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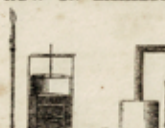
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PATENT
GAS FOR THE MILLION!**

The Cheapest, Purest & Safest Light in Use.

The entire apparatus is so simple that any servant can manufacture the Gas safely without danger of explosion, from the refuse of the kitchen, or any oil or fatty matter, producing a fine, white, brilliant light, exceeding any other Gas now in use. Truly, this is the wonder of the age, as it will place within the reach of every family, either in city, town or country, to make their own Gas, at a

Less Expense and Labor than Candles or Oil,
or the various combinations of spirits, either of alcohol or turpentine.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING SMITH'S OIL GAS.

One pint or pound kitchen grease makes one hundred cubic feet of Gas. One hundred cubic feet will employ four burners for three nights. One peck of coal will be sufficient fuel. For 75 burners use two or three retorts, two feet long, three inches diameter, a half inch thick.

When used for a private family, the retort can be placed in the fire used for cooking, either stove or fire place, and the Gas thus be made while cooking. **Every Family has probably more kitchen Grease than will make its own Gas.** No disagreeable smell is caused by it. The price of apparatus varies in consequence of variety of prices charged by different workmen. The cheapest tank for the receiver to work in, can be made out of a hoghead.

Persons desirous of having this apparatus in their dwellings, stores, or hotels, can be supplied by application at the Crystal Palace to

Dr. H. N. ANDRUS,
Sole Agent for the United States and Territories.

Or to
CLARKSON DYE, Tremont Hotel,
New York, Oct. 1st, 1857. Corner 6th Avenue and 40th St.

Thos. H. Brown, Printer, 148 Fulton Street, New York

1. [**Broadside - Gas Lighting.**] *Now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace! John W. Smith's patent. Gas for the million! The cheapest, purest, safest light in use.* New York: Thom. H. Sutton, printer, 148 Fulton Street, 1857. \$400

Broadside, approx. 9" x 6", with a small illustration of the apparatus; near fine. Signed in type at the conclusion by Dr. H. N. Andrus and by Clarkson Dye, agents. The apparatus, for which Smith and John S. Gallaher, Jr. received a patent in 1855, is designed to convert ordinary kitchen grease into gas for lighting. The claim is made that one pound or pint of grease can easily and safely be converted into 100 cubic feet of gas. "Truly, this is the wonder of the age, as it will place within the reach of every family, either in city, town, or country, to make their

own gas, at a less expense and labor than candles or oil, or the various combinations of spirits, either of alcohol or turpentine." Those "desirous of having this apparatus in the dwellings, stores, or hotels" should contact Dr. Andrus at the Crystal Palace, while Dye can be seen at the Tremont Hotel.

The New York City Crystal Palace, inspired by its namesake in London, was built for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations held in 1853. The Exhibition occupied part of what is now Bryant Park. The Crystal Palace burned to the ground in 1858.

Not in OCLC.

2. [California Newspaper.] Coffin, H., editor. *The Santa Cruz Local Item*. Santa Cruz, Cal.: April 16, 1879 to January 7, 1880. \$750

8 large folio issues, plus 2 large folio broadsheet supplements (volume 4, nos. 45-49; volume 5, nos. 28, 30, 31). 8 pages each, illustrated advertisements; the Supplements printed on down-market paper, and toned. The two broadsheet supplements are particularly interesting, both dealing with speeches and opinions on the new constitution (adopted 1879).

The newspaper ran from April 16, 1875 to February 25, 1880, at which point it seems to have merged with the *Santa Cruz*



Weekly Courier. As well as articles on the new constitution there is a regular column on San Francisco Markets plus other San Francisco news. Also, articles on snake bites, A Rancher's Life in Colorado, Yellow Fever and a sea monster.

A number of holdings in OCLC but with indeterminate runs.



3. [California Newspaper.] **Weed, Edward A., editor (later Charles Mulholland and E. G. Hail).** *Greenville Bulletin.* Greenville, Plumas County, Cal.: October 6 1880 - December 3, 1884. \$2,250

Folio, and large folio, 57 issues in all, including volume I, nos. 2-7, 9-14; volume III, nos. 51 and 52; volume IV, nos. 1, 3-38, 40-43; volume V, nos. 9-11; text in 5 (later 6) columns, illustrated advertisements; some chipping and tears in the fore-margins, and 1 issue with part of a column clipped, but on the whole very good. This weekly ran from Sept. 29, 1880 to July 1, 1891. Seven locations in OCLC, each with indeterminate holdings.

Plumas County is at the north end of the Sierra Nevadas, northwest of Reno.

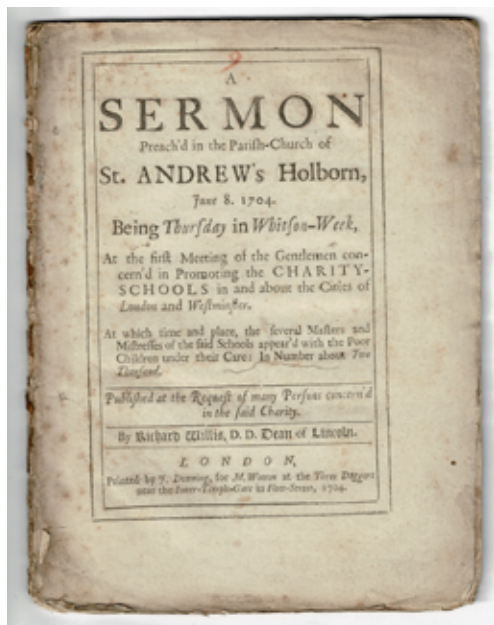
Includes much of interest on local mining (primarily silver), a personals column, obituary notices, local news, and articles on petrified trees, the education of women, timber, Mormons, local and national political platforms, silver coinage, etc.

