



California Antiquarian Book Fair

February 2022

Terms of Sale

All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items subject to prior sale. We accept payment by check, wire transfer, and all major credit cards. Payment by check or wire is preferred. Thank you for your business!

STRIKING ACKERMANN AQUATINTS OF MEXICO CITY

1. **Ackermann, George. Ackermann, Rudolph.** *Mexico, Bird's Eye View Towards the West : Megico, A Vista de Pajaro Mirando Acia el Oeste.* [with:] *Mexico, View of the Great Square and Cathedral : Megico, Vista de la Plaza y de la Catedral.* London: R. Ackermann, [1826?]. Two large aquatints, each 18 x 24 inches. A bit of spotting at edges of one print. Light tanning. Crisp and quite attractive images. Very good plus.

A beautiful pair of rare prints, comprising a bird's-eye view of Mexico City and a view of the Zocalo and Cathedral produced by famed London printmaker and color plate book publisher Rudolph Ackermann. During the mid-1820s, the elder Ackermann sent his son George to Mexico to establish branches of their bookselling concern across Hispanophone America. Although this endeavor last only a few years, the Ackermann publishing company produced several notable illustrated books and prints on the subject of Latin America during this period.

The present works are based on drawings done by the younger Ackermann while in Mexico, and were created contemporaneously with a Spanish-language history of the country, illustrated with a number of smaller, uncolored engravings, published by Rudolph Ackermann in 1826. Each print is exceptionally sharp and detailed, with fine coloring. The views were issued as a pair, and were reviewed in an October 1826 issue of a London arts periodical, *La Belle Assemblée*, which opined that, "The idea which they convey is very fresh and vivid; they have all the appearance of accuracy."

Rare, and in excellent condition. We locate copies of these two prints at the British Library and the Hispanic Society of America.

(McBRB2056)

\$6,750

PLANTATION SONGS INTO THE 1920s

2. **[African Americana]. [Alabama]. Hollowell, Emily.** *Calhoun Plantation Songs. Collected and Edited by Emily Hollowell.* Boston: C.W. Thompson Co., 1923. 74,[1]pp. Original brown printed wrappers, black cloth backstrip. Minor rubbing and creasing to wrappers, tiny tear to fore-edge of front wrapper, previous owner's ink signature at top of front wrapper, spine tail a bit chipped, spine head a touch frayed. Internally clean. Very good.

Third edition of this rare work, initially published in 1901 with a second edition published in 1907, compiled and edited by Emily Hollowell of Medford, Massachusetts. According to Hollowell's Preface, "The songs in this volume are those sung by the students at the Calhoun Colored School and are well known throughout the Black Belt of Alabama." The school was located in the town of Calhoun in Lowndes County, Alabama. It was founded as a private boarding school and later day school in 1892 by Charlotte R. Thorn of New Haven, Connecticut and Mabel W. Dillingham of Boston, in partnership with Booker T. Washington. Its mission was to educate poor rural African American children in the Hampton-Tuskegee industrial school model so prevalent at the time.

The text prints the music and lyrics for sixty-eight spirituals and other songs traditionally sung by African Americans in the South, with the lyrics rendered in vernacular. The songs are intended to be sung without accompaniment in most cases. The songs include notable spirituals such as "Amazing Grace," "Drive Satan Away," and "I Know My Jesus Loves Me," along with plantation melodies such as "Thank God I'm in De Field." OCLC records just four copies of this third edition, at Boston Public, Newton Free Library, Temple, and Yale. As such, it is much rarer than the first two editions.

(McBRB2691)

\$750

ONE BUFFALO SOLDIER TESTIFYING AT ANOTHER'S TRIAL IN THE TEXAS BORDERLANDS

3. [African Americana]. [Buffalo Soldiers]. [Texas]. [*Manuscript Special Order No. 24, Sending a Buffalo Soldier, Private Charles Boyce of Company G, 9th Cavalry, to Uvalde, Texas to Appear as a Witness in the Trial of Fellow Buffalo Soldier, Private George Arrington.*] Fort Clark, Tx.: February 5, 1871. [1]p. Old folds, with one fold partially split, formerly repaired on verso. Very good.

A unique manuscript special order instructing Private Charles Boyce of Co. G, 9th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Clark, Texas to travel to Uvalde to appear as a witness in the trial of the United States v. Private George Arrington, also of the 9th Cavalry. The charges against Arrington are unspecified, but Boyce is ordered nevertheless to report to the County Sheriff in Uvalde. After his testimony, Boyce is ordered to "return to this Post without delay. He will be armed and equipped and provided with (10) ten days rations." The order is signed "by Command of Capt. Corbin" by First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 25th Infantry, Cyrus N. Spring.

Whatever the charges against Arrington, he was evidently acquitted, as he remained in the American cavalry long enough to render distinguished service in the 1889 "Wham Paymaster Robbery" in Arizona. The 9th Cavalry, composed of African American soldiers, some of Seminole extraction, was created in 1866 and ordered to West Texas in the summer of 1867, manning Fort Clark and several other American outposts along the Mexican border. The 25th Infantry, also composed of African American soldiers, was created in 1869 from the merger of two Civil War African American regiments; its companies were also distributed across the military posts of West Texas, including Fort Clark.

A rare and early military document concerning not one but two Buffalo Soldiers stationed at a remote Texas fort just before they would participate in the Indian Wars.

(McBRB2589)

\$1,250

RARE AFRICAN-AMERICANA FROM IOWA

4. [African Americana]. Thornton, Montrose W. *The White Negro, or A Series of Lectures on the Race Problem.* Burlington, Ia.: Conrad Lutz Printing and Publishing Co., 1894. 99pp., plus photographic portrait frontispiece. Original maroon textured cloth, gilt titles on front cover. Noticeable scuffing, rubbing, and mild discoloration to boards, spine a bit chipped, corners worn. Unobtrusive red stain to extreme top edge of text on several leaves. Very good.

A most uncommon work written by Montrose W. Thornton, a promising young African American preacher from Burlington, Iowa, who was only about twenty-one years of age when the book was published. A two-page autobiographical sketch describes Thornton as an African Methodist Episcopal preacher after having completed the theological course at Drake University in 1892. Thornton apparently spent a long career in the AME church, including five years as pastor of Mother Bethel AME Church in Philadelphia. The present work collects several essays by Thornton "in behalf of a wronged race...so that justice, and nothing but justice, shall be given." The titles of the essay provide a flavor of the work, and include "The White Negro," "Is Barbarous African the Original Home of the Negro," "Are the Intellectual Faculties of the Negro Essentially Inferior to Those of the White," "Will the Negro Become Amalgamated with the White," "Negro Justice in Blood," "A Freeman and Yet a Slave," "Progress of the Negro," and "An Honest Plea for the Negro." Not in Work or the Library Company's Afro-Americana Collection.

(McBRB2582)

\$1,250

BY AN AFRICAN AMERICAN POET FROM OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

5. [African Americana]. Withers, Zachary. *Poems After Slavery and Others Descriptive and Patriotic*. San Francisco: Pacific Coast Appeal Publishing Co, 1905. vii,47pp., including photographic portrait frontispiece of the author. Original black pebbled cloth, title stamped in gray on front cover. Minor soiling and edge wear to boards. Very good.

An obscure collection of twenty-two poems written by Zachary Withers, an African-American poet from Oakland. Withers was the son of former slaves, and this is his first publication. He went on to publish another volume entitled, *Our Inheritance*. He also edited *Heroes of 1918: Stories from the Lips of Black Fighters*, a collection of stories from African-American veterans of the First World War. In his daily life, Withers worked as a porter for the Pullman Company between California and Chicago, where he witnessed Jim Crow in all of its ugliness. He railed against it in his poetry, as well as arguing eloquently for equal rights and advancement for African Americans.

The present work includes such evocative poems as "Ode to Blackmen" (comprising seven pages of the work), "Ode to Blackwomen," "Appeal to Blackmen," "The Secret of the Soul," and "The Outlawed Spirit," along with California-centric poems such as "Sacramento River," "Mount Shasta," and "The Golden State." Withers' Preface, dated June 1, 1905 from Oakland, deserves to be quoted in full: "These thoughts, engendered by the influence of my parents who were slaves, whom as a boy, I was wont to hear relate their sad experiences under the regime of slavery, I herein humbly express. Should you read my verse, may you find therein expressed some thought in keeping with the high ideals of man."

Not in Work, nor the Library Company's Afro-Americana Collection, and uncommon in institutions.

French, et al., *African American Poetry and Drama, 1760-1975*, p.142.

(McBRB2776)

\$1,250

DEATH SPOILS A HAPPY CELEBRATION FOR THE CAPUCHIN NUNS

6. Aguirre, Pedro, Antonio de. *Immortal Aplauso del Triunpho Original de la Immaculada Concepcion de Nuestra Señora la Sacratissima Virgen Maria...* Mexico City: Juan Joseph Guilleno Carrasco, 1697. [11],10 leaves. Small quarto. Dbd. Very light wear at edges. Small patch of worming at top edge, occasionally affecting text. Partial marca de fuego at bottom edge. Light tanning and foxing. Very good.

Sole edition of this late 17th-century sermon on the subjects of the Virgin Mary and the Immaculate Conception, delivered at the Capuchin women's convent in Mexico City on the feast day of the Immaculate Conception, 8 December, 1696, and published the following year. Aguirre begins by saying that the joy of the occasion has been spoiled by the almost simultaneous deaths of Dr. Bernabe Diaz de Cordova y Murillo who was to have sung the mass and of Fr. Balthasar de Medina, who was to have preached. The overall message of the sermon addresses the relationship of the conception to original sin and death in Catholic thought. With an attractive title-page composed of several different text styles and a handful of woodcut ornaments within a woodcut border. We locate six copies of this rare Mexican imprint ~ at St. Bonaventure, the University of Dayton, Indiana University, NYPL, JCB, and the National Library of Chile.

Medina, Mexico 1660. Palau 3946.

(McBRB980)

\$1,950

SEE ALASKA FIRST VIA "ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY."

7. [Alaska Steamship Company]. [Archive of Ephemera from a Voyage to Alaska Aboard the Alaska Line, Including Menus and Five Issues of the Shipboard Newspaper, "The Morning Alaskan"]. [At sea.: June 1934]. Five issues of The Morning Alaskan, each 4pp. Also, four leaves of manuscript, four mimeo news sheets, two passenger lists, thirteen menus, and related material. Light wear and chipping to edges of newsletters and news sheets, heavier to news sheets. Light wear overall. Very good.

A nice archive of ephemera collected during a voyage from Seattle to Alaska aboard the S.S. Alaska. Founded in 1894, the Alaska Steamship Company ran cargo and passenger service to Alaska from Seattle through the mid-1950s, at which point it became a freight-only company until its demise in 1971. The materials here, likely saved from a voyage in June 1934,

provide a glimpse into Alaskan cruise tourism during the height of the Great Depression. There are four daily mimeo "news sheets" titled "Sense and Nonsense," which are filled with one-liner inside jokes about the goings-on about the ship: "Mr Sullivan, his own is still holding against all comers, and how!!" and "Who was the boyfriend in Ketchikan, Rose? The flowers, at least, were beautiful." Additionally, thirteen menus for breakfast, lunch, and dinner meals. The shipboard newspaper, *The Morning Alaskan*, features ads and a vignette of the ship on the first page, followed by a mixture of news and tidbits from locales across the globe. One issue includes news about the dock strike in San Francisco, the reappearance of a missing Japanese Vice Consul in Shanghai, and sports news. It was a fairly sophisticated production, presumably with the first page pre-printed and then the interior mimeographed aboard ship.

The manuscript leaves contain brief notes about the voyage. Upon leaving Seattle on June 13, the author made the following notes, providing an insight into the other passengers on the ship: "Six mo. truce made. First boat in 6 mo. (why Eng. boats no help to Alaskans.) Heavy cargo, interesting loading - autos, personal, Bride, soldiers, lecturer, natives, Alaskans going home, prospectors (old men going back), missionaries, teachers, natives, contractors for school projects "nails counted." Orchestra, steward. News Daily - ship personals, sight seeing paper. Food, number of meals & type." He notes stops at Juneau and Hawkes Inlet: "Juneau again. Hawkes Inlet at 9:30 p.m. light. Beautiful. Private homes at most canneries, Gov. visiting Hawkes Inlet came on board." Though brief, his notes do provide interesting details about the voyage.

Notably, this archive also highlights possible Chinese migration to Alaska, perhaps for the cannery industry, based on the passenger lists. The northbound passenger list, from Seattle to Skagway on June 14, lists eighty roundtrip passengers, as well as 107 passengers with destinations at various ports along the way, such as Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau, and Skagway. It also lists among the passengers sixty "Orientals" and forty-six passengers traveling "Oriental Steerage." At Hawk Inlet, thirty-one "Orientals" disembarked ~ no white passengers ~ twenty-nine of them traveling steerage.

An interesting group of ephemera, made even more interesting by the addition of the Asian-American component in the passenger lists.

(McBRB1007)

\$500

A WIDE-RANGING PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF LIFE IN EARLY-20th-CENTURY ALASKA

8. [Alaska]. [Western Photographical]. [*Handsome Annotated Photograph Album Documenting Life in the Alaskan Wilderness in the Early-20th Century*]. [Various locations in Alaska: ca. 1915-1925]. Sixty-four leaves, illustrated with 358 original photographs, a mixture of vernacular and pre-produced images, ranging from thumbnail portraits to 6.25 x 8.25 inches, many with manuscript caption in white ink. Oblong folio. Contemporary brown leather photograph album, string tied. Moderate edge wear and scuffing to boards. A few leaves detached, some images missing, several photos worn, chipped, torn, or partially perished, most images in generally good shape. In a custom cloth clamshell box, gilt paper labels. Good.

A unique assemblage of photographs most of which document life in Alaska in the early decades of the 20th century. The images show an eclectic mix of rural life in Alaska, including numerous clapboard houses and commercial buildings, various steamboats and steamships, hunting and mining scenes, work crews on the railroad, dog sledding teams, and indigenous peoples, as well as street-level views of cities such as Anchorage, Skagway, Haines, Seward, Ketchikan, Knik, and Juneau, plus shots of natural wonders such as the Mendenhall Glacier, the Skagway River, the Chitina River, and the river at Roe Point near Ketchikan. A couple of shots of an Anglo woman named "Effie" depict her in full indigenous dress, holding rudimentary snowshoes. Some of the professionally produced images feature a suspension bridge near Anchorage, a wolf dog in Seward, the burning of the P.J. Abler in Juneau in 1915, Standard Oil's depot in Juneau, the Tanana River Bridge, the B.M. Behrends Bank in Juneau, and the "Government Railroad" in Alaska.

Images of indigenous peoples include a woman with a walking stick burdened down with a large backpack and walking with a dog, a shot of two "Indian Women" at Alert Bay, and an image of totem poles at Alert Bay. The larger format images capture the Anchor Ice and Docks off Anchorage, snow plows digging out a frozen train somewhere in Alaska, a view of the Alameda steamship off the coast of Anchorage, a street view of a pair of houses in Anchorage, a shot of the A.E.C. Hospital in Anchorage, a striking view of Fourth Avenue in Anchorage on May Day 1917, and a rare view of downtown

Anchorage with the street graded down while "preparing for the new 12 foot concrete sidewalks" in September 1917. A handful, but certainly the vast minority of the images capture scenes in the American West, in locations such as South Dakota, Minnesota, and Washington. An informative collection of images from a wide range of early-20th-century Alaska. (McBRB2647) \$2,250

WITH AN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF AQUINAS PRINTED IN RED

9. Arrieta, Domingo Pedro de. *Posteriores Glorias de Nuestro Gran Padre, y Patricia Seraphicao San Francisco de Assis. Oracion Panegyrica, Que en Su Convento Grande de la Ciudad de Mexico Dixo el Dia 4 de Octubre del Año de 1765.* [Mexico]: Impresa en la Imprenta del Real, 1765. [26],34pp. Small quarto. Removed from a sammelband. Worming along top edge, somewhat affecting top two lines of text (heavier to title page and initial leaves); additional biopredation at lower corner, occasionally affecting catchwords and printed marginal notes. Otherwise light dust soiling and an occasion foxmark. Good plus.

Scarce printing of a sermon preached by Franciscan friar Domingo Pedro de Arrieta on October 4, 1765, at the Franciscan monastery in Mexico. Of Arrieta, Beristain writes, "Natural de Mexico, donde profesó el orden de predicadores a 3 de Julio de 1752. Fué lector de teología, maestro de su provincia, doctor de la Universidad, notario y comisario de la Inquisición."

The sermon concerns the role of St. Francis in advancing the cause of Catholicism and veneration of Christ, as well as his example to all who seek heaven. The Spanish text is set with extensive side- and shouldernotes, with Latin words printed in italics. The forematter and extensive preliminary licenses also include two religious poems by friends of Arrieta. Of surmounting interest is the dedication to Thomas Aquinas, in verse with sidenotes, which also contains an attractive engraved portrait of the good Doctor Angelicus, printed "au sanguine." Rare; OCLC reports copies held by only four U.S. institutions ~ the JCB, Berkeley, Penn, and NYPL.

Beristain I, p.175. Medina, Mexico 4978. Palau 17531. (McBRB2498)

\$2,000

"THE RAREST CALIFORNIA LOCAL HISTORY" - HOWES

10. Bledsoe, A. J. *History of Del Norte County, California, with a Business Directory and Traveler's Guide.* Eureka: Humboldt Times Print, 1881. 175,[30]pp. Modern black buckram, spine gilt lettered. Title page poorly remargined, with several tape repairs. Additional, less obtrusive tape repairs at gutter of following ten leaves. Two later ownership inscriptions in pencil and ink on title page. Light, even tanning and an occasional faint fox mark. Good.

Extremely rare and detailed history of Del Norte County, the northwestern-most county in California. The work, written by A.J. Bledsoe, is an extensive and engaging combination of historiography, reporting, and compilation of local legend. The first four chapters provide a lengthy history of the thirty years since white American settlers arrived in the area in 1851, interspersed with numerous colorful anecdotes. The following four sections give an account of the contemporary circumstances of the county ~ its towns, businesses, climate, geography, and population (including some hideously disparaging comments concerning Chinese and Native American inhabitants), as well as detailed descriptions of its lumber, mineral, and agricultural resources. The last chapter sums up the opportunities available in the county to the prospective "capitalist," and the final leaves print a "travel guide" that provides distances between area destinations, a two-page business directory for ventures in Crescent City, Smith's River Valley, and Happy Camp, and twenty-seven pages of advertisements for local businesses in Crescent City, Smith's River, and Eureka. An impressively thorough history for a county with a population less than 3,000 at the time of publication, small enough that the book had to be printed in Eureka, the seat of neighboring Humboldt County.

Rocq located four copies of the present work ~ at Berkeley, UCLA, San Francisco Public Library, and the New-York Historical Society. We locate a smattering of additional institutional copies. This copy is the only one to appear in available sales records since Howell listed a copy for \$1350 in 1961, stating that only six copies were known. Two years prior, a copy brought \$1800 in the Plath Sale. "With the possible exception of Cox, *The Annals of Trinity County*, the rarest California local history" - Howes.

Cowan II, p.57. Howes B528, "dd." Rocq 1714. (McBRB1850)

\$4,750

OBSCURE SAN JOSE IMPRINT ON NUMEROLOGY

11. Buchanan, Joseph Rodes. (*A Scientific Secret Revealed.*) *Periodicity the Absolute Law of the Entire Universe Long Known to Control All Matter Now Revealed As the Law of All Life...* San Jose: 1898. 160,[4]pp. plus folding plate. 12mo. Original yellow cloth, stamped in black. Corners lightly bumped, spine ends lightly worn. Internally clean. Very good plus.

First of four editions. "Buchanan's last and perhaps oddest book" - Atwater. An unusual work on numerological and occult cycles, based on the number seven. Buchanan (1814-1899) was a Kentucky native who studied medicine and became enamored of phrenology while at university. Finding a lack of research on the brain in his medical coursework, he began his own series of experiments, using techniques from mesmerism. He would go on to be a major force in the world of alternative medicine, particularly as it related to psychology. "His books popularized current neurophysiological knowledge, and his belief in the existence of extraordinary mental powers for clairvoyance and telepathy whetted Americans' appetite for continued investigation into humanity's psychological constitution." The present title is his final work, published just before his death in San Jose. Relatively scarce ~ OCLC locates five copies of the present edition. This copy in particularly lovely condition.

Atwater 506.
(McBRB2595)

\$750

RARE TRANSLATION INTO NAHUATL

12. Caballero, Dario Julio. *Modo Practico de Hacer el Sto. Ejercicio del Via-Crucis.* Chalchicomula: Tipografia de Manuel Palacios Roji, 1890. 16pp. Small quarto. Contemporary quarter cloth and marbled boards. Moderate wear to edges and spine; boards somewhat scuffed. Even tanning, scattered light foxing internally. About very good.

Rare, late 19th-century translation of prayers for the Stations of the Cross into the indigenous Mexican language. The translator, Dario Julio Caballero, was the priest in the small municipality of Chalchicomula in the state of Puebla, where this work was printed. In his introduction, the only portion of the pamphlet in Spanish other than the title page and section headings, Caballero states that the stations are the most pleasing of the religious exercises, as evidenced by the number of indulgences granted by the Popes for their completion, and that their availability to the indigenous population is of the utmost importance as a result. Following the text of the stations in Nahuatl, there follow translations of the Nicene Creed, the Ave Maria, and the Lord's Prayer. With a woodcut of Jesus on the cross on title page verso. Quite rare - OCLC lists only one copy, at Biblioteca Nacional Mexico.

(McBRB2196)

\$1,250

A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE GENRE

13. [California Gold Rush]. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, written from the California Gold Rush.*] Yuba County, Ca.: February 25, 1859. [2]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. A bit of discoloration along old folds. Accomplished in a neat, legible script. Very good plus.

An interesting Gold Rush letter penned during the winter of 1859 by D.H. Miller of Orwell, New York, giving an account of the mining conditions in Yuba County to Perry Baker, a friend back home. Miller was working a claim with a group near the Round Tent trading post due east of Yuba City, and from the sense of his letter, seems to have been a veteran of the California gold fields. Following the usual pleasantries, he reports on the disappointing results achieved by his party the previous season, writing, "I presume you have heard that our mining operations proved a complete failure again last summer, which left us a dam-d sight worse than dead broke. The way I set it up, a man had better be dead than broke in this country."

Others in the area are having more success, but the eternal hope that is a symptom of gold fever ensures that Miller and his compatriots will persevere:

"The only way is to keep a stiff upper lip and rush ahead. If at first we don't succeed, we are bound to try again and keep a trying till we do conquer, or die.... Miners in this vicinity are doing very well. Our claim has not paid as well as some, but the prospects are good, and I think we will do well as long as the water lasts, which will be till some time in June. Then we will start back to the river and try our luck again on our old claim."

(McBRB2574)

\$750

A FORTY-NINER FROM VERMONT WRITES HOME

14. [California Gold Rush]. Butts, Noah C. [*Cooke & Le Count's California Letter Book Containing a Manuscript Account of a Forty-niner's Experiences in the Winter of 1852-1853*]. Sierra County, Ca.: 1852-1853. [36]pp. 18mo. Original black wrappers, printed in gilt. Light wear at edges and spine; minor creasing and spotting to wraps. Light toning and a few stray ink marks or smudges internally. Accomplished in a neat, legible script. Very good.

A detailed letter California Gold Rush letter, composed in three entries by miner Noah C. Butts, who was writing home to his brother in Stowe, Vermont, at the end of 1852 and beginning of 1853. Butts was one of a group of forty-niners from Stowe who traveled around Cape Horn to California and, at the time of this letter, were set up to mine for gold in French Ravine, in Sierra County between Oroville and Reno. The Stowe Historical Society gives a brief description of this group, including Butts and several of the other miners mentioned here, in a 2007 issue of their newsletter. The present letter was composed in a small letterbook with black and gilt wrappers, produced by San Francisco stationers Cooke & Le Count, and the whole is a particularly attractive example of this form of manuscript letter from California during this period.

The first portion of the text consists of nostalgic remembrances of pastoral Vermont and discussion of changes in the village of Stowe, as well as gossip concerning other family members scattered across the West and reminiscences of a recently deceased father. The remainder contains Butts' account of his experiences gold mining in the Sierra Nevada during the harsh winter of 1852 and 1853, beginning with a description of his situation in the mountains of Eastern California at the end of 1852:

"Now as to my whereabouts & what about if you had the power of vision to cast a look across the continent of North America to its western borders near the Pacific Coast among the Sierra Nevada mountains on a small ravine in a log cabin damp & muddy, made so by the excessive rains which have been pouring down for five days past in torrents without ceasing till to night it had cleared & the stars shine for the first time in a week. I say you might here see me drawn up around a rude constructed toe hole writing this epistle while Cornell is sitting by my side reading a novel entitled *The Wandering Jew* while OJ is in bed & asleep & in the daytime you might see us to work at the sluice in the ravine some ten rods from the cabin. We work all weathers when we have water which we now have in abundance...."

The letter also includes detailed descriptions of how the particularly terrible conditions of that winter affected their mining efforts:

"I have not been doeing [sic] well since Moody & Slayton left. It commenced raining before we got back from the valley & we were obliged to leave the Creek & move up to the Ravine & there wait several days for water.... It began to grow cold about the first day of Dec commenced snowing. The snow fell 8 inches the first day & I find by turning to my journal that it rained or snowed every day for ten days...snow was six feet on a level...there was no doing much in the mining business with that depth of snow...."

