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Member of ABAA & ILAB

## Biblio.*live* Antiquarian Book Fair

Thursday, August 4,  
12:00pm until  
Sunday, August 7,  
8:00pm EDT

<http://live.biblio.com/>

[www.oakknoll.com](http://www.oakknoll.com)

• [orders@oakknoll.com](mailto:orders@oakknoll.com)

• 302-328-7232



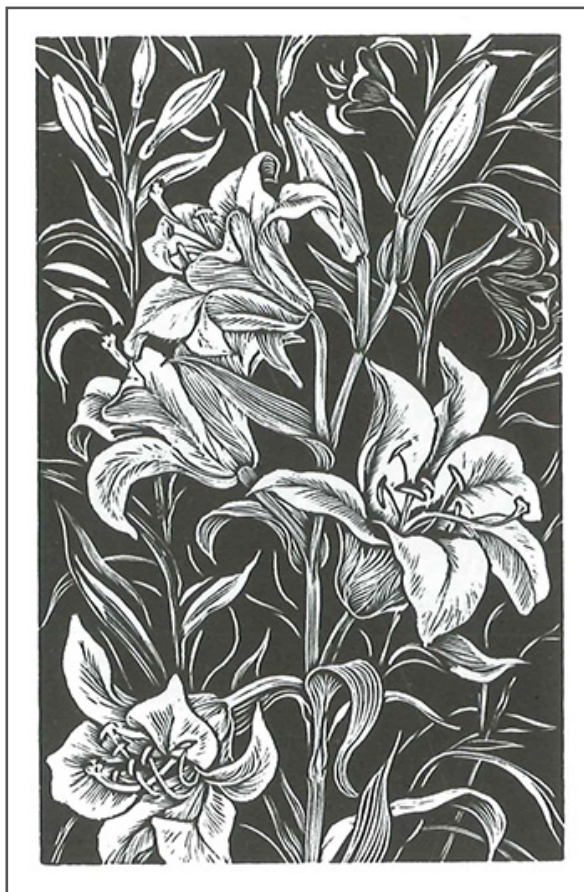
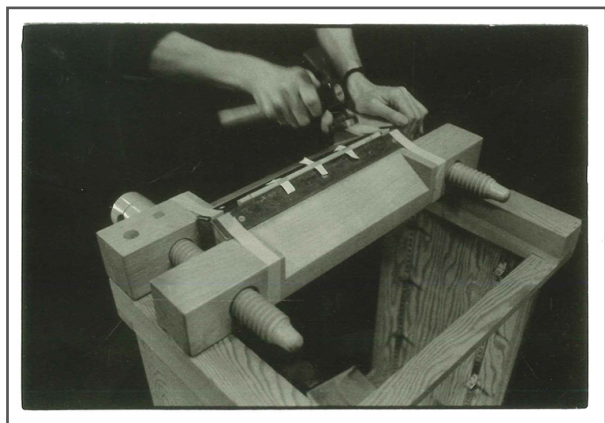
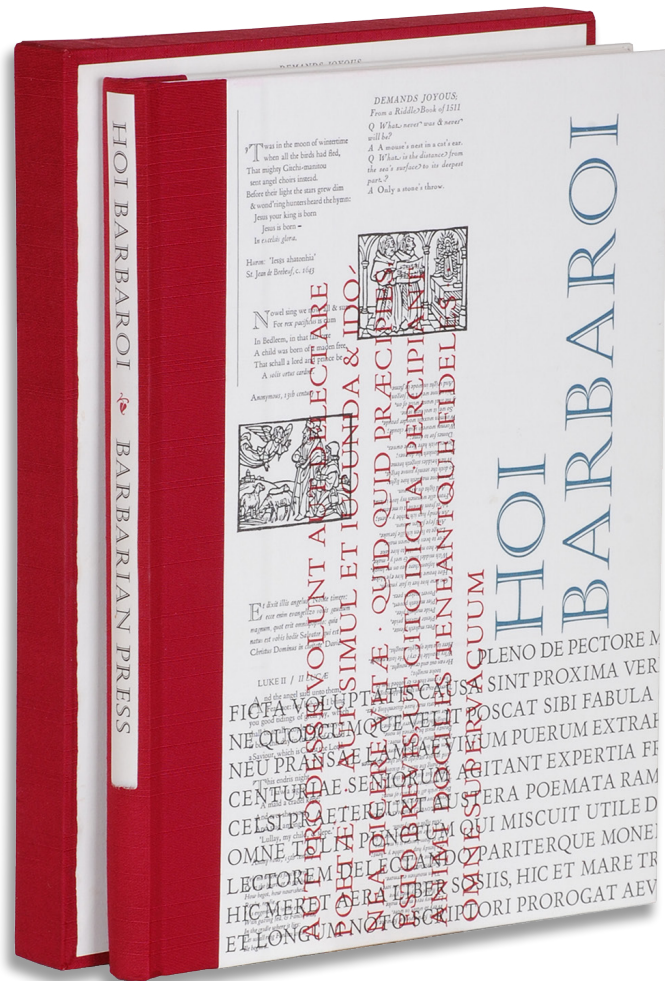
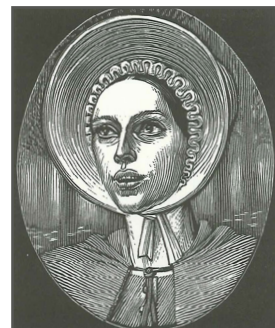
**Barbarian Press**

# HOI BARBAROI

A QUARTER-CENTURY AT BARBARIAN PRESS

Barbarian Press: Mission, 2004; 4to., quarter cloth with printed paper-covered boards, printed spine label with slipcase; 160 pages. \$2,000

Printed in an edition limited to 180 copies of which this is one of 150 standard copies. A fine copy in fine slipcase. This bibliography, which marks the silver anniversary of the Barbarian Press, lists all the books published by the Press, including those listed in the hard-to-find tenth anniversary edition. Robert Bringhurst provides an essay on the private press in Canada; Simon Brett contributes the chapter "Illustrating for Grown-ups"; and Sjaak Hubregtse writes about collecting Barbarian Press. A photo essay by David Evans dwells on the beauties of the tools, the materials, and the processes of making books. Foreword by Anthony Rota. Available Winter 2005. [Book # 78574]





**NEWLY ADDED TITLE**

**Printing**

**COLLECTION OF MATERIAL RELATED TO PRINTING AND ALPHABETS FROM DIDEROT'S ENCYCLOPÉDIE**

by J. Diderot, D. u. d'Alembert

André le Breton, Michel-Antoine David, Laurent Durand and Antoine-Claude Briasson: Paris, France, 1763-1770; folio, leaves, some bound, in clamshell box; variously paginated. \$2,250

Text in French. A collection of seven items removed from the text of Diderot's Encyclopédie. Brunet II, 700; Graesse II, 389; Ebert 6709; Carter/Muir, 200

1. "Cartonnier et gaufreur en carbon" (Boardmaker and board embosser). Two plates from Volume II (1763). Includes an engraving of a boardmaker's workshop at the top of Plate I. Also includes engraved illustrations of various tools.
2. "Parcheminier" (Parchment maker). Seven plates from Volume VIII (1771). Includes an engraving of a parchment maker's shop at the top of Plate I, along with numerous engravings of various tools. With two pages of text with descriptive information about the plates.
3. "Fonderie en caracteres" (Typefounding). Eight plates from Volume II (1763). Includes an engraving of a typefoundry at the top of the first plate, along with numerous engravings of various tools.
4. "Caracteres et Alphabets de langues mortes et vi-

vantes, contenant vingt-cinq planches" Extracted from Diderot, Denis and Jean Le Rond d'Alembert, eds., *Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, Arts et des Metiers*. Pp. 1-17, 18 blank, followed by 25 copper-engraved plates, depicting alphabets and characters of more than 40 languages, including Assyrian, Hebrew, Chinese, Tibetan, Japanese, and Bengali. The explanatory text presents a detailed account of scholarship current at the time of publication.

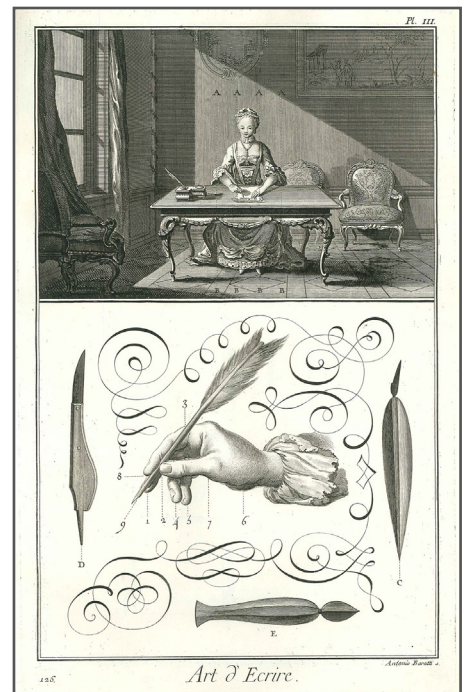
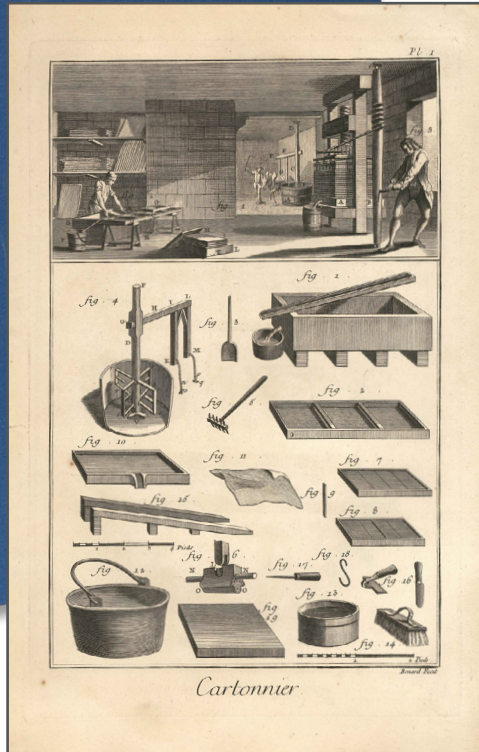
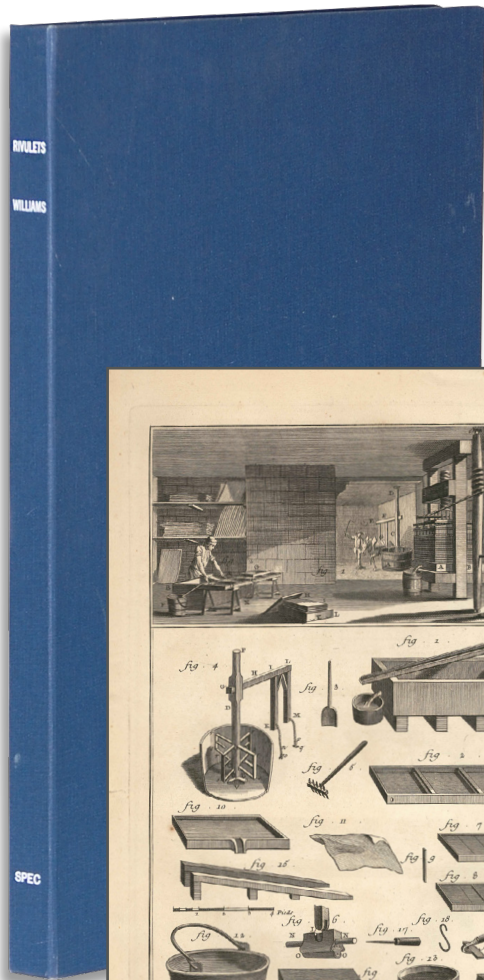
5. "Ecritures" (Calligraphy). Bound with item 4. 17 pages of text with 16 plates, with numerous calligraphy specimens. Plate II, III, and IV have engraved illustrations of calligraphers and writing instruments.

