty-nine Palms. This set is beautifully inscribed on the half-title page of Volume I: “To Miss Irene Anthony. My dear friend, You are soon to become the dear and sweet partner for life of one who has often been my friend and partner in trips on the Painted Desert, into the Grand Canyon and elsewhere. I look forward to the time when you will, as a matter of course, go with us on future rambles in our fascinating South West. In the meantime I inscribe this book to you in the hope that in its pages you will take a desert trip in anticipation and thus prepare yourself for the real trip later. May both trips, that of anticipation and that of reality prove a joy to you, and the life trip that you are about to embark on with my long-time friend prove a blessing and a comfort every moment of the time. Your loving and sincere friend, George Wharton James.”


Washington Matthews (1843-1905) was a surgeon in the United States Army, ethnographer, and linguist known for his studies of Native American peoples and the Navajo in particular. An 1896 summary of an American Folk-Lore Society meeting reports that “Dr. Matthews discovered that [the Na- vajo] had a multitude of legends, so numerous that he never hoped to collect them all: an elaborate religion, with symbolism and allegory, which might vie with that of the Greeks; numerous and formulated prayers and songs, not only multitudinous, but relating to all subjects, and composed for every circumstance of life. The songs are as full of poetic images and figures of speech as occur in English, and are handed down from father to son, from generation to generation.”


Hare (1838-1909), whose extensive missionary and educational efforts earned him the title “Apostle to the Sioux,” was appointed Bishop to the newly created Missionary District of Niobrara (northern Nebraska and southern Dakota Territory) in 1872, and was instructed to work only among the Indians. “This action of the Church was the first and only instance of a racial episcopate,” and in a sense Hare was “bishop for a race of people rather than for a particular place” (ANB). Hare’s first report includes observations on missions he visited en route to his post and describes the state of the Niobrara District on his arrival. He discusses the Oneida, Santee, Yankton, and Ponka Missions in some detail, and reports that he will soon begin work among Spotted Tail’s and Red Cloud’s bands. In a strongly worded summation, he condemns the government for allowing money intended to aid the Indians to be “devoured by those that should have been their guardians” and giving power to men who “have often been shrewd enough to see, and unprincipled enough to act upon, the fact that the less they taught the Indians the longer they would be dependent, and the longer their appointed teachers would retain their places.” The 1876 report describes the progress of the mission and generally positive terms—despite extreme provocation of the Indians through the ongoing seizure of their land—and urges its continued funding. Graff 3394.

73. [NORTH DAKOTA, PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE] Western North Dakota: Being a Description of a Land of Great Promise and the Opportunities it Holds for Homeseekers. Northern Pacific Railway, 1911. Revised edition (first published 1910). 5 x 9 inches, pp. 69, [2], with many b/w illustrations from photographs and several maps. Tidemark to top margin, tear to one page (no loss), some gatherings loose; good. $150

Promotional publication issued shortly after the completion of a new railroad line from Mandan to Mott. A general description of the state’s natural resources and agricultural activities is followed by detailed sections providing statistics of cultivation and yields and describing the settlements and opportunities available in Billings, Dunn, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Oliver, and Stark Counties. A final section offers testimonials from settlers and maps of settlements showing town plans and lots available for purchase from the Northern Pacific Railway.

74. [OREGON, PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE] Klamath Falls, Oregon. The New Eldorado of the West. Always Health, Wealth, and Happiness. [Klamath Falls, OR]: Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce. Undated, but 1906. 3.5 x 6 inches, oblong. Stapled binding. 32 pp, with 9 illustrations from photographs, including a double-page panoramic view. Wrappers lightly soiled, contents clean. Rare promotional booklet, touting “the remarkable opportunities here awaiting farmers, fruit men, business men, manufacturers, and investors.” Offers details on the population, businesses, cost of living, climate, natural resources, attractions and recreation, and agricultural and investment opportunities of Klamath Falls. Printed on rear cover: “Compliments of Cobb & Isaacs Real Estate, Klamath Falls, Oregon.” One copy found in OCLC. $90

