

**McBRIDE**  
RARE BOOKS

California Antiquarian Book Fair  
*2021 Virtual Edition*



Dear friends and colleagues,

It is with a heavy heart that we pack no trunks or suitcases, book no plane tickets, and settle in for yet another book fair at our dining room table. Despite the disappointment of missing our annual pilgrimage to California, we've compiled a wonderful list of material on California, the West, and Latin America, as well as other interesting topics. Highlights include a lengthy manuscript from the 19th-century Philippines; a Buddhist Church directory produced in the Manzanar internment camp; many rare pieces of Californiana; a stunning set of Indian portraits by a Montana photographer; several archives, both photographic and manuscript; and much more. We hope to be back in the Golden State again in the not-too-distant future.

Cheers,  
Teri & James

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



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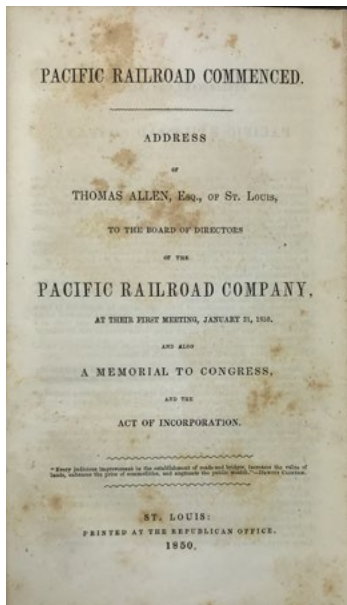
## FIRST CONCERTED ORGANIZATION TOWARD A TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

1. **Allen, Thomas.** *Pacific Railroad Commenced. Address of Thomas Allen, Esq., of St. Louis, to the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company, at Their First Meeting, January 31, 1850. And Also a Memorial to Congress, and the Act of Incorporation.* St. Louis: Printed at the Republican Office, 1850. 46pp. Modern cloth, spine gilt. Some foxing and light tanning. Good plus.

A rare pamphlet that documents one of the founding moments of the Transcontinental Railroad. The present publishes the speech of Thomas Allen, the earliest major proponent of such an effort, at the first meeting of the Board of Directors for the nascent Pacific Railroad Company. His address contains numerous historical anecdotes and comparisons, analyses, and statements of ambition relating to the occasion and the project before his audience and fellow contributors.

“Thomas Allen was among the most prominent and powerful individuals who led St. Louis in its transition from commercial outpost to industrial metropolis. Best known for his political service and for his leadership

in establishing the Pacific Railroad, Allen played an equally important role in the development of St. Louis land during the city’s most rapid period of growth.... In 1849, writing in anticipation of the great railroad convention held in the city that year, Allen made his claim for ‘a Western route to Asia,’ along ‘a central highway that shall be most useful and most acceptable to all parts of our country.’ With the support of Thomas Hart Benton, Allen—elected president of the new Pacific Railroad in 1850—traveled across the state, as well as east to New York and Washington, in pursuit of support for the venture. After his election as a state senator, also in 1850, he engineered government loan guarantees



and land grants that put the fledgling company on its feet” - Missouri Encyclopedia Online.

“The work is of historical importance and interest as the chronicle of the first actual movement in spanning the continent by a steel railway. Thomas Allen was one of the most active of the group which obtained the first charter for a Pacific Railway. The meeting was organized on his motion; he then made the long historical address herein contained, for the purpose of imparting general information to the people on the subject of the great transcontinental project. He proposed the plan for public stock subscription, which was adopted; drew up the Memorial to Congress incorporated herein, and was Chairman of the Committee on Topographical and Geological Survey” - Eberstadt.

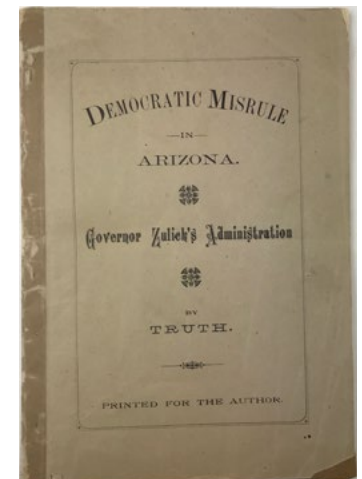
AII (Missouri) 630. Eberstadt 106:268. Howes A159, “b.”  
(McBRB1600)

\$2,250

## “DEMOCRATIC MISRULE IN ARIZONA”

2. **[Arizona]. [Zulick, Conrad Meyer].** *An Administration of Corruption and Abuse of Public Confidence in Arizona.* [Prescott?]: Printed for the Author, 1888. 50pp. Original printed wrappers. Spine reinforced with tape, lower corner reinforced with brown paper. Light chipping and wear to covers, contents clean. Final lead reinforced at top edge with later paper. About very good.

