

New York City Book & Ephemera Fair

March 2019

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VOTING IN LATE 19th-CENTURY GEORGIA

1. **[African Americana]. [Georgia].** *Colored Voters Read: Here Is One Instance of the Treatment the Colored People of Georgia Receive at the Hands of the State Democratic Party.* [Atlanta? 1894]. Small broadside, approximately 11 x 8 inches. Even toning. Very good.

"What Evidence have the Negroes of this State that Schools will be provided for their Children in case the Third Party gets into Power?," asks this rare piece of Georgia campaign literature from the 1894 election. The body of the text gives figures that attempt to demonstrate that the money Georgia spent on African-American education in 1893 far outstripped the amount of taxes paid by blacks. "Total amount of taxes paid by negroes in 1893 for all purposes and from all sources was \$144,986.71, showing that in the matter of schools alone the negro received more than three times as much money, as he pays in to the Public Treasurer from all sources. Only six copies located by OCLC, with just one in Georgia or any southern institution, at Valdosta State. \$650

LIFE IN VALDEZ, ALASKA, IN THE 1940s

2. **[Alaska Photographica].** *[Album of Photographs Belonging to George C. Joslyn Depicting His Time Working at the Power Plant in Valdez, Alaska].* [Valdez, Ak. ca. 1940s]. 91 silver gelatin photographs on 30 leaves. Most images measure 3.25 x 4.5 inches, a handful smaller and one larger panorama. Quarto album. Original black leather, name embossed in gold on front cover. Light wear to spine and corners. First few pages lacking photographs though captioned. Images clean and crisp. Very good.

Album of photographs compiled by George C. Joslyn, recording his time spent in Valdez, Alaska, while working at the power plant there. George was accompanied by Walter E. Shorty Dixon, who was the likely photographer; the men also had a black dog who appears in many photos. In 1939, the power plant at Valdez wasn't much more than a large barn-like structure perched on the edge of the bay with a large pipe climbing the hill behind it. Pictures show the building from many angles, taking in the sweeping Alaska landscape. There are also internal photos, showing the water wheel, switchboard, and gate valves. One image shows George "seting [sic] line voltage." Later images depict the pipe gathering water to rush into the plant for the electric. Several photos show the interior of the living quarters, as well, some captioned: "Geo. cleaning clams in ketchen [sic] Valdez power plant." Life in Valdez was isolated ~ one photograph of two men on a motorboat is captioned "Leaving for town." Besides the plant, there are no other structures, though there are a handful of images of boats in the harbor. The large panorama is a double photograph, and would seem to depict the tiny hamlet of Gulkana, Alaska ~ all of three buildings and a bridge. The remainder of the images show sporting life and scenery in the Alaskan wilderness, with images of fish caught, mountain meadows and vistas, and scenes over the bay. At first glance, two photos of a mountain meadow appear to be simply landscape. The first, however, shows the progress of a series of telephone or electrical poles being installed, and the second shows lengths of pipe laid out along a freshly graded road ~ early signs of progress invading the wilderness. A nice pre-World War II album of Alaskan photos, with early regional development. \$650

RARE TRAVEL ACCOUNT OF 1939 ALASKA

3. [Alaska]. Towne, G. S. *Scouting Along Our Last Frontier*. Otsego, Mi.: Otsego Union, 1940. 56,[5]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear and dust soiling to wraps. Presentation inscription on front cover; several internal manuscript corrections. Light tanning. About very good.

A scarce Alaska big game hunting and travel narrative by a Dr. G. Scott Towne, a prominent resident of Saratoga Springs, New York. Towne and his son traveled across Alaska in the fall of 1939, mostly up the coast from Juneau to the southern mainland, but also with side trips to Skagway, Denali, and several other places in the interior. A good portion of his narrative covers their hunting trip to Kodiak Island and the sea voyage from Anchorage, but it also provides many interesting descriptions of Alaska and their travel experiences, with many historical notes on the territory. The cover illustration depicts the camp at Kodiak Island, others the Alaska landscape, as well as scenes in Kodiak, Skagway, Seward and several other towns. A short appendix contains several images of grizzly bear trophies. OCLC locates only a microfilm copy at the University of Alaska. A rare and interesting account of travel through Alaska at the outset of World War II. \$750

EARLY, UNRECORDED MOTORISTS' GUIDE

4. [Automobiles]. *The Southern Road Book: A Guide for Motorists. Covering the Territory South of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg*. Baltimore: Automobile Register Company, 1907. xxvi,288pp., plus four folding maps. Original leatherette wrappers, gilt lettered. Light rubbing and wear. A couple of closed tears to interior leaves; a longer tear to each of the first two folding maps. Light tanning. About very good.

An unrecorded and very early guidebook for touring motorists, published in Baltimore in 1907. The "southern" area referred to in the title is the region of the eastern seaboard between the latitudes of Philadelphia / Pittsburgh and Norfolk, Virginia, and delves as far inland as Roanoke. The first folding map shows the major driving routes of this area, and the other three maps delineate the roads in and around Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. An additional twenty-one in-text maps depict the same for other towns described herein. The text provides detailed instructions for getting from place to place, as well as advice on hotels and the like, descriptions of attractions in passing towns, and numerous photographic images and illustrated advertisements. An excellent resource on early automobile travel. \$350

FRONTIER MICHIGAN PHILOSOPHY

5. Brewster, George. *A New Philosophy of Matter Showing the Identity of All the Imponderables and the Influence Which Electricity Exerts over Matter in Producing All Chemical Changes and All Motion*. Adrian, [Mi.]: Printed for the Author by A.W. Maddocks, 1843. 216pp. Original cloth, stamped in blind. Spine sunned, light wear at corners and spine ends, small areas of discoloration to boards. Light scattered foxing. About very good.

A scarce frontier Michigan imprint presenting a rather unique scientific philosophy. Brewster argues that there are three "creative" powers in the universe ~ "Ponderable Matter," "Imponderable Matter," and "Mind." The first, consisting of substances that have no power to change themselves, is under control of the second, which consists forces such as electricity, magnetism, light, gravitation, and capillary attraction. All are controlled by the final creative power, "Mind." This dense and curious work was reprinted twice, in Joliet fifteen years later, and in Philadelphia over thirty years later, suggesting that Brewster's philosophical system enjoyed some enduring popularity. "A most unusual frontier imprint" - Eberstadt.

All Michigan 492. American Imprints 43-757. Eberstadt 135, 512.

\$500

A PRINTING ODDITY ON SHIPBOARD REVOLTS

6. [Brooke, Henry R.]. *Book of Pirates, Containing Narratives of the Most Remarkable Piracies and Murders, Committed on the High Seas: Together with an Account of the Capture of the Amistad; and a Full and Authentic Narrative of the Burning of the Caroline. [issued with]: A Full and Complete Account of the Heberton Tragedy: To Which Is Added Beauchamp, or the Kentucky Tragedy*. Philadelphia; New York: J.B. Perry; N.C. Nafis, 1841 [but really ca. 1849]. 216; 68pp. plus 14pp. publisher's ads, [34]pp. salesman's sample ads. Original publisher's cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Head and foot of spine chipped, corners lightly worn. Light scattered foxing. About very good.

An unusual volume, combining two works and including a section of salesman's samples at the end of the text. The first title deals not only with tales of famous pirates, but also with the slave revolt aboard the *Amistad*. The second title gives details of a grisly murder in Kentucky. Both works are illustrated with woodcuts; the second title does not list a Philadelphia imprint at all, only New York.

Curiously, the final [34] pages following the regular publisher's ads appear to be salesman's samples for various works published by John B. Perry of Philadelphia. Interestingly, these are all illustrated with woodcuts and feature nonconsecutive sample pages from the text. One of the featured title pages is dated 1848, indicating that this is a later issue of the original work, with added material. Titles include, "A Full and Complete Account of the Late Awful Riots in Philadelphia," "Every Man His Own Farrier. Containing Ten Minutes' Advice How to Buy a Horse," "Annals of the Revolution: or, A History of the Doans" (also by H.K. Brooke), "The Life and Adventures of Robin Hood," "The Life of Andrew Helman, Alias Adam Horn," "The Life of Baron Frederick Trenck," "The Life of Celebrated Mail Robber and Daring Highwayman, Joseph Thompson Hare," and "George Barnwell or the Merchant's Clerk."

OCLC locates a handful of copies of this work, though none mentions the Heberton work or the salesman's sample section at the back of the volume. McDade dates the Heberton Tragedy to ca. 1849. An interesting publishing chimera, utilizing advertising material to its fullest.

American Imprints 43-2029. McDade 677. Sabin 31200.

\$2,000

RARE SAN FRANCISCO PHONE DIRECTORY IN CHINESE

7. [California]. [Directories]. [Chinese Americana]. *San Francisco Chinese Telephone Directory, March, 1933 [cover title]*. San Francisco: Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1933. 32pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Very light wear to wraps. Very short closed tears at head of two interior leaves, otherwise internally clean. Near Fine.

A rare issue of this San Francisco phone directory published by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company for the local Chinese community, printed almost entirely in Chinese aside from the front cover (which also bears the title in Chinese) and an illustrated phone service advertisement on the final page. The directory served the large but still somewhat isolated Chinese populations in the Bay Area; many of these directories were issued with listings for both San Francisco and Oakland, but this one is for San Francisco only. OCLC locates runs of this directory of varying completeness for the interwar years in a dozen institutions, but only two with copies of the present issue, at Stanford and the Huntington. This copy is particularly notable for its fine condition.

\$1,250

SCARCE 1910 REPORT ON CALIFORNIA PRISON REFORM

8. [California]. Ford, Tirey Lafayette. *California State Prisons: Their History, Development, and Management*. [San Francisco. 1910]. 41pp. plus thirty-five leaves of photographic plates. Original stiff printed wrappers, cloth spine, stapled. Spine fraying at foot, splitting at rear hinge, but holding. Light wear to wraps. Light tanning. Good plus.

Scarce work on the history and state of the California prison system, published in 1910. The author, Tirey L. Ford, was the president of the state prison board at the time of writing. He devotes the first section of the book to a brief history of the system since its inception in 1851. The second part describes the current state of prisons at Folsom and San Quentin, generally making an argument for reform. The final section discusses changes to laws regulating the prisons including the adoption of the parole system and other reforms intended to improve the treatment of the incarcerated. The work contains numerous leaves of photographic plates that include portraits, prison images, graphs, and plans. Though a number of copies are held by California institutions and the Library of Congress, no copy appears in auction records or archived dealer catalogues, suggesting that this report had little circulation after its initial distribution. Also not in Cowan or Rocq.

\$500

SURVEYING CLAIMS NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO IN 1904

9. [California]. [Mining]. *[Survey Notebook of Mining Claims in Marin County, California]*. [San Francisco and Marin County, Ca.: 1904]. [82]pp. of manuscript notes and sketches in small octavo notebook. Original sheep, blind stamped. Light wear to boards. Light tanning internally. Very good.

A notebook of detailed manuscript descriptions and drawings relating to mining claim surveys conducted around San Francisco and Marin County, California, in the early 20th century, prior to the earthquake, kept by one "G. Chapman." The book contains material related to a number of different surveys conducted in the area on various claims, with tables sketches of measurements made. The notes are a combination of summaries, field notes, and official notes for on such places as the Pistolesi Land District, the "Good Grub" mining claim, the "Poor Grub" mining claim, the "Skunk" mining claim, as well as several others. A good document of early 20th-century mining interests in Northern California around San Francisco. \$450

DEMOCRATIC SPIN ON THE ELECTION OF 1840

10. [Campaign Newspaper]. [Democratic Party]. *Extra Globe [caption title]*. [Washington, D.C.]: Blair & Rives, 1840-1841. 423pp. Volume 6, Numbers 1:27, paginated continuously. Folio. Contemporary half sheep and marbled boards. Boards detached, with tape repairs. Light dampstaining at upper corner; light tanning and foxing. Good.

A complete run of this 1840 Democratic campaign newspaper, published weekly as an extra to the District of Columbia periodical, the *Globe*, during political campaign seasons. This run of the Extra covers the 1840 presidential election between William Henry Harrison and Martin Van Buren. Content includes speeches and testimonials for Van Buren and against Harrison, as well as editorials and other articles and party-related material that address all the principal issues of the campaign. Harrison would go on to sweep the electoral college handily, but famously died in office after only four weeks as president, to be succeeded by John Tyler.

This is the sixth such volume, the paper having started the Extra in 1834. It ran to seven volumes, ending in 1841. The present volume was published from May 16, 1840 to October 26, 1840, with the final issue appearing post-election on January 29, 1841. The whole was advertised as costing \$1 for six months. The editors, Francis Blair and John Rives, were Jacksonian Democrats initially brought to D.C. by Jackson to be the mouth of the party. \$350

IRON DEPOSITS NEAR STURGEON RIVER

11. [Canadian Mining]. *Map of Iron Ore Locations Near Sturgeon River East Side of Lake Nipigon [caption title]*. [Toronto? ca. 1900]. Folding blueprint map, approximately 22 x 27 inches. Small perforation at lower right corner, not affecting map area. Very good.

Unrecorded large blueprint map of iron ore deposits between the east shore of Lake Nipigon and the Sturgeon River in Ontario, northwest of Thunder Bay. The map shows rectangular plots of surveyed land, locations of ore deposits, and important geological and mineral features. Efforts to mine this area intensified at the turn of the 20th century, when the Canadian government began to explore the development of natural resources in the vast northern regions of the province. \$350

MASSIVE RESOURCE MAP OF NORTHERN ONTRIO

12. [Canadian Mining]. *Map of Part of Northern Ontario Showing the Northern Part of the District of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay [caption title]*. [Toronto]. 1907. Giant folding map, consisting of four separate sheets, the total measuring approximately 62 x 74 inches. Printed in black and light blue. A few short separations at folds. Light tanning, very occasional small patches of light staining and minor wear. Very good, in original condition.