According to the Oregon Encyclopedia, “Stephen Puter was the self-described King of the Oregon Land Fraud Ring, whose cooperation with federal investigators led to the indictment and conviction of U.S. Senator John H. Mitchell in 1905. His criminal career began in 1875, after he helped the U.S. surveyor in California subdivide several townships near his family’s Humboldt County homestead. As soon as the townships opened for settlement, he recruited men to file fraudulent homestead patents, which he then sold to a lumber company. Over the next three decades, he continued to acquire and sell fraudulent homestead patents, often bribing federal officials to get the patents approved.” Eventually imprisoned for fraud, Puter collaborated with Horace Stevens to write an account of his exploits. “More than a memoir, Looters of the Public Domain proved to be the definitive history of the Oregon Land Frauds for more than a century.”


According to Field (1413), this is “one of the most accurate and complete of all the narratives of exploration of the country of the Zuni and the Pueblo Indians. The examination and journals were made by a most intelligent and scrupulous explorer, as is evidenced by the numerous carefully drawn pictures of the different phases of aboriginal life and history.” Simpson was the first American explorer to describe Chaco Canyon, Canyon de Chelly, Pueblo Bonito, and Inscription Rock, among other sites.


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This was the final expedition made by the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers in connection with the Mexican War. In addition to Sitgreaves, the expedition party included J.G. Parke, Richard H. Kern as draughtsman, S.W. Woodhouse as physician and naturalist and Antoine Leroux as guide. Its purpose was to determine whether the Zuni River actually emptied into the Colorado and to examine the territory en route. The party followed the Zuni from Zuni Pueblo in western New Mexico to the Little Colorado, then continued west, reaching the Colorado near the Mojave villages and then proceeding south to Camp Yuma and San Diego. Wheat (3: 22-24) notes that the map is very detailed and calls it “a monumental achievement . . . generally correct and exceedingly well done.” Howes S-528, Wheat 763, Wagner Camp 230:1, Graff 3809, Field 1414.

Text provides a detailed account of the geology and mineralogy of the Black Hills, with information about the chemical composition, uses, appearance, and locations of each mineral found in the region. Short sections at the end discuss mining prospects, non-mineral resources (fish, game, soil, water), climate, pleasure and health resorts (and the composition of their mineral waters), Wind Cave, Sylvan Lake, and Devil’s Tower. Howes S-239.

Primarily a series of signed testimonials solicited by the Railway to describe “the Dakota boom.” Farmers relate their experiences settling and cultivating the land, detail their crop yields and profits from cattle ranching, and encourage further settlement, as land is still inexpensive and readily available. Several describe the settlers as “a most excellent class of people,” who are educated, industrious and morally upright. And if that’s not incentive enough, there’s the unsurpassed healthfulness of the air, which is “free from malaria, and full of inspiring oxygen and invigorating ozone.” Three copies found in OCLC.

Includes a short history of exploration and settlement of the Black Hills, detailed description of the town and health resorts of Hot Springs, and much information on the region’s natural resources (particularly mining), railways, and investment opportunities.

Single issue of this interesting Texas real estate promotional, which was apparently published from 1908 to at least 1929, but is nonetheless quite scarce. Includes detailed ads for new residential subdivisions near San Antonio (with “modern improvements such as Macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, and water in front of all lots”) and agricultural lands in the surrounding counties—some for new development, and some for existing farms complete with homes for owners and tenants, wells and irrigation systems, barns, mules, and machinery and equipment. Articles discuss the geography, climate, and soil and water resources of Southwest Texas; the newly developed “seaside pleasure resort” of Ingleside; the commercial potential in beekeeping; and a variety of local and national news of interest to farmers and real estate investors.


Twenty-two panels of text (illustrated with b/w photos) describe the state’s attractions and natural resources and promotes opportunities for raising hogs, cattle, sheep, pigs, and bees; growing fruit and sugar beets; drilling for oil; and mining coal and other minerals. A short section titled “Social Enjoyment for Women” notes that women may hesitate to move west for fear of being isolated, but assures them that Wyoming offers “a hospitality, a spirit of helpfulness” that surpasses “anything of the kind in the conservative East, where newcomers are often shunned.” Moreover, the University of Wyoming offers correspondence courses in “food, clothing, care of children, and similar subjects which are of value to housewives and mothers.” On the verso is an attractive and detailed map produced by the Clason Company of Denver. Measuring 15” x 18.5”, the map is color-coded to indicate oil fields (each individually named), irrigated lands, irrigation projects, national forests, main and secondary auto roads, and railroads, and is bordered by b/w photographs of agricultural and industrial scenes.

