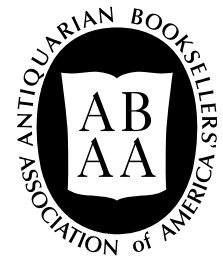


Houston Book Fair May 2020

A Collaboration Between
Langdon Manor Books, LLC
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For a Fair That Never Was





Langdon Manor Books, LLC and McBride Rare Books are pleased to present this joint catalog on the occasion of what would have been the 2020 Houston Book Fair. The show was to have been a much-anticipated congregation of Texas booksellers of all stripes, and an opportunity for recidivist Texans such as the proprietors of McBRB to catch up with hometowners like Langdon Manor. Alas, given our current situation, it was not to be. Instead we are sheltered in our respective book warrens, Adam and James have adopted a grimly laissez-faire attitude toward facial hair, and Teri has established a one-woman sweatshop for cloth plague masks.

The production of this illustrated list has been a welcome respite from trying conditions and a spur to action for both of our firms, and we hope that it will prove a worthy diversion to its reader. In the pages following, please find thirty-three items relating principally to Texas, Mexico, and the Southwest, with several Pacific sidelights, all recently cataloged and erstwhile bound for our fair booths. We are happy to field inquiries regarding items of interest, and we look forward to seeing you again at a book fair in the nearest possible future.

With all best wishes,
Adam, James, & Teri

Cover Image: *Harris County Texas. Scale 6000 Varas to the Inch. 1902.*
Philadelphia: E.P. Knoll & Co., 1902. (detail of item 26)

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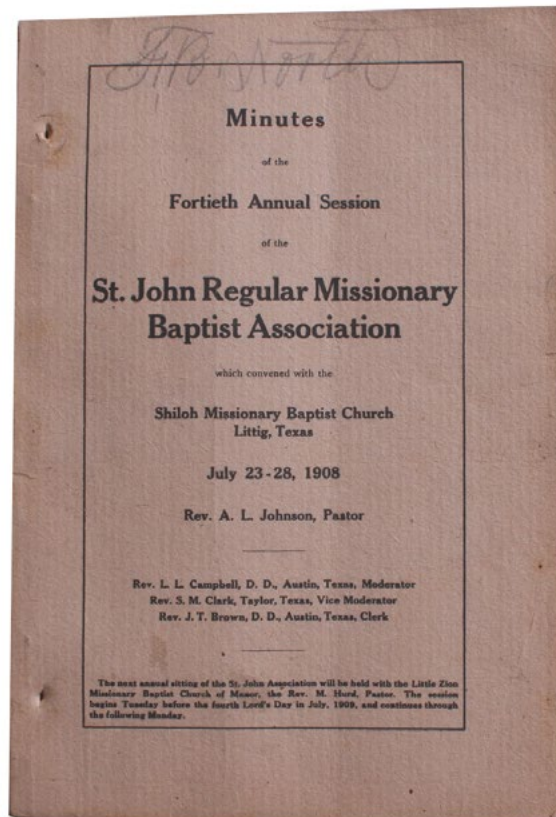
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1. [African Americana][Texas][Religion]

Proceedings of the Women's Home Missionary Convention Auxiliary to the St. John Regular Baptist Convention Held With The Shiloh Baptist Church, Littig, Texas. July 23-25, 1908; [Cover title]. Minutes of the Fortieth Annual Session of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association . . . N.p.: N.p., 1908. 8 1/2" x 5 3/4". Stitched printed wrappers. Two parts in one vol. pp. [3], 4-20; [21-23], 24-84 + two folding tables. Very good: wrappers dust soiled, rear wrapper with a few chips and closed tears, around half the leaves dogeared, puncture holes at left margins from presumably being stitched to another pamphlet at an earlier date.

The St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association ("SJRMB" and now known as St. John Regular Missionary Baptist District Association) was founded in 1867 at a meeting of Baptist ministers which divided Texas into four regions, with the SJRMB headquartered in Austin. It was initially made up of eight churches and about 300 members, with its first session held in 1868 and was known at the time as the "Travis County Association." According to the history on its website, membership grew to the point where it was the largest African American church organization in Texas and in 1906 it purchased 350 acres of land and built the St. John Orphanage which expanded into a school for hundreds of children. While it's had a number of ups and downs, the SJRMB still exists.



This book starts with the 1908 proceedings of the Women's Home Missionary auxiliary to the SJRMB. It has a record of each days' events, lists of all the participants along with their towns, committee reports and much more insight into the group's machinations. A report by the Committee on Condition of the Field stated that "the field is in a somewhat lamentable state. There is much work necessary to be done, but such few consecrated workers." The book also includes the full text of the president's message, the group's constitution and bylaws, and a fair amount of financial data. There's also tantalizing titles of talks given, but sadly no text, such as one by J.W. Strong, the president of Central Texas College entitled, "Loyalty of Women to the Different Causes of Advancement" and a Mrs. Marrow who spoke on "The Ambition of Women to Achieve Greatness."

The second part contains the minutes of the fortieth annual meeting of the SJRMB. In addition to the group's constitution and bylaws, it contains an exhaustive list of churches and members' financial contributions by town or neighborhood, many of which are tiny and little researched. It also has reports of committees, reports on the daily sessions of meetings, and an important folding table listing all churches, their pastors, and 24 categories of financial and membership data. This copy also has the ownership signature of Rev. F.B. North who was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the SJRMB's missionary department.

The only source material that OCLC locates related to the SJRMB is one copy each of the minutes from the 1904 and 1919 sessions.

(LM4053)

\$1250

2. [Alaska][Women][Mining]

Pearson, Helen. *Collection of Photographs and Narrative Compiled by Young Woman While Working for a Mining Enterprise.* Nome, Alaska: 1913. 125 loose black and white photographs (one is a duplicate) + carbon typescript narrative (12 leaves typed rectos only) + carbon typescript play (9 leaves) + five page handwritten poem/song. Approximately 75 photos measure 3 1/4" x 5 1/2" or larger, the rest are 3 1/2" x 2 3/4" or smaller; approximately two-thirds are captioned in pencil on versos. Written

matter generally very good with some of the text faint; photographs generally very good plus or better.

This is a collection of photographs and a narrative documenting one young woman's experience as a contractor with the Alaska Investment and Development Company ("AIDC"). The compiler and writer was named Helen Pearson, but we have not been able to learn anything about her. She can be seen in at least eight of the photographs.

Helen and around 120 others left Long Beach, California, on July 16, 1913 on The Mary Dodge. The AIDC claimed to own 5,000 acres of placer land in Alaska that needed water to work the claims, and passengers on The Mary Dodge were employed to continue the building of a ditch, canals and anything else necessary to turn a profit. The AIDC promised to pay everyone's passage, a daily wage, and provide provisions for them in camps near Nome. Everyone on board should have been skeptical of the offer, as the AIDC's first trip for a similar purpose in 1909 was an unmitigated disaster that led to its principals being arrested and tried for mail fraud in 1911. The short version of the story is that their contractors weren't paid as promised, were not given provisions, and were left to starve with local Nome businesses and the United States government paying for their return home. The AIDC apparently had a reasonably successful trip in 1912, and we believe this journey was their last, as the State of California



ultimately shut them down while the AIDC was in the process of furthering a Ponzi scheme. We've cobbled together a longer history of the AIDC which is available upon request.

Despite the news of the company's malfeasance Helen and her shipmates arrived in Nome on August 23rd. They may have been swayed by the AIDC's new commitment to providing what they said they would: according to a newspaper article written one day before their departure, the ship carried 300 tons of supplies which included Arctic sleeping tents, food, medicine, forty head of livestock, dog harnesses and lots of coal. Alice's typescript confirms this.

Her narrative was written after they left Nome for their return trip and may have been typed aboard ship. They left Nome on October 18th and arrived back in Long Beach on November 12th. This means they were near Nome during its devastating storm of October 7th. Though nobody was killed, 500 were left homeless and one mile of Front Street had been washed away with many businesses completely destroyed. At least three pictures here show that devastation.

The first few pages of the narrative provide a detailed explanation of the AIDC's goals and she stated that she and her shipmates would be involved, "in a sense, in the development of a new country." The next couple pages describe life on the ship where "college boys and cow boys, trained nurses and cowgirls, teachers and stenographers, rubbed elbows." She described the creation of a "Crabber's Society," which we think was a group that entertained others on the ship, as there is a five page handwritten song to the tune of "Turkey and the Straw," which makes fun of those on the ship as well as the purpose of their trip. We also learn from her narrative that "a minstrel show and one-act play was the star performance of the trip." The other typescript included here is a three act play, "Troubled By Ghosts," which mostly takes place at the Dexter Roadhouse, near Golovin Alaska. As it involves (possibly fictional) members of The Mary Dodge traveling to a mine in Alaska, we think, like the handwritten song, it is a completely original work. Around 50 of the photos depict embarkation and life on the voyage to Alaska, as well as photos taken on board the day they began their return home. One great shot, taken in Long Beach on July 16th, shows the Mary Dodge in port, with many people milling about, and the



enormous amount of cargo in the process of loading. Other images include what we think is a depiction of some of the silliness created by the Crabber's Society, some posed shots of crew members, an onboard make-shift market, wrestling matches, and more.

The final five pages of the narrative describe Helen's arrival in Alaska and some of her experiences while there. Her first impression of Nome was that "it is not attractive looking. It is straggling, unpainted, sordid. And in the back of it rise gloomy, slate-colored hills. The whole scene is painted in low monotonous; and when the ship comes to anchor, a mile or so from land, and the trip ashore must be made in small boats, the prospect does not brighten. . . and getting ashore at Nome is a picturesque if not always a pleasant performance." At least one image included here shows parties going ashore in the aforementioned small boats.

Helen provided a vivid description of Nome and described its commercial areas while commenting that "both the roadway and the sidewalks of a few of the streets are paved with planks. But the other thoroughfares are simply mud. And Nome mud is mud in its truest sense." Her lyrical description of the town's canines, "Night and morning, the howls of the dogs fill the air with a cry as melancholy and depressing as is the aspect of the bare, bleak hills that enfold the town." Approximately 25 photos were

taken around Nome. These include a couple of Helen posing at people's homes, a dairy, and an image of a woman sitting on what appears to be a dead shark, but the caption calls it a "white whale." There are also at least three images showing downtown Nome and its plank-paved streets.

She was enchanted with Eskimos and the Eskimo village in Nome which,

"lies on a little sandspit at one end of the town. It is a collection of cabins, tents, comisks—the Eskimo boats made of walrus skin—and smells. The smells are the most noticeable feature of the place. They greet one from afar and follow him as he leaves. . . The Eskimo are a friendly people. They smile in gentle fashion, even when the visitor inquisitively peeks into their tent when the family are sitting in a circle dining on raw fish. They make no objection to one's standing and watching the more cultured of them cook their supper over a camp fire, while the dogs sit hungrily about, and tiny Eskimo children poke at the fire till it seems imperative to snatch their hands from burning."

At least four images depict Eskimos including two showing living conditions (one of these is near a school), a large boat, and children at the shore, possibly working.

After unloading the Mary Dodge, "wagons were made ready, the men strapped their packs on their backs, and the start was made for the camps." There were three camps: one each at Hastings and Discovery for ditch digging and the third at Iron Creek for sluicing. Helen, and everyone else, apparently walked up to 35 miles to get to camp, "and walking over the tundra is a process of sinking into the moss and grass and mud . . . there is no escaping it, except where there are roads. And there are very few roads in this part of Alaska." Based on the captions, it appears Helen worked at a camp close to the Cripple River as one image is captioned "our house at Cripple," while another appears to be Helen working in a river with a caption of "Cripple River." Around 40 pictures show the camps. There's a fantastic group shot of men at one camp, another shows two men and a woman working with a water pump, while a third shows dogs pulling a wagon along a railroad track—an act Helen described in her narrative. There are a few birdseye views of camp areas and several show men in

the process of ditch digging. Helen and other women can be seen riding a wagon on the way to work, outside living quarters, and working in a river. One outstanding larger image shows a woman in full rain gear holding a shovel while working in a muddy river.

An exceptional collection, documenting a failed mining venture/criminal enterprise in Alaska as seen through the eyes of a young woman. **More images [here](#).**

(LM3960)

\$3000

3. [Arizona][California][Native Americans]

Collection of Late Nineteenth Century Photographs Depicting Phoenix and Southern California. Phoenix, Arizona and Southern California: 1895-1896. 9 3/8" x 7 1/2". 11 loose, lined ledger leaves with 119 black and white photographs adhesive mounted. 57 measure around 3 1/4" x 3 1/2" with several larger; the rest measure approximately 1 1/2" x 2" and some are captioned, with many difficult to read. Leaves good: toned and with



some edge chipping; photos generally very good or better, with some a bit faded.