A scarce and massive map of Ontario that depicts Canadian forest preserves, mining areas, and significant geographical features, with notes on land quality and natural resources, in the northern regions of the province at the beginning of the 1900s. The map shows the results of a survey conducted in 1900 by the Department of Crown Lands under the direction of its Commissioner, E.J. Davis, with a view toward developing officially unexplored areas and their resources in Ontario. In scope, it extends from the

southern edge of James Bay and the mouths of the Albany and Moose Rivers in the map's upper right corner to Thunder Bay and Lake Superior at lower left.

The report on the results of the exploration and survey were published in 1901, and a first issue of the map was published separately. According to OCLC, copies of the first issue map itself are held by five institutions, and copies of the present 1907 issue, evidently the second, are held in three. No copies of any issue of the map appear in auction records. An imposing and significant visual distillation of the Canadian understanding of its natural resources in Ontario at the dawn of the 20th century.

\$750

SCARCE CIVIL WAR BIRD'S EYE VIEW

13. [Civil War]. **Bachmann, John.** *Panorama of the Seat of War. Birds Eye View of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.* New York: Charles Magnus, 1864. 23 x 33 inches. Several closed tears repaired on verso. Lightly tanned, some light soiling and creasing. Good.

Handsome chromolithographic view of the region surrounding the Chesapeake Bay, one of a series of aerial views by Bachmann depicting the battlegrounds of the Civil War. Bachmann (1814-1896) was a Swiss-born lithographer who was famous for his bird's eye views, including New York City, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Havana. The view here extends from Norfolk, Virginia to Baltimore, Maryland, with Lynchburg and the Allegheny Mountains receding into the background. Prominent towns include Richmond, Fredericksburg, Washington, Baltimore, as well as Fort Monroe. Numerous other tiny towns dot the landscape, which is depicted with hachured topography. A large and impressive view of the area.

\$2,500

THE FIRST GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS DEFEND PENSACOLA BETWEEN FORT SUMTER AND FIRST MANASSAS

14. [Civil War]. [Florida]. [Crane, George, W.]. [*Three Autograph Letters About the Confederate Defense of Pensacola in April and May 1861*]. "Camp Georgia," i.e. Warrington, Fl. 1861. Three manuscript letters, [3-4]pp. each, written on bifolia. Previously folded. Small ink stains at lower corner of one leaf, slightly affect text. Very good.

Three manuscript letters, likely by Lt. George W. Crane of the First Georgia Volunteers, written to his brother about events surrounding their dispatch to and defense of Pensacola, Florida after the Union surrender of Fort Sumter. The First Georgia Volunteers were formed in March 1861, and upon the opening of the war were immediately sent to Pensacola to garrison the Navy Yard there and to aid in its defense. In June 1861, they were reassigned to the Army of Northern Virginia, and arrived in time to participate in the First Battle of Manassas, and were an active unit through Appomattox Court House.

The first letter of this group, dated April 28, 1861, speaks to the haste in which the volunteers were sent to Florida. Crane writes, "I have not got the time to fix up my mail.... I simply write to mention a few things for you to put in the box for me. In the first place I would like a meersham pipe like the one I had before I left and two flannel shirts, red. I would like to write you a great deal but I have not got time.... There is no prospects of a fight yet [and] that is for some time."

Despite his initial opinion that they would not see any fighting, the second two letters give a sense of constant action and an ever-present threat of a Union attack. In the first of these, dated May 8, Crane wrote:

"What I intend to write I hope you will keep to yourself for it is something ought not to be known outside of the army. There was great excitement on Monday night we were expecting an attack and was ordered to sleep on our guns.... Also there was great excitement yesterday afternoon. Two steam boats coming in from New Orleans was overhauled and stop[p]ed at [Fort] Pickens. There was three guns fired at our guard boat that accompanied the steam boats but she entered the port without being injured. The boys wanted to go right to work but they did not have any orders to do so..."

In the final letter, dated May 23, Crane is even more anxious for the war to commence in full:

"The U. S. postal organizations will be stopped by the first of June.... We were called yesterday about one o'clock into rank and told to keep ourselves in readiness at a minutes notice, but all for nothing. It is supposed that it will come some time today or tonight, but I wont believe it until I hear the cannon and then I will hardly believe it. We have had so many false alarms...."

This final letter is the longest of the group, and contains additional great detail on camp discipline, evening entertainments, food rationing, and the construction of defenses at Pensacola. A fascinating account of a Florida Confederate garrison in the tense period after Fort Sumter. \$1,750

AN ILLINOIS SOLDIER'S LIFE DURING WARTIME ON THE MISSISSIPPI

15. [Civil War]. Hayes, Joseph P. [*Civil War Journal of Private Joseph P. Hayes of Hampton, Illinois, with Details of the Western Theater in 1861 and Early 1862*]. [Various places, including Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana. 1861-1862]. [96]pp. Small quarto. Original half sheep and embossed cloth boards. Spine perished, boards detached. Light tanning and faint foxing. Written in a neat, legible script. Accompanied by a typescript transcription. Good plus.

A detailed Civil War journal kept by Pvt. Joseph P Hayes, from Hampton, Illinois, which records his experience in the 19th Illinois Infantry regiment during the first eight months of the conflict, from the time that he joined up with his regiment in Chicago during June 1861, to the end of January 1862, when he was encamped at Camp Jefferson in Back Creek, Kentucky.

Hayes spent the majority of this period in Kentucky and Missouri, traveling up and down the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. After setting out from Camp Long, Chicago, Hayes and his unit crossed the Mississippi at Quincy, Illinois, first setting up camp in Missouri at Palmyra, then other locations including the St. Louis Arsenal, Cape Girardeau, Birds Point, Camp Fremont, Hog Point, Sulphur Springs, Pilot Knob, Fredericktown, and Jackson. His unit then moved through Kentucky, first along the Ohio River, and then overland, camping at Fort Holt, Camp Nevin, Bacon Creek, and Camp Crittenden.

In September of 1861, Hayes fell ill, and was sent back via Vincennes, Indiana, and Cairo, Illinois, to the Union hospital in St. Louis, where he spent a couple of weeks. After his second stint in Missouri, he returned to his unit in Kentucky in the middle of October 1861, with stops in Cincinnati and Camp Denison in Ohio. Once back in Kentucky, his regiment spent most of their time in Louisville, Elizabethtown, and Camp Jefferson near Bacon Creek, where the diary ends.

There is much discussion of camp life, drilling and target practice, the marches from camp to camp, encounters with other Union units, as well as reports on military actions, skirmishes, and anticipated threats. Hayes keeps excellent track of his movement along the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers and on the march, as well as the goings on in camp, as when the 19th Illinois was camped at the St. Louis Arsenal:

"The DA January arrives with the 2nd Iowa Regiment on board. Saw several old acquaintances... They all look well and in good spirits. They came here from St. Joseph, Mo. Got a pass to go to the city. Went to see Joe Crapster but he had gone up the Osage River. Were called out about 6 PM in consequence of some disturbance between the 2nd Iowa and some of the German Reg'ts which was soon quieted.... We were informed by the Col that we would receive new Minnie Muskets which raised our spirits considerable. Word came to the Arsenal that one of the Highland Guard Co E was killed which raised quite an excitement. The men were taken Prisoners and are now confined in the Guard House under strong guard as some of the boys talk of taking the law into their own hands and lynching them but when the case was investigated only one was found to be badly wounded."

He also provides a pithy but detailed account of camp life, as when he records a court martial that took place on August 25, 1861, while the regiment was encamped at Pilot Knob, Missouri:

"The 5 men that were court martialed were brought out under guard in front of the battalion and their sentences read to them. 3 of them their sentences were commuted to begging pardon before the Reg't, loosing [sic] one months pay and were ordered to give up their arms take off their coats, hats & when a large sheet of paper was pinned on their backs with a large W (for worthless) painted on it the Ranks were opened and they were marched through the ranks under guard to the tune of the Rogues March."

While ill in St. Louis, his entries are understandably terse, but they still provide an interesting account of hospital life:

"Felt very bad all night. Could not rest last night. Took medicine several times during the night. The surgeon visits the patients in his ward every day at 8 A.M. Still have Diaherra [sic] very bad but did not vomit so much last night. Several ladies visited today.... There was a man jumped out of the 3rd story window and strange to say come off with only fracturing his thigh. He had a very high fever. There has several died [sic] since we came here.... The doctor does not seem to know what is wrong with me."

Accompanied by a draft typescript transcription of the diary, with manuscript corrections. A fascinating account of the early Civil War in the Western theater and along the Mississippi. \$3,500

LARGE MAP OF SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO

16. [Colorado]. *Department of the Missouri. Sketch Showing Military Roads Leading to Fort Lewis, Pagosa Springs in Charge of 1st Lieut. E.H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers.* [N.p.] 1879. Lithographed map, 25 x 22.5 inches. Old fold lines. Near fine.

Map of southwestern Colorado, showing the Rio Grande del Norte at the far eastern edge and Fort Lewis in the west. Fort Lewis was in use from 1878 to 1891, first at Pagosa Springs then moving to Hesperus in 1880 in order to keep a closer eye on the local Indian tribes. At Pagosa Springs, the "fort" was never more than a cantonment, though at Hesperus a permanent structure was built. The Ninth Cavalry (D Company) and the Fifteenth Infantry (I Company) were stationed at Fort Lewis; the Ninth Cavalry was a Buffalo Soldier unit. The Conejos Toll Road is marked out on the map, as is the Navajo and Chama Toll Road, and a road that leads to the Summit Mines in the northern portion of the map. A black line delineates the Indian Agency, which comprises about two-thirds of the map, in the southeast corner. The numerous rivers of the region are labeled, and the Continental Divide runs down the left side of the map. Notations of elevation are also sprinkled across the map. The lower corner indicates, "Tracing made from maps of the Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian." Only two copies located in OCLC, at Denver Public and the Smithsonian. \$450

RARE COLORADO MINING PROSPECTUS

17. [Colorado]. *Prospectus, Board of Trustees, Officers, and By-laws of the Cascade Mining Company.* New York: Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 1876. 20pp. Original grey printed wrappers. Very minor wear. Near fine.

A scarce prospectus for a silver mine owned by the Cascade Mining Company in Clear Creek County, Colorado. The first section gives a history of the development and profitability of the mine, together with its situation. The silver lode was discovered in 1868 by one James G. Thorn, and the prospectus states that from "the first developments made upon this mine until the present time, every day's work has continued to show its constantly increasing value." There are also several testimonials from mining journals. The final section of text contains the by-laws of the company, which is incorporated in New York City. A list of the board of trustees follows the title page. We locate a single copy, at the Denver Public Library. \$500

STELLAR COPY OF A RARE COLORADO MINING PROSPECTUS

18. [Colorado]. [Mining]. *The Lucania Transportation, Tunnel, Mining and Drainage Company.* Colorado Springs. [1905]. [36]pp. plus large folding map (21 x 17 inches) and folding table; stock application form laid in. Original blue pictorial wrappers, stapled. Near fine.

An outstanding and rare Colorado mining promotional for the Lucania Company out of Colorado Springs, advertising the business advantages of the company, as well as the ideal location of its mines at Idaho Springs. The prospectus offers an opportunity to invest in the construction of an underground railway to decrease cost and to increase productivity of the mining operation. The company lays out the project's goals in fourteen points, summing up with, "In a word, to lessen the cost of production and thus render profitable untold quantities of mineral that cannot be made to pay when mined through the shaft method." The cover, attractively printed in yellow and green, proclaims it to be "A Golden Subway." The text includes testimonials as to the quality of the county for mining, a history of the region, and details of the projects and profitability of the company. It also contains illustrations of the town and surrounding area, together with images of the entrance to the mine, men working in the tunnels, and some of the equipment in use. There are also numerous images of the landscape showing the location of the tunnel, and maps of the area. The pamphlet also contains a large folding map, entitled "Claim Map Showing the Centre of the Gold Belt of Clear Creek & Gilpin Counties. Colo," as well as a folding plate containing a profile view of the known ore veins and the proposed Lucania tunnel. This copy is in particularly nice condition, and also includes a blank form for submitting either cash for shares or purchasing stock on payments. OCLC locates four copies at Yale, SMU, Denver Public, and History Colorado. \$950

RARE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CUBAN BREWERIES

19. [Cuba]. [Beer]. *Album Recuerdo. "Nueva Fabrica de Hielo," S.A. Propietaria de las Cervecerias "La Tropical" y "Tivoli" y Fabrica de Botellas Sistema Owens. La Habana, Cuba. 1888-1923.* Havana: Instituto de Artes Graficas de la Habana, 1923. 126,[2]pp. plus double-page plate. Oblong quarto. Original limp brown covers, stamped in blind; stapled as issued. Light soiling and wear, some light dampstaining to rear cover. Text lightly foxed. Last few leaves lightly dampstained in upper corner. Very good.

A wonderful volume documenting the history of the Cuban breweries La Tropical and Tivoli, together with the bottling company which supplied them both, from 1888-1923. The two breweries represented the first two major commercial beer producers on the island. The work is profusely illustrated with images of the brewery and its operations, the bottling facilities, other plant machinery, various aspects of production, company employees in portraits and in the midst of various facets of their work, and several portraits of company executives. It also includes a series of photos depicting the Jardines de la Tropical, gardens built near the brewery in the 1910s, which still exist today (as does the Tropical factory, though defunct). Other notable illustrations include a large double-page color plate in the center of the volume which showcases the awards and medals won by the beer, and two other full-page color examples of advertisements for the beers.