83. [WYOMING, RODEO] *Frontier Days, August 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1914*. Cheyenne, WY: 1914. Broadside, 16 x 25 inches, printed in three columns. Not illustrated. Old creases from folding, small smudge to one corner, one small chip at margin; very good. **$125**

Cheyenne Frontier Days is an outdoor rodeo and western celebration that has been held annually since 1897. This poster from 1914 offers a detailed program of events, including wild burro-riding, trick roping and riding, bucking contests, wild horse races, Indian War Dance, Worst Outlaw Contest, Attack on Emigrant Train, and Stage Coach Holdup, among other nostalgic enticements.
84. [ALPS, VIEW BOOK] Erinnerung an die Brennerbahn. Munchen: Max Ravizza. Undated, c. 1868. 3.25 x 4.5 inches, 26 panels accordion-folded into cloth boards stamped in gilt. Very good. $150

A scarce and lovely little book of lithographed views along the route of the Brennerbahn (Brenner Railway), which was constructed between 1853 and 1867 to connect the major rail lines of Austria and Italy. The route runs from Innsbruck to Verona, crossing the Alps via the Brenner Pass. Images show small alpine villages, mountain passes, railroad trestles and tunnels, etc. Not found in OCLC or KVK.

85. Blunt, Lady Anne. A Pilgrimage to Nejd, The Cradle of the Arab Race. A Visit to the Court of the Arab Emir, and “Our Persian Campaign.” London: John Murray, 1881. Second edition. 2 volumes, 8vo, pp. xxxi, 273; ix, 283, illustrated with engravings, folding map. Publisher’s decorated cloth; chipped at spine ends, mild spine slant to both volumes, light foxing throughout; good. $600

Lady Anne Blunt (granddaughter of Lord Byron) and her husband Wilfred traveled extensively in the Near East, often without guides and in Arab dress. They mastered written and spoken Arabic and became enamored of Bedouin culture and Arabian horses, which they bought bred. In 1877-78 they hired horses and camels and traveled through Mesopotamia and Persia, and the following year they explored the Arabian desert. The latter journey—described in this work with considerable detail on natural history, social conditions, and politics—was one of the first made by Europeans to northern Arabia. It corrected errors in earlier accounts and became one of the standard texts on the area. Speake I: 112; Robinson p. 6.

86. Burton, Richard F. Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1855-56. First Edition. Three volumes: Vol I, pp xiv, [2], 388, with folding map and three plates (two colored); Vol II, pp iv, 426, with 4 plates (one colored) and 2 plans (one folding); Vol. III, pp x, [2], 448, with 7 plates (two colored) and a folding plan. Attractively bound in three-quarter green leather with marbled boards, edges, and endpapers, gilt spines with five raised bands. Lower corners of volume III bumped, Bookplate of Arthur H[enry] Sanxay Barwell (1834-1913, Prebendary of Fittleworth, Canon of Chichester) on each front pastedown, some foxing to the plates, otherwise very clean. Near fine. $8,500

Burton’s celebrated account of his journey, disguised as a Muslim pilgrim, to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, where entry by non-Muslims was strictly forbidden. The journey itself was dangerous -- Burton’s caravan was attacked by bandits along the way—but the greatest risk was that his true identity as a European Christian would be revealed, as exposure meant certain death. He had studied Islam and Arabic for many years, and he tested the waters by successfully passing himself off as a Muslim in Egypt before beginning his pilgrimage in July 1853. His narrative of the journey became an instant sensation when published in England two years later. It made Burton’s reputation as a linguist, anthropologist, and explorer and is now one of the great classics of travel literature. Penzer pp 49-50; Casada 53; Abbey, Travel, 368.