4. [Canadian Newspaper.] **Smith, C. McK., publisher.** *The Victoria Daily Standard.* Victoria, British Columbia: 1878. \$850

Large folio, 14 issues in all, 4 pages each, text in 6 columns per page, illustrated advertisements; previous folds, marginal tears, but on the whole very good. Volume 16, nos. 116, 118-126, 128, 129, 131, and 132. This weekly began publication with June 20, 1870; ceased with Aug. 4, 1888. Reports from Japan, coroner's and police reports, city council reports, many notices to electors (ordinances and the like), elections, and a notice of a torch light parade.

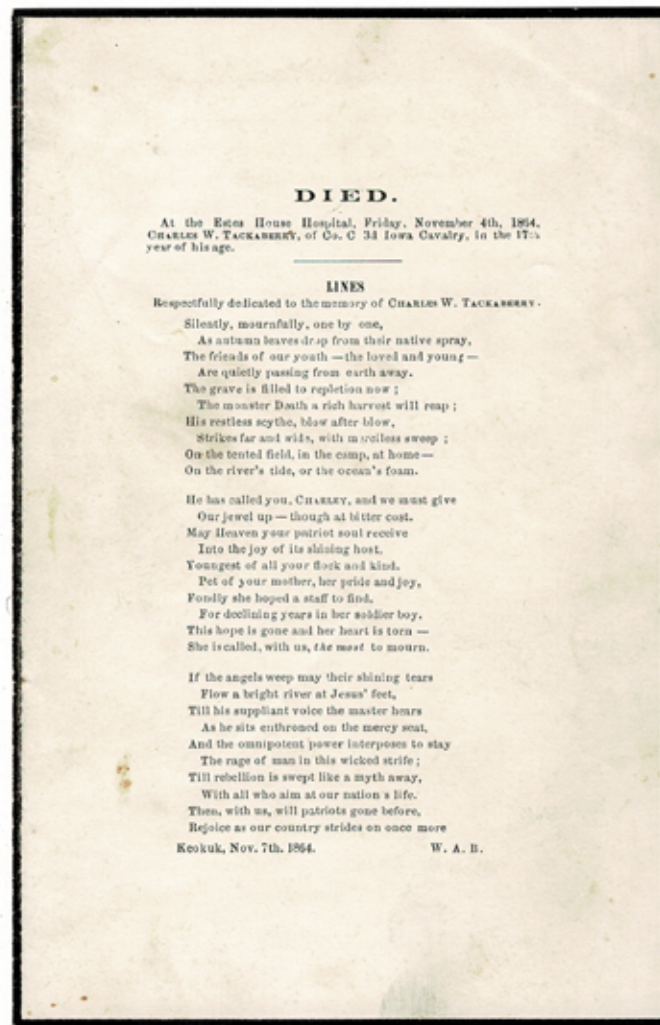
Three locations in OCLC with indeterminate runs.





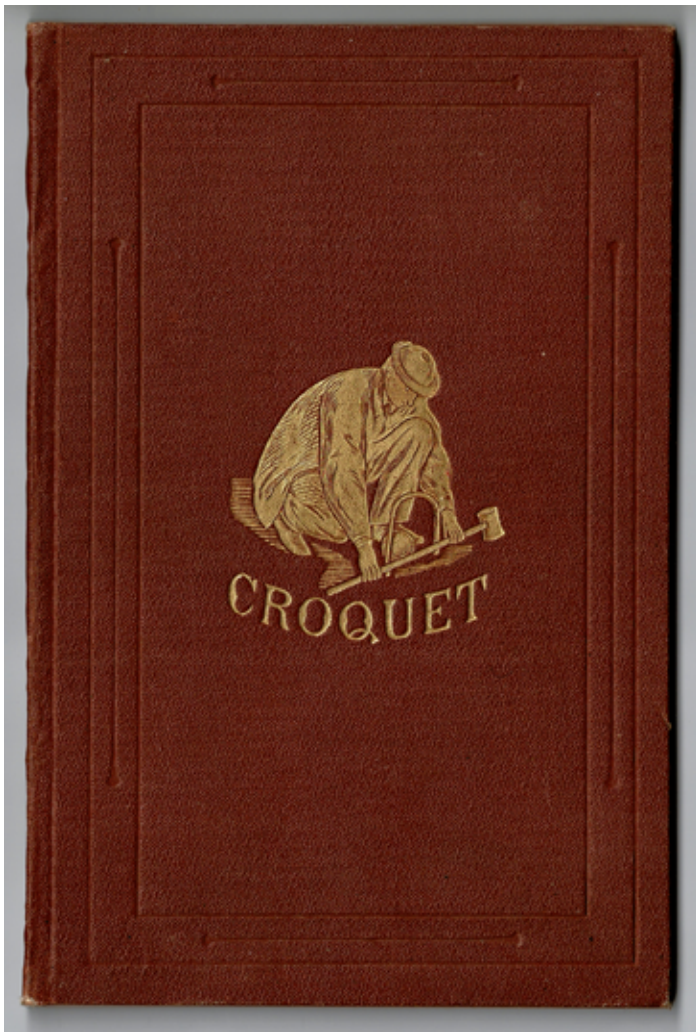
5. [Charity Schools.] Willis, Richard. *A sermon preach'd in the parish-church of St. Andrew's Holborn, June 8. 1704 ... at the first meeting of the gentlemen concern'd in promoting the charity-schools in and about the cities of London and Westminster. At which time ... several Masters and Mistresses of the said schools appear'd with the poor children under their care: in number about two thousand...* London: printed by J. Downing, for M. Wotton at the Three Daggers near the Inner-Temple-Gate in Fleet-Street, 1704. \$225

First edition, 4to, pp. [2], 45, [1]; removed from binding; title with very slight damp, small tear in the gutter of the last leaf; good. The last leaf includes lists of books printed for Wotton, and sold by Downing, and with 'An account of the methods whereby the charity schools have been erected and managed...' beginning at p. 31.



6. [Civil War - Iowa.] *Died. At the Estes House Hospital, Friday, November 4th, 1864. Charles W. Tackaberry of Co. C 3d Iowa Cavalry, in the 17th year of his age.* Keokuk, [Iowa]: November 7, 1864. \$175

Bifolium, approx. 7" x 4½", printing a 30-line poem "respectfully dedicated to the memory of Charles W. Tackaberry," signed in print "W. A. B." and all within a black mourning border. One or two small spots, else fine. Not found in OCLC.