This group of photos was probably compiled by someone acquainted with the Pinney family of Phoenix, Arizona as there are several photos depicting Harry or Lucille Pinney and the Pinney and Robinsons storefront can be seen in several images. Pinney and Robinsons

opened in 1887 and was still in business as late as 1921, combining bicycle rental/repair with sporting goods and photography/mimeograph supplies. A little over half the photos were taken in Phoenix and at least 18 depict Native Americans, including a series of smaller shots showing

different groups on the streets of downtown. Two of these show women with babes in arms standing outside the Santa Fe Prescott and Phoenix Railway ticket office and a larger image shows a young man teaching two Native American girls how to ride a bicycle at the Phoenix Indian School. Another small series in Phoenix depicts a "Round Up" and mostly show fancily dressed folks on their horses, with more than half of the riders women. Many of the riders here are identified by name, but the handwriting is difficult to read.

After Arizona the action jumps to a series of several shots in wooded and mountainous areas in Redlands, California which is identified as Smiley Heights. That's followed by several photos at a ranch near Seven Oaks and a few at Lucky Baldwin's ranch near Pasadena. There are a couple of photos taken at an ostrich farm in Coronado, one of a windmill at the Kimball Ranch in National City and several shots in and around a mission in Santa Barbara. Of note is one photograph of the third-ever Fiesta de Los Angeles parade as well as two photos of the parade Santa Barbara's fourth-ever floral festival.

A fine group of vernacular late 19th century views of Phoenix and Southern California. **More images [here](#).**

(LM3856)

\$1250





DANCING IN THE STREETS OF LOCKHART

4. [Baseball]. [Radio]. *Big Street Festival. A Fun Event Sponsored by the Trades Day Association of Lockhart at Lockhart, Tuesday, June 24th...* [caption title]. Lockhart, Tx.: Lockhart Post-Register, [1930?]. Broadside, 18 x 12 inches. Old fold lines, minor wear. Very good plus.

Broadside advertising a 1930 street festival in the little town of Lockhart, Texas, about twenty miles south of Austin. The event features an inter-oil company baseball game -- Magnolia vs. Humble, a prize hunt, and evening entertainments, which include a dance featuring music by Cornelson's Happy Eight, "one of the South's best dance orchestras." Promptly at 9:30 p.m., a "mammoth hook-up of amplifiers" will broadcast the radio program "Amos and Andy". "Texas Power & Light Co. will flood the entire square with light" -- a thoroughly modern affair. There is a list of local sponsors printed at the bottom of the broadside.

([McB1227](#))

\$300

5. [Colorado][Culinary]

Catalog and Food Book 1926. The Alta Market. [Cover title]. Denver, Colorado: The Wahlgreen Publishing Co., 1926. 9½" x 6¼". Staped wrappers. pp. 63. Good: wrappers moderately worn, spots of dampstaining throughout.

This is a catalog and cook book of sorts for the Alta Market, a grocery store in Denver that was in business at least since 1894. It offered local delivery as well as free delivery for orders of five dollars or more to "suburban towns."

Thousands of items with prices are listed for everything from canned and fresh fruits and vegetables, to pickles, preserves and jellies, tobacco products, sundries, the bakery, hardware and much more. Also included are around 10 pages of local business advertising, five pages of recipes and three photographic views of the store.

A rare and densely packed resource on Southwest food commerce a few years before the Depression. OCLC locates no copies. (LM2617)

\$300

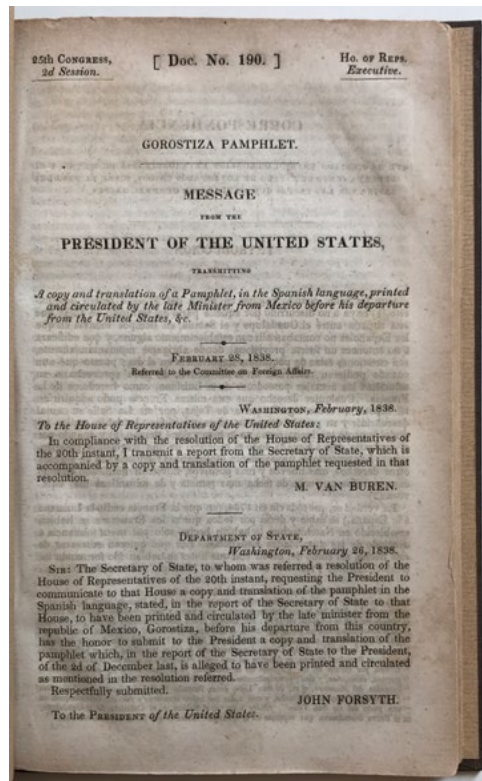


FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH OF THE GOROSTIZA PAMPHLET

6. Gorostiza, Manuel E. *Gorostiza Pamphlet. Message from the President of the United States, Transmitting a Copy and Translation of a Pamphlet, in the Spanish Language, Printed and Circulated by the Late Minister from Mexico Before His Departure from the United States, &c. [caption title].* Washington, D.C. 1838. 120pp., plus map. 20th-century half calf and cloth boards, spine gilt. Minor wear at corners and edges. Some tanning and light foxing. About very good.

“This pamphlet written and published by Manuel Gorostiza, special envoy of Mexico to the United States, with its 21-page introduction attacking the good faith of the United States in sending its troops across the Sabine as far as Nacogdoches, was bitterly resented at Washington.... Early in 1836, Mexico, fearing military occupation of her territory in northeast Texas by the United States, sent Gorostiza as her special envoy to Washington. Though John Forsyth, Secretary of State, assured Gorostiza that any occupation would be temporary and for protection against the Indians, the latter started a barrage of notes and in October 1836, hearing our troops had occupied Nacogdoches, asked for his passports. Soon afterwards he published this pamphlet in Philadelphia, in what must have been a very small edition for private distribution to the other legations in Washington” - Streeter.

The present work is the first edition in English of Gorostiza's pamphlet, published for the consumption of the U.S. Congress, and is also accompanied by the original Spanish text. The small map of Texas, which delineates the border with the United



States along the Sabine River and shows the locations of Nacogdoches and Natchitoches (also present in the Philadelphia edition), is the “earliest of the Republic of Texas,” according to Howes. The diplomatic kerfuffle surrounding the publication of this pamphlet and its aftermath caused a two-year break in relations between the United States and Mexico.

Howes G6 (ref). Raines, p.95 (ref). Streeter Texas 1220C. ([McB1288](#))

\$1,000

REPUBLICAN A.J. HAMILTON ADDRESSES BLACK VOTING RIGHTS IN RECONSTRUCTION TEXAS

7. Hamilton, A.J. *Address of A.J. Hamilton. To the People of Texas [caption title].* Austin. 1869. Broadside, approximately 18 x 15.75 inches. Text printed in six columns. Previously folded. A few small nicks at edges. Light, even tanning. Very good.

A rare broadside that prints an 1869 speech by A.J. Hamilton announcing his candidacy for Governor of Texas, and promoting his support for universal male suffrage in the state. Hamilton was a significant political figure in Texas prior to and during the Civil War, and during Reconstruction. At the time of secession, he was a Representative in the U.S. Congress, and was eventually forced to flee the state because of his Unionist views. He was appointed Provisional Governor of Texas by Andrew Johnson at the end of the Civil War.

“His career during Reconstruction was stormy and frustrating. As provisional governor from the summer of 1865 to the summer of 1866, he pursued a program of trying to limit officeholders to former Unionists, ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and granting economic and legal rights (although not the vote) to freedmen. When the Constitutional Convention of 1866 refused to enact most of Hamilton's suggestions, he rejected presidential Reconstruction and promoted the harsher program of the Radical Republicans. He endorsed black suffrage and helped organize the Southern Loyalists' Convention in Philadelphia in September 1866. For a time he served as a bankruptcy judge in New Orleans, but in 1867 he returned to Texas as an associate justice on the state Supreme Court. Hamilton played a leading role in the

ADDRESS OF A. J. HAMILTON.

To the People of Texas.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Impressed with the belief that it was the wish of a large portion of the citizens and voters of Texas, I have presented my name as a candidate at the approaching election for Governor of the State under the new Constitution. It has been, and is my wish and intention to meet and confer personally with as many of the people in different sections of the State as may be practicable between this and the time which may be fixed for the election. But the vast extent of our territory, and the absence of facilities for rapid travel, preclude the possibility of my visiting all of the different counties of the State within the limits of an ordinary canvass, even if my strength were adequate to such a task.

I therefore adopt this mode of presenting to the people of the State, briefly, but plainly, my views and purposes.

It is known to you, fellow citizens, that I am a Republican. I am in full

the State because they would not give in their adhesion to a *dogma* for the discovery of which no one will ever dispute the honors with them, which is now popularly known as the *ab initio* doctrine. This means that every act whatsoever of any Legislature, and every judgment and decree of any Court, and every act of every public officer, enacted, pronounced or done in Texas during the war, is and was null and void *ab initio* (from the beginning.) To this hereby, which if carried out would be worse than another civil war, I at once opposed myself as did almost the entire Republican party. We said to them that the act of secession was null and void because it was in contradiction of the supreme law of the land—the Constitution of the United States—and that all laws passed for the purpose of carrying on the war against the National Government, were also void for the same reason; but that laws enacted for the convenience of citizens and for the public good, having no political significance, were according to modern usage and

the District of Texas. The disgraceful scenes which were then and there enacted can be testified to by every truthful delegate who was present.

But before these scenes were enacted, these extreme gentlemen had elected five of their number, together with another (Mr. Burnett), who proved not to be subservient to their schemes, as Commissioners to visit Washington to represent to the National Government the condition of Texas; one thousand dollars being appropriated to defray the expenses of each of said delegates. When they arrived in Washington they deliberately prepared and published a Memorial, over the signatures of E. J. Davis, my honorable competitor, J. W. Flanagan, M. C. Hamilton, W. M. Varnell, and J. R. Burnett. It is but simple justice to the last-named gentleman to say that he, by a publication in Washington, repudiated the Memorial and explicitly denied the authority of the others to put his name to the paper.

This Memorial, among other things, declares as follows:

July next,) be in a condition to enter upon so important an election. Our only hope rests with the Congress of the United States, or the commander of the army, that a postponement of any election will be ordered, until, by the strong arm of the national power, genuine peace is restored to the State, and that Congress will, in the meantime, intervene with adequate legislation to secure a remodeling of the Constitution, in consonance with the necessities and spirit of the times."

My fellow-citizens, after these formal and solemn declarations, is it not remarkable that General Davis is willing to be Governor under this hideous Constitution? He says it "is heartily endorsed by the Democratic or rebel party and a very few (so-called) Republicans." I may be permitted to ask to which of these classes the General belongs since he has accepted the nomination and the platform tendered by his thirty-four friends, self-constituted delegates, from fourteen counties out of one

are either fools or knaves. Your interests are best promoted by cultivating kindly relations with the white race; and these relations are only to be secured by a spirit of justice and fairness on the part of each race, which demands nothing which it is not willing to concede. Above all, beware of the dangerous and dishonest men who would induce you to form a black man's party. You could take no step which would so certainly entail upon you trouble in the future. The interests of the two races are, for the present, at least, so blended, that the one must suffer with the other. If one would prosper, the other must; fate has so decreed it. I shall in the future, as in the past, stand firmly by your rights, if they are threatened or assailed; but, in the meantime, I trust that you will not be induced to assail or deny the rights of others.

Fellow Citizens, I am of those who, after long years of civil strife, desire the restoration of peace before I die—real peace—reconstruction of government, not alone by legislative

found, by experience, in the judicial or any other department, such defects as will make a change desirable, it is easy of accomplishment.

The great paramount necessity with us now is restoration to our former relations to the National Government, as the only means of securing the early prosperity and development of the country; and permit me to say that it is, in my judgment, the duty of every citizen to aid, in whatever way he best can, the consummation of this great object.

In the event of my election, fellow citizens, I shall endeavor to administer the State Government according to the oath which I shall be required to take, to support the Constitution, and see that the laws are faithfully executed, without favor or partiality; and in appointments to office, it will be my steadfast purpose to secure the greatest ability, coupled with the highest moral integrity.

I shall, if elected, labor to carry into effect such a system of public schools as will meet the wants of the children of the State of both races, which, in my opinion, is the best

Texas Constitutional Convention of 1868–69 and served on the Republican National Executive Committee.... Although his brother Morgan C. Hamilton was a leading Radical spokesman and United States senator, Hamilton became one of the state's leading moderate Republicans and ran against Radical Edmund J. Davis in the 1869 governor's race. Davis won, but Hamilton remained a vocal opponent of Radical policies" -- Handbook of Texas Online.

