

# NICK ARETAKIS

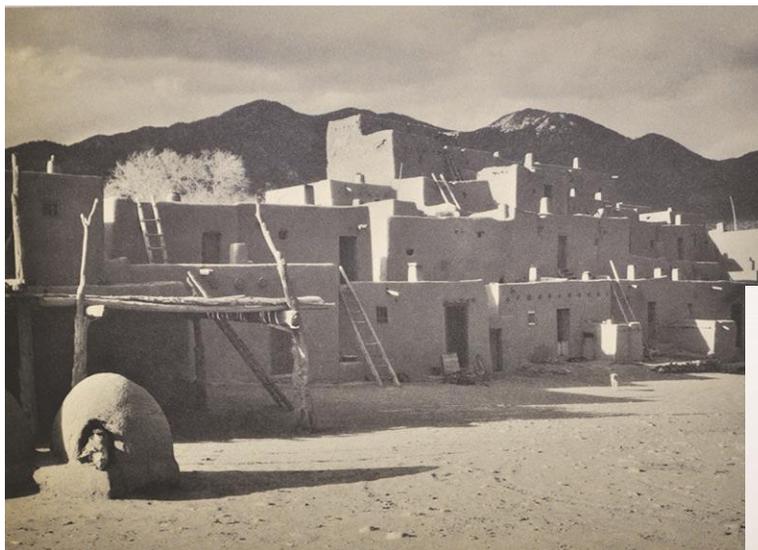
## AMERICANA

*Printed Manuscript Visual*

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### *May 2017 New Acquisitions*



#### *Beautiful Facsimile Edition, Signed by Ansel Adams*

1. Adams, Ansel, and Mary Austin: TAOS PUEBLO. Boston: New York Graphic Society, 1977. [79]pp., including twelve photographic reproductions. Folio. Half tan calf and orange cloth boards, raised bands. Fine. In original orange cloth slipcase.

From an edition of 950 copies, this being copy number 119, signed by Ansel Adams on the colophon page. A faithful and beautiful facsimile of the landmark publication originally issued in an edition of 108 copies by the Grabhorn Press of San Francisco in 1930. TAOS PUEBLO is one of the great photographically-illustrated books of Western Americana, featuring a dozen beautiful Ansel Adams photographs of the pueblo in northern New Mexico, with wonderfully complimentary text by Mary Austin. With an afterword by Weston Naef describing the creation and production of the original edition. The New York Graphic Society's books were published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston.

\$2,250

#### *Odd Fiction Based on Actual Experiences in the Gold Rush*

2. Bigham, R.W., Rev.: CALIFORNIA GOLD-FIELD SCENES: SELECTIONS FROM QUIEN SABE'S GOLD-FIELD MANUSCRIPTS. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1886. 283pp. Original blindstamped red cloth, spine gilt. Cloth soiled, stained, and rubbed, worn at spine ends, corners bumped. Soiling to a few leaves in the outer margin. Good.

Robert W. Bigham came to California as a missionary early in the Gold Rush. "Based loosely on the author's experiences as a miner and preacher in the California gold fields, this improbable and highly dramatized work of fiction features encounters with bears, outlaws, ghosts, and madness" - Howell. Scarce in the market. COWAN (1964 SUPPLEMENT) 45. ROCQ 15697. HOWELL 50:302. BAIRD & GREENWOOD 258. HOWES B444.

\$225

*Rare Report in Favor of Hydraulic Mining*

3. Black, George: REPORT OF THE MIDDLE YUBA CANAL AND EUREKA LAKE CANAL, NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. San Francisco: Towne & Bacon, 1864. 32pp. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers worn around the edges, with several small chips, torn along the lower half of the spine. Vertical crease throughout. Occasional pencil marginalia, final page soiled. Very good.

A rare report from a San Francisco civil engineer, hired to study the potential of the Middle Yuba and Eureka Lake canal companies, and the mining region that they supplied. More than fifteen years after gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, it was feared that access to California's natural gold supply was reaching its end, especially through placer mining methods. Black describes the gold mining region in Nevada County, its history, present output, and future prospects, as well as describing various methods of mining and the water resources of the area. He explains that hydraulic mining is highly cost efficient with regard to construction and labor costs, and that the water resources of the area are plentiful. Black concludes that "no operation that has come under my notice in California can in the least be compared with [the Middle Lake and Eureka companies]....It would be impossible for me to do otherwise than speak favorably of these two enterprises." In fact, access to water would become increasingly important in California mining as hydraulic methods were instituted. The Middle Yuba and Eureka Lake Canal companies soon consolidated, and a year after Black issued this report they hired noted Yale chemist, Benjamin Silliamn, Jr., to further study the mining potential of the lands in the region they supplied.

Hydraulic mining was controversial at the time of Black's report, and grew ever more so as its effects on the environment were observed. An 1884 decision by California circuit judge Lorenzo Sawyer outlawed the practice. This report is not in Cowan or Lingenfelter, nor in the collected Eberstadt or Decker catalogues, and in fact I can locate no other copies having appeared in the market. Rocq locates two copies, at the California State Library and the California Historical Society, and OCLC adds only the Bancroft, Yale, and the American Antiquarian Society. ROCQ 5969. OCLC 19233078. \$1,350

*Birds-Eye View of Santa Clara College*

4. [California Education]: SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA. THIS INSTITUTION WAS FOUNDED IN 1851, AND IN 1852 WAS INCORPORATED WITH THE PRIVILEGES OF A UNIVERSITY.... [San Francisco: Britton & Rey, ca. 1885]. Single sheet of pink paper, 8 3/4 x 10 inches, printed on both sides. Central vertical fold, some light creasing along the right edge, small chip in upper left corner. Near fine.

A rare advertisement for California's Santa Clara College, featuring an attractive birds-eye view of the campus. The illustration shows the lovely buildings and grounds of Santa Clara College, now a university. The grounds of the school are surrounded by a bucolic and empty Bay Area landscape, now the heart of Silicon Valley. Founded in 1851 as a Jesuit school, by the time of this undated circular it had grown to six large buildings, including covered gymnasiums, a "swimming pond," and programs in mineralogy, geology, assaying, surveying, and business. The text gives the fees for matriculating, tuition, and room and board, as well as a key to twenty-one locations featured in the illustration. The verso features an advertisement for a San Francisco tailor, as well as two hotels in nearby Santa Cruz, the Sea Beach Hotel and the Pope House. The Pope House advertisement features an illustration of the hotel, and mentions that it offers a livery service "with careful drivers to the Big Trees and other points of interest." \$200

*Important and Unrecorded California Imprint, with Significant Provenance*

5. [California Law]: RULES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. Nevada [City, Ca.]: I.J. Rolfe & Co., 1855. 11pp. 12mo. Original

coated plain wrappers. Contemporary ownership signature on front wrapper (see below). Wrappers moderately worn and creased, some light creases to the text. Very good.