A political rant decrying the administration of territorial Governor C. Meyer Zulick. Zulick, described herein as “the Accident from New Jersey,” served as Arizona’s Territorial Governor from 1885-1889. He had moved to Arizona from New Jersey to pursue mining business in the region, and at the time of his election was imprisoned in Mexico for his company’s debts. His popularity suffered after he admonished Arizonans not to take justice against the Apaches into their own hands (“He had



failed utterly with his Indian proclamation upon which he had built so high”), and the author nods to what Zulick is perhaps best remembered for, abolishing the “test oath law” which limited the voting rights of Mormons (“He has formed an alliance with the Mormons, and he counts upon their united support”). Under Zulick’s tenure, the capital was moved from Prescott to Phoenix in 1889, leading us to suspect this work was printed in Prescott. We locate four copies in OCLC, all in Arizona libraries.

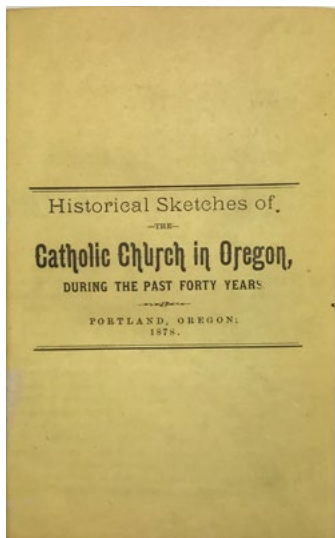
(McBRB1669)

\$875

### RARE OREGON HISTORY, INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

**3. Blanchet, Francis Norbert.** *Historical Sketches of the Catholic Church in Oregon, During the Past Forty Years.* Portland. 1878. [5]-186pp. Original half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt ruled. Light wear to edges and spine, front hinge cracking, boards somewhat scuffed. Slightly later author’s presentation on front free endpaper, short closed tear from head of presentation leaf; author’s corrections and annotations throughout. Light tanning. Very good.

A scarce history of the early Catholic Church in Oregon, written by Francis Norbert Blanchet, the first archbishop of Oregon City. Blanchet was born in Quebec in 1795, emigrated to the as yet unorganized Oregon



Territory in 1837, and was appointed to his archbishopric of the region the next year. In the final years of his life, he wrote this history of the Catholic missions to the Native American tribes of the Pacific Northwest and of the foundation of parish churches throughout the area. Few people had spent as much time in Oregon as Blanchet when this work was published in 1878.

The present copy contains an errata leaf bound at the rear, which some copies seem to have been issued without. It is also a presentation copy, with a gift inscription

to a Portland judge from the author on the front free endpaper, and containing further corrections and annotations in Blanchet’s hand throughout. Copies containing the errata leaf are much scarcer, and no copies of either issue appear in available sales records since Decker’s catalogue of the Soliday collection during the early 1940s, which calls the work “excessively rare.” A notable Oregon rarity, inscribed and annotated by the author.

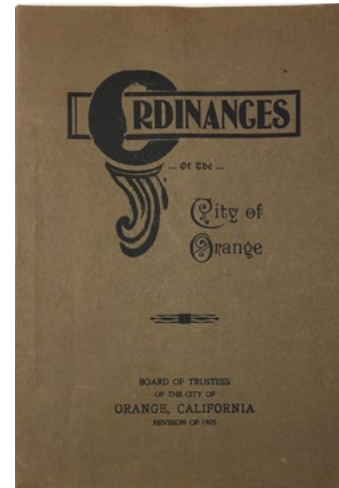
Howes B511, “b.” Soliday I:301.

(McBRB1444)

\$2,500

### REGULATING ORANGE

**4. [California].** *Ordinances of the Board of Trustees of the City of Orange, California.* Orange: Press of the Orange Post, 1905. [2],81pp. Original brown printed wrappers. Minor wear, spine slightly chipped. Internally clean. Very good plus.



“Revision of 1905.” Ordinances for the governance and operation of the city of Orange, California. Topics covered include city government, taxes, business licenses, liquor and gambling prohibitions, the board of health, the care and order of sidewalks and roads, and more. The rules outlined are very specific -- the section on sidewalks dictates the appropriate width, building materials, and construction, with exact details and measurements for the construction process. Between the years 1900 and 1910, Orange more than doubled in population, going from 1,200 to nearly