The present broadside establishes his candidacy, lengthily discusses his platform, defends support he received from some parts of the Texas Democratic party, and addresses his views of and role in 1869 Texas Constitutional Convention, particularly in regards to voting rights. Hamilton says, in small part:

"It is known to you, fellow citizens, that I am a Republican. I am in full sympathy, so far as I know or have reason to believe, with the administration of President Grant, and am supported as I believe by the mass of the Republican party of the State.... The effort is being made to induce the colored men of the State to believe that their rights can only be secured by

the disfranchisement [sic] of a large portion of the white race. Let me say to the colored men of Texas, that I was among the first of the whites in the State to demand their suffrage, and that, too, when there were not, so far as I know, one dozen of my race who stood by me, when I was denounced for so doing. My position then was, and still is, that in a republican government the citizen is entitled to the ballot. You had been made citizens, and hence I demanded the ballot for you. The white man is also a citizen, and I now demand the ballot for him. Those who would induce you to believe that you will profit by denying to the white man any right which you enjoy are either fools or knaves.... In laboring to prevent disfranchisement, I not only sought to establish peace in society, and the practical reconstruction of civil state government, but also to preserve the Republican party from merited reproach and condemnation in the future."

A fascinating and significant document of Texas Reconstruction history. OCLC locates only one copy of this broadside, at Yale; Winkler & Friend add another at the Austin Public Library. Rare, and a very good example.

Winkler & Friend 2078.

(McB1296)

\$3,750

8. [Hawaii]

[Second Edition]
*Pictorial Souvenir
of the Honolulu
Mid-Winter Flo-
ral Parade Held At
Honolulu, Feb. 22,
1906.* Honolulu, T.H.:
The Hawaiian Gazette
Co, 1906. 6" x 9 1/8".
Stapled wrappers. pp.



[31]. Very good: wrappers with moderate wear, rear wrapper with numerous soil spots; scattered dust soiling and most leaves with minuscule specks of soiling at the far edge.

As part of a slowly moving campaign to market Hawaii to mainlanders and others, Honolulu held a motorized floral parade on Thanksgiving Day, 1904. It was the brainchild of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee which was formed in 1903 and brought together the territory's chamber of commerce, merchants' association and other leaders to promote trade and travel. Considering the first automobiles arrived in Hawaii in 1899, it was an audacious undertaking. 18 vehicles participated and competed for three prizes. It was a huge success and garnered the hoped-for press.

This is a rare photo book documenting the second floral parade. While "[second edition]" is written on the title page, it refers to the fact that this was the second not-quite-annual parade, as promoters in 1905 decided to move the event to Washington's birthday on February 22, 1906. The book begins with a one page detailed description of the parade where, "from early morning there was the tooting of horns of the motor wagons, and the whirl of wheels as some four or six in hand, elaborately decorated, went whirling up street . . . then a bevy of pa-u riders, with flying skirts in rainbow colors would dash by, and a yelling crowd of cowboys would follow in swift pursuit of them along the streets." There are 29 images of the event. In addition to seeing many heavily decorated cars there's a shot of a huge float with students from the Kaiulani School, more than one of the

Pa-u riders, and two of Kamaka Stillman, the important female Hawaiian genealogist and authority on oral chants.

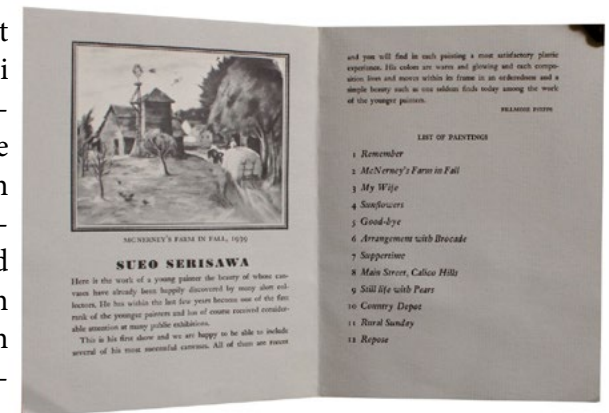
OCLC locates one copy, at the University of Hawaii. [More images here.](#)
(LM3078) **\$400**

9. [Japanese Americans][Art]

[Serisawa, Sueo]. *Paintings by Sueo Serisawa. December 11—January 5.* Los Angeles, California: Tone Price Gallery, [1939]. 6¼" x 4¾". Single leaf of laid paper, folded twice, and printed on recto only, creating four pages of text + tipped in duotone plate. Very good: light wear, invitee name and town in ballpoint as well as a thin stain line on addressee page.

This is an invitation for the first-ever solo exhibition by Sueo Serisawa. Serisawa, whose work is held by a number of institutions including the Smithsonian and the Metropolitan Museum of Art also taught art at Scripps College, the Laguna Beach School of Art and the Palm Springs Museum of Art. The invitation has a small plate depicting one of his paintings as well as a list of the 12 works exhibited. The exhibition jump started Serisawa's career and ultimately led to a large-scale solo exhibition at the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science (now the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles) which unfortunately opened on December 7, 1941. In the wake of Executive Order 9066, his family exiled to New York City and did not return to California until 1947.

The invitee to the event was Sumi Akiyama. Sumi was an accomplished violinist who attended the University of Southern California where she graduated cum laude in 1938. In 1941 she married John Aiso who ultimately be-



came the highest ranking Japanese American in the army during World War II. John was also the first Nisei from the mainland United States to attend Harvard Law School, and the first to become a judge.

Not in OCLC. A rare artifact of the start of an important Japanese American artist's career, with a compelling association.
(LM3981) \$300

POLICING GERMAN POWS IN EAST TEXAS DURING WORLD WAR II

10. LaRoche, Normand Louis. [*Large Archive of Norman Louis LaRoche, Military Policeman Who Guarded German Prisoners of War at Camp Fannin, Texas, During World War II*]. [Winona & Tyler, Texas; also various places in Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany. 1943-1946 [601] leaves typed and manuscript reports; three scrapbooks with original photographs, clippings, and other printed materials; about a dozen printed books and pamphlet; three small manuscript notebooks. Some expected wear to loose report leaves, particularly at edges. Other minor wear to overall contents. Housed in the subject's original suitcase. Overall very good.

An extensive and varied collection of material from the service of Sgt. Normand Louis LaRoche (1916-1970) of the 370th Military Police Escort Guard, who spent much of his service time during World War II guarding German prisoners of war at several camps in Texas. His time was spent mostly at Camp Milam, on the Texas border with Louisiana, near what is now the Toledo Bend Reservoir, and at Camp Fannin, which was located outside of Winona, Texas, near Tyler, and which was in operation from 1943 to 1946. The two primary functions of Camp Fannin were as an infantry replacement training center and a prisoner of war camp, but it also served as an Air Corps replacement center and at the end of the war as a separation center for soldiers about to be discharged. Camp Milam was established as an auxiliary prison camp to Camp Fannin, which at its peak held nearly 1200 German POWs, including a significant number from Rommel's Afrika Corps, many of whom were employed in local agriculture and industry in order to offset labor shortages caused by the war.



“Texas had approximately twice as many POW camps as any other state, first because of the available space, and second, curiously, because of the climate. The Geneva Convention of 1929 requires that prisoners of war be moved to a climate similar to that where they are captured; apparently it was thought that the climate of Texas is similar to that of North Africa. In August 1943 there were already twelve main camps in Texas, and by June 1, 1944, there were thirty-three. At the end of the war Texas held 78,982 enemy prisoners, mainly Germans, at fourteen military installations” - Texas State Handbook Online.

This archive contains a group of approximately 275 leaves of reports and records from Camp Fannin dated between September 29 and December 20, 1944, including camp regulations, lists of protected personnel, lists of German prisoners attached to work details, medical records, notices of prisoner transfers, and more. Other material present here includes a further 325 leaves of reports from Camp Milam and orders from Camp Fannin relating to operations there, also dating to late 1944, which likewise comprise a wealth of data and information on German prisoners, daily

work production, type of work performed, a breakdown of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men working, lists of prisoners present on work details, or transferred to other camps around Texas including those at Huntsville, Clairborne, and Fort Crockett.

In August 1945, LaRoche was deployed to Bayeux, France, and then to Germany to police American occupation troops. Several scrapbooks relating to his time in Europe are present in this archive, and include fascinating details, such as notes on how cases of venereal disease in American groups were treated (“Cases will be hospitalized for a minimum of 10 days, during which time they will all be examined by Capt Hoffman ‘VD’ officer for N.B.S.”) and on matters that required policing, such as theft from shops in Wangen, Germany, by American GIs. The scrapbooks also contain approximately seventy original photographs of LaRoche in Germany and Belgium; programs and tickets from events he attended; mimeographed copies of his order and other official documents; and various clippings, menus, and other souvenirs from his European experiences.

Many other pieces of printed material and realia are included with this archive, including LaRoche’s copies of the Basic Field Manual, Infantry Drill Regulations, a Thompson Submachine Gun guide, M1 and BAR target practice score books, his wallet, two of his wool MP armbands, and a copy of a novel by Spencer Bayne, *Murder Recalls Van Kill*, which is inscribed, “Read this in Berlin standing on Adolph’s face.” The entirety of the archive is housed in LaRoche’s wartime-era leather suitcase.

A phenomenal record of World War II prison camp duties in Texas and of German POW experience and activity there, and overall a wonderful encapsulation of one man’s service in the Military Police during and just after the war.

[\(McB1209\)](#)

\$7,500

11. [Logging/Forestry][Stock Raising]

Photo Album Documenting Work of the United States Forest Service. San Francisco: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1909. 10” x 13¾”. Rivet bound, full leather over heavy wooden boards. 31 stiff card leaves with 87 black and white photographs inserted into corner mounts. 53 measure at least 4 7/8” x 7 5/8” or larger with at least 20 around 8”x10”; the rest are 3 5/8” x 4½” or larger. All with printed captions on pasted-on small cut sheets. Album very good with moderate external wear (heavy at corners and edges), internally very good plus or better with fine photographs, one of which is lacking.



This album documents United States Forest Service workers in National Forests with all but a few images taken in the Western United States. Many of these Forest Service field party activities were led by Seattle forestry engineer, Stanton G. Smith (b. 1882) from 1904 following his graduation from Yale up through the 1930s. The photos were meant to be employed as public relations photographs by the Forest Supervisor, who could order

prints from the negative numbers and distribute to writers for periodicals and books who would use them to illustrate the organization's work. Each of the 87 photographs offered here is accompanied by a typed narrative caption which fully explains each image.

The album begins with 18 photos that focus on sheep, goat and cattle raising and include a large photo of a herd of 1600 sheep in Colorado's Holy Cross National Forest, cowboys rounding up a herd of beef cattle, and one that shows coyote-proof pasture fencing. Others show the effects of overgrazing, fencing created by ranchers in cooperation with the Forest Service, and more.

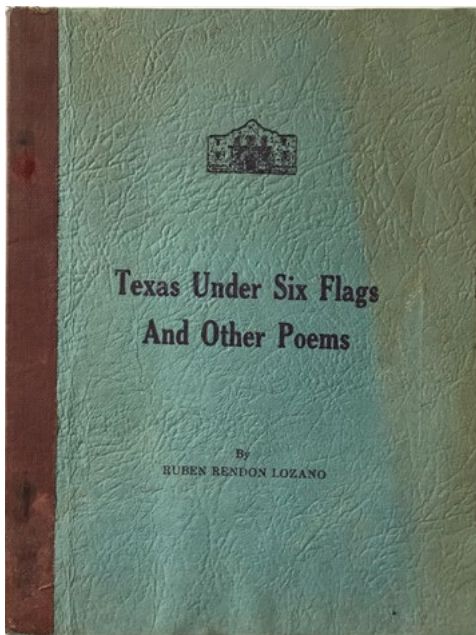
The rest of the photos are devoted to forestry and logging, with a couple forays into hunting. We see logging camps in Idaho and California. A shot at Big Horn National Forest in Wyoming shows trees to be used as telephone poles, as well as the clearing of the right of way for phone lines. In Utah's Wasatch National Forest huge piles of newly picked cones drying in the sun are depicted as well as another photo that shows rows and rows of transplant beds at its nursery. In the Cheyenne National Forest, there's an excellent shot of river drivers pulling a plug on Douglas Creek while



another at Cheyenne shows brush burning in 18 inches of snow. Several show firemen, a couple show controlled burns, and at least one shows the after-effects of a major fire. One great shot shows two men making a precarious climb to locate a forest fire in Arizona's Coconino Forest.

Many show forest rangers and their work, including a stunning large image of the ranger station at the Arapaho National Forest in Colorado where we also see the rangers building a log bridge. Others show an experiment station where rangers measured temperature and humidity, while another shows them marking trees for sale. A multishot series shows men sawing a tree with the caption, "the kind of tree the Forest Service wants to sell." We also view rangers scaling timber, skidding logs, and one shows a log slide in Idaho's Kanku National Forest. In Colorado's Arapaho National Forest, rangers are seen among huge stacks of pine logs. Others show a wood distillation plant, fence posts getting treated with tar oil, the management of the Black Hills beetle, and much more.