A significant and unrecorded Nevada City imprint, being the first substantial non-newspaper production from that important town in the northern mines during the California Gold Rush. Nevada County was a very active gold mining region in the 1850s, and Nevada City was its most prosperous town. These rules for the District Court there represent an effort to bring law and order to an area of much lawlessness, where justice was often dispensed not by the courts but by extra-legal vigilance committees. Printed here are the rules of the Fourteenth District Court, which covered Nevada and Plumas counties, including the calendar, the order of business, rules for continuances, demurrers and amendments, depositions, defaults, bonds, costs, and jury verdicts, and regulations covering the activities of attorneys.

Printing began in Nevada City in 1851 with the thrice weekly NEVADA JOURNAL, and most of the products from the early press there were newspapers. The only non-newspaper item that we can find printed in Nevada City before 1855 is a broadside of the QUARTZ MINING LAWS OF NEVADA COUNTY, printed in 1852 and located in only a single copy, at the California Historical Society (see Greenwood 345). The present RULES are, therefore, a significant early Nevada City imprint, published by I.J. Rolfe & Company, proprietors of the NEVADA DEMOCRAT newspaper.

This copy of the RULES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT of California bears the ownership signature on the front wrapper of Niles Searls, who also notes that he is "Dist. Judge 14th Dist." Searls (1825-1907) was born in Coeymans, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1848, riding the circuit as a lawyer in New York, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri. In 1849 he went overland to California as part of the Gold Rush, and after a brief time working various jobs in Sacramento, settled in Nevada City in 1850 to practice law. For a time he was also the editor of I.J. Rolfe's NEVADA DEMOCRAT. Searls thrived as an attorney and in 1855 was elected judge of the 14th Judicial District. In the late 1870s Searls served in the California state senate and in 1887 he was appointed the 14th Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, serving a term of two years.

These rules of the 14th Judicial District of California were undoubtedly printed in a small number, for the use of judges, attorneys, clerks, and officers of the court. To my knowledge this publication is unrecorded, and quite likely a unique survival, with no listing in Greenwood, Rocq, or Cowan and no copies located in OCLC. Unrecorded, significant, and with an excellent provenance. \$1,500

*Assuring the Political Leaders of California  
That They Would Have a Vote in the Mexican Legislature*

6. [California]: EL C. JOSE GOMEZ DE LA CORTINA...POR LA SECRETARIA DE RELACIONES SE ME HA COMUNICADO EL SIGUIENTE DECRETO...LOS DIPUTADOS DE LA ALTA Y BAJA CALIFORNIA TENDRAN VOZ Y VOTO EN EL ACTUAL CONGRESO EN LA FORMACION DE LEYES Y DECRETOS.... Mexico. November 5, 1835. Broadside, 12 x 8 1/4 inches. Folio. Three horizontal folds. Fine.

A rare broadside decree reassuring "Californios" that they would have representation and votes in the Mexican legislature, issued at a highly significant moment in the political history of Mexican California. The so-called "Californios" were of Mexican or Spanish descent but born in California, and by the 1830s they were ascendant in California's government and economy. The 1830s were a turbulent time in California politics as the Californio leaders, including Mariano Vallejo, Juan Alvarado, and others, agitated for more local control in California, complaining that the Mexican government had become overly centralized, contrary to the provisions of the Mexican constitution of 1824. This decree, originally dated October 26, 1835, and published on November 5, was originally proclaimed by Mexican President

Miguel Barragan, and is here announced by Jose Gomez de la Cortina, governor of the Federal District. It states that the deputies of upper and lower California will have a say in the formation of laws and decrees in the Mexican Congress.

In the end, the measure was not enough for the Californios, as they declared California independent from Mexico a year later, in November, 1836, "for as long as the Federal system it adopted in 1824 remains unrestored." OCLC locates two copies of this decree, at Yale and at the Univ. of Pennsylvania (a second OCLC record locating a copy at Penn is a duplicate record). There is a variant printing at the Bancroft Library. Rare, and significant in the political history of Mexican California. OCLC 28178879. \$1,750

*First and Only Issue of a Rare Civil War Newspaper*

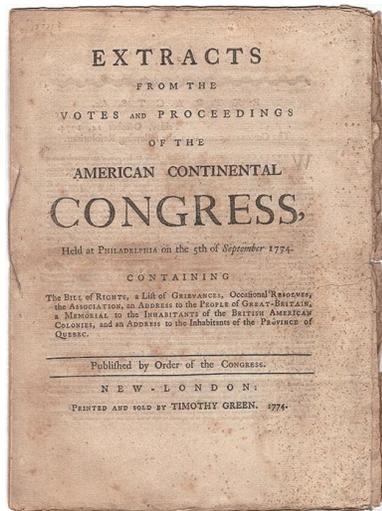
7. [Civil War]: WAR DRUM. VOL. 1. NO. 1. [Boston: George Coolidge, 1861]. 8pp., text in three columns, including illustrations and illustrated masthead. Small folio newspaper, printed on a single large folio sheet, folded. Center horizontal fold. Some small closed tears in the edges. Lightly tanned. Very good.

The first and apparently only issue of this rare Civil War newspaper, filled with the latest news of the Civil War. Undated, this issue was apparently published in late April, 1861, and conveys the tumult of events in the early days of the Civil War. The front page reports on rebel army movements toward Washington, D.C., and features a map showing the capital surrounded by the "rebellious" states of Virginia and Maryland. Other articles describe the push for recruits, the destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard, attack on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, a ruling by Judge Betts of New York on treason, and the actions of Massachusetts soldiers during the recent riots in Baltimore. The illustrations include a scene of slaves rebelling against their masters, the USS Minnesota at Charlestown Navy Yard, and a diagram of a regimental battle formation. Not in the Library of Congress's "Chronicling America" database of historic American newspapers. OCLC locates only three actual copies, at the American Antiquarian Society, Cornell, and the Univ. of Minnesota, each of which list the first issue of the newspaper only. Rare. LOMAZOW A686. OCLC 191223631. \$225

*Momentous Acts on the Road to Independence*

8. [Continental Congress]: EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA ON THE 5th OF SEPTEMBER 1774. CONTAINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, A LIST OF GRIEVANCES, OCCASIONAL RESOLVES, THE ASSOCIATION, AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, A MEMORIAL TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES, AND AN ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS. New-London, [Ct.]: Printed and Sold by Timothy Green, 1774. 16pp. Small folio. Gathered signatures, stitched as issued. Titlepage with some light staining and small spotting in the outer margin, two small wormholes in titlepage. Text leaves with even, light tanning, a few fox marks. Very good. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

One of two New London printings, following the first edition, which was printed in Philadelphia the same year. This is one of the most important publications of the Continental Congress in the years before the Declaration of Independence, marshaling together the most significant pronouncements of the newly-formed Congress. The contemporary importance of this title is indicated by the number of printings that appeared throughout the colonies in 1774, more than a dozen in all in the colonies (including a Philadelphia German-language edition), and another in London. Not until the Declaration of Independence two years later was any publication of the Continental Congress published in as many



contemporary editions. It is through these earliest proceedings of the First Continental Congress that we see the developing political organization among the several colonies that led to open military conflict with Great Britain, and the radical move to formally declare independence.