7. [Croquet.] [Scudder, Horace Elisha.] *The game of croquet; its appointment and laws; with descriptive illustrations.* By R. Fellow. New York: Hurd and Houghton, 1865. \$325

First edition, 16mo, pp. 31, [1]; frontispiece by Augustus Hoppin and 6 illustrations (1 full page); original limp brown cloth, gilt vignette on upper cover; tear in the fore-margin of p. 29-30; all else very good.

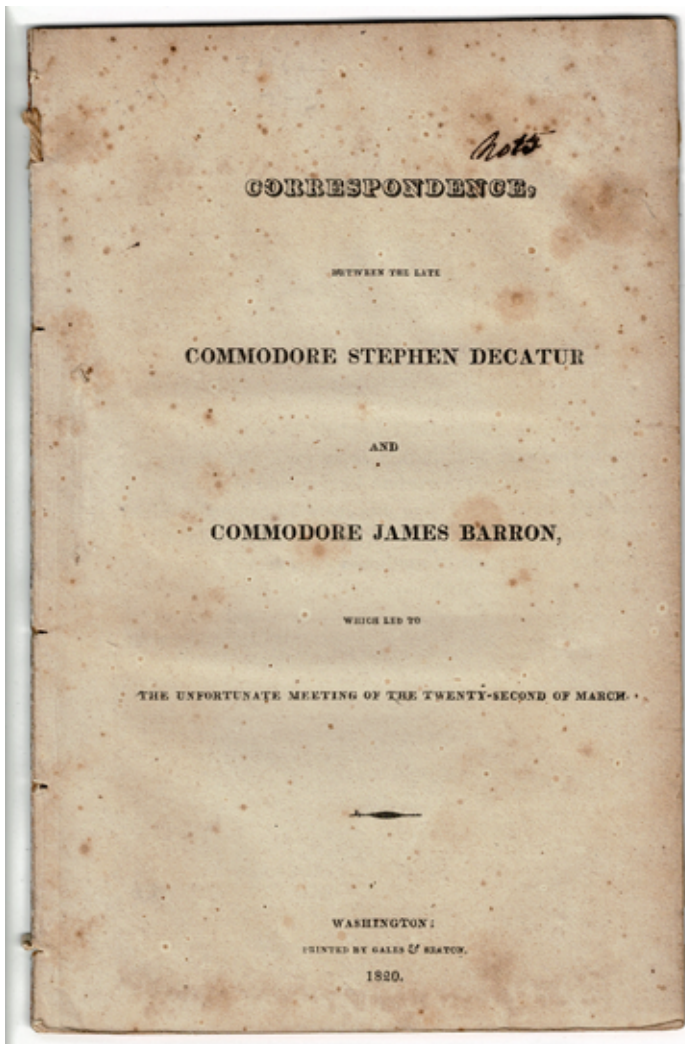
8. [Croquet.] Jaques, John. *Croquet: the laws and regulations of the game, thoroughly revised, with a description of the implements ... illustrated with diagrams and engravings ... reprinted from the eighteenth London edition.* Boston: published by A. Williams & Co., 1865. \$350

First American edition, 8vo, pp. 30, [2] ads; frontispiece and 15 illustrations and plans, several full page; original limp green cloth, gilt-stamped front cover showing a lady in her finery wielding a mallet and about to roquet a ball; light foxing, corners curled, the binding a little shaken; a good copy.

9. Decatur, Stephen, & James Barron. *Correspondence, between the late Commodore Stephen Decatur and Commodore James Barron, which led to the unfortunate meeting of the twenty-second of March.* Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1820. \$300

8vo, pp. 26; removed from binding, wrappers wanting; text toned and trimmed, 4 columns of a newspaper clipping ("Hamlet's Madness") affixed to the final blank; all else good or better.

Contains all the letters that led up to the fatal meeting. Issued by the friends of the slain Decatur to correct the prevailing "misconceptions injurious to him" and to "place the subject in its true light." "I have now to inform you, that I shall pay no



further attention to any communication you may make to me, other than a direct call to the field." Signed, "Your obedient servant, Stephen Decatur."

American Imprints 978; Howes D-192 noting 1820 editions in both Boston and Washington, as well as Richmond and Charleston, SC.

10. [Education.] Combe, William. *What should secular education embrace? Second edition, corrected and enlarged.* Edinburgh: Maclachlan, Stewart, & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Dublin: James M'Glashan, 1848. \$250

8vo, pp. 36; removed from binding; inscribed in ink by Combe on the title to the American physician and phrenologist, Andrew Boardman;

with: *Notes on the New Reformation in Germany, and on National Education, and the Common Schools of Massachusetts*, by George Combe, Edinburgh 1845, pp. 37, [1]; inscribed at the top "Rec'd. from the auth[or], the last 2 letters trimmed;