Professional, exquisitely composed images documenting the majesty of Western forests, the commercial and governmental activity within them, as well as the use of the land for ranching. **More images [here](#).**
(LM3092) **\$3000**



DEPRESSION-ERA TEJANO POETRY,
INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

12. Lozano, Ruben Rendon. *Texas Under Six Flags and Other Poems.* San Antonio: [Published by the author], 1937. 52pp. Original blue printed covers, stapled with linen spine. Light wear and soiling to covers. Internally clean. Inscribed by the author on the title page. Very good.

A scarce book of poems written and published by Mexican-American author Ruben Rendon Lozano, a San Antonio attorney. The poems are collected into three sections, Historical, Religious, and Miscellaneous, and are primarily rhyming couplets, some of dubious quality. Perhaps the most interesting pieces are in the first section, which includes “San Antonio at Sunset,” with a description of charro cowboys, the titular poem, “Texas Under Six Flags,” and a piece about the Alamo. Lozano also wrote “Viva Tejas: The Story of the Mexican-born Patriots of the Republic of Texas” in 1936. This copy inscribed on the title page by the author, “To my old friends, the Perez family. We locate six copies in OCLC, at the San Antonio Public Library, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library, Texas A&M San Antonio, Fuller Theological, UT Arlington, and San Diego State.

[\(McB1245\)](#)

\$350

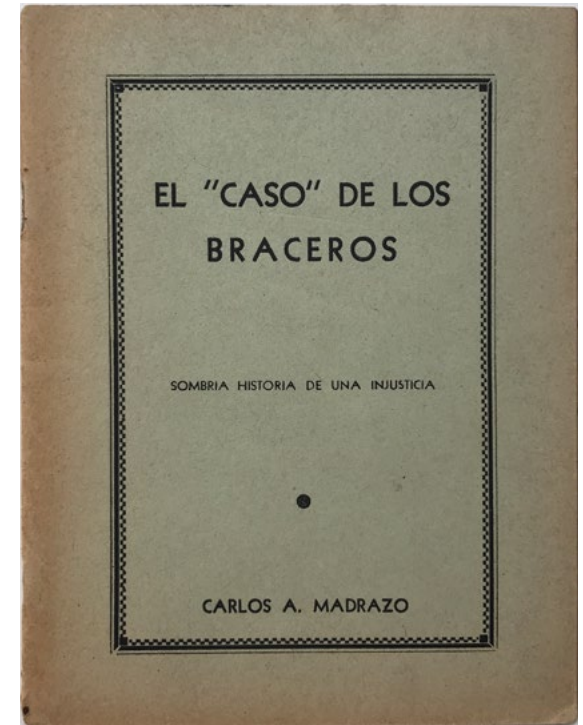
MEXICAN SELF-DEFENSE
AGAINST BRACERO CORRUPTION CHARGES

13. Madrazo, Carlos A. *El “Caso” de los Braceros: Sombria Historia de una Injusticia.* [Mexico City. 1945]. [47]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear at spine ends and edges of wraps. Moderate tanning to wrappers and text. Good plus.

A scarce defense published at the end of World War II by Carlos Madrazo, Mexican politician and reformer. Madrazo was accused by political rivals of illegally distributing bracero cards, which granted the right to work in the United States under the program initiated by the American government to redress labor shortages during the war. During the course of his trial in 1945, he was imprisoned for eight months, but was eventually cleared of charges of fraud, corruption, and treason, and returned to a prominent position in the PRI until his premature death in 1969. In this pamphlet, he offers a detailed and full-throated assertion of his innocence, which at the same time sheds ample light on the bureaucratic processes and political tribulations surrounding the program as it was being instituted and overseen in Mexico. We locate only three copies in American institutions, at Duke, Berkeley, and Cal State Dominguez Hills, as well as one at the National Library of Mexico.

[\(McB1335\)](#)

\$750



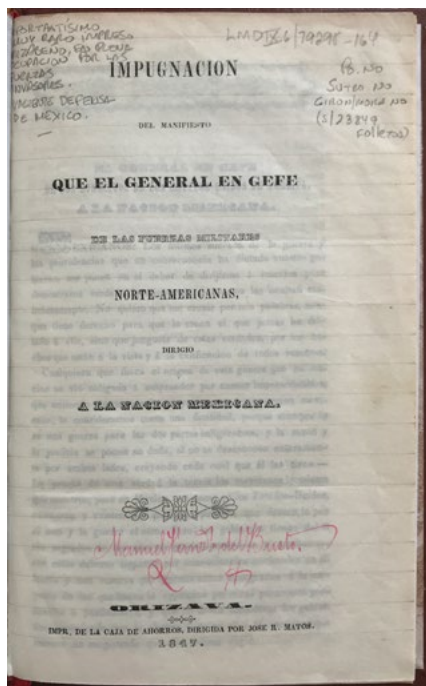
NEVER GIVE UP, NEVER SURRENDER!

14. [Mexican-American War]. *Impugnacion del Manifiesto Que el General en Gefe de las Fuerzas Militares Norte-Americanas, Dirigio a la Nacion Mexicana.* Orizava [i.e., Orizaba]: Imp. de la Caja de Ahorros, Dirigida por Jose R. Matos, 1847. 16pp. Printed on lined paper. Modern calf, gilt ruled and lettered. Later ownership inscription on title page; 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown. Very good.

An unusual and crudely printed pamphlet, published in May 1847, one month after the battle of Cerro Gordo as Mexican fortunes in the war with the United States were approaching their nadir. This short work first prints an address of General Winfield Scott, in command of American forces on the march to Mexico City, which appeals directly to the Mexican people to surrender peacefully, not to undertake guerilla resistance, nor to take up arms against one another. The second, lengthier portion of the pamphlet comprises a fiery response issued six days later in Huatusco by the editors of *El Zempoalteca*, the official periodical of the state of Veracruz, who denounce the violence and treachery of the Americans, and promise a fight to the death -- “La guerra antes la deshonra; la muerte ante que el oprobio.” Printed hastily on lined paper, befitting the desperation of both the situation and the message, and an understandably scarce survival, with only three copies located, at Berkeley, Yale, and the National Library of Mexico.

([McB1317](#))

\$1,450



19th-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT MAP
OF A RURAL MEXICAN TOWN

15. [Mexico]. *Plano Topographico de la Vista de los Linderos del Pueblo de Colucán...* [manuscript title]. [Mexico. 1846]. Manuscript map, approximately 13 x 17.25 inches. Folded; original hand color. Moderate chipping and several short closed tears at edges; three minor losses within map area. Light ink offsetting; Light tanning and scattered faint foxing. Good.

A neat manuscript map that delineates the boundaries of the small Mexican town of Colucán in the mid-19th century. Today the village, located in the state of Puebla in the foothills south of Izucar de Matamoros, with a population of about 2,500, is known as San Lucas Colucán. This map, drawn in September 1846, delineates a fairly large area for the town, with the interior of the borders hand colored in green. The principal parcel of land outlined here calculates roughly to about eight square miles, with a tail of land extending from the lower left corner that adds an additional approximate three square miles (using the scale in varas at the lower center of the map). The map lines are drawn to meet and to change direc-

tion at named landmarks. Three sides of the town are bordered by lands claimed by one Juan Quahuixtlan; the southern edge is bordered by the land of two other small towns in the region, Tuzantlan and Tejalpa, which also still exist as small villages today.

(McB1360)

\$600

16. [Mexico][Maps]

Hotel Ancira. Monterrey, N.L. Mexico [Cover title]. Mexico, D.F.: Propaganda y Anuncios S.A., [circa 1939]. 4 1/8" x 12", folded; opens to 23 7/8" x 18 3/8" (map area is 18 5/8" x 17 1/8"). Single sheet printed in multiple colors both sides. Very good: folded twice vertically, possibly as issued; some penciled notations in the margins by the large image of the hotel; a couple of tiny closed tears and one small separation at an intersection.

This is a brochure for Monterrey's Hotel Ancira which opens into large, dazzling illustrated map of Mexico which depicts a portion of the Pan-American Highway. On the other side of the sheet is a street map of Monterrey measuring 11" x 8½".

On the large map, the Pan-American highway stops furthest north are San Antonio and Del Rio, in Texas, with the furthest south in Tehuantepec. The map contains at least 15 drawings of people dressed in traditional costume. Larger cities are denoted by drawings of buildings and mountain ranges are depicted as well. The map's legend states that locations of hotels and gasoline are noted, but we find none. That said, there is a table of distances between cities at the bottom of the sheet that contains this information as well as whether locales had telephone or telegraph service, railroads or tourist camps.

Although OCLC locates no copies, we think this is a variant of a brochure/map held by Princeton, with a title of "Mapa de Mexico y trazo de la Carretera Mexico-Laredo = Map of Mexico describing the Pan-American Highway," whereas the offered map is untitled. Vivid and vivacious.
(LM4040)

\$500



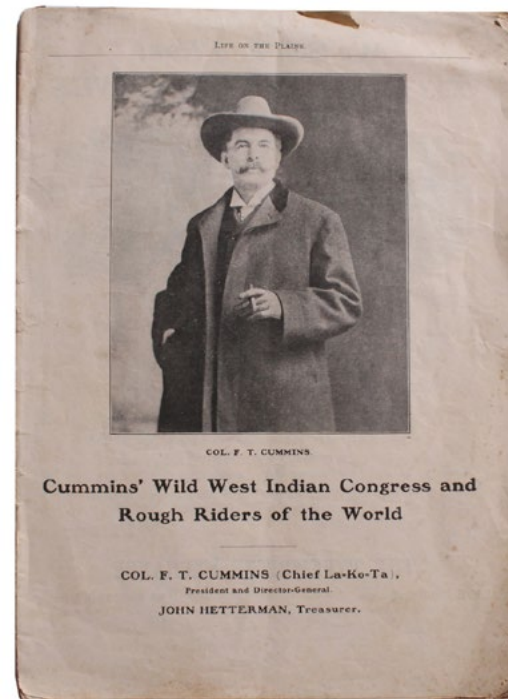
17. [Native Americans]

Cummins' Wild West Indian Congress and Rough Riders of the World. N.p.: N.p., [1903]. 10½" x 7 5/8". pp. [32]. Good: probably lacking wrappers; first and last leaves with light soiling and a few chips; light creasing throughout; faint two inch long dampstain in upper outer margin of leaves.

This is a program for the traveling version of Cummins' Indian Congress. Frederick T. Cummins' show was one of several Native American performance extravaganzas traveling the country at the time. He managed similar shows at the 1898 Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo and 1904's Louisiana Purchase Exposition ("LPE"). The show toured New England in 1901 and 1902. As there is no mention of the LPE in the program, and the chronology of Cummins' shows in the text ends with the Pan-American Exposition, we date this to 1903. We also think this may be a program for the Madison Square Garden performances in 1903, as Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce had just joined the show, and has a full page profile in this program.

The program has 23 photographic images and is densely packed with information beginning with a two page list of the 33 separate performances in the show. In addition to Chief Joseph's profile, there is also a full page biography of Geronimo as well as several other shorter biographies of notable Native Americans. Other illustrated articles report on Indian dances, blankets, names, pottery and more. There are short histories of a number of tribes as well as a three page narrative of the Battle of Little Bighorn as told by Chief Shot-In-The-Eye.

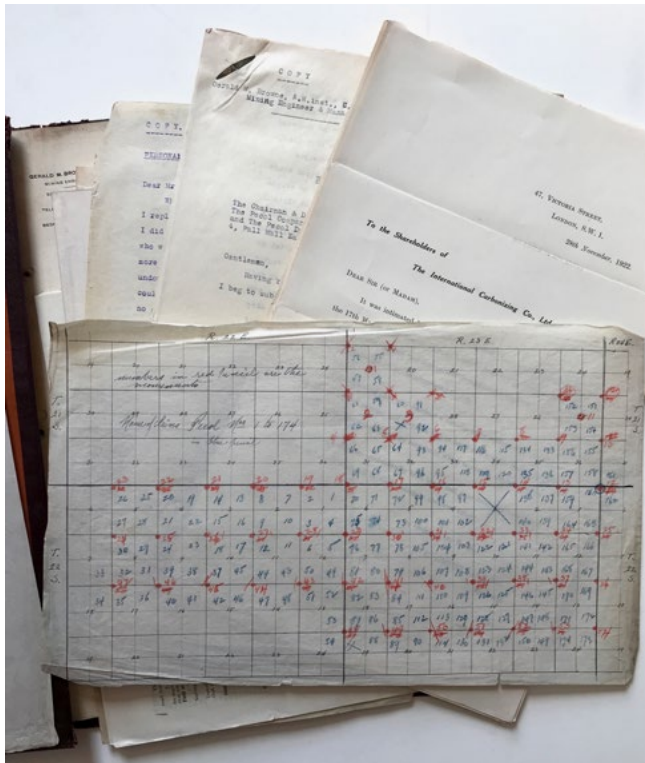
The only Cummins' Indian Congress program we could locate was an OCLC holding for "Official program: Cummins' spectacular Indian congress and life on the plains." Published in 1903, it has twice as many pages as the item on offer. More images [here](#).
(LM3714) **\$500**



REPORT ON ENGLISH OIL PROPERTIES IN NEW MEXICO

18. [New Mexico]. [Oil]. *Report on the Properties of the Pecol Oil Combine, Eddy County, New Mexico.* London. 1914. 8,[2]pp., with [23] leaves of additional material on the company dating 1914-1922 and two printed prospectuses laid in. Original sheep, gilt lettered, string tied. Light wear to edges of boards. Light creasing, a few short tears and small chips to material laid in. Very good.