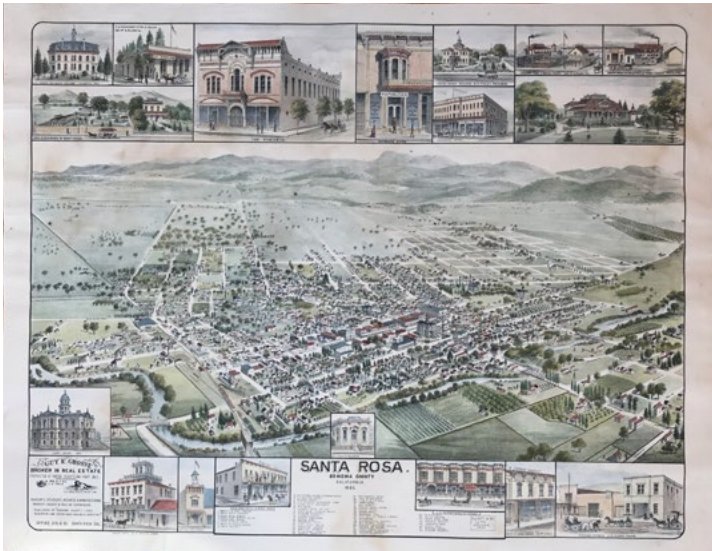
3,000 souls. These ordinances serve as the framework for the burgeoning city. We locate a single copy in OCLC, at the Orange County Public Library.

(McBRB1750)

\$650

## RARE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SANTA ROSA

5. [California]. *Santa Rosa. Sonoma County. California. 1885.* Oakland: Elliott & Co., 1885. Large lithograph with contemporary color, 22 x 28.25 inches. A couple of short closed tears at edges. Light tanning and an occasional fox mark. Very good.



An attractive and scarce bird's-eye view of Santa Rosa, California, drawn and published by Wallace William Elliot of San Francisco and Oakland. "As artist, printer, or publisher, W.W. Elliot...was involved in nearly fifty city views over a twenty-year period beginning about 1879.... Elliott printed or lithographed the five views on which his name appears through 1885" - Reps.

The present view depicts Santa Rosa from the south, with its namesake creek in the immediate foreground, and its downtown and municipal buildings at the center of the image. The Mayacamas Mountains rise in the background, with Mount St. Helena at their center. Surrounding the central image are eighteen vignettes of significant local buildings, including the Santa Rosa Athenaeum, City Hall and Library, newspaper offices, hotels, and local mills. The view was evidently sponsored by local real estate agent Guy E. Grosse, whose advertisement appears at lower left. A numbered key identifies fifty-two buildings and other points of

interest in the main image, including the Santa Rosa winery, located at lower left, across the tracks of the San Francisco & Northwestern Railroad from downtown.

An early and scarce example from this prolific maker of Western views. OCLC locates copies at Berkeley, Stanford, and AAS. Reps adds copies at the Huntington, Amon Carter Museum, and the Society for California Pioneers. A copy in similarly good condition brought \$3100 in a 2007 Bloomsbury sale.

Reps 405.

(McBRB1206)

\$3,000

## PANORAMIC VIEWS OF LONG BEACH

6. [California]. *Vistas de Long Beach [cover title].* Los Angeles: M. Reider, 1903. [18]pp., accordion folded in nine panel. Original purple printed wrappers. Light wear to wrappers. Some wear at accordion folds; some separation along two folds, with one unobtrusive tape repair. Light toning. About very good.

Handsome and scarce early 20th-century viewbook for Long Beach, California. The principal images are two striking panoramas, one of the beach and boardwalk on a busy summer day and the other of Long Beach Park being enjoyed by several women at leisure. Other views include portraits of fishermen, bathers, and beachgoers, and images of local architecture and geographical features. We locate only two copies -- at UC Irvine and UC San Diego.

(McBRB1795)

\$400



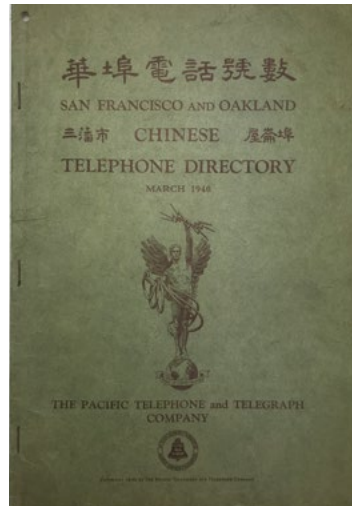
## CHINESE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

7. [California]. [Chinese-American]. *San Francisco and Oakland Chinese Telephone Directory March 1940 [cover title]*. San Francisco: Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., 1940. 36pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear and soiling. Internally clean. Very good.

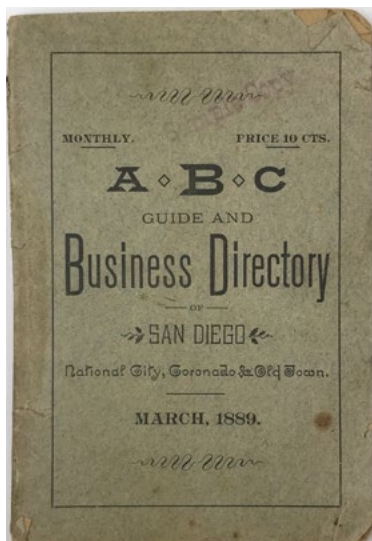
A rare issue of this San Francisco phone directory published by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company for the local Chinese community, printed almost entirely in Chinese aside from the front cover (which also bears the title in Chinese). The directory served the large but still somewhat isolated Chinese populations in the Bay Area, this issue with listings for both San Francisco and Oakland. We locate copies at Yale, UC Berkeley, and UC Davis.