A rare, extensively illustrated Cuban promotional for beer production in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. OCLC locates two copies, at the University of Miami and the University of Notre Dame. \$1,250

AN UNRECORDED 1878 LARAMIE IMPRINT

20. [Freemasons]. *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming A.F. & A.M., at Its Third Annual Communication, Held at Evanston, October 9, A.L. 5877.* Laramie City: Daily Sentinel Print, 1878. 159pp. Original printed wrappers. Rear wrap detached and chipped, but present. Light tanning. Good plus.

An early and unrecorded Laramie, Wyoming, imprint from 1878, comprising the account of the annual Grand Lodge convention in Evanston. With the usual proceedings, minutes, committee reports, election results, and the like. Also with a lengthy appendix of news from conventions held in other states. Most notable for its unusual imprint. A copy of the proceedings for the Evanston meeting the year prior printed in Laramie is held by AAS. \$675

LARGE ARCHIVE OF A WOMAN ARTIST IN THE LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURIES

21. **Hamilton, Agnes.** [*Extensive Archive of Watercolors and Sketches, Spanning the Life of Indiana Artist Agnes Hamilton*]. [Various locations, including Connecticut, Fort Wayne, and Philadelphia. 1879-1956]. Thirty-nine sketchbooks (eight quarto and folio, thirty-one octavo or smaller); 116 loose sketches (fifty-four pencil, sixty-two crayon and watercolor); three large pen and ink drawings; twenty accomplished pastel and watercolor pieces. Also four engravings and several sketches which appear to be the work of her sister, Jessie. With a 1903 exhibition catalogue. Very good.

Large archive of drawings, watercolors, and sketchbooks belonging to Indiana artist Agnes Hamilton, spanning most of her life. Agnes Hamilton (1868-1961) was born into a prominent family in Fort Wayne, Indiana, many of whom were artists and intellectuals. Agnes attended Miss Porter's School for Girls in Farmington, Connecticut (1886-1888), the Fort Wayne School of Art (1888-1893), and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1898-1900). She wished to study as an architect, but her father felt that girls had no need of higher education and would not support her in this course of study, financially or otherwise. She was praised for her art at Miss Porter's, and she and her sister Jessie were encouraged by her mother in their art. She exhibited at Indiana Art Exhibitions starting in 1895, and a catalogue of one such exhibition (1903) is present here, listing her as one of the exhibiting artists. Her sister, Jessie (1864-1960), was also an artist of some note, as was her cousin Norah (1873-1945). Other notable family members include her cousin, Alice Hamilton (1869-1970), who became a doctor, was a leader in the field of industrial toxicology, and was the first woman appointed to the faculty of Harvard University. Alice and Agnes were very close and corresponded frequently.

Agnes possessed a significant sense of duty and a need to do good works, imparted by a Presbyterian upbringing and her own internal conscience. She founded the Fort Wayne YWCA in 1894, and served as its first president. She spent two formative months at Hull House in Chicago during 1898, finally deciding on settlement work as her life's course. In 1902 she moved to

Philadelphia to work at the Lighthouse Settlement, where she spent the next thirty years. She retired to her family's cottage in Hadlyme, Connecticut in 1933, living there until her death in 1961.

Most of Agnes' known body of work is comprised of watercolors created during vacations to Europe and the Southwest. Though the present archive spans much of her life (dates found would seem to indicate work present from 1879-1956), the bulk of the material here dates from 1883 to 1934. There are several portrait studies present, including several drawings of an older woman seated working needlepoint. These figure studies appear to be earlier pieces in her oeuvre (one is dated 1902) - there are numerous drawings of children and young ladies, and one supposes Agnes spent time sketching her family and schoolmates. Two of these portraits stand out above the rest, and they are clearly from her time working in the settlement homes, possibly Hull House. The first is a rough crayon sketch of a woman and two children. The woman's head is covered with a kerchief, and she has deep-set eyes; the rest of her is a vague suggestion of form, though the two children are positioned in a way which suggests they are seated on her lap. An older boy with dark hair holds a younger, fair-haired child who clutches his neck. All three figures look weary - the mother is resigned while the children appear anxious. The second study is also a rough crayon sketch which shows a group of seven children seated around a table eating bowls of soup. They are attended by a formless adult who hovers over them. The child on the far right looks particularly forlorn, with her eyebrows raised in such a way as to suggest hopelessness. These two sketches capture Agnes' empathy with the plight of those less fortunate, and illustrate what would become her life's work.

Agnes' later work tends to be impressionistic rather than realistic, with soft lines and a vivid use of light and shadow. This is particularly true of her landscape scenes, which comprise the majority of her work here. Trees were a favorite subject. One of the entries in the 1903 exhibition catalogue is entitled "Poplars, water color." Many of the sketches here are of birch trees or fall foliage. Another consistent subject is boats and ships - sailboats, barges, tugs. Some of her more accomplished pieces feature sailboats anchored in harbors, highlighting the play of reflection and light on water. She often painted the same view or area multiple times, and one of the interesting facets of the archive the ability to survey her different variations on the same scene. She painted the same view from her cottage in Hadlyme in multiple years, for example, and the cottage was another constant subject in her art. She draws it from afar, while perched behind some trees; she draws the gardens around it. She conveys a sense of hidden peace, and of home in her sketches of Connecticut.

All told, this archive is an outstanding trove of artwork by a female artist active through the turn of the 20th century and beyond. The present large group of materials helps to round out the known body of work of this important Indiana artist, and provides a broad view of Agnes Hamilton's work, with working sketches as well as more polished watercolors and drawings, and would be a wonderful addition to any collection on women artists.

\$7,500

NO COPIES IN NORTH AMERICA

22. [Illinois]. [Railroads]. *Plan of the Alton & Terre Haute Rail Road from Alton to the Indiana State Line [caption title]*. St. Louis. 1850. Large folding map on two joined sheets, in total measuring approximately 25 x 46 inches. A couple of small separations at folds, light wear at edges. Scattered faint foxing. Very good.

A rare, large format map that depicts the planned route for the "Alton & Terre Haute Railroad" through Illinois. Based on this plan and survey, conducted in December 1850, the Illinois legislature chartered the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad early the next year, and the entire line was completed in 1856. Under significant final stress, it was sold and reorganized into the St. Louis, Terre Haute, & Alton Railroad in 1862. The upper portion of the map shows the route of the proposed line between the two towns, which passed through Hillsborough, Shelbyville, and Charleston in central Illinois. A large section of the right-hand side provides a detailed topographical profile of the route, as compared to the level of the Mississippi River at the same latitude. The engineer responsible for the plan and map, William P. Crocker, was also the engineer for the Illinois Central Railroad, and worked on the Fitchburg and Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroads in the East. The lithographer, Julius Hutawa, was the first to establish a business in St. Louis, doing so in 1833, and he continued to be the only operation in town until the arrival of August and Leopold Gast in 1852. OCLC locates one copy, at the British Library; none in auction records.

\$3,250

KNOWN IN ONLY ONE OTHER COPY

23. [Iowa]. *Des Moines City Directory and Business Guide for the Year 1866-7*. Des Moines: Mills & Co., 1866. viii, 160pp. plus three leaves of ads interspersed. Original purple cloth stamped in gilt. Spine and corners worn. Contemporary ownership inscription on title page. Ink stain to top edge of first half of text, otherwise clean and fresh internally. Very good.

An early directory for Des Moines, Iowa, right on the cusp of the city's population boom with the arrival of the railroad. Founded in 1851, growth was slow throughout the Civil War years, though it exploded with the arrival of railroads linking it to the rest of the country. The present directory gives the 1865 census statistics at 3135 voters and 2094 militia; by 1880, the city's population would exceed 22,000 people. Together with a listing of citizens, this directory gives an overview of the history of the area, the regions churches and municipal offices, railroads, broad census statistics, and schools. In the section on railroads, it is noted, "With the Chicago, R.I. & Pacific Road completed, to Des Moines, Polk County will have direct connection with Chicago, and St. Louis, two powerful competing markets, the importance and value of which will be incalculable to the development and prosperity of the city and county." It is illustrated throughout with interesting advertisements, including three extra inserted plates on colored paper, one of which is a chromolithographic ad for Mills & Company, steam printers and stationers.

Rare. We locate only one copy in OCLC, at the Iowa Historical Society. Certainly the last of the "skinny" directories, issued right before a serious explosion of growth in the area. \$2,500

SCARCE KANSAS CIVIL WAR REGIMENTAL

24. [Kansas]. [Civil War]. *Official. Military History of Kansas Regiments During the War for the Suppression of the Great Rebellion*. Leavenworth: W.S. Burke, 1870. [2], 464pp. Index leaf bound after title page. Modern black half morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Title page and index leaf reinforced with tissue on verso, moderate soiling and wear. Light dampstaining to first half of volume and last few leaves, heavier in some places. A solid copy. Good.

Scarce Kansas regimental from the Civil War, complete with the index leaf. Includes the histories of twenty-one regiments, including the First and Second Kansas Colored Infantry. Kansas regiments saw action in the western theatre of the war, primarily in Arkansas and Missouri.

Howes B986, "aa." Kanzana 136. Kansas Imprints 771.

\$650

1886 ANTICHINESE RIOTS IN SEATTLE

25. Kinnear, George. *Anti-Chinese Riots at Seattle [sic], Wn., February 8th, 1886*. Seattle. 1911. Original cloth boards, gilt lettered. Light dampstaining to front board; light wear at corners and spine extremities. Contemporary and slightly later presentation inscriptions on title page verso. Light tanning, heavier to title page. About very good.

A scarce account of anti-Chinese riots that occurred in Seattle in February 1886, published on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary. The author, George Kinnear, at the time of events was the Captain of the Home Guard, which played a role in preventing white rioters from forcibly evicting Chinese residents from the city. The violence arose from tension and resentment over the employment of Chinese labor and was fed by the promulgation of anti-Chinese statutes by state and federal governments throughout the 1880s. On February 7, 1886, members of the Knights of Labor group attempted to clear the Seattle Chinatown by forcing the Chinese from their homes and onto a waiting ship. The protection offered to them by the Seattle sheriff and the local court led to violent confrontations between the mob and the militias that had been called out. Despite the orders of the court, many Chinese decided to leave Seattle at any rate in order to avoid more violence.

Kinnear begins by stating that he wrote this account in order "to correct some erroneous statements which have been made by different persons, several having found their way into books considered reliable authority." He goes on to briefly discuss the underlying causes of the violence as he understood them. The majority of the text provides a report on the actions of his "Home Guard" unit, which along with two other volunteer guard units, the Seattle Rifles and the University Cadets, sought to keep the mob at bay. He is particularly concerned with defending the reputation of those who were forced to fire into the mob, wounding several, after the local courts ruled against their extralegal efforts. The final two pages provide a list of members of the Home Guard that were on duty during the riot.

Published privately in a small number of copies, this account by a key participant in the 1886 Seattle riot rarely appears on the market. This copy bears a presentation inscription from Kinnear on the verso of the title page. OCLC locates a handful of institutional copies; none appear in auction records. \$750

1898 CUBA IMAGES BY AN UNKNOWN IOWA PHOTOGRAPHER

26. Long, J. T. [*Album of Photographs of Cuba from Just Prior to the Spanish-American War*]. Des Moines: J.T. Long & Son, [1898]. Twenty-one mounted photographs on twenty leaves; five more loose and unsigned. All but one photo approximately 6 x 8 inches; first photo 4.75 x 4 inches. Loose images approximately 3.75 x 2.75 inches. Oblong quarto. Original green cloth boards, cover gilt; tied with new string. Boards lightly worn at extremities. Printed card mounts with albumen photographs. Mounts a bit chipped; one image defaced, otherwise generally clean. Very good.

Wonderful album of photographs taken in Cuba at the beginning of 1898, just prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The opening image is the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine, which exploded unexpectedly in Havana harbor on February 15th, killing nearly all her crew. The Maine was in Cuba protecting American interests in the area during the Cuban revolt for independence, and the sinking of the Maine sparked the start of the Spanish-American War. There is also a photo of the cemetery containing the dead of the Maine. There are also scenes of cathedrals, the city of Matanzas, and military forts. Most of the images, however, depict life in rural Cuba at the turn of the century. One photograph shows a tobacco wagon with farmers; another shows workers building a dam at San Antonio; several others show the countryside. One fascinating image shows a "street scene" in San Antonio, which is little more than a dirt track between two rows of palm-thatched huts; several men lean against the houses, enjoying the shade.

Three images are specifically captioned as being "reconcentrados." These were ordinary Cuban citizens who were held in centralized locations by the government in order to prevent aid being given to guerillas and revolutionaries who were in revolt against the government. In essence, early internment camps. Two of the images show groups of people - primarily women and children - around palm-thatched huts. The first of these is only loosely posed, and seems to have been captured in the midst of a disruption caused by one of the children. The third photo of "reconcentrados" depicts a single woman smiling and looking off-camera at someone on the left. The mounted images are as follows:

"Wreck of Maine Havana, Cuba"	"Tobacco Wagon and Tobacco - San Antonio, Cuba"
"Entrance to Yumari Valley" on a leaf with	"Cactus Hedge - Cerro"
"Harbor of Matanzas or Matanzas Bay"	"Ruins of Ten Years War - Alacazar, Cuba"
"City of Matanzas, Cuba"	"Reconcentrados of Matanzas Cuba"
"Dam at San Antonio, Cuba"	"Cathedral of Havana - Havana, Cuba"
"Entrance to Christobal Colon Cemetery - Havana"	"Railroad Bridge at Alacazar, Cuba"
(image defaced by washing)	"Reconcentrados of Matanzas, Cuba"
"Scene in Yumari Valley - Matanzas, Cuba"	"San Antonio, Cuba"
"Church of Montserrat - Yumari Valley Matanzas"	"Reconcentrado - Matanzas, Cuba"
"Grave of Victims of Maine"	"Residence of Matanzas, Cuba"
"El Morro - Havana, Cuba"	"Street of San Antonio, Cuba"

The five loose images depict U.S. Troops and their encampment, a harbor and fort, some ruins, and a funeral procession carrying a coffin. They are unsigned, but are also presumed to be Long's handiwork.