6. 4to version of Item 1 above.

7. One leaf illustrating Syriac and Arabic alphabets, noted "P.L. Charpentier, sculp." at bottom of page.

A small label with the name of J.C.F.

Kenny, Esq., of Kilclogher, Co. Galway, Ireland, a subscriber to the Royal Irish Academy in the 1850s. See *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 6, 1853-1857 (Dublin: M.H. Gill, 1858), lxix. [Book # 131266]





# VICTORIA C. WOODHULL

## A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

by Theodore Tilton

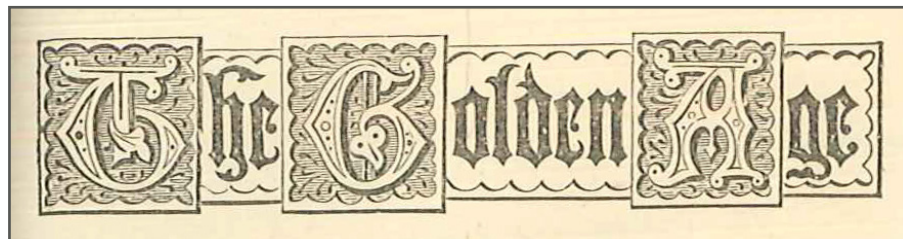
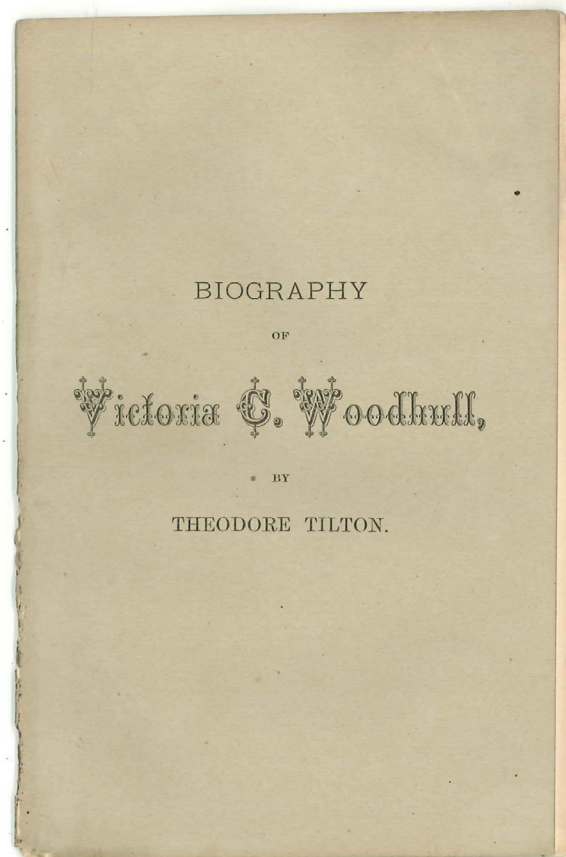
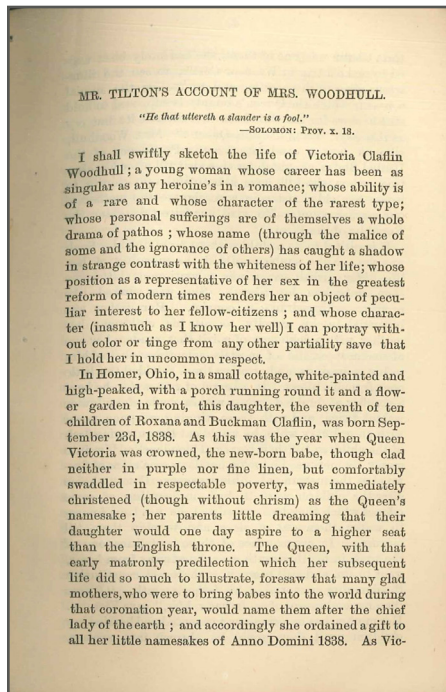
Published at the Office of the Golden Age, 9 Spruce St.: New York, NY, 1871; small 8vo., original printed wrappers; pp. [1-3], 4-35, [1]. \$7,500

First and only edition, published shortly after “Mrs. Woodhull announced herself as a candidate for the presidency - mainly for the purpose of drawing public attention to the claims of woman to political equality with men.” (p. 28)

Tilton writes of “the memorable document now known in history as ‘The Memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull’ - a petition addressed to Congress, claiming under the Fourteenth Amendment the right of women as of other ‘citizens of the United States’ to vote in ‘the States wherein they reside’ - asking, moreover that the State of New York, of which she was a citizen, should be restrained by Federal authority from preventing her exercise of this constitutional right ... Nothing doubting, but much wondering, she took the novel demand to Washington, where, after a few days of laughter from the shallow-minded, and of neglect from the indifferent, it suddenly burst upon the Federal Capitol like a storm, and then spanned it like a rainbow. She went before the Judiciary Committee, and delivered an argument in support of her claim to the franchise under the new Amendments, which some who heard it pronounced one of the ablest efforts which they had ever heard on any subject. She caught the listening ears of Senator Carpenter, Gen. Butler, Judge Woodward, George W. Julian, Gen. Ashley, Judge Loughridge and other able statesmen in Congress, and harnessed these gentlement as steeds to her chariot...

Assisted by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paulina Wright Davis, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Susan B. Anthony, and other staunch and able women whom she swiftly persuaded into accepting this construction of the Constitution, she succeeded, after her petition was denied by a majority of the Judiciary Committee, in obtaining a minority report in its favor, signed jointly by Gen. Benj. F. Butler of Massachusetts and Judge Loughridge of Iowa. To have clutched this report from Gen. Butler - as it were a scalp from the ablest head in the House of Representatives - was a sufficient trophy to entitle the brave lady to an enrolment in the political history of her country. She means to go to Washington again next winter to knock at the half-opened doors of the Capitol until they shall swing wide enough asunder to admit her enfranchised sex.” (pp. 28-30)

Chipping at spine; text especially clean and fresh. [Book # 134689]





# THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND WOMEN

by Mrs. E. Cady Stanton

N.p.: Boston?, MA, n.d. (but c. 1885-1890);  
4to., self paper wrappers; 7 pages. \$4,500

## The Christian Church and Women.

BY MRS. E. CADY STANTON.

*Republished from the Index, Boston.*

The grand ideas of Confucius, Zoroaster, Buddha, Mohammed, Jesus, have been slowly transforming the world from the reign of brute force to moral power, and science has been as slowly emancipating mankind from their fears of the unknown; but the Christian Church has steadily used its influence against progress, science, the education of the masses, and freedom for woman. It is often asserted that woman owes all the advantages of the position she occupies to-day to Christianity, but the facts of history show that the Christian Church has done nothing specifically for woman's elevation. In the general march of civilization, she has necessarily resaped the advantage of man's higher development; but we must not claim for Christianity all that has been achieved by science, discovery and invention.

If we admit that the truth it has taught, as an offset to its many errors, has been one of the factors in civilization, we shall concede all that can be fairly claimed. The prolonged slavery of woman is the darkest page in human history; and she has touched the depths of misery since in Bethlehem the Magi gathered round the child in the manger, who was hailed as the Saviour of mankind. But the life and teachings of Jesus, all pointing to the complete equality of the human family, were too far in advance of his age to mould its public opinion. We must distinguish between the teachings attributed to Jesus and those of the Christian Church. One represents the ideal the race is destined to attain; the other, the popular sentiment of its time.

Had Jesus lived in Russia in the nineteenth century, he would have been exiled as a Nihil-

ist for his protests against tyranny and his sympathy with the suffering masses. He would have been driven from Germany as a socialist, from France as a communist, and imprisoned as a blasphemer in England and America, had he taught in London and New York the radical ideas he proclaimed in Palestine.

I speak of the Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, of the priesthood, the bulls of its popes, the decrees of its councils, the articles and resolutions of its general assemblies, presbyteries, synods, conferences, which, all summed up, compose the canon law, which has held Christendom during what are called the Dark Ages until now under its paralyzing influence, moulding civil law and social customs and plunging woman into absolute slavery.

The worst features of the canon law reveal themselves to day in woman's condition as clearly as they did fifteen hundred years ago. The clergy in their pulpits teach the same doctrines in regard to her from the same texts, and echo the same old platitudes and false ideas promulgated for centuries by ecclesiastical councils. According to Church teaching, woman was an after-thought in the creation, the author of sin, being at once in collusion with Satan. Her sex was made a crime; marriage a condition of slavery, owing obedience; maternity a curse; and the true position of all womankind one of inferiority and subjection to all men; and the same ideas are echoed in our pulpits to-day.

England and America are the two nations in which the Christian religion is dominant; yet, by their ethics taught in the pulpit, the ideal woman is comparatively more degraded than in pagan nations. I say comparatively, for,

because of the various steps of progress in education, science, invention and art, woman is now more fully the equal of man in these countries than in any other nation or period of the world. And yet the old ideas taught by the Church in the Dark Ages of her inferiority and depravity are still maintained; and, just in proportion as women are the equals of the men by their side, the more keenly they feel every invidious distinction based on sex. To those not conversant with the history of the Christian Church and the growth of the canon law, it may seem a startling assertion; but it is, nevertheless, true that the Church has done more to degrade woman than all other adverse influences put together. And it has done this by playing on the religious emotions (the strongest feelings of her nature) to her own complete subjugation. The same religious conscience that carried the widows to the funeral pyre of their husbands now holds some women in the Turkish seraglios, others in polygamy under the Mormon theocracy, and others in the Christian Churches, in which, while rich women help to build and support them, they may not speak or vote or enjoy any of the honors conferred on men, and all alike are taught that their degradation is of divine ordination, and thus their natural feelings of self-respect are held in abeyance to what they are taught to believe is God's will. Out of the doctrine of original sin grew the crimes and miseries of asceticism, celibacy, and witchcraft, woman becoming the helpless victim of all the delusions generated in the brain of man.