(McBRB1443)

\$950



## RARE DIRECTORY FOR SAN DIEGO



8. [California]. [Directories]. *ABC Guide and Business Directory of San Diego, National City, Coronado, & Old Town*. San Diego: C.J. Stillwell, 1889. 80pp. 12mo. Original printed wrappers. Light chipping to spine and edges, minor soiling, some slight loss to lower edge of rear cover. Text lightly toned, minor soiling; slight loss to lower corner of two leaves. Very good.

A rare business directory for the city of San Diego, “together with the official railway, motor, steamship, and stage

line time tables, calendar and tide tables, and a valuable collection of statistical and other matter of practical value and interest to all.” Census data show that between 1880 and 1890, San Diego experienced explosive population growth, expanding from a town of 2,600 people to more than 16,000. The present work provides a brief history of the city, together with facts about its bay and anchorage, water and sewer system, street car lines, gas mains, fire department, paved streets, and other important information. This is followed by an alphabetical listing, by trade, of businesses in the city, as well as listings for National City and Coronado, and information on county offices. Interspersed throughout with local advertisements, such as a full-page ad for the San Diego Brewing Company. Though issued as a monthly serial, this appears to be the only surviving issue published, known in one other copy at the Bancroft Library.

(McBRB1663)

\$1,250

## ORIGINAL ART FROM A LETTER SHEET

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

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



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

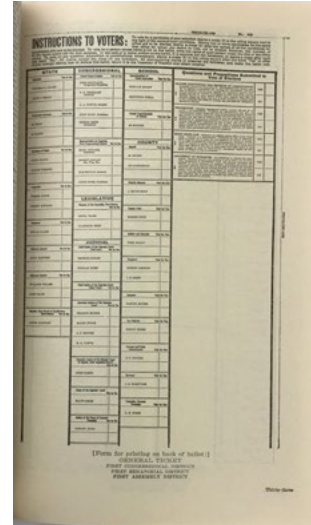
(McBRB1475)

\$750

### 1915 CALIFORNIA DIRECT PRIMARY REFERENDUM

**10. [California]. [Politics].** *Amendments to Constitution and Referendum Measures with Arguments Respecting the Same to Be Submitted to the Electors of the State of California at the Special Election on Tuesday, October 26, 1915 [cover title].* Sacramento. 1915. 62pp. Printed self-wrappers, stapled. Minor wear at corners. Light tanning and occasional faint foxing.

Scarce and extensive informational pamphlet issued by the California Secretary of State regarding state constitutional amendments and



referendum measures being put before voters in a special 1915 election. Two laws passed by the state legislature, which enacted the use of direct party primary elections to determine state and national candidates and the regularization of ballot appearance, were struck down by voters. Six state constitutional amendments, which addressed judicial term lengths, eminent domain, property taxes, and several other issues, were also put before the people in this special election. The present pamphlet prints the texts of these laws and amendments in full, and several examples of proposed ballots relating to the referendum

measures are also illustrated. Most interestingly for a state government publication, generalized arguments for and against each measure are printed following the text of the laws and amendments themselves. We locate only four copies, at UC Irvine, UC San Diego, Oregon, and Harvard.

(McBRB1753)

\$450

### DIDN'T LIKE ALL THAT MONEY? VOTE REPUBLICAN.

**11. [California]. [Politics].** *[Group of Twelve Handbills Defending Legislative Expenditures in California Before the 1890 Election].* [San Francisco? 1890]. Twelve handbills, each approximately 9 x 6 inches, plus 7pp. pamphlet and three small promotional cards. Mounted to card backings. Several chips and short closed tears at edges. Tanned. Good.

An interesting series of twelve small broadsides or handbills relating to the 1890 California state elections, in which the Democrats attempt to remind various county residents of expenditures made on their behalf in the last legislature and the party’s role in those outlays. The particular problem that these flyers attempt to dispute is the increase in state taxes, which they argue is vastly offset by the benefits that these counties received. A typical broadside, addressed, “To the Voters of Mendocino County,” reads thus:



“Your State taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, were \$78,285.70. The next year they were \$85,076,91. The difference -- \$6,791.21 -- represents your payments on account of the ‘extravagance of the last legislature.’ That extravagance consisted of appropriations for public institutions, of which

Mendocino’s share is \$350,000 for the new Insane Asylum at Ukiah. Your Democratic Senator and Assemblymen secured that institution for you, and to obtain it they had to consent to similar expenditures in other parts of the state. This cost you \$6,791.21 the first year, and it brings you \$350,000 at the start, and the prospect of regular appropriations of about \$100,000 a year hereafter. If Senator Yell, Assemblyman Seawell and the Democratic Legislature did wrong in imposing this burden on the State for the benefit of Mendocino county, vote against the Democratic ticket.”