The proceedings printed herein record the actions of the First Continental Congress, which met from September 5 to October 24, 1774. The "Bill of Rights" asserts the right of the colonists to assemble and govern themselves, and criticizes several Parliamentary acts, including the Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Coercive Acts, and the Quebec Acts, claiming that they violated the rights of the colonists as British subjects. Following this is the "Association," by which the colonies bind themselves together and agree to a wide-ranging boycott of British goods, and then addresses to fellow colonists and the people of Great Britain generally, in which the Congress justifies its actions.

"It was through this pamphlet form, widely reprinted, that most persons became aware of the actions of the Congress" - Reese.

Timothy Green printed two editions of this title in 1774, the present 16pp. edition, and another of 70pp. The text is the same in the two editions, the only difference being the smaller type and larger paper size of the present printing. This New London printing is rather scarce, with OCLC and ESTC locating only a dozen copies. EVANS 13731 (mistakenly noting 70pp.). SABIN 15528. HOWES E247. NEW LONDON IMPRINTS 994. TRUMBULL 2119. FORD, CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 29 (mistakenly noting 70pp.). SOWERBY, JEFFERSON LIBRARY, 3094 (Williamsburg edition). REESE, REVOLUTIONARY HUNDRED, 25. ESTC W32258. OCLC 80406423. \$4,000

#### *Early Promotional for the Phoenix-Tempe-Mesa Megalopolis*

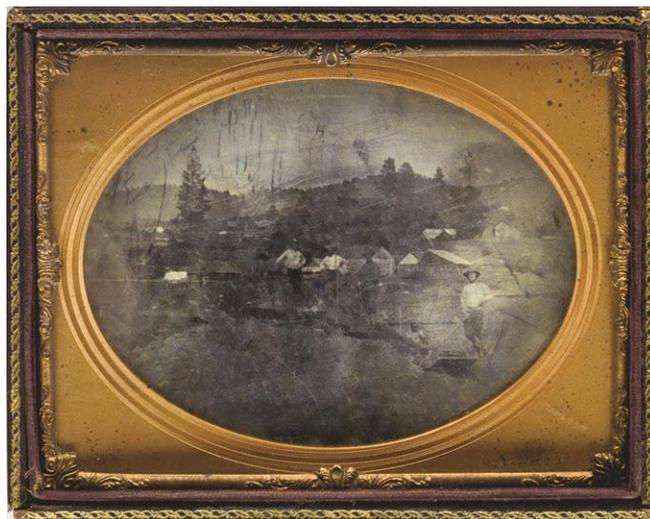
9. Crenshaw, J.W.: SALT RIVER VALLEY ARIZONA BUILDING THE TONTO DAM. SALT RIVER VALLEY ARIZONA OFFERS PRODUCTIVE LANDS, A HEALTHFUL CLIMATE AND RARE OPPORTUNITIES TO THE INVESTOR AND HOMESEAKER. Maricopa County, Arizona: J.W. Crenshaw, [1908]. [30]pp. Illustrations. Original illustrated wrappers, string-tied. Some light wear along the spine. Near fine.

An interesting and thorough promotional for the Salt River Valley, in Maricopa County, in southern Arizona. Issued during the construction of the Tonto Dam, which promised to provide a reliable source of water to the region, this work touts the agricultural and investment potentials of the area, as well as its desirability for families looking to relocate. Profusely illustrated, the text describes the crops that thrive in the Salt River Valley, gives costs of land and living expenses, and also discusses the growing communities of Phoenix, Tempe, and Mesa, as well as smaller towns such as Buckeye, Agua Caliente, and Cave Creek. Crenshaw's promotional was issued under the authority of the Board of Supervisors of Maricopa County and was endorsed by the Phoenix and Maricopa County Board of Trade; both groups were also involved in the publication of a similarly-themed pamphlet issued by Crenshaw the year before. OCLC locates ten copies of the present pamphlet, none of which are held by institutions west of Texas. Printed by the Norman Pierce Company of New York. OCLC 16818598, 960065719. \$150

*Rare, and With a View of the Gallery*

10. [Crocker Art Gallery]: THE CALIFORNIA MUSEUM ASSOCIATION, HAVING IN CHARGE THE E.B. CROCKER ART GALLERY, SECOND AND O STS., PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO BY MARGARET E. CROCKER, INVITES PEOPLE TO VISIT THE GALLERY... [wrapper title]. [Sacramento: California Museum Association, 1886]. [4]pp. on a folded quarto sheet. Portrait on front wrapper, engraving on pages two and three. Tear in lower outer corner of second leaf, a few shallow chips or closed tears along the bottom edge. Vertical crease, a few light fox marks. About very good.

A rare little illustrated pamphlet inviting visitors to the newly-opened Crocker Art Gallery in Sacramento, the first public art museum on the West Coast. The art collection that founded the museum was formed by Judge Edwin B. Crocker and his wife Margaret; they began their collecting around 1869 and Margaret continued after the judge's death in 1875. In 1885 she presented the vast and important collection to the California Museum Association in Sacramento, and this pamphlet announces the opening of the gallery and invites the public to visit. The front panel contains a portrait of Mrs. Crocker, while the second and third pages bear an attractive engraving of the Italianate mansion built to house the collection. The final page gives a brief description of the Museum Association, and invites applications to the School of Design, an art school run out of the Crocker Gallery that already had eighty students. OCLC locates only a single copy, at the California State Library. Not on Rocq, who does locate other titles relating to the Crocker Art Gallery. Rare. OCLC 144512382. \$175



*Daguerreotype of Miners and Their Camp in the Gold Rush*

11. [Gold Rush Daguerreotype]: [ORIGINAL HALF PLATE DAGUERREOTYPE OF A CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH MINING SCENE, SHOWING FOUR MINERS AND A SLUICE, WITH AN UNIDENTIFIED MINING CAMP IN THE BACKGROUND]. [N.p., n.d., circa early 1850s]. Half plate daguerreotype, 3 1/2 x 5 inch image under an oval brass mat. Original 4 3/4 x 6 inch ornately embossed leather case, upper and lower case gilt-stamped around the border inside and out, patterned purple velvet lining on interior of upper case. Light wear to the edges of the case. Some surface scratches to the sky portion of the image, light surface wear and scratches to the glass. Overall, in very good condition.

A wonderful Gold Rush image, being an original half-plate daguerreotype of a California Gold Rush mining scene.