Having decided that she was the author of sin and the medium through whom the devil would effect the downfall of the Church, godly men logically inferred that the greater the distance between themselves and all womankind, the nearer they were to God and heaven. With this idea, they fought against all woman's influence, both good and evil. At one period, they crucified all natural affections for mother, sister, wife and daughter, and continued a series of persecutions that blackened the centuries with the most horrible crimes. This more than any other one influence was the cause of that general halt in civilization, that retrogressive movement of the Dark Ages, for which no historian has satisfactorily accounted. At no period of the world was the equilibrium of the masculine and feminine elements of humanity so disturbed. The result was moral chaos,—just what would occur in

the material world, if it were possible to destroy the equilibrium of the positive and negative electricity or of the centripetal and centrifugal force.

For the supposed crimes of heresy and witchcraft, hundreds of women endured such persecutions and tortures that the most stolid historians are said to have wept in recording them; and no one can read them to day but with a bleeding heart. And, as the Christian Church grew stronger, woman's fate grew more helpless. Even the Reformation and Protestantism brought no relief, the clergy being all along their most bitter persecutors, the inventors of the most infernal tortures. Hundreds and hundreds of fair young girls, innocent as the angels in heaven, hundreds and hundreds of old women, weary and trembling with the burdens of life, were hauled down by enthusiasts of the Church, dragged into the courts with the ablest judges and lawyers of England, Scotland and America on the bench, and tried for crimes that never existed but in the wild, fantastical imaginations of religious devotees. Women were accused of consorting with devils and perpetrating their diabolical propensities. Hundreds of these children of hypothetical origin, were drowned, burned, and tortured in the presence of their mothers, to add to their death agonies. These things were not done by savages or pagans; they were done by the Christian Church. Neither were they confined to the Dark Ages, but permitted by law in England far into the eighteenth century. The clergy everywhere sustained witchcraft as Bible doctrine, until the spirit of rationalism laughed the whole thing to scorn, and science gave mankind a more cheerful view of life.

So large a place has the nature and position of woman occupied in the councils of the Church that the Rev. Charles Kingsley facetiously remarked that the Christian Church was swamped by hysteria from the third to the sixteenth century. Speaking of witchcraft, Lecky says the Reformation was the signal for a fresh outbreak of the superstition in England; and there, as elsewhere, its decline was represented by the clergy as the direct consequence and the exact measure of the progress of religious scepticism. In Scotland, where the reformed ministers exercised greater influence than in any other country, and where the witch trials felt almost entirely into their hands, the persecution was proportionally atrocious. Probably the ablest

*Republished from the Index, Boston.* Caption title, text presented in two columns; unopened and in fine condition.

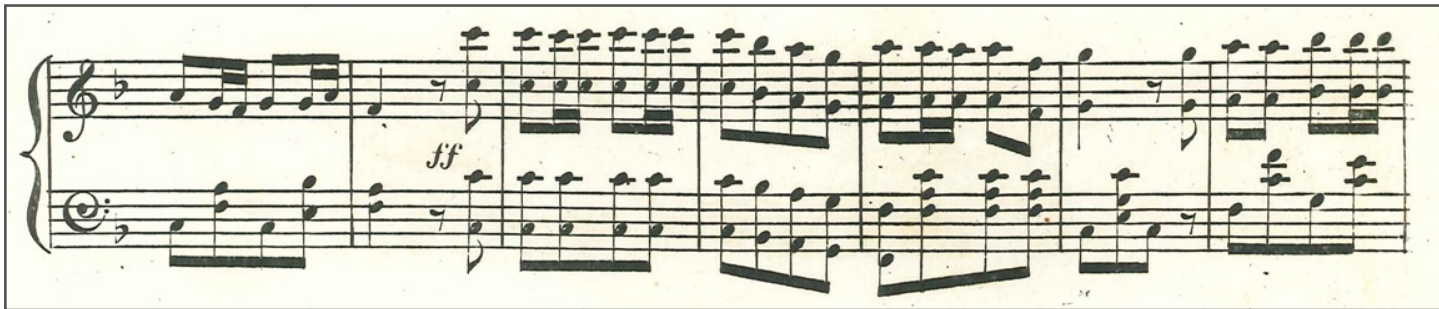
The only separate printing of this essay, which first appeared in the Boston periodical, the *Index*, 1885. In it, Stanton concludes:

"We do not burn the bodies of women to-day; but we humiliate them in a thousand ways, and chiefly by our theologies. So long as the pulpits teach woman's inferiority and subjection, she can never command that honor and respect of the ignorant classes needed for her safety and protection. There is nothing more pathetic in all history than the hopeless resignation of woman to the outrages she has been taught to believe are ordained by God."

OCLC locates copies at just two institutions (New York Historical Society; Wisconsin Historical Society; OCLC 6898449). Not in LCOC, or Schlesinger Library online catalogue.

Stanton's *The Woman's Bible*, first published in 1895 (and of which far more copies are recorded than Stanton's *Christian Church and Women*) is now considered a landmark document in the history of woman's rights. At the time of its publication, however, the National American Woman Suffrage Association (of which Stanton had served as its first president), after active debate at its annual convention, distanced itself from both the work and its author, and adopted a resolution that, "This association is non-sectarian, being composed of persons of all shades of religious opinion, and has no official connection with the so-called 'Woman's Bible' or any theological publication." This resulted in Stanton becoming marginalized in the woman's rights movement for the remainder of her life. [Book # 134691]





## Music

### CALIFORNIA QUICK STEP. INTRODUCING THE POPULAR AIR OF UNCLE NED. ARRANGED BY EDWARD L. WHITE.

Published by Oliver Ditson, 115 Washington Street: Boston, MA, 1849; folio, self paper wrappers; [2] pages, on two leaves; leaves separated at spine. \$500

Melody Used by Permission of Mr. W. C. Peters, Proprietor of the Copyright. Entered according to Act of Congress AD. 1849 by Oliver Ditson in the clerk's Office of the District Court of Mass. Only the slightest hint of foxing / soiling, else a fine copy.

OCLC locates eight copies under two record numbers (OCLC 367615422: Yale University; Middle Tennessee State University; Brigham Young University; OCLC 22354465: University of Pittsburgh; Peabody Essex Museum; University of Cincinnati; UC Berkeley; California Historical Society). An example is also at the Homestead Museum, Los Angeles. From "The Homestead Blog" (online):

"One of several Gold Rush inspired sheet music pieces from the Homestead Collection, 'California Quick Step,' by Edward L. White, a Boston composer and teacher, was published by Oliver Ditson, also of Boston, and entered in the Library of Congress in March 1849. The melody of 'California Quick Step' was based on 'Uncle Ned' or 'Old Uncle Ned,' a well-known song in what is generally now termed as African American Vernacular English from famed composer Stephen C. Foster that appeared in 1848. As a quick step, however, it was in a much faster tempo than the ballad of Foster's piece."

Exceedingly scarce in commerce: Rare Book Hub contains just a single record for an example having appeared at auction or in the trade, in 1979 (Randle and Windle). [Book # 134692]

A page of printed musical notation for 'California Quick Step'. The title is prominently displayed at the top in a decorative, arched font: 'CALIFORNIA QUICK STEP' with 'INTRODUCING THE POPULAR AIR OF' and 'Uncle Ned' below it. The arranger's name, 'EDWARD L. WHITE', is printed below the title. The publisher information, 'BOSTON Published by OLIVER DITSON, 115 Washington St.', and the copyright notice, 'MELODY USED BY PERMISSION OF MR. W.C. PETERS, PROPRIETOR OF THE COPYRIGHT.', are printed below the title. The musical score consists of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'Cres.' (crescendo). The paper is aged and shows some foxing.





## SANTA FE SONG

by [Harry] Williams & [Egbert] Van Alstyne

Jerome H. Remick: New York, NY, (1910); small folio, self paper wrappers; 4, [2] pages. \$350

Especially fresh and crisp; minor edge wear. Very Scarce; OCLC locates 5 copies (under 3 record numbers).

First lines of verse: "Down on the plains of burning sand - There lived a daring cowboy gay, No braver lad lived in the land - Thank wild and woolly Pat O'Day, But each night when the stars were bright, For a year he used to call, On a maiden sweet and small, But he made no love at all..."

Chorus: Come on, you Cow-boy, to old San-ta Fe, Take me a-way, Swing in that Sad-dle, we'll ske-dad-dle. Take me, and make me your Mis-sus O'Day. Sure I'll b your bride, If you'll on-ly ride To Old San-ta Fe.

Following Santa Fe Song is "Santa Fe / Quartette for Male or Mixed Voices" (also copyright MCMX, by Remick). [Book # 134693]



# SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

by A. Rouargue Del.

Published by Henry Payot, 184, Washington Street: San Francisco, CA, n.d. (but c. 1860-1867); oblong folio, broad-side; wood engraving 5-5/16 x 19-1/4, printed across a double sheet measuring 7-7/8 x 21-3/16, blue wove paper.  
\$3,500

Panoramic view looking east down Sacramento Street from Nob Hill, with several Chinese at left; Telegraph Hill at left in distance. Probably made from a photograph; several misunderstandings as a result. (This was used for Baird 317; one copy of Baird 235 at California Historical Society has date of January 12, 1867, suggesting that the 1860 date on Baird 317 may not be actual date of publication.) See also Baird 236.

Some staining throughout, but mostly to the edges. Overall a lovely copy of an incredibly rare piece.