J.T. Long of Des Moines remains a bit of a mystery. Though the search has not been exhaustive, we have not been able to find out anything about Long through standard searching or enquiries made at several institutions. Photographic directories list a J.D. Long in Sanborn, Iowa, in the far northwest corner of the state, active at the beginning of the 20th century, but no clear link can be found to a Long in Des Moines. Given that the images are on printed mounts, one assumes that Long may have run a studio in Des Moines, though we were unable to confirm this. Though it seems strange to find an Iowa photographer in Cuba, the images he has captured reasonably well-composed and capture Cuba at a turning point in its tumultuous history. \$3,750

UNION LOYALTY OATH FOR LOUISIANA

27. [Louisiana]. *[Printed Union Loyalty Oath for Eastern Louisiana and New Orleans, Completed in Manuscript]*. [New Orleans]. January 12, 1864. Broadside, 10.5 x 13.5 inches. Old folds. Repaired with tape on verso at central fold and once on either edge. Good plus.

Printed loyalty oath certificate, completed in manuscript, from the Clerk's Office of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. It reads, with the manuscript portions in brackets: "This is to certify that [John P. Van Bergen] did, on the [12th day of Jany. 1864] take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of December 8th, 1863, and that the same is registered in this office for permanent preservation, bearing the number [30]." It is signed by K. Loew, the Deputy Clerk of the Court. The Proclamation mentioned in the certificate is the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction issued by Abraham Lincoln on December 8, 1863, which decreed that once ten percent of a Southern state's population had taken the loyalty oath, that state could reenter the Union and reform a state government ~ the first step toward Reconstruction. New Orleans fell to the Union in May 1862, and its inhabitants were therefore able to take the oath of loyalty as mandated by Lincoln's proclamation soon after its promulgation. The present example, numbered the thirtieth such certificate in manuscript, was signed just over one month after the proclamation was issued. Nevertheless, we are unable to locate other copies in OCLC, auction records, or in the online catalog of Historic New Orleans. \$950

WOODCUTS BY A CONTEMPORARY OF POSADA

28. **Manilla, Manuel.** *330 Grabados Originales*. Mexico City: A. Vanegas Arroyo, 1971. 95 loose sheets, printed on thick paper of various colors. Printed on rectos only. Large folio. Original brown cardboard slipcase and chemise. Light wear to slipcase. Internally clean and fresh. Very good.

Limited edition portfolio of plates, being no. 330 of 375 copies. Manuel Manilla (1830-1895) was a Mexican artist who worked out of the publishing house of Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. A contemporary and colleague of Jose Posada, Manilla was the artist who first caricatured death and skeletons, though Posada became famous for popularizing the festive skeleton as a national emblem. This portfolio collects Manilla's work together for the first time, displaying 330 of his original engravings. Some of these occupy a single sheet, while others are two or more to a page. Many of these are skeletons or skulls. Other subjects include bullfighting, street scenes, and vignettes which were clearly used as illustrations for various literary works. Relatively scarce in commerce. A handsome example of the work of this important Mexican artist. \$750

TYPESCRIPT COLORADO MINING PROSPECTUS, WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND A FOLDING MAP

29. [Marion Mining Company]. [Colorado]. *Report on the Miser-Guadalupe Group of Mines. Marian Mining Company. Jasper, Colorado. October, 1930 [typescript caption title]*. [Various places, including Colorado]. 1931. 14,[1]pp. typescript, printed on rectos only, plus five plates and a large folding map; together with seventeen silver gelatin photographs, and five receipts for smelting ore. Folio, Original brown post-bound covers with cloth spine. Light soiling and wear. Internally clean. Very good.

An interesting, and presumably unique, collection of material relating to the Marion Mining Company in Jasper, Colorado. The report itself is fourteen pages of typescript which describes the property, its location, climate and geographical situation, topography, and information on each viable ore vein. The photographs precede the typescript and show the landscape and mining facilities. The receipts from the American Smelting and Refining Co. provide a frame of reference for volume and profitability of the mine. The large folding map shows a plan of the Plomo Mine in Costillo County. The present work would seem to have been assembled by someone affiliated with the mine, possibly as a prospectus to raise capital and interest in the mine.

Jasper experienced several mining booms and busts, beginning in 1880 ~ which is when the Marion Mining Company established itself in the area. Its population fell in the 1890s, only to boom again in 1902 with an infusion of new mining capital. This was short-lived, however, and Jasper is now little more than a quaint mountain spot for summer travelers. \$1,250

SCARCE SONORA LAND PROMOTIONAL AND MAP

30. [Mexico]. *Information Concerning Colonia Recanzone. Puebla Recanzone and Sonora River Land*. Hermosillo, Mexico: "El Modelo" Printing Shop, 1924. Broadsheet, 20 x 13.25 inches. Old folds, light wear, a few small separations at folds. Very good.

A rare and ephemeral land promotional issued by the short-lived Compania-Italiana-Mexicana. This company that published the present prospectus was soon bought out by another company, Agricola de Sonora Delta, which at the lower right of the text area has struck the original company's name in red crayon while typing in its own. On one side the broadsheet promotes settlement in the Sonora River Valley, south of Nogales, touting the climate, water, transportation, and other benefits. The text notes that, "The murders robberies and holdups which have disgraced other lands since the great war have been absent here," and that, "The people are not revolutionary nor are the laws dictated by spirit of bolshevism." The other side contains a map of the Colonia Recanzone grant, detailing available parcels of land in the Sonora River delta, west of Hermosillo and south of Bahia Kino, near the Gulf of Lower California. OCLC locates one copy, at the University of Arizona. \$500

RARE COLOR PRINTED MAP OF KANSAS CITY

31. [Missouri]. *Map of Kansas City, Missouri and Vicinity*. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1887. Engraved map, 21 x 30 inches. Hand colored. Old fold lines. Minor toning and soiling. Very good.

A handsome map of Kansas City, Missouri, delineating various lots and denoting the many railroads that ran through the city. Kansas City experienced a boom in 1869 upon the completion of the bridge for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which brought rapid growth and industry to the area, and by 1890 the population was around 130,000. This map shows the booming growth of a burgeoning metropolis. Each lot is labeled as to use or owner. A previous owner has outlined an area of eleven city blocks square in red, from Main Street to Troost Avenue and 8th Street to 19th Street. Likewise, a block outside this area is highlighted in red as "office" at Wyandotte and 6th Street, highlighting yet another parcel in red, at 22nd Street and Forest Avenue, possibly the owner's home. A manicule points to each of the highlighted blocks. A large and handsome map of this growing Midwestern city, with interesting ownership marks. OCLC locates three institutional holdings, at Yale, New York Public Library, and the University of Missouri. \$950

THE LOCAL BANK PROMOTES ITS TOWN

32. [Montana]. *The City of Red Lodge [cover title]*. [Red Lodge? 1907]. [48]pp. Original grey printed wrappers. Spine reinforced with later stitching, some light wear to covers. Later inscription on front cover in ink. A few leaves torn at edges. Good plus.

Souvenir promotional for the tiny town of Red Lodge, Montana, southwest of Billings near the Wyoming border. The cover notes that the publication is "Compliments of the Banking House of Meyer & Chapman," and the opening image is of the bank itself. Comprised heavily of advertisements for the area, the work also features brief text extolling the virtues of the bank, the city, and the county, together with portraits of prominent citizens and their residences, churches, and several street scenes. Rare ~ five copies located in OCLC, all in Montana libraries. A nice piece of promotional literature for this obscure Montana town. \$650

UNIONS PROTEST FORCED LABOR IN MILES CITY

33. [Montana]. [Labor Unions]. [*Five Copies of a Typed Letter, Signed by Various Trade Unions Regarding Unemployment and the Impression of Chain Gang Laborers*]. Miles City, Mt. 1914. [5]pp. typescript, signed in manuscript. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Five copies of a letter addressed to "the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Miles City Mont.," each signed by a different labor union and embossed with its seal, encouraging the abolishment of the chain gang and a cessation of impressed labor. The letter reads:

"Whereas, the police officials of the city of Miles City, Montana are now, and for some weeks past, have been arresting, and placing on the 'Chain Gng' [sic] men who are out of employment and are passing through or seeking employment in our city, and Whereas, a vast number of worthy men are out of employment in nearly every section of our country...some of whom are placed on the said 'Chain Gang' for from 5 to 10 days, and Whereas the Constitution of the United States, grants a person the right to seek employment...Whereas there are a number of unemployed men residents of Miles City, who have families to support, and should be given this work at a fair wage, Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of the Miles City Trades and

Labor Council (in ensemble) urge the proper authorities that the wholesale arrests and detention of persons who have not violated any of the Criminal laws, be at once discontinued, and that the 'Chain Gang' be abolished...."

Each copy is signed respectively by the Sheet Metal Workers Union #419, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths & Helpers #7, the Culinary Workers Union #524, the Trades and Labor Council of the city, and the Federal Labor Union of the city. Manuscript docketing provides a date of May 25, 1914. \$500

WITH A SEPARATE LIST OF CHINESE TAXPAYERS

34. [Nevada]. *Tax Roll of Esmeralda County, Nevada, for the Year 1901* [caption title]. [N.p. 1901]. Broadsheet, 7 x 8.5 inches. Light wear and soiling. Hole punched in upper left corner. Good.

"Following is a list of taxpayers of Esmeralda county, Nevada, with the amounts assessed to each for the year 1901. Rate \$3.30 on the \$100 valuation." The tax rolls list approximately 265 individuals and corporations, in alphabetical order, with the rates assessed. After the alphabetical listing, a separate list (in no particular order) details the taxes paid by twenty-four Chinese, with individuals named ~presumably miners. Esmeralda County is located just north of Death Valley on the Nevada-California border. In the early years of the 20th century it experienced a brief gold mining boom, though that activity tapered off in the 1910s, and the population dwindled. Its total population today is fewer than 800 souls, and it is one of the least populated counties in the country. An interesting and ephemeral piece from this corner of nowhere. \$975

RARE DICTIONARY IN OTOMI

35. **Neve y Molina, Luis de.** *Reglas de Orthographia, Diccionario, y Arte del Idioma Othomi....* Mexico: En la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1767. [24],160pp., plus engraved errata leaf. Short octavo. Contemporary marbled wrappers. Lacking frontispiece portrait, as usual. Light wear at edges of wraps. Errata leaf trimmed at fore-edge, slightly affecting text. Occasional light foxing. Good plus.

A foundational 18th-century dictionary and orthography for the native Mexican Otomi language. Neve y Molina, who may have been Otomi himself, was the first to set out standard orthographical rules for spellings of words in the Mexican tongue. The work is split into three parts. The first contains Molina's orthography; the second provides Otomi equivalents for over two thousand Spanish words and a list of numbers from one to one thousand; and the third section consists of a grammar of the language in Spanish with examples of Otomi phrases.

"The author was the first to establish a proper system of characters, which has been since retained" ~Sabin. "Muy rara" ~ Palau. Lacking the frontispiece, as quite often, but otherwise a nice copy in wrappers of this important work on the central Mexican language.

García Icazbalceta, *Lenguas* 55. Medina, Mexico 5174. Palau 190159. Pilling, *Proof-sheets* 2738. Sabin 52413. \$2,750

SCOUTING A CANAL ROUTE IN 1930s NICARAGUA

36. [Nicaragua]. [Panama]. [Costa Rica]. *[Photo Diary of a 1939 Trip from New York to Central America, Containing over 360 Original Photographs]*. [Various places, including Panama, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. 1939]. 364 original photographs, most 2 x 2.5 inches, several larger, on forty-eight leaves. Bound in a half cloth and card stock office folder. Spine perishing, rear board detached. Album leaves slightly curled. Photos fine, and extensively captioned. Very good.

A comprehensive photo diary of an August to October 1939 voyage to Nicaragua and several other countries in Central America by way of Haiti, with almost 375 original images, likely as part of an effort to scout a new route for an oft-contemplated canal across Nicaragua. The traveling group departed from New York City after visiting the World's Fair at the beginning of August, 1939, and briefly debarked at Part-au-Prince on their way to Colon, Panama. The first short series of photos contains images of several men of the party on board and of their stop in Haiti. The group arrived in Colon on August 16, the following group of approximately twenty-five images depict scenes there and in Panama City, including several of the Canal and the ruins of Old Panama.

On August 21, the party flew from Albrook Airfield in the Canal Zone to Managua in Nicaragua. The vast majority of photos in the album chronicle time the group spent in Nicaragua from late August to early October. The first set of photos document their experience in Managua and several neighboring cities and towns, including Diriamba, Leon, and Granada. For most of September, the group traveled along sections of the San Juan River, which runs from Lake Cocibolca to the Atlantic Ocean, forming part of the border with Costa Rica. They began their journey at Castillo, just east of the lake and traveled to the mouth of the river at Greytown on the Atlantic coast. The trip seems to have taken approximately a week, and the photographs document not only the natural sights and native activities along the route, but also dredging and canal building activities of American companies once they arrived in Greytown.

Indeed, the group was surely a part of some kind of canal survey, as a second trip at the end of September took the group through Brito and San Juan Del Sur, in the region between the Lake and the Pacific Ocean, with repeated references to the "Western section of the canal route" and the "canal party" in the extensive captions. This series of images includes a particularly lively group of images documenting the unorthodox unloading of cattle in the harbor of San Juan, and a number of photos of the group's horseback journey thence to Brito.

A final substantial series of photos in Nicaragua chronicle a trip made to the eastern coastal towns of Puerto Cabezas, Prinzapolka, and Bluefields. These images include photographs of the area around the La Luz mine near Alamicamba, and fruit shipping activities of the United Fruit Company in several of these eastern port cities. The very last section of the album documents a trip to Costa Rica, where they visited the volcanoes at Irazu and Poas, and also journeyed between San Jose and Punta Arenas.