Handbills with similar language addressed to the voters of Sacramento, Napa, Marin, San Joaquin, Amador, Sonoma, Butte, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Orange Counties are also included in this group, as are a pamphlet and three cards from the Young Men’s Democratic League in San Francisco regarding more national issues. Despite, or perhaps because of, this innovative strategy to challenge voters to support the other party, Democrats were not generally successful in the 1890 election in California.

(McBRB1685)

\$500

### EARLY REAL ESTATE MAP

12. [California]. [Real Estate]. *Subdivisions One and Two of the Riverside Orange Heights Tract Adjoining Corona, California*. Los Angeles. [ca. 1910]. Plat map, approximately 14 x inches. Folded, a couple of short separations and minor losses along or near folds. A few nicks at edges. Light, even tanning. Printed on thin paper. Good plus.

Ephemeral real estate map and advertisement for the Riverside Orange Heights Tract, located north of Corona in Southern California, and owned by the Citrus Belt Land Company. “The land west of the future Norco Hills, consisting of 5,500 of the former Little La Sierra Rancho, was purchased by a company of Los Angeles men led by James W. Long, and by April 1909, that same property was on the market in the form of five-, ten-, and twenty-acre parcels under the ‘Riverside Orange Heights.’ In 1910, the Riverside Orange Heights Company was again ‘sold’ to the Citrus Best Land Company, with Long and many of the same stakeholders simply moving from the old corporation to the new.... The Citrus Belt Land Company undertook an aggressive sales campaign to sell residential ranch parcels strictly as a suburb of Corona, with no effort to build schools, commercial businesses, or manufacturing centers. Newspaper ads appearing in the local papers, the Los Angeles Times and as far away as San Diego touted the plentiful and inexpensive water, excellent soil, and citrus growing opportunities. It was claimed that the land was impervious to flooding and frost and provided a natural shield from the Santa Ana winds -- statements that many future residents would find to be devastatingly untrue” - Bash. The platted area depicted in this map represents today the southern portion of Norco, bisected by Interstate 15. A good cartographic and promotional document of real estate development in the country surrounding Los Angeles during the early 20th century. We locate only one copy, at UC San Diego.

Kevin Bash, “A Brief History of Norco,” Charleston: History Press, 2013. (McBRB1275) \$450



**LARGE ARCHIVE OF PROGRAMS  
FROM THE FIRST DECADE OF THE SUTRO BATHS**

13. [California]. [Sutro Baths]. [*Large and Significant Archive of Official Programs for the Sutro Baths in San Francisco, Covering the First Decade of Its Operation*]. San Francisco. 1896-1903, 1905-1906. Approximately 390 programs. Folio. Most programs a single folded sheet. Several single-sheet flyers included, some programs with inserts. Some light wear and soiling, but generally clean. Very good.



An extensive archive of almost 400 official programs issued for the daily activities at the Sutro Baths. The Sutro Baths were the brainchild of Gold Rush millionaire and noted San Franciscan Adolph Sutro, who also owned and rebuilt the adjacent Cliff House. "Sutro's dream for the Baths was to provide a healthy, recreational and inexpensive swimming facility for thousands of San Franciscans. A classic Greek portal opened to a massive glass enclosure containing seven swimming pools at various temperatures. There were slides, trapezes, springboards and a high dive. The power of the Pacific Ocean during high tide could fill the 1.7 million gallons of water required for all the pools in just one hour. The Baths could accommodate 10,000 people at one time and offered 20,000 bathing suits and 40,000 towels for rent" - National Park Service. The Baths were never profitable, and the property eventually became too expensive to maintain. Their use declined in the 1930s, and they were closed and sold

to developers in 1964. A fire gutted the property in 1966, and the ruins eventually became part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Opened on March 14, 1896, this archive of programs encompasses activities for the first ten years of the Baths. The program for March 17, 1896, present here, is actually a program for Saturday March 14th, opening day, with two pasteovers listing activities for Tuesday the 17th, rendering it an even more interesting artifact. Opening day activities, as seen beneath the pastedown, included speeches by notable locals, a Grand Athletic Exhibition, and a concert by Cassasa's California Exposition Band; Baths opened at 3p.m. Activities planned for the 17th included an Aquatic Exhibition featuring trapeze diving, two experts "fancy diving," and several participatory swimming races, as well as a St. Patrick's Day music programme. The programs are generally uniform in style, containing a list of activities and many local advertisements. They are very ephemeral in nature -- usually a single, folded sheet of thin colored paper designed to be used for a day at the Baths -- and their survival here as a group is a rare feat.