Copy at UC Berkeley. [Book # 134694]





***THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS OF THESE ICONIC SCENES TO BE PRINTED IN COLOR*****YOSEMITE VALLEY, GENERAL VIEW [53003] with EL CAPITAN, YOSEMITE VALLEY [53013]**

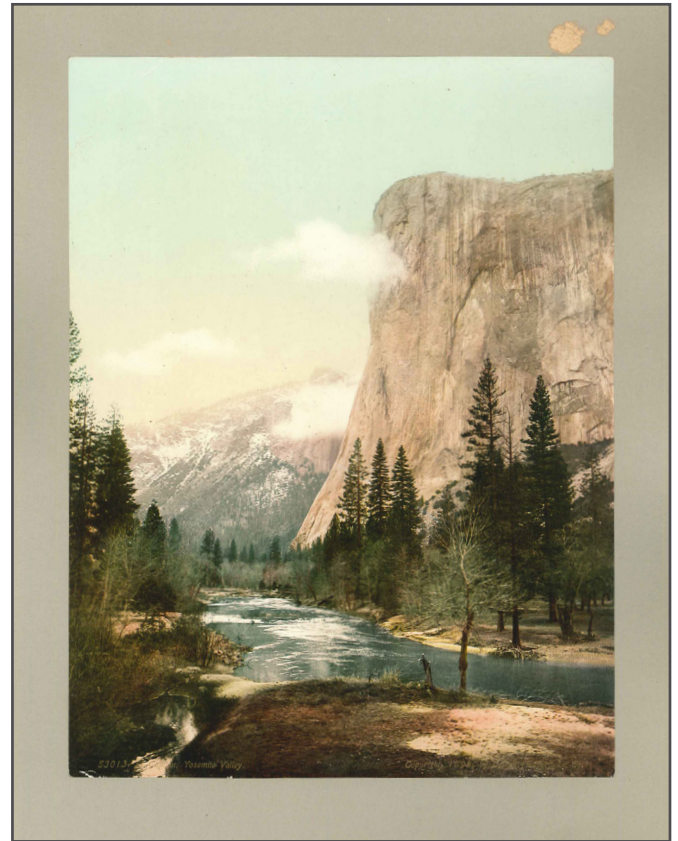
(by William Henry Jackson)

Detroit Photographic Co.: Detroit, MI, 1898; 6.75 inches by 9 inches, two mounted photographs on thick card paper.. \$4,500

Pair of photochrom photographs. Both photographs are in near fine condition with only the slightest hint of chipping along the edge of the photograph featuring the iconic Yosemite Valley, General View. The photochrom is a color lithograph created from a black and white photographic negative. Color impressions are achieved through the application of multiple lithograph stones, one per color. The process was developed in Switzerland and brought to the United States by the Detroit Publishing Company in 1897, which acquired exclusive ownership and rights to the process in America.

Anticipating the success of the photochrom for the mass production of color prints, the Detroit Publishing Company recruited William Henry Jackson to become a partner. Jackson joined the company in 1898 as president, bringing with him an estimated 10,000 black and white negatives which provided the core of the company's photographic archives, from

which they produced pictures ranging in size from postcards to enormous panoramas. In 1903, Jackson became the plant manager. After a decline in sales during World War I, and with the introduction of new and cheaper printing methods used by competing firms the company was forced into receivership in 1924, and in 1932 its assets were liquidated. In 1936, Edsel Ford purchased Jackson's negatives for "The Edison Institute" (now Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Michigan), and Jackson's negatives eventually were divided between the Colorado Historical Society and the Library of Congress.



We locate no record of holdings of either of these images. (No record found in the Library of Congress (which has four other views of Yosemite); the "William Henry Jackson Photochrom Collection, 1989-1908" at Amherst College (444 images); "The W. H. Jackson Photochrom Print Collection, 1898-1906" at the Newberry Library (which has two other views of Yosemite); or the "William Henry Jackson Photochrom Collection" at Decker Library, Maryland Institute College of Art, Baltimore (187 images)). Another sizable holding is at the Huntington Library (approximately 700 photolithographic prints, and 5,300 postcards), acquired in 2006 but yet to be catalogued. [Book # 134695]



## THE FIRST NON-CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING OF THE EXPEDITION'S ROSTER

## Lewis &amp; Clarke Expedition

## DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING A BILL MAKING COMPENSATION TO MESSIEURS LEWIS AND CLARKE, AND THEIR COMPANIONS, PRESENTED THE 23RD JANUARY, 1807

National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser, Printed by Samuel Harrison Smith, Pennsylvania Avenue, Monday, February 2, 1807: Washington, DC, 1807; folio, self paper wrappers; front page, column 3-5. \$2,500

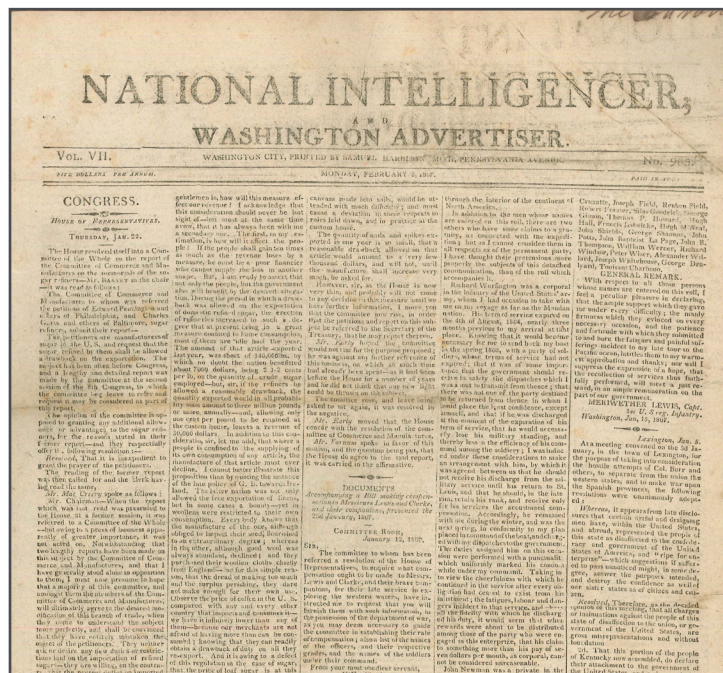
First public printing, after having been published as a congressional/government document by A. & G. Way (for it, see, *The Literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, A Bibliography and Essays* (Lewis & Clark College 2003), no. 2c.4 (containing letter from Willis Alston, January 12, 1807; letter from H. Dearborn, January 14, 1807; letter from Meriwether Lewis, January 15, 1807; and foldout chart titled "A Roll Of the men who accompanied captains Lewis and Clarke on their late tour to the Pacific ocean, through the interior of North America, shewing their rank, with some remarks on their respective merits and services." *The Literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition notes*, "It is also the first printing of the expedition roster.")) Previous ownership name in ink along top corner in ink. Faint foxing throughout, else a pristine copy. The *National Intelligencer* prints each of the letters found in the original government document, and the expedition roster appears here in the form of a separate letter from Meriwether Lewis.

We locate no record of this issue of the *National Intelligencer* having appeared at auction or in the trade. Of the government document, an example sold at Christie's, June 2009 ("Recent half red morocco. A very fine, crisp copy.") for \$9,000; another sold, also at Christie's, December 2013 ("Disbound."), for \$7,500. (see attached)

From the Library of Congress, "The Louisiana Purchase Legislative Timeline" (attached):

On January 2, 1807, the House of Representatives introduced a resolution "That a Committee be appointed to inquire what compensation ought to be made to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, for their late services

in exploring the western waters, to report by bill, or otherwise." (Note: William Clark's name is consistently misspelled in congressional documents by adding an "e" to the end.) On January 23, the House of Representatives introduced "An Act making compensation to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their companions," and on that same date received communications on "Gratuities to the officers and men in the expedition to the Pacific Ocean, under Lewis and Clarke." After subsequent debates and reports with amendments, on February 28, the House of Representatives passed as amended "An Act making compensation to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their companions," and on March 3, upon passage by the Senate, President Thomas Jefferson signed it into law. [Book # 134696]



From your most obedient servant,  
WILLIAM ALSTON,  
Secretary of War,  
Washington,  
January 12, 1807.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the bill for compensation to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their companions, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. ALSTON.

From your most obedient servant,  
WILLIAM ALSTON,  
Secretary of War,  
Washington,  
January 14, 1807.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the bill for compensation to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their companions, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. ALSTON.

From your most obedient servant,  
WILLIAM ALSTON,  
Secretary of War,  
Washington,  
January 15, 1807.

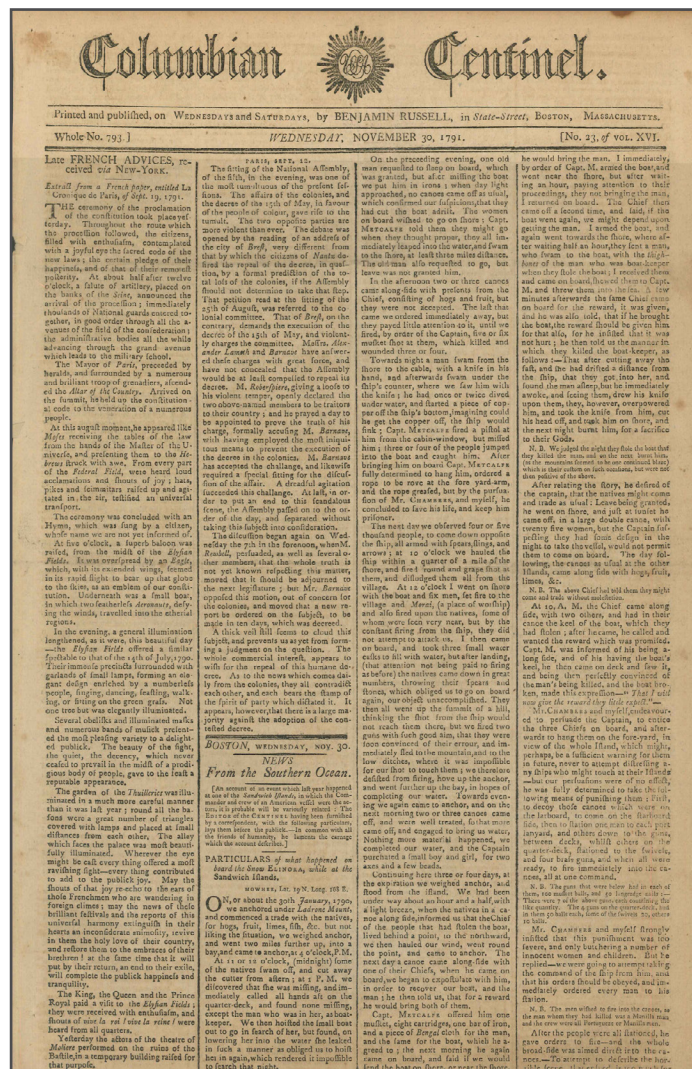
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the bill for compensation to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their companions, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. ALSTON.







**"An eyewitness and the primary account of an event known as the Olowalu Massacre . . . which for viciousness and savagery has no equal in Hawaiian history." - Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography**



## Olowalu Massacre

# NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN OCEAN. . .

## PARTICULARS OF WHAT HAPPENED ON BOARD THE SNOV ELINORA, WHILE AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. IN: THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Printed and Published by Benjamin Russell, in State-Street, Boston, Wednesday, November 30, 1791: Boston, MA, 1791; folio, wrappers; (89), 90-92 pages, 4 pages total. \$8,500

An absolutely fine copy of this incredibly rare issue of an important eye-witness account to the worst massacre in Hawaii's history.

The editor prefaces the account as follows:

"An account of an event which last year happened at one of the Sandwich Islands, in which the Commander and crew of an American vessel were the actors, it is probable will be variously related; The EDITOR of the CENTINEL having been furnished by a correspondent, with the following particulars, lays them before the publick. - In common with all the friends of humanity, he laments the carnage which the account describes."