Compounding the situation was a bad mining claim and the high cost and scarcity of provisions due to the snow; Butts discusses these factors, and provides a detailed, page-long list of prices which he must tolerate on his low wages:

"What time we could work till now has not paid us but small wages it being ground that has been worked before...about five dollars...this is rather small pay considering what it costs to live here this winter. The storm came on so early that the packees could not get up into the mountains consequently provisions are very high & very scarce. There is no provisions

for sale short of eight miles.... We paid 45 cents for flour and had it packed to us...now have to pay 50 cents and pack it themselves. We had to pay 50 for pork, 25 for potatoes.... I think we are working much the poorest part of the claim...."

Overall, a detailed, contemporary account of the difficulties and harsh conditions faced by miners in the Sierra Nevada during an early-1850s winter, composed in a fine surviving example of the blank letter books produced for the use of California immigrants.

(McBRB2372)

\$3,750

FAMILY BUSINESS DURING THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

15. [California Gold Rush]. Phillips, G.S. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from San Francisco Resident G.S. Phillips to His Brother J.H. Phillips in Placerville, Discussing a Visit by His Wife and Children, and Other Matters*]. San Francisco: October 4, 1852. [2]pp., with integral address leaf. Old folds, mild staining and soiling, three-inch closed tear to address leaf. Very good.

An interesting letter documenting the family side of the California Gold Rush, in which a San Francisco man writes to his brother, offering to send his wife and daughters to Placerville as helpers. Interestingly, at first Phillips addresses the letter to his brother in Ohio, then scratches it out and writes in "Cal;" this most likely indicates the Phillipses hailed from Ohio and trekked to California along with scores of others in hopes of untold riches in the California gold fields. In his letter, Phillips writes that his wife, who has long been in San Francisco looking after a sick friend, can now leave as he is better, "And if you think best she will come up with the little girls and fix your carpets and superintend your affairs for a month or two untill your wife comes..." The formerly sick friend, Mr. Gardner, could also accompany them, apparently, as "He is coming up to P. and he wants you to give him work for a short time. Mr. G. is a good sailman [sic] having been in the dry goods business..." While not overtly concerned with gold mining, the correspondence is nevertheless interesting for providing details on family routines during the Gold Rush era, when numerous families uprooted their lives and moved not only to places like San Francisco and Placerville, but between such locations during the years of speculation. A nice example of history from below, particularly notable for its domestic implications during the time of the great California Gold Rush.

(McBRB2473)

\$750

"I CAN WASH DISHES AS FAST AS ANY WOMAN."

16. [California Gold Rush]. Southard, Nial. [*Manuscript Letter Sent by Nial Southard, a Gold Rush Miner in Sacramento, to His Wife Mary Southard, Mentioning His Job as a Cook and the Lack of Women in California*]. Sacramento: April 10, 1853. [2]pp., with integral blank docketed on verso in pencil. Old folds, minor edge wear, tiny hole to first leaf costing just one letter, two diamond-shaped holes in integral blank, minor scattered toning. Very good.

Gold Rush miner Nial Southard (1820-1914) writes to his wife Mary about his life in California in 1853. Southard, one of the worst spellers and grammarians in American epistolary history, relates to his wife that he is one of the cooks in his mining camp, and mentions other aspects of his life in California. His letter reads, in large part, and with spelling corrected for clarity: "I haven't spoke to only three or four ladies since I have been in California. I have to wash my clothes every Sunday and help cook so it makes me lazy all the day long.... I can wash dishes as fast as any woman. I have lent Pary fifty dollars and to Mr. Aron Abbott of Dover one hundred dollars. He has turned out a mortgage and Mister Colinge's farm for security. I have about one hundred and fifty dollars.... You can send a letter every week to California. The mail comes every week to California. Is that boy big enough to go to school or is baby yet? I would like to see him and his mother today. I have not heard anything of Miner Brown since I left home but what about you.... I would like to have you meet me if you could tell when I could be at New York. But maybe it will come right for me to meet you. I would like to have you to come and visit me...." Clearly, Southard is pining for his wife while in California, though he also relates some of his business from there. Nial Southard was apparently born in Steuben, New York, married Mary Taylor, and the couple raised seven children. He died in Athens, Alabama in 1914.

The docketed note in pencil and a note found with the letter indicate it was at one time part of the J.D. Sutter estate. The pencil note states that the letter was sent "no charge" to "Mrs. Sutter" by "Mrs. Curtain(?)." Apparently the sender wanted

Mrs. Sutter "to see it for the spelling!" The note claims the letter was bought out of the estate of J.D. Sutter in the Spring of 1985. A nice letter providing a ground level view of life in California during the Gold Rush.
(McBRB2523) \$650

SCARCE 1920s SAN FRANCISCO GUIDEBOOK

17. [California]. *Chadwick Standard San Francisco Street Guide. Hotel, Apartment, Building and General Directory*. San Francisco: J.P. Chadwick, 1923. 128pp. plus folding map, 14 x 16.5 inches. Narrow octavo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling. Slight chipping to first and last few leaves, text lightly tanned. Very good.

Directory and street guide for San Francisco, designed to help navigate the city's streetcar lines. "Containing all streets, hotels, apartments, buildings, banks, churches, consulates, railroad and steamship agents; city and auto road maps. Clubs, theatres, hospitals, places of interest, pier directory." The information is all keyed to the various streetcar lines, indicating which lines are most convenient to which hotels, etc. With information on all the major sights and municipal attractions, as well as hotels, banks, theatres, etc. A listing of the routes of each streetcar line occupies the final two pages. The map shows the city and county of San Francisco with the streetcar lines demarcated in red. A rare survival - we find one copy of this edition in OCLC at the Milwaukee County Library, with one or two copies of other editions located at UC Berkeley, the New York Public Library, California Historical, and the Marin County Library.
(McBRB805) \$950

SCARCE POCKET MAP OF CALIFORNIA

18. [California]. *Denny's Pocket Map of King's County California*. San Francisco: Edward Denny & Co., 1912. Folding map, 25.25 x 23.75 inches. Original printed wrappers. Some soiling and light wear to wraps. A couple very minor separations and losses along map folds. Light tanning. About very good.

A scarce pocket map of Kings County, California, south of Fresno, published by Edward Denny & Co. in San Francisco. Printed in blue ink, the map shows the county divided into plat townships and delineates railroads, wagon roads, canals, streams, and oil pipelines, with a legend at left. Tulare Lake is prominently depicted at center, interestingly, with the original, larger lake lines also marked. The contraction of the lake was due to the diversion of the streams and rivers that fed it for agricultural purposes. Prior to this development, Tulare was the largest freshwater lake west of the Mississippi River. Denny produced similar maps for a number of California counties during the early 20th century, most now quite scarce. We locate only three copies, at the Huntington, Berkeley, and UC Davis.
(McBRB1272) \$675

RARE BAY AREA LAND MAP

19. [California]. *Map of San Francisco & San Mateo Counties Cal.* San Francisco: Punnett Brothers, 1908. Folding map, 28.5 x 20.25 inches. Three short separations along folds; one small area of loss, not in map area. Faint foxing at left edge; light tanning. About very good.

A rare 1908 map of San Francisco, San Mateo, and the surrounding Bay Area by late 19th- and early 20th-century California cartographers, Punnett Brothers. The upper portion of the map depicts the Bay, with San Francisco and San Mateo County outlined in pink and pale green, respectively. The lower half of the map consists of the southern half of San Mateo County and the area below the bay, much of which makes up today's Silicon Valley. Most of this section of the map, as well as the areas east of Berkeley, Oakland, and San Lorenzo are platted. The map is also marked with significant geographical features, as well as roads and railways, and shows the locations of the many ranchos still extant in the region during this period. An interesting and attractive land map for the Bay Area and the surrounding region during the early 1900s. We locate only one copy, at Berkeley.
(McBRB1268) \$875

A PROFUSELY-ANNOTATED PLAT ATLAS OF AN OAKLAND NEIGHBORHOOD

20. [California]. *Thomas Bros. Block Book of Oakland. Vol. Ten, Allendale [cover title]*. Oakland & Los Angeles: Thomas Bros., [1924]. [3],901-966pp., as issued, printed rectos only. Oblong folio. Original quarter red cloth over black cloth, gilt titles on front cover, bound with two screw posts. Minor scuffing to cloth, mild dust soiling, edges repaired with matching black cloth. Even toning and scattered dust soiling to text. Very good.

A complete copy of an attractive, informative, and rare real estate plat map atlas for the Allendale development in Oakland, California. The work begins with a key map of Allendale in color and an Index leaf, followed by sixty-six plat maps of Allendale subdivisions printed in blue. The subdivisions or tracts include Boulevard Park, Steinway Terrace, Fruitvale Boulevard Tract, Melrose Heights, Maxwell Park, Fremont Tract, Rancho San Antonio, Mills College, and others. Allendale is a former settlement in Alameda County, California which began in 1895 and was subsequently annexed to Oakland in 1909. The settlement was named for real estate broker, Charles E. Allen, and lives on in the Allendale neighborhood southeast of Oakland proper and near Fruitvale. The producers of the atlas, the Thomas Brothers firm of Oakland & Los Angeles, was most famous for their street guides, but in the early-20th century they also made plat maps and atlases for the real estate market.

The present copy was very likely owned by a realtor, or perhaps a developer, as there are numerous corrections, notes, and other marks in pencil, including the crossing out of previous homeowners' names and the addition of new owners' names on almost every page, totaling many hundreds of names throughout the atlas. There are also occasional notes on property values, the division or restructuring of property lines, the reassignment of addresses, and in at least one case, information on proposed property taxes for a given property.

OCLC records just a single copy of this tenth volume of the Thomas Brothers' *Block Book of Oakland*, at Stanford. A wonderful source for researching the development of an important Oakland neighborhood in the early-20th century.
(McBRB2694) \$1,750

CATTLE BRANDS OF CALIFORNIA

21. [California]. [Cattle Brands]. *State of California Department of Agriculture... Cattle Brands 1920...* Sacramento: California State Printing Office, 1921. vii,1-25A,26-50A,51-52A,53-77,89-135pp., as issued. Narrow octavo. Original red buckram, stamped in black. Ex-library, with a few small ink stamps and one deaccession stamp from the Seattle Public Library on endpapers. Dampstain to bottom third of text throughout. Good.

A rare and important cattle brand manual issued by the California Department of Agriculture containing thousands of registered brands and ear marks, with an extensive index for just as many ranchers producing said cattle. The work begins with a section defining the fifty-eight brand districts of California. The brand listings themselves are divided into three categories: active brands, brands canceled by request, and brands canceled for nonpayment of renewal fees. The cover title indicates this publication of cattle brands is "Supplement No. 1" for 1920, and the text notes that it includes all cattle brands recorded with the State of California between 1918 and January 1921. The work was printed in Sacramento for the Office of Cattle Protection.

This brand book is especially significant because it was compiled during the changeover in branding policies by the State of California. After World War I, California changed the laws to repeal all previous hide and brand laws, and began requiring all brands to be recorded with the state. With this publication, no longer would brands listed solely with local or county recorders be considered legal. The new law allowed for the State of California to intervene in cases of duplicate brandings.

Rare, with only three copies listed in OCLC, at the Autry Museum, the University of California Santa Barbara, and Yale. Not in Adams' *Rampaging Herd*.
(McBRB2039) \$500

MAN ABDUCTS GIRL - UNRECORDED!

22. [California]. [Crime]. \$25.00 Reward! *The Above Reward Will Be Paid for Information That Will Lead to the Arrest of the Following Described Parties: Henry Kaiser, Aged 47 Years...Miss Amy Douglas, Aged 14 Years [caption title and part of text].* [Penryn, Ca.: 1889]. Broadside, 9 x 6.75 inches. Trimmed unevenly, corners clipped, lightly tanned. Contemporary pencil notation at bottom of sheet. About very good.

Broadside advertising a reward for the arrest of Henry Kaiser for the abduction of Miss Amy Douglas, taken from the little town of Penryn in Placer County on Sunday, June 2, 1889. Kaiser is described as "aged 47 years, height about 5 ft. 10 1-2 inches, brown hair, blue eyes, brown (light) moustache, cut square, slightly stooped shouldered, plays violin, carried with him a violin and black satchel." Miss Douglas is described, as well: "aged 14 years, about 5 ft. 1 1-2 or 2 in. high, large blue eyes, light hair, wears it in a braid and cut short in front and banged, very awkward, cannot read or write." The reward is offered by a J.H. Frost, and a pencil note seems to indicate that he was a real estate and insurance agent.

A newspaper article from the San Francisco Chronicle of June 24, 1889, relates that the two eloped. Kaiser was a divorcé and the son of a well-known winemaker in the area. The two were located in Portland, Oregon, having unsuccessfully tried to gain a marriage license due to Amy's young age. Another article indicates that Amy fled cruelty at home, her father having consented to her marrying Kaiser when she turned sixteen. In any case, Kaiser was discharged from criminal prosecution, having been found to have acted honorable with regards to the girl. An interesting story, and the broadside is unrecorded. (McBRB1461) \$650

"LOUD-MOUTHED HARANGUES AND SAWINGS OF THE AIR"

23. [California]. Fones, J. H. *A Traitor Government by Judas Representatives. Representative Legislation a Fraud and Delusion. Direct Legislation, the Right and Only Solution.* Oakland: Howe Print Company, [ca. 1895]. 43pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear and dust soiling to wraps, heaving along spine and at staples points. Paper somewhat browned, but sturdy. Still very good.

A scarce anti-everything screed by late 19th-century Oakland politician and crank, John H. Fones. In the present work, financial policy is the principal target, as Fones dedicates individual sections of this tirade to his anti-bank, anti-debt, anti-gold, anti-greenback, and anti-tariff agenda - "Money has a legal but no intrinsic value." Nevertheless, he also reserves space to attack the character of both major political parties, contemporary school and college curricula, and religious organizations, "one of the greatest obstacles in the way of good government." The only solution, according to Fones, is government entirely by referendum, with members of the People's Party elected to enact the stated will of the people.

An 1896 article in the San Francisco Chronicle characterized Fones as, "a politician of kaleidoscopic history, [who] turned Socialist after a year ago he was an ardent Prohibitionist. Mr. Fones three years ago was the passionate Methodist, and the most devote of the worshipers of the First Methodist Church of Oakland." Despite Fones' previous political incarnations, this vitriolic declamation is an excellent exposition of the views of the growing populist movements and of the People's Party in California (and elsewhere across the United States) during the 1890s. The present copy was evidently sent through the mail, with the manuscript address of a T.P.Q. Reinders and a canceled stamp on the rear wrapper. We locate only one copy, at Berkeley. (McBRB2079) \$650

STOCK RAISING IN PALO ALTO

24. [California]. [Horses]. *[Group of Eleven Palo Alto Stock Farm Pamphlets].* San Francisco; New York: 1894-1895; 1900-1903. Eleven pamphlets, varying paginations. Original printed wrappers, some stapled. Minor wear; a few small chips. Scattered contemporary ink stamps. Light, even tanning. One pamphlet with dampstaining from top edge. Overall, very good.

A good group of scarce auction and sales catalogs for the Palo Alto Stock Farm, Leland Stanford's horse breeding operation, at the turn of the 20th century. Stanford purchased 650 acres of the Rancho San Francisquito in 1876, out of which he began to develop his horse farm, buying a further 8000 acres of adjoining properties before his death in 1893. The land eventually became part of Stanford University, and the sales documented by the present pamphlets helped to sustain the institution while beneficiaries, the government, and other interested parties wrangled over Stanford's estate during the decade following his death. The works here include four general sales catalogues for thoroughbred and trotting stock from 1884, 1895, and 1900, as well as six catalogues for auctions that took place in San Francisco and Sacramento during 1895, 1901, and 1903. Of particular interest is an additional synopsis of an auction took place at Madison Square Garden in New York on November 1, 1894, which saw the best of the horses overseen by Stanford himself put up for sale, including those sired by the famed stud Electioneer.

Overall, these pamphlets provide a myriad of information regarding lineage and physical attributes of hundreds of horses bred and raised at the Palo Alto Stock Farm, and present an excellent record of one of Leland Stanford's most productive and prized business assets. We locate a few records for scattered runs of the trade catalogues; the auction catalogues are considerably scarcer.

(McBRB1877)

\$1,500

PROMOTING REAL ESTATE IN OAKLAND

25. [California]. [Jones Tract]. *The Famous Jones Property Situated in the Heart of Beautiful Elmhurst Oakland's Princely Suburb...* [caption title]. San Francisco: A.C. Berthier & Co. General Agents, 1896. [4]pp. on a single large folio sheet. Printed entirely in green ink. Numerous well-executed tape repairs and reinforcements along fold lines and edges. Minor soiling and rubbing. Good.

A decidedly rare real estate promotional for a neighborhood development which now stands in the southernmost portion of Oakland, California. Originally a separate unincorporated town, Elmhurst was annexed by Oakland in 1909, and today is considered part of East Oakland. The present promotional work on Elmhurst includes a variety of text touting the advantages of the subdivision, including "Cement sidewalks laid in front of every lot," "No residence smaller than 10 x 125 feet," and "A Perfect Paradise for Children." The inner two pages of the present promotional fold out to reveal a large plat map of the Andrew Jones subdivision called the "Jones Tract." This neighborhood, surveyed in November 1895 by J. George Smith, is intended to be serviced by both the Vandercook Electric Railroad and the Corral Hollow Coal Mines, which "will pass directly through Elmhurst" and provide residents with coal at half price. Perhaps the principal feature of the present work is the handsome "Bird-Eye View of Elmhurst Alameda County Cal." printed on the fourth page. The view features Elmhurst Park and a number of buildings from the Power House and Elmhurst Supply Company to the School House and Hotel Elmhurst. The bird's-eye view was produced by the San Francisco engravers Glover and Epting. A wonderful California promotional with a rare double feature - a plat map and a bird's-eye view produced specifically for the work at hand. No copies in OCLC under the caption title, but two copies reported under the title of the bird's-eye view, at the Oakland Public Library and the Bancroft Library.

(McBRB2296)

\$1,750

SAN FRANCISCO ENGINEERING PHOTOGRAPHS

26. [California]. Kurtz, Charles Mears. *Construction of Mission Bay Viaduct* [manuscript cover title]. [San Francisco]: 1910. Fifteen silver gelatin photographs, each 8 x 10 inches, on fifteen leaves. Two additional photos laid in (one duplicative). Oblong quarto. Original grey wrappers, manuscript title on front cover. Spine lightly chipped, a bit perished; corners lightly worn. Internally clean with minor wear to images; photos sharp with good contrast. Very good.

Bespoke album of photographs taken by engineer C.M. Kurtz, while at work on the Mission Bay Viaduct in San Francisco. Images are labeled with the date and time, as well as a caption of the action. The activity, which involves the erection of many large girders, is centered on Kentucky Street, which at the time was in the industrial area of Potrero Point ~ today Kentucky Street is part of Third Street. In addition to images of constructing raised girders across railroad tracks, images depict the laying of the concrete roadbed, including one photo that shows the use of a rolling, elevated device that allows

the workers to work suspended above the sidewalk along the roadbed while they pour and level its surface. This image (and an explanation of the device's function) appears in an article by Kurtz in the July 1912 issue of the periodical Concrete-Cement Age. An interesting group of images depicting an important roadway construction in San Francisco.

(McBRB2367)

\$850

MANUSCRIPT LITERARY NEWSPAPER FROM A CALIFORNIA GHOST TOWN

27. [California]. [Newspapers]. *The Waif*. Dec. 5th 1899 [manuscript cover title]. [Klamathon, Ca.]: 1899. [2], 35pp. Small folio. Bound at top edge with wire; backed with stiff card. Closed tear and several creases to lower portion of card backing. Short tear at foot of manuscript title page, repaired with tape. A few nicks and minor losses to initial leaves, otherwise light tanning and occasional small patches of soiling. Very good.

A neat and fairly extensive manuscript newspaper, "The Waif, Vol. I No. 1," composed by the literary and musical society of Klamathon, a late 19th-century lumber and milling town on the Klamath River near the California-Oregon border and the modern town of Hornbrook. Klamathon was founded in 1888, completed its saw mill in 1892, and by the turn of the century was a fairly thriving and vibrant community; however, a fire in 1902 destroyed most of the town and it was never rebuilt.

The literary society responsible for the present effort called itself only "The Club," and apparently also had difficulty determining a name for the publication, according to the foreword, which comprises a three-page deliberation on various potential titles. The leaf following the manuscript title page lists a female editor, Sarah V. Barnes, and two assistant editors, John Eknall and Maud Adamson; Barnes was responsible for all of the forematter, including an entertaining apologia for a lack of any recent news from the Boer War in South Africa. The articles themselves were solicited from society contributors, and are a mix of current events, biographies, and literary pieces, including a biography of the recently deceased Vice-President Garret Hobart and a description of the William Lloyd Garrison statue on Boston Common, and several shorter pieces in the tradition of "Pearls of Wisdom" and "Literary News & Notes." A fascinating document of culture and society in a briefly prosperous Northern California town.

(McBRB2386)

\$1,500

"THE BEST OIL VENTURE THAT I KNOW OF"

28. [California]. [Oil]. *The Story of the Gibson Gusher. From the Colusa Daily Sun* [cover title]. [Colusa, Ca.]: 1921. [8]pp. Pictorial self wrappers, stapled. Light wear and creasing; a few short closed tears at wrapper edges. Contemporary ownership inscription on front wrap. Even tanning. About very good.

A scarce promotional for the Young Oil Company and its development of an apparently lucrative oil strike at Bear Creek in Colusa County during 1921. The pamphlet prints a story first published in the local Colusa Sun newspaper, which documents history of oil production at the site, chronicles the purchase of the lease by Young Oil in 1915, and relates positive comments from several contemporary geologists' reports that convinced the company to significantly increase its investment and work on the property, including the imminent arrival of an industrial drilling rig from Texas. The remainder of the text publishes a letter from a Sacramento oil man, William Babcock, which describes the operation as, "The best oil venture that I know of - in fact, it looks so good to me that, while I have for all intents and purposes retired from active participation in the development of the oil business, I shall in this case make an exception." The final leaf prints an enjoinder from the company to, "Buy all the Young Oil Company stock you can afford," and gives the organizational information of the firm. Illustrated with five halftone images of the site; not in OCLC.

(McBRB802)

\$750

PROOF PRINTING, OR PERHAPS A PIRACY

29. [California]. [Pictorial Letter Sheets]. [Hutchings, James M.]. *The Miner's Ten Commandments* [caption title]. [N.p., likely San Francisco: ca. 1853]. Broadside, 11.5 x 9.25 inches, with integral blank. Some toning and dust soiling, a bit heavier at top edge, a few very short tears and wear to the edges. Very good.

An uncommon version of this notable California letter sheet, printing "The Miner's Ten Commandments" in three columns on the verso of the last page of a single folded sheet. It is similar to Baird 167 and Clifford 180, but does not have the eleven vignettes printed in the blank margins surrounding the text, suggesting that it is some form of proof printing or perhaps a piracy. The text prints the same series of ten commandments written by James M. Hutchings, which were designed to be followed by roughnecks while working at the mines in California during the Gold Rush. These include "Thou shalt have no other claim than one," "Thou shalt not go prospecting before thy claim gives out," "Thou shalt not steal a pick, or a shovel, or a pan, from thy fellow miner," "Thou shalt not tell any false tales about 'good diggings in the mountains' to thy neighbor," and "Thou shalt not commit unsuitable matrimony, nor covet 'single blessedness,' nor forget absent maidens." The author attribution at the end of the text reads, "Forty-Niner." The author of the commandments, James Mason Hutchings was one of the earliest and most energetic promoters of Yosemite National Park. He wrote "The Miner's Ten Commandments" after witnessing the struggle among miners to keep the Sabbath in Placerville. His parody of the original Ten Commandments was often imitated or, as is likely in the present publication, wholly lifted as a piracy.

Baird 167 (ref). Clifford 180 (ref).
(McBRB1934)

\$950

ORIGINAL ART FROM A LETTER SHEET

30. [California]. [Pictorial Letter Sheets]. [Folk Art]. *[Pencil Sketch after Britton & Rey California Pictorial Letter Sheet].* [Medway, Ma.?: ca. 1850s]. Pencil sketch on heavy paper, with faint tempera highlights. Image measuring 7.5 x 11.5 inches on a sheet 8.25 x 13 inches. Light dust soiling and faint foxing. Evenly tanned. Very good.

A skilled contemporary pencil sketch after a classic California Gold Rush pictorial letter sheet by San Francisco lithographers Britton & Ray depicting Jamestown and Woods Creek. The original letter sheet, published in 1853, utilized a work by English artist and civil engineer George Henry Goddard, who settled in Sacramento the previous year. It shows the town and stream from the south, with all in a relatively tranquil mode, as a horse-drawn carriage approaches a bridge on the road in the foreground. Jamestown, "The Gateway to the Mother Lode," was founded in 1848 and gold was discovered there relatively quickly thereafter, and the town continued to enjoy long periods of prosperity until the end of the 19th century due to its rail connections and quartz mining.

The present folk art iteration of the letter sheet is signed "H. Baker" in the lower right corner, and it seems likely that it was accomplished by a family member of another well-known California lithographer, George Holbrook Baker. Baker came to California during the Gold Rush from Medway, Massachusetts, settling in Sacramento around the same time as Goddard, and his work was also used by Britton & Rey and others in their productions. He certainly would have known his fellow artist and neighbor in Sacramento, and probably sent copies of pictorial letter sheets home to Massachusetts (where the present sketch turned up in a sale of some of Baker's other art and drawings) in order to keep them apprised of his work and well-being. Overall, this copy is a decent imitation by its recipient, and well demonstrates the popularity, use, and extended life of the letter sheet genre, in this case as it relates to California and the Gold Rush.

(McBRB1475)

\$750

"IN CALIFORNIA...LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OF LIQUOR IS PAST ALL REASONABLE HOPE."