A bespoke, typed 1914 report on the potential of oil properties in Eddy County, New Mexico, to a group of English investors calling themselves the Pecol Drilling Company, Ltd. The investment group sent a geologist named Gerald Browne to the Southwest to assess their land, which was consisted of nearly 28,000 acres between the towns of Artesia and Carlsbad in southeastern New Mexico, and he returned this somewhat lukewarm account. He describes the conditions, geology, and topography of the land; describes the production of other oil companies on nearby land in the Pecos Valley, assesses the potential costs of initial drilling and construction, and finishes with nine minimally enthusiastic conclusions regarding the property. In summation, he eventually concludes that, "It is impossible to say more than that, taking everything into consideration, the property has a good chance of becoming a large producer." Three original photographs of the property tipped onto two leaves accompany the report.



The Pecol Oil Combine evidently ran hard with this report on their land. Two printed folio promotionals for the company which make exuberant claims about potential returns to be gained from investment in the project are laid in here. One of these advertisements prints a large portion of the present report as a hearty endorsement of the land's potential. The geologist Browne did not take kindly to this use of his report, as copies of two letters protesting the use of his words as an advertisement for the company, and threatening legal action and the publication of vehement denials in "the financial papers." Also laid in is a manuscript plat map showing a basic grid of the Pecol properties. A very interesting set of documents on English investment in New Mexican oil.

[\(McB1257\)](#)

\$675

OKLAHOMA LAND GUIDE WITH INFORMATION ON SEMINOLE ROLLS AND ALLOTMENTS

19. [Oklahoma]. [Indian Lands]. *Moore's Seminole Roll and Land Guide.* [Wewoka, Ok.: Lasiter Print Co.], 1915. [4],52,[6]pp.; 28 leaves, plus small folding map. 12mo. Original thick, untreated calf wrappers, riveted at gutter; front wrap lettered in black. Wrappers moderately rubbed and scuffed. Scattered contemporary ink ownership stamps. Ink stain along fore-edge, not affecting text or maps. Short closed tear to map from gutter. Light tanning. Good plus.

A scarce land guide for Seminole County, Oklahoma, compiled by J. Read Moore. The work contains a wealth of local information including a complete roll of full-blood Seminoles and new-born Freedman, fifty-six pages of township maps showing land ownership, and a small folding map of the county, colored by township. The preface notes the maps were provided by a local surveyor named E. Hastain, so that the allotment rolls, plat maps, and ownership data could be combined in one convenient volume. The combination and importance of the information contained herein apparently justified the high original price of \$12.50, also noted in the preface.

The guide enabled purchasers to go some way toward determining the availability of land in the county. The first section lists the approximately

I
FINAL ROLL OF SEMINOLES BY BLOOD.

1873	Aaron Thompson	27-7	M-½-32
2726	Abb Betsy	4-4	F-28
2728	Abb Dinah	9-45	F-2
4787	ABEY	15-29	M-Full-20
2615	Abraham Hankin	16-6	M-1
2314x	Abraham Pompey	16-6	M-18
2198x	Abraham William	16-6	M-13,14 M-9mo
1236x	Adam	11-22,27	M-Full-7
2264	Adam Monday	16-20	M-45
2255x	Adam Samuels	16-20	M-40
2266x	Adam Sussey	16-20	F-65
1722y	Adams Isaac	5-3	M-½-35
621x	Adams Louanna	10-6,27-22	F-Adop-24
620x	Adams Martin	10-6	M-½-26
633	Adams Robert	5-11	M-Full-25
81x	Adamsme	7-21	M-Full-49
799	Ahalakochee	21-33	M-Full-40
180	Ahaloke	9-6,23-19	M-Full 47
1495x	Ahaloke	18-26,35	M-Full-38
599	Ahhobe	2-36	F-Full-41
1253x	Ahweepka	16-24	F-Full-20
628	Akueyheche	10-21	F-Full-35
1017y	Albert	21-30	M-Full-1
1444	Albert	12-112	M-½-5
1927	Alberty Frank	26-31	M-14
1928	Alberty Henry	26-31	M-15
1429	Alberty Timpie	26-31	M-10
426	Alec	8-12;15-10,18	M-Full-2
421x	Aleck	12-11,12	M-Full-28
1312x	Arecky	8-32	M-Full-45
149	Alex	10-1,18	M-Full-7
1788	Alexander Ames	16-31	F-¾-6mo
1088x	Alexander Johnson	13-32,33	M-Full-10mo
2721	Alexander (Nevins) Julia	13-31	F-15
1095	Alexander Lily	16-16	F-Full-7
1787x	Alexander Martha	16-31	F-¾-21
2216	Alexander Mollie	15-18	F-23
1087x	Alexander Nancy	25-47	F-Full-5
2225	Alexander Polly	6-25	F-18
1083	Alexander Rowey	13-14	F-Full-22
2340	Alexander Walter	6-26	M-20
1772	Aldridge Myrtle (Davis)	14-26,35	F-¾-16
1230	Alfa	15-6	M-¾-10
1483x	Alfred	28-29,32	M-¾-10
1655	Alice	21-10,11	F-¾-20
1240	Alice	3-13	F-17
1816	Alicy	4-1	M-Full-18
2-11	Allen Silla	9-7;14-10,15	F-28
506	Alley	8-14;16-31	F-Full-21
1467x	Alle	14-29,32	M-½-4
1492x	Amesta	27-47	M-¾-41
474	Amey	9-21	18-3 F-Full-13
1906	Amey	25-18	F-16
212	Amos	9-15	M-Full-7
1463	Amos	22-7	M-Full-25
1169	Amos	25-31	M-Full-7
1210x	Amos Sorey	15-6,18	M-½-17
1376x	Amy	21-29	F-¾-4
1154x	Anderson Jim	3-29,31	M-¼-20
1165	Anderson Peggie	13-24,26-20	F-Full-20
1975	Andrews Rebecca	19-32	F-23
209	Anna	8-14;16-31	F-Full-4
1273	Anna	11-33	F-Full-50
563	Annie (Harjo)	9-20	F-¾-19
1225	Annie	14-28	F-¾-20
815x	Annoche	12-7,8	F-Adop-23
1291y	Archibald	3-13;11-22	M-¾-8mo
1142	Archookee Lucy	26-22;31-35	F-Full-46
347x	Arcole Thotho	19-15;21-19	M-Full-30

2800 Seminoles by Blood and Freedmen in Seminole County on the final rolls when lands were allotted to the “Five Civilized Tribes” in Oklahoma via the Curtis Act of 1898, as well as several hundred “new born” Seminoles and Freedmen added to the roles in 1905. Additional information accompanying the names provides the sex, age, and percentage of Indian blood of the person listed, as well as the page and section numbers in which his/her allotment appears in the maps that follow. Most interestingly, the guide also provides information on whether the person listed has died since the rolls were made up, with an “x” or a “y” denoting whether the Seminole in question had died before or after the allotment was made, as well as a table for calculating present age from the one given at the time of enrollment.

The present copy bears several contemporary ink stamps denoting that it was the house copy of the Okemah National Bank, located in the county seat of neighboring Okfuskee County. A fascinating document of the wrangling over land that continued in Oklahoma well after statehood. We locate copies at only a small handful of institutions.

[\(McB965\)](#)

\$2,250

GIANT OKLAHOMA RAILROAD MAP

20. [Oklahoma]. [Railroads]. *Railroad Map of Oklahoma* [cover title]. Des Moines: Kenyon Company, Inc., 1922. Large folding map, color printed, 27 x 51.5 inches. Original printed wrappers. Minor wear to wraps. One separation along fold from top edge extending into map area. Light tanning. About very good.

A scarce, attractive, and huge color map of the railroad system in Oklahoma during the early 1920s. The map depicts the paths of thirty-three steam and electric railroad lines across the state, with an inset legend listing each and containing illustrations of a gushing oil well and a passenger train with a group of customers gathered on the rear porch of the caboose. The lines of large steam railroad companies are delineated in various colors, with each stop identified, and the distances between each station marked. The map is also quite interesting for its inclusion of electric train lines, which were growing out of larger population centers such as Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, and McAlester at this time. Several editions of the map, all scarce, were published in the late 1910s and 1920s at the behest of the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma that chart the growth of the state railroad system during that time. We locate four copies of the present work, at the Oklahoma Historical Society, Kentucky, Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and the Newberry.

[\(McB1310\)](#)

\$650



21. [San Francisco Earthquake][Maps]

Griffin, William H. *Griffin's San Francisco Official Street and House Number Directory. Containing The Official Numbers And Locations Of All Streets, Avenues, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Terraces, And Places, With Latest Revised City Map. The Official Width Of All The Principal Streets, And New Fire Limits.* [San Francisco]: N.P., [1906]. 6½" x 3½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 135 + folding map measuring 14" x 17 5/8". Book good: text block and map detached from wrappers which have small losses at spine tips, page corners dinged, a couple of dog ears, a few leaves with light edge chipping and a few with an orange stain. Map near fine with the bottom five inches of the left margin which is unevenly cut short by around half an inch.

This is a rare San Francisco directory and map published around seven months after the earthquake. It's the first edition of a book we think was created as part of an effort to inform, and make uniform, the rebuilding of the city with respect to its building addresses, as well as the required width of a number of streets. The book went through at least five editions through 1911, all of which are rare.

The book's first ten pages contain sections of Ordinance No. 31 which was approved by San Francisco's mayor July 5, 1906 and "refer to the method and form of numbering the locations and blocks of this city." Though we have been unable to confirm it, the ordinance also probably created a bureaucratic nightmare as it seems everyone with real estate was required to get a new building number from the city: "the official numbers of any buildings can be obtained by applying to the Bureau of Streets, Department of Public Works, and only numbers so obtained and according to these sections of the ordinance are official and valid." The rest of the book contains an alphabetical listing of street names, locations, and numbers where they intersect with each other.

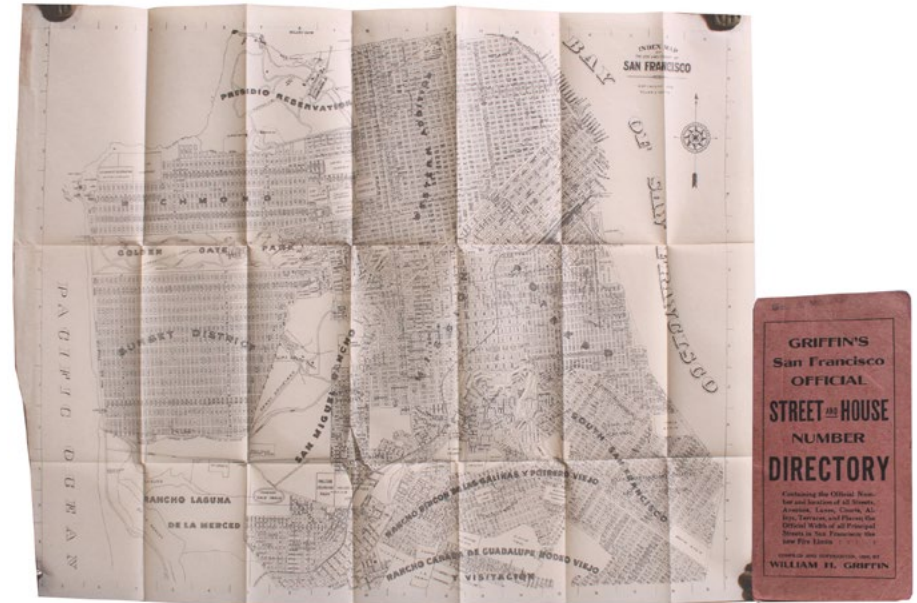
The map shows San Francisco with the Pacific at its far west, Fort Mason Government Reservation to the north, and Walbridge Street furthest south. The names of 12 neighborhoods are superimposed over hundreds of tiny numbered blocks which we presume correspond to their listings in

the directory. A number of other named buildings and areas, such as the Old Ladies' Home and Ingleside Race Track are also denoted.

OCLC locates one copy, at Santa Clara University, which may lack the map. An intriguing artifact documenting the early stages of rebuilding San Francisco after the quake.

(LM3899)

\$1500



GERMAN TEXAS IMMIGRANT CORRESPONDENCE

22. Sternenberg, Friedrich; Sternenberg, Bertha. *[Group of Correspondence of the Sternenberg Family, German Immigrants to Austin County, Texas, Written During Reconstruction].* [Various places in Texas, mostly Starhill & Houston. [1866-1876]. Ten letters, mostly bifolia, circa [40] pp. of content. Folded, some in original transmittal envelopes. Minimal wear. In a baroque German script. Very good.