Forbes, *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 1780-1900, 215, records two institutional holdings (American Antiquarian Society, and Boston Athenaeum), and in photocopy, only, in Hawaii (see attached). [Book # 134698]



# THE LITERATURE OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

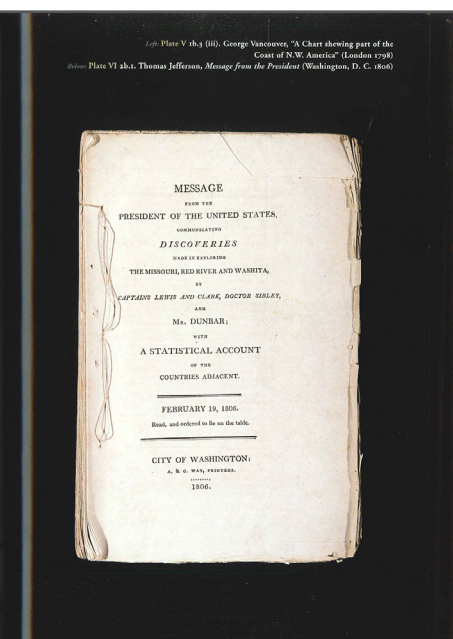
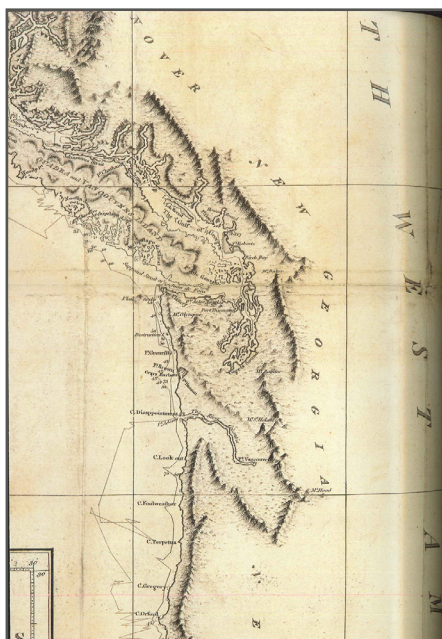
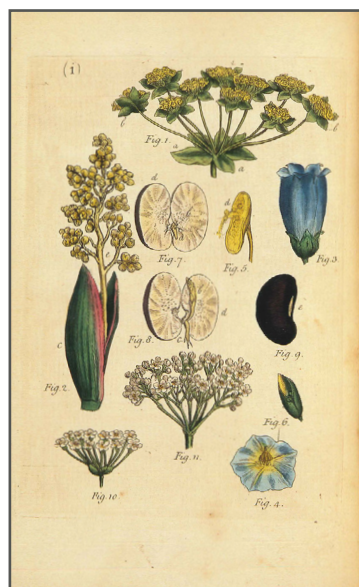
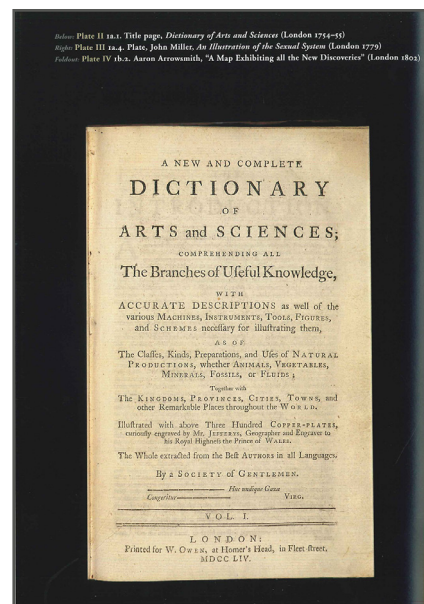
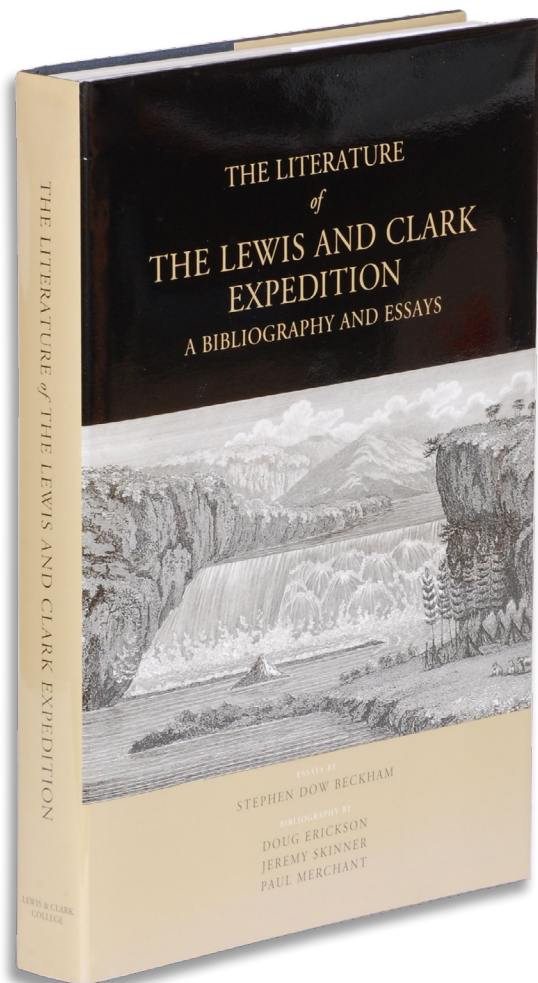
A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ESSAYS

by Stephen Dow Beckham

Lewis & Clark College: Portland, OR, (2003); 8 x 12 inches, cloth, dust jacket; 316 pages. ISBN 0963086618. \$50

Introduction and essays by the author; bibliography after the text by Doug Erickson, Jeremy Skinner and Paul Merchant. This first comprehensive bibliography of Lewis and Clark expedition publications in a century is based on the world-class collection of materials at the Aubrey R. Watzak Library of Lewis & Clark College. The book is divided into seven sections: the expedition's traveling library of scientific, technical, and cartographic material (1754-1804); related congressional documents and early notices (1803-1807); editions of Patrick Gass's journal (1807-

1904); surreptitious accounts (1809-1846); the Biddle-Allen narrative of the expedition (1814-2001); nineteenth-century publications (1803-1905); and twentieth-century publications (1906-2001). In each section, introductory historical essays survey the large cast of characters who have contributed to the expedition story since the last years of the eighteenth century; bibliographies for each section list all known publications, with full annotated descriptions of primary texts. Lavishly illustrated with twenty-four full-page color plates and numerous black-and-white images from Lewis & Clark College's collection. [Book # 73443]





# THE BOOK OF HEBREW SCRIPT

## HISTORY, PALAEOGRAPHY, SCRIPT STYLES, CALLIGRAPHY & DESIGN

by Ada Yardeni

Oak Knoll Press: New Castle, DE, 2002; 4to., cloth, dust jacket;  
365 pages. ISBN 9781584560876. \$69.95

First edition, second printing. From the very scarce first printing in English done in Israel. This work is one of the most definitive books written on the origin and development of the Hebrew Script. Breaking through almost all fences within which Hebrew paleography has been confined, this work starts at the beginning, forges through the Second Temple period, and deals with all the periods following it. The shapes of the letters and their development are documented, described and analyzed. The survey also includes various scripts. Well-illustrated with the evolutionary calligraphy of the Ancient Hebrews. The author, Ada Yardeni, received her Ph.D. in ancient Semitic languages, paleography and epigraphy from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Sales Rights: Available in North & South America from Oak Knoll Books. Available outside North & South America from The British Library. [Book # 71692]

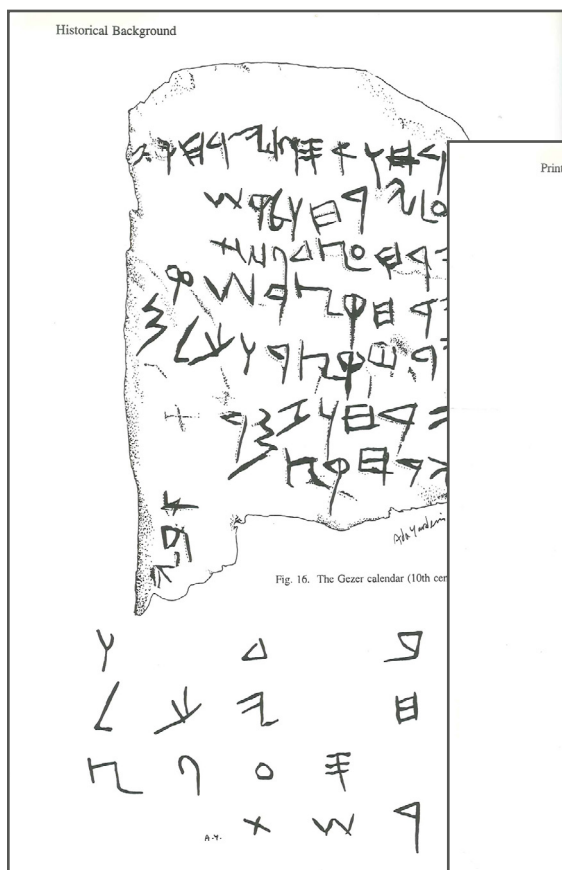
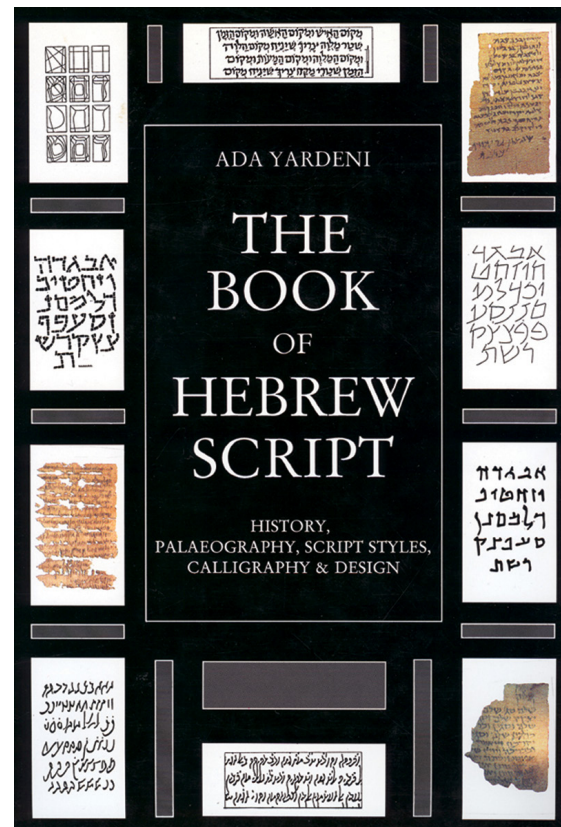