31. [California]. [Prohibition]. *Popular Questions. The Prohibition Reform. Its Practicality by Enactment of Law. By a Clergyman.* San Francisco: Jos. Winterburn & Co., 1886. 14pp., plus advertisement leaf. Original printed wrappers bound into 20th-century black quarter leather and marbled boards. Erased signature and small inked numeral to front wrapper. Very good plus.

A rare California entry in the ongoing 19th-century and early-20th century debate over the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the United States. The "Clergyman" author argues that "all people of good moral judgment wish to see the total abolition of intemperance," but stops short of calling for a legal prohibition of alcohol. The author argues that "a law of itself has no power." Rather, the author compares a law prohibiting alcohol with the abolition of slavery, stating that "American slavery was not abolished by prohibitory enactment" but "by the prevailing sense of justice among the people."

So shall it be with alcohol, they argue, as prohibition laws against alcohol in states like Kansas are "already becoming lax and futile."

The author also comments on the futility of prohibition in the Golden State: "Still other forms of temporal grace, thus far unknown, will be promulgated by new temperance sects called into existence by the drunkenness of the future.... In California, where the wine interests are very extensive, and growing constantly more so; where one city largely controls the state; and where the population is so much mixed as to render it impossible to get any concert of action on a moral question, legislation to prohibit the sale of liquor is past all reasonable hope." OCLC locates only one copy, at the University of California, Berkeley.

(McBRB2293)

\$850

MOVE TO SALINAS!

32. [California]. [Promotional Literature]. *Illustrated Salinas City, Monterey County, Cal. [cover title].* Salinas City: Wyatt & Rodgers, 1897. [46]pp. Oblong 12mo. Original tan printed wrappers. Light soiling and wear. Contemporary ownership inscriptions inside front cover. Minor soiling internally. Very good.

Promotional souvenir of Salinas City, California, providing a brief history and overview of the climate, but primarily an illustrated work depicting local houses and businesses. At the time, Salinas City was a town of about 3,000 people. In addition to residences, there are several street scenes of businesses, and an image of the Salinas Brewery which was founded in 1892. There are also numerous advertisements throughout. We find one copy of the 1899 edition at the California State Library; the only copy recorded of the present edition, at the Salinas Public Library, appears to be a photocopy.

(McBRB1231)

\$650

ILLUSTRATED CALIFORNIA LAND AUCTION BROADSIDE

33. [California]. [Real Estate]. *All the Pacific Bank Lands in Madera Co. for Sale. This Valuable Property Practically Given Away [caption title].* Madera, Ca.: [ca. 1890s]. Broadside, 16.5 x 9.5 inches. Horizontal fold at center. A few very short closed tears at top edge. Even tanning; a couple of faint fox marks. Very good.

A scarce broadside advertisement for a land sale north of Fresno during the late 19th century. The Bank of Madera went into liquidation in 1897. Pacific Bank, to whom the local bank owed a good deal of money, apparently took control of its real estate assets and promoted their fire sale via this illustrated broadside. The advertisement contains a plat map and table of available lots, and states that, "This land is situated about 2 1/2 miles southwest of the town of Madera, is all under irrigation, and is as good soil and there is in the County of Madera." Additional text promotes other available lots and emphasizes the low prices for which all are available. The sale was placed in the hands of the local attorney, Robert Hargrove, who, according to a contemporary state report on recent bank failures, was also one of the principal shareholders and president of the bank. We locate only one copy of this broadside, at Berkeley.

(McBRB813)

\$600

HUGE PANORAMIC PHOTO OF POST-QUAKE SAN FRANCISCO

34. [California]. [San Francisco Earthquake]. *Business District of San Francisco 1 Year After the Fire.* San Francisco: R.J. Waters & Co., 1907. Panoramic photograph, 12 x 66.5 inches. Light wear and soiling, faint creasing in a few places. Very good.

Striking, large panoramic photograph of San Francisco depicting the heart of the city a year after the Great Earthquake of 1906. Taken from Nob Hill, one can see the Call Building in the immediate right foreground, cable cars running busily down Market Street in front of it. In the direct center of the photo in the far distance, one can see the spire of the Ferry Building, with Russian and Telegraph Hills off to the left in the distance. a swathe of ruined landscape greets the viewer, though with a number of cranes and buildings under construction. OCLC indicates Yale has a similarly-large panoramic

image of San Francisco by Waters taken in 1906 just before to the fire. A handsome view of the city documenting its progress after the earthquake and fire that nearly leveled it.

(McBRB1270)

\$2,000

AN UNRECORDED CALIFORNIA MINSTREL BROADSIDE

35. [California]. [Theatre]. *Mt. Shasta Minstrel and Comedy Co., of Yreka [caption title]*. [Yreka]: Press of the Siskiyou News, [n.d., but after 1895]. Broadside, 10.75 x 5.5 inches. Several tiny edge chips, slightly bigger chip to bottom right corner, old folds, short closed tear, minor toning, a few contemporary pencil notations. Good.

An unrecorded theater broadside touting a satirical minstrel performance of "One of Our Own" by the Mt. Shasta Minstrel and Comedy Company of Yreka, California. The synopsis of the third act of the four act comedy is described as "The Intelligent Darkey Hunting work." The promoters encourage attendees to "Bring the Little Ones" to what was most likely a blackface minstrel show. The pencil notes indicate this broadside advertised a performance in Gazelle on April 14. Gazelle is located just south of Yreka. The only other pencil notes appear at the bottom, giving the prices for tickets as 15 and 25 cents. The broadside was most likely produced in the early 20th century; the Siskiyou News began publication in 1895. No copies in OCLC of this interesting California minstrel broadside.

(McBRB2440)

\$750

HOMESTEADING IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

36. [California]. [Western Photographica]. *[Group of Sixteen Photographs Documenting Life in and Around the Small Town of Elk, California]*. Elk, Ca.: C.M. Walker, [ca. 1895]. Sixteen silver gelatin photographs (2.25 x 2.25 inches) mounted to white glazed cards (3.75 x 3.75 inches), each with the photographer's imprint. Light soil to mounts, a few images lightly faded. Very good.

An interesting collection of photographs documenting the lives of a homesteading community in rural California. Scenes here depict men, women, and young children on horseback through wooded and brush-like terrain, what wooden buildings can be seen in a state of some disrepair. The domestic scenes show the women building a fire outside, fishing in a stream, and doing laundry in a large wooden tub, children clothed and unclothed dotting the scenery. The tiny, unincorporated community of Elk, in Mendocino County, California, remains quite small to this day ~ a recent census lists the population at 208. The present collection of photographs depict the community in its nascent days, when it was the site of a large sawmill which was producing, by 1890, 80,000 feet of lumber a day. Indeed, many of the shots show a rather beleaguered landscape of wooded areas stripped down to stumps and decaying limbs. The photographs were taken by Scottish-born photographer C.M. Walker (1862-1947), who emigrated to California in 1892 where he worked on the construction of a dam on the Tuolumne River. An accident on the job led to the loss of a limb and Walker turned to photography, opening his San Francisco studio in 1895, which remained active until 1906 when he was elected Justice of the Peace. The present images have the imprint "C.M. Walker, Elk, Cal." on the mounts. A nice group of images depicting an obscure California logging town in its early years.

(McBRB2330)

\$800

IMAGES FROM A CALIFORNIA MINING TOWN IN THE EARLY-20th CENTURY

37. [California]. [Western Photographica]. [Monumental Consolidated Mine]. *[Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Region Around Del Norte and Mendocino County, California]*. [California]: [ca. 1910]. Nineteen leaves, illustrated with 113 mounted vernacular photographs, between 1.75 x 3 inches and 7.5 x 9.5 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary suede with floral decorations on front cover, leather string ties. Minor wear and soiling to covers. Slight fading, silvering, or mild wear to some images. Housed in a tan cloth clamshell case, gilt-stamped leather labels on spine and front board. Very good.

A most interesting collection of photographs mostly documenting the area around Del Norte in northern California in the early-20th century. One of the photographs features a sign for the "Monumental Store," which was most likely the company store for the Monumental Consolidated Mine, located thirty-six miles north of Crescent City. In fact, numerous images

from various angles depict the Monumental Mining camp and laboratory in both summer and winter. Other images in the album show early lumber camps, loggers working in the redwoods, Camp Rest in Mendocino County, various hunting scenes, travelers on horseback and in horse-drawn carriages, and more. Many of the images feature women and children presumably living at the company camps along with the laborers. Two of the images appear to feature Native Americans living in the area of the Monumental mining camp - one man and one woman, both subjects staring deadpan into the lens of the camera. A unique assemblage of images featuring a lot of work and a little sport in northern California around 1910, before the automobile regularly penetrated the wilderness.

(McBRB2328)

\$1,850

CHAMPAGNE ON TAP

38. [California]. [Wine]. *The Hospitality of Wines [cover title].* [Los Angeles?]: 1938. 18pp. Narrow 12mo. Original gilt wrappers, stapled. Light wear. Very good.

Promotional brochure for the Regina Winery in Etiwanda, California, operated by the Ellena Brothers. Established in 1906 by Claudio Ellena, a descendant of an Italian winemaking family. Claudio's sons eventually took over the business, marketing their wine under the brand Regina, Queen of Wines. The vineyard primarily produced sparkling and dessert wines, and also operated a vinegar plant. The present work showcases wine labels, as well as a sparkling wine dispenser so you can pour bottles of champagne "on tap." The brochure gives a history of the family and vineyards, and strives to "acquaint you more fully with the many ways to really enjoy the goodness of fine wines without the burden of responsibility of minute details or formality." It also includes recipes for several champagne cocktails.

(McBRB1721)

\$250

EPHEMERAL ADVERTISING DIRECTORY

39. [Cattle]. [Livestock]. *American Live Stock Directory Illustrated with Breeder's Table, Calendar and Diary for 1885.* Boston: Frank Wood, 1885. [16]pp. plus blank order form laid in. Original salmon printed wrappers. Light vertical crease, faint stain to lower edge, otherwise clean internally. Very good.

Cattle directory featuring breeders of various types of cows, horses, sheep, and pigs. The publication is produced by C.H. Dana of West Lebanon, N.H., creator of "Dana's Cattle Labels" for tagging rather than branding one's animals. All breeders listed herein use said tags, and are located all across the country. The remainder of the volume is comprised of a breeder's diary to track animal mating; it is blank and unused in the present copy. An order blank for labels and punches is included (also blank and unused). A nice example of this ephemeral item.

(McBRB2612)

\$300

FIRST PRINTED VIEW OF COLORADO SPRINGS, IN LETTER SHEET FORM

40. [Colorado]. Glover, E.S. *Birds Eye View of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, on the Line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Jan 1874.* Cincinnati: Strobridge & Co., 1874. Lithograph, 8.5 x 11 inches. Old fold lines, corners worn and slightly chipped, a few small tape repairs and adhesive residue at corners on verso. Minor wear and soiling. About very good.

Scarce and attractive bird's-eye view of Colorado Springs, printed as a pictorial letter sheet. The image, lithographed by Strobridge & Company of Cincinnati from a sketch by E.S. Glover in 1874, shows the growing town from the southeast, situated on the fringe of the Plains and Rockies, with the mountains and Pike's Peak rising in the background. A road leads up to the smaller, wilder town of Colorado City and the even smaller community of Manitou, which fades into Ute Pass, and a train chugs along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which passes through the center of the image. A half dozen geological and geographical points of interest are labeled and identified in a legend on either side of the title. Colorado Springs had only been founded three year prior, in 1871, by General William Jackson Palmer, who hoped to establish a high-end resort town that could offer access to local hot springs and natural attractions and provide an alternative to the saloons of Colorado City, first settled as a mining town in 1859 during the Pike's Peak Gold Rush. Palmer also

established the Denver & Rio Grande in the same year with the primary (never accomplished) aim of connecting Denver and El Paso, but also conveniently passing through Colorado Springs.

This is the first printed view of Colorado Springs; it was also published in a fuller size, equally scarce. Of the present, postable version of the view, we locate only three copies ~ at Colorado College, Denver Public Library, and Yale.

Reps 472 (ref).

(McBRB1928)

\$2,000

COOKERY FOR THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH

41. [Cook Books]. [Alaska]. Davies, Edna. *Klondike Cook Book*. San Francisco: [1898]. 31,[1]pp. plus blank leaves at rear for recipes. Two blank leaves torn away. 16mo. Original tan printed wrappers. Spine lightly chipped at ends, some light soiling. Negligible internal soiling. Very good.

A rare cook book issued for the Klondike Gold Rush, written by "Miss Edna Davies, Official Lecturer on Klondike Foods" at the California State Mining Fair of 1898. In addition to several recipes for sour dough, many boiled meats and corn dishes, and instructions for how to make coffee, the book opens with some helpful tips. These include using an old bottle to make a rolling pin; saving your flour sacks for towels (don't forget to hem the edges so they last longer!); "The uneven top you have cut from a can makes a good pot scraper"; and "If you have no bread pan use the pan you shake your gold in." Incredibly charming and full of useful wilderness mining tips for cooking at one's campfire. We find no copies in OCLC.

(McBRB2547)

\$1,750

SIOUX PRAYER BOOK

42. [Crow Language]. [*Prayers in the Crow Indian Language Composed by the Missionaries of the Society of Jesus*]. [De Smet, Id.: De Smet Mission, 1891]. [2],10pp. Gathered signatures, never bound into the original printed wrappers. Minor edge wear. Untrimmed. Very good plus.

A rare prayerbook printed in the Siouan language of Crow, with headings printed in Latin. The work was published by the missionaries of the Society of Jesus, at their De Smet Mission Press in Idaho. The present copy begins with the title page, which reads, "Preces Lingua Absavuki seu Corvorum Indorum." This copy lacks wrappers most likely because, according to Schoenberg, "Though published separately, this work often appears bound with other imprints from the same press, particularly with Cataldo's Catechism and the *Selecta ex Historia Sacra*." As such, this copy was very likely reserved by the missionaries in De Smet for inclusion in a sammelband, and thus lacks the wrappers.

"It is probable that the greatest portion of the work was done by Prando, recognized by the Jesuits as their greatest authority on the Crow language" - Schoenberg.

Schoenberg, Jesuit Mission Presses 74.

(McBRB2686)

\$350

SIGNED IN CHINESE

43. [Cuba]. [China]. [*Certificado de Nacionalidad from the Chinese Consulate in Cuba*]. Havana: September 8, 1880. Partially-printed broadside, 6.5 x 8.25 inches, completed in manuscript in Spanish and Chinese. Small marginal wormhole, mild edge wear, light toning. Ink stamp of the Consulado General at bottom-center. Very good.

A scarce certificate issued in 1880 by the Chinese Consulate in Havana, authenticating the registration and details of a Chinese laborer in Cuba. The printed form is completed in manuscript with the name of the recipient, his age, place of origin, occupation, and place of residence. The present examples were completed for a sixty-year-old laborer from Canton being called Pedro Pulido, who was going to work and/or live at 48 Calle Figueroa in Havana. The printed text states that, "El Cónsul General de China en la Habana, certifica que [blank] ha hecho constar en este Consulado General ser súbdito de S.M. el Emperador de la China, y como tal se halla inscrito en el Registro de dicho Consulado General, según número

y filiacion anotados al márgen." The certificate is dated September 8, 1880, and is stamped with the seal of the consulate in red and with the rubberstamped signature of the Consul General Lin Liang Yuan. The form are also bears two ink signatures in Chinese in the left margin, a rare occurrence. An excellent document of the bureaucracy surrounding imported Chinese labor to Cuba in the last quarter of the 19th century.

(McBRB2592)

\$750

FIRST CUBAN PHARMACOLOGICAL PERIODICAL

44. [Cuba]. [Medical Periodicals]. *La Emulacion. Periodico Mensual de Farmacia, Quimica e Historia Natural Medicas y Toxicologia.* Havana: Viuda de Barcina y Comp., 1863-1864. Twenty-three issues, each approximately 32pp. No. 11 with folding chart, lacks pp.25-32. No. 13 lacking last few leaves. With title page and half title at start of each volume. Original quarter calf and boards, spine gilt. Spine ends chipped and worn, some crude glue residue; hinges solid. Boards heavily worn. Light toning and wear to text, light scattered worming throughout. Good.

A rare run of the first two years of the first Cuban pharmacological magazine, and one of the island's earliest medical periodicals. *La Emulacion* was published from 1863 through 1867, with the present sammelband containing all issues published in 1863 and 1864, a total of twenty-three issues. Their mission statement that heads the first issue here, reads, in part:

"Animados del deseo de ser útiles al pais ~ en cuanto nuestras fuerzas lo permitan,~ hemos resuelto dar à luz en esta ciudad un periódico que, ocupándose preferentemente de todo lo relativo à la Farmacia, no descuide por eso la química é historia natural médicas, y la toxicología, ciencias de que no pueden prescindir ni los Médicos, ni los Farmacéuticos, y cuya importancia en el dia pocos podrán desconocer.... Procurarémolos, pues, que en nuestro periódico hallen cabida las producciones originales de los que en Cuba cultivan la Farmacia, la química é historia natural médicas y la toxicología; mas no olvidarémolos por eso que léjos de nuestro suelo existen los mas célebres y laboriosos de los cultivadores de esas ciencias, y que *La Emulacion* no llenaría la mision que nos proponemos, si no hiciéramos figurar en ella lo que se dé à luz en Europa y merezca la sancion de las personas ilustradas."

The resulting publication contains numerous original articles by Cuban pharmacists, doctors, and scientists, as well as important work published outside of Cuba. Additionally, the issues include biographies of significant figures in the field, accounts of local scientific societies, including the Real Academica de Ciencias de la Habana, and publication of new pharmacological formulas discovered in Cuba or "adapted for the needs of the country." As a result, the periodical forms an important record of medical and pharmacological developments and thought on the island in the mid-19th century.

We locate only one run of this pioneering periodical, at the National Library of Cuba, with only the present set of issues appearing in auction records. Bound between Volumes I and II is a pamphlet by Fernando Paez, "Manual de farmacia practica" (Havana, 1864), possibly incomplete at 8 pages; no examples of this pamphlet appear in OCLC.

(McBRB981)

\$4,750

CUBAN CHINESE IDENTIFICATION CARD

45. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *Cedula de Vecinidad Colonos [caption title].* [Havana?: 1877]. Small broadside, 6.25 x 9 inches. Printed form completed in manuscript. Minor wear, including small loss at top edge, not affecting text, and two short closed tears. Small repair at lower margin. Trimmed at left and lower edges. Contemporary and slightly later paper stamps; traces of contemporary ink stamps. Moderate tanning and dampstaining. Good.

Interesting Cuban cedula for a Chinese contract laborer or indentured servant, dated 1877. These documents were completed and issued to slaves, freedmen, and indentured servants on the island as a form of identification; as a means of security and location, copies were also given to the local government branches in charge of overseeing the labor populations. The present cedula, somewhat hastily completed, is for a thirty-four-year-old Chinese field laborer identified as Arcadio Lam Yat, who was contracted to a plantation near Las Cañas, a small town now on the southern outskirts of Havana. Although portions of the sheet have evidently been trimmed away at the left and lower margins, this form was apparently

used as is ~ a detailed manuscript annotation on the verso states that the man fled rather than fulfill his renewed contract, with the result that only the cedula, and not the indentured servant whom it identified, was being sent to the proper authorities at that current time. It reads, "El asiático Arcadio Lam Yat Asia, á cuyo favor se se halla espedida la presente cédula, y que cumpia en esta fecha su recontrata fugó en el dia de ayer, por lo que no perdo hacerse su entrega á la autoridad respectiva, haciendolo tan solo de la presente cédula á los efectos oportunos," and is signed by the local magistrate of Las Cañas and dated February 14, 1878. A good document of the control system for "colonos asiaticos" in Cuba, as well as of their resistance to it.

(McBRB2578)

\$875

WHEN IT WAS ONE BIG DAKOTA

46. [Dakota]. [Maps]. *Map of Dakota, Drawn from Official Plats of Public Surveys, and Published in the Interests of Immigration [caption title].* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1881. Sheet map, 25 x 19 inches. Previously folded. Printed in four colors. Short separations along old folds and minor losses at fold points and lower right edge, sympathetically repaired but slightly affecting printed area. Light tanning and occasional, small patches of dampstaining. About very good.

A rare, early Rand McNally map of the Dakota Territory, published in 1881 just before division and statehood. As utilized here, it comprises a promotional for land agents in the southeastern corner of what would become South Dakota ~ Yankton, Sioux Falls, Chamberlain, Mitchell, and Madison ~ as well as for an agent in Milwaukee representing the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway. Their business names and locations are printed along the lower edge of the sheet. The map itself, which occupies nearly the entire sheets, depicts one, big Dakota, with territorial and individual county boundaries outlined in yellow, railroad lines and stage routes delineated in red, and rivers are drawn in a light grey-blue. According to additional text at the foot, the map and separate descriptive pamphlet were available from the listed agents for six cents postage.

An attractive map, and one of the last before North Dakota and South Dakota came into being, "Published in the Interests of Immigration." Not recorded in OCLC in this form, and still quite scarce in other formats published by Rand McNally.

(McBRB2636)

\$1,375

YOLO!

47. [Directories]. [California]. *The Western Shore Gazetteer and Commercial Directory, for the State of California... Yolo County. One Volume Being Devoted to Each County of the State...* Woodland: C.P. Sprague & H.W. Atwell, 1870. viii,602pp. plus folding map. Original marbled boards, rebaked and recorned in reverse calf with original gilt leather spine laid down. Light scuffing to boards. Light, vertical tide lines through leaves of center section; light tanning and scattered foxing. Map with small, unobtrusive tape repair at gutter margin and a couple of short separations along folds. About very good.

The first general directory of Yolo County, the first Yolo County history, and one of the most comprehensive of all 19th-century California county guides and directories, only issued in a small number of copies to subscribers. The initial 200 pages comprise the extensive general history of the county, followed by the lengthy directory, which is separated into residential and business registers. The map is quite fascinating and shows the county split into townships, with its few towns, railroads and rivers delineated; it was drawn by Grafton Tyler Brown, the pioneering African-American lithographer of the American West. Yolo was one of the original counties in California, organized in 1850; it lies directly west of Sacramento, with the Sacramento River as its eastern boundary. An important California directory and county history.

Quebedeaux 124. Rocq 15559.

(McBRB2030)

\$1,500

WILLIAM FAIRFAX GRAY'S GRANDDAUGHTER'S COPY OF HIS CLASSIC OF TEXAS HISTORY

48. Gray, William Fairfax. *From Virginia to Texas, 1835. Diary of Col. Wm. F. Gray Giving Details of His Journey to Texas and Return in 1835-36 and Second Journey to Texas in 1837 with Preface by A.C. Gray. Printed for the Information of His Descendants.* Houston: Gray, Dillaye & Co., 1909. viii, 230pp. Contemporary black limp leatherette, with gilt titles on front cover and

"Alice Gray Sears McGee" stamped at the bottom. Title page a bit chipped, with two brown cello repairs to both title and the first leaf of the Preface, the latter of which was repaired at the bottom right corner. Otherwise a lightly toned but clean textblock. Good.

A descendant's copy of one of the most desirable books on the history of Texas, being the diary of early Texas land agent, soldier and legislator William Fairfax Gray, covering the critical months of the Spring and early Summer of 1836 during the Texas Revolution. The work was privately printed by Gray's younger son, Allen Charles "A.C." Gray, who also wrote the preface; it is believed A.C. Gray printed fewer than 200 copies "for the benefit of his descendants, and possibly for the use of the future historian" as the ink of the original manuscript was "so faded and dim as to render it certain that in a comparatively short time it would become unreadable." The present copy emanates from a descendant of the Gray family, with the name "Alice Gray Sears McGee" printed in gilt at the bottom of the front cover. Alice Gray Sears was the daughter of Susan Alice Gray and granddaughter of William Fairfax Gray; she married James Butler McGee in Harris County in 1913 and taught school in the Houston area. The work itself was praised by legendary Texas bookseller John Jenkins as "the best account of events in Texas during the revolution written as they occurred.... The only extensive diary written by an outsider to have survived.... [and] One of the best and most unbiased records of the turmoil in Texas during its most important winter and spring."

Gray's diary begins in Virginia in October 1835 and reports continuously on events in Texas through June 26, 1836; the later portion of the diary runs from January 17 to April 8, 1837. Gray stayed with Stephen F. Austin in New Orleans, speculated in Texas land to help finance the Revolution, and eventually traveled to Nacogdoches where he voted in the election of delegates to the Convention of 1836. During this time, he was entrusted to carry the letters from Stephen F. Austin to Sam Houston warning of the approach of Santa Anna's forces. His reporting on the subsequent Convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos remains a vital record of the activities involved in the negotiation, writing, and signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Gray also provides the earliest written account of the fall of the Alamo, which he took down immediately after hearing it from William B. Travis's slave, Joe. He stayed for a brief time on the plantation of Texas Vice President Lorenzo de Zavala, recording the activities of the nascent Texas Navy before participating in the Runaway Scrape back to New Orleans. As Jenkins writes, perhaps Gray's greatest contribution to history was in "his character analyses of the leading Texans." He describes Austin as "a sensible and unpretending businessman" and Houston as "evidently the people's man, and seems to take pains to ingratiate himself with everybody. He is much broken in appearance, but still has a fine person and courtly manners." Gray also had an unvarnished opinion of Texans overall when he writes of them: "Rude hospitality and unaffected kindness are the characteristics of the old settlers that I met with.... The new race are adventurers, sharpers, and many of them blacklegs." He called the Texans he observed meeting in the Convention on Sunday as "a most ungodly people."