The possibility of a canal across Nicaragua has been much pondered since colonial times. Many prospective routes were planned in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and indeed, a study for a proposed barge canal was commissioned in 1939 and 1940, the period from which these photos date. The concept of such a canal still fascinates today, as within the past five years the Nicaraguan government in conjunction with the support of a Chinese multi-billionaire proposed and then abandoned another proposal for a cross-country waterway.

An outstanding and comprehensive album with detailed captions, filled with engaging images. \$1,750

VOYAGE TO THE CANAL ZONE IN 1913

37. **[Panama].** *[Photograph Album Containing Over 160 Photographs of a Journey to Jamaica, Panama and the Canal Zone in 1913].* Panama; Jamaica; New York. 1913. 165 original silver gelatin photographs, each 3 x 4 inches. Quarto. Black cloth album, lettered in silver. Leaves brittle; approximately first half of leaves detached, others with tears and chips. Light yellowing to a few photographs, but images over all clear and sharp. Many photos captioned in pencil in the margin, almost all captioned in pen on the reverse. Good plus.

A large and attractive collection of photographs documenting a voyage from New York to Panama, with a stop in Jamaica, in 1913. The first twelve photos show the ship journey from New York to Jamaica, and the next twenty-one document a short time spent in Jamaica, with images of the coast and a car trip into the interior, including several shots of locals and villages. Over 130 photographs document the trip through Panama. The travelers arrived in Colon while the Canal was in the final phases of its construction. As a result, the first portion of the Panama photos show nearly completed locks and dams, as well as dredging and other construction equipment. The group travelled across the Canal Zone to Panama City, and a second part of the photographs comprise well-composed images of street scenes, architecture, native Panamanians, and the surrounding setting. The final significant series of photographs documents their travel in the interior, with many shots of natives and their villages, and a number of photographs of the Culebra Cut and the construction surrounding it. The final half dozen images show the group on board the ship returning to New York. A comprehensive photo document of a voyage to Panama just prior to the opening of the Canal.

\$650

THE FRENCH VICE CONSUL REPORTS ON THE PANIC OF 1857 IN MOBILE, ALABAMA

38. **[Panic of 1857]. Pillichody, Charles.** *[Circular Printed in French Concerning the Panic of 1857] Mobile, 16 Octobre, 1857. Depuis Ma Circulaire De 1er, Il S'est Passé De Grans Changemens Sur Notre Marché... [first lines of text].* Mobile. 1857. Broadside, 10.5 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, minor wear and toning. Addressed and postmarked on verso. In French. Very good.

An unrecorded circular from Mobile, Alabama, that relates the effects of the Panic of 1857 on the cotton market there, as reported by Charles Henri Pillichody, the French Vice Consul stationed in the city, who also dabbled as a cotton broker there. He writes, in part and in translation, "The financial crisis of which I spoke in my last [circular], has not been the last word, the numerous bankruptcies that took place undoubtedly had to lead to other houses following them, that is what happened, and every day the telegraph tells us of still new disasters in all parts of the Union. Yesterday we heard of the suspension of 14 banks in New York, many of which were generally believed to be solid, and all this resembled a repetition of the debacle of 1837, and today we must expect anything. Where this crisis will end no one knows..." Ships sailing for Le Havre have been delayed, and the price of cotton has fallen from sixteen cents to nine in fifteen days, but if paid in gold, would be six.

Pillichody (1822 -1892) came to Mobile in 1850, and entered the cotton firm of Volts & DeKahm. He next became a member of the firm of Belloc & Pillichody, cotton brokers, on whose stationary this circular was issued, primarily aimed at European buyers. Pillichody goes on to discuss the size of the cotton crop, the effect of the turmoil on Europe, and that in "New Orleans we learn that a few factors and a few banks have been forced to suspend [but for] many others, so far there has been no bankruptcy." Addressed to Messrs. J & C Leydecker, New York, and postmarked 16 October, Mobile. Rare, OCLC locates no copies of this circular, nor any similar. \$500

"NEVER AGAIN DID I UNDERTAKE TO SHOOT GAME THROUGH MY PARTNER'S HAT"

39. Peirce, A. C. *A Man from Corpus Christi, or, The Adventures of Two Bird Hunters and a Dog in Texan Bogs.* New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company, 1894. [3],257pp., plus ten plates and [16]pp. of advertisements. Original grey publisher's cloth, stamped in gilt. Light wear to edges and spine ends; hinges starting. Light tanning and an occasional faint fox mark. Very good.

A scarce and highly entertaining narrative of a Boston doctor's bird collecting tour through South Texas in 1887. Peirce travelled over four hundred miles along the Gulf coast around Corpus Christi, Galveston, and Victoria, led by his irascible guide, John Priour (the titular "Man from Corpus Christi"), and his dog, Absalom ("the true hero of the story"). The unlikely ensemble slog through numerous hazards and mishaps, many of their own making, and the account is filled with wonderful detail and peppered with Priour's colorful Texas mannerisms and bon mots. Illustrated with ten plates of scenes from the adventure. Rare on the market, with two copies appearing in auction records and very few copies located by OCLC outside of Texas institutions.

Howes P352.

\$825

THE PHILIPPINES JUST AFTER THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

40. [Philippines]. *[Photograph Album Containing Eighty-Five Original Images of the Philippines Following the Spanish-American War].* [Various places in the Philippines. ca. 1900]. 85 original photographs, each 2.25 x 3.75 inches. Oblong octavo. Cloth boards, gilt lettered, string tied. Photos mounted on stiff board. Light wear to boards. Light dust soiling internally. A few photos with lighting mirroring and fading. About very good.

An attractive album of eighty-five Philippines photographs from just after the Spanish-American War. The album provides a fascinating juxtaposition of American interests after our takeover of the islands in the course of the war, colonial development of urban areas, and a rural, agricultural tradition. In the initial series of images are several group and individual portraits of American men in working attire. Several images of bridges, railroads, and ships scattered throughout the album might suggest that they were involved in construction, shipping, or another related business. Also present are many urban street scenes, likely of Manila, and of its colonial architecture. A further group of photographs include many images of rural settings, Filipino children, families, and farmers. Several photographs depict the construction of American-style homes and warehouses; others show native workers driving heavily laden oxcarts and groups posing in front of thatched huts. An engaging and varied group of images chronicling the beginning of American expansion in the Pacific. \$1,175

AN AMERICAN DOCTOR IN THE PHILIPPINES

41. [Philippines]. [China]. *[Photo Album of More Than One Hundred Images of China and the Philippines from the Early 1930s].* [Manila and surrounding areas; Shanghai. ca. 1932]. 130 silver gelatin photographs on fourteen leaves. Oblong quarto. Original black

lacquered boards with pictorial inlay on front cover, leather spine. Corners worn, some chipping to front cover. Images with corner mounts, captioned in ink. Internally fine. Very good.

Album of photographs of the Philippines and Shanghai taken by a doctor stationed at Sternberg General Hospital in Manila, a part of the American military outpost there. The first few images show the hospital, the dock area, the bay, and a spindly Christmas tree set up in the medical lab. There follow street scenes in Manila, views of churches and Spanish ruins, shots of Old Manila, and views of the countryside. The author documents a train trip up to Baguio, north of Manila, with images of the train station at Baguio, scenes of the countryside in that area, a photograph of the stone quarry, and at least two images showing gold mines in the region. Two gruesome photos from this series show an American man ~ our author or his friend ~ posed with unburied skeletons from a burial site. The man sits on the ground with his ankles crossed, a skeleton to either side, his hand on one skull to keep the skeleton upright for the photo. The author has also taken photographs of native houses and villages, and there is a series of images depicting topless native women and girls. The images of the Philippines end with a series of views of gun emplacements on Corregidor, and several photographs of the hospital basketball team.

The images from Shanghai show Japanese warships in the harbor, as well as two images captioned "Ruins of Chapei section," dating the photos to around 1932, after the Japanese bombed out Chinese civilians at Chapei. There are numerous scenes of river traffic, and a shot of the International Settlement as seen from a boat. These are followed by snapshots of Chinwangtao (Qinhuangdao), depicting dock workers, street scenes, and American military officers on a march. An interesting chronicle of American military experience in the Philippines and China during the early 1930s. \$950

THE FIRST AMERICAN HEBREW LEXICON

42. Pike, Samuel. *A Compendious Hebrew Lexicon, Adapted to the English Language, and Composed upon a New Commodious Plan....* Cambridge: Printed for the University, by William Hilliard, 1802. viii,187pp. Contemporary calf; rebacked preserving original label. Boards moderately worn. Bookplate on front pastedown, contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf, later ink stamp on title page. Minor foxing, but generally quite clean internally. Good plus.

First American edition of this Hebrew lexicon originally published in London in 1766, and apparently the first Hebrew dictionary printed in the United States. Monis' Hebrew grammar was first published in America in 1734, and another by Stephen Sewall was published in 1763. An attractively printed volume, evidently for the initial purposes of teaching at Harvard, with the Hebrew characters well integrated into the lines of English definitions. Scarce in commerce, only one copy appears in auction records for the past forty years.

Rosenbach 125. Shaw & Shoemaker 2899.

\$600

TYPESCRIPT NARRATIVE OF A PACIFIC AND CENTRAL AMERICAN VOYAGE

43. Preston, Frank W. *A Winter Cruise in the Tropics from Frisco to N.Y. [manuscript cover title].* [Paterson, N.J. 1905]. [48]pp. typescript leaves, plus two leaves of manuscript illustration. Oblong quarto. Original half cloth and plain boards. Typescript in half cloth and paper boards. Light wear to edges. Light tanning internally. Very good.

An engaging, if rather racist, typescript account of a 1905 steamer journey from San Francisco to New York by one Frank W. Preston. Preston, from Paterson, New Jersey, traveled with his friend Edward Taylor aboard the City of Panama from the Bay Area to Central America, and after docking in several countries, including Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and an overland journey across Panama made the rest of his journey to New York on the steamer Alliance. By way of introduction, Paterson states:

"This log contains a true account of all that passed my way from January 21st, 1905 to February 22nd, 1905 while aboard the PMSS Co's steamer, City of Panama. My friend (Edward Taylor) and myself had the best of everything throughout the voyage on the Pacific Coast. We worked in with the officers and stewards, and discoursed music to the passengers every evening, and by so doing, we got in with the good graces of everybody. By traveling as we did (steerage) the passenger has to contend with a good many unpleasant things, such as sleeping in poor quarters, and being jolted around in general. I advise everybody contemplating such a journey to take a stock of cream of tartar [sic]; salts and pulverized willow charcoal to keep the stomach in good order, and the less baggage a person takes, the better he will fare...."

His account of the voyage is filled with off-color references to their traveling companions, such as "the Jew," the "four Chinese," and the crew of "Mexicans and Swedes:"

"The sea is calm and smooth as a mill pond. The Chinamen sit huddled up in a corner on the lower, I told them to go wherever they please and enjoy themselves with the rest of us. They think they have to sit in one place all day.... Somebody is teasing the Jew down stairs, as the stream of profanity that he is vomiting into the silence seems to denote that. He has a choice collection of cuss words, and they are his own original manufacture. Somebody just hit him with a wet rag, and that accounts for the Sunday School talk that he is exploding."

Nevertheless, the diary provides a vivid account of Preston's experiences in Central America, as the ship docks at several points along its western coast. Upon their arrival in Acapulco, he writes:

"The city is located right in the midst of the mountains, and certainly looks a picturesque sight from the steamer. We asked the natives how much they wanted to take us ashore, and they want 50 cts. gold for the round trip. Gold means any American money, and "Mex" means Mexican money.... The natives are very slow down here; they haven't sense enough to progress or improve their conditions. The only mode of conveyance here is by the few half-starved 'burros' they have. They load the little burros with about 500 lbs. and then they climb on top of the load and ride along half asleep. It is a comical sight to see a lazy native sitting astride a burro with his feet touching the ground."

Despite Preston's misgivings about the local population, he still had copious and discursive praise for many of their ports of call, as when they made their way into Amapala, Honduras:

"The scenery and beautiful tropical climate is [sic] so nice that I cannot explain its grandure [sic]. The small tropical islands are clustered together about 200 ft. apart, and as we silently glide amongst them, sometimes going through very narrow places, it makes me think that Paradise could not be any prettier. One of these islands would be an ideal spot for a modern Robinson Crusoe to spend the remainder of his days. There is plenty of vegetation, game and everything essential to make life worth living."

The majority of the account is occupied by the trip from San Francisco through Central America. The final several leaves recount the ocean voyage from the Atlantic side of Panama to New York. With a photograph portrait of the author affixed to the inside front board, and two leaves with multiple pen and ink caricatures of shipboard acquaintances and locals.

An outstanding account that does not spare the author's true feelings about his shipmates and native encounters. \$1,450

18th-CENTURY CATECHISM IN NAHUATL

44. Ripalda, Geronimo. Paredes, Ignacio, trans. *Catecismo Mexicano.... : Christianoyotl Mexicanemachtiloni....* Mexico: En la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1758. [34],170,[6]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary limp vellum, printed waste endpapers. Light wear, wrinkling to vellum. Frontispiece and leaf Z1 in facsimile. Dual title-pages in Spanish and Nahuatl; two leaves from gathering I duplicated at rear before index leaf. Small areas of worming at gutter margin and fore-edge of initial leaves, affecting a couple of letters near the gutter. Intermittent light dampstaining along fore-edge, occasional light foxing. Good plus.