Fig. 16. The Gezer calendar (10th century BCE)

Printed Hebrew Script

ת עברית זאת, הראשונה שעוצבה  
רבעה משקלות, הותאמה במיוחד.  
ימוש עם סדרת יוניברסל הליטית.  
ת הפעם הראשונה שאות עברית  
תאמה לאותיות הקטנות באלף בית לטיני  
שיתאימו במיוחד, 12 בצד 20, לטקסטים  
לשונים ארוכים, בהם השימוש באותיות  
דולות (caps) בלבד ימנע מאוד בקריאות

Fig. 150. 'Oron' typeface, designed by Asher Oron

פר זה ניתן לו לקרא להכיר את יצירותיו של פינן העוסק בראש  
ופת ומשמש מופת לדורות: הצורה המפורחת והאמנותית שבר יני  
יושית, היא אם כל הצורות בספרות השיום וגולת הכותרת בסוגי הפוסט  
ורכבים שיש בהם שיטה והכנות: הקדמון בסוגים אלה הוא הקרובה.  
אשון במחברי קרובות הדעות לנו בשם הוא יני. כל עצמה של  
ובה אינה אלא גוש של תפלה תעסירה. שדות החון הנקרא בארסית  
רובא" (האטימולוגיה של המלה ענינה בחלוקה) נמצא לו פריפנס  
עם לפי המסורת שבידו. כמון שלא היה עדיין גוש קבוע וסופקל שאין  
נות מסמכותו: בכוח התרגול ובחוקה המסורת היתה שלשה "פריך"  
דש בה (בהפלה) דבר בכל יום" (יור: ברכות ו' תיד). והסיפוי חוגו  
ין ישראל. ראשוני הפוסט. לחדש דברים בהפלהם אף לאחר שנקבע  
ח של תוכנה: אלא שמעכשו לא היה בחידוש הפוסט משום גוש  
ח של תפלה. אלא משום הרכבה וקישור לגוש קיים. וכך גולד סוג  
שי, סוג הקרובה. שדרכי התפתחותו אינם נדירים לנו עדיין. אבל צורתו  
שית חלומה בתחומה של יני ובה חשיבותם היתה של פוסט יני  
קרי צורות הפוסט: עד כאן לא ידענו כעצם צורה מקורית של קרובה  
מדי עם נילום של פוסט יני ניתן לנו מרומשו של הקרובה שהונח  
יסק לקרובותיה של פוסט כל הדורות.

Fig. 151. 'Drugin' typeface

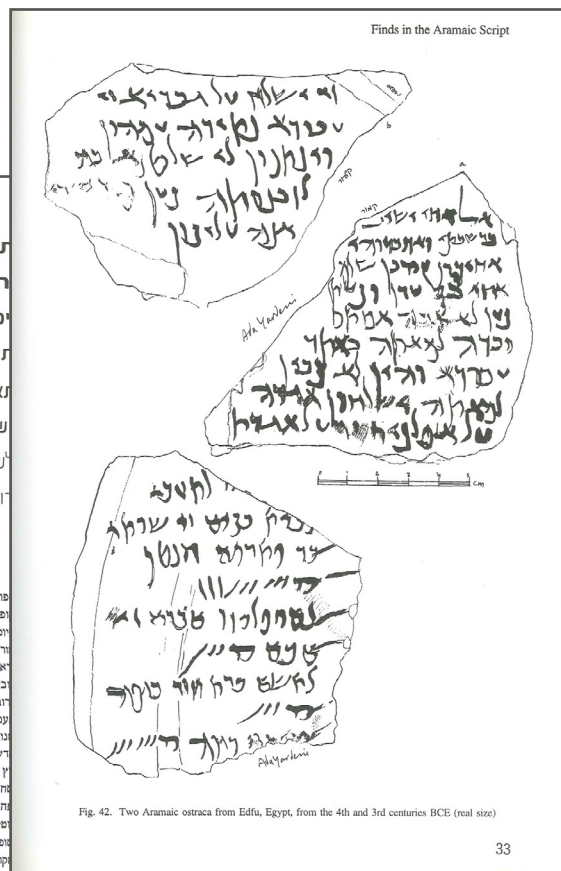


Fig. 42. Two Aramaic ostraca from Edfu, Egypt, from the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE (real size)



*John DePol*

## JOHN DE POL AND THE TYPOPHILES

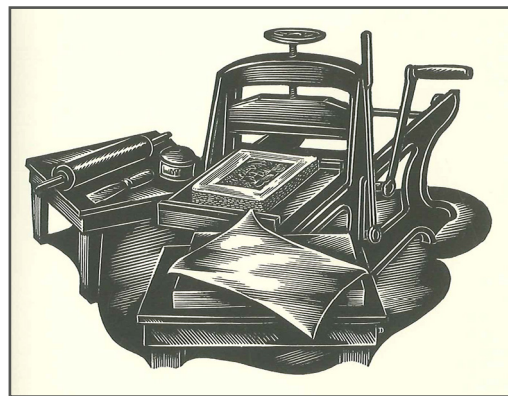
A MEMOIR AND RECORD OF FRIENDSHIPS

by Catherine Tyler Brody

The Typophiles: New York, 1998; 8vo., quarter blue cloth, patterned paper-covered boards; 101, (3) pages. \$65

Typophile Chap Book - New Series Number Two. Limited to 500 copies designed by Dan Carr and printed in the original metal Monotype Dante on vintage Mohawk Letterpress Text by J. Ferrari & D. Carr at Golgonooza Letter Foundry & Press. Well-illustrated with reproductions of John DePol's wood engravings. Distributed for the Typophiles by Oak Knoll Press.

[Book # 61927]

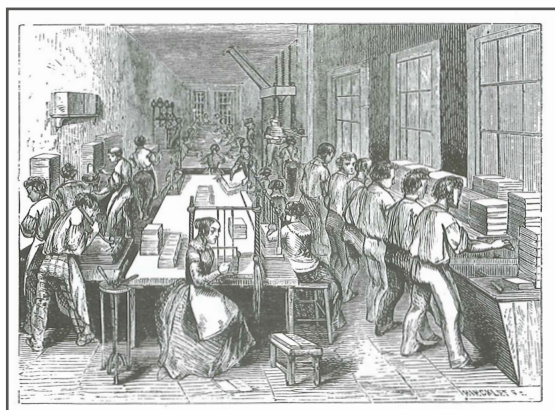


### *Bookbinding*

## A DAY AT THE BOOKBINDERY OF LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO, & CO.

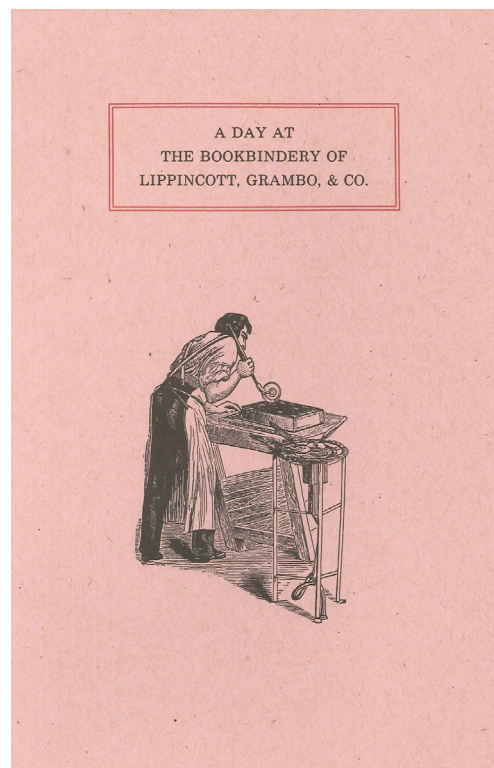
by C.T. Hinckley

Oak Knoll Books: New Castle, 1988; 8vo., stiff paper wrappers printed in two colors; (16) pages. ISBN 093876814x. \$8

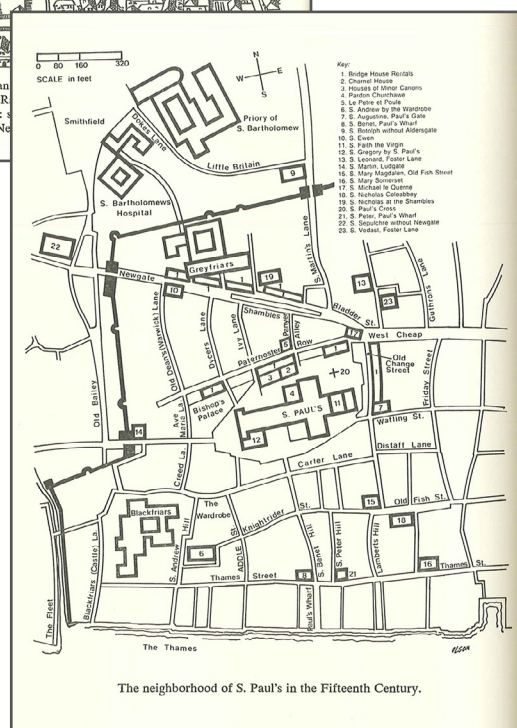
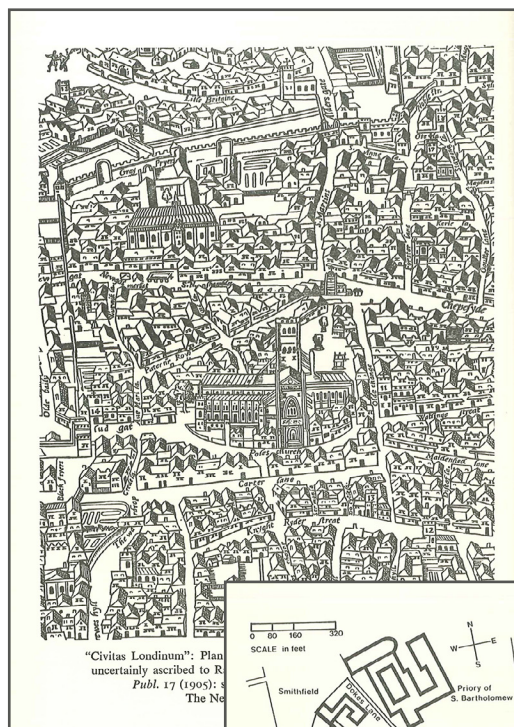
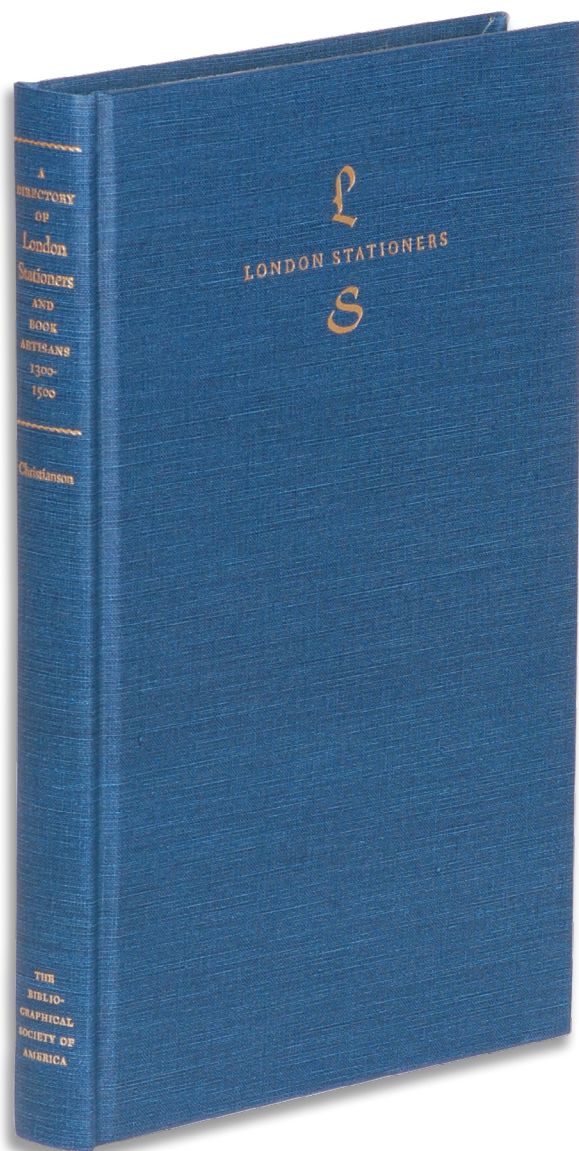