Ten letters written between Friedrich (Fritz) W. Sternenberg and his wife Bertha concerning German immigrant life and work in central Texas during Reconstruction. The Sternenberg family left Germany for Galves-

ton, Texas, in 1850, and first settled in Houston. Just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Friedrich and Bertha moved west to Austin County, near New Ulm, an area heavily populated by German and Czech immigrants, where they settled on a ranch that became known as Starhill (the English translation of Sternenberg). Fritz's brother, J.A. Sternenberg, operated a significant lumber business across east and central Texas, in which the present Sternbergs took part. One of the letters present is written on the letterhead of the J.A. Sternenberg family homestead at Spring, Texas, southwest of Houston. The letters provide a brief but interesting glimpse into the business and lives of a prominent German Texas immigrant family in the years after the Civil War.

[\(McB1158\)](#)

\$400



23. [Texana][Land Promotionals][Maps]

Hyatt, H.S. (Editor). *Texas Products And Progress. Volume 1, Number 1. July, 1878.* Dallas, Texas: [Texas Land and Immigration Company?], 1878. 13¼" x 10¼" pp. 16. Very good: outer leaves toned, moderate corner wear, a few tiny chips/losses, not affecting text or images.

The first, and only, issue of this Texas emigration journal, which we think may be a product of the Texas Land and Immigration Company ("TLIC") based in St. Louis. We handled another copy last year which twice bore the stamp of Henry H. Hannan from Swan Creek, Ohio who called himself a "Land and Immigration agent." While this copy is free of Hannan's stamps, the same stamp appears on other TLIC items we have traced at auction as well as on an 1876 TLIC map printed by Woodward, Tiernan & Hale ("WTH") in St. Louis and imaged at the Rumsey Collection. The centerfold of this paper appears to have the exact same TLIC map printed

by WTH. Hannan attempted to sell land in Texas, Arkansas and Missouri and we know he was in Texas in November, 1878 hoping to file for 100 sections of land in west Texas. He died the following year after being thrown from a horse.

The issue itself acts as a promotional brochure for Texas with articles on land policy, how to select homes and profitable land and an article admonishing emigrants to have a plan of action prior to uprooting. There are tables of temperatures and rainfall, a list of railroads recently built, and a warning about tax swindling. An article about crime mentioned that "crime and violence have not by any means been driven out of Texas, but they have been repressed to such an extent that the record of them is not near so long and so regular in its appearance as it used to be." There's an article about camel raising in Texas, a full page devoted to a list of available periodicals in the state and a couple of pages of advertisements.

The centerfold map measures 11½" x 11". As mentioned above it appears to be the exact same map issued by the TLIC in 1876. It shows the entire state of Texas, including rail lines and roads as well as all of Indian Territory noting the locations of reservations and nations within. A scarce land promotional containing a rare map. OCLC locates five copies.

(LM4039)

\$600

24. [Texana][Women]

Vaughan, Madelene. *Young Woman's Photo Album Depicting Life in Rural West Texas.* Mostly Canyon and Bushland, Texas; but also DeKalb, Illinois and Tucumcari, New Mexico: 1914-1920. 7½" x 10½" Full leather over flexible card. 100 pages with 351 black and white photographs and around 20 items of ephemera, all adhesive mounted. Most photos measure from 1" x 1½" to 4" x 3¼"; though some are larger and around half are captioned. Album very good with moderate wear and covers with toned extremities; photographs and ephemera generally very good plus or better.

This is an album compiled by Madelene Vaughan of Canyon, Texas while



she was a teenager. We have been unable to learn much about Madelene save that she was secretary-treasurer of the Llano Cemetery Association as of 1947. Three quarters of the album is devoted to her life in tiny Canyon, Texas and the now practically non-existent town of Bushland.

Many images depict ranch and farming life and include shots of men digging ditches, a woman feeding chickens, fence mending and more. A fair amount show people on horses, with many of the riders being women. Several also show Madelene and other

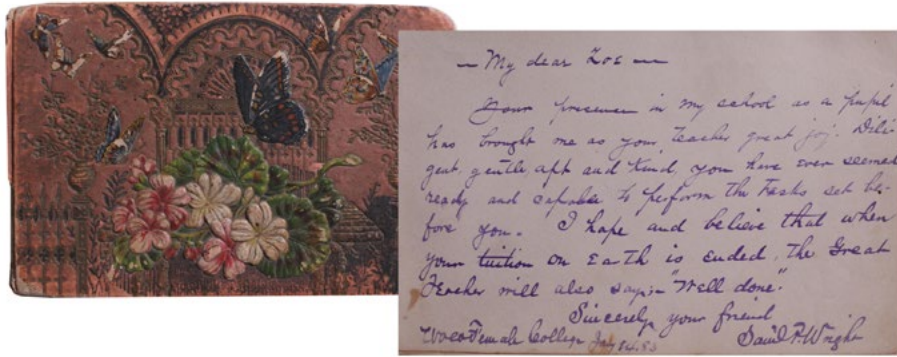
female friends working on a ranch. While many of the photos are posed shots of friends or family, they capture the strong cowboy spirit of West Texas at the time replete with the style of dress, a lot dust, and most of all, joy.

At least one photo shows James Bush who managed the Frying Pan Ranch. James was the half brother of William Henry Bush, the founder of Bushland. William Henry himself is seen in at least two photos. There are several images of the Goodnight Ranch including three showing buffalo, one showing a grain elevator in Bushland, and a number of outstanding group shots. There's also a series taken at West Texas State Normal College (now West Texas A&M) including six mini-panoramas measuring 2" x 7".

Rounding out the photos are 56 shots taken on a trip to DeKalb, Illinois and 42 taken in Tucumcari, New Mexico in 1919. 14 images in Tucumcari depict the 1919 Roundup and show calf roping and other rodeo events while the rest relay a hike through majestic desert and mountain scenery.

Ephemera includes a small cloth banner from the 1915 Panhandle State Fair in Amarillo, a handbill for the laying of the corner stone at West Texas State Normal College in Canyon, and a 1915 first prize ribbon from the Panhandle Poultry Association.

A warm album with dozens of images reflecting the mystique evoked when one hears the word, "Texas." **More images [here](#).**
(LM3959) **\$1750**



25. [Texana][Women][Education]

Autograph Album With a Focus on the Waco Female College. Mostly Waco, Texas: mostly 1883-1886. 5" x 7½". Heavily decorated embossed cloth blank book. 42 leaves with 56 pages inscribed. Book good: boards split and held by cords, backstrip perished, one leaf detached.

This is an autograph book compiled by a young woman at Waco Female College in the 1880s. We have only been able to ascertain her first name as Zoe, though most of her classmates signed with first and last names. It's possible she was from Cameron, Texas, as several non-student inscriptions originated there. Waco Female College opened in 1857 and had around 126 students in 1883. It closed in 1895 due to financial issues and the campus was purchased by Add-Ran Christian University, which became Texas Christian University in 1902, prior to its move to Fort Worth.

56 pages have inscriptions, and a few have small drawings of flowers. Most are religious sentiments from classmates, though a few reflect on Zoe herself, such as "we have been workers together for many months and it gives me pleasure here to record your unflagging industry, perseverance and intelligent advancement." Several pages have multiple student signatures. There's also a long, bold and flattering inscription from the school's president, Samuel Paschal Wright. **More images [here](#).**
(LM4023) **\$450**

BEAUTIFUL MAP OF HARRIS COUNTY AT THE TURN OF THE 20th CENTURY

26. [Texas]. *Harris County Texas. Scale 6000 Varas to the Inch. 1902.* Philadelphia: E.P. Knoll & Co., 1902. Partially-colored lithograph map, approximately 19.5 x 25.5 inches. Matted, previously folded. Minor wear along old folds. Scattered early pencil annotations. A few small patches of soiling and discoloration. Very good.

A detailed and rare map of Harris County, Texas, published in 1902 in order to promote the city of Houston and the surrounding area at a significant moment in the history of the region. The present map was published in the aftermath of two critical events in Texas history at the outset of the 20th century -- the catastrophic Galveston hurricane of 1900 and the discovery of oil at Spindletop in 1901. These two occurrences combined to propel Houston ahead of Galveston as the most important city in the region, a role upon which it would build continually thereafter.

Although published in Philadelphia, this map was based on the work of and distributed by Patrick Whitty, the first and longest-serving City Surveyor of Houston in the 19th century. "Whitty migrated to Houston from the Canadian province of Newfoundland. By November 1872, he had moved his small family to a home in the Brunner section of Houston and established the Texas and Houston Land Company. Whitty was the first Civil Engineer employed by the city of Houston, beginning his municipal employment in the administration of Mayor I.C. Lord where he served in that capacity for nine years. He maintained his private practice as well... [and] was instrumental in placing and mapping many of Hous-

ton's streets, parks, and neighborhoods" - City of Houston Archaeological & Historic Commission.

At the time of this map's publication, Houston was still a relatively small city on the banks of the Buffalo Bayou, with a population of approximately 75,000, but in depicting all of Harris County it encompasses much of the area occupied by the present-day metropolis. The map is particularly useful for its delineation of property boundaries and land owners across the county, as well as its depiction of the many railroad lines that converged on the city and would help to facilitate its rapid growth. A small inset highlights Houston's proximity to the Gulf of Mexico and its connection to the national rail network, and a table at bottom center lays out attractive statistics about the city, including the volume of its cotton production, the primary industry in the region before the oil boom.

We locate only one copy of this map, at Yale, and find none in available auction and sales records. An extremely rare cartographic depiction of Houston and Harris County, just as the oil boom began to take its grip on the region.

([McB1286](#))

\$6,750



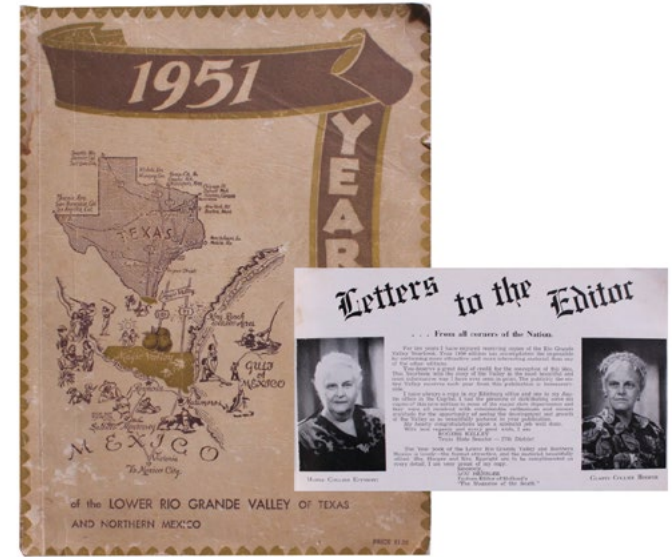
27. [Texas][Business][Women]

Eppright, Mabel Collier and Hooper, Gladys Collier (editors). *Yearbook of the Lower Rio Grande Valley and Northern Mexico. Volume XII.* Donna, Texas: Mabel Collier Eppright and Gladys Collier Hooper, 1950. 12" x 9". Stitched illustrated

card wrappers. pp. 186. Good: wrappers heavily worn and scuffed, three quarters of spine perished, first and last few leaves foxed and nibbled.

This is a densely packed resource, created by two women, on the commercial history of the Rio Grande Valley. The first third of the book is devoted to various articles such as tourist attractions, agriculture, stock raising and a history of the Valley. The title is a bit misleading as only around 10 pages are devoted to Mexico but the rest of the book contains 23 sections covering Rio Grande City, Mission, McAllen, Edinburg, Linn, Pharr, San Juan, Alamo, Donna, Weslaco, Elsa, Monte Alto, Mercedes, Harlingen, La Feria, Raymondville, San Benito, Los Fresnos, Port Isabel, Brownsville, Reynosa, Monterrey and Saltillo. It's not a directory so much as a collection of promotional articles for each locale, surrounded by display advertisements of local businesses. These include hundreds of wonderful images of store fronts and internal views of business as well as a number of short profiles of local leaders.