First edition of Spanish Jesuit Geronimo Ripalda's Spanish catechism translated into Nahuatl, by Ignacio Paredes, the renowned 18th-century scholar of Mexican languages. Ripalda was prominent as a Jesuit scholar in the late 16th and early 17th centuries in Spain. Paredes was born in Puebla at the beginning of the 18th century, and after his entrance into the Society of Jesuits was the author and translator of a number of religious works in native languages; he died the year this text was published. The present work contains two title-pages, one in Spanish and one in Nahuatl, and nearly the entirety of the text, apart from some Latin phrases, is in Nahuatl as well. An important work, and one widely-used by priests and natives alike. A good copy in a contemporary binding, with the frontispiece, often lacking, in facsimile. An attractive and significant example of mid 18th-century Mexican printing.

Garcia Icazbalceta, *Lenguas* 56. Medina, Mexico 4500. Palau 269110. Pilling, *Proof-sheets* 2891. Sabin 71488. \$1,950

UNRECORDED CALIFORNIA OIL COMPANY MAP, ANNOTATED BY ITS HEAD GEOLOGIST

45. San Joaquin Petroleum Company. [*Small Archive of Documents from the San Joaquin Petroleum Company, Including a Large Folding Map*]. [Patterson, Ca. 1921-1924]. Three typed documents totaling [4]pp., and a large folding map, 21.75 x 16.75 inches. Old folds, light wear. Manuscript annotations to one document and to map. Very good.

An unrecorded large folding map showing a detail of land in Stanislaus County, California, southwest of Patterson, owned and worked by the San Joaquin Petroleum Company during the early 1920s, extensively annotated to show private leases in that area, particularly those of Edward A. Hill, the company geologist to whom this copy of the map belonged. The left side of the map provides an overview of the area and its various claims, with the private leases of significance to Hill shaded in several different colors, presumably by him, with the caption "12-4-21 Hill Private Copy" added beneath. The right side of the map shows cross and vertical sections of the San Joaquin claim, with indications of the depths at which engineers believed oil might be found, with several additional manuscript notes.

The map is accompanied by three typed documents. The first is a demand for payment on a lease from the company. The second is an October 1923 letter to shareholders advising them of hopeful developments from their test wells. The final document, dated July 1924, is a letter from the company president, Frank Raines, to a friend, admitting that, "things are surely shot to hell.... We got to about 2600 [feet] and was still in the tar sand with a depth of 110 feet showing considerable oil and gas, but not a smell of jack in sight."

A fascinating and unique California oil map, accompanied by several documents demonstrating the ups and downs of operating in the business. \$950

SEE THE SIGHTS OF THE SOUTHWEST BY RAIL

46. [Santa Fe Railroad]. *Santa Fe All the Way* [caption title]. [N.p. ca. 1948]. Poster, 18 x 24 inches. Minor wear. Near fine.

Advertising poster for the Santa Fe Railroad, featuring a Native American child etching the slogan "Santa Fe All the Way" in the sand with a stick. The stylish Santa Fe locomotive is barreling past in the background, its engine a sleek red. The railroad produced numerous promotional posters in the 1940s, many of them ~ such as this one ~ quite striking. No artist is identified on this work. \$450

SEE THE SIGHTS OF THE SOUTHWEST BY RAIL

47. [Santa Fe Railroad]. Perceval, Don. *Arizona* [caption title]. [N.p. ca. 1949]. Poster, 18 x 24 inches. Minor wear. Near fine.

A handsome poster advertising travel on the Santa Fe Railroad, painted in the bold colors of the southwestern landscape. The poster features two cowboys on horseback in the center midground; two large saguaro cacti flank the foreground, and the red hills of Arizona rise up in the background. The poster was designed by Don Perceval, who did several such works for the railroad. Born in Britain, Perceval (1908-1979), whose mother was also an artist, moved to Los Angeles as a child and became enamored of the Southwest. He specialized in images of Hopi and Navajo Indians, a subject he began sketching in the 1920s. In addition to his art, he also did commercial work for the Santa Fe Railroad, such as the present piece, bringing his vibrant style to the company's advertising. A lovely piece and highly displayable. \$750

SEE THE SIGHTS OF THE SOUTHWEST BY RAIL

48. [Santa Fe Railroad]. Perceval, Don. *Hopiland* [caption title]. [N.p. ca. 1946]. Poster, 18 x 24 inches. Minor wear, a few minor chips and tears at edges. Very good.

A handsome poster advertising travel on the Santa Fe Railroad, painted in the bold teals and earth tones associated with the Southwest. The poster features a Hopi dancer performing the Buffalo Dance. He fills almost the entirety of the image, with a crowd of people gathered around the pueblo in the far background. The poster was designed by Don Perceval, who did several such works for the railroad. Born in Britain, Perceval (1908-1979), whose mother was also an artist, moved to Los Angeles as a child and became enamored of the Southwest. He specialized in images of Hopi and Navajo Indians, a subject he began sketching

in the 1920s. That knowledge and interest is certainly applied here in the inclusion of culturally correct costuming for the event. In addition to his art, he also did commercial work for the Santa Fe Railroad, such as the present piece, bringing his vibrant style to the company's advertising.

\$450

FASCINATING VOLUME OF SHORTHAND NOTES FROM THE 18th CENTURY

49. [Shorthand]. [Theology]. [*Lengthy Manuscript Volume of 18th-Century University Theology Lectures, Written in Shorthand*]. [Princeton? 1796]. [25],[419]pp. Modern calf, gilt leather label. Some chipping and wear to a few leaves, light scattered foxing. Very good.

Manuscript volume of eighty-three 18th-century university theology lectures written in Taylor shorthand. Picking up at the start of the semester in January 1796, the book contains lecture notes through late February, with lectures numbered 75 to 158. The volume begins with an extensive table of contents written mostly in English, followed by over 400 pages of manuscript notes written out primarily in Taylor shorthand. Taylor shorthand was developed in 1786 by Samuel Taylor in Britain, and is comprised of nineteen simplified geometric characters. Though principally written out in shorthand, the text is interspersed with words in English, Latin, and Greek.

Lecture 94, dated January 22, mentions Dr. Smith and Jersey College, potentially linking this volume to Princeton University. Samuel Stanhope Smith was a Presbyterian minister and president of Jersey College (later Princeton) from 1795 to 1812. Smith taught at Princeton from 1779 onward, first as a professor of moral philosophy and later as a professor of theology; he also served on the board of trustees. He was married to Ann Witherspoon, daughter of the previous president of the college, John Witherspoon, and was elected to the presidency upon Witherspoon's death. An unusual and fascinating artifact of 18th-century higher education.

\$3,250

FIRESTONE TIRE MAN SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR

50. [South American Travel]. [*Photograph Album of George Seeley's Trip to South America on Behalf of Firestone Tire*]. [Various places in Brazil and Argentina. 1929]. 468 silver gelatin photographs on 50 leaves, plus 22 loose photos laid in. Most measuring 2.75 x 1.75 or 2.25 x 3.25 inches, though some larger. Illustrated with several related newspaper clippings, plus a menu and several other related pieces laid in. Oblong octavo. Original black cloth boards, string-tied. Some light wear to album, internally clean. Very good.

Substantial archive of photographs documenting the year-long excursion of George Seeley and his wife in South America. A newspaper clipping pasted to the first leaf tells the story of the album's contents: "Mr. and Mrs. George L. Seeley sailed last Friday at midnight from New York City, on the Western World, a large Munson line ship, for South American points. George goes as a special representative of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Export company of Akron, Ohio, and he and his wife will spend the next year in the four cities of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Sau Paulo. They anticipated a very interesting trip and are looking forward with pleasure to the year in South America." The images show travel aboard the ship, scenes in the countryside, as well as street scenes, a trip to the horse races, a trip to the zoo, rail stations and street cars, Firestone dealerships, and numerous photos of the tourists themselves. Several of the photographs have been spliced together into panoramic views. It is an incredibly voluminous record of tourism and travel in Brazil and Argentina.

\$600

RARE FIRST EDITION OF DAKOTA EXPERIENCES

51. Taylor, Joseph Henry. *Kaleidoscopic Lives. A Companion Book to Frontier and Indian Life.* Washburn, N.D.: Printed and published by the author, 1901. 113,[2]pp., plus twelve plates on various colored paper. Contemporary plain black cloth; text block stapled. Light dampstaining and wear to boards.

The rare first edition of this appealing and idiosyncratic history of the Dakotas and Northern Plains. Each chapter presents a vignette of 19th-century Plains life as experienced by the author, encompassing accounts of prominent Indians, horse thieves and other vigilantes, frontier printers, government officials, and Dakota prison inmates. As is typical of works by Taylor, the text was set and printed by the author. The second edition, published in 1902, is much more common, but no copy of the present work appears in sales records other than in mid-1940s Decker and Soliday catalogues.

With twelve photographic and illustrated plates. "Important sketches of frontier and Indian life on the upper Missouri and Great Plains" - Jenkins. Rare.

Decker 30:279. Howes T67, "aa." Graff 4088. Jenkins, A Full Howes 2479 (2nd Ed.).

\$975

FREDERICK COOK SWINDLES A TEXAS OIL INVESTOR

52. [Texas]. [*Eight 1920s Documents Relating to Potential Fraud Perpetrated on a Shareholder of the Allied Oil Corporation*]. New York; Fort Worth. 1921-1923. Eight single page typed letters and documents. Previously folded. Light wear. Very good.

This group of eight typed letters and documents a potential stock swindle as the Texas Petroleum Company claimed to absorb the Allied Petroleum Corporation at the end of 1922 and the beginning of 1923. The stockholder who received these letters was one S.G. Tresseler of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, who originally bought shares in the Allied Oil Company in 1921, according to the present documents. In October 1922, he received notice from the North American Transfer & Surety Company that his shares would be exchanged for stock in the new company. A printed form notifying him of his "Conversion Rights" accompanies this document. He then received several notices in December 1922 on Texas Petroleum Company letterhead acknowledging Tresseler's ownership of stock in the company, advising him that the stock was being exchanged again for shares in another entity called the Standard Petroleum Trust, and explaining that this trust was "practically the same company" as Texas Petroleum. At the same time, he received a letter from the Post Office Inspector, warning him of fraudulent attempts to divest shareholders of Allied Oil by the Petroleum Producers Association. This entity was formed and operated by disgraced Arctic explorer Frederick Cook in order to take over stock of failing oil companies. The final document is a card from Allied Oil dated February 1923, announcing a new oil strike and begging shareholders not to accept offers to exchange their stock. The company was certainly ripe for the type of fraud Cook was attempting (and was eventually convicted of) - at the end of 1922 the value of its stock had fallen to one cent per share.

\$650

"EVERY POULTRY FANCIER SHOULD OWN A BONE MILL"

53. [Texas]. [*Eight Broadside and Handbill Advertisements Distributed by Periodical Texas Farm and Ranch*]. Dallas. ca. 1900. Eight advertisements, comprising three measuring 3.5 x 5.5 inches, four measuring approximately 11 by 5.5 inches, and one measuring 16 x 11 inches. Previously folded. Larger handbills and broadside illustrated. Some worming to two handbills, slightly affecting text. Otherwise clean. About very good.

Eight advertisements promoting various products from the periodical Texas Farm and Ranch. The magazine began publishing in Austin in 1883, before moving its offices to Dallas in 1899. These handbills date to about that period - one of the smallest handbills offers a condensed History of the Spanish-American War ("Extraordinary Offer.... You Need It.") for 25 cents or free with a new subscription. The other two advertisements of this size offer a Young Engineer's Guide ("Steam Engineering Made Easy") and a lithograph of Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith" ("A combination of artistic, historical and literary excellence not often found"), both free with two new subscriptions.

The larger handbills offer larger products for greater commitments. One offers "Bicycles Free!" to kids who organize a subscription club of forty or more (and send in the forty dollars cash); on the handbill are illustrations of the boys' and girls' bikes, named the "Rival" and the "Little Princess," respectively, with specifications for each. Another offers a "Scientific" set of twelve tools, all illustrated, including a small forge, to those who raise a club of thirty-five subscribers. A third illustrated handbill combines three similar offers for a food mill ("For any kind of domestic use or feeding purpose"), a poulter's mill ("Every Poultry Fancier Ought to Own a Bone Mill"), or a corn sheller ("Not a toy, but a machine") in exchange for raising a club of seven new subscribers. The final handbill and broadside both advertise the Farm and Ranch Sewing Machine, "The Acme of Mechanical Science and Constructive Art." The handbill illustrates and offers two styles, "Drop-Head" and "Gothic," for twenty dollars cash or for the proceeds from a club of thirty-five new subscribers. The broadside provides a large illustration of the "Gothic" sewing machine, as well as several smaller diagrams of its critical mechanisms, and simply offers it for twenty dollars post paid, "An Opportunity You Cannot Afford to Miss!"

Scarce and enjoyable survivals of ephemeral, turn-of-the-century advertising for products from a Texas agricultural and ranching magazine.

\$850

1895 MAP OF LAND OWNERSHIP IN LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

54. [Texas]. *Map of Liberty County. General Land Office [caption title]*. St. Louis: August Gast & Co., 1895. Large folding map, 25.5 x 26.75 inches. A few small separations along fold lines, of which several archivally repaired on verso. Light tanning, an occasional fox mark. About very good.

A rare and detailed map of Liberty County in East Texas, directly between Houston and Beaumont, at the end of the 19th century. The map provides a comprehensive picture of land ownership in the county as of 1895, according to the Texas General Land Office in Austin. It shows individual and corporate ownership of parcels countywide, including those of railroad companies, plotted over a highly accurate survey of the county which includes rivers, railroads, cities and towns. At this point in time, prior to the discovery of oil in East Texas, most land owners were individuals who controlled significant plots. Nearly all of the large grants along the Trinity River are dated to the 1830s, and many are dated to 1831, the year the municipal area was established by the Mexican government.