Reprint of the 1852 magazine article which had appeared in Godey's Magazine with a foreword by Robert Fleck. One of the best references to what a trade binding house looked like in the middle of the 19th century. Enhanced by 17 illustrations by Hinckley showing various scenes in

the bindery. The fifth Christmas book issued by Oak Knoll. [Book # 23227]







## A DIRECTORY OF LONDON STATIONERS AND BOOK ARTISANS 1300-1500

by C. Paul Christianson

The Bibliographical Society of America: New York, 1990; 8vo., cloth; 254 pages. ISBN 0914930117. \$50

The history of the book trade in Medieval London before the age of print has long remained a matter of speculation. Few records survive that name the book artisans and entrepreneurs involved with this early trade venture or that document directly their methods of producing books and creating markets for them. In this directory, C. Paul Christianson assembles an extensive body of alternative data drawn from archival documents that identifies 262 participants in the London trade during a period of 200 years. This group includes stationers, manuscript artisans (called limners), textwriters, bookbinders, parchment sellers, and other London citizens active in book production and sale. This book provides a summary of information about the independent book craftsman working in London during this period. Four appendices contain indexes, and two maps, one modern and one from the sixteenth century, illustrate the historical area of the craft community around St. Paul's. Manuscripts and books cited are also listed. Designed by Abe Lerner. Distributed for the Bibliographical Society of America. [Book # 29985]



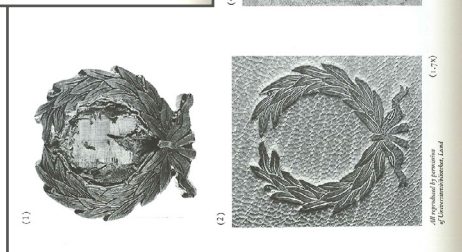
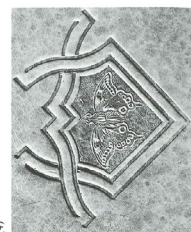
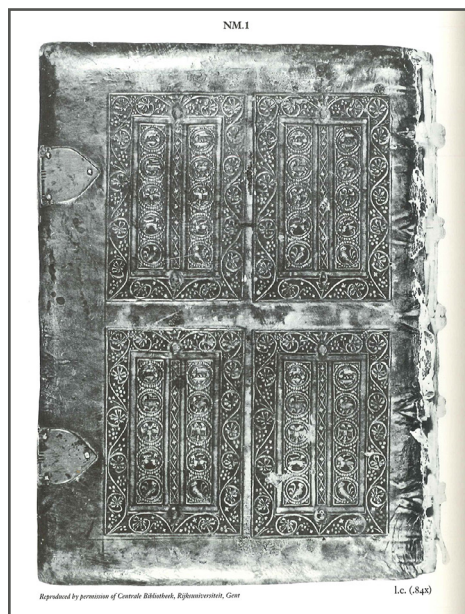
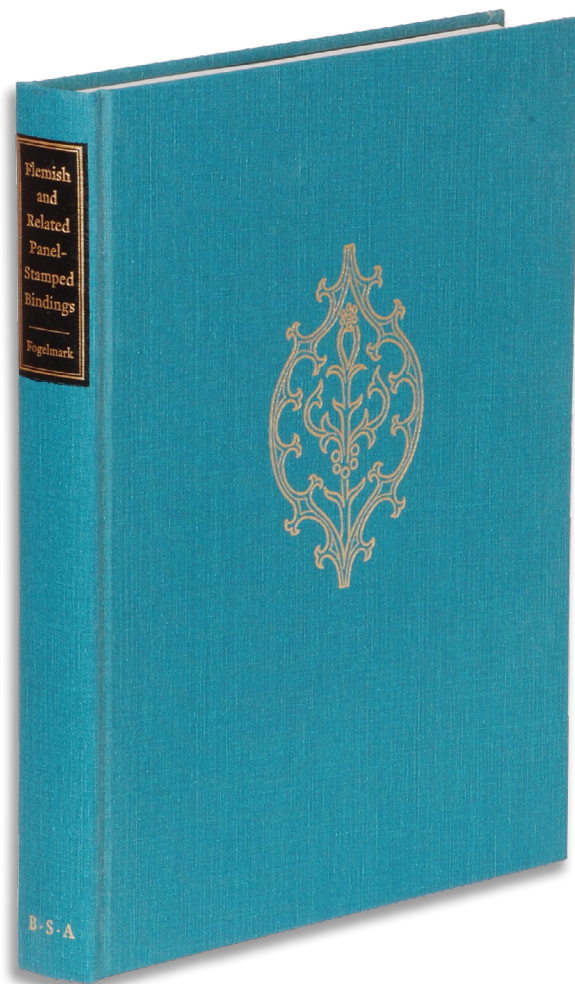
**Bookbinding****FLEMISH AND RELATED PANEL-STAMPED BINDINGS, EVIDENCE AND PRINCIPLES**

by Staffan Fogelmark

The Bibliographical Society of America: New York, 1990; 4to., cloth; xviii, 252 pages. ISBN 9780914930143. \$75

Ever since W. H. James Weale laid the foundations for the scholarly study of panel-stamped bindings in 1894, it has been universally assumed that the stamps were hand-engraved, and thus, that each panel was a unique artifact. However, Fogelmark discovered that virtually everything written since Weale's study has been based on a fundamental mistake. In Fogelmark's search for literature on blind panels, he had not been able to find a single item dealing with the all-important questions of production and technique. Fogelmark believes that one must understand the nature of the panel stamp and the basic rules that guided its use before discussing matters of attribution and iconography. He now presents decisive evidence that panel stamps were cast in metal rather than hand engraved and were often produced in multiple copies for wide distribution. Identical stamps could be used concurrently in different shops, different cities and even different countries. Fogelmark's research is based on many years research in a large number of European libraries and a detailed

study of various technical and artistic features of the panels. This is a distinguished and highly original contribution to bookbinding history, which greatly extends knowledge of the late medieval booktrade. An exciting work, handsomely produced at The Stinehour Press. [Book # 32487]

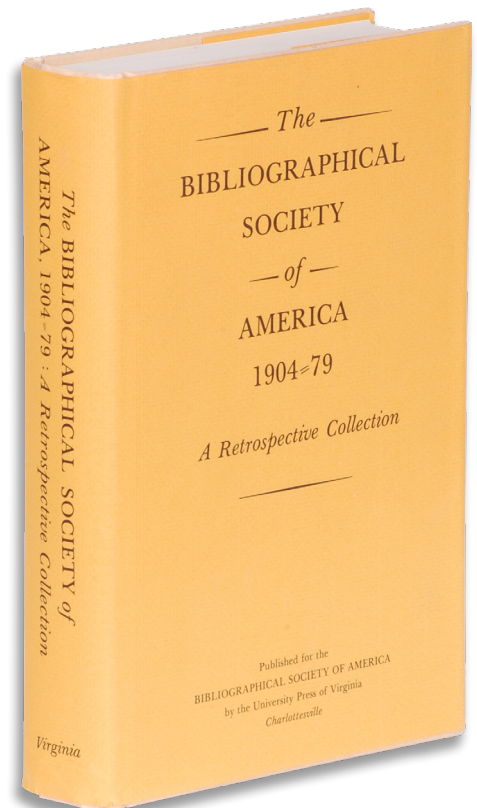




## THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1904-79 A RETROSPECTIVE COLLECTION

Bibliographical Society of America: Charlottesville, (1980); 6 x 9.25 inches, hardcover, dust jacket; 568 pages. ISBN 0813908639. \$35

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Bibliographical Society of America, this retrospective collection of articles seeks to represent, the diverse contributions of the members of the Society to its Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America. This volume contains 39 articles that strongly suggest that the practice of bibliography in America during the past 75 years cannot be easily categorized. Instead, the articles range over the spectrum of the world of books. An interesting characteristic of the selection is the preponderance of articles concerned with the relationship between books and people - especially with collectors. The collection begins with "A Plea for an Anatomical Method of Bibliography" by Victor Hugo. The first volume includes "Problems in Nineteenth-Century American Bibliography" by Rollo G. Silver and concludes with G. Thomas Tanselle's effective survey of the art, "The State of Bibliography Today" from the 73rd volume. [Book # 35489]



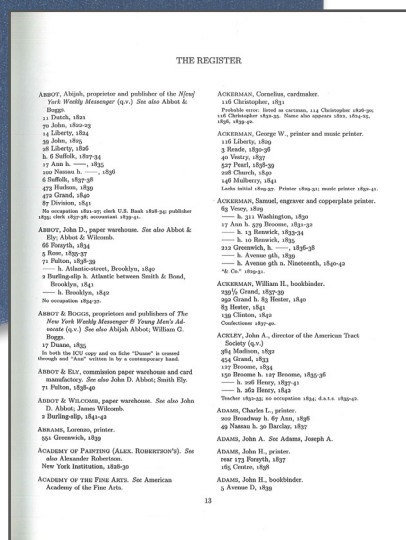
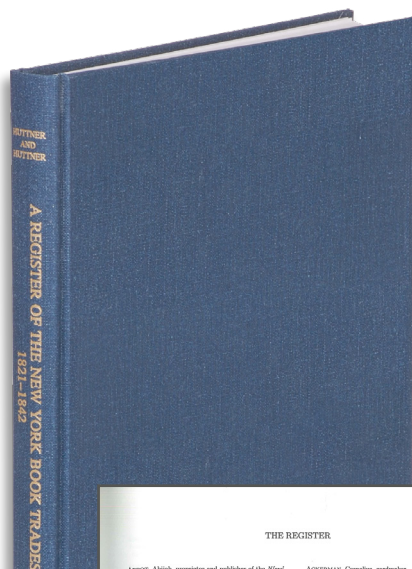
## New York