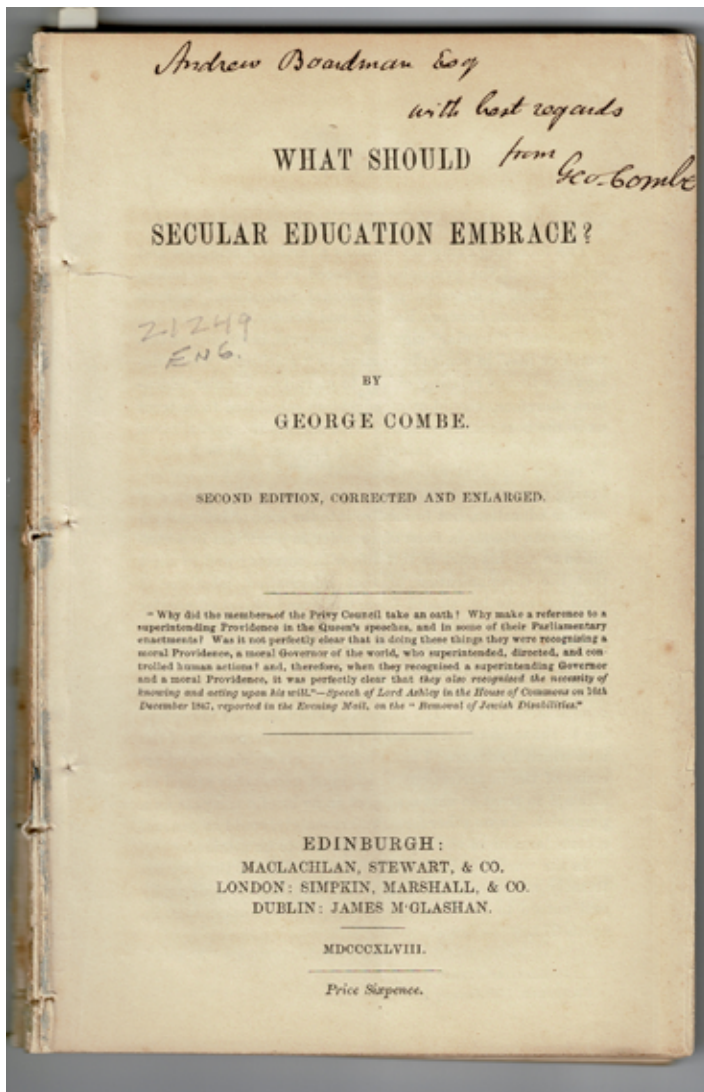
with: *First Annual Report of the Williams Secular School*, by George Combe and James Simpson, Edinburgh 1850, pp. 20; inscribed at the top but the inscription trimmed: "from Robert Cox, Esq.";

with: *On the Introduction of Religion into Common Schools* [drop title], by Andrew Combe, Edinburgh, [1850], pp. 8;

with: *Second Annual Report of the Williams Secular School*, by George Combe and James Simpson, Edinburgh, 1851, pp. 38; inscribed at the top "from Robert Cox, Esq.";

with: *Report of the Annual Examinations of Mr. Williams' Secular School...* Edinburgh 1851, pp. 15, [1]; inscribed at the top "from Robert Cox, Esq.";

George Combe (1788-1858) was a Scottish phrenologist and was the founder of the Edinburgh Phrenological Society in 1820. The Williams Secular School was founded



for the purpose "of affording to the children of the working-classes of Edinburgh a useful secular education." Robert Cox (1810-1872) was also a phrenologist, as well as being George Combe's nephew.

11. **El Hammali, Scek Mohammed Kamel, and Baldassare Indelicato.** *Verso la vita. Avviamento allo studio della lingua Araba. Parte 1a, sillabario fonico.* Tripoli: Maggi stampatore editore, 1936. \$375

8vo, pp. [2], 4, [1], 10-90, [6], introduction in Italian and Arabic, main text in Arabic; full page photographic text illustration and interlinear color and black-and-white

illustrations; title pages in both Italian and Arabic, with the Italian title and introduction in back (left to right); illustrated paper covers; light edgewear, text shaken with some leaves weak but still attached, some pages with interlinear pencil translations into Italian.

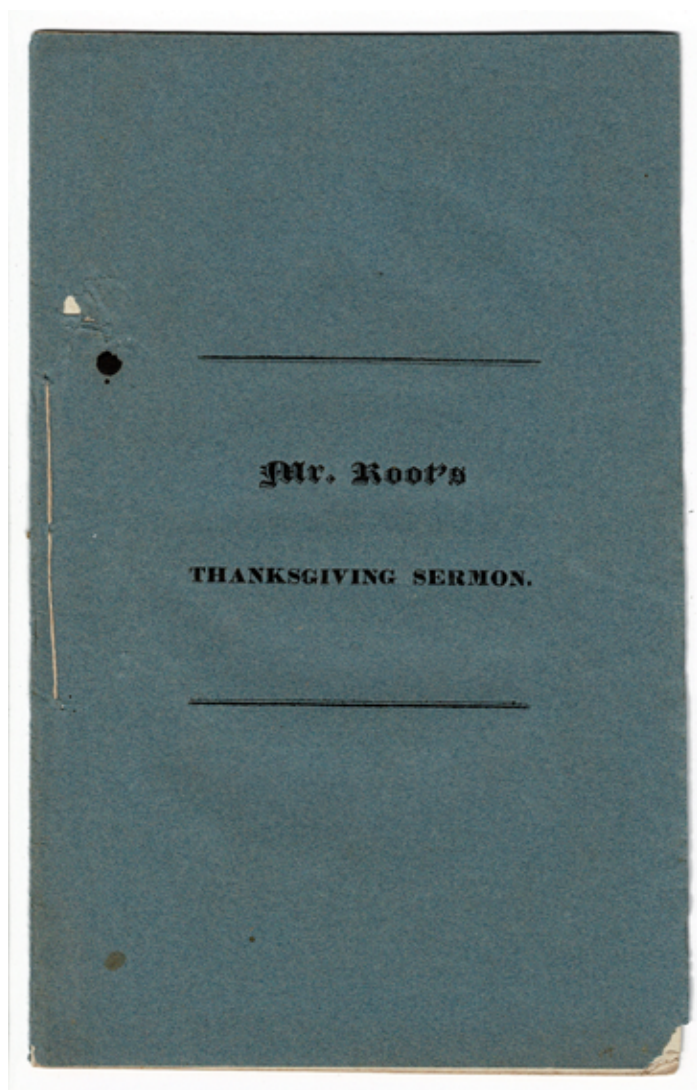
An artifact of Italy's imperial incursion into Africa. Schools and educational materials were produced to educate the children of Italian occupiers as well as provide limited education to occupied populations. Kamel El Hammali was the Arabic schools inspector in Libya, and Indelicato was the educational director for Muslim schools in Tripoli. The two of them produced a few textbooks to teach

Arabic to Italians, including this reader, which does not appear to have ever had a second part published. Such textbooks also served as propaganda vehicles. The full-page illustrations are of military leaders, and the text would often glorify the "civilizing mission" of Italy while making clear the inferiority of the occupied culture. For information on education's role in Italian imperialism see Pretelli, *Education in the Italian colonies during the interwar period*, 2011.