(McBRB1797)

\$2,500

**RARE CALIFORNIA THEATRE BROADSIDE**

14. [California]. [Theatre]. *Bert's New Idea, Commercial Street, Above Kearny...Second Night of the Great Sensation Drama, the Woman of the World!...* [caption title]. San Francisco: C.A. Calhoun & Son, 1865. Broadside, 35.75 x 8 inches. Printed in green. Old folds; moderate wear and soiling, heavier to middle section of sheet. Slight losses at some folds, slight tears at edges. Good.

Rare San Francisco theatre broadside from the end of the Civil War period. The theatre, Bert's New Idea, was located on Commercial Street between Kearny and Dupont, and was also known as the New Idea





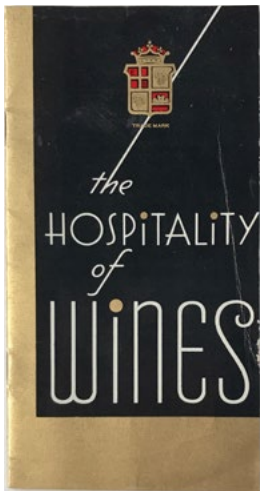
Melodeon. The present work advertises the second night of the “great sensation drama,” *The Woman of the World*, based on Clara Cavendish’s novel of the same name. In addition to the regular players, the company has been expanded for the show to include Mr. and Mrs. L.F. Beatty, Señorita Maria “the Queen of Terpsichore,” and others. The broadside lists the opening vignettes and acts, followed by the cast list for *Woman of the World* and a detailed synopsis of its plot and acts. Admission was 50¢ for the Dress Circle and Parquette; 25¢ for the Gallery, and boxes could be had for \$2.50 or \$3.00. The whole is printed in green ink within a border frame with stars. No copies are listed in OCLC.

(McBRB1577)

\$850

### CHAMPAGNE ON TAP

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



Promotional brochure for the Regina Winery in Etiwanda, California, operated by the Ellena Brothers. Established in 1906 by Claudio Ellena, a descendant of an Italian winemaking family. Claudio’s sons eventually took over the business, marketing their wine under the brand Regina, Queen of Wines. The vineyard primarily produced sparkling and dessert wines, and also operated a vinegar plant. The present work showcases wine labels, as well as a sparkling wine dispenser so you can pour bottles of champagne “on tap.” The brochure gives a history of the family and vineyards, and strives to “acquaint you more fully with the many ways to really enjoy the goodness

of fine wines without the burden of responsibility of minute details or formality.” It also includes recipes for several champagne cocktails.

(McBRB1721)

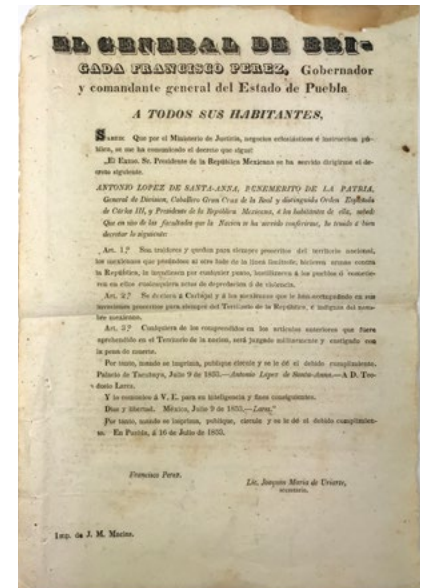
\$250

### SANTA ANNA BANISHES CARBAJAL FROM MEXICO

16. [Carbajal, José María Jesús]. *El General de Brigada Francisco Perez, Gobernador y Comandante General del Estado de Puebla a Todos sus Habitantes, Sabed: Que por el Ministerio de Justicia, Negocios Eclesiasticos e Instruccion Publica, Se Me Ha Comunicado el Decreto Que Sigue...* [caption title]. Puebla. July 16, 1853. Broadside, approximately 12.25 x 8.25 inches. Previously folded. Small stab holes at left margin where previously bound; a couple of small wormholes. Tideline along top edge, more substantial at right corner. Light tanning and faint foxing. About very good.

An unrecorded Puebla bando of this decree issued by Santa Anna in 1853 during his final stint as president, which banished the renegade José María Jesús Carbajal and any nationals who joined his armed incursions from Mexico. Carbajal was a Tejano born in San Antonio, but was exiled from Texas for his refusal to take up arms against Mexico during the revolution despite his opposition to Santa Anna. He conducted guerilla warfare along the border against the United States during the Mexican-American War, but spent the 1850s attempting to establish an independent border state, the Republic of Sierra Madre, leading several armed raids against Mexico.