87. Burton, Richard F. Ultima Thule; Or, A Summer in Iceland. London: William P. Nimmo, 1875. First Edition. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xix, 380, with folding map and 3 plates; vi, 408, with folding map and 8 plates (one double-page); additional illustrations in the text of both volumes. Bound in three-quarter green leather with marbled boards, edges, and endpapers, gilt spines with five raised bands. A lovely, fine set, with the only flaw being some light rubbing to the corners. $2,000

Burton spent the summer of 1872 in Iceland and produced this richly detailed account, explaining in the Preface that he hoped to offer a more balanced appraisal than those earlier works that described Iceland’s landscape in overblown “scenes of thrilling horror, of majestic grandeur, and of heavenly beauty” and also a more thorough one: “Critics tell us that African travellers have so much trouble to reach the Unexplored Regions, that they are apt to report all they see at wearying length, and to empty the contents of their journals upon the public. But every mile of new, or even comparatively new, ground deserves careful topographical notices: let the general reader ‘skip’ such photos if he likes, but let them be written at least for the purpose of future comparison.” The work includes information on Iceland’s people, economy, history, geography, resources, and natural history. Penzer pp 91-92; Casada 67.

Conway led a large-scale mountaineering expedition to the Karakoram Himalayas in 1892, with the financial support of scientific societies and his father-in-law, Manton Marble. DNB: “Conway’s large party surveyed the Baltoro glacier and the region around K2, and ascended Pioneer Peak on Baltoro Kangri, which at 6890 metres may have constituted an altitude record at the time.” Neate C103.

89. [CUBA; MORISON, SAMUEL ELIOT] *Album of 102 Original Photographs Documenting the Harvard Columbus Expedition, 1939*. Black and white prints affixed on both sides of 25 numbered leaves, housed in clear sleeves in a recent binder. Print size ranges from 2.25” x 2.25” to 6.5” x 9.5”, with about half being 3.25” x 4.25” and the remainder divided equally between smaller and larger sizes. There are a few blank spots with captions but no photographs. An additional 9 photographs of the ship *Capitana* are laid in. Very good. $800

The Harvard Columbus Expedition was a sailing expedition sponsored by Harvard University and led by acclaimed naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison (1887-1976) to follow Christopher Columbus’ route from Spain to the New World. Morison had a long-standing interest in Columbus and wanted to determine how accurate the explorer’s navigation was, and where exactly he had made landfall on his voyages. The expedition party included Morison’s wife Elizabeth, John W. McElroy, Herbert F. Hossmer, Jr., Richard S. Colley, Dr. Clifton W. Anderson, Kenneth R. Spear and Richard Spear. Departing Connecticut in August 1939, they sailed on the 147-foot ketch *Capitana* for the Azores and Lisbon. From there they proceeded to retrace Columbus’ route (based on his journals and log books) aboard the 45-foot ketch *Mary Otis*, reaching Trinidad (Cuba), by way of Cadiz, Madeira, and the Canary Islands. After following the coast of South and Central America, the expedition returned to Trinidad in December 1939, where they boarded a steamer for the return to New York. Morison’s observations on the journey led him to conclude that Columbus was an exceptionally skilled navigator. Although the exact spot in the Americas where Columbus first went ashore remains a subject of scholarly debate, Morison believed he had conclusively proved that it was San Salvador (Bahamas). He also identified many of the other locations Columbus visited on the basis of the explorer’s compass readings and descriptions of terrain, rivers, harbors, and other features. All of these findings were incorporated into Morison’s biography of Columbus, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1943.


Curzon (1810-1873) was a British civil servant and a passionate collector of rare books and manuscripts who traveled extensively in the Near East. In 1841 he was appointed attaché at the embassy at Constantinople, and in 1843 he became a commissioner on the joint Anglo-Russian, Turkish, and Persian commission tasked with establishing a fixed Turkish-Persian boundary across highland Armenia, and thus checking border incursions by Kurdish tribes. This work describes his year in residence at Erzerum (in eastern Turkey), offering a detailed portrait of the region and including information on Armenian history, religion, culture, and manuscripts and monastic libraries.
Alan Hinch was born in England c. 1881, but was living in the United States by 1920, when the federal census documents him working in Miami as pilot of a private yacht owned by socialite James Deering, an executive in International Harvester Company. He apparently embarked on this Nile cruise as companion to his next employer, Richard Flint Howe (1863-1943), another International Harvester executive who had married James Deering’s sister, Abby. Passenger manifests show Hinch as traveling in the company of a “Mr. R. Howe,” and the census of 1940 lists him as butler on Howe’s estate. He was clearly more than a simple servant, however, as this charming and humorous album reveals. The album documents the journey from departure on the Italian Line passenger ship Conte de Savoia on January 15, 1938 to arrival home at Banksia, Howe’s custom-built mansion in Aiken, South Carolina, on March 26, 1938. Each page includes an original watercolor (most measuring about 4.5 x 8 inches, but some larger), with a related original doggerel poem. Hinch’s paintings are skillful. His poetry is markedly less so, but it is clever, observant, and skillfully captures the traveler’s experiences. On a visit to Asyut, Hinch writes:

Assuit the place they said would be warm,  
Was 42 degrees at early morn.  
If the like keeps on we will have to don  
Earlaps, coonskins, as at a football game.  
Rode through the quarters where the natives were,  
Couldn’t say lived, for it looked so bare,  
They called out for bakscheesh  
Both old, and young,  
They thought we came only to give to them.  
Oh, a place to be born and live.  
Then through the bazaar narrow and crowded,  
Maybe bargains galore,  
But we passed through as quick as we could.  
Oddments, and rubbish in hovels so poor.  
Then to the tombs too high to climb,  
And round the modern town we drove,  
Back on board the “Memnon” to dine.

A visit to the ancient cemetery at Beni Hasan is described from the perspective of the donkeys who labor under the weight of well-fed tourists. Other subjects include the ocean liners and steamers they traveled in, local people they encountered (a dragoman, a water carrier, a little girl in a red scarf), boats on the Nile, camels and water buffalo, the Pyramids, Sphinx, Panopolis, El-Balyyana, Abydos, Karnak, Kom Ombo, Wadi Haifa, Abu Simbel, and Luxor. There are also several views of the Mediterranean coast and one of Banksia in South Carolina. In all, a charming and lovely representation of the places and time.

Falconer, who was also well known for his autobiographical poem “The Shipwreck” (1762), was lost at sea shortly after the publication of this work, described in the DNB as “a work of extraordinary care and scientific thoroughness...the standard nautical dictionary until the end of sail.”

93. Gordon Cumming, Constance F. From the Hebrides to the Himalayas. A Sketch of Eighteen Months’ Wanderings in Western Isles and Eastern Highlands. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1876. First Edition. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xi, 376; viii, 364, with 27 engraved plates and additional illustrations in the text. Publisher’s green cloth decorated in gilt. Mild spine slant to both volumes, bookplates on endpapers, but still a very good set overall. $400

Gordon Cumming was a prolific writer who traveled on her own (except when accepting an invitation from someone she met along the way) and wrote about Egypt, India, Ceylon, Tahiti, Samoa, Fiji, Australia, California, China, Japan, and Hawaii, among other places. Her obituary in the London Times (1924) noted that while she made no pretensions of being an explorer, she was “a keen observer, interested in many of the aspects of the regions she traversed—in the geography, their geology, their people, and their works, their beliefs, superstitions, and folk-lore, in social and political conditions—so that her narratives, full of brightness and humour and human sympathy, were for the time substantial contributions to knowledge.” This work—her first—was sensibly later republished as two separate books, as the first volume deals entirely with Scotland and the second with India. Robinson pp. 93-95.


Account of a four-month, 1500 mile journey by geologist and explorer John Walter Gregory (1864-1932) and his son through Burma to southwestern China and Chinese Tibet. Includes observations on geology and geography, living conditions and culture, agriculture, the Chinese language, Chinese educational reform, and religious practice. Neate G64.