12. [First Amendment.] **Root, David, pastor.** *Liberty of speech and of the press. A Thanksgiving sermon. Delivered November 26, 1835, to the Congregational Church & Society in Dover, N.H.* Dover: printed at the Enquirer Office, 1835.

\$450

First edition, 8vo, pp. 16; original blue printed wrappers; small hole in the front wrapper near the gutter; all else near fine. David Root was a native of Piermont, Grafton County, N.H.; graduated from Middlebury College in 1816; received his theological education principally under the direction of Dr. N. S. S. Beman, then of Georgia, now of Troy, N.Y. and Dr. J. Brown of South Carolina. For a while he did missionary work in Georgia. In 1820, was ordained as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, which he resigned in 1832. He was installed Pastor of Congregational Church in Dover in February 1833.



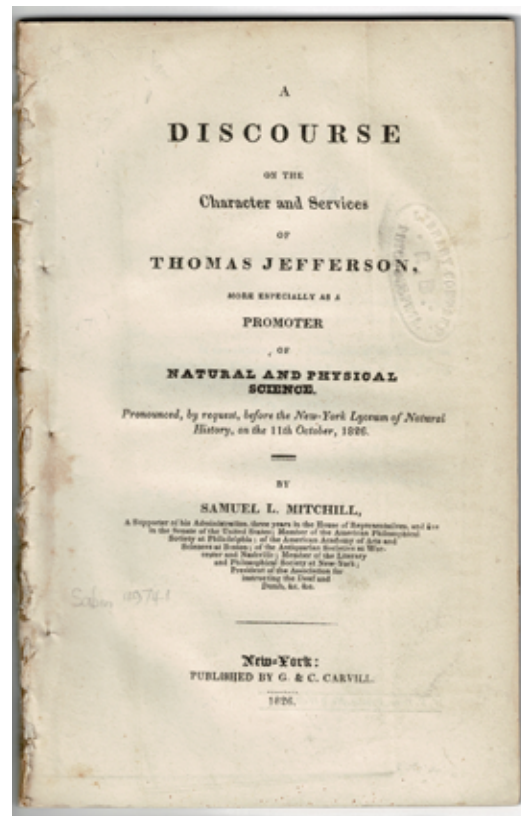
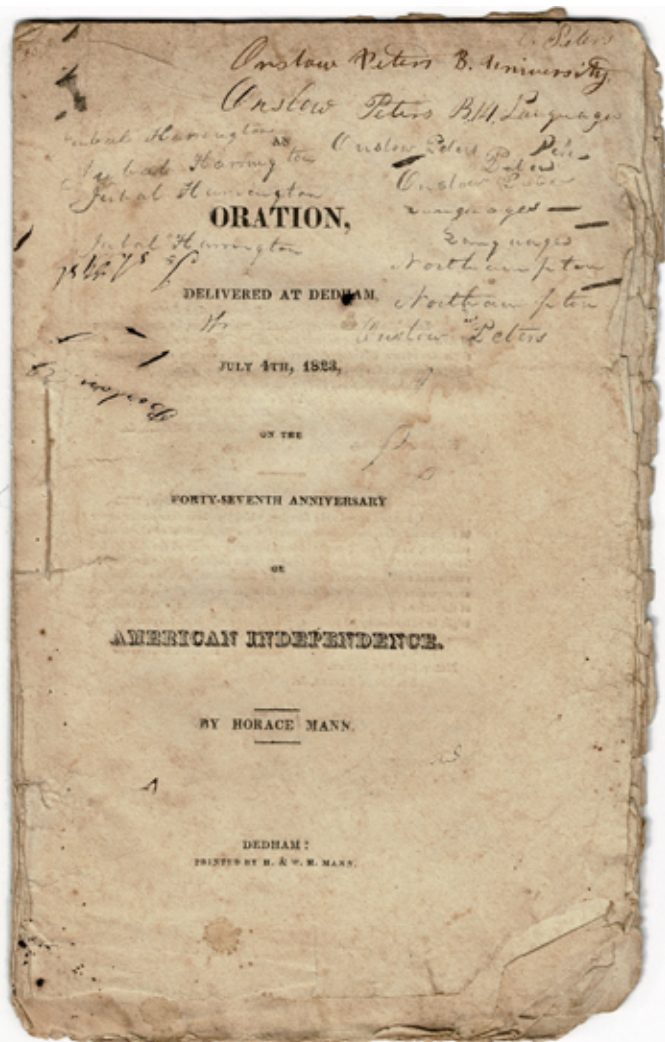
American Imprints 34046. Sabin 73121.

HORACE MANN'S FIRST PUBLICATION?

13. [Fourth of July Oration.] **Mann, Horace.** *An oration delivered at Dedham, July 4, 1823, on the forty-seventh anniversary of American independence.* Dedham [Mass.]: printed by H. and W. H. Mann, [1823]. \$325

First edition, 8vo, pp. 25, [1]; self wrappers, stitched, as issued; old ink annotations of the title page, apparently by Onslow Peters; some fraying and soiling; good.