The daguerreotype shows three miners in the center, standing with mining implements and looking toward the camera. A mining sluice runs along the ground at a slight angle toward a fourth miner, standing in the center-right portion of the image. The men are dressed for work, wearing heavy pants, hats, and long-sleeve shirts. In the background is seen a fairly well-constructed mining camp, with several modest wood-framed buildings and at least one tent. The entire foreground area is clear of trees, though tall trees and hills are seen rising in the background. The composition of the photograph is excellent, showing the miners in the center, the newly-created camp behind them, and the unfurling wilderness beyond. The identity of the photographer and the location of the mining camp are unknown, though the topography seems to indicate an area in the "Northern Mines" region.

Original daguerreotypes of California Gold Rush mining scenes are uncommon in the market, an image of this size even more so. Significant visual documentation of a momentous event in American history.

\$5,750



*Photographs of Haiti, Compiled by the American Marine Captain  
In Charge of Haiti's National Public Health Service*

12. [Haiti]: [Medicine]: [Melhorn, Kent C., Captain]: [ALBUM OF SEVENTY-SEVEN ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS AND REAL-PHOTO POSTCARDS, COMPILED BY CAPTAIN KENT C. MELHORN OF THE U.S. NAVY WHILE HE WAS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OF HAITI IN THE LATE 1920s, SHOWING LIFE ON THE ISLAND, SOME OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, AND SCENES IN THE LIVES OF HAITIAN NATIVES]. [Haiti. 1927-1930]. [77] original photographic prints and real-photo postcards, measuring from approximately 3 1/2 x 4 inches to 4 3/4 x 7 inches, tipped-in to corner mounts, including one photograph measuring 6 3/4 x 8 3/4 inches, loosely laid in. Plus [4]pp. pamphlet, original printed wrappers, string-tied. Original oblong quarto leather photograph album, string-tied. A bit of edge-wear to the album, the photographs fine.

Captain Kent Melhorn, U.S. Navy Marine Corps, was Director General of the National Public Health Service of Haiti from June, 1927 to August, 1930. The photographs in the album span the entirety of Melhorn's tenure in Haiti, with the earliest showing his departure with his family from Ohio and voyage by ship to Haiti, and the final few images showing shipboard scenes of their return. The photographic prints show scenes of the Melhorns' life in Haiti, their home and recreations, images with friends and colleagues, buildings in Port-au-Prince, street scenes, etc. Other photographs show native homes, Haitians performing agricultural tasks, the American staff of the Public Health Service and their families, and three showing a Christmas parade in which a man dressed as Santa Claus leads a group of caucasian children on a parade. The largest photograph shows a group of men in uniform, almost certainly the members of Melhorn's staff. Twenty-three of the images are real-photo postcards, and they concentrate specifically on scenes of native life in Haiti in the late 1920s, especially around Port-au-Prince. A couple show public buildings, including the Presidential Palace, but the majority concentrate on daily life, showing street scenes, fruit peddlers, a market scene, "country people," wash day, a child beside a burro, etc. One real-photo postcard shows a group of thirteen Haitian women, who quite possibly may have worked as nurses in the Public Health Service, while another shows the interior of a hospital ward.

The National Public Health Service was established by the American military as part of its long occupation of Haiti, which lasted from 1915 to 1934. Captain Kent Melhorn (1883-1978) a member of the Marine Corps since 1907, and considered one of the Navy's most able clinicians, was in charge of the General Hospital in Port-au-Prince from 1920-1922, at a time when a smallpox epidemic raged on the island. He was seriously injured in 1921 when the airplane carrying him across Haiti to answer an emergency call crashed in rough terrain. In his service from 1927 to 1930 one of Melhorn's biggest concerns was how to safeguard the health of the Haitian people after the withdrawal of the American occupation, which occurred in four years after his departure. Mrs. Melhorn (pictured in a few images in this album) established a Women's Volunteer Health Service, which helped, in a small way, to dissolve social barriers and the stigma that was attached by some members of elite (i.e. white) society to performing "menial" work. After 1930 Captain Melhorn continued to serve in the Navy, including on the staff of the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Fleet and as a member of the Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1932. During World War Two he commanded the Navy Medical Supply Depot at Brooklyn, and he retired as a Rear Admiral in 1946.

Accompanying the album is a four-page pamphlet in original printed wraps, entitled FAREWELL STAG DINNER TO CAPTAIN K.C. MELHORN...., printed at Port-au-Prince in 1930. The pamphlet commemorates a farewell dinner held for Melhorn at the Petionville Club on July 31, 1930, shortly before his departure from Haiti. The text describes a satirical menu for the event, and lists the names of more than 100 Navy personnel, including doctors and other medical officers, who were attached to the National Public Health Service of Haiti while Dr. Melhorn was in charge. Also included are a small, hand-drawn card given to Melhorn in 1928, decorated with a palm tree and three mosquitoes, and seven contemporary newspaper clippings relating Melhorn's activities in Haiti and later in his Navy career. \$875

*Publisher's Proof Copy, Heavily Marked Up for Printing the Published Edition*

13. [Hertslet, Evelyn M.]: RANCH LIFE IN CALIFORNIA. EXTRACTED FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF E.M.H. London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1886. iv,171,[1]pp. 16mo. Modern green cloth, gilt leather spine label. Bookplate on front pastedown. Editorial proof copy, printed on poorer paper, and with small chips in a few leaves, not affecting text, ink smudges. Very good. Without the frontispiece and plate found in the regularly published edition.

This is the publisher's proof copy of a scarce account of ranching in nineteenth-century California, from the letters of an intelligent Englishwoman. This copy lacks the frontispiece and single-page plate found in the regularly published edition, and is printed on poorer paper, not suitable for publication but sufficient

for in-house proofreading. The printed text contains dozens of instances of manuscript ink corrections, changing punctuation, spelling, hyphenation, capitalization, etc. There are a few instances of manuscript dates in the lower right corner of a page, almost certainly recording the progress of the editor as he or she made their way through the proof-reading process. The earliest of these dates is August 28, 1886, and the latest (recorded on the titlepage) is September 11, showing that the proof-reading took about two weeks. There are also occasional ink smudges and finger smears, and what appear to be the manuscript initials of the pressman in the upper right corner of a few pages. In all, this copy provides interesting evidence of the proof-reading and printing process of a book in late-Victorian London.