"William Fairfax Gray, soldier, lawyer, and author, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, on November 3, 1787.... In 1835 as land agent for Thomas Green and Albert T. Burnley of Washington, D.C., Gray visited Mississippi and Texas. Upon arriving in Texas he attended the Convention of 1836 at Washington-on-the-Brazos and attempted to obtain the position of secretary. He failed in this, but in his diary (published in 1909 under the title of *From Virginia to Texas, 1835*) he kept a faithful record of the convention's proceedings, in some cases more complete than the official journal. During the Runaway Scrape he obtained a passport and returned to Virginia. In 1837 he moved his family to Texas and settled in Houston. In addition to practicing law, he served as clerk of the Texas House of Representatives from May 2 to September 26, 1837, and as secretary of the Senate from April 9 to May 24, 1838. On May 13, 1840, Gray was appointed district attorney. Upon the establishment of the Texas Supreme Court, he was named clerk.... Gray died in Houston on April 16, 1841, and was buried in the Old City Cemetery, now Founders Memorial Park" - Handbook of Texas Online.

The printer, Allen Charles "A.C." Gray, was the brother of Texas politician Peter W. Gray (who founded the famous Baker, Botts law firm in Houston) and the younger son of the present author, William Fairfax Gray. A.C. Gray worked for a time as the official printer of Texas in the 1870s, and printed the present work when he was eighty years old. He was also

considered the first historian of Texas printing history, contributing "History of the Texas Press" to Dudley G. Wooten's *Comprehensive History of Texas* in 1898. Gray's publishing house operated from 1865 until 1959, well after his death.

The last copy of the present work to appear at auction sold for \$7,475 at Dorothy Sloan in 1998. The Eberstadts sold a copy for \$300 in their famous Texas catalogue in 1963. We are not aware of any other copies in the trade since the Sloan sale. Also, the few copies which have entered the market over the years have been bound in printed wrappers; the present copy was custom bound in limp black cloth shortly after its publication at the behest of Alice Gray Sears McGee herself. The price here takes into account the condition of the title page and first leaf of the Preface.

Basic Texas Books 79. Howes G341, "aa." Clark III:171. Eberstadt 162:353.
(McBRB2421)

\$8,500

ANTI-ASIAN GUBERNATORIAL MESSAGE

49. Haight, Henry H. *First Biennial Message of H.H. Haight, Governor of the State of California to the Legislature. Eighteenth Session, December, 1869.* Sacramento: 1869. 43pp. Original printed wrappers. Spine ends chipped; light wear and dust soiling to wraps. Even tanning, occasional foxing internally. Still very good.

Biannual message of Governor Henry Huntly Haight to the state legislature of California at the outset of its eighteenth session in December 1869. Haight was notable for his strongly racist and anti-immigrant views, and was elected in 1867 with no prior experience based on his anti-Chinese, anti-Reconstruction platform. Remarkably he was an early Republican and supported both Frémont and Lincoln for President, but joined the Democratic Party in 1863 after the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation. His views are reflected in the present address, particularly in the section on immigration:

"We need population ~ not of races inferior in natural traits, pagan in religion, ignorant of free institutions, and incapable of sharing in them without putting the very existence of those institutions in peril ~ but we need immigrants of kindred races, who will constitute a congenial element and locate themselves and their families permanently upon the soil.... The legislature have power, without doubt, to make such provisions as will secure the people of the State against the stream of filth and prostitution that has been pouring in from Asia for the past twelve months and at the same time secure the working people of the State against the importation of a class whose servile competition tends directly to cheapen and degrade labor...."

Oddly, Haight is nevertheless in favor of allowing testimony from Asians and other non-Whites during trials and other judicial proceedings. Additional business addressed here includes a report on the first year of operation of the University of California, the progress of several state construction projects, the success of recent incentives for agriculture and industry, and the operations of the state asylum and prison. An appendix provides a list of pardons granted by the governor to individuals convicted of a wide variety of murder, mayhem, and robbery. Overall, a quite interesting synopsis of California government under anti-Reconstruction Democrats after the Civil War.

(McBRB1987)

\$1,250

WITH NOTES ON CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS FOR THE FIRST INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO

50. Herrera, José Manuel de. *Memoria Presentada al Soberano Congreso Mexicano por el Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Interiores y Exteriores.* Mexico City: En la Oficina de D. Alejandro Valdes, impresor de Camara del Imperio, 1822. 12pp. Small quarto. Tasteful modern calf, front board gilt lettered. Light wear to spine and edges. Top edge trimmed, somewhat affecting pagination. Light tanning; light foxing at edges. About very good.

The rare first report on the outer provinces of a freshly independent Mexico, made to the new Congress in March 1822 by José Manuel de Herrera, an important figure in the independence movement and the first Minister of Mexico under Augustin de Iturbide. The initial section of the report relates the receipt of congratulations from the other recently independent countries of Latin America, and discusses the establishment of diplomatic relations with those nations and with the United States:

"No se ha echado en olvido que era de suma importancia abrir nuestras relaciones con la República de Norte-América.... Nombróse de preferencia la legacion que ha de marchar á los Estados-Unidos. Habian retardado su partida las dificultades casi invencibles para proporcionar numerario, y hoy que se han superado estos obstáculos, se detiene hasta que V.M. decida lo que estime conveniente sobre la mocion que ha hecho uno de los señores Diputados, relativa á que este Congreso Soberano examine y apruebe las instrucciones que hayan de llevar los encargados."

The report is also notable for its early mentions of California and Texas in the internal affairs of independent Mexico. In California, the minister is unsure of affairs there other than the poor state of the pious funds of the provincial missions, and is not in communication with the government:

"A excepcion de las Californias, de donde no se ha visto todavia una letra en el Gobierno, las demas provincias se conservan en la mas profunda quietud y exacta subordinacion.... Supo el mal estado de los fondos piadosos consignados á las misiones de Californias, y ordenó en 14 del próximo pasado Diciembre que rindiendo sus cuentas el Administrador de las haciendas que le están encomendadas, y remitiese, sin pérdida de tiempo, noticias instructivas del estado en que las encontrarse."

In one of the final sections of the report, Herrera discusses the new government's efforts to increase the population in the provinces, and provides as one example the recent application of three hundred "Louisianan" families to relocate to Texas:

"El aumento de la poblacion siendo esta favorecida de la feracidad y extension proporcionada del terreno, hace por sin duda la felicidad de los estados y merece las primeras atenciones de los gobiernos cultos. El nuestro no ha descuidado este objeto cuando la Junta provisional se ocupaba en formar un plan de colonizacion en nuestras provincias internas, contando ya con tescientas familias de luisianeses, trabajadores é industriosos, que soliciten establecerse en Tejas."

A significant document of the early organization of Mexican diplomacy and internal government, with discussions of both California and Texas, and a rare work - we locate only three copies in American institutions, at Yale, Brown, and UT Arlington.

(McBRB1874)

\$4,500

FOUR ISSUES OF THE CAMP NEWSPAPER FROM THE SHORT-LIVED TULARE ASSEMBLY CENTER

51. [Japanese American Internment]. [California]. [*Four Issues of the Tulare News from the Temporary Tulare Assembly Center in California*]. Tulare, Ca.: May 27 to August 19, 1942. Four mimeographed issues, totaling sixty-six pages. Some toning and minor edge wear to first three issues. Moderate toning, staining, and some chipping to last issue, with a handful of tape repairs to final leaf. Good.

A collection of four issues of the *Tulare News* from the summer of 1942, the first summer of incarceration experienced by the displaced Japanese American communities on the West Coast, and the only summer the Tulare Assembly Center was open. The *Tulare News* was a mimeographed weekly and then semiweekly newspaper issued between May 6 and August 19, 1942; the issues present here are dated May 27, May 30, June 3, and August 19 (the last issue). The present issues of the newspaper contain a wide variety of information pertaining to early life inside the internment experience, as the forced removal of Japanese Americans had only occurred in the Spring of 1942. The issues covered by the present numbers of the newspaper include detailed rules for the election of unit representatives for the Tulare Center Council, rules issued by the current council (such as the outlawing of spitting and the assignment of various barracks for certain events), the issuance of mess tickets, the announcement of a Buddhist program, early news on the institution of schools inside the camp, a call for baseball equipment, the arrangement of a visitor's center, and much more. The last issue from August 19 clocks in at fifty pages; the staff note on the front page reads: "The Tulare News Staff dedicates this, our final issue, to the 'spirit of cooperation,' and to our thousands of friends, the fateful readers of our mimeographed newspaper." This first leaf of the final issue is illustrated with a drawing of a high-speed train heading for Gila River with the word "Relocation" emblazoned above the picture.

"Tulare was a temporary detention camp, located in the Southern San Joaquin Valley, half-way between Fresno and Bakersfield, on the outskirts of the city of Tulare (pop. 10,000). It was built on grounds formerly used by the Tulare-Kings County Fair. The camp was occupied from April 27 to September 4, 1942, a total of 131 days. It housed 5,061 Nikkei (with a maximum at one time of 4,978), mostly from the coastal counties north of Los Angeles. There were about 100 barracks within the fairgrounds and another 55 barracks to the south of the fairgrounds adjacent to the county hospital. After spending about four months in the camp most Nikkei were deported to the Gila River camp in Southern Arizona. The grounds were thereafter occupied by African American soldiers of the 7th Army Corps" - Linke.

OCLC records a smattering of records at seven institutions.

Konrad Linke: "Tulare (detention facility)." *Densho Encyclopedia* (online).
(McBRB2371)

\$2,250

PANORAMIC VIEW OF A CALIFORNIA BUDDHIST CONGREGATION

52. [Japanese Americana]. [California]. [*Panoramic Photograph, Captioned in Japanese: "Buddhist Church. Placing the Buddhist statue back in its place following building program. Memorial Service 1931. May 31st"*]. Fresno: Frank Kamiyama, 1931. Silver gelatin photograph, 10 x 46 inches. Minor wear and soiling. Image strong and crisp. Near fine.

A handsome panoramic photograph by Japanese-American photographer Frank Kamiyama depicting the worshippers for the service to reinstate the Buddha's statue in the temple. The photo shows a large group of Japanese Americans assembled on the street in front of a bungalow-style building whose porch is draped with large curtains. The children, who line the front row, are in ceremonial and traditional costume; behind them, at the center, are three men wearing stoles of office; a band stands at the right end armed with brass and wind instruments; several spectators appear at the left edge of the image, some in parked cars waiting to drive through the street. Most of the worshippers are women.

Panoramic photographs such as this one were often taken to commemorate important events or celebrations, and were particularly popular from the 1920s through the 1940s. Frank Kamiyama (1886-1974) was a Japanese-American photographer with a studio located on Tulare Street in Fresno. He was an important documentarian of the Japanese community in Fresno and the surrounding area. Given the modest nature of the temple here, we presume this image to have been taken in an outlying community.

(McBRB1520)

\$2,000

JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENTS

53. [Japanese Americana]. [California]. [Nichiei Shinbun]. [*Consecutive Run of Ten Weekly Supplements to The Japanese American News*]. San Francisco: March 20 to May 22, 1910. Ten issues, four pages each. Folio. Each issue a single folded sheet of newsprint. Overall even tanning, previously bound, with marginal stab holes. Surprisingly well preserved. Very good.

A collection of ten issues of the "Weekly Supplement" to *The Japanese American News*, a long-running Japanese-language daily newspaper published in San Francisco. *The Japanese American News*, or *Nichiei Shinbun* in Japanese, began in the Bay Area in 1899 and ran until the internment period began in 1942, printing its last issue on May 3 of that fateful year. Following World War II, former employees of the *The Japanese American News* formed a new periodical which they named *Nichiei Jiji* (or in English, *Nichi Bei Times*). Before the Second World War, *The Japanese American News* was a vital source of information for connecting the Japanese immigrant communities along the West Coast. Except for the title, *The Japanese American News Weekly Supplement*, the date, and the issue number, all of the text is printed in Japanese.

"The *Nichiei Shinbun* (*The Japanese American News* in English) was founded in 1899 after the merger of the *Hokubei Nippō* (*North American Daily*) and the *Sōkō Nihon Shinbun* (*San Francisco Japan News*). It became one of the two major San Francisco-based daily newspapers, along with the *Shin Sekai*. Under the leadership of Kyūtarō Abiko, the paper advocated the permanent settlement of Japanese in the United States" - Hoover Institution (online).

"Established in San Francisco in 1899, the *Nichibei Shimbun* was one of the most prominent ethnic newspapers in the continental United States. Reflective of its founder Kyutaro Abiko's vision, the newspaper called for assimilation and permanent settlement among Issei, as well as biculturalism and American patriotism among Nisei. Among Japanese American vernacular newspapers, it pioneered the publication of a regular English section in 1925. Often in conflict with its rival, the *Shin Sekai*, the polemics between the two papers underscored - and contributed to - the formation of complex identities, ideas, and community practices in prewar Japanese America." - Azuma.

OCLC is quiet on the subject of any weekly supplements of *The Japanese American News* under its English or Japanese title. A possibly unique surviving run of ten consecutive issues of this ephemeral weekly supplement to one of the most important Japanese-American newspapers in California in the first half of the 20th century.

Azuma, Eichiro. "Nichibei Shimbun (newspaper)," *Densho Encyclopedia* (online).
(McBRB2681)

\$2,250

HISTORY OF HAWAII FOR JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

54. [Japanese Americana]. Hashimoto, Kason. *Hawai Kaikokushi [History of the Opening of Hawaii]*. Honolulu: Hawaii Benrisha, 1918. [2],2,1,12,2,242,[23]pp. plus one photographic plate and numerous illustrations within the text. Original pictorial cloth printed in white, green, and gilt. Moderate staining and some scuffing to covers. First few leaves a bit tender. About very good.

A thorough history of Hawaii from the earliest days through the Cook expeditions and the American period, with coverage of Japanese immigration in the concluding chapters. The photographic plate features a mountain scene in Hawaii. Further, the work is profusely illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs in the text, and ends with almost two-dozen pages of business advertisements for Japanese businesses on the island. "History and culture of Hawaii by an Issei author" - JANM. OCLC reports just three copies - two in Japan and one at the University of Hawaii.

Japanese American National Museum Pre-World War II Period Annotated Bibliography 124.
(McBRB2677)

\$1,500

A RARE PHOTOBOOK FEATURING THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY IN HAWAII IN 1911

55. [Japanese Americana]. [Hawaii]. Tanaka, Shuho. *Hawai Shashin Cho / Hawaiian Islands [cover title]*. Tokyo: Tanaka Jimusho, 1911. [104]pp. In Japanese and English. Oblong quarto. Original green textured cloth decoratively stamped in black and gilt on the front cover. Minor scuffing and soiling to boards. Occasional minor thumbsoiling. Very good.

A handsome copy of the rare third edition of this Japanese photobook focused on the Japanese-American community in Hawaii. The work is composed of 100 pages of full-page halftone photographs captioned in both Japanese and English, featuring a variety of subjects. More than half of the images are devoted to Japanese-American sugar plantations and processing plants, with a few photographs of sugar cane cultivation and an interesting image of "Pay Day at Oloo Plantation." Otherwise, the variety of images include a portrait of President Taft, Hawaiian Queen Liliokalani, and other political leaders, as well as group portraits of Hawaiian Buddhist priests (and other Buddhist groups), Japanese editors, Japanese-Hawaiian baseball teams, various landmarks, town views, and civic groups, portraits of indigenous Hawaiians, railroad construction in Hamakua, and more. There are also images of crews harvesting products such as coffee, watermelons, and taro. The first edition of this work was published in 1910, with the second and third editions following in 1911. All editions are rare, with no copies of the first two editions in OCLC, and just a single copy of the present edition, at BYU.

(McBRB2310)

\$2,500

A JAPANESE-AMERICAN WORK FOCUSED ON ISSEI IN CALIFORNIA

56. [Japanese Americana]. Hirose, Shurei. *Zaibei Koshujin Funto Goju Nenshi [History of the Fifty-year Struggle of the Japanese from Koshu in America]*. [Los Angeles]: Nanka Yamanashi Kaigai Kyokai, 1934. [2],2,2,14,557,[1]pp., profusely illustrated with portraits and other photographs in the text, plus nineteen photographic plates. Original quarter black cloth and

textured green and black cloth, gilt spine titles. Moderate edge wear, boards a bit rubbed. Consistent dust-soiling and light foxing to text, short expert repair to final leaf. Originally issued in a printed slipcase, not present here. Very good.

A rare history of the experiences of Japanese Americans hailing from the Koshu region in the Yamanashi Prefecture of Japan, with much on their experiences on the West Coast of the United States. According to the 1940 census, the author, Shurei Hirose was an Issei born in Japan in 1868; at the time of the census, he was living with his wife and two sons in Los Angeles. Internment camp records indicate he was sent to Poston in Arizona from May 1942 to late-September 1945; as such, he exited Poston Relocation Center at age 77. He died three years later in L.A. The present work is, apparently, the only work Hirose produced.

"A work on the Japanese from Yamanashi Prefecture, especially in California. Presents a history of the Japanese from this Prefecture, including their contributions to Japanese language newspapers, financial institutions, the laundry business; five biographical sketches of leading pioneers; and an outline of the Yamanashi Prefectural Associations of Northern and Southern California. Concludes with an address directory and a Who's Who in America and Canada" - Ichioka.

"Provides a history of Yamanashi people in the U.S., as well as a general introduction of Japanese immigration into the U.S. and Canada. The latter part contains a list of people and profiles of selected individuals" - JANM.

The photographic plates feature several scenes in Japan, plus views in America, such as the facade of the L.A. Japanese Daily News and other businesses, scenes inside Japanese American stores, and group photographs (presumably of schools and companies). The in-text photographs are largely portraits of prominent Japanese Americans and their families. The directory is the only portion of the text printed in both Japanese and English, and lists people in California, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Illinois, New York, and British Columbia. OCLC reports just four copies in California, one in Illinois, and one in Japan.

Ichioka, et al., *A Buried Past* 308. *Japanese American National Museum Pre-World War II Period Annotated Bibliography* 168. (McBRB2683) \$3,250

GROWING UP JAPANESE IN OAKLAND

57. [Japanese Americana]. [Photography]. [*Photo Album of a Young Japanese-American Man in the Bay Area, with Several Images of Japanese Baseball Players*]. [Oakland: 1918-1924]. 179 silver gelatin photographs mounted on [47] leaves. Oblong octavo. Original black cloth covers, string-tied, black paper leaves. Light wear to covers and contents. Some images captioned in ink on the photograph, others captioned faintly on the page. Very good.

A wonderful and engaging photograph album compiled by a young Japanese-American man from Oakland, filled with his friends and family members and their many adventures. Images here span several years, not necessarily in chronological order. The album opens with a large group outing of Japanese Americans aboard a ferry, with scenes aboard the boat and at their beach destination. It continues with individual and group images of Yuki and his friends ~ hiking in Muir Woods, posing in suits alongside a car, in swimsuits, at school, and on other traveling holidays. There appears to have been a core group of four or five young men. One image shows the group of four young men standing in Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland, arrayed around the tombstone of Denge Furuta, presumably their compatriot, who died March 18, 1922 at the age of twenty-one. Another photograph shows a young man standing with his hands on his hips, flatcap at a jaunty angle, which is captioned "Ye Graduate, George E. Furuta," dated June 11, 1920, which may be the young man in question. There are also numerous images of other people we presume to be Yuki's parents or family members, as well as female friends, and sports teammates.

There are several baseball-related images herein, including a group portrait identified as the Fuji Club, the Japanese-American baseball club founded in San Francisco in 1903. At least two images depict a young man in uniform, dated in the last months of 1918 at Nela Park, Ohio ~ presumably enlisted in the army for World War One. Several images are captioned as "U.C. Medical Building," and others as "Future D.D.S.s". There are several images that would seem to be on campus. There are also many images of the young men hiking in Muir Woods.

One photograph is blind-stamped "Kinnosuke Ito," though most would seem to be vernacular. Several are captioned in ink on the image. The captions written on the pages are mostly faint and slightly hard to discern, though some are better than others. Altogether, the album depicts a vibrant group of young men at school and play and hints at the thriving Japanese-American community they were part of.

(McBRB1968)

\$4,500

HANDSOME VIEWS OF KANSAS

58. [Kansas]. Steele, Francis Marion. [*Photograph Album of Large-Format Images Depicting Early 20th-Century, Rural Life in Southwestern Kansas*]. [Haskell County, Ks.: ca. 1912]. Twenty-two photographs, each 7.25 x 9.25 inches, plus three smaller prints, each 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Oblong folio album, limp leatherette covers, rivet binding. Covers and spine heavily worn, front detaching. Some wear to album leaves at edges and corners; contemporary manuscript annotations on versos of first three album leaves. Some wear to first two images. Light creasing and dust soiling; minor fading and mirroring at edges. Good plus.

An attractive group over twenty of large-format photographs by Francis Marion Steele, a significant photographer of life in southwestern Kansas during the late-19th and early 20th centuries. Steele grew up in southern Illinois, then Kansas City, and moved to western Kansas in the 1890s, establishing a studio in Meade in 1895 before opening his gallery in Dodge City in 1906.

"Steele's work with ranching, covering the heart of the Southwest Plains cattle country, is better known than his name, for over the years many of his photographs have been used, without attribution, as illustrations for books and articles on cowboys and the West. In addition to his name, what generally has not been known about Steele is the broad scope of his work. Besides cowboys and ranching, Steele recorded such aspects of rural and small-town life as farming (from kafir corn to sugar beets and wheat), irrigation projects, railroad construction, community celebrations, civic booster trips, buildings (including farmsteads, town houses, and factories), portraits, floods, wild animals, and other nature scenes. In short, Steele's work provides a comprehensive view of life in the Southwest Plains from the 1890s through the first quarter of the twentieth century" - Hoy & Hoy.

The present large-format images cover a variety of activities relating to farming and ranching in Haskell County and southwestern Kansas in the early 20th century, as well as several striking images of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. The preponderance of images show farms and ranches in this very rural area, their inhabitants and workers, the process of work in their fields, and large groups of their horses and livestock. The rail line depicted here was built by the AT&SF from Dodge City, Kansas, to Elkhart, Texas, in 1912, and one of the photos apparently depicts a celebration of the completion of the project, with a large group of men in suits arrayed in front of a new rail car. Another image depicts a gathering for a horse sale on the streets of Santa Fe, Kansas, then the seat of Haskell County; however, the new AT&SF line missed the town by seven miles, and by 1920 the county seat had moved to nearby Sublette, and Santa Fe had become a ghost.

Several contemporary manuscript annotations on the initial leaves of this album provide instructions for developing and printing images contained herein. The album was thus likely put together for internal use at Steele's gallery, rather than by a local collector. In all, a good representation of Steele's work in this isolated part of southern Kansas, with an interesting contemporary composition.

James Hoy and Catherine Hoy. "Portraits of the Plains: The Photographs of F.M. Steele." *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains* (Winter 2005-2006), p.264.

(McBRB2599)

\$2,750

EXTENSIVE ARCHIVE OF A WESTERN MINING FAMILY

59. Logue, Nelson W.; Margaret M.H. Logue; Claude L. Logue. [*Extensive Archive of Personal Family Correspondence from Members of the Logue Family, Written from Locations Across the West*]. [Primarily Arizona, Colorado, and Montana: 1893-1932].

101 letters, totaling 379pp., plus several other miscellaneous related documents. Mostly folio and octavo sheets, most letters with original envelopes. Old folds, some light wear and soiling. Very good.

A large archive of over 100 letters, primarily written by brothers Nelson and Claude Logue to their parents, together with letters written by Claude's wife Margaret. The Logues were a Colorado family, and both of the brothers were involved in some way with the mining industry in the West. They write from locations such as Anaconda, Montana; Denver and Alma, Colorado; and Hayden, Arizona, back home to their parents, Reuben and Ida, in Aspen.

Nelson W. Logue (1874-1944) attended the Colorado School of Mines, graduating in 1897, and embarked on a career as a mining engineer. The archive contains several letters written home from school, but most of Nelson's letters date from 1914 to 1932 when he was working at Hayden, Arizona for the American Smelting & Refining Company as their chief engineer. There are forty-two letters from Nelson (168pp.) in the archive. His brother, Claude L. Logue (1876-1959), worked as an assayer and mining engineer, working in Montana, Nevada, and Colorado (28 letters, 67pp.). His wife, Margaret M. Hamilton Logue (1878-1946), was born to Scottish parents who emigrated to Colorado in 1880 (31 letters, 144pp.).

The first seven letters, and the earliest in the archive, are written by Nelson, dated 1893 to 1897, during his time as a student at the Colorado School of Mines. He writes to his parents relating the events at school and how he is progressing. He also asks about events at home. Many of his letters throughout are filled with descriptions of the countryside and events. By May of 1897 Nelson is finishing up his education and begins to look for work. Around 1914, Nelson took a job with the American Smelting & refining Company in Hayden, Arizona. In a letter dated May 6th of that year, he describes his work and elaborates on a day trip he took through the desert countryside, describing it in poetic detail:

"I am going to write you a little letter tonight even if I do not have any news to write. I have been so busy lately that when night comes I am all tired out. The hot weather is here now and it seems to take all of my steam. I guess that they are going to build a power house here and I have been working on that for quite a while. Also, a lot of new houses had to be designed and many other things all seemed to come at once. I wish the rush of work had come during the cool weather as then it would have been a lot easier. ... I have not had many trips late as it has been so dry. About 2 weeks ago I decided to take a trip over to a range of hills about 3 miles south of the Gila. It was a fine day and I took a lunch and 2 bottles of water and started out. I went down past the pump station and watched them digging the new well which is nothing but a long deep trench about 35 feet deep and 600 feet long. It is dug by a crane that moves along a track at the side. They used a dipper bucket that would grab up a ton of rocks and dirt and then swing around and dump it on the side of the cut.