Neither OCLC nor *American Imprints*



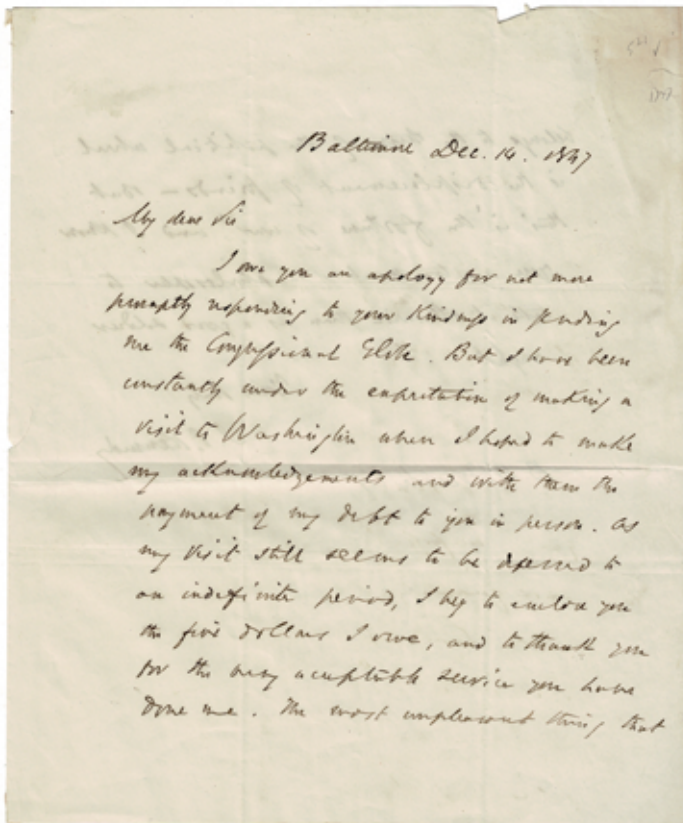
14. [Jefferson, Thomas.] Mitchell, Samuel L. *A discourse on the character and services of Thomas Jefferson, more especially as a promoter of natural and physical science.* New York: G. & C. Carvill, 1826. \$250

First edition, 8vo, pp. 67, [1]; removed from binding, wanting wrappers; old pressure stamp on title page, else very good. Mitchell (1764-1831), a.k.a. "living encyclopaedia" and "Congressional Dictionary" was an American physician and naturalist educated in Edinburgh, who taught at Columbia, and later at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He also served in Washington as both a Representative and a Senator, and was a great admirer of Jefferson.

American Imprints 25406; *Sabin* 49741.

shows an earlier publication by Mann. Onslow Peters (1805-1856) "was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts but came to Peoria, Illinois, in 1837 to practice law. He was active in Democratic politics and served as a member of the Illinois constitutional convention of 1848. In 1855, Peters was appointed the first judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit and held that position until his death" (*Biographical Encyclopaedia of Illinois of the Nineteenth Century*, p. 360).

American Imprints 13210.



to the turn of the political wheel is the displacement of friends. But this is the fortune of war, and I know you are too much of a philosopher to take it otherwise than as a good soldier might."

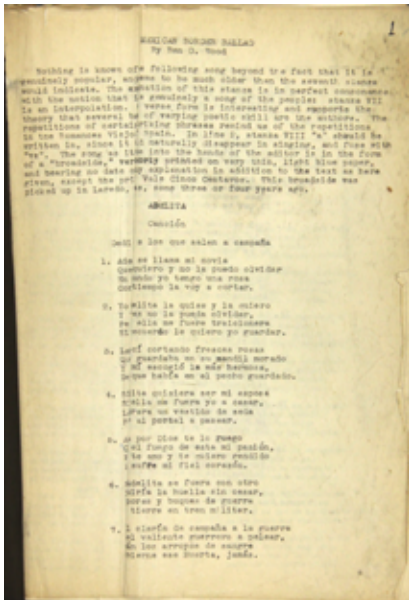
French (1800-1870) was a government insider, Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington, Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, and he played a major role in extending the U.S. Capitol and building the Capitol dome. He also witnessed a number of historical events including the Gettysburg Address and the funeral of Abraham Lincoln.

A TREASURE-TROVE OF MEXICAN FOLK BALLADS
16. [Mexican Corridos.] Collection of over 470 corridos collected by folklorist Merle Simmons, ca 1960s-70s. \$1,500

A collection of corridos, on rectos and many versos of more than 500 leaves, in typescript and manuscript, on 11" x 8½" paper and bound together in a thick library buckram binder. Approximately 470 corridos and 26 pp. index of corridos held at other institutions beyond Indiana. Laid in is a 3-page typed letter from Philip B. George including four additional corridos from the Calumet Region, and a 32-page booklet of corridos in original printed paper wrappers entitled *Huaynitos de moda 160 huaynos seleccionados*. The corridos in the collection seem to be pulled from a number of sources, some dating back to the first part of the 20th century, including some books, but also broadsides

15. **Kennedy, John Pendleton.** One and one-half page autograph letter signed to B[enjamin] B[rown] French. Baltimore: December 14, 1847. \$375

4to, on integral leaves, approx. 22 lines and 150 words, in ink; very good. U.S. Congressman, Secretary of the Navy, political pamphleteer and novelist, Kennedy writes to thank French for providing information from the *Congressional Globe*, acknowledging tardiness and sending payment. "I have been constantly under the expectation of making a visit to Washington when I hoped to make my acknowledgements, and with them the payment of my debt to you in person. As my visit still seems to be deferred ... I beg to enclose you the five dollars I owe, and to thank you for the very acceptable service ... The most unpleasant thing that belongs

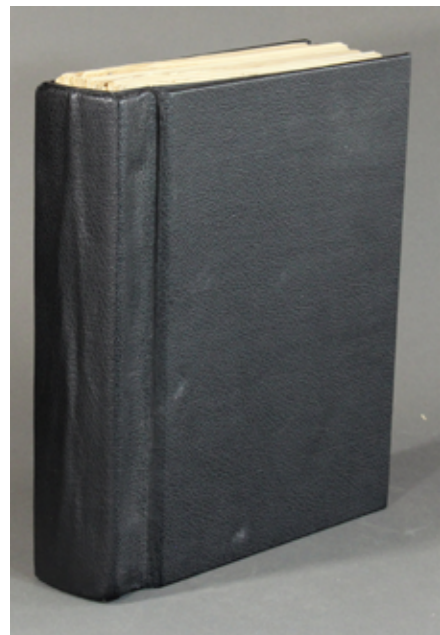


that were tracked down from institutional holdings; many are annotated by Simmons.

Merle Simmons was Professor of Spanish and Folklore at Indiana University, where he established the first year-long study abroad program to Latin America by an American institution. He published a number of papers on the corrido, a form of Mexican narrative folk ballad sung in the local vernacular and often touching on historical events or the struggles of daily life and social injustice, and also religion and love.