Evelyn Hertslet's epistolary reminiscences are an early and outstanding example of a woman's narrative of ranch life in America. The text follows her travels with her husband from England to the United States in 1885 (at age twenty-one), train trip across the country, and experiences ranching in the town of Lower Lake, in Lake County, in northern California. Aside from some cattle, she and her family also raised chickens and grew olives, and they discovered a relatively large English community of some thirty men and women. Hertslet describes the hard work of establishing a household in a remote region, the daily routines of ranch life, the pleasures of her surroundings, and more, in a lively series of letters home, occasionally supplemented by letters from her husband. Relatively scarce in the market. COWAN, p. 522. ROCQ 2596. ADAMS, HERD 942. HOWES H445. SOLIDAY I:506. \$750

*And a Nice Copy of the Published Edition*

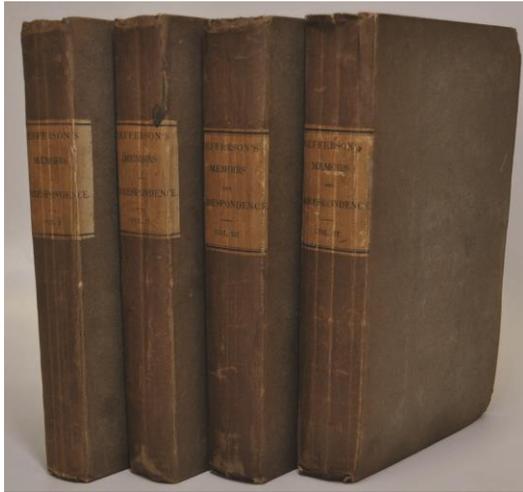
14. [Hertslet, Evelyn M.]: RANCH LIFE IN CALIFORNIA. EXTRACTED FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF E.M.H. London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1886. iv,171,[1]pp., plus two plates (including frontispiece). 16mo. Original green cloth, front board and spine gilt. A bit shelfworn. Large paper label of the Leamington (Massachusetts) Athenaeum Library and store on front board, taking up lower third of the board. Pages 128-134 with a light stain, else quite clean internally. Very good.

A scarce account of ranching in nineteenth-century California, from the letters of an intelligent Englishwoman. Evelyn Hertslet's epistolary reminiscences are an early and outstanding example of a woman's narrative of ranch life in America. The text follows her travels with her husband from England to the United States in 1885 (at age twenty-one), train trip across the country, and experiences ranching in the town of Lower Lake, in Lake County, in northern California. Aside from some cattle, she and her family also raised chickens and grew olives, and they discovered a relatively large English community of some thirty men and women. Hertslet describes the hard work of establishing a household in a remote region, the daily routines of ranch life, the pleasures of her surroundings, and more, in a lively series of letters home, occasionally supplemented by letters from her husband. The plates show the Hertslet ranch, and a view of Clear Lake and Konocti Mountain. Relatively scarce in the market. COWAN, p. 522. ROCQ 2596. ADAMS, HERD 942. HOWES H445. SOLIDAY I:506. \$500

*A Handsome Set*

15. Jefferson, Thomas: Randolph, Thomas Jefferson (editor): MEMOIRS, CORRESPONDENCE, AND PRIVATE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1829. Four volumes: x,[2],464; [4],496; [4],521; [4],552,[2]pp. Portrait frontispiece in first volume, four-sheet folding facsimile in the third volume. Half title in each volume. Original paper-covered boards, printed paper spine labels. Small tears to spine ends on first and fourth volumes expertly repaired. Light shelfwear, spines slightly darkened. Very clean internally. Near fine. Untrimmed.

First British edition, published the same year as the Charlottesville edition. "The type and paper of the English edition are very superior to the American" - Sabin.



This is the first collected edition of Jefferson's writings, edited by his eldest grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, and published three years after Jefferson's death. The first volume begins with an autobiographical sketch by Jefferson of his life up to becoming Secretary of State in 1790, followed by three volumes of correspondence and papers. Randolph, the executor of Jefferson's estate, was very close to his grandfather and highly protective of Jefferson's legacy. While overly cautious in his selection of material to publish, he did include the controversial "Anas," Jefferson's candid observations of his political contemporaries. The third volume contains a four-sheet facsimile of Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence.

The great student of Jefferson's image and legacy, Merrill Peterson, reminds us of the controversial and highly political reception of this collection when it was published in Jacksonian America. Peterson writes: "The publication of the MEMOIRS in 1829 opened to public view for the first time not only the history of Jefferson's character and opinions but also a revelation of the momentous era in which he was a principal actor. Whether regarded from a historical or a political standpoint, it was, as reviewers on both sides of the Atlantic attested, 'one of the most important publications ever presented to the world.' The work could not be judged in the cooler shades of historical understanding. Memories were too fresh, political passions too ardent. No sooner had it appeared than the leading Jackson organ in the West proclaimed that the MEMOIRS 'must emphatically become the text-book of republicanism.' But the Library Company of Philadelphia refused to place the volumes on its shelves; and a New York editor found their impiety and radicalism so shocking that he warned his readers away from them. Few, if any publications of the period had a greater impact or importance than Jefferson's MEMOIRS. Men of letters tasted it, politicians swallowed it, historians digested it - or tried to."

A handsome set of an important work. SABIN 35892. HOWES R60. TOMPKINS 178. Peterson, THE JEFFERSON IMAGE IN THE AMERICAN MIND, p.29. \$1,500

16. Kurutz, Gary F.: THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH A DESCRIPTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS COVERING THE YEARS 1848-1853. San Francisco: The Book Club of California, 1997. xxvii,771,[1]pp., plus illustrations. Original blue cloth, gilt. A touch of light wear. Near fine. Lacks the plain dustjacket.

The best Americana bibliography of the past two decades, giving excellent descriptions of hundreds of books describing the early years of the Gold Rush. Kurutz gives accurate collations, includes later editions, and provides outstanding summaries of the contents and significance of the books he describes. An essential Americana reference book. \$150

*Photographs of the Aftermath of a Powerful Montana Earthquake*

17. [Montana Earthquake]: [COLLECTION OF FIFTEEN ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS DOCUMENTING THE EFFECTS OF THE 1959 MONTANA-YELLOWSTONE EARTHQUAKE,

WITH THE ACCOMPANYING PAMPHLET ISSUED WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHS, ENTITLED *The Night the Mountain Fell*. [Ennis, Mt.: Lloyd Skinner, 1959]. Fifteen original photographic prints, each measuring 3 1/2 x 5 inches and each with a printed number in the image. Plus [12]pp. pamphlet, with map on final page. Pamphlet: 12mo. Original printed self-wrappers, stapled. Photograph number three with a narrow two-inch long surface abrasion, affecting the image, else the pamphlet and photographs near fine, with the original accompanying envelope.