After I watched this a while I came to the mouth of the San Pedro and took off my shoes and waded awhile. The water was low and clear and I could see lots of little fish but no big ones. On the other side of the San Pedro is a big ranch and I sat down under a big Cottonwood at the edge of an alfalfa field and rested my eyes on the green expanse. On the other side of the tree was a ditch that made a pleasant sound and the birds helped to make the scene all the more pleasant. My eyes just seemed to relax with relief when I looked out on the field. On the other side of the ditch was the primeval desert untouched by man... After I rested there quite a while I struck out for the mountains. I found a low smooth rolling ridge that led in that direction and I followed it all the way. It was smooth gravel and easy walking. The day was bright but not too hot and all the desert seemed to be at its best. All kinds of birds were calling to each other. Overhead wheeled in stately circles many buzzards. Myriad of lizards scuttled away and every little way I would start up a rabbit. The cottontails would scurry away panic stricken but the big lean Jacks would seem to run like gray ghosts slow yet swift and silent. And every little way I would find a bird nest cunningly hidden in a thorny cholla."

He writes a similarly descriptive letter in March of 1916, having gone for a drive with some friends to a ranch. "Last Sunday I went up to Copper Creek with some friends here who have a lease on a little prospect. They had a Ford come down from Mammoth to take us up. ... When we got up to a place called Fildman we stopped to fill the canteens and there was the finest ranch I had seen yet. Great fields of green bordered with tall cottonwoods in leaf. A little further on we passed a little ranch with some fruit trees in full bloom and mass of pink. At the Aravaipa we passed a big corral filled with cattle to be branded and there were about a dozen real cowboys with their chaps and all the rest of the outfit. It was a real western

picture and I surely enjoyed it. After a few miles we came in sight of Mammoth and could see the sleepy little old town in the big trees."

Homesick for mountains and trees and greenery, Nelson begins to look for work elsewhere in 1926, though the remainder of the letters present here (through 1932) are datelined at Hayden. In April he writes about a visit to Globe and the sad state of copper mining: "...We went to Globe on Tuesday & came back next day. Ida is trying to sell her place there and it looks as if she could do so soon. Globe is surely dull and quiet now - no business and no new work. Copper is going down & will stay down for a long time I believe. The road was bad most of the way but the hills were green and flowers everywhere & lots of birds. Last Saturday I went to Sasco & Silverbell to pick out some stuff from the old plants. Went up to the mine at Silverbell and it is almost a deserted camp. Lots of machinery rusting away and building falling down but that is what will happen to all of these places someday. The S.P. is building a spur from the lime quarry up to the slag dump and will take most of the dump for ballast. It makes a little life for awhile but things are surely slow around here."

Most of Claude's letters are shorter and to the point. The first two are dated at Anaconda in 1903, though the remainder are from locations in Colorado during the 1920s. On September 12, 1920, he writes from the mines at Alma of his success:

"I sure have a splendid showing in our mine after three days work in the bottom of the shaft. Have opened up 3 ft. of carbon, 6 ore averages \$20.00 with some galena ore that I have sent to Denver that I expect to run close to \$75.00 per ton. My chances never looked better than do at the present moment. But I sure have worked hard and lost many a night sleep this summer. I took a chance and went down this old shaft that has not been worked since '84. I knew that Wheeler will stay with me and if he does I will make a mine out of it. Now have the old shaft timbered with hoist up and everything complete with a good vein of ore to follow. So, do not worry about me I am going to put up the fight of my life and there 'ain't no such animal' as lose out."

In March 1927 he relays news received from his brother, echoing concerns over the copper industry: "Received a nice letter from Nelson. See where they are laying off men by the hundreds in the copper camps. I think we are going through a panic right now myself." The next month he relates news of a tragedy on the job and the death of a couple of the miners: "There were two men killed in the South London the other day. Were riding up on a small bucket with a long piece of pipe 20 ft long in the bucket and it caught on the side of the shaft and broke the wheel above and all dropped 100 ft. They also had a box of powder in the bucket but it did not go off. One of the men had a family living in Alma with 5 little children. They were killed instantly and they say every bone in their body was broken."

His wife's letters are more descriptive, filling in the details of everyday life. Writing from Anaconda in November 1902, describing what her arrival in Montana and impressions of the town, Margaret writes:

"I arrived in Anaconda on Wed. evening about 6 o'clock. The little station of Silver Bow was such a dreary little place, and I stayed there just long enough to worry myself sick for fear Claude might not be on hand to meet me. ... Silver Bow is 7 miles from Butte but you can see the smoke of Butte plainly from there. There seems to be no snow in Montana yet. As I came into Anaconda I saw the smelter where Claude works, all lit up - it was a grand sight. ... The moment I stepped upon the platform I saw Claude's face all grin and mustache, we went uptown and had supper, then to the street car and rode out to the house. The house is certainly lovely - everything is strictly first-class, and clean as a pin. Two things I must get used to, no three things, soft coal heaters, lamps and no hot water."

In 1904 the family moves to Butte, and Margaret describes the process of finding a house to rent and relocating the family and their possessions. Beyond the first early letters from Montana, most of the letters are dated after 1917 when the family had moved back to Colorado. Much of Claude's time seems to have been spent away at the mines or out of town, and Margaret writes in 1917 of the hardship of looking after the family on her own. Writing on January 19, 1917, she says:

"As for myself it is more like a nightmare & I am glad it has passed, for until you folks came and papa relieved me of all the outdoor work, it was one continual round of the most strenuous labor for me. If I went into the woods it was on a frantic search for the cow or calf, the pump & fences were only in place a few months before you came. Then there was the crows

in the corn and all the weeding of that garden. ... all the care of the milk, cream, churn & butter, shelling corn & feeding the animals, shovelling manure, carrying wood (the wheelbarrow had only been there a short time), water from the spring until May before you came - all of this besides the cooking, washing & anything else which I may have done (& mostly didn't) indoors, and always always reams of letters to write for Claude at night - oh horrors!"

She likewise conveys news of family and friends, as well as other tidbits. She is often blunt and outspoken, and comes across as rather modern, lamenting at one point about how she's getting too fat for her clothes. Taken altogether, the archive provides a broad yet detailed perspective of life for a western mining family in the early 20th century, complete with the domestic side of life from a woman's perspective. Worthy of further research.

(McBRB1273)

\$4,750

A PHOTOGRAPHICALLY-ILLUSTRATED MEMOIR OF INTERNMENT AT MANZANAR
AND LIFE IN L.A. AFTERWARDS, ONCE OWNED BY A MANZANAR INTERNEE

60. Matsumoto, Motomitsu. [*Japanese Returnees on the Road to Recovery*] *Fukko Senjo ni Odoru Kikan Doho*. Los Angeles: Rafu Shoten, 1949. [8],120,336,[1]pp. Text in Japanese. Original blue textured cloth, front cover and spine stamped in yellow. Minor rubbing and wear to spine and edges. Mild toning to text. Ownership inscription on front free endpaper. Lacking Errata leaf, facsimile laid in. Very good.

An extraordinary work by Motomitsu Matsumoto, a Japanese-born journalist who was interned at Manzanar during World War II. Matsumoto was born in Japan in 1879, but spent several decades working as a journalist and editor for a number of Southern California Japanese-language newspapers. The present work was published less than four years after the end of World War II. It is, in part, a memoir of the author's internment experience augmented with excerpts from the Los Angeles newspaper *Rafu Shimpō*, where Matsumoto presumably worked at one point. Matsumoto's career as a journalist informs the work, as well, as he apparently interviewed hundreds of other internees, here providing key details of their experiences during internment and their efforts to return to normal life afterwards.

Matsumoto also includes more than a hundred photographs taken before, during, and after internment, and includes them here in the second section of the book. This section is comprised of 120 full-page halftone photographic plates picturing a wide array of internment-related subjects as well as the larger Japanese-American community. These include scenes in Los Angeles during the evacuation period, numerous views inside Manzanar, various group shots of classes and civic groups (including a group of men in suits outside the Pasadena Japanese Community Center), scenes of nurseries and other agricultural settings, pictures of various Japanese-American businesses, and portraits of notable Japanese-American citizens in the L.A. area. In addition to this dedicated section of photographs, Matsumoto has included 198 smaller photographs within the text, the overwhelming majority of which are portraits of Japanese-American internees by themselves or with their families.

This particular copy of Matsumoto's expose on the internment period was once owned by an internee. The front free endpaper carries an ownership inscription belonging to Yoshiji Sahara ("Mrs. Itsu Sahara") of Los Angeles. Mrs. Sahara was also interned at Manzanar and also returned to the Los Angeles area after the war.

"A work on the internment camp experience of the Japanese from Los Angeles. Divided essentially into four sections, it covers the beginning of the war, forced internment, internment life, and the return to Los Angeles and economic recovery. Includes 400-odd biographies presented as examples of Japanese-Americans who have re-established themselves" - *Buried Past*.

OCLC records just a single copy of the original 1949 edition, at Waseda University in Tokyo. The only institutional copies in the United States are the 2006 reprint edition. A positively rare and important book documenting the resilience of the Japanese-American community in Los Angeles during and after the internment period.

Buried Past 927.

(McBRB2304)

\$7,500

MAXIMILIAN'S DECREES IN NAHUATL

61. Maximilian I. *Reglamento para las Audiencias Publicas | Tlatecpanaliztli itech pani Tlacaquiliztli* [caption title in Spanish and Nahuatl]. Mexico City: 1866. 13pp. Folio. Original plain wrappers, stitched as issued. Wraps split along lower half of spine. Previously folded, with light wear and minor creasing. Contemporary pencil ownership inscription Light tanning and scattered foxing. Good plus.

A rare bilingual imprint in Spanish and Nahuatl that publishes the text of several decrees by the Emperor Maximilian I from 1864 to 1866. The proclamations address a number of policies clearly aimed at increasing support for the Emperor amongst the poor and native populations, such as the establishment of primary education, the abolition of feudal peonage, the limitation of child labor, the ban of corporal punishment for laborers, and the reinstatement of common ownership of land. Many of these policies that sought to ameliorate working conditions and life for the poor led him to lose favor amongst the wealthy, conservative Mexican class. Without their support, or the assistance of the French and other European governments, Maximilian was inevitably defeated by Republican forces and Benito Juarez, the exiled Mexican President.

This copy bears the ownership inscription of Julius A. Skilton, a prominent American supporter of Juarez, who accompanied the president upon his return to Mexico from New Orleans after the defeat of Maximilian's forces, and who was later appointed the United States Consul General in Mexico. Skilton was a surgeon during the Civil War, and Juarez asked that he examine the body of Maximilian before it was returned to Austria. A rare work with a fascinating association; OCLC locates only four copies, at BYU, Wisconsin, the Smithsonian, and Berkeley.

(McBRB927)

\$2,500

LAND REFORM IN REVOLUTIONARY MEXICO

62. [Mexican Revolution]. *¡Tierras para los Pueblos! Venustiano Carranza, Primer Jefe del Ejercito Constitucionalista, Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo de la Republica Mexicana y Jefe de la Revolcion, en Uso de las Facultades de Que Se Halla Investido, y Considerando...* [caption title]. [Veracruz?: 1915]. Large broadside, approximately 24 x 17 inches. Previously folded. Minor wear and dust soiling at edges. Weak along folds, with some separation along horizontal folds and a couple of minor losses at fold points, only affecting one or two letters. A few unobtrusive tape repairs on blank verso. Even tanning, a couple small patches of staining. Good plus.

Rare broadside printing of the Mexican Agrarian Law of 1915, a significant if ultimately ineffectual milestone of efforts toward land reform during the Mexican Revolution in the 1910s. The overwhelming loss of peasant, village, and indigenous lands to large estates and business interests in Mexico during the long reign of Porfirio Diaz was a key impetus for the Revolution, but the Constitutionalist faction that emerged victorious in 1915 with Venustiano Carranza, a wealthy land owner, as president, was disinclined to proclaim sweeping reforms that would forcibly reappropriate large amounts of land for peasant use. Instead, they sought to craft a law that would mollify uprisings still led by Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata, who now opposed the government, but also would also satisfy the landed classes. The decree printed here promised a reestablishment of the ejidos, community-controlled lands, and outlined an extensive bureaucracy to study claims and to order expropriations. In practice, however, confiscations and redistribution of land occurred mostly where it would be politically advantageous to quiet rebellious towns or potential supporters of Villa and Zapata, and much of this property was even returned to previous owners after Carranza became the constitutional President of the country in 1917. We locate only one copy of this scarce broadside, at Yale.

(McBRB1625)

\$1,250

INSURRECTION IN PUEBLA DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

63. [Mexican-American War]. *Domingo Ibarra Gobernador del Estado de Puebla, a Sus Habitantes. Conciudadanos: La Tranquilidad Publica Se Ha Visto en el Riesgo Mas Inminente de Perderse...* [caption title and first line of text]. Puebla: March 5, 1847. Broadside, 12.5 x 8.5 inches. Minor foxing and toning. Very good.

An unrecorded broadside that prints the thanks and admonitions of the Governor of Puebla, Domingo Ibarra, following an attempted insurrection there in late February and March 1847 during the Mexican-American War. The uprising was a part of the so-called Revolt of the Polkos that followed popular outrage at a January law that allowed the federal government to seize church property in order to pay for the war effort. In Puebla, the revolt involved elements of the city's military garrison, but was successfully put down by the rest of the guard. Ibarra begins by lamenting the sedition and thanking the loyal portion of the garrison:

"La tranquilidad publica se ha visto en el riesgo mas inminente de perderse. Unos oficiales del 2o Batallon, que no merecian por cierto pertenecer á la Guardia Nacional, ni menos tener por gefes a los muy honrados patriotas que los mandaban, intentaron atrevidamente abrir las puertas de su cuartel para convocar á la gente que habian seducido, y rebelarse contra sus mismos gefes y compañeros en la espresada Guardia y demas cuerpos de esta guarnicion.... Solo calculando la magnitud de los males que de tan loca idea podian sobrevenir á los habitantes de esta hermosa ciudad, es como pueden estimarse los servicios del Sr. comandante general, de los Sres. gefes, oficiales y tropa de la Guardia Nacional, y de los otros benéritos cuerpos de esta guarnicion que lograron libranos de aquellos sin que derramase una sola gota de sangre."

And he continues by warning the citizens of Puebla against continued foolishness in the face of the enemy, and also by asserting his resolve to resist further insurrection:

"¡Plegue al cielo dar á todos los mexicanos el juicio bastante para no provocar sobre nosotros mismos otras desgracias que las consigüentes á una guerra extranjera con un enemigo astuto y ponderoso, y que nos invade por todas partes! Pero si desgaciadamente, y lo que no es de esperarse, aun aparecieren sintomas de nueva rebelion, descansad, conciudadanos, en que el ejecutivo del Estado se sacrificará por hacer que reine en esta ciudad la confianza, la paz, y la union sincera que tanto necesitamos...."

A strong statement by a clearly relieved Mexican state official. We locate no copies in OCLC or available sales records.
(McBRB1729) \$1,750

MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR FIELD PRINTING

64. [Mexican-American War]. [Miles, Dixon Stansbury]. *Headquarters of the Army, Mexico, February 4, 1848. General Orders - No. 45. Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry Convened at Tacubaya, Mexico, by Virtue of the Following Order... To Examine into the Facts and Circumstances Connected with the Loss of Certain Pack Mules on the 4th Inst. While Under the Escort of a Column of Troops Commanded by Lieut. Colonel Miles... [caption title].* Mexico City: 1848. 3pp. Printed on a single folded sheet. Dbd. Old vertical fold, minor foxing. Very good.

A rare United States Army field printing pertaining to a notable incident that occurred during the Mexican-American War. In early January 1848, Lt. Col. Miles was ordered by Brig. Gen. Twiggs to take command of a wagon train and a small cadre of troops and then conduct them from northern Mexico to Mexico City. Mexican merchants availed themselves of the escort for safe conduct of their merchandise to the capital city and other destinations in the interior of the country. The wagon train consisted of 316 government wagons which stretched to three miles in length, with 1,700 pack mules adding another nine miles to the procession. Col. Miles had 1,300 troops under his command, but only 150 of them were cavalry. Mexican guerillas, under the command of Zenobia attacked the train between Santa Fe and Rio San Juan, resulting in the loss of 300 pack mules along with the goods belonging to the Mexican merchants. Col. Miles was then brought up on charges in a military Court of Inquiry at Tacubaya, Mexico, the details and results of which are recorded in the present work. In short, Col. Miles was exonerated of any misconduct, especially considering that he only had "a small number of troops" at his command. The heart of the judgement states that "Lieut. Col. Miles exercised unusual prudence and foresight in his precautionary measures, and that his entire arrangements upon the march were most judicious and officer-like, and that instead of meriting censure or even animadversion, the conduct of Lieut. Col. Miles entitles him to high commendation."

The incident was described in a contemporary account recorded by American soldier Orlando B. Wilcox: "July 19. New acquaintance named Clark, a sutler, who was at Buena Vista...saw Zenobia's attack on Col. Miles' train. The Mexican merchants &c. whose pack mules the escort was protecting stood on a hill & saw Walker whipt & gave no assistance, though they were numerous, together & well armed. Zenobia made a dash at the pack mules. Clark was driven along with the crowd. Saw a volunteer try to cut the girth to save his pack; a lancer cut his head off at a clip. Zenobia left Clark [as a prisoner] charge of two men, to 'whip the yankees.' Charge in deep files, cavalry toward Walker's, whose forty men dismounted. Walker was at their head; they gave way. Mex's dashed forward & on coming up, wheeled to right & left" - Willcox.

Dixon Stansbury Miles (1804-1862) served a wide-ranging career in the American Army. He fought in the Indian Wars, the Seminole Wars, and with particular distinction during the Mexican-American War, before losing his life early in the Civil War. While commander of the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry in 1862, a time in his career when he had been censured by the Army for drunkenness, he was mortally wounded while surrendering to Stonewall Jackson's forces during the Confederate invasion of Maryland.

Willcox, Orlando B. *Forgotten Valor: The Memoirs, Journals, & Civil War Letters of Orlando B. Willcox*, (Kent, Ohio & London: Kent State University, 1999), p.117.

(McBRB2272)

\$950

MEXICO AS SEEN BY A NOTED AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHER DURING THE REIGN OF PORFIRIO DIAZ

65. [Mexico Photographical]. Waite, Charles Betts. [*Photograph Album Containing Thirty-Six Substantial Images by Noted Photographer Charles B. Waite, Documenting Indigenous Peoples, Architecture, and Other Scenes in Mexico at the Turn of the 20th Century*]. Mexico City: C.B. Waite, 1904. Thirty-six professional silver gelatin photographs, all 5 x 8 inches, captioned in the negative, mounted into picture sleeves. Oblong quarto. Contemporary Mexican blind-embossed leather photograph album, string-tied. Minor shelf wear to album. A few tears to album sleeves, small chip to one image, one image quite faded and a few slightly faded but others retaining good contrast. An excellent and diverse collection of images. Very good.

An outstanding collection of photographs of Mexico produced by Charles Betts Waite (sometimes incorrectly identified as Charles Burlingame Waite), an adventurous, and now legendary, American photographer working in California and predominantly south of the border in the decades around the turn of the 20th century. Charles Betts Waite (1861-1927) was born in Ohio and moved to California in 1881 to work as a photographer in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas. He established a studio in Mexico City in 1897 and spent most of the next two decades documenting a wide variety of subject matter in Mexico, both urban and rural. The diversity and professional nature of Waite's photographs led them to be utilized in Mexican books, travel magazines, newspapers, and on postcards. The present photographs reflect Waite's diverse interests, providing an excellent view of indigenous Mexican laborers, street views as well as elevated views of Mexican cities, different agricultural and rural scenes, and various architectural wonders as seen in Mexico's churches, hotels, and government buildings, and the requisite scene inside a bullfighting ring, among others. The most morbid photograph captures a scene in the hallway of the catacombs of Guanajuato, featuring numerous mummified corpses.

The photographs are mounted along the top edge to the album pages, but some of the captions can be safely read. These titles include the following, with number provided where easily readable, in bound order: "300. La Cathedral Mexico," "303. Interior of Cathedral City of Mexico," "151. Court of Hotel Iturbide, City of Mexico," "48. Chapultepec Hill, Mexico City," "47. Avenue in the Bosque de Capultepec," "27. Near Irimbo, Michoacan & Pacific R[ailway], Mex," "1683. Burros loaded with straw, Mexico," "Brasero in Mexican Kitchen," "1622F. Street Market in City of Mexico," "1534. The Melon Tree vegetable Pepsin," "1529. The Maguey plant from which pilque is taken," "1526. Cottage in Mitla, Oaxaca," "1338. Government Palac Jalapa, Mexico," "1304. Market of Texcoco," "1040. Mexican Mule Pack Train Istmo de Tehuantepec," "1263. Street Fair at Guadalupe Mex," "167. Guadalajara, Mex. from Hospicio showing Bull Ring," "744. Catacombs of Guanajuato, Mexico," "Aguascalientes, Mexico," "712. Mex. Cen. and Int. Mex. Junction. Torreon, Mex," "R[ailway station and vendors at Aguascalientes Mexico," "How drawnwork is made in Mexico," "657. Oxcart at ruins of Mitla," "672. Tajo de Nochistongo. Valle de Mexico," "501. Mazzantini Bull Fight - City of Mexico," and "Big tree of Tule full height." All discernible captions carry the copyright years of 1904 or 1905 from Waite's Mexico City studio.

Other photographs for which the captions cannot be read feature a Mexican laborer carrying a large crate on his back, a local woman carrying her child, a Mexican general on horseback, a Mexican woman rolling out dough in kitchen, a sombrero-clad mariachi talking to a woman through a gated window, and others.

Waite's work has been studied for its representations of poverty and rural life amidst the modernization and industrialization brought forth in Mexico by the Porfirian government. He also broke with the habits of his fellow photographers in capturing local and indigenous subjects; while many of his peers would bring "street types" and others into the studio to control the environment, Waite captured Mexican subjects in more naturalistic settings.

"After working as a photographer in California, he moved to Mexico, along with his wife and children, in search of inspiration and opportunity in the 1890s. In doing so, Waite found himself among the countless developers and promoters who went south of the border seeking new opportunities and markets during the Porfiriato.... Indeed, Waite found much in common with the adventurers and prospectors who flocked to Mexico (and sometimes purchased his postcards), for he spent a good part of his career speculating in Mexico's growing rubber industry. He also achieved a certain degree of respect in Porfirian society, evidence by the fact that he photographed official state visits like those of U.S. Secretary of State Elihu Root in 1907. As a well-known photographer who was deeply embedded in Porfirian society, Waite was uniquely positioned to provide a closer view of the world that Americans traveling through and living in Porfirian Mexico created for themselves" - Ruiz.

An enthralling and diverse collection of Waite's Mexican photographs featuring the people of the country and the city, and some of the cities and their settings, in the latter years of Porfirio Diaz's Mexico.

Ruiz, Jason: *Americans in the Treasure House: Travel to Porfirian Mexico and the Cultural Politics of Empire* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2014), p.22.

(McBRB2768)

\$4,750

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS ON THE BORDER

66. [Mexico]. [Borderlands]. *Dictamen de la Junta Departamental de San Luis Potosi Sobre el Proyecto de Reformas a la Constitucion, Presentado por la Comision de la Camara de Diputados.* [San Luis Potosi]: Imprenta del Gobierno, 1841. [2],41pp. 20th-century tan polished calf stamped in gilt on the front cover. Small ex-libris bookplate of prominent Mexican academic Jesus Reyes Heróles on front free endpaper, his initials stamped in gilt on front cover. Minimal shelf wear. Internally clean. Very good plus.

An exceedingly-rare work of Mexican constitutional history with much of interest regarding the Texas borderlands, Native Americans, voting rights for women and the poor, and much more. The work centers on constitutional reforms during the centralist era of the Supremo Poder Conservador. The proposals and analysis cover federal subjects, borderlands (particularly Texas, New Mexico, and California), military issues (some regarding Texas), "barbarian" Indians, and so forth. In the Division of Departments section, regarding northern states, a representative passage of the work reads: "Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and New Mexico are the unhappy prey of the barbarians, destitute of all social good and even hope of a remedy." In the section covering rights of citizenship, a fee of 180 pesos is proposed to access the rights of citizenship. It specifies the need that only people of good economic position and culture can have influence in the administration of the State and the electoral processes. A representative passage seeking to exclude the poor and women from the democratic field reads: "Laborers can be very good Mexicans, such as minors of age, women, and religious men, but they have generally fallen short of the necessary gifts of independence of spirit and the medium cultivation that is needed to know and appreciate their political duties."

Regarding the borderlands, in the section pertaining to restrictions of the Congress, the document states: "The first necessity of the Republic is to prevent the horrific devastation that the savages (barbarian indians) make in weak points, and to punish the atrocious insolence of such barbarians that spread in different tribes from the coast of Tamaulipas, and from Texas to those of the Californias. According to the laws, there must be thirty-five presidial companies with the total force

of a little more than three thousand five hundred well assembled and gifted, whose incessant job is the conservation of the northern border through continuous and assiduous work, that there is of absolute preference that unique force capable of correcting and making war on the savage and of ensuring the interests of the inhabitants of the Departments."

The work proposes the creation of a large cavalry force to protect the frontier. Due to the vastness of the territory in question, cavalry would be ideal, "for the cases that come to us like the Texas war." Regarding the infantry, the work states that there are too many forces, that it must be taken into account only as necessary for the war with Texas and enough to contain a foreign invasion. The text includes calculations on where best to position the soldiers ("4,000 for the northern borderland"), in a way that the government can use 8,000 or 10,000 men "to place them in the interior over Texas or any other point invaded in the Republic."

In a section that discusses the expenses, income, and budget of the Mexican nation, the document affirms that there is enough for the ill-fated Texas campaign in 1841; this campaign was promoted by Anastasio Bustamante, as Mexico had authentic aspirations to undertake a campaign to reconquer Texas. Mexico did not recognize an independent Texas authority until after the Mexican-American War, when Mexico recognized that Texas was now officially part of the United States. The present work adds that with the new taxes and the proposed cuts that they should have available six million pesos, that covers "what it presupposes for the Texas war." OCLC records just a single copy, at SMU.