95. Halen, Juan van; Gutierrez, Valentin Llanos (Editor). Narrative of Don Juan Van Halen’s Imprisonment in the Dungeons of the Inquisition at Madrid, and His Escape in 1817 and 1818; to Which are Added His Journey to Russia, His Campaign with the Army of the Caucasus, and His Return to Madrid in 1821. London: Henry Colburn, 1827. First edition in English. Two volumes, pp. xi, 380, with frontispit portrait and two folding facsimiles; xv, 496. with frontispit portrait, two folding panoramas, and folding sketch map of the Caucasus and Georgia. Contemporary marbled boards, rebacked with modern calf spine with gilt rules and red label. Edges and corners rubbed. Bindings sound, text with some foxing and offsetting. Very good. $600

A Spaniard of Dutch heritage, Van Halen (1788-1864) entered the Spanish navy in 1803, sailing to Cuba and Mexico. In 1808 he became involved in the Peninsula Campaign, first fighting for the Spanish, then briefly joining the French after being taken prisoner, and finally returning to the Spanish side, boldly fooling the French into surrendering three forts by dressing as a French officer and presenting forged documents announcing a treaty. He received a promotion for this coup, but in 1817 fell victim to the Inquisition and was (according to his own account) imprisoned and tortured. Escaping to Russia, he spent 18 months as a colonel in the Caucasus Dragoon Regiment under General Yermalov in Tblisi, Georgia. Despite some likely fictional elements, this account of his adventures is generally regarded as based in truth. British traveler and scholar John Frederick Baddeley describes it as “one of the best of the early books of travel and adventure in the Caucasus” (Russian Conquest of the Caucasus, p. 123). Abbey Travel #24.
Lady Hornby and her husband Sir Edmund Grimani Hornby arrived at Constantinople in September 1855 in a troop ship laden with packages “for Miss Nightingale at Scutari.” Over the following year, while Sir Edmund did his work—negotiating a British loan to Turkey—Lady Hornby spent time with her peers at embassy parties (which are described in detail, including the first time an Ottoman sultan attended an embassy ball), but also learned the language, noted political gossip and news from the front, and walked the streets in both Constantinople and Therapia (on the Black Sea), making careful observations of the landscape, architecture, and Turkish life and custom. The illustrations (all of domestic scenes) are by fellow British traveler Mary Adelaide Walker, who arrived in Turkey around the same time as the Hornbys and lived in the East for the next forty years.

Tourist guide with two folding railroad maps (one of Japan, the other of Korea and Manchuria). Covers climate, hotels, hiring guides, expenses, and other practicalities, and offers tour itineraries leaving from Kobe, Yokohama, and Nagasaki. An appendix provides an itinerary for a side trip to Korea and Manchuria. Ads for banks, hotels, steamship companies, railways, etc.

German geographer Berhardus Varenius (1622-1650) was “a major figure in the revival of geographic learning in Europe, whose scholarly general geography remained the accepted standard authority for more than a century” (Britannica). Although he never visited Japan, he nonetheless produced a respected historical overview and description of the country by gathering existing sources and using them critically. This work also includes a Latin translation of an account of Siam, possibly by the Dutch navigator Willem Corneliszoon Schouten, and excerpts from the Arab traveler and geographer Leo Africanus on religion in Africa.

An attractive informational booklet aimed at potential investors, with description of the major cities of Bolivia and details of topography, demographics, climate, natural resources, mining, the financial system, laws and tariffs, and transportation.

Subjects captured by this unidentified soldier include British and Indian troops in formation on foot and horseback, tent camps, artillery, drills and parades, groups of soldiers in formal and informal poses, horses, a dog performing tricks (“riding” a bicycle and leaping a hurdle), Indian village life, and architecture and landmarks.

An attractive informational booklet aimed at potential investors, with description of the major cities of Bolivia and details of topography, demographics, climate, natural resources, mining, the financial system, laws and tariffs, and transportation.
101. [LATIN AMERICA] La Condamine, [Charles Marie de]. *A Succinct Abridgment of a Voyage Made within the Inland Parts of South-America; from the Coasts of the South Sea, to the Coasts of Brazil and Guiana, down the River of Amazons...to Which is Annexed a Map of the Maranon, or River of Amazons.* London: E. Withers, 1747. First edition in English. 8vo, pp. xii, 108, with folding engraved map. xii, 108 pp. Modern quarter morocco and marbled boards, raised bands, red morocco label. Near fine.