While various editions of the yearbook are held by several institutions, searching those institutions' respective holdings turns up one copy of this edition. A phenomenal, wonderfully illustrated mid-century marketing marvel compiled and published by two female Texans. **More images [here](#).** ([LM4063](#)) **\$600**

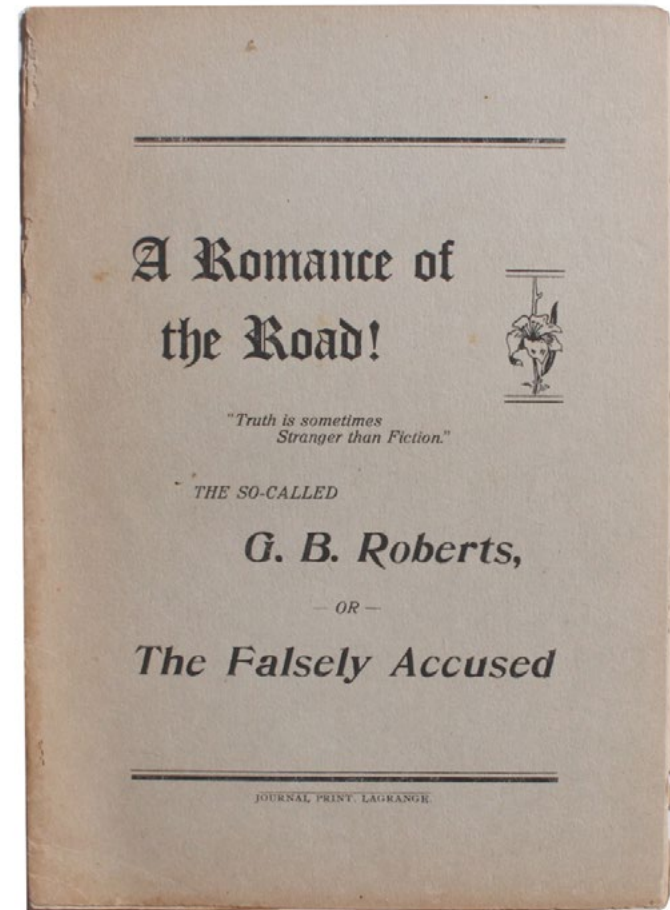


28. [Texas][Crime]

St. Clare, H. [pseudonym?]. *A Romance of the Road.* La Grange: Journal Print, [1874]. 7¾" x 5½". Stapled wrappers. pp. [5]-11 (i.e. 7). Good: lacks staples, light edge chipping, dampstain at gutters not affecting text.

This is a rare inside account of the Texas portion of the saga of Alexander D. Hamilton. In early 1874, Hamilton, who was 29 years old and married with four children, began an affair with Winetta Montague, an actress performing in Jersey City, New Jersey at the time. He needed money to fund the romance and as the treasurer for Jersey City, he had ready access to plenty. He therefore ditched town on January 23, 1874 with \$86,000 in cash and bonds. He sent a telegraph to his staff from Boston stating he was there on business, but was actually on his way to Mexico by way of Texas. News of his theft and disappearance spread quickly throughout the United States. While there are a number of accounts regarding what happened after he arrived in Texas, our favorite is in William Edgar Sackett's "Modern Battles of Trenton," (Trenton: John L. Murphy, 1895):

"A stage driver, who had just come into Brownsville from Corpus Christi, told the story of an anxious traveler who had tried to board his coach. 'My business is urgent,' this stranger had said, when he feared that for want of room he might not be admitted to the coach, 'and I must reach Mexico at once if it costs a fortune.' A desperado named Hutchinson who overheard him volunteered to take him to Mexico for a hundred dollars, and when Hamilton accepted him for an escort, Hutchinson took his cousin, Thomas Parker, who was the Chief of Police of Corpus Christi and just as bad a man as himself, into his confidence. These two, before starting out with him, sent couriers ahead to notify outlaw confederates of theirs that they had a rich victim in tow, and when Hamilton had been carried forty miles beyond the town, Parker and three pals who joined him overpowered him and took \$7,500 in cash from him. Hamilton had cunningly concealed the rest of his plunder, and, believing that they had stripped him of all he had, they handed him over to Pedro Manuel, one of their gang, and ordered him to conduct him into Mexico. 'If he doesn't reach Mexico safely,' Parker cautioned Pedro as he parted from him, 'we'll take your brother's life in Corpus Christi.'



Pedro, on reaching Brownsville with his charge, boasted of the robbery on the plains; and a woman whose husband he had killed, overhearing him, confided the story to Chief Carson. Carson at once surmised that the traveler was no other than the missing Jersey City defaulter and hastened to notify the Jersey City police."

With this information, the Jersey City police sent an inspector, Benjamin F. Murphy, to hunt down Hamilton. Murphy caught up with him in Matamoros but was unable to extradite him. It turned out that Matamoros had recently been taken over by a group of outlaws led by Juan Cortina, who installed himself as the new mayor. Cortina and his thugs had a pecuniary interest in protecting Hamilton and insisted to Murphy that they didn't have him, so Murphy was forced to return to New Jersey. A few

months later, a broken and bedraggled Hamilton turned himself in. He had run out of money in Matamoros, and Cortina's gang threw him on a boat to Brazil, but he managed to make his way back home. He was later sentenced to three years in prison. Police Chief Parker's extortion did not sit well in Corpus. Warrants for him, his brother, and two other deputies named the Shaw brothers, were issued for their arrest for highway robbery.

There's no way to know any of the preceding events by reading the text of this pamphlet unless you were following the news in 1874. This account of the Corpus Christi officers' involvement was written by an anonymous member of Chief Parker's posse who makes no mention of Hamilton's embezzlement, Parker and the gang's extortion, or Hamilton's delivery to Cortina. It begins romantically, "I was called on by the Chief of Police of Corpus Christi to go with him and arrest a fugitive from justice. I had just prepared myself to spend a pleasant evening with a lady of my acquaintance, who, I must acknowledge, was merely more than a 'friend.' In the twinkle of an eye, I was booted, spurred and ready for the saddle." The author claimed that at their first encounter the policemen didn't know they were dealing with Hamilton, just a wealthy man seeking assistance to Mexico and willing to pay \$3,000 (nearly \$68,000 today) for that help. It was all a polite negotiation: "during all this conversation, it was carried on with the utmost good feeling. Everybody was armed, as it is customary in this country to go armed if you go in the country, if only for a pleasure trip."

The author also shared an account of a showdown with the Brownsville police related to the arrest of the Shaw brothers, as well as the warrants that were out for him and Parker. He learned that the Brownsville chief was furious that his deputies had not arrested the author and Parker and,

"that evening after supper we received a note from the boys, saying 'if we were men we would come over the following evening and take them [the Shaw brothers] out [of jail].' We told them to be ready when the cannon was fired . . . and we would be waiting for them at the corner of the street . . . just as the cannon boomed we were waiting at the appointed place. We waited about fifteen minutes, which seemed an age, as there were nearly

one hundred people staring at us. I turned my horse's head to procure a light for my cigarette, when lo and behold! Over the brick wall popped the auburn head of my brother. I started down the street to get between him and the door, as I thought they would run there to shoot at him . . . about that time the other boy jumped the fence and got behind me . . . we rode pretty fast, as the Mexicans say, 'naedia rienda' . . . We stayed in Matamoros for six or eight days and started for home, where we arrived in the time to give bond to the Judge for our appearance at the next term of the District court."

We think the author might have been Chief Parker's brother, as two sources say only four were arrested: the only contemporary newspaper account we could find related to Parker and the incident, and this book. Those four were Parker, his brother and the Shaw brothers. The text muddles this, based on the author's mention of "my brother" in the passage quoted above, and we'll leave it to further research to nail down the author.

The Shaw brothers were tried and found guilty of highway robbery on June 18, 1874, with a newspaper account stating "the laws have been most grievously violated, the fair name of this city has been tarnished by one of its officers." We've not been able to learn the disposition of the case against Chief Parker and his brother.

An extraordinary and likely heretofore unknown firsthand account of a Texas highway robbery. OCLC locates two copies. Not in Six Guns.
(LM3743) \$2250

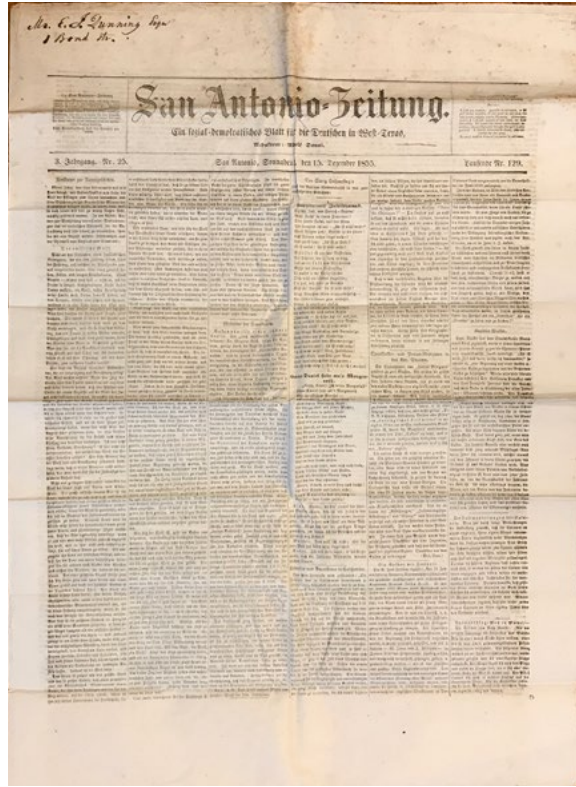
ABOLITIONIST GERMAN TEXAS NEWSPAPER

29. [Texas]. [German Periodicals]. *San Antonio Zeitung.... 3. Jahrgang. Nr. 25. San Antonio, Sonnabend, den 15. Dezember 1855. Laufende Nr. 129.* San Antonio: Adolf Douai, 1855. [4]pp. Large folio. Previously folded. Contemporary ownership inscription at head of title. Light foxing and creasing. Very good.

A scarce December 1855 issue of this socialist, abolitionist German Texas newspaper, the *San Antonio Zeitung*, "Ein sozial-demokratisches Blatt

für die Deutschen in West-Texas.”

“The San Antonio Zeitung... began weekly publication as San Antonio’s first German-language newspaper on July 1, 1853, under the editorship of C. D. Adolph Douai, a German-born scholar, teacher, and social reformer. The newspaper, written largely in German, was aimed at the large German population in San Antonio and the surrounding region. In a prospectus Douai announced that the Zeitung would regard every political question from the viewpoint of social progress. He published the free-soil platform adopted by the Texas State Convention of Germans in 1854 and in a series of editorials attacked the institution of slavery as an evil incompatible with democratic government, a form of government that required “free tillers of their own soil.... But many merchants, fearful of being associated with the abolitionists, withdrew their advertisements from the paper, and several German communities passed resolutions publicly condemning it. Douai continued doggedly and in the February 9, 1855, issue of the Zeitung went so far as to declare that western Texas must be free. In May 1856, with ill-feeling mounting and revenues on the decline, he was forced to sell the paper. It was purchased by a member of the opposition, Gustav Schleicher, who took over the publication and renamed it the San Antonio Staats-Zeitung” - Handbook of Texas Online.



The present issue, published on December 15, 1855, contains an article on the situation of Chinese immigration to California, an account of

Know-Nothing Party violence in Maine, news on sectional and slavery issues from across the country (entitled “The Separation of the Union”), including reports on the ongoing saga in Kansas, as well as several columns on news from Germany and copious advertising for German businesses in San Antonio and the surrounding area. OCLC locates only microfilm and digital holdings of the periodical, though the source of the physical holdings appears to be UTSA. We locate no runs or single issues of the paper in archived sales records other than the present issue. A good example of this rare and important anti-slavery Texas newspaper.