“The so-called Merchants War of the early 1850s resulted from financial losses to merchants along the Rio Grande boundary caused by Mexico’s strict tariff laws, her prohibition of imports from the United States, and her violation of trade rights granted to the United States in the 1848 treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. José María Jesús Carbajal led Texas merchants in four unsuccessful expeditions to recover confiscated goods from revenue officials.... There were rumors of another attempt in 1855. Mexican retaliation resulted in sham battles



and in sacking, burning, and menacing in the Monterrey-Laredo area” - Handbook of Texas Online.

This decree, issued first in Mexico City on July 9, 1853, and then in Puebla on July 16, followed Carbajal's third armed incursion into Mexico. Its main articles read as follows:

“Art. 1o. Son traidores y quedan para siempre proscritos del territorio nacional, los mexicanos que pasándose al otro lado de la línea límite, hicieren armas contra la República, la invadiesen por cualquier punto, hostilizaren á los pueblos ó cometieren en ellos cualesquiera actos de deprecación ó de violencia.

“Art. 2o. Se declara á Carbajal y á los mexicanos que le han acompañado en sus invasiones proscritos para siempre del Territorio de la República, é indignos del nombre mexicano.

“Art. 3o. Cualquiera de los comprendidos en los articulos anteriores que fuere aprehendido en el Territorio de la nacion, será juzgado militarmente y castigado con la pena de muerte.”

Santa Anna was overthrown for the last time in 1855 after his incompetent handling of the Gadsden Purchase. Carbajal, meanwhile, went on to become the commander of liberal Mexican forces in Tamaulipas against the French during the 1860s, and was eventually made governor of the state by Benito Juarez.

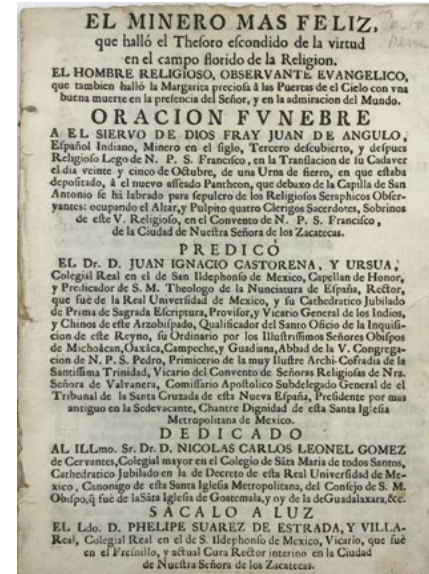
A rare document of the Texas-Mexico border struggles following the Mexican-American War. OCLC contains a record for the Mexico City printing of this decree, but identifies no copies; we locate no records or copies of the present Puebla printing.

(McBRB1757)

\$1,750

## 17th-CENTURY INDIAN MISSIONARY IN THE MEXICAN BORDERLANDS

**17. Castorena y Ursua, Juan Ignacio.** *El Minero Mas Feliz, Que Hallo el Tesoro Escondido de la Virtud en el Campo Florido de la Religion...* Mexico City: Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1728. [16],28pp. Small quarto. Removed from a sammelband, partial marca de fuego along top edge. Light dust soiling to outer leaves. Short tear from gutter of final leaf. Occasional faint foxing and very light tanning. Very good.



A rare oration given in honor of Fray Juan de Angula y Miranda, a miner turned Catholic missionary who did his work along what is now the Texas and New Mexico frontier during the mid-17th century. The author, Juan Ignacio Castorena y Ursua, founded the short-lived *Gaceta de México* in 1722, for which he is credited as the father of Mexican journalism.

This sermon, funerary in style, commemorates the transferal of his remains to a resting place in “el nuevo aseado Pantheon” in the Franciscan convent at Zacatecas in

1727. Different sources claim various places of birth for Angulo, including Durango, Zacatecas, Guadiana, and also Mollinedo in Cantabria, Spain; those that claim Mexico as his birth place also assert that he was of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. By the midpoint of his life he had amassed a fortune in the mining business around Zacatecas and to the north, and had served as mayor in Sombrerete. In 1617, however, he decided to join the Franciscan order and to donate his wealth to the poor of Zacatecas, to the reconstruction of the church at the Franciscan monastery in Sombrerete, and to the construction of a chapel at the Franciscan monastery in Zacatecas, and he remained a monk and missionary until his death in 1644. The chapel to which Angulo's remains were being

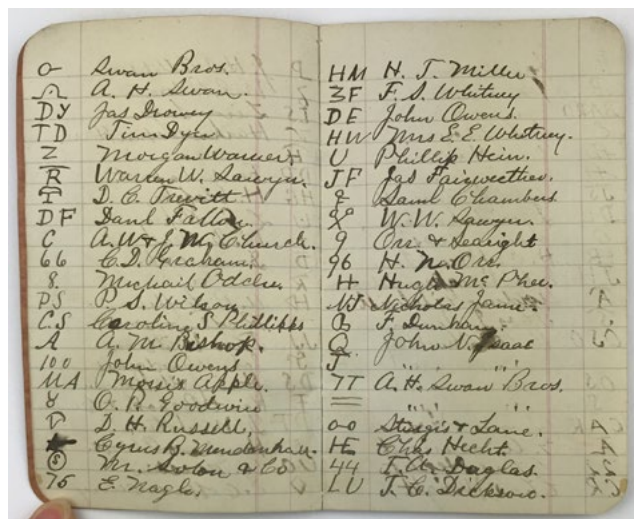
transferred on the occasion of the present oration is presumably the one whose construction he sponsored upon his entrance to the order.