Charles Marie de La Condamine (1701-1774), French explorer, geographer, and mathematician, spent ten years in present-day Ecuador. He arrived as part of a French scientific expedition to measure the length of a degree latitude at the equator in order to determine the shape of the earth. The calculations performed by expedition members demonstrated that the earth was flattened at the poles. La Condamine remained in South America after the work was completed, measuring the length of a degree latitude at the equator and preparing the first map of the Amazon region based on astronomical observations. The map in the present edition is: “A Map of the course of the Maragnon, or Great River of Amazons, as far as it is navigable from Jaen de Bracamoros to its Mouth, Comprehending also the province of Quito, and the Coast of Guiana, from the North Cape to Essequeba. Drawn in 1743 and 1744, and regulated by Astronomical Observations.” Field (353) notes that “this work purports to be an abridgment of his Relation, but it is a complete translation of the one published in France. The author abridged his manuscript, and published the narrative portion, omitting the statistical and scientific parts. He examined with care the condition of the Indians, and has some novel and interesting particulars of their languages.” Hill 958; Sabin 38488.

$900


Otis was a physician who served as ship’s surgeon for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from 1853-59. This work provides a history of the Panama Railroad as well as a detailed guide for travelers and description of steamship lines that connected the railroad to North America, Europe, and the Pacific. Sabin 57851.

$150


$275

Tomes was an American physician and friend of Herman Melville who served as surgeon on a vessel belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and made several voyages between San Francisco and Panama. He intended this book to be “useful as a guide to the traveler” but also of “picturesque interest” for the general reader. Smith (American Travellers Abroad T61) notes that “the first two chapters are first rate entertainment in their description of sea travel.”

$900


Best known for his work on evolution, Alfred Russel Wallace conducted extensive biological and geographical field work in the Amazon basin and the Malay Archipelago. In this work, he seeks to elucidate the characteristics that most clearly distinguish tropical areas from the temperate zones. Includes discussion of climate, vegetation, and animal life, the hummingbird “as illustrating the luxuriance of tropical nature,” the role of color in both the plant and animal kingdoms, the relationship between environment and the characteristics of living things, and the relationship between the distribution of animals and geographical changes over time.

$500

105. [NATURAL HISTORY, HERBARIUM] Bordere, Henri. *Album of 52 Labeled Specimens from the Pyrenees Collected by a Noted French Botanist, 1881-1882.* Album containing 15 leaves on which are mounted and labeled 52 botanical specimens (including flowers, ferns, and grasses), with the printed label of French botanist Henri Bordere (1825-1889) on the front free endpaper. 6.25 x 9.25 inches, very good.

$350

Bordere lived in the mountain village of Gedere and was known throughout the region for his collecting, identification, and cataloging of plants. In 1892, a British botanist reported in a science journal: “At the village of Gedere lives Mons. Bordere, the botanist of the Pyrenees. I paid him a visit and found him surrounded by piles of plants in various stages of drying....He makes expeditions along the whole length of the chain, and across into Spain; and I can strongly recommend anyone who wishes for a good set of Pyrenean specimens to apply to him.” This album appears to be exactly such a set of specimens, prepared by Bordere to sell to visiting botanists and tourists.

Volume XV only (of 34) of this stunning collection of copperplate engravings of plants collected by Sir Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander while they accompanied Captain James Cook on his voyage around the world between 1768 and 1771. Plants were collected in Madeira, Brazil, Tierra del Fuego, the Society Islands, New Zealand, Australia and Java. No full set of the engravings in color was published until the late twentieth century, when Alecto Historical Editions, in partnership with the British Museum, produced 110 sets, 100 of which were offered for sale. As described by Alecto: “the engravings are printed in color à la poupée, up to ten colours being worked directly into the single plate before each print is pulled, with additional details added in watercolour. Each sheet is identified by a blind embossed stamp on the recto, recording the publishers’ and printer’s chops, the copyright symbol and date. The initials of the individual printer, the plate number and the edition number are recorded in pencil. Each of the engravings is protected within a double-fold sheet of Somerset mould-made 300 gsm paper, acid free and cut to form a window mount.” Complete list of plates on request.