[\(McB1160\)](#)

\$875

RARE MAP OF 1920s EAST TEXAS OIL DEVELOPMENT

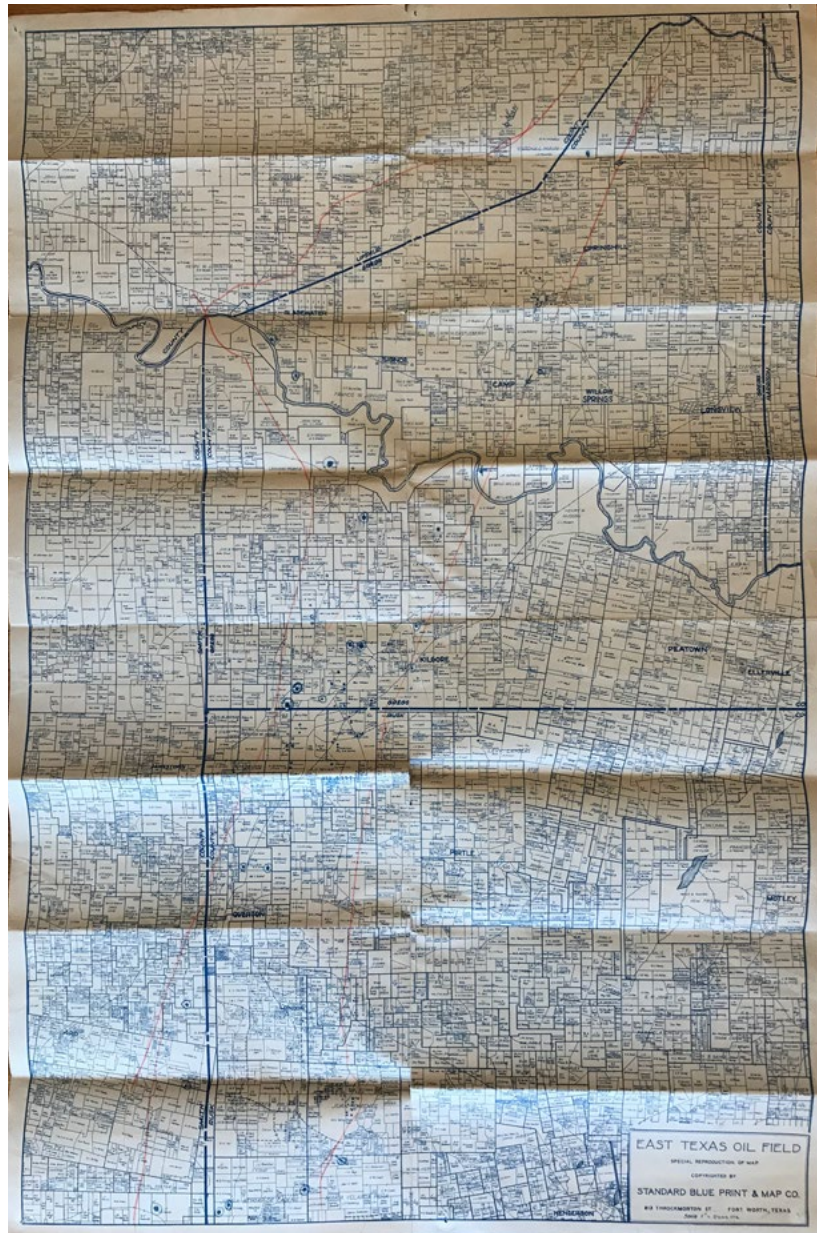
30. [Texas]. [Oil]. *East Texas Oil Field. Special Reproduction of Map Copyrighted by Standard Blue Print & Map Co.* Fort Worth. [ca. 1920]. Large folding map, 34 x 22 inches. Two short separations along central vertical fold; short closed tear at center of right edge. Pinholes and minor wear at corners from contemporary mounting. Scattered contemporary pencil annotations. Light, even tanning. About very good.

An unrecorded, highly detailed map of land ownership, oil wells, and industry development in East Texas just after World War I, published by the Standard Blueprint & Map Company located in Fort Worth. The map shows portions of Gregg, Rush, Smith, and Upshur Counties, encompassing towns such as Longview, Gladewater, Kilgore, Overton, and Henderson, with the Sabine River running through its center. Owners for every parcel of land within the scope of the map are printed, and oil wells, both producing and in development, are marked with blue and white circles. Several additional well locations are added in pencil. The chart is particularly valuable as it depicts the development of the oil industry in East Texas, north of the lucrative, early 20th-century discoveries near Beaumont and the Gulf, at a fairly early stage. Valuable discoveries and large-scale development in the area depicted by this map did not arrive the late 1920s and early 1930s (Texas State Historical Association). Contemporary advertisements for the publisher, Standard Blue Print Map and Engineering, promote the availability of over 200 oil maps of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Arkansas from the firm, but only a handful are

recorded. We locate no copies of the present map in OCLC or available sales records.

(McB1285)

\$975



31. [Texas][Oil]

Ellis, Lea R. *Mexia's Skyline of Fortune.* [Fort Worth, Texas?]: [Paramount Royalty Syndicate?], [circa 1922]. 22" x 32". Single sheet, printed both sides. Good: folded as issued; several small separations at folds and one at an intersection; eight small areas of loss at intersections costing some text and portions of graphics.

This nearly two feet by three feet wide promotional for the Paramount Royalty Syndicate ("PRS") is filled with breathless text and graphics regarding the urgent need to invest. Its trustee and "Dividend Payer," Lea R. Ellis, was originally from Cambridge, Massachusetts and was running a successful business in Canada buying and selling silver black foxes prior to serving in the navy in World War I. He settled in Texas after the war, began investing in oil fields and also created two other corporations: Ellis Petroleum Interests and the Ellis Oil Company. This poster boasted that he owned 101 producing wells, with 44 in the process of drilling, and investments could provide up to 50 percent annual returns. Ellis was taking advantage of news of the banner year in the Mexia oil fields as 1922 was its most successful, with 35 million barrels extracted, though the fields continued to produce well throughout the 1920s.



Calling an investment, “just as safe and permanent as Gibraltar,” there are a number of written recommendations as well as a photo of a pile of signed dividend checks. If that was not enough to induce the opening of a checkbook, there was what appeared to be a recommendation from Charles Schwab, but there was no mention of PRS or this investment opportunity: “I am optimist enough to advise the taking of reasonable risks in life. Suppose you fail once, twice, or even six times, in the end you are bound to succeed.” Unless, of course, one runs out of money.

In addition to all the text not-quite-explicitly guaranteeing untold riches, the poster has a wonderful Panorama of the Mexia oil fields, showing dozens of oil derricks along with Ellis’ interests and the known and important companies that operated them. There’s also a detailed plat map of the Heart of Mexia Gusher Field.

Apparently enough people failed investing in the PRS that in 1924 the Federal Trade Commission opened an investigation into both PRS and Ellis personally, but charges were never filed. An enormous and wonderfully displayable Texas oil pitch poster. OCLC locates nothing related to Ellis or his companies. **More images [here](#).**

(LM3054)

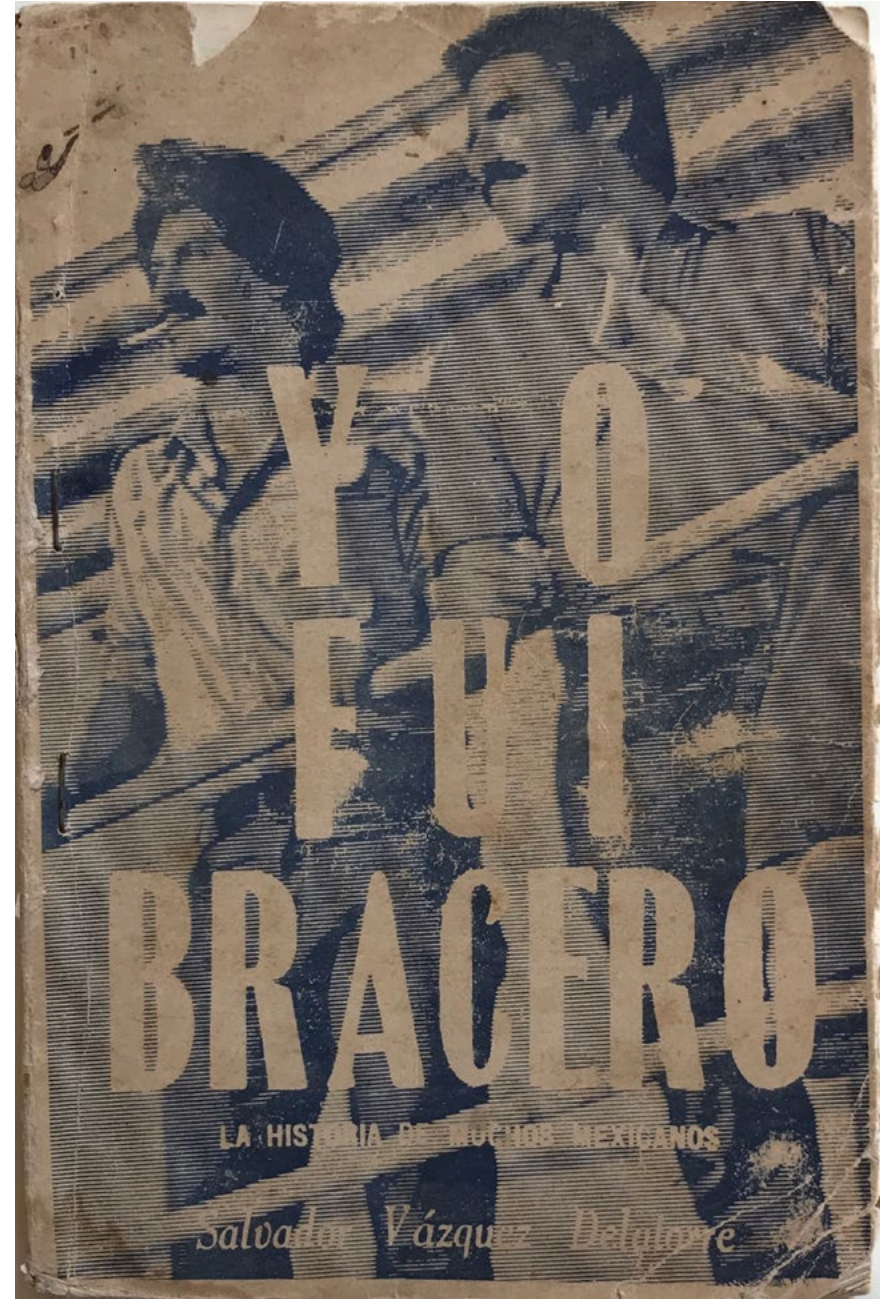
\$600

RARE WORK ON MEXICAN MIGRANT LABOR,
BY A ONETIME BRACERO

32. Vazquez Delatorre, Salvador. *Yo Fui Bracero: La Historia de Muchos Mexicanos.* [Ciudad Juarez: Produccion de Editorial Fenix, 1982].

160pp., with in-text photographic illustrations. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Moderate wear and a few small chips to wraps. Minor wear to contents. Good plus.

A crudely produced, but rare history of bracero immigrants to America, inscribed by the author, Salvador Vazquez Delatorre. Although published in Juarez, the work contains numerous stories of immigrants from Zacatecas, and includes numerous pages of advertisements for Zacatecas businesses. The work encompasses the early history of bracero workers in the United States, beginning with the programs that brought Mexican



labor to the United States during World War II, and goes on to discuss the socio-economic factors for the continuing flow of migrant labor across the border and the transition to a system of illicit migration and employment. Much of the text draws on the personal experiences of braceros of the older generation, who returned to Mexico and were interviewed by the author for the work. The final two sections comprise the author's denunciation of the migrant labor system and the lack of any prospect for improvements for workers in the United States at the time. The work is illustrated with many photographic reproductions of Mexican immigrants and former braceros. Delatorre's personal experiences of when he came to the United States in 1963 are detailed in a separate section at the rear of the volume. He also published a work on boxing in Mexico and a "Who's Who" of Zacatecas.

Only one example of the present work in OCLC, at El Paso Public Library. A very scarce and ephemeral work, with much analysis of the migrant labor system from the Mexican viewpoint, based on personal experience and interviews with former workers.

[\(McB1321\)](#)

\$1,250

1920s ROAD TRIP TO ARIZONA & NEW MEXICO,
WITH IMAGES OF NATIVE AMERICAN EVENTS

33. [Western Photographica]. [Arizona]. [*Vernacular Photo Album Documenting a Trip to Arizona from Kansas, with Extensive Images of Local Native Americans*]. [Primarily Arizona and New Mexico]. 1925. 277 photographs on forty-nine leaves, most measuring 2.75 x 4.5 inches. With some additional postcards and ephemera. Oblong octavo album. Original black cloth, string-tied, cover gilt. Light wear to binding, contemporary ownership inscription inside front cover. Many images captioned. Photographs clean and crisp. Very good plus.

A wonderful vernacular photograph album assembled by Robert Lindsley of Wichita, Kansas, documenting a road trip taken across the Southwest to the Grand Canyon and the Painted Desert in Arizona. A note in the back indicates he left Wichita on July 19, 1925 and returned September 5th, having traveled 3,685 miles. The first two leaves contain images of stops made in Texas and New Mexico, while the remainder of the album is comprised of images of Arizona and New Mexico. These begin with the Cochise Mining Camp and the Keystone Mine. There follow images of Tucson, the Arizona State Prison at Florence, the Roosevelt Dam, Flagstaff, and scenes of camping in the countryside en route to the Grand Canyon. After a series of photographs in and around the Canyon, the party moved to Tuba City, in Navajo country, and the next few leaves contain images of Navajo and Hopi Indians and their dwellings and environs. Two striking images show a Native American woman seated on the ground outside a house with three small children, a drop spindle at her side and a coffee cup by her knee. In the second of these she looks piercingly into the camera, perhaps having just noticed the photographer. Another is labeled as "Navajo Chief Seginetso," which shows a tall man holding a large animal hide standing next to another man and a small child; a second child stands in the immediate foreground staring up at the photographer. Several images show the Hopi Snake Dance and other pueblo festivities. The final portion of the album contains a series photographs of the 1925 Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremony in Gallup, New Mexico, which depict the town, a parade, bison, a host of Native Americans in elaborate feathered head dresses, numerous wagons and floats, a foot race, and a man riding a bucking buffalo. The final few leaves are images from Albuquerque,



Laguna Indian Village, and Taos. A wonderful album depicting scenes from an automobile trip across the Southwest, with much Native American content.

[\(McB1315\)](#)

\$2,750



Thanks!

**Langdon
Manor Books**



Rear Cover:

Photo Album Documenting Work of the United States Forest Service.
San Francisco: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1909. (item 11)