OCLC locates only one copy, at the Library of Congress; we locate another at the Abilene Public Library; none in auction records. An outstanding cartographic snapshot of an East Texas county before the region was transformed by the discovery of oil at the beginning of the 20th century. \$1,250

A DIFFERENT MATHEW McCONAHEY GETS LITIGIOUS IN 1858 WACO

55. [Texas]. *Robert H. Smith Appellant in Error vs. Thomas D. Linard Admin. Appellee in Error...From McLennan County District Court A.D. 1858 [caption title]*. Waco. 1858. 40 manuscript leaves, on rectos only of legal-sized sheets. Ribbon tied, affixed with county seal. Light offsetting from seal on first leaf. Light wear and tanning; a few stray ink stains. Very good.

A certified manuscript record of a civil case adjudicated in Waco, Texas in 1858 that was headed to appeal in the Supreme Court at Austin. The case concerned the county courthouse, and work done on the construction of its cupola. Thomas Linard, on behalf an alternate Mathew McConahey (who had apparently died), had sued the contractor of the courthouse, Robert H. Smith, for nonpayment of wages and expenses for work on the structure, with favorable results. His estate was requesting two hundred dollars plus court expenses. Enjoyably, the judge in the initial hearing of the case was none other than R.E.B. Baylor, for whom the university was named, though it had not yet moved to Waco. The verdict in the first case fell in favor of McConahey's estate, a ruling issued by Judge Nicholas W. Battle, a prominent citizen and district attorney in Waco in the early 1850s, before he was appointed to a judgeship in the Texas Third District in 1858, the year this case took place.

That Smith had legal problems regarding the nonpayment of his employees probably pointed to larger issues with his construction business ~ the courthouse, already the second such edifice in the history of McLennan County at that point, had to be torn down in the 1870s less than twenty years after it was completed because of problems with the structure, including two fatalities due to faulty second floor doors. \$750

MANUSCRIPT OF A TEXAS LEGAL CASE PRESIDED OVER BY R.E.B. BAYLOR, INVOLVING LAND FROM AN ORIGINAL AUSTIN GRANT

56. [Texas]. *The State of Texas, County of Washington, at a Term of the District Court Begun...on the 14th Day of September AD 1857... William Maxwell et Als. vs. John Morgan et Als. [caption title]*. Brenham, Tx. 1857. [101] leaves, manuscript on rectos only of lined legal-sized sheets. Bound with ribbon at head. Lower half of front cover sheet torn away, not affecting text; some loss to rear cover, slightly affecting docketing text. Light wear, occasional foxing and tanning. Very good.

A fascinating antebellum Texas legal manuscript that documents a complex land dispute going back to times of Austin's Colony, which was adjudicated in the District Court of Washington County in Brenham, Texas, in 1857. The case was adjudicated by Judge R.E.B. Baylor, for whom Baylor University was named when it was chartered in 1845.

The dispute involved the claims of William Maxwell and his wife, Civility, as well as of William and Elizabeth Smith against a man named John Morgan, whom the plaintiffs asserted forcibly squatted on and stole resources from their lands in Grimes County, east of present-day College Station. The plaintiffs sought \$6,000 dollars in damages for the waste to the quarter of a league of land in question. The manuscript forms a complete record of the lengthy proceedings, in which the judge ultimately

ruled in favor of Morgan, although the final pages, which order the Maxwells and Smiths to pay for Morgan's legal fees, also note a planned appeal by the plaintiffs to the state Supreme Court. The land in this dispute was part of a grant in the Austin Colony to one of Stephen F. Austin's original "Old Three Hundred" colonists, Isaac Jackson, whose widow eventually sold the land to John Stephenson, from whom William Maxwell obtained the land via marriage to Stephenson's daughter, Civility. As such, the manuscript contains many references to old Austin colonists and land claims of that era, and therefore constitutes an excellent research document not only for antebellum Texas land claims and judicial matters but also for early Texas history.

The judge in the case, Robert Emmett Bledsoe Baylor, was a key legal and political figure in Texas during the Republic and early statehood:

"On January 7, 1841, Baylor was elected judge of the Third Judicial District of the Congress of the Republic of Texas and consequently became an associate justice of the Supreme Court, an office he held until the end of the republic. He was a delegate from Fayette County to the Convention of 1845 and served on three committees: Annexation, Judiciary, and General Provisions of the Constitution. He helped to write the first state constitution and favored free public schools, homestead exemptions, annual elections, and the exclusion of clergy from the legislature. He opposed the veto power for the governor. In 1846 the first Texas state governor, J. P. Henderson, appointed Baylor judge of the state's Third Judicial District. Baylor served in that capacity until 1863" - Texas State Historical Association Online.

An extensive record of a Texas land dispute that incorporates many interesting facets and important figures of early Texas history.
\$1,250

TEXAS MAN FOUND NOT LIABLE FOR FLEEING NEW ORLEANS DURING A YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK

57. [Texas]. Z.K. Fulton, *Appellant vs. M.W. Alexander, Appellee, from District Court Calhoun County, Fall Term 1857* [caption title]. Indianola, Tx. 1856-1858. 54 manuscript leaves on legal-sized sheets. Ribbon tied at head, affixed with the seal of Calhoun County. Previously folded. Light wear at edges; occasional patches of staining. Very good.

A contemporary manuscript transcript of a fascinating appeal case that took place in Texas District Court on the Gulf Coast in the late 1850s. Z.K. Fulton appealed an earlier judgment against him, which found him liable for not delivering money to New Orleans, for M.W. Alexander which he had agreed to do in 1855 without payment, because of a yellow fever outbreak there. Instead, he fled the city and entrusted the delivery to a financial firm, J.W. Dodd & Co., that promptly went bankrupt and failed to make delivery. The appeals court, presided over by Judge Fielding Jones in the now defunct town of Indianola, this time ruled in favor of Fulton, stating that, "A bailee without hire is responsible only for good faith and ordinary diligence, that is, such as an ordinary prudent man would exercise in matters of his own business; and this to be determined by the jury under proper instructions from the court."

The present manuscript contains relevant documents from the original case, heard in 1856, as well as the record of the proceedings from the appeal. In the early 1850s, New Orleans suffered from repeated and horrific outbreaks of yellow fever and other mosquito-borne illnesses during the summer seasons, with an average mortality rate of ten percent of the population. The judge in the case, Fielding Jones, was from Victoria, and three years later would be the town's representative at the Texas Secession Convention.
\$750

THE OFFICIAL FALLOUT OF THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR

58. [Texas]. [African-Americana]. *Special Orders No. 266. War Department, Washington, November 9, 1906.* [Brownsville, Tx.?] 1906. [3]pp. Typescript, previously folded. Light tanning. Very good.

A contemporary typescript of Army Special Orders No. 266, dated November 9, 1906, which dishonorably discharged 167 African-American soldiers from the 25th Infantry Regiment in the wake of the Brownsville Affair. Theodore Roosevelt ordered the men to be discharged in the wake of a murder at a saloon near their barracks at Fort Brown. The military unit had not been stationed there long before local anger over their presence resulted in the unit being blamed for an assault on a white woman and then a killing of a white bartender in August 1906. Evidence was fabricated to implicate twelve members of the regiment in the crimes, despite numerous attestations of the men's presence on the base at the time of the incident. When other enlisted men refused to name names in the face of local investigation by the Texas Rangers, Roosevelt ordered the discharge of the twelve

under suspicion and over 150 others in the unit for a "conspiracy of silence." The present document puts the blame on three companies of the 25th regiment for "participation in the riotous disturbance," and individually names all those to be dishonorably discharged. An fascinating primary document of a shameful racial episode of the first Roosevelt's presidency that engendered resentment against the Republican Party in many African-American communities for years to come. \$675

SLAVES USED AS COLLATERAL IN A HOUSTON COURT CASE, TWO YEARS AFTER STATEHOOD

59. [Texas]. [Slavery]. [Manuscript Document Recording an Arrest in Texas, Listing Eleven Slaves and Two Children Taken As Collateral]. Houston. January 5, 1847. [1]p., 6.5 x 8 inches. Minor toning. Very good.

An 1847 Texas manuscript legal document recording the arrest of thirteen slaves, taken as collateral for the bond of William T. Given of Houston. C.H. Randolph, Sheriff of Houston, notes: "By virtue of the within writ I have this day arrested the following negroes to wit: Ann, Jeff, John, Madison, Nelson, Mary, Phillis, Edy, Rebecca, Darcus and Dolly (together with Jo and Harriet the increase of the aforesaid slaves) as the negroes named within the writ. I also by virtue of said writ took into my possession one carriage, two horses and the running gear of one road waggon all of the value of six thousand two hundred and seventy five dollars, whereupon the defendant William T. Given appeared and repleved the said property by entering into bond and security according to law after which I released said property...."

Cyrus Halbert Randolph was a member of the Snively Expedition in 1843, and was elected sheriff of Houston in 1847, serving in the position for one year. Interesting evidence of slaves used as bond collateral in Texas, during the period of early statehood. \$825

SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT ARCHIVE

60. Throop, Henry G. *Oneida Railway Car Shop. Built 1907-1909 Syracuse, N.Y.* [manuscript cover title]. Syracuse. 1910. [24]pp. manuscript, 10pp. typescript, [19]pp. correspondence, plus a map, blueprint, five leaves of technical drawings, and thirteen original photographs. Together with two pamphlets on the subject. Folio. Original green binder, manuscript paper labels. Most items hole-punched into the binder, a few laid in. Wear at edges, two of the larger photographs split in half. Overall strong condition. Very good.

Archive compiled by Henry G. Throop, the construction engineer in charge of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company, which operated the Oneida Railway. The Oneida Railway was an electrified rail line which ran between Syracuse and Utica. Established in 1907, the line used a third rail pickup for power rather than the overhead electrification used in most street cars. It remained in business until 1930. Throop was a Cornell graduate (1905) who worked as a railroad engineer in New York for most of his career.

The present archive details Throop's work on the construction of the rail shop for the Oneida Railway in Syracuse. The first segment is his manuscript narrative of the project, illustrated with original photographs and a map showing the location of the shop. It includes project details such as costs and methods, as well as several technical drawings. There is also a blueprint of the location. The typescript portion which follows is entitled "Specifications for Structural Steel Work for New Car Shops of the Oneida Railway Company, Wolf St., Syracuse, N.Y." Included are memoranda about costs and other details. The other component of the archive deals with emergency vehicles to service the line. Much of the correspondence deals with this subject, as do most of the photographs, which show a truck built on a Ford chassis with a tall ladder extending off the back of it. The photos show the ladder in various configurations, illustrating the vehicle's many uses.

A wonderful archive documenting this piece of interurban transit at a transitional time for urban railways. \$650

PEACE TREATY CLOSING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

61. [Treaty of Paris, 1763]. *Preliminary Articles of Peace, Between His Most Britannick Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the Catholic King. Signed at Fontainebleau, the 3d Day of November, 1762.* London: Printed by E. Owen and T. Harrison, 1762. 23pp., printed in French and English, in two columns. Quarto. 19th-century half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Minor wear to corners and edges. Old bookseller's description laid in. A few pencil marks, light tanning. Very good plus.

The rare preliminary edition of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which ended the global Seven Years' War between France, Great Britain, and Spain (the French and Indian War in North America), and which set the conditions for the American Revolution. The three sides had been exhausted and deeply indebted by the war when they came to the negotiating table in late 1762, but Britain had made the most territorial gain and therefore had the most bargaining power over the peace terms. The articles contained here are printed in two columns, in French and English. They conform largely to the final, definitive version of the treaty, which was approved several months later in February 1763.

"The first publication in English of one of the most far-reaching and significant peace treaties relating to North America.... By the terms of the treaty, major shifts in the North American balance of power fell into place. The French were entirely expelled from mainland North America, as their Canadian possessions and all lands east of the Mississippi went to the British. The remainder of Louisiana, including New Orleans, went to the Spanish. The Spanish gave up their claim on Florida to the British, who also received the Grenadines and Dominica. The French only gained the return of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and several smaller Caribbean islands, as well as fishing rights on the Grand Banks. The new balance of power set the stage for the American Revolution and the rise of the United States" - Reese & Osborn.

The present copy is printed on a rather thick paper stock, though no such issue is noted in the relevant bibliographies. An excellent copy of a rare and important treaty.

Reese & Osborn, *Struggle for North America* 56. ESTC T98518. Howes P569. Sabin 65044. Servies 423. \$3,750

SOUTHERN UTAH MINING MAP

62. [Utah]. *Map of the San Rafael, Caineville, and Sumerville Structures, Utah* [caption title]. Salt Lake City: J.A. Hogle & Co., [ca. 1925]. Folded map, approximately 24 x 19 inches. Contemporary ink stamp at lower right corner. A couple of very small chips at edges. Very good plus.

Rare map of mining claims in southern Utah during the 1920s. The map delineates claims north of the tiny community of Caineville, Utah, east of present-day Capitol Reef National Park, and shows the various lease holders and land owners through the San Rafael River Valley in great detail, along with local rivers, railroads, and topographical features. It was produced for the prominent local brokerage firm of J.A. Hogle & Company, but this copy was distributed by Salt Lake firm J.L. Denham Co., as shown by the ink stamp at the lower right corner of the map. OCLC locates one copy, at the University of Utah. \$750

VISUAL RECORD OF THE VIETNAM WAR

63. [Vietnam War]. *[Archive of Vietnam War Press Photos]*. [N.p.] 1955-1972. 96 silver gelatin photographs. Most approximately 8 x 10 inches, a few larger. Some light wear, some annotations. Ink stamps and typed captions on verso of each. Very good.