## A REGISTER OF ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS, BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1821-42

by Sidney F. Huttner & Elizabeth Stege Huttner

The Bibliographical Society of America: New York, 1993; 8.5 x 11 inches, hardcover; 300 pages. ISBN 091493015X. \$50

This register collects, from annual city directories, about 5,000 names and 50,000 addresses of individuals and firms working in New York in the book trades and graphic arts areas during the period 1821-1842. It continues George L. McKay's similar work, published by the New York Public Library in 1942, which collected the names of craftsmen and artisans to 1820. The recorded occupations, addresses, firm names and other dated information provide help in dating books, papers and pictures, and in identifying anonymous printers, publishers, artists, etc. It also provides a record of those who were engaged in more than 125 interconnected trades and professions, including calligraphers, compositors, editors, literary agents, map colorers, paper rulers, stereotypers, tract agents, wood engravers and many others. Though the bulk of the Register lists those active in printing, publishing and the distribution of books, the scope extends to all the graphic arts. The Register's listings linked to specific occupations are also brought together in one or more of 100 entries in an Index of Occupations. Institutions - libraries, museums, societies, book depositories, etc. - and periodicals are separately listed as well. [Book # 40525]

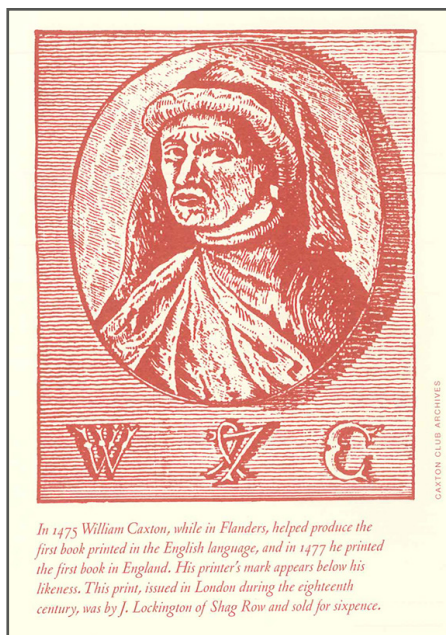




**Caxton Club****THE CAXTON CLUB 1895-1995****CELEBRATING A CENTURY OF THE BOOK IN CHICAGO**

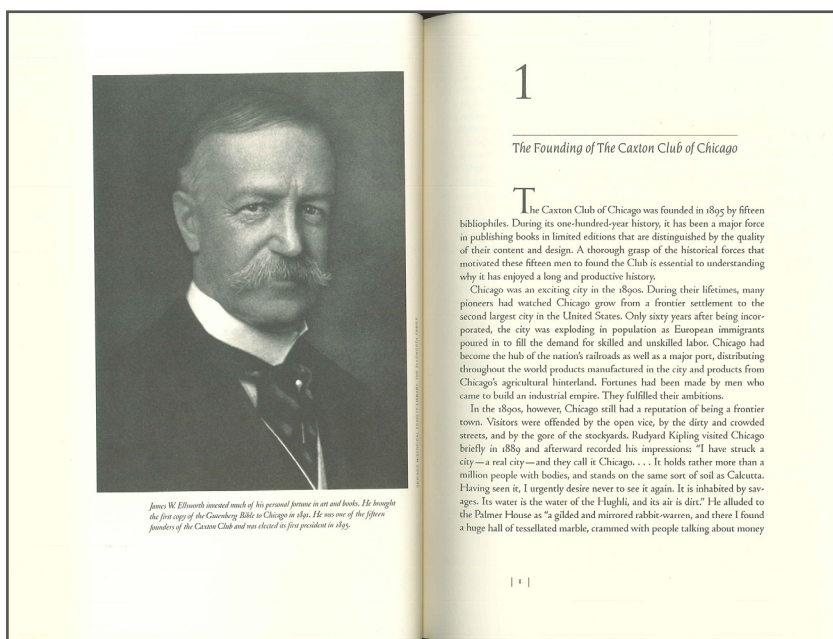
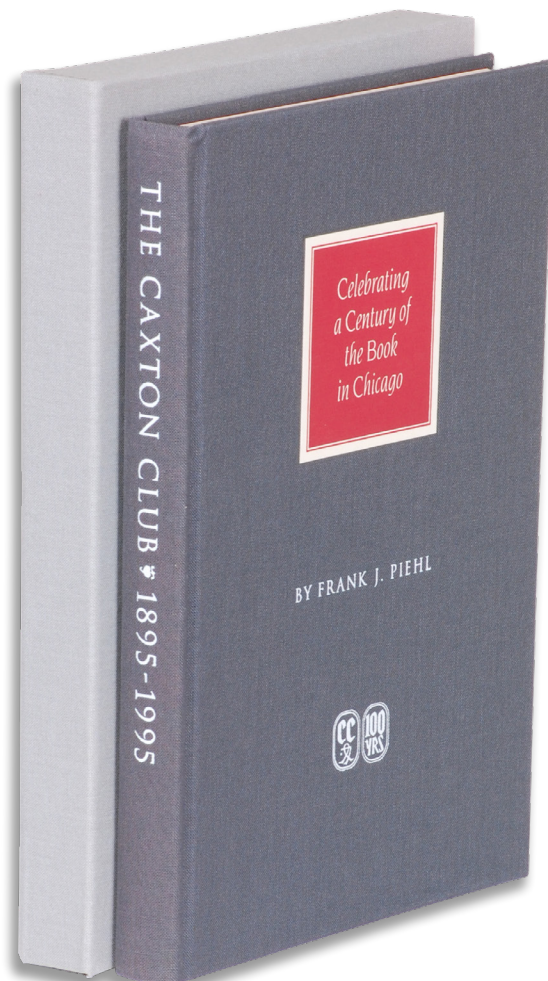
by Frank Piehl

The Caxton Club: Chicago, 1995; 8vo., gray cloth over boards with white stamping and paper label with slipcase; 224 pages. ISBN 0940550091. \$75

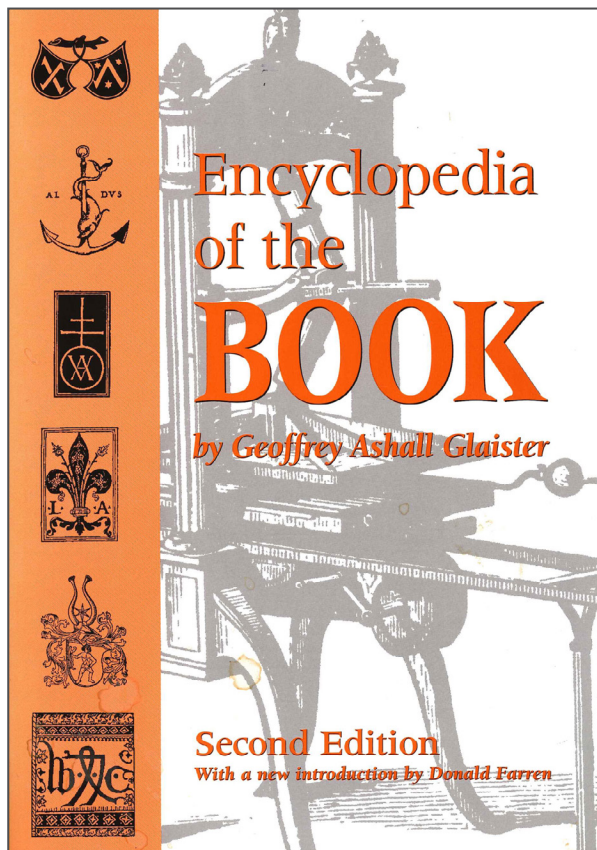


The Caxton Club was founded in Chicago in January 1895 by fifteen bibliophiles. Its objective was the “literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books” and “the occasional publishing of books designed to illustrate, promote and encourage these arts.” One century later, the Club remains dedicated to this objective. It brings together a community of individuals who share the love of books and provides them a forum to educate one another on their content and design, and about the joys of reading them. In

addition, their activities and existence have contributed a significant chapter to the history of book collecting in America with its changing tastes and the evolution of fine printing and fine binding over 100 years in Chicago. Caxton Club historian, Frank J. Piehl, offers a taste of the artistic, intellectual and literary atmosphere of Chicago from which the Caxton Club merged. According to Piehl, early bibliophiles concerned themselves not only with a book’s contents, but also with the physical aspects of a book. In its 100 years, the Club has published 60 books that are distinguished by their content and design. Nineteen are important historical works, sixteen describe the history of printing and bookbindings, seven relate to bibliophiles and book collecting, and the remaining eighteen comprise a miscellany of poetry, literary works, plays, an opera and other items. Anyone who is interested in the history of book collecting, printing and bookbinding will enjoy this work. Designed by Caxtonian Bruce Beck and printed by R.R. Donnelley & Sons, the Caxton Club publishes this history of the Club that includes an up-to-date bibliography of the Club’s publications, as well as biographies of Caxtonians who have contributed prominently to the advancement of the book and the club. Limited to 1,000 numbered and signed copies of which 900 are offered for sale. [Book # 41478]







## THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE BOOK

With a new introduction by Donald Farren

by Geoffrey Ashall Glaister

Oak Knoll Press: New Castle, 2001; small 4to., paperback; 576 pages. ISBN 9781884718144. \$49.95

Paperback edition. With a new introduction by Donald Farren. Reprint of the 2nd edition of 1979. The breadth of this work is remarkable. Encyclopedia contains almost 4,000 terms and definitions used in bookbinding, printing, papermaking and the book trade. Biographical details of printers, authors, bookbinders and bibliophiles are included as well as precise notes on machinery and equipment, famous books, printing societies, book-related organizations, customs of the trade and other related information.

This work aims

at providing "a reference companion to be constantly available during the study or processes of bookmaking" and is particularly essential for the "bibliophile, apprentice printer and binder, publisher, bookseller, papermaker or librarian." However, all those involved in the profession or study of books and publishing will find this book indispensable. Encyclopedia is equipped with five appendices, showing type specimens, Latin place names used in the imprints of early-printed books, surveys of contemporary private presses, illustrations of proof correction symbols and a list of the works consulted in the preparation of this book. [Book # 42510]