107. [PITCAIRN ISLAND] Dodson, Kenneth M. Archive of Correspondence and Photographs from Pitcairn Island, 1942-1957. $900

A grouping of materials collected by Captain Kenneth M. Dodson (1907-1999), an American who visited Pitcairn Island aboard the military supply ship Cape Flattery in 1942 and later corresponded with several residents of the island. Dodson was the author of the bestselling novel Away All Boats (Little, Brown, 1954), which was based on his experiences in World War II in the Pacific and was made into a film in 1956. According to Dodson’s account, the Cape Flattery anchored off Pitcairn on August 28, 1942, and unloaded donations of “staple foods (sugar, flour, canned milk for the young children), also kerosene for their lamps, nails, rope, and some ten thousand board feet of lumber I had saved for them from the dunnage securing the ammunition we unloaded at Numea, New Caledonia.” He was given lunch at the home of Mrs. Stella Young. He evidently remembered her fondly, and in 1955 he initiated a correspondence with her and her family that would last for at least the next two years.

The archive includes 15 letters (most with original stamped envelopes; c. 7500 words in all) written to Dodson and his wife by Young or her family members, in which they discuss the pleasures and drawbacks of their isolated lives, fishing methods and equipment, a visit from National Geographic photographer and diver Luis Marden, and the rescue of a castaway from a neighboring island, among other subjects. One letter addresses the location of artifacts from the Bounty: “The Bounty’s rudder is now in the Fiji museum, but I can tell you we folks got a good slice of it before we let the thing go—I have a nice slip of the rudder here somewhere too, also a piece of the copper. Our home we are living in is part of Thursdays Octobers Christians home and there are several Bounty copper nails in yet...I guess you have heard that the Bounty Bible was returned again after being in America for all these years. It now stands in our new church building..."
referee’s other works on verso, folding map as frontispiece. Lacks half title. Later nineteenth century quarter leather over marbled boards; decorative stamping and gilt rules on spine. Some abrasion to outer paper on boards, internally very clean. Very good.

$2,750

First edition of this translation (from the Italian), the most complete to appear in English to date, described by Lowndes (Part VII, p. 1907) as “an elegant and faithful translation.” Bookplate of Vice Admiral William Young (1761-1847) on front pastedown. Young was a decorated officer of the Royal Navy and friend of British royalty who served in the American War of Independence and the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. Traveling with his father and uncle, Marco Polo left Venice in 1271 and spent more than two decades in the East (including the Middle East, Central Asia, China, and the coastal regions of Japan, India, and Southeast Asia), returning in 1295. The chronicle of his travels, dictated while he was imprisoned in Genoa, gave Europeans their first detailed glimpse into the life and culture of the East and inspired the travels of Christopher Columbus and other explorers. Marsden’s substantive introduction to this edition includes a life of Marco Polo as well as a detailed review of manuscript and printed editions of the work in Latin, Italian, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, English, and Dutch. Cox I, p. 321. Cordier Vol. III, 1982-83.

$1,500

Henry Algernon George Percy (1871-1909) first visited Turkey and other parts of the near east shortly after his election to Parliament (representing South Kensington) in 1895. He developed a deep interest in and affection for the region, traveling there again in 1897 and recounting his experiences in this book. He visited again in 1899, subsequently writing The Highlands of Asiatic Turkey (1901), in which he began to expound more fully his views on the political situation in the region. He actively promoted an alliance between Germany and Britain over Turkey to promote stability and stem Russian influence (DNB).

$300

The Workmans were wealthy, zealous, and energetic explorers, now best known for their many expeditions to the Himalayas. This was their first book, recounting a cycling tour of Algeria with frank and lively commentary on scenery and local customs and recommendations for the travelers who may follow in their footsteps (or tire tracks).

$600

Fanny Workman, a suffragist as well as a bit of a publicity hound, made sure the world knew of her achievements as a pioneering female climber. (Among other achievements, she held the women’s altitude record for 28 years after her conquest of 23,000-ft Pinnacle Peak in 1906.) Robinson (Wayward Women) amusingly describes her as having “practically battered the Karakorams into submission, first treading them over with her squat, hob-nailed figure and then pinning them down on virgin maps and charts to take home for the various Geographical Societies of England and America to fight over.” This is the Workmans’ account of their first Himalayan expedition, 1898-99, during which they reached the Karakoram Pass and explored the Biafo Glacier (Neate W124).