Archive of press photographs from the Vietnam War. A handful of these date to 1955, just before American involvement. The remainder concern American intervention, presenting images of both Vietnamese and American soldiers. Subjects in the archive include refugees, prisoners of war, civilian and military casualties, soldiers removing the wounded from the field, aerial images of bombings, aircraft, and more. All have a stamp on the verso indicating they were formerly in the Archivo de Mañana, La Revista de Mexico, a newspaper in Mexico City. Most are captioned on the verso with a typed yellow slip providing the news text for the image. One particularly poignant photograph from October 1963 shows the self-immolation of a Buddhist monk. On the verso it is captioned "Ritual Suicide. Young Buddhist monk keeps his erect seated posture as flames engulf him in ritual suicide at Saigon Market Square October 5th. It was the sixth such suicide in less than four months, as the nation's Buddhist crisis continued. The U.S. has protested the beating by plainclothes police of three American newsmen who witnessed the suicide. Officials in Washington said the U.S. was exploring what legal steps might be taken to follow up the protest." An important document of our time in Vietnam. \$3,500

WASHINGTON'S WILL

64. Washington, George. *The Last Will and Testament of Gen. George Washington.* Boston: Printed for John Russel and Manning & Loring, 1800. 24pp. Stitched, as issued. Title-page with small chip at lower corner. Light tanning and foxing. Untrimmed. About very good.

The scarce Boston edition of George Washington's will. It was first printed in Alexandria from Washington's original manuscript, which had been submitted for probate there. Several editions followed, but the Boston imprint is among the earliest and the most uncommon. In addition to naming Martha Washington as his chief beneficiary and executor, the will includes the significant provision that his slaves be freed upon her death and orders the provision of care to the elderly and of education to the younger of them. In addition to these main items, the will allocates Washington's personal effects to his relatives and eminent friends like the Marquis de Lafayette, who received a pair of Revolutionary War-era pistols. The final section details the numerous plots of land that Washington owned beyond Mount Vernon and the asking prices for their sale. A scarce imprint of this important coda to the life of George Washington; ESTC locates copies at only handful of institutions.

Howes W145. ESTC W13361. Evans 38991. Sabin 101754.

\$6,500

GLASS PLATE PHOTOS OF SOUTH DAKOTA IN THE EARLY 20th-CENTURY

65. [Western Photographica]. *[Small Archive of Eighteen Glass Plates with Images of Life in South Dakota].* [South Dakota? ca. 1910?] Eighteen glass plates, eight measuring 3 x 4 inches (four colored) and ten of them 4 x 5 inches. With photographs printed from the plates. No cracking, minimal chipping at edges. Very good.

Two small sets of images depicting life in South Dakota at the turn of the century. The first consists of ten images of settlers and scenes on the prairie. There are two plates of women with tents and covered wagons, a nice image of a woman and several girls playing what appears to be Ring Around the Rosie, an image which is captioned on the photographic print "steam driven water well drilling rig," an early airplane, and some settlers outside a homestead. The second series would seem to be from Pine Ridge Indian Agency. These include two photographs which are clearly of Native American children (one of them depicting boys with short hair and "civilized" clothes), three plates which depict a rodeo in the area, an image of someone in a feathered headdress near a teepee, and plates of people with horses.

\$500

LIFE ON THE MIDWESTERN FRONTIER

66. [Wisconsin]. Copland, George. *[Archive of Fourteen Civil War-Era Letters Written from Wisconsin to England, Describing an Immigrant's New Life in America].* Burlington, Wi. 1861-1871. Fourteen letters, totaling 51pp. Quarto. Old folds, some light soiling and wear. Very good.

A very interesting group of letters written by George Copland to his parents back in Birmingham, England. Copland arrived in New York in 1861, but when he was unable to find work there, migrated west to Burlington, Wisconsin. There, he first worked as a farm hand, then at a factory for agricultural machinery, later as a brick mason, and finally as a bookkeeper. Copland describes his work and conditions in some detail, highlighting different social customs in America, and some news of the Civil War. At one point he journeyed to Iowa, and one letter is written from the prairies. He alludes to unfinished matters and affairs in England. His letters are literate and well-written, and he captures his surroundings with a keen eye for details that would be of interest to folks back home. Copland apparently left Birmingham under a cloud of some sort, and adopts the alias "John Reynolds" in the later letters. At one point he writes, "I saw Luckman at Newark when I went to Prosser. It does not matter if folks know that I am in America. The western States is a big place."

His letter of January 20, 1862 is particularly lengthy and full of interesting observations, and provides a good example of his prose style and tone. At the time he was working as a blacksmith making farm implements. He describes the work, saying: "I keep in good health and am growing stronger & fatter every day. No wonder when a fellow lives like a fighting cock, works hard, goes to bed early & gets up early. ... We are making plows and cultivators for the spring & autumn market. The work is too heavy to be done in the hot weather. Consequently they only do but little besides repairing in the summer months."

He notes that there are many Englishmen and Dutchmen in the area. He compares the characters of Americans to his fellow countrymen, noting the belligerence of Americans and commenting a bit on the Civil War: "There are a great number of English people round here and in this state. After they know you, the farmers here expect you to call and see them. They are always glad to see a countryman. Of the Yankees it is said they will cheat the devil & call it smart trading. The redeeming feature in their character is that they will not let a person want who is in sickness or want. The British and Dutch are the principal in number here, so that I can't say much about Yankees until I know them better. One thing is certain, they believe there is no place like America & that one Yankee is equal to any other two men. That they can whip England & have her afterwards (that's what they were to do to the South, but it is not done yet). They don't approve of the abolition of slavery. I don't believe they will finish the rebellion for some years. Each side has above ½ a million men in the field. There they stand in the Potomac staring at one another & doing nothing. It costs this government about 3 million dollars a day to keep the army & navy &c. ... The American papers are as mad as they can be, they say England is favourable to the South & when they (the North) have licked the South, they will turn to & lick England if she does not mind her own business. Which being interpreted means if England does not help the North to lick the South. The Germans say the Americans ran like cowards at Bulls Run. A German works in our shop now who was there."

He also notes the harshness of the Wisconsin weather, particularly its variable nature. After describing the prices of various goods such as whiskey and wheat and mutton, he writes: "They all use stoves here & the wood is 4ft long when delivered. It is sawed into 3 pieces & then split into pieces about 2in x 2in x 14in. It has been very cold but it did not bother me. It was for 2 or 3 nights 24o below zero. It froze the pispot up every night & my breath froze on my beard one night. The worst of this country is the sudden changes from heat to cold & vice versa, a difference of 40o in one day from the one before. ... The snow is above 2 feet deep here & I have walked over a lake 2 miles long and ¾ across all froze safe enough for a horse and sleigh to go over. While I am writing this the sleighs are going past about 10 miles per hour rate & bells on the horses. They don't make any noise in the snow & the bells are to warn folks. It sounds very nice though. All the wagons are put away & sledges take their place now. The roads are covered with snow. Rabbits are caught easy now. Fishing is going on through holes in the ice. I am going to have a day soon."

Having gone west with a friend to Story County, Iowa, he writes on October 22, 1865 to describe his new surroundings. He discusses the rate of pay he is making, and his hope for being able to do extra work in order to save up substantial funds. He toys with the possibility of making a permanent move to Iowa. "We got to this place 5 weeks ago... We are 12 miles west of Nevada and have to go there at present for letters. Since we got here we have put up stabling for the horses & 2 colts, a place for ourselves & are now at work on a blacksmiths shop. We have also made hay for the horses. ... I am going to stay with Barnes all winter & see what I think of the country & the weather on the prairie. I have partly agreed to make 1500 posts & 6000 rails for him this winter & also to cut some cord wood. If the weather is decent I expect to make almost \$100 over my expenses by spring. ... The Squaw River runs in a S.E. direction, so does the Skunk River, we are just between them and there are no trees except what grow on their banks, 6 miles south they join. North, we have neither trees or houses all prairie. Grass everywhere. Most of the land is owned by speculators & not 1/40 of it is fenced. When you want to make hay from July till the end of September, you mow just where it suits you, and you can turn your cattle out to graze on thousands of acres of first rate grass. Most of it is called Blue Joint & you only mow when it grows 2 tons to the acre. I shall not buy any land or sheep before spring as I want some land for mowing & some for raising corn (Indian) and oats."

An interesting group of letters from the perspective of an immigrant to the Upper Midwest who labored in various occupations and described them in detail. \$1,850

THE FOUNDER OF MISSOULA WRITES ABOUT THE MISSOURI RIVER TRADE

67. Worden, Frank. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Frank Worden Concerning Family History in Montana*]. Missoula. 1868. [4]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, light wear. Very good.

Letter written by Frank Worden, founder of Missoula, Montana, to an unidentified recipient relating details of Worden family history. Worden (1830-1887), born in Vermont, emigrated to the Pacific Northwest in the 1850s. By 1858 he had established a store in Walla Walla, Washington, also serving as the town's postmaster. In 1860 he partnered with Christopher P. Higgins to open a store in Hell Gate, Washington, which was subsequently relocated to Montana to operate near the mining operations in the region. In 1868, the two men sold Worden and Company and founded the town of Missoula. Worden was active in local and territorial politics.

In the present letter, he describes his voyage from New York around the Horn to the west coast, eventually establishing his business in Hell Gate in 1860. Interestingly, he describes his experiences traveling the Missouri River for trade goods, writing,

“In the spring of 1861 I made a trip down the Missouri River in a ‘Mackinaw’ boat from Fort Benton to St. Louis a distance of 3000 miles for the purpose of buying goods being the first individual attempt to ship goods from St. Louis to the west side of the Rocky Mountains via the Missouri River. That year the boat took fire and was totally destroyed. We were fully insured though but lost the year’s business. Since then we have made annual shipments up the Missouri. In 1864 the boat which we shipped on was ordered back from Sioux City for some government freight by Genl. Sully, struck a snag and was sunk by which operation we lost \$20,000 and have received no remuneration, a claim has been made against government by our shippers but as yet we have no probability of an adjustment.”

He also provides a brief accounting of family history herein. An interesting letter by a Montana pioneer, recounting his early days in the west. \$675

LETTERS CONCERNING CALIFORNIA HIGH SOCIETY AND EARLY YOSEMITE TOURISM

68. Worden, G.B. [*Two Letters Written by G.B. Worden Describing Life in California, Including Mentions of Early Yosemite Tourism*]. Jacksonville, Ca. 1868-1869. [8]pp. on folded folio sheets. Old folds, light soiling and wear. Very good.

Two letters written by G.B. Worden to his niece, Martha. Both written from Jacksonville, California, the first is mostly devoted to a vivid description of a ball held in Jacksonville attended by people from neighboring towns ~ Sonora, Columbia, Poverty Hill, Algerine, Jim Town, Scraperville, and Springfield ~ about thirty people in all. He writes,

“Some of the ladies were quite pretty and dressed to death, flashing in jewels and floating laces but I thought they had lost something very valuable, as they were all half stooped and appeared to be looking for something on the floor. So I enquired of a gentleman of my acquaintance who had not been in the mountains, what they were looking for; he gave me a pitiful glance and said that I had got far behind the times by living so long in the woods ~ that it was the latest and most graceful style, just imported from Paris by the way of Saratoga and he believed they called it the Grecian Bend. I overheard an Irish girl remark that ‘digin turf and pickin’ praties in the ould country was nothing on the back to this new-fangled yanky grashun bind.’ ... [The men were all so old] many of them were round shouldered (what we used to call hump back), but they could pass off with the Grecian Benders you know.”

The second letter discusses his work running a ferry crossing the Tuolumne River, which includes mentions of tourism in Yosemite Valley. He writes:

“I am still attending the ferry that crosses the Tuolumne River; the rainy season has set in, and I for one am not sorry, for it has been a long hot summer; we have had no rain since the first of May, and the thermomiter [sic] has ranged from 100° to 112° in the shade, all summer. There has been about three thousand people by here, from the Atlantic states on their way to the Yosemite Valley this season, and it is thought there will be many more in the coming season. Many renowned men & women too have passed. Vice President Colfax & George Francis Train were perhaps the most so of any. The latter delivered a lecture at Chinese Camp, and I was present. He is a remarkable man, full of intellect [sic], and eloquence, tells many truthes, but I think is more than half crazy on some of his theories.”

A nice pair of letters from California, written with an intent to entertain as well as inform the reader. \$850

INDIANA SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

69. [World War II Photographical]. [Philippines]. [New Guinea]. [*Photograph Album Detailing the Experiences of Two Indiana Military Units in New Guinea and the Philippines During World War II, Comprising Almost 200 Original Images*]. [Oro Bay, New Guinea; Tacloban & Leyte, Philippines. 1944-1945]. 190 original photographs. Oblong quarto. Original leather album, embossed in gilt, string tied. Photos in corner mounts, the first half of the album extensively captioned in white ink. Light wear at edges of boards. Photos clear and sharp. Very good plus.

An extensive record of American military and local life in New Guinea and the Philippines during World War II from the perspective of an Indiana private. The first two photos comprise group portraits of two platoons on KP duty at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana in September and October, 1943; the preponderance of photos, however, are from 1944 and 1945. The first series of images depict the enlisted men and several scenes of their base at Oro Bay, New Guinea. These include portraits, activities about the camp (including a snail hunt and an Easter service), and many images of natives, their villages, and children, some of whom, according to the captions, are afflicted with malaria. The majority of the album chronicles experiences in Tacloban, wider Leyte, and nearby areas of the Philippines. Though there some portraits and images of army men at work, most of the photos record the city, its architecture and surroundings, and include numerous shots of locals, their activities, and their environment. There are also several photographs of the newly built MacArthur School, and agricultural and river scenes. Several of the captions are less than kind, such as two striking images of downed war planes in New Guinea with the caption "Two Less Japs," a page of pictures of half clothed New Guinean women referred to as "some of the local belles," and a reference to Tacloban as "the so-called town." Nevertheless, this is an album that represents an excellent photographic record of military and native life in New Guinea and Leyte during the war.

\$1,250