From Herrera-Sobek's *Chicano Folklore* (2008): "[He], in his excellent article 'The Ancestry of Mexico's Corridos' (Simmons 1963), delineated the corrido's historical journey from romance to its present form. Simmons found that traditional Spanish ballads approximating the structure and thematic manner of the corrido existed throughout the colonial period in the years preceding the resurgence of these songs.

Simmons (1963) gave rise to a scholarly debate between Simmons and Americo Paredes, the Chicano folklore scholar and corrido foremost authority ... both scholars agree, however, that the corrido is a vigorous ballad tradition which emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century after its long gestation in the colonial period and proved to be the form par excellence that met the political and expressive needs of both an ethnic group in the United States (i.e., the Chicanos/as) and the Mexican nation."



17. [Pennsylvania Quakers.] **Pike, Joseph.** A contemporary copy of Joseph Pike's letter to Joseph Gurney. Cork (Ireland), ca. 1717. \$450

6¼" x 4", 24 pages on 12 leaves, the first leaf loose, the early leaves with slight chipping, and with many blank leaves at the back.

Holograph copy of a letter of faith and religious encouragement written by Quaker Joseph Pike to Joseph Gurney, Quaker minister. Joseph Pike was the eldest son of an English father and an Irish mother. His father had served in Cromwell's army in Ireland with distinction, but both parents later took the Quaker faith. From agrarian family beginnings Joseph began in business at age 18 as a wool trader and later as a dry goods merchant, opening a shop in Cork. In the course of his business that took him to Holland and Flanders, he gained friendly relations with William Penn. He was a strong supporter of Quaker teachings, writing and publishing tracts. This and a friendship with a Thomas Story, another friend of Penn, led to Story becoming Pike's agent in Pennsylvania.

In 1682, William Penn petitioned King Charles II to make payment in land for a debt owed by the Crown to his father, an Admiral in the British Navy. He saw the land west of the Delaware as an opportunity for his "Holy Experiment" – a Quaker colony, first called the Society of Friends

of West New Jersey, a realization of his ideal to enable Quaker households to practice their discipline of familial and spiritual communities in an agrarian society. Pike's Land was the first name given to the grant of 10,000 acres to Joseph Pike, in 1705. With the death of Joseph Pike in 1729, having never set foot in Pennsylvania, his eldest son Richard became owner of Pike's Pennsylvania properties [ref: East Pikeland Township History, Chester County, PA online.]

The letter begins as follows:

"Cork, Sixth month, 1717.

Dear friend, It hath been very often upon my mind since thy departure, to visit thee with a few lines, to communicate such things as might in the love of God occur to my mind; and feeling the concern renewed at this time, I herewith in the first place send the salutation of very dear love in the holy Truth, wherewith I love thee, and in which I can truly say I desire thy prosperity every way, but in a more especial manner thy growth and prosperity in the Lord's holy and eternal Truth. And as he has, I am satisfied, given thee a gift for the ministry, so on thy part thou mayst answer his love, by thy obedience in giving thyself up to whatsoever he may be pleased to require of thee, neither staying behind, nor going before, but waiting in the pure light, in which thou wilt truly see thy way, and by which alone the things of God's kingdom are made known and manifested, as well what may relate to ourselves, as

what he may require of us to communicate to others according to our several stations in the church.

"But oh! for want of true waiting in his pure light, and being continually inward to the Lord, I have seen in my time many who have been rightly called and gifted, who have come to a loss; and at last, some of them have lost their way to that degree, as not to know their right time either when to go abroad, or when to stay at home, or when to begin in testimony, or when to end; by which the service they would have had, if they had truly kept to the light and walked therein, has been marred."

[ref: *Some Account of the Life of Joseph Pike...: Also, A Journal of the Life and Gospel Labours of Joseph Oxley...* Darton and Harvey, 1837, pp. 162ff.]

Joseph Gurney (1691-1750), the letter's recipient, lived in Norwich, Norfolk, England, and was also in the woolen trade. He married Hannah Middleton. He and his sons became wealthy and his sons established Gurney's Bank which was a precursor to Barclay's Bank. He was ancestor to Joseph John Gurney (1788-1847), who continued in the family bank in Norwich, England. Joseph J. became an evangelical Quaker Minister, whose views and actions led, ultimately, to a schism among American Quakers. While

preaching in the United States, he was concerned that Friends had so thoroughly accepted the ideas of the inner light and of Christ as the Word of God that they no longer considered the actual text of the Bible and the New Testament important enough. He also stressed the traditional Protestant belief that salvation is through faith in Christ. Those who sided with him were called Gurneyite Quakers. Those who sided with John Wilbur, his opponent, were called Wilburites.



18. [Reconstruction.] Garrison, William Lloyd, et al. *Wm. Lloyd Garrison to Chas. Sumner. Review of the Senator's Career. Greeleyism Exposed! The Bearing of the present Campaign!* [drop title]. [Boston: no publisher given, 1872. \$325

First edition, large folio sheet folded twice to make an unopened octavo leaflet (approx. 11" X 6½") leaflet, pp. 8; text in double column; fine.

Republican responses to Charles Sumner's support of Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican and Democratic candidate in the presidential election of 1872.