“Juan de Angulo...was a miner and one of the early settlers of the city of Zacatecas who later became a priest and missionary working among the wild Indians of Texas and New Mexico. The sermon has many interesting notes about the mines and about Angulo’s missionary labors” - Eberstadt. Not in Wagner Spanish Southwest. We locate only five copies, at Yale, Indiana University, the John Carter Brown Library, the British Library, and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile.

Eberstadt 162:120. Medina, Mexico 2987. Palau 48500.  
(McBRB1633) \$4,500

### IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPT BRAND BOOK

**18. [Cattle Brands]. [Wyoming].** *[Manuscript Brand Book Created by Leander Blackwell for Use on the Range in Wyoming and Colorado].* [Glenrock, Wy.? ca. 1900]. [34]pp. Small manuscript notebook. Original stiff printed wrappers, spine backed with adhesive cloth. Light wear, an occasional small patch of dampstaining. Contemporary ownership inscription on front wrap. Final leaf, with later manuscript annotations, detached. Highly legible. Very good.



Extensive manuscript brand book that contains over 630 marks for cattle and their owners on the ranges of Wyoming and Colorado near the turn of the 20th century. The book was composed and used by Leander E. Blackwell, a cattleman who operated out of Glenrock, Wyoming, for much of the 1890s and early 1900s; following their marriage, he and his wife Lillian settled in Glenrock in 1891, and remained there until moving to the town of Shoshoni, near the Wind River Reservation, in 1905. The final three leaves delineate just over sixty brands for Colorado cattle; the book thus depicts approximately 570 brands for stock that moved through the Wyoming cattle trade in the years during and directly following the range war in Northern Wyoming, including marks for many famous names from the ranching history of the state, such as the Swan Land and Cattle Company and the individual Swan brothers, Alexander, Thomas, and William. The notebook itself in which the list was composed was intended for use as a grocery store account book. A fascinating and unique document of the Wyoming cattle business at the end of the 19th century.

(McBRB1781) \$2,350

### CHINESE-AMERICAN RELIGIOUS EPHEMERA

**19. [Chinese Americana]. [California].** *[Four Pieces of Ephemera for the Chinese Bible Church in Oakland].* [Oakland. 1968]. Four bifolia, including three octavo size and one smaller. Light dust soiling and minor wear at edges. Very good.

Three programs and one invitation for meetings of the Oakland Chinese Bible Church in November 1968. Louis Eugene Lightfoot, the pastor, was a native of Kentucky who worked across California, primarily in Oakland and California, during his career. The programs here are for services on three consecutive weekends in mid-November 1968, and include



outlines of the day's services, information about upcoming events, descriptions of visiting speakers, and financial and attendance figures. The last of these programs, dated November 24th, prints a page-long letter from Lightfoot warning against godlessness, moral breakdown, and "The Communist program for the conquest of the United States." The smaller "invitation," provides general information about church and youth services, and contains a small map showing the location of the church.

(McBRB1720)

\$200

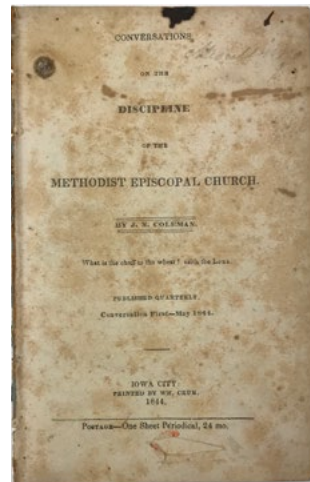
### EARLY, UNRECORDED IOWA IMPRINT

**20. Coleman, J.N.** *Conversations on the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.* Iowa City: Printed by Wm. Crum, 1844. 22,[1]pp. Disbound. Moderate foxing, heavier to outer leaves. Slight paper loss at foot of title page, not affecting text; contemporary ink stain and pencil inscription at top of title page. Several contemporary ink notations to text. Good.

Unrecorded and early Iowa Territory imprint presenting an imagined conversation between two Methodists discussing the Protestant denomination's Articles of Religion and principles of church governance. Though the pamphlet is presented as a quarterly publication, this being the "Conversation First," we locate no trace of any further works in the series. The author is likely John N. Coleman, who was a professor at the Methodist-sponsored Snethen Seminary in Iowa City. Printing began in Iowa in 1837, and William Crum began printing *The Iowa Standard