(McBRB2286)

\$2,250

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BORDERLANDS

68. [Mexico]. [Law]. *Ayuntam[ien]to de la Villa de Allende. Borradores de la Contestac[i]o[n] del Ayuntam[ien]to con el Exmo. Sen. Gov[ernad]or del Est[a]do de Coahuila [y] Tejas... [manuscript caption title].* [Allende, Mx.: 1830-1831]. [40]pp. Mixed folio and quarto sheets, haphazardly stitched. Light wear and dampstaining at edges; even tanning and light foxing throughout. Accomplished is several legible secretarial hands. About very good.

A fascinating manuscript log of municipal bureaucracy during the early 1830s in the small Mexican village of Allende, southwest of the Rio Grande between present-day Muzquiz and the border city of Piedras Negras. The entries here comprise drafts or transcriptions of acknowledgements and responses to orders from the state government of Coahuila y Tejas from 1830 to mid-1831. In all, the log records the reception of nearly seventy decrees, orders, and circulars on a wide variety of subjects as arrived at the administrative center for this isolated municipality in the northern reaches of the state (Piedras Negras, now the largest city in the area, was not founded until 1850). A good number of the orders are related to local economics, taxes, and trade, but many also deal with political and religious issues, military matters, and other problems. Some of the entries are short, and simply record the communication received, when and by whom, such as, "Una circular del Supremo Gov[er]n[o] de la Federacion, su fecha 5 de Julio del presente año, referente à que no de[ne] [?] el espiritu publico, co la lectura del folleto titulado, 'Noticia Extraordinaria de la Derrota a loas Tropas del Gov[er]n[o]o.' = Allende Julio 22 de 1830 = José Sanchez =." Others contain lengthy responses, such as the following airing of grievances and an enumeration of difficulties that evidently prevent the town from fulfilling its fiscal and trade obligations as requested on October 29, 1830, which includes descriptions of attacks by Native Americans:

"Ponemos por punto cardinal que siendo esta villa una de las que an adolerido los males de la a soladora guerra, se aya casi abilitada para su ejercicio laborioso a causa de que los indios barbaros del Norte an yniquilado esta poblacion en tanto grado que en el ano de dies y nueve fueron vitimas para estos barbaros 63 almas, sin las que plaudatinamente [?] an corrido la misma suerte sin los bienes que an corrido, si sor. todo esto avido debido aun gobierno opresor que jamas oyo las voces de la osenda, ni del ver sanito [?], que mendigando para el sus tento no abia quien lo socorriera por que todos corriamos, y aun continuamos la misma suerte, can la gran diferencia de que nuestro paternal Gobierno dara una mirada de compacion ha esta porcion desgraciada de este estado; y mas cuando confiados en que vos tomara por su parte las medidas analogas a nuestra felicidad...."

In all, the manuscript provides a valuable record of local governance and municipal issues in an isolated and evidently somewhat downtrodden region of Northern Mexico that would soon become the borderlands of an independent Texas.
(McBRB2117) \$6,500

FIRST OF THE FIRST OF THE FIRST

69. [Mexico]. [Law]. *Coleccion de los Decretos y Ordenes del Soberano Congreso Mexicano, Desde Su Instalacion en 24 de Febrero de 1822, Hasta 30 de Octubre de 1823 en Que Cesó*. Mexico City: 1825. [2],xxvi,221,xi,[2]pp. 19th-century three-quarter Mexican calf and marbled boards, gilt leather spine label. Some scuffing to the spine, two partially-perished shelf marks on spine, minor rubbing to boards, edges and corners worn. Hinges a bit cracked but holding well, a handful of early leaves with contemporary manuscript notations in margins, partially shaved in later re-binding process. Still, a very nice early Mexican national imprint. Very good.

A handsome copy of an early Mexican imprint that Lathrop Harper described succinctly as the "First edition of the first decrees of the first independent Mexican Congress." This collection of decrees issued by the first Mexican Congress, established after the promulgation of independence in 1822, contain a wealth of information relevant to the founding of the country. These include an act relating to the "coronation of D. Agustín de Iturbide, the hereditary successor to the throne" and formalizing that "the acts of his government are declared invalid...."

Of particular interest are two decrees directly relating to Anglo-American settlement in Texas. The first of these, dated April 11, 1823, begins "Que el gobierno, si no encuentra inconveniente, acceda a la solicitud de Estevan Austin, sobre que se confirme la concesión de establecer 300 familias en Tejas...." Roughly translated, this decree states that "the government, if it finds no objection, agrees to Estevan Austin's request for confirmation of the concession to establish 300 families in Texas...." Stephen F. Austin's "Old Three Hundred" families were the foundation of Anglo-American settlement in Texas, and here, the nation of Mexico authorizes their emigration.

The second decree, dated September 29, 1823, is titled "Esención de derechos por siete años a los efectos que se introduzcan en Tejas." This is translated to an "Exemption of rights for seven years for the purposes that enter in Texas." The text of the decree reads, in full: "El Soberano Congreso mexicano tomando en consideracion el deplorable estado a que las hostilidades de los barbaros han reducido a la provincia de Tejas, y para ocurrir en parte a la miseria de sus habitantes civilizados, ha venido en decretar y decreta. Que todos los efectos de cualquiera clase, nacionales o extranjeros que se introduzcan en la provincial de Tejas para el consume de sus habitants, sean libres de derechos; durando esta esencion siete anos contados desde su publicacion en aquella capital."

The translation of this second decree reads, roughly: "The sovereign Mexican Congress, taking into consideration the deplorable state to which the hostilities of the barbarians have reduced the province of Texas, and to recognize in part the misery of its civilized inhabitants, has come to declare and decree. That all effects of any kind, national or foreign that are introduced into the province of Texas for the consumption of its inhabitants, be free of rights; lasting in essence seven years counted from its publication in that capital."

This second decree effectively extended the term for duty-free certain to the Texas settlers as recompense for the troubles they experienced at the hands of the local "barbarians," i.e., the indigenous native peoples who had lived on the land for centuries. An early compilation of laws governing the fledgling nation of Mexico, with early Texas colonization content.

Palau 56388. Lathrop Harper 220:116.
(McBRB2074)

\$3,500

THE LIEBER CODE, EN ESPAÑOL

70. [Mexico]. [Lieber, Francis]. *Ynstrucciones para el Gobierno de los Ejercitos de los Estados Unidos, en Campaña. Formadas de Orden del Gobierno de Los Estados Unidos del Norte American, por el Profesor Francis Lieber*. Washington: Powell, Ginck y Ca., 1870. 49pp. Contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, green backstrip. Boards and corners worn, joint partially split and scuffed. Slightly over-opened at page 5, minor scattered foxing. About very good.

The rare first Spanish translation, for a Mexican audience, of Francis Lieber's *Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field*, otherwise known as the Lieber Code. The Lieber Code was first published in 1863 and distributed by President Lincoln to Union military personnel during the Civil War. The principal contribution of the code was its initial attempt to outline the rules governing warfare, specifically to define a broad range of war crimes, which have developed over the course of the century-and-a-half since their first publication. The code was written by Francis Lieber, a German-American judge and legal scholar, and first published as General Orders Number 100. The code was immensely influential on not only the American military but the armies of many other nations, as evidenced here. The work opens with a note from the governor of Durango, Francisco Palacios on the importance of the work's publication for the Mexican military, in "cultivar en el soldado mejicano sus naturales ideas y sentimientos de moralidad, honradez y justicia" ["cultivating in the Mexican soldier natural ideas and feelings of morality, honesty and justice"]. OCLC records just two physical copies of the work, at New York Public and Johns Hopkins. An interesting U.S. Spanish-language imprint communicating a foundational and immensely influential set of rules governing warfare to a Mexican audience.

(McBRB2601)

\$1,250

A "SWARM OF BARBARIANS" IN CHIHUAHUA

71. [Mexico]. [Native Americans]. [Manuscript Letter from the Governor of Chihuahua Regarding Native American Attacks]. Chihuahua: January 12, 1841. [4]pp., on a small bifolium. Slight vertical crease. A couple small spots of faint soiling. Near fine.

A dramatic letter addressed to the Governor of Durango from the Governor of Chihuahua, dated January 12, 1841, warning of the dire threat of attacks by Native Americans and seeking assistance in the defense against them. This missive accompanied printed examples of a Chihuahuan state decree regarding the depredations sent to Durango. He begins by lamenting the present situation, in which he must ask for contributions of personnel and money because of the Indian attacks, writing, "Ella es el prelude de un ensayo de contribucion personal y pecuniaria que bajo las bases de la espontaneidad y absoluta generalidad, me he visto precisado á solicitar a los C.C. para disminuir de lo menos las deplorables desgracias en que nos han enbueteo los salvajes."

He continues by providing a brief assessment of the situation, and then asks that Durango do its part to combat the imminent threat, as all of the other border departments have done, before they themselves face significant death and destruction:

"engo motivos para esperar un resultado satisfactoria de las medidas que he tomado; y aun sin esperarlo he dictado otras escarmentar en su retirada al enjambre de barbaros que han parado para este Departamento. El es hoy el objeto de su rapacidad, su insaciable codicia, y el nuestro el camino para donde se dirigen a faltarlo. Justo es pues que Durango se esfuerce en reprimirlos, como seguramente puede hacerlo mejor que qualquiera otro de los Departamentos agredidos. Tamaulipas, N. Léon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, y Sonora todos preparan expediciones y hacer sacrificios para realizarlas, tanto mas costosas cuanto es mayor se este miacion; y el facito de ellos seria segura si el Departamento del cargo de V.E., para evitar la suerte de este y cortar el cancer que ya ha parecido en su frontera, desplege con tiempo sus poderosos recursos."

The end of 1840 and the first months of 1841 heralded the beginning of a sustained period of substantial Comanche and Kiowa raids on Northern Mexico through Texas, of whom the Mexican government was naturally suspicious as supporters of these organized and extensive attacks by Native Americans. The present letter is an excellent example of the experience and fear of rampant destruction in the border territories at this time, and of the sparse communications available between the border states as well.

(McBRB2725)

\$2,250

A FOOL, A PRIEST, AND A NOTARY WALK INTO A BAR

72. [Mexico]. [Politics]. *Pira y Honras del Hueso: o Sea Contestacion entre el Monigote, el Sacristan, y el Notario* [caption title]. Mexico City: Oficina de Valdes, 1826. [6]pp. Folio. Uncut, with half-sheet inserted, as issued. Previously folded. Light wear and creases at edges. Some toning and dust soiling, heavier at gutter and old horizontal fold. About very good.

A stylized, literary commentary on the state of politics and religion in Mexico five years after independence. The work comprises a dramatic dialogue interspersed with poetry between three characters ~ a fool, a priest, and a notary ~ and with much allegory and allusion laments the trying circumstances of the young country. The work is a direct response to a similar dialogue, *El Entierro del Hueso en el Muladar de San Pablo*, and is a good example of the literary political debates occurring in print during Mexico's first period of independent stability. Very scarce; we locate only one copy, at the British Library.
(McBRB2516) \$500

PULQUE FUNGUS, AZTEC MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, INVASIVE CASHEW TREES!

73. [Mexico]. [Science]. *La Naturaleza*. Mexico City: 1870-1873. Fifteen issues. Original printed wrappers. Mostly unopened and untrimmed. Wraps of two issues split along spine. Some wear at edges and spine ends. Light dust soiling. Ex-library, with unobtrusive ink and blind stamps, plus duplicate release annotations in pencil. Good plus.

A fairly cohesive, early run of this important Mexican scientific periodical, including fifteen of the twenty-seven issues published between February 1870 and January 1873. *La Naturaleza* was the official organ of the Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural, and was published from 1869 to 1903; all issues included here are from the first two volumes of the series. Each part contains articles on many interesting subjects, such as an account of a scientific ascent of Popocatepetl, a study of the fungi in the fermentation of pulque, an update on the introduction of the cashew tree in Jalisco, and much more. Also included are letters from scientific societies, scientists, and subscribers from Mexico and across Latin America. In attractive and colorful original printed wrappers. Scarce on the market; an early broken run of twenty-two issues hammered for \$1800 at auction in 2018.
(McBRB2561) \$1,250

CALLING OUT "THE MISERABLE SETTLERS OF TEXAS"

74. [Mexico]. [Texas]. Villatoro, Juan de. *El Ciudadano Juan de Villatoro Prefecto del Distrito del Sur del Departamento de Tamaulipas a los Habitantes del Mismo [caption title]*. Tamaulipas: Imprenta del Gobierno Dirijida por Sebastian Perillos, November 16, 1839. Broadside, 12.5 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, with a very short separation along the central horizontal fold, minor foxing. In a brown half morocco slipcase and chemise, gilt spine titles. Very good.

An exceedingly-rare Mexican broadside reacting to recent events in the northern provinces perpetrated by separatist Federalist forces ranging against the Centralist Mexican government, which resulted in a series of conflicts known as the Federalist Wars of 1839-40. The skirmishes between the Centralists and Federalists in places like Tamaulipas in 1839 and 1840 were spurred by leaders such as Juan Pablo Anaya, Antonio Canales Rosillo, and Antonio Zapata, all three of whom are called out by name in the present broadside. Their actions were seen by the Centralists as unabashedly treasonous; in fact, the one man of the three captured during the Federalist Wars, Zapata, was executed on March 29, 1840. His head was returned to Guerrero and displayed on a pole as a warning to other potential separatists. The other two men flipped loyalties shortly afterwards and continued to serve in the Mexican Army under Santa Anna.

The skirmishes during the Federalist Wars were in many ways a direct result of the independence achieved by Texas in 1836. The northern states of Mexico, inspired by the example of Texas, simply sought independence from the far-flung government in Mexico City. This resulted in efforts by various Mexican states to break away from the central government and form their own republics. The most notable example was the ill-fated Republic of the Rio Grande. The year after the present broadside was printed, the Mexican states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas attempted to band together as a separate republic with the capital at Laredo, which was intended to also include all of present-day Texas south of the Nueces River. Canales and Zapata were among the military leaders supporting the republic's efforts. Finding lukewarm or no support in their various state legislatures, the effort was doomed to fail. It was actually during the attempted organization of the Republic of the Rio Grande that Zapata lost his head.

The Federalist Wars in 1839-40 were particularly notable for Texas because numerous Texans joined forces with the Federalists in their sporadic conflicts with the Centralist Mexican government. In fact, Canales persuaded the formation of the Texian Auxiliary Corps, a militia unit composed of 270 officers and men from Texas commanded by colonels Richard

Roman, Reuben Ross, and Samuel W. Jordan; the TAC participated in various campaigns throughout the brief period of Federalist insurrection. Native Americans also assisted the Federalists during this period. These Texans and Native Americans are called out specifically in the present broadside, which reads in part: "Anaya, Canales y Zapata, no pudiendo seguir alacinando a nuestros hermanos, ni queriendo tampoco abrazar la oliva de la paz con que nuestro gobierno les brindara repetidas oraciones, se marcharon a buscar proteccion y abrigo entre los miserables colonos de Tejas, y hoy acompanados de aquellos aventureros se nos presentan en las villas del norte, asi como con cuatrocientos indios salvages insultando el nombre de megicano que por desgracia nuestra tienen. Habeis visto iniquidad semejante? Traidores! [in roughly translated English: Anaya, Canales and Zapata, not being able to continue flattering our brothers, nor wanting to embrace the olive of peace with which our government would offer them repeated prayers, left to seek protection and shelter among the miserable settlers of Texas, and today accompanied by those adventurers appear to us in the northern towns, as well as with four hundred savage Indians insulting the name of Mexican that unfortunately they have for us. Have you seen such iniquity? Traitors!]"

The broadside calls for courage among the Mexican citizenry in the face of the traitorous Federalist forces in Tamaulipas, one of the three states proposed as part of the Republic of the Rio Grande. The author, Juan de Villatoro bemoans the separatists' efforts against "the precious fruits of interior and exterior peace" and refers to the threat they represent as "a new enemy worthy of excretion and anathema." Not in Streeter Texas, OCLC, nor in auction records.

(McBRB2603)

\$2,750

SCARCE MONTANA LIVESTOCK REPORT, WITH HUNDREDS OF BRANDS ILLUSTRATED

75. [Montana]. [Brand Books]. *Annual Reports of the Board of Stock Commissioners, the Veterinary Surgeon and the Recorder of Marks and Brands of the State of Montana for the Year 1895.* Helena: 1896. 113pp. Original printed wrappers. Spine a bit worn. Brief, later manuscript annotations and relatively unobtrusive perforated institutional stamp on front wrapper; rear wrapper with upper corner torn away and closed tear along gutter from lower edge. Light toning internally. About very good.

Scarce edition of this annual report for 1895 from the offices of the Montana state government concerned with ranching and livestock, consisting of the Board of Stock Commissioners, the chief veterinarian, and the brand recorder. The report of the commissioners is principally concerned with the results of its inspections for the year, though other activities such as interactions with the Montana Stock Growers Association are briefly treated. The veterinarian chiefly addresses the appearances and treatments of diseases both of native Montana cattle and those imported mainly from Texas. The preponderance of the volume comprises the report of the Recorder of Marks and Brands, which lists and describes all brands registered in the state that year, their owners and placements on the animals, each accompanied by a small illustration of the brand on a black background. The brands are evidently listed in the chronological order which they were recorded, as they are certainly not organized alphabetically; an index provided at the rear is quite useful. Scarce institutionally and on the market.

(McBRB2053)

\$1,750

MEXICAN CALIFORNIANA

76. Mugarrieta, Jose Marcos. *Consulado de Mexico, en San Francisco de California [caption title].* San Francisco: 1859. [1]p., with integral blank. Minor edge wear, with a few short closed tears and tiny chips, mild toning. Very good.

A rare Mexican diplomatic circular announcing the appointment of Jose Marcos Mugarrieta as the first Consul of Mexico to the United States in San Francisco in 1859. Mugarrieta signals his intention "to serve all Mexicans and put aside all disagreements arising out of civil war." He is referring here to the recently-concluded civil war in Mexico, which was won by President Benito Juarez, who subsequently authorized Mugarrieta's consulship to the United States. Mugarrieta also details the background behind his appointment and notes that it was approved the previous day by the President of the United States. He follows this by encouraging his fellow Mexicans in a "call for brotherhood, putting aside all political differences" in order "to support our most dear Homeland." The circular concludes with the names of forty-three

"Infrascritos Ciudadanos Mexicanos" ["undersigned Mexican Citizens"] of San Francisco who gathered to hear the news and witness the arrival of Mugarrieta's appointment.

Jose Marcos Mugarrieta was a long-serving military officer in Mexico before his appointment as Consul, He served in Jamaica, Campeche, and Merida before fighting throughout the Mexican-American War, and then in Matamoros afterwards. He worked in several government posts under Arista, even traveling in exile to Europe with the deposed president. He then served as Mexican Consul to the United States in San Francisco from 1859 to 1863. Particularly interesting to modern gender studies scholars is the fact that Mugarrieta's daughter, born as Elvira Mugarrieta in San Francisco in 1869, later identified as male and changed his name to Jack Garland. Jack Mugarrieta Garland is considered an important Mexican-American transgender pioneer in California whose life is still studied today.

An unusual Spanish-language imprint from California, with only two copies in OCLC, at the Bancroft Library and AAS. Not in Greenwood's *California Imprints*.
(McBRB2295) \$1,750

A NEW MEXICO NATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN WHO SERVED IN THE WAC DURING WORLD WAR II

77. [Native Americans]. [World War II]. Sarracino, Ruth E. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Life and Military Service of Ruth E. Sarracino, a Keres Pueblo Woman Who Served in the Army WAC During World War II*]. Old Laguna, N.M.: [mostly 1940s]. Fifty-nine photographs, from 2 x 1.5 inches to 8 x 10 inches, plus an original Army document, three photocopies of war-related documents, one photographic negative, and a cloth American flag. Mid-century photograph album with self-stick pages, coil-bound in blue faux-leather vinyl with gilt titles on front cover. Minor shelf wear to album. Some discoloration and chipping to some photos. Good.

An extraordinary collection of evidence documenting the home life and American military service by a Keres Pueblo woman from New Mexico. Ruth E. Riley, née Sarracino (1919-1992) was a member of the Keres Pueblo tribe of Old Laguna, part of the Laguna Pueblo in Valencia County, New Mexico near Albuquerque. The present collection of photographs feature Sarracino's family life on the reservation as well as her domestic service as a nurse's aide with the 20th Regiment, Company 11 of the Woman's Auxiliary Corps during the Second World War.

The photographs feature Sarracino in simple portraits, one with a Native American headdress, and a handful featuring her in her WAC uniform. She also apparently preserved portraits of a few of her fellow WAC members, at least one of whom may also have been Native American. Particularly notable are two 8-x-10-inch group photographs of Sarracino's WAC unit during their training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The first features the entire force of Company 11, Regiment 20; the second image captures "A Group from New Mexico in Co. 11 20 Regt." at the Third WAC Training Center in Georgia. Sarracino is, of course, present in both photographs. Sarracino also includes photographs of her family members, at least one of whom, a man in uniform, appears to have served in the war, as well. She also preserved pictures of others on her reservation, including children, fellow tribe members in traditional Native American dress (likely for a celebration of some kind), and a few shots of the Laguna men's baseball team.

The original "Separation Qualification Record" and the three photocopies of Army documents illuminate Sarracino's war service. She enlisted on February 16, 1945 and entered active service eleven days later, serving a total of one year during the closing of the war. After her basic training in Georgia, she served as a Medical Technician at Bruns General Hospital in Santa Fe. According to her separation record, she performed the following duties: "Assisted the nurse and medical officer in the care and treatment of patients. Administered medications and hypodermic injections. Took temperatures, pulse readings and respiration rates. Recorded information in patient's progress charts. Admitted patients to the ward and oriented them in ward procedure." The photocopied documents include her honorable discharge dated February 19, 1946 from the Separation Center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; her enlistment record, indicating she won two medals and a ribbon for her distinguished service; and a form for the Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation recording a donation made by Sarracino's son, Nathan Riley.

The war provided an unprecedented opportunity for Native peoples to engage with work or service outside their reservations. Approximately 65,000 Native American men and women left reservations during World War II; only an estimated 800 women served with either the Army WAC or Navy WAVES, so military service such as Sarracino's was itself a rare phenomenon. The Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian holds the archive of Grace Thorpe, daughter of Jim Thorpe and a prominent Native American activist who served domestically as a WAC recruiter during World War II. Otherwise, institutions are seemingly bereft of records pertaining to the service of Native American women during the war.

A genuinely remarkable and unique surviving record of a New Mexico Native American woman's important home front service during World War II.

(McBRB2660)

\$5,500

DETAILED MAPS OF SANTA FE IN THE EARLY 20th CENTURY

78. [New Mexico]. *Sanborn Map Company. Santa Fe. Santa Fe County, New Mexico.* New York: 1930. 22pp. of maps, each sheet 25 x 21 inches. Linen binding strips on left edge of sheets, minor wear and soiling. Manuscript notations and corrections dated 1935. Very good.

Handsome set of Sanborn fire insurance maps for the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The present set was published in 1930 and updated in March of 1935, with manuscript notations and printed pasteovers throughout. The first page contains an index and a key map which shows the city extending out less than half a mile from the Plaza to the north and less than a mile to the south. At the time, Santa Fe had a population of just over 11,000 people; by the end of the decade that number would nearly double. The Sanborn Map Company was founded in 1866 and still operates today. Its maps were used extensively for insurance underwriting through the late 19th and early 20th century, and as a result it created some of the most accurate and important historical maps of urban areas in the country. The present set is a wonderful resource for social and architectural history in Santa Fe just prior to the population boom and the significant influx of tourists that followed World War II. Each map is color coded with extensive architectural details. Adobe buildings, for example, are colored in a grey-brown, providing structural information at a glance. We locate four copies in OCLC ~ Yale, University of New Mexico, Museum of New Mexico, and the University of Denver.

(McBRB1932)

\$2,250

HOMESTEADING ON THE REZ

79. [North Dakota]. [Directories]. [Smith, George J.]. *Directory of the Berthold Reservation Homesteaders [cover title].* [Plaza, N.D.]: Published by Geo. J. Smith, 1913. 64pp., plus one inserted advertisement leaf and a folding map. Original brown wrappers printed in black. A few small areas of soiling and light chipping to wrappers. Mild marginal staining to two leaves. Very good.

A distinctly rare directory of the "homesteaders" living on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota in the early-20th century. According to the introductory text, this directory is intended "to furnish reliable information, giving the name of each person located on the reservation, the description of his land, with the post office address given the land office at the time of filing" in the interest of assisting "our homesteaders in learning who their neighbors are and otherwise prove beneficial." The first portion lists the residents alphabetically; this is followed by a listing organized by numbered township, all of which are keyed to the folding map in the rear of the book. The map is titled, "Fort Berthold Indian Reservation North Dakota Showing Land opened in Settlement under President's Proclamation of June 29, 1911." The last part of the title refers to President William Howard Taft's edict of that day which opened over 227,000 acres of land on the Fort Berthold reservation for new settlement. The listings of the present directory are interspersed with advertisements for local stores, restaurants, banks, newspapers, photographers, and more, in Plaza, Ryder, and Makoti. Interestingly, the directory's compiler, George J. Smith was apparently a businessman himself with an interest in the reservation's land development; according to the note at the bottom of page 7, "Geo. J. Smith has a written description of every quarter on the Berthold Reservation, he knows what every quarter is like and can sell you a relinquishment, with perfect safety to yourself, right in the dead of winter with a foot of snow on the ground. Write him at Plaza, N.D."