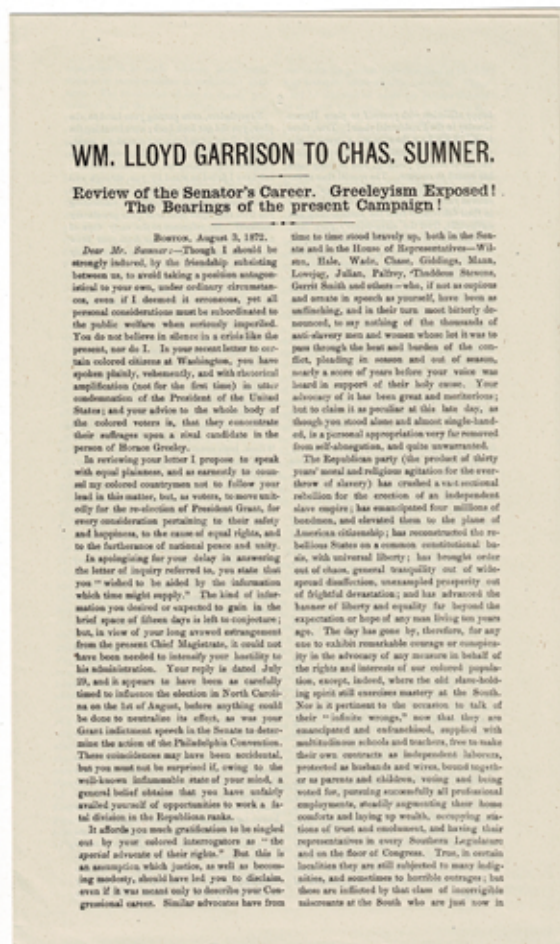
Disillusioned with the corruption of the Grant Administration, Sumner bolted to the Liberal Republican Party in 1872, supporting Greeley for President. This precipitated a rupture with Sumner's old allies among the abolitionists who were opposed to the more moderate approach to reconstruction proposed by the Liberal Republicans. Garrison had for the most part retired from public life by this time, but his continuing influence can be seen by the fact that this letter

was published in full in the *New York Times* on August 6, 1872 and followed up the next day by a lengthy editorial. Supporting the "unanswerable" letter of Garrison, Sumner is rebuked "for permitting his personal spite and petty grievances to lead him into a betrayal of his principles and his party...."

Specifically, Sumner is criticized for: 1) unjustifiably "appropriating to himself the honor of being the especial champion of the colored race"; 2) being a relative late-comer to the abolitionist movement; 3) supporting Greeley; and 4) his newfound magnanimity to the South. In the opinion of the *Times*, "If any man is entitled, as a matter of right, or pre-eminently qualified

by reason of his candor or impartiality, to sit in judgment upon the extraordinary course which the Massachusetts Senator has seen fit to pursue in the present crisis, that man is William Lloyd Garrison."

Appended here are several other campaign documents: "Facts For the People. Republican Economy shown by the Reduction of the National Debt." A "Letter of Gen. John A.



Dix. Five Reasons for opposing Greeley!"; and "Blaine on Sumner."

OCLC locates copies at Duke, UVA, Newberry, Brown, Boston Athenaeum, and AAS. A manuscript draft of Garrison's letter, digitized and available online, is held by the Boston Public Library.

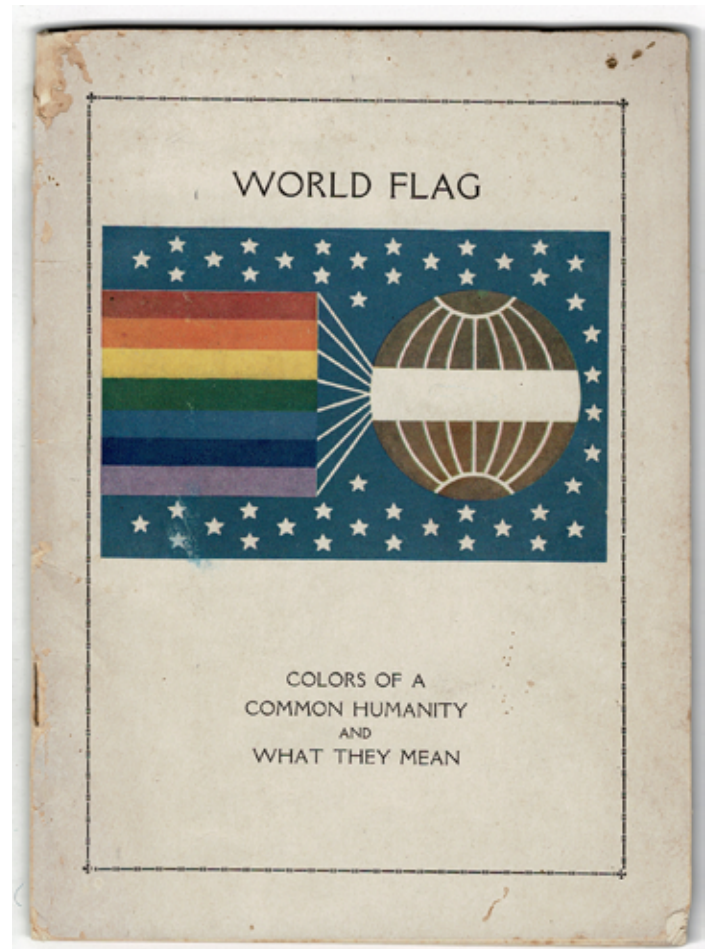
RAINBOW COALITION

19. [Van Kirk, J. W.] *International color bearers. Their ideals, objects and ensign.* [Youngstown, OH: published by the author, 1917]. \$400

16mo, pp. 27, [3]; pro-forma certificate for the International Color Bearers Flag Membership in back completed in manuscript and signed by Van Kirk as Secretary; color printed paper wrappers, mild soiling, small chip to spine, textblock clean and sound.

A pamphlet made for distribution to registered members of the Youngstown Peace Society, a branch of the American Peace Society. This copy is filled out to L. O. Vinci of Rome, 1919, who served as the Italian secretary to the Subcommittee of Roumanian and Jugo-Slav Affairs at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference.

Reverend Van Kirk was a Methodist Minister from Ohio who found himself called to travel the world preaching for international unity and brotherly love. In 1912, after he had already traveled twice around the world, he developed a flag to



serve as a symbol of international peace. The design was meant to be furnished by natural laws, "or, in other words, God would furnish his own flag for a united world." With that in mind the rainbow was chosen as the primary motif, with the colors merging into a band of white that unified the globe among a backdrop of stars. The flag traveled with him, and was distributed to many civil leaders and peace activists, garnering much public interest at a time when the idea of a peaceful world government was the mission of many. Van Kirk's flag was one of the earliest modern flags to utilize a rainbow.

One later copy (1925) only in OCLC.