A rare record, in photographs and text, of the powerful Montana-Yellowstone earthquake of 1959. The quake occurred just before midnight on August 17, 1959, and registered nearly 7.5 on the Richter scale (comparable to the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake), with an epicenter in southwestern Montana, not far from Yellowstone National Park. Felt as far away as Idaho and Wyoming, the earthquake resulted in some three dozen fatalities, millions of dollars in damage, and the creation of "Quake Lake," when a resulting landslide blocked the flow of the Madison River. The Yellowstone Inn, a bridge, and several campgrounds in Yellowstone and elsewhere were affected, and many lakes experienced seiches. Telephone communication between Yellowstone and Bozeman was disrupted, clocks stopped in Butte, distant homes were damaged, and much more. The fifteen photographs here make up the complete set of images by Montana photographer Lloyd Skinner, documenting the effects of the earthquake. They show landslides, the results of collapsed landscapes, cracks in hillsides, ruined roads, felled trees, disrupted rivers, and more. The text pamphlet describes the earthquake and its aftermath, and gives details of each of the photographs. I find no copies in OCLC. Rare evidence of a very destructive but little-remembered Montana earthquake. \$200

*Rare Prospectus for Silver Mines in the Reese River Range of Nevada,  
With an Interesting Map*

18. [Nevada Mining]: THE RUBY SILVER MINING COMPANY. MINES LOCATED IN THE "TOIYABE" OR "REESE RIVER" MOUNTAIN RANGE, STATE OF NEVADA [wrapper title]. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., 1864. 11pp., plus folding map. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers lightly soiled and stained, crease in lower outer corner of front wrapper and all text leaves. Text with original stitching and loosely laid into the wrappers (evidently never bound in). A touch of light foxing. Very good.

A rare prospectus for a Nevada mining company operating in the important Reese River mining district, around the town of Austin, with an interesting map. The Reese River district boomed after silver was discovered in 1862, with the population of Austin and the surrounding district swelling into the thousands. The Ruby Silver Mining Company, organized in New York, was capitalized at \$1,000,000, with 10,000 shares offered at the value of \$100 each. The company's mines were discovered in 1864, and their qualities and prospects are described in a series of eyewitness accounts, often taken from newspaper articles.

The folding "Map of the Washoe, Humboldt and Reese River Silver Mines in the State of Nevada" was drawn by E.W. Perry and shows most of Nevada and Utah, and California north of the San Francisco Bay Area, with much detail on the towns surrounding Austin. Wheat comments on some of the inaccuracies of the map, but also notes that "the old emigrant road is shown around the north end of Great Salt Lake, down the Humboldt, and as far west as the Valley of the Mud Lakes east of Honey Lake. Railroads, actual or projected, are noted in the Sacramento Valley; and from Auburn the 'Central Pacific Rail Road' finds its way across the Sierra to the Truckee, thence over to and up the Humboldt, and on to Utah Lake by a route south of Snow Water Lake." Wheat further notes that this map also accompanies another Nevada mining prospectus, for the Mountain Queen Silver Mining Company, and it also appears in an anonymous work entitled THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA, published in editions of 1864 and 1865. Not in Paher or Lingenfelter, nor in the Thomas W. Streeter collection, or the collected Eberstadt or Decker catalogues.

OCLC locates only two copies of this prospectus, at Yale and at Lehigh. Rare. WHEAT, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST V, pp.156-157 and item 1128 (ref). OCLC 54214480. \$3,000

*Unrecorded Nevada Mining Prospectus*

19. [Nevada Mining]: THE TEMPEST SILVER MINING COMPANY, LOCATED AT THE CITY OF AUSTIN, REESE RIVER MINING DISTRICT, LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA. New York: C.O. Jones, 1865. 31pp. Original printed wrappers. A few light fox marks on the titlepage, light finger-soiling on a couple of text pages. Near fine.

An unrecorded prospectus for a Nevada mining company operating in the important Reese River mining district, near the town of Austin. The Reese River district boomed after silver was discovered in 1862, with the population of Austin and the surrounding district swelling into the thousands. The Tempest Silver Mining Company, based in New York, was capitalized at \$800,000, divided into 8,000 shares valued at \$100 each. This prospectus consists primarily of testimonials from assayers and other eyewitnesses to the newly-discovered silver veins, asserting the potential for great profit. One of these is a lengthy analysis by the noted Yale chemist, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., who writes about the region generally (in part): "From this recital of the mineralogical character of the Reese River ledges, it will be seen that they carry the richest and best silver ores known...We cannot count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these hills, while the unparalleled richness of the lodes, the advantages of the location on the great trans-continental highway, the vast salt beds so necessary in beneficiating ores, with a climate scarcely excelled on the continent - all of these combined, give promise of a bright and prosperous future."

The text also includes the by-laws of the company, adopted January 31, 1865. Not in Paher or Lingenfelter, nor in the Thomas W. Streeter collection or the collected Eberstadt or Decker catalogues. No copies located in OCLC. Rare, and possibly a unique Nevada mining prospectus. \$3,000

*Scarce Map of the Maxwell Grant*

20. [New Mexico]: Rollandet, Edward: MAP OF THE BEAUBIEN AND MIRANDA OR MAXWELL GRANT IN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO PATENTED MAY 19th 1879. Denver: Edward Rollandet, 1893. Lithographic map, 17 1/4 x 15 1/2 inches, printed on banknote paper. Old folds. Minute separation at two cross-folds, small marginal split at one fold, else fine.

Scarce second printing of Edward Rollandet's map of the famous Maxwell Land Grant, first published in 1889. The map, which shows a vast portion of northeastern New Mexico, was "compiled from the original plats in the Surveyor General's office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and from private surveys by the Maxwell Land Grant company." Drawn on a quite detailed scale of four miles to the inch, the map shows the entirety of the Maxwell Grant, with much of the Mora Grant to the south, and southern Colorado in the north. Mountain ranges, mesas, pastures, rivers, and mining camps are shown, as well as a number of towns, including Cimarron, Raton, Maxwell City, Springer, and the famed Elizabethtown, a hub for nearby gold mining activity. Among the features shown are proposed and current railroad lines, wagon roads, telephone lines (a very early record of these), trails, and coal veins. The two million acre land grant was originally awarded by Governor Manuel Armijo to Guadalupe Miranda and Carlos Beaubien in 1843, and passed to the sole ownership of Lucien B. Maxwell in 1859, until he sold the land a decade later to a syndicate of Colorado and British promoters. For most of the nineteenth century the grant was controversial and the land was contested territory, as settlers felt that it should remain in the public domain. An illustration of this map is featured on the dustjacket of Jim Berry Pearson's well-regarded 1961 history of the Maxwell Land Grant.

Edward Rollandet, who drew this map, was born in 1852 in Holland and served four years in the Dutch army. He came to the United States in 1873, eventually coming west and working for the Maxwell Land Company for two years. After that Rollandet moved to Colorado and went into business, eventually becoming chief draughtsman in the Surveyor General's office. Not in Phillips, MAPS. Stephenson's checklist of land ownership maps in the Library of Congress lists Rollandet's 1889 map of Colfax and Mora counties, but not the present map. OCLC locates seven copies. OCLC 11202243, 84648471. \$800

*Attractive Map of Northeastern New Mexico*

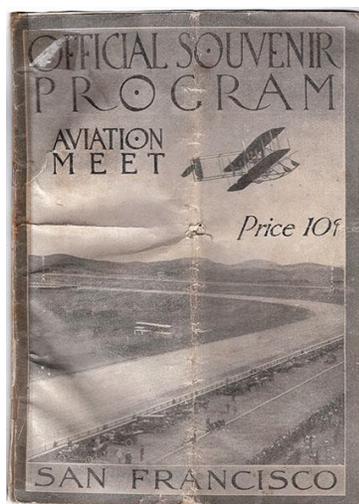
21. [New Mexico]: Rollandet, Edward: SECTIONAL MAP OF COLFAX AND MORA COUNTIES. NEW MEXICO. Denver: Edward Rollandet, 1889. Colored lithographic map, 28 3/4 x 39 1/4 inches, printed on banknote paper. Light edgewear, else fine.

An attractive and finely-executed map of Colfax and Mora counties, in northeastern New Mexico. The famed and controversial Maxwell Land Grant is tinted brown, the counties are outlined in color, and the map extends slightly into southern Colorado (as far as the Maxwell Grant stretched). The map shows proposed and built railroad lines, wagon roads and trails, and also gives an early representation of telephone lines in this portion of New Mexico. Rivers, mountains, mines, and the location of the Maxwell beef pasture are also shown, as are dozens of towns, the U.S. Land Office at Folsom, and Fort Union.

Edward Rollandet, who drew this map, was born in 1852 in Holland and served four years in the Dutch army. He came to the United States in 1873, eventually coming west and working for the Maxwell Land Company for two years. After that Rollandet moved to Colorado and went into business, eventually becoming chief draughtsman in the Surveyor General's office. Not in Phillips, MAPS, though Stephenson does locate a copy in his checklist of land ownership maps in the Library of Congress. STEPHENSON, LAND OWNERSHIP MAPS, 470. \$300

*Rare Program for an Early Aviation Meet in San Francisco*

22. [San Francisco Aviation]: OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAMME INTERNATIONAL AVIATION MEET JANUARY 7th TO 16th, INCLUSIVE TANFORAN AVIATION PARK SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco: Issued by Leon Friedman, [1911]. 16pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Vertical fold. Small hole running through the center of each leaf, affecting at most a couple of letters of text on each page. Bit of wear in the center of the lower edge of the textblock. Old tape repair along the spine of the wrappers, and in each gutter save for one. In good condition overall.



A rare program for one of the earliest American aviation shows, held in San Francisco in January, 1911. The first major air shows in the United States were held the year before, in Los Angeles, Boston, and New York. This San Francisco air show, held in the second week of January, was almost certainly the fourth such event in the United States, and the second in California. This program explains the events taking place over the run of the ten-day show, including trial flights for aviation licenses, "novice" flights, altitude and speed contests, passenger carrying contests, and flight duration meets. Several leading early aviators took part and are profiled in the text, including pioneering flight hero, Glenn Hammond Curtiss (winner of the Gordon Bennett Cup at Reims), Charles F. Willard (one of Glenn Curtiss's earliest students), English aviator James Radley, and French pilot Hubert Latham, the first to attempt an air crossing of the English Channel. Also taking part was

Eugene Ely, who a few days after the meet, on January 18, became the first pilot to land a plane on a ship, the USS Pennsylvania, in San Francisco Bay. A note on the rear wrapper thanks the Pacific Aero Club of San Francisco for its assistance, but points out that "this international meet is a citizens' affair. At its head are the most prominent citizens of San Francisco and California. There has not been spent nor will there be spent one dollar for promotion. All of the officers are giving their time and efforts without remuneration of any sort." OCLC locates only a single copy, in the Gimbel Collection at the U.S. Air Force Academy, and there is a copy at the Bancroft Library. Rare. OCLC 709582615. \$600

*Illustrated Sheet Music Commemorating the Destruction of the Steamer Golden Gate*

23. [Steamboat Disaster Sheet Music]: Soule, Frank (lyrics): Nicholls, P.R. (music): "I DO NOT WANT TO BE DROWNED" A SONG RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE WRECK OF THE GOLDEN-GATE. San Francisco: Printed and Published by Chas. F. Robbins & Co., 1862. [2],3pp. Pictorial self-wrappers, with hand-colored vignette on titlepage, backed by contemporary cloth. Some light soiling and foxing, a few small tears in the edges, not affecting text. Small hole in upper margin of final leaf. About very good.

Rare sheet music produced in commemoration of the explosion and sinking of the steamship, Golden Gate, four miles off the coast of Manzanillo, Mexico, on a run from San Francisco to Panama on July 27, 1862. The ship carried 338 passengers and crew, and 198 were reported dead or missing as a result of a fire that broke out, sinking the ship. The sheet music was lithographed by George H. Baker of San Francisco, and includes a striking depiction of the burning steamer on the front wrapper, hand-colored orange and yellow flames leaping from the ship, with packed rescue boats nearby. The "poetry" is written by the noted San Francisco journalist, Frank Soule, and the music is by P.R. Nicholls. The music and lyrics are preceded by a brief text telling the story of Mr. A Bates, a passenger on the ship who helped save the life of a young girl during the disaster. The girl, Addie Manchester, uttered the phrase that became the title of the song.

The Golden Gate, a massive ship of 2200 tons burden, was commissioned in 1851 and was to be the salvation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, one of the players in the competitive business of carrying people, supplies, and mail from San Francisco to Panama. The ship could carry from 800 to 1000 passengers, and plied the waters of the Pacific successfully for a decade. That is, until July, 1862, when fire destroyed the ship off the coast of Mexico, costing nearly 200 lives. Stagecoach entrepreneur Ben Holladay was a passenger and survived the event. The Golden Gate was carrying a large supply of gold, some of which was recovered the following year and brought back to San Francisco. The wreck was the first instance of the loss of life on a Pacific Mail Company ship, and one of the worst disasters to strike a Pacific steamer. I locate no copies of this sheet music in OCLC. Rare. \$350

*Hope*

24. Sutphen, Morris C., Rev.: DISCOURSE ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, PREACHED IN THE SPRING GARDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA...APRIL 16th, 1865. Philadelphia: Jas. B. Rodgers, 1865. 19pp. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers lightly tanned around the edges. Near fine.

Signed by the author on the titlepage, and with a manuscript text correction, likely in the author's hand. From an edition of 750 copies, according to a note in Monaghan. Rev. Sutphen preached his sermon two days after Lincoln was shot, and the day after he died, explaining that he prepared his remarks "in a few hours of great confusion." His inspiration is from the Book of Job, "thou destroyest the hope of man," and he describes how Lincoln, through his words, ideas and deeds, "was the human hope of the country."

Sutphen encourages his listeners not to give up hope in the wake of Lincoln's assassination, but to put their faith in God. Relatively scarce in the market. MONAGHAN 757. \$300

*Important Early History of Wyoming and the Black Hills*

25. Triggs, J.H.: HISTORY OF CHEYENNE AND NORTHERN WYOMING EMBRACING THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE BLACK HILLS, POWDER RIVER AND BIG HORN COUNTRIES.... Omaha: Printed at the Herald Steam Book and Job Printing House, 1876. 144pp., including advertisements, plus folding frontispiece map. Original printed green wrappers, bound into modern three quarter morocco and cloth, spine gilt. Wrappers a bit wrinkled, contemporary railroad ticket agent's sticker affixed to front wrapper. Near fine.

An early and authoritative history and description of Wyoming, based on lengthy personal experience and firsthand information. Triggs, a lieutenant in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, "accompanied the command of General Mitchell on the Sioux-Cheyenne expedition of 1864, was then assigned to duty at Fort Halleck; joined the staff of General Curtis at Fort Laramie; fought in the Indian Campaigns of '65, retiring as Captain. From that year onward he devoted himself to prospecting and exploring in the Wyoming Territory" (Eberstadt). He describes the Black Hills, Powder River, and Big Horn gold fields, the coal and mineral deposits of Wyoming, the historical development and growth of Cheyenne and the effects of the Union Pacific Railroad, agricultural and cattle potential of the territory (with a list of notable stockmen), activities of vigilantes, as well as climate, Indian relations, and Yellowstone National Park. Triggs also produced a history and directory of Laramie (1875) and a guide to the Black Hills (1876). The prospectus to the present work, printed on the inner front wrapper, notes that it was available in cloth for one dollar, and in wrappers for seventy-five cents.

An "addenda" (pages 129-131), dated December 18, 1876 prints a letter from Marshal William G. Hollins giving the latest information on the Black Hills, the question of titles, hostile Indians, etc. Pages 132-144 comprise a "business directory" mostly for businesses in Cheyenne and other Wyoming towns, but also including Utah and Nebraska. The folding "Map of Wyoming" was drawn by surveyor W.M. Masi, and shows entirety of Wyoming, highlighting the line of the Union Pacific in the southern portion of the state, and also encompassing southern Montana (Fort Ellis and the Yellowstone River), northern Colorado, Salt Lake City, and portions of the Dakotas and Nebraska. Many towns, military forts, and Indian agencies are located, as well as topographical features. Jennewein notes that "the section dealing with the Black Hills is informative and worthwhile. Mr. Triggs apparently went to considerable effort to obtain firsthand information from miners who entered the Hills in 1875." HOWES T352, "b." ADAMS, HERD 2331. ADAMS, SIX-GUNS 2238 ("exceedingly rare"). JENNEWEIN 83. LINGENFELTER WY:412. AII (NEBRASKA) 443. EBERSTADT 109:128. GRAFF 4192. STREETER SALE 2247. HOLLIDAY SALE 1102. SOLIDAY IV:885. \$6,250

*The Union Pacific's Chief Engineer Reports on a Route Across the Rockies*

26. [Union Pacific Railroad]: Dodge, Grenville M.: UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. REPORT OF GEN. G.M. DODGE, CHIEF ENGINEER, ON LINES CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. New York: W.C.Bryant & Co., 1867. 33pp., including in-text illustrations and tables, plus four plates and a folding geological section. Original front wrapper (rear wrapper lacking). Verso of front wrapper backed with tissue. Neatly ex-library, with four inkstamps of the U.S. Geological Library, and a Jefferson County, Colorado, Public Library stamp in lower margin of first text page. Very good. Laid into a cloth folder, printed paper label.

Scarce report by the Union Pacific Railroad's chief engineer on routes across the Rocky Mountains - the major engineering challenge for the line in completing its half of the transcontinental railroad. Trained as an engineer, Grenville Dodge was involved in surveying railroad routes in Illinois and Iowa in his early twenties, and in 1859 tried to convince Abraham Lincoln to invest in a railroad project to the Pacific. At the end of the Civil War Dodge was commanding Union troops against the Sioux and Cheyenne and, while escaping from a war party in the Black Hills, realized that he had located a route across the Rockies. In 1866, with the endorsements of Grant and Sherman, he was named chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, a position that brought him financial independence and popular acclaim. This is Dodge's report on the best routes across the Rocky Mountains and approaches to the Rockies from the east, with tables of distances, altitudes, and grades. The text also includes David Van Lennep's report of the geological formations along the Crow Creek Line and the coal beds northeast of La Porte. OCLC locates eight copies under two accession numbers. I can find no other copies of this report in the market since the copy offered by Peter Decker in 1962. HOWES D395. LITERATURE RELATING TO UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM, p.52. RAILWAY ECONOMICS, p.296. DECKER 49:218. \$1,500

*Privately-Printed Memoir of Service in the Asiatic Fleet,  
Presented to the Fleet Commander*

27. Willis, George R.: LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF OUR CRUISE IN THE U.S. FRIGATE "TENNESSEE," FLAGSHIP OF THE ASIATIC FLEET, 1875, '76, '77, '78. New York: Published by the Crew, 1878. 134pp. 12mo. Original rust cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Cloth faded and stained, worn at spine ends, some splits along the joints. Old tideline in upper margin throughout, often touching the upper line or two of text. Good.

A presentation copy, inscribed in pencil on the front free endpaper: "the author to Admiral Reynolds U.S.S. Tennessee Navy Yard Brooklyn July 15th 1878." Rear Admiral William Reynolds (1815-1879) was commander of the U.S. Navy's Asiatic Squadron, and the USS Tennessee was his flagship. He retired from active service in 1877, a year before Willis's book was published, though he did command the Asiatic Squadron for most of the period covered in this text.

This is a scarce, privately-printed memoir by an officer on the Tennessee, describing a three year cruise while the ship was flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. The text covers a voyage of some 45,000 miles, departing from New York and with stops at Gibraltar, Sicily, Suez, India, Ceylon, Siam, Singapore, and the Philippines, though much of the text covers the period when the ship was in the waters near China and Japan. Willis's narrative is valuable for including many of the routine, unofficial events of the voyage that do not make it into official accounts, capturing much of the interaction between crewmen on board. One amusing chapter describes a barge race in Yokohama harbor between American and British sailors, with the men of the Tennessee rowing their boat to victory. The final portion of the text, "Odds and Ends," includes a poem composed on the ship's farewell from New York, the translation of a song from a Chinese opera describing the "Battle of the Yang-tse-kian," and several other naval songs from around the world. There is also a detailed itinerary of the Tennessee's voyage, a description of the ship with dimensions, a list of the crew, and the names of ten men who died on the voyage, including a captain and the ship's printer.

Almost certainly printed in a small number for the crew and to give as gifts, this work seems quite scarce in the trade. The only other copy of this book that I can find in the market appeared at a Christie's auction in Bangkok in 1999, where it sold for the equivalent of \$1500. Not in Smith's, AMERICAN TRAVELLERS ABROAD. OCLC locates only nine copies, one of which (at Brown University) is defective. \$1,750