OCLC records just three copies, at the North Dakota State Library, the State Historical Society of North Dakota, and Yale.
(McBRB2321) \$1,500

OKLAHOMA LAND SWINDLE

80. [Oklahoma]. *Special Map of McCurtain County, Okla. [with plat map].* McAlester, Ok.: McAlester Real Estate Exchange, [ca. 1910s]. Two maps, 18 x 12.25 & 13.75 x 8.5 inches. Folded. Light wear and a couple of small chips at edges. Occasional dust soiling. A few contemporary manuscript and typed annotations. Very good.

A pair of ephemeral promotional maps from the McAlester Real Estate Exchange, offering a plot of 156 acres for sale in central McCurtain County, Oklahoma, nine miles east of the small settlement of Sherwood. One map delineates the plat of the entire southeastern Oklahoma county, with towns, rivers, and railroads added, and is annotated to point out the location of the property. The second map contains a close-up of the specific township section, with the land in question shaded in yellow and captioned, "Good Upland covered with commercial pine and oak timber and native grass; a good tract for a hog, cattle, or sheep ranch. At the foot of the map is a promotional text completed in type with supposedly recent appraisal values and sale prices. The advertisement promises, "Good upland covered with blue stem grass each year, adapted to stock raising...orchards, vineyards, and berries."

These claims, however, were likely fraudulent. The McAlester Real Estate Exchange was established soon after Oklahoma gained statehood by Roy Van Tress, who promised to obtain for his customers the rights to Indian Lands being sold by the federal government sight-unseen and without requirements of occupation or homesteading. From headquarters in Cincinnati and McAlester, as well as from mobile railcar offices, salesmen of the firm offered land that they often had no right to sell or was devoid of the bounty of natural resources and rich soil promised in the present advertisements. Van Tress himself was dogged by investigation into his business, and was eventually convicted of fraud in 1919 but managed to escape jail time. We locate no other copies of promotional maps for this long-running and noted Oklahoma land fraud.
(McBRB2207) \$850

AUCTIONING NATIVE AMERICAN LAND ALLOTMENTS IN OKLAHOMA

81. [Oklahoma]. [Indian Land]. *March 1919 Public Auction Sale of Indian Lands Under Supervision of United States Government... [cover title].* [Muskogee, Ok.: 1919]. 29pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled; accompanied by original transmittal envelope. Old vertical fold. Scattered contemporary pencil annotations. Even toning. Very good.

Rare documentation and promotion for auctions of Indians lands in Oklahoma in March 1919, several years after the winding up of the Dawes Commission, which oversaw enrollment into the "Five Civilized" and other Oklahoma tribes and allotment of land to individuals admitted to the final rolls thereafter as a part of the 1898 Curtis Act. Initially, the government reserved millions of acres containing valuable timber and coal deposits, land which was sold at auction in 1914 soon after the conclusion of the allotment process. The sales advertised in the present catalogue are for parcels of lands actually allotted to Native Americans who made it onto the official rolls of their tribes. In many cases after the allotment, individuals found that they could not use or could not afford to keep their land, and chose to sell. The several hundred lots offered herein provide the name, tribe, and roll number of the seller, followed by a brief description of the size, scope, and current or potential uses of the plots. Represented amongst the sellers are members of the Seminole, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek tribes. The sales proceeded by county at various U.S. Indian Service office locations across the state from March 6 to March 15, 1919. OCLC locates only one copy, at Yale.
(McBRB2607) \$2,250

SELLING OFF CHOCTAW LANDS, BUT NOT MINERAL RIGHTS, IN OKLAHOMA

82. [Oklahoma]. [Native Americans]. *Sale of Surface Segregated Coal Lands at Public Auction by Government. List of Lands in Atoka County, Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma [cover title].* [Muskogee, Ok.: Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, 1914].

19pp. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Printed on cheap paper, now substantially brittle, with moderate chipping to first leaf, now detached. Small fore-edge repairs to first two leaves. Good.

An apparently-unrecorded Oklahoma imprint advertising the auction of 231 tracts of coal land on the Choctaw reservation in Oklahoma on November 28, 1914. The first two pages lay out the terms and condition of the sale; interestingly, winning bidders would attain access to the surface land, but all mineral rights would be retained by the Choctaw Nation. The remaining text presents details on the land tracts in table form, listing tract numbers, a description of each tract, the acreage of each (the total acreage at play here is 24,623), whether farming or grazing would be permissible on each tract, appraisalment of the land (land and improvements), and the minimum bid per tract. No copies of the present title appear in OCLC, nor in auction records. OCLC does record just a single copy of a similar title, for Haskell County, also printed in 1914, located at Texas Tech.

(McBRB2628)

\$1,250

A PAIR OF MINERS AND THEIR MURDER-SUICIDE

83. [Oregon]. [Mining]. [Murder]. *Administrator's Public Sale!! In the Matter of the Estate of Peter Ottersbach, Deceased [caption title].* Jacksonville, Or.: Times Print, 1877. Printed broadside, 11 x 7.75 inches. Even toning, minor edge wear with one small chip to right edge, minor bleedthrough from ink notations on verso. Very good.

An apparently-unrecorded broadside ostensibly advertising the estate goods of recently-deceased Oregon miner Peter Ottersbach, but also representative of a great tragedy of the American West. According to a contemporary account in the August 3, 1877 issue of Jacksonville, Oregon's *Democratic Times* (very likely the printer of the present broadside), on July 29, 1877, the 54-year-old Ottersbach quarreled with his mining partner, Herman Kirmse over a shed the latter had built near their claim on Gall's Creek in southwestern Oregon. Apparently the two men had been at odds for some time. Shortly after this most recent argument, Ottersbach entered Kirmse's cabin and shot the man point-blank with both loads of a combination rifle-shotgun. About an hour later, Ottersbach put the rifle barrel to his own abdomen and shot himself through the heart. In the news account of the tragedy, Ottersbach is described as "a genial and whole-souled individual, but inclined to be impetuous." The motive for the murder-suicide is posited, as Ottersbach "was doubtless highly incensed at his partner, and in a fit of desperation killed him, atoning for his sin with his own blood." Kirmse was described as a long-time resident of the area who was "known as a man of eccentric temper." Both men were natives of the German state of Saxony.

The present broadside offers for sale Ottersbach's half-share in the Gall's Creek mining claim, along with "a Lot of Mining Tools, Cross-cut Saw, Cooking Utensils, Shot-Gun, Silver Watch, Clock, Gold Scale, Lot of Clothing and Blankets and various other articles." The "Shot-Gun" advertised here was most likely the same Ottersbach had used to murder his partner and then kill himself. The administrator of the sale was Herman V. Helms, also a German immigrant, whose family operated the Table Creek Bakery or Table Creek Billiard Saloon (referenced in the present broadside as simply the "Table Creek Saloon") in Jacksonville, Oregon. Helms's family ran the business from 1858 until 1914. Herman Helms's house in the Jacksonville Historic District is preserved today by the National Register of Historic Places.

We could locate no copies of this broadside in OCLC, nor in auction records. It is, quite likely, a unique survival emblematic of the violence and tragedy that sometimes accompanied dreams of striking it rich in the West.

(McBRB2276)

\$1,100

RARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF NATIVE AMERICANS IN MONTANA

84. Ormsby, S. W. *[Set of Fifteen Original Photographs of the Sioux and Assiniboine People by a Montana Photographer].* Montana and South Dakota: [ca. 1900]. Fifteen silver prints, 4.5" x 7.5" to 8.25" x 6.25". All photos matted. Occasional fading or uneven tones to some images; one image printed from a cracked plate. Very good.

A rare and captivating set of photographs by a little-documented western photographer who worked among the Assiniboine and Sioux, comprising eight striking studio portraits of chiefs and braves, as well as one full-length portrait and six group shots taken in the field.

S. W. Ormsby (American, active c. 1900) maintained a photography studio at the Wolf Point Agency at the Fort Peck Assiniboine Reservation in Montana. His work is seldom encountered and at present little is known of his life and activities apart from the evidence of the relatively few photographs that have come to light. We have been unable to locate any substantive institutional holdings of Ormsby's work. The Alaska State Library records some examples in the William R. Norton Photograph Collection (which consists mainly of Alaska images, with some peripheral photographs). Various individual images seem to be scattered about, mostly cabinet card photographs taken outdoors. Illustrations reproducing two of Ormsby's photographs appeared in *Home Mission Monthly* (Feb. 1900). One of these, entitled *Assiniboine Peace Signal*, illustrates Abbie L. Miller's article "The Hohé Indians." The other, captioned *Completed Teepees Occupied by Indian Families*, illustrates Julia Baskervill's article "In the Land of the Dakotas." An example of *Assiniboine Peace Signal*—a full-length outdoor portrait of a man holding his hand up to his forehead—is included in the collection offered here.

Most of Ormsby's photos seem to have been taken in the field, making the studio portraits in the present group quite unusual. Six of the eight are shoulder-length images and two are full-length. At an average of 6" x 8" all are intimate shots, rich in detail and character. Three of the eight are identified Sioux subjects. One of these is a full-length portrait of the Sioux warrior Bear's Nose showing him in war paint with wrapped and feathered hair, wearing a bear claw necklace and straps with bells, while holding a rifle across his abdomen. Among the outdoor shots one of the more intriguing shows a Sioux or Assiniboine family group seated under a teepee frame on what must be a hot day. Lying shirtless behind them are two men who seem to have arrived on the Moline wagon in the background, on which their hats are hung or set. Their boots and shirts are piled on the ground nearby. This could be a staged piece intended to amuse (are these supposed to be white men who've joined the family for a midday nap?) or a scene the photographer more or less came upon as he traveled about seeking subjects for his lens.

A full list with actual and supplied titles follows:

- 1) Bear's Nose, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900. Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 2) Listening Dog, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900 by Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 3) [Tribal elder in headdress with horns and feathers]
- 4) Two Hawk, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900. Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 5) [Younger man in horns and feather]
- 6) [Same man in single feather headdress]
- 7) [Man with single feather headdress and kerchief]
- 8) [Bear's Nose With Rifle and Chief in Feathered Headdress]
- 9) [Assiniboine Peace Signal]
- 10) Sioux Dance Costumes [Group of Sioux Men]
- 11) [Group With Men in Feathered Headdresses]
- 12) [Group With Men on Horseback]
- 13) [Family Camp Scene With Wagon and Two Sleeping Men]
- 14) Sioux Medicine Lodge. Titled in the negative, center bottom.
- 15) [Family group with tepee]

An excellent representation of the work of this scarce and interesting photographer of the Assiniboine and Sioux people.

Mautz, Carl. *Biographies of Western Photographers*. Nevada City, CA, 2018, p. 370; *Home Mission Monthly*, Vol. 14, No. 4, Feb. 1900, pp. 75 and 77.

(McBRB1250)

\$19,500

EXTENSIVELY ILLUSTRATED SAN FRANCISCO STREETCAR PROMOTIONAL

85. Pacific Cable Railway Company. *The Pacific Cable Railway Company. The System of Wire-Cable Railways for Cities and Towns as Operated in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New York, Cincinnati, Hoboken, Etc.* San Francisco: 1887. 66,[8]pp., including numerous in-text or full page illustrations and eight photolithographed plates, plus large folding map. Folio. Original pictorial wrappers. Wraps with some soiling, wear at edges; front wrap with a few signs of biopredation; two small chips to rear wrapper; spine perishing at extremities. Minor worming at upper corner of a few interior leaves. Light tanning. About very good.

A rare and extravagant promotional for the Pacific Cable Railway Company, which manufactured, installed, and operated the famous streetcar system of San Francisco, and in several other American cities. The present work also serves as a declaration of patent, with a list of patents and patent holders at the rear, and the text comprises a detailed, technical description of the wire cable system, with many illustrations of its mechanisms and operation, as well as general accounts of the systems running in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Kansas City. In addition to the technical diagrams are several attractive line illustrations and eight photolithographed plates, reproduced by artotype, of the cable cars of San Francisco in action, all by Britton & Rey. The folding map at the rear provides a detailed delineation of the lines running across the city. Very scarce, OCLC locates only five copies.

Cowan II, p.512.

(McBRB1408)

\$2,750

MANUSCRIPT VOLUME OF DECREES AND SERMONS FROM A 19th-CENTURY PHILIPPINES CHURCH

86. [Philippines]. [Religion]. *Sirva Este Libro p.^a Asentar las Actas, Capítulos, y Ordenes Regulares. Quingua, en Acto de Visita, à 12 de Mayo de 1827.* = F. Santos Maraño[n] *[manuscript caption title]*. [Quingua, i.e. Plaridel: 1827-1860]. [428]pp. Folio. Original limp calf, manuscript cover title. Edges and spine worn; head of spine and upper corner of front wrap chipped. Text block loose at front hinge, broken in a couple of places internally. A few leaves loose; scattered chipping and tears, occasionally affecting text. Evenly tanned; occasional dust soiling. Completed in several hands; highly legible scripts. Good plus.

A valuable manuscript compilation of Catholic documents recorded by the local religious authorities at Quingua in the Philippines over much of the early- and mid-19th century. The present volume includes over 425 pages of decrees, acts, directives, and elections that affected how religious life and instruction were carried out by the Catholic Church in the Philippines during the 1800s. Quingua, now the municipality of Plaridel, was founded by the Augustinian friars of Malolos, who established a chapel in the village located on the banks of the Angat River on the north side of Manila Bay in 1581. The documents compiled here span from 1827 to 1860, and are recorded on leaves of native rice paper in a locally produced volume. The most basic and indeed most integral documents transcribed here are the chapter acts of the Augustinian order in the Philippines, which transmit the orders and directives by which the friars led their daily lives. These include the results of yearly elections, by which individuals were made bishops, assigned to parishes, and chosen for other significant church positions. Also included are annual "Actas y Determinaciones," as issued by central church authorities at Manila, which touch on numerous local issues and dictated how the friars lived and carried out their religious duties. The volume contains further individual decrees that affected Philippines parishes as a whole and those that dealt more specifically with the chapel at Quingua, many of which were issued from Manila, but also many that were promulgated by more local authorities such as those at the parish level in Bulacan (in which Quingua was located), as well as several orders recorded directly from Spanish church authorities, and at least one Papal decree. The final major component of the present work comprises numerous sermons, homilies, and pastoral letters given by visiting priests or relating to specific occasions.

In all, the present manuscript volume contains hundreds of individual documents, many of which likely do not survive or are not recorded in any other form, and which serve to chronicle the lives of the friars of this small outpost at an incredibly granular and detailed level. Additionally, these documents are signed or issued by many significant figures in the history of the Catholic Church in the Philippines. The book, as indicated in the manuscript title, was initiated by Friar Santos Gomez Maraño[n], who spent over half of his life in the Philippines and eventually became the Bishop of Cebu. Many of the documents from the 1830s are signed by Friar Francisco Manuel Blanco, who began his church career in the Philippines in nearby Angat, and became renowned as a botanist with his authorship of the first comprehensive flora of the islands.

An outstanding and extensive manuscript volume on Catholic law, administration, and practice in the rural Philippines, spanning over thirty years of the 19th century.
(McBRB1570) \$15,000

A WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF A NEW YORKER'S TRIP TO CALIFORNIA
AND UP THE WEST COAST TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

87. Recknagel, Thomas M. *Western Journey*. Ithaca: 1938. Photographically-illustrated typescript travelogue, numbering 103 leaves on rectos only, with 159 original vernacular photographs, all 2.5 x 3.5 inches or 3.5 x 5 inches, and concluding with twenty photographic postcards, all in corner mounts. Contemporary red buckram, gilt spine titles. Moderate rubbing and soiling to boards, spine a bit sunned. Internally a bit thumb-soiled but well organized and attractive. Very good.

A unique photographically-illustrated travel narrative documenting Thomas M. Recknagel's trip west to San Francisco, then north to Oregon and into British Columbia, with his parents and family friends, between June 15 and August 29, 1938. The body of the work is supplemented with four appendices, each with a page of typescript and with additional photographs, describing and illustrating the trips west by Recknagel's parents between January 14 and June 19, 1938, up to the time the young man "joined the caravan." In the course of his trip, Recknagel includes almost 160 photographs taken on the trip, supplemented by his own personal descriptive captions which together constitute a first-rate travel diary.

The members of this western sojourn included Recknagel, who was at the time a student at Cornell University, his parents A.B. and Mary Recknagel, family friends John and Ruth Finlayson, and their son Norrie. The travelogue begins with images of Thomas Recknagel's trip west, via rail, from Ithaca, New York, and include his informative and often humorous captions as he pokes fun at his ability to sit on a horse, describes architectural or natural sites, or records comments from locals. Along the way to California, Recknagel documents the Chicago skyline, the "fertile fields of Iowa" as seen from his seat on the Union Pacific Challenger, a street view of downtown Omaha, the grasslands of Wyoming, the Wasatch mountains of Utah, a bridge across the Great Salt Lake, and the small town of Palisade, Nevada (where Recknagel captures downtown Palisade with its few telephone poles and buildings along a weedy patch of road, with a good view of the Crystal Pool Hall). Recknagel's caption here reads: "The thriving city of Palisade, Nevada. A native said to me in the course of a conversation: 'We've allus got plenty a time here in the country.'"

On his arrival in San Francisco, while riding on the Key system ferry, Recknagel observes the rescue of a man who had attempted suicide by jumping overboard. There are five photos of the event, including the "tragic figure" of the victim in the lifeboat. A sampling of the remaining photographs give an idea of the flavor and subject matter of the narrative, as follows: a double-header between Oakland and Los Angeles at Oakland Park; Francis Willard Junior High on Shattuck Avenue; Berkeley's main drag; departure by car to travel eventually to Vancouver; a view of Mt. Shasta; a cottage in the municipal tourist camp of Inglenook in Ashland, Oregon; the Ashland Hotel and a downtown street scene; Crater Lake; a view of the new Oregon State Capitol building, as yet unlandscaped; views on board the S.S. Prince Robert during the group's Jervis Inlet trip to British Columbia; the Dominion Day celebration and a cricket match in Vancouver; a trip to Mt. Baker (encompassing six photos); Gulf Islands trip aboard the S.S. Princess Mary; tour of the Malahat Peninsula; Butchart's Gardens near Victoria (four photos); the Empress Hotel in Victoria (five photos); an image of the "Old Chinese Bell and the former Hudson's Bay Co. gun used in the early campaigns against the Vancouver Island Indians;" a copper mine in upper Howe Sound near Squamish (part of a caption here reads, "smoke from the innumerable forest fires burning all through the coastal area during late July"); several photos from a trip to Alta Lake; a suspension bridge across Capilano Canyon; the University of British Columbia (three photos, including the library); several photos from the party's time at the Morgan Hotel; a rail trip aboard the Chicagoan, through the Rocky Mountains to Chateau Lake Louise, with images of the Illecillewaet River, Kicking Horse Canyon, the Van Horne Range, Yoho Valley, and the Continental Divide; toward the Great Lakes by rail aboard the Dominion; Canadian Locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; and a Great Lakes trip (three photos), including their final excursion to Port McNicoll, Ontario on the Georgian Bay on August 29, 1938. At this point, the captions state that the traveling party returned to Ithaca on the Evening Star.

Recknagel's parents began their journey by rail, also from Ithaca, in January 1938; their final destination was the University of British Columbia, where A.B. Recknagel had accepted a position as visiting lecturer. In the summer after his first semester, the Recknagels and Finlaysons set out to see the sights, and this travelogue records the results. The photos in the first two appendices are comprised of Recknagel's parents' trip and the first part of their California trip before Thomas joined them. The photos here include three shots of Bridal Veil Falls in Yosemite, one of Yosemite Falls, one of the dam-formed lake on the Tuolumne River, Hetch-Hetchy Valley, and two of the Shaughnessy Dam, just completed in 1938. The photographic postcards include ten images of Vancouver and ten of Fraser River Canyon.

Thomas M. Recknagel (1918-2015) was a career foreign service officer, posted to Europe, Africa, and Asia, according to his obituary in the *Washington Post* on December 15, 2015. He graduated from Cornell and subsequently earned a law degree from the University of Virginia. He served in World War II, and in occupied Germany after the war. He later served in Bulgaria, Bonn, Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Saigon, and Madras. His father, Arthur B. Recknagel (1882-1962) worked with the U.S. Forestry Service and was a professor and chairman of the Department of Forestry at Cornell.

A most handsome and painstakingly-produced travelogue documenting a journey up the West Coast of the United States and into British Columbia by a precocious young man who later served his country with distinction for several decades.
(McBRB2326) \$1,750

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE IN GERMAN

88. [San Francisco Earthquake]. *Die Katastrophe von San Francisco. Mit Einer Kurzen Illustrierten Vorgeschichte der Stadt.* St. Louis: 1906. [2],70pp. Oblong octavo. Original grey wrappers, gilt; lacking string ties. Wrappers detached, minor wear and creasing. Internally clean. Very good.

German-language account of the Great San Francisco Earthquake and its aftermath, with numerous halftone images documenting the destruction of the city. Accounts of the earthquake were extremely popular, as it was one of the largest national disasters up to that time. This work was published in St. Louis and likely targeted the large German-American audience in Missouri and the Midwest. We locate a single copy in OCLC, at Southern Methodist University.
(McBRB2168) \$650

FOUNDATIONAL TAGALOG GRAMMAR

89. San José, Francisco de. *Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Tagala.* [Manila]: Imprenta Nueva de Don Jose Maria Dayot por T. Oliva, 1832. 919,[1]pp. Small octavo. Contemporary limp vellum, edges sprinkled red; evidence of two lost fore-edge ties. Text block sound, but beginning to loosen from binding. Light worming in lower quadrant of initial and final leaves, slightly affecting text; two small tape repairs to lower corners of title page and front free endpaper. Even tanning and occasional foxing. Good plus.

Only the second edition of this foundational grammar of the Tagalog language by Francisco de San José, first published in 1610. San José was a Dominican priest who arrived in the Philippines in 1595, and is considered to be the father of Tagalog grammarians. He is credited by some to have brought the first printing press onto the islands in 1602, and he is the author of the first book printed in the Philippines with movable type, a Tagalog Rosary in the same year. The 1610 first edition of the present work was only the eighth book printed the Philippines, according to Medina, and OCLC locates copies in two American institutions. The present edition is still quite rare, with only ten copies located in U.S. libraries, and no copies other than this one appearing in available sales records. A scarce and important work.

Blake 327. Leclerc 2423. Palau 292360. Retana 619. Walsh 951.
(McBRB2490)

\$6,000

PRINTED ON "RICE PAPER" ON THE ARCHBISHOP'S PRESS -
A PRESS TAKEN FROM THE JESUITS UPON THEIR EXPULSION

90. Sancho de Sana Justa y Rufino, Basilio. *Alocucion Que en el Dia Veinte de Enero del Año Mile Setecientos Ochenta y Tres, Cumpleaños del Rey Nuestro Señor D. Carlos III...* Manila: En la Imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico, 1783. [2],23pp. printed on rice paper. Folio. Modern marbled paper-covered boards, red leather label on front cover stamped in gilt. A few minor paper repairs to edges of a few leaves, a few very small marginal wormholes, not costing any text, typical brown spotting, staining, and minor brittleness peculiar to rice paper. Very good.

A rare work printed on the fourth press ever in operation in Manila. After consecration and service in Spain, Sancho de Santa Justa arrived in Manila in 1767 to take up his duties as archbishop, which included overseeing the expulsion of the Jesuits. Sancho de Santa Justa was a native of Aragon and a member of the Society of Scholarum Piarum. In the present work, an address on the occasion of Charles III's sixty-seventh birthday, Sancho de Santa Justa expresses himself no friend of many of the Enlightenment's ideas but reiterates his support of the King, his economic policies, and especially of the newly-instituted practice of free commerce in the Spanish empire. Conversely, he rails against England and its foreign commercial practices, and bemoans its ascension as a maritime powerhouse.

As stated on the title page, the work was pronounced before "la Real Sociedad Patriotica de Manila." That august body met in the Royal Palace and was presided over "de su protector el muy ilustre señor D. Joseph Basco, y Bargas, Balderrama y Rivera cavallero del Orden de Santiago, capitan de navio de la real armada, gobernador, y capitan general de estas Islas Filipinas, y presidente de su real audiencia, y chancilleria, director grl de las tropas de S.M. en estos dominios, superintendente general de la Real Hacienda, y Renta de Tabaco, y subdelegado de la de Correos &c. &c."

The work is printed on "rice paper" (i.e. Asian paper probably from the mulberry tree), as was common in Manila during the period to circa 1820. The typography is definitely provincial and plain, using only one decorative woodcut initial and no ornamentation on the titlepage. The type is roman in a variety of sizes, with a practice of using all capitals for emphasis. The press on which this work was printed had been that of the Jesuits until Archbishop Sancho de Santa Justa carried out the King's order and expelled them. He then appropriated the press for his private use, as here. What had been only the fourth press to operate in the Islands, now with a new name, became the fifth.

NUC, OCLC, and COPAC locate only six copies worldwide - the John Carter Brown Library, Indiana University, the Newberry Library, the British Library, the Spanish national library, and one at the national library in the Philippines.

Medina, *Manila* 317. Retana, *Aparato Bibliografico* 379.
(McBRB2495)

\$6,750

TRADING SLAVES IN TEXAS

91. [Slavery]. [Texas]. *[Manuscript Bill of Sale Transferring Title to a Six-Year-Old Enslaved Girl in the Republic of Texas]*. Victoria County, Tx.: July 7, 1840. [2]pp., with integral blank docketed on verso. Folio. Old folds, tiny chips at fold ends, moderate toning and soiling. In a green cloth clamshell case, gilt morocco spine label. Very good.

A legal document of sad import from the Republic of Texas, in which a six-year-old African American slave girl named Grace is purchased for ten dollars in Victoria County. The document reads, in part: "Execution came to the hands of said Sheriff the 2nd day of May 1840 - and was by him levied on a certain negro girl named Grace about six years of age as the property of said James W. Linam and having on the 4th day of June 1840 legally advertised said negro for sale to be sold on the first Tuesday in July following did on this 7th day of July 1840 it being the first Tuesday in said month offer said negro for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door within the hours prescribed by law when said Bennet & Prescott became the purchasers of said negroe girl for the sum of ten dollars. Now for and in consideration of the premises and for the further consideration of the sum of one cent to said Sheriff in hand paid he hereby transfers the said negroe girl to the said Bennet & Prescott vesting them with all the right title and claim of the said James W Linam in and to said negroe with as full power as by virtue of Law & the premises said Sheriff is authorized to do."

A note is added to the end of the main text of the document which sheds interesting light on the nature of the slave sale. It reads: "It is understood between the parties that after the levy of the Execution upon said negroe the said James W Linam secreted her or otherwise kept her out of the way of the Sheriff so that the above sale was made without having the negroe present at the time of sale & was sold at the risk of the buyer."

The main text and the note are separately signed by the sheriff, Daniel McDonald, his deputy, and two witnesses. In addition, the document is notarized by Victoria County Chief Justice David Humphries. An impactful document recording the sale of a child in the Republic of Texas.
(McBRB2641) \$1,500

THE ANDRADE-PEÑAFIEL-NICOLAS LEÓN-JCB COPY

92. Tapia Zenteno, Carlos de. [*Noticia de la Lengua Huasteca...con Catechismo, y Doctrina Christiana para Su Instruccion Que Ordena el Santo Concilio Mexicano, Enchiridion Sacramental para Su Administracion....*]. [Mexico: En la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1767]. 4 [of 10]pp. of preliminaries, 84 [of 128]pp. of text. Quarto. Late-19th-century quarter Mexican green sheep and marbled-paper covered boards, gilt spine titles. Spine faded, some abrading to the edges, small library label on front cover. Occasional minor foxing to text, with numerous marginal pencil markings to last several leaves. This copy lacks the following: title page (supplied in manuscript facsimile); two leaves of preliminaries, namely the "Dedicatoria a don Francisco Antonio de Lorenzana" and "Al estudiante aplicado" (both also supplied in manuscript facsimile); pp.59-62 in the dictionary section; and pp.89-128 (the catechism). Fair.

An admittedly defective, but substantial portion of an exceedingly-rare and important Mexican linguistic work with a distinguished provenance. Huastec is the northernmost dialect of the Mayan language. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was spoken in Puebla, Veracruz, and San Luis Potosi; it is actually still spoken today by about 150,000 people, primarily in the latter two regions. Works in Huastec of any category are rare, especially this work, which is the first grammar and first dictionary of the language. The language is treated in depth, including pronunciation, cases, declensions, conjugations, and more. The author, Carlos de Tapia Zenteno was not only an important Mexican linguist and professor of Mexican languages at the Royal and Pontifical University, but was also a comisario for the Spanish Inquisition. This work of his is dedicated to Archbishop Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, a man deeply interested in the indigenous culture and especially the conquest of it. He was the man who produced Hernán Cortés's letters in a fine and wonderfully-illustrated edition in Mexico in 1770.

"Huasteca is the northern dialect of the Maya race and used in the Mexican states of Puebla, Vera-Cruz, and San Luis Potosi. The author was the senior professor of Mexican at Mexico University. Pages 48-88 contain a Spanish-Huasteca Dictionary" - Maggs.

The present copy of Tapia Zenteno's work was first gifted by Jose Maria Andrade to Antonio Peñafiel, evidenced by Andrade's gift inscription on page 88. It then passed to Nicolas León (with his bookplate on the front pastedown), and then sold to the John Carter Brown Library in 1909. The JCB deaccessioned the book in 2008; their duplicate stamp is present at the bottom of page 88. A substantial fragment of an important Mexican linguistic work, priced accordingly.

Vinaza 355. García Icazbalceta, *Apuntes* 73. Medina, Mexico 5187. Sabin 94355. Palau 327486. Maggs, *Bibliotheca Americana* 4678. Pilling, *Proof-Sheets* 3801.

(McBRB2500) \$2,250

"PASSED IN THE FLUSH OF THE VICTORY AT THE ALAMO" - STREETER

93. [Texas]. *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina... El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue. ... Art. 1o. A los Prisioneros Hechos en la Guerra de Tejas a la Fecha de la Publication de Este Decreto, Que Hubieren Incurrido en la Pena Capital Segun las Leyes...* [caption title and first line of text]. Mexico City: April 14, 1836. Printed broadsheet, with intergral blank. Folio. A handful of old tape stains and one small marginal ink burn, slight discoloration and small hole in lower margin, not affecting text. Very good.

This extraordinary decree, issued thirty-nine days after the fall of the Alamo, prints twelve articles regarding Mexican treatment of Texian prisoners during the Texas Revolution. Under this decree, the leaders of the Texian revolt were subject to the death penalty, but soldiers and other rebels who surrendered within fifteen days could be spared death by lifetime banishment from Texas. The decree is signed in type by José Justo Corro as president and José María de Tornel y Mendivil as Secretary of War, with Tornel's manuscript paraph.

"This decree was passed in the flush of the victory at the Alamo, applied to those rebellious Texans who surrendered within fifteen days or such greater or lesser time as Santa Anna might fix, and gave Santa Anna the right to fix the times and places of embarkation of those banished. Those not already subject to the death penalty might be punished by ten years imprisonment in interior regions of the Mexican republic, distant at least 70 leagues from the coast and the land frontiers" - Streeter.

Thomas W. Streeter listed just one known copy - his own - in his *Bibliography of Texas*. OCLC reports only two copies, at Yale and Texas A&M.

Streeter Sale 347. Streeter Texas 876. Dublin 1724.
(McBRB2348)

\$7,500

UNRECORDED HOUSTON ELECTION BROADSIDE

94. [Texas] Gray, Peter W. *To the Voters of Harris County [caption title]*. [Houston]: 1851. Broadside, 18 x 12 inches. Previously folded. Light wear at edges, with a couple of small chips. Light tanning and foxing. Very good.

An unrecorded Texas election broadside and early Houston imprint that publishes an 1851 address of Peter W. Gray, son of William Fairfax Gray, outlining the platform of his candidacy for the Texas State Senate to the voters of Houston. Gray and his family moved to Houston from Virginia in 1838, and he played an important in the republic and state's political and military matters through the Civil War and Reconstruction.

"His father moved to Texas in 1835, and his family followed him in the winter of 1838 to Houston, where young Gray studied in his father's law office. As a captain in the Army of the Republic of Texas, Peter Gray participated in the campaign to remove the Shawnee Indians from East Texas in 1839. In 1842 he was elected second lieutenant of the Milam Guards and aided in repulsing the raid of Rafael Vásquez on San Antonio. Upon his father's death in 1841, Gray was appointed district attorney of Houston by Sam Houston. He held this position from April 24 until annexation.... He was elected in 1846 to the first state legislature, where he was author of the important Practice Act regulating Texas court procedures. In 1848 he became a founder of the Houston Lyceum, which became the Houston Public Library. Largely through his financial support, Henderson Yoakum was able to complete his classic *History of Texas* (1855), which is dedicated to Gray" - *Handbook of Texas Online*.

In the present broadside, Gray puts forth his positions and the payment of public debt, funding public schools, the appointment of state judges, and the reform of probate law. He concludes by summing up his character thus:

"As a democrat, I am in favor of equal rights and equal obligations on every class of the community; and equal taxation according to the value of property, real and personal. I am opposed to any laws which will give exclusive rights or privileges; and, as a general rule, am opposed to laws giving a preference to one over others having the same meritorious claims. I am a believer in the right of instruction, and shall always endeavor to obey the wishes of my constituents, within the constitution."

Gray was defeated in this election, but won the day in 1853 and served one term in the Texas State Senate. He went on to represent Texas in the Confederate House of Representatives and to become the first president of the Houston Bar Association. A fascinating document of antebellum Texas politics and an unrecorded, early Houston imprint. Not in OCLC; not in Winkler.

(McBRB2413)

\$3,500

THE TEXANS ARE COMING! THE TEXANS ARE COMING!

95. [Texas]. [Santa Fé Expedition]. *El Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento, a Sus Habitantes. Conciudadanos: Los Tejanos Han Aparacido por Fin en el Nuevo Mexico...* [caption title and first line of text]. Chihuahua: 1841. Broadside, 12.25 x 9 inches. Previously folded. Slight creasing and very minor dust soiling. Near fine.

An extremely rare broadside that announces the arrival of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition in New Mexico to the citizens of Chihuahua by Francisco Garcia Conde, the governor of the Mexican state. The expedition was an overly optimistic endeavor whose goal was to establish a trade route through Texas to New Mexico and, if possible, to establish Texas jurisdiction over Santa Fé, a right that had been claimed since the revolution. To this end, a motley group of 321 traders, merchants, soldiers, and politicians, the "Santa Fé Pioneers," were assembled and departed Austin in June 1841. The party struggled through the deserts of west Texas and New Mexico for several months before being captured en masse by provincial Mexican forces at the beginning of October.

"The Texans had expected to be welcomed by the citizens of New Mexico and certainly had not anticipated armed resistance, but Governor Manuel Armijo of New Mexico had learned of the expedition and had detachments out awaiting the arrival of the Texans. Capt. William G. Lewis, one of the first of the advance party to reach the settlements, turned traitor and persuaded his comrades to lay down their arms on September 17. He was again used by the New Mexicans in securing the surrender of the main force, which had crossed the Llano Estacado and was encamped at Laguna Colorada near present Tucumcari, New Mexico, on October 5. Thus without the firing of a single shot, the entire expedition passed into Mexican hands" - Handbook of Texas.

In the present broadside, dated September 22, 1841, Conde declares that the Texans have arrived in New Mexico, and assumes that they have allied with hostile Native Americans to attack the border while the Mexican government was distracted by the concurrent rebellion of its southern states:

"Conciudadanos: Los Tejanos han aparecido por fin en el Nuevo Mexico. El Gobernador y Comandante General de aquel Departamento me participa haberse avistado 300 en la Cañada de Trujillo y tambien tengo noticia de que ecxiste una reunion considerable de indios en las margenes del Pecos. Ved pues realizados mis vaticinios y confirmado cuanto os dije en mi alocucion de 28 de Julio. Los aliados de los usurpadores no podian ser otros que los barbaros, y el momento de la invasion debia ser aquel en que los mexicanos estuviesen divididos. Os juzgaban distrahidios con las ocurrencias del Sur y se han presentado por el Norte, porque les falta de valor necesario para atacaros de otra suerte y aun para sostener vuestras miradas...."

The remainder of the text serves as a call to arms for Mexicans to reengage in the offensive war with Texas, pronouncing that the day of revenge has arrived and that shortly the troops and citizens of Chihuahua will follow those already in the field at El Paso to meet and defeat the Texan invaders:

"Chihuahuenses, há llegado el dia de las venganzas: los que de tantas maneras han exitado á los barbaros en la guerra que os han hecho, hoy se presentan descubiertamente aliados con ellos, sin pensar que esa misma alianza los debilita... Ya vuestros hermanos apostados en el Paso volaron al encuentro de los enemigos tan luego como superion el lugar donde se hallaban. Hubiera sido imposible contener el ardor de otros que ván á salir inmediatamente de este capital para participar del triunfo de los primeros.~ Sucesivamente y conforme lo exijan las circunstancias los seguirán todas las tropas y todos los habitantes del Departamento pues bien se que no hay chihuahuense que quiera sobrevivir á la usurpacion y á la ignominia...."

Very rare, and one of the few contemporary Mexican printed documents relating to the Texan Santa Fé Expedition. In his *Bibliography of Texas*, Streeter recorded a preceding broadside, dated July 28, in which Conde announced the first news of the expedition and a following broadside, dated September 28, that carried a report on the capture of the expedition vanguard at El Paso, but he did not know of the present, intermediate work. We locate only one copy, at Yale.

(McBRB2060)

\$12,500

OKINAWA AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II

96. [World War II]. *Formation of C.B.M.U. #633 [caption title]*. [Okinawa: 1945]. [1],4,[10]pp., plus twenty original photographs. Small folio. Original pictorial card covers with stiff paper fastener. Minor wear and dust soiling to covers; some offsetting from another copy on rear cover. Photos mounted directly to leaves, causing a bit of warping. About very good.

An unrecorded, hand-assembled World War II unit history for Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit #633, which consisted of 270 enlisted men organized in Camp Parks, California, and commanded by U.S. Navy Lieutenant Harry Dobbs. The unit was dispatched to Okinawa in June 1945, and assisted other construction units already in the archipelago, principally on Falalop and Asor Islands for the two remaining months of the war before the Japanese surrender. The present, attractively produced unit history contains a mimeograph map of Okinawa and its surrounding islands, a four-page typescript account of the unit's actions, movements, and transfers, and twenty original photographs with typescript captions. These evocative images, taken by a member of the battalion, depict native Okinawans, a Japanese "Baka Bomb" (a type of suicide bomb plane), local scenery and architecture, ruins of buildings (destroyed both by the war and a typhoon that struck in October 1945), the U.S. military base, and the men of the unit. An evocative, illustrated account of this construction battalion's experience of the end of the war in the Pacific.

(McBRB2657)

\$650

BRITISH CATTLE IN WYOMING

97. [Wyoming]. *Powder River Cattle Company*. [Small Archive of Documents Relating to the Powder River Cattle Company in Wyoming]. London: 1884-1887. Three printed documents, varying sizes, [14]pp. total. Light wear along folds. Light tanning. One document in a red cloth folding case. Very good plus.

An interesting group of three printed documents concerning the Powder River Cattle Company in Wyoming. The manager of the company, Morton Frewen, was the scion of Anglo-English gentry and came to the Wyoming Territory in 1878 to seek his fortune, establishing one of the larger cattle concerns on the Northern Great Plains in what is now northeastern Wyoming, with additional holdings in Alberta. In 1882, the company was reorganized as the joint-stock Powder River Cattle Company, Ltd., with an English board of directors and investors. Frewen served as manager until 1886, when controversy ensued with charges of false statements of losses due to overstocked pastures and harsh winter. The present group includes Frewen's report to the first annual meeting of the company, as well a defense in an 1886 lawsuit between Frewen and the directors of Powder River, and an 1887 profit-and-loss statement composed by the company's liquidator. In full, they are as follows:

1) *The Powder River Cattle Company, Limited, Report of the General Manager... at the first Annual General Meeting, Held February 26th, 1884*. London: 1884. [4]pp.

2) *In the High Court of Justice... Between Morton Frewen... Plaintiff and The Powder River Cattle Company Limited... Defendants. Defence Delivered the 26th Day of March, 1886, by Messrs. Stibbard, Gibson & Co*. London: 1886. [6]pp.

3) *To the Shareholders of the Powder River Cattle Company, Limited... The Balance sheet of the above Company... C. Fitch Kemp*. London: 1887. [4]pp.

Early and unusual ephemera relating to British ranchers in Wyoming.

(McBRB1661)

\$750

FIRST EDITION OF HUNGARIAN LETTERS ON THE AMERICAN WEST

98. **Xántus, János**. *Levelei Éjszakamerikából*. Pesten [i.e., Budapest]: Lauffer es Stolp Kiado Könyvkereskedese Tulajdona, [1858]. 175pp., plus twelve tinted lithograph plates, including frontispiece. Original cloth boards, spine gilt and stamped

in blind. Minor patches of discoloration to boards; spine ends and corners lightly worn; front joint starting at head. Scattered pencil annotations. Minor dampstaining to frontispiece, light foxing and dust soiling throughout. Good plus.

The unauthorized, first edition of these letters describing the American West by a Hungarian observer. Janos Xantus had escaped to the United States in 1851 from Hungary, where he had been involved in the tribulations between his own country and Austria in the late 1840s. "Unable to find work in the United States, he joined the Hungarian colony in New Buda, Iowa, which he left a year later with mutual disaffection. In 1855, without job prospects, he became naturalized in order to enlist in the U.S. Army, something he found so demeaning that he assumed a new name until discharged, Louis de Vésey. Xántus's first post was Fort Riley in Kansas Territory. Assigned hospital duty, he served under Dr. William A. Hammond, close friend of Spencer F. Baird, assistant secretary for the new Smithsonian Institution. Hammond introduced Xántus to Baird by mail, suggesting that Xántus might be a good collector. Thus began a seven-year correspondence between Baird and Xántus." - ANB.

"Letters from North America, dated from 1852 to 1857, describing travels and researches chiefly in the middle western, and southwestern parts of the United States, including visits to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and edited by Stephen Prépost. Vocabularies of the Comanche and Wichita Indian languages are given on pp. 118-122. The tinted lithographs of scenery and Indian life are said to be from drawings made by the author at the time" - Sabin. "The letters which Xantus wrote to his family and later published in the *Levelei* commenced in Dec. 1852 and are divisible into four periods: Those written from the Great Plains (Dec. 1852 to Jan. 1853); those from New Orleans (March 1853 to June, 1854); those from the Hungarian settlements in Iowa (August 1854 to Feb. 1855); and those from Kansas Territory (Jan. to Sept., 1856)" - Decker. An additional, final section contains letters dated 1857 from Missouri and California.

Quite scarce on the market, with no copy appearing in auction records since the Streeter Sale in 1968, where it brought \$100.

ANB (online). Cowan, p.500. Decker 36:463. Eberstadt 135:915. Graff 4784. Howes X1, "aa." Sabin 105715. Streeter Sale 3066. Wagner-Camp 316.

(McBRB1294)

\$4,250

EARLY HUNGARIAN ACCOUNT OF CALIFORNIA

99. Xántus, János. *Utazás Kalifornia déli Réseiben.* Pesten [i.e., Budapest]: Kiadja Lauffer és Stolp, 1860. [10], 191, [3] pp., plus eight lithograph plates and folding map. Original green cloth, spine gilt. Minor scuffing to boards, light wear to edges and spine ends, corners bumped. Contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper; small, later ownership stamps on front pastedown and title page. Light foxing. About very good.

The second book of letters, and the first actually authorized by the author, composed by an early Hungarian observer of California and the American West. Janos Xantus escaped Hungary to the United States in 1851 after being involved in the Hungarian Revolution against Austria during the late 1840s. He first fell in with a Hungarian colony in Iowa, then joined the Army in the mid-1850s, through which he met Dr. William Hammond and Spencer F. Baird, who recruited him to collect plant and animal specimens of the West for the Academy of Natural Sciences and the new Smithsonian Institution.

"Baird arranged a transfer for Xántus to Fort Tejon, California, so that he could obtain natural history specimens. Xántus would report biweekly and would prepare and send all specimens to the Smithsonian; Baird would furnish collecting materials. At Fort Tejon, Xántus's relations with officers and fellow enlisted men were unhappy. His letters to Baird were a litany of complaints, but they also provide insights into the natural history of the region; many include charming, accurate watercolors of birds. By contrast, his letters home were full of grandiose achievements" - ANB.

The present volume comprises a combination of letters from previous travels in California, according to Xantus as part of an early railroad survey, which contain descriptions of Los Angeles and Southern California, and of reports from his time at Fort Tejon, which contains accounts of the regional Native Americans and reports on local plant and animal life. The

attractive plates depict California scenery and Indian life, and the folding map shows California from San Francisco to Cabo San Lucas, where Xantus participated in the American Coast Survey under Alexander Bache during the early 1860s.

"First authorized edition of the Hungarian scientist's letters on California, where he had accompanied a railroad survey" - Streeter. "Although much of the information apparently was taken from the Abert and Emory reports, it remains one of the earliest East European views of California. The tinted plates are signed by the author, but would appear to have been copies, with slight alterations, from drawings made by R.H. Kern in 1854. They include views of the San Fernando Valley and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, as well as domestic scenes of the Tejon Indians" - Howell.

ANB (online). Cowan, p.697. Decker 36:464. Eberstadt 135:966. Graff 4785. Howell 50, 1664. Howes X2, "aa." Sabin 105714. Streeter Sale 2860. Wagner-Camp 316 (note).

(McBRB1293)

\$5,750

"¡VIVA YUCATAN!"

100. [Yucatan]. [Independence]. [*Group of Fifteen Printed and Manuscript Documents Concerning the Yucatan Independence Movement During the Early 1840s*]. Merida & Campeche, Yucatan: 1842-1843. Fifteen documents, including eleven broadsides and four manuscript letters totaling [16]pp. Broadsides somewhat browned, moderate chipping at some edges. Letters previously folded, with very light toning and dust soiling; minor wear at edges and along old folds. About very good.

A fascinating and rare group of materials concerning the efforts for an independent Yucatan during the early 1840s, as recorded from the local perspective and from resident eyewitnesses. The culture and politics of central Mexico in the 19th century often did not coincide with those of the Yucatan, particularly in the early period of independence following the deposition of Iturbide and the dissolution of the First Empire. The smoldering discontent brought about by the first constitutions of the Republic erupted in March 1841 and on the 16th of that month, the peninsula declared its independence from the rest of Mexico. The Yucatecans were perhaps inspired in part by the example of the Texans, who successfully revolted from Mexico in 1836; and indeed, the first Vice President of the Republic of Texas, Lorenzo de Zavala, was born in the Yucatan. At any rate, the government of Yucatan government functioned with some level of autonomy for most of the decade, and was only officially reincorporated into Mexico after the conclusion of the Mexican-American War.

The documents present in this group date to late 1842 and 1843, the apex of the disagreement at which Mexico, and Santa Anna specifically, became disillusioned with political negotiations and instigated an armed invasion of the peninsula. In total, they comprise four manuscript letters, two unrecorded broadsides decrees of the Yucatan government, and nine rare issues of a Yucatecan broadside newspaper. Two of the letters, dated January 17 and January 24, 1843, are from a Spanish resident of Merida, Juan de Regil, to an acquaintance in Havana, and provide extensive detail on the political situation in the Yucatan capital. A third letter, dated February 17, 1843, from Geronimo Ferrer y Valles, the Spanish commercial agent in Campeche, to the Captain General of Cuba in Havana expresses alarm and concern for the safety of Spanish nationals in the peninsula, and describes murders and summary military executions occurring frequently in the city. A final manuscript document dated December 21, 1842, comprises a two-page extract from a letter by an unnamed Spanish national to Santilices, requesting assistance in departing the peninsula to escape oppressive new taxes on businesses and their owners and giving first-hand information concerning military operations in Merida.

The first unrecorded broadside decree present here, published and promulgated in Merida on December 2, concerns the introduction of the taxes discussed in the letter extract from this group. The decree, among other impositions, indicates the terms of forced loans being obtained from "capitalistas" and other types of professionals, and imposes mortgages on property owners without enough money to pay required amounts. It reads, in part:

"Art. 1.o Todos los propietarios y capitalistas del Estado, desde cien pesos en adelante, contribuirán según las reglas establecidas en decreto de 3 junio último, y sirviendo de base las graduaciones practicadas en su consecuencia, con el tres por ciento en calidad de préstamo forzoso reintegrable. 2.o Los que ejerzan profesiones científicas ó industriales, que con arreglo á las mismas graduaciones les produzcan de doscientos pesos anuales para arriba, contribuirán por una sola vez con un veinte por ciento de su renta en calidad de préstamo forzoso reintegrable.... 5.o El gobierno podrá tomar en especies,

de los capitalistas que las tengan, el valor de las cantidades con que deban contribuir los propietarios de fincas urbanas, á quienes sea imposible proporcionarse numerario ó especies para satisfacer sus respectivas cuotas, quedando hipotecadas á su responsabilidad y pago las fincas de los indicados propietarios...."

The second unrecorded broadside was published in Campeche in 1843 and discloses some of the internal conflicts between the Yucatan army and its political leaders. These *Verdaderas Ideas y Convicciones de las Secciones del Ejercito Acampadas Extramuros de Esta Ciudad* pledge the fidelity of the army to the cause of the revolution and accuse a loyalist faction of attempting bribery to pass intelligence to Mexican forces. It reads, in part:

"Empero afortunadamente cayó el velo, resplandeció la luz, los hombres abrieron los ojos, y el engaño abandonó el teatro de su crímenes, donde se presentó entónces la verdad que produjo la revolucion de 1840.... Siendo todas las clases generalmente participes de los frutos que prouce una revolucion verdadamente política y moral, que primera vez se operó en Yucatan, no es estraño que reunidos todos sus habitantes, manifiesgen tanto interes y tanto empeño en la subsistencia y consolidacion de los principios adoptados tan acertadamente. Sin embargo una pequeña, insignificante, pero perverso faccionsilla se conserva obstinadamente en él, asechando la ocasion a propósito para arrojar la manzana de la discordia, con el depravado fin de restablecer el imperio de las pasiones y el trono del despotismo.... La intriga, la seducion desatinadamente manejada, son los únicos resortes que saben mover, y con ellos had tenido el atrevimiento de tentar á los fieles individuos que componen éstas secciones del ejército del estado... pero cuán distantes estamos de prestar nuestro asenso á tan atroz impostura!"

Also of great interest and scarcity are nine issues of the *Boletin del Espiritu del Siglo*, published in Campeche by José María Peralta, the same printer who produced the broadside above. The first six issues here date to January 1843, when the city was besieged by Mexican forces for months. These provide a wealth of information concerning military and political developments in and around the city and in wider Yucatan at the height of the armed conflict between Mexican and Yucatecan forces and contain excellent content on the Yucatecan resistance to the Mexican invasion. Three further issues date to April and June 1843, just after the surrender of Mexican General Peña y Barragan following his failure to capture Merida, and his agreement to withdraw his forces to Tampico. The issue dated April 26, 1843, two days after the surrender, bears a large "Viva Yucatan!" headline and prints the articles of the agreement. The final issue, from June 6, 1843, reads as a panegyric to the victorious struggle, celebrating the triumph of reason and perseverance and congratulating the Yucatecan people for fulfilling the goals of the revolution. The *Boletin* is not listed in Charno's bibliography of Latin American newspapers, and OCLC locates only one incomplete run of the periodical, at Yale. Important primary sources for the region and its long-simmering independence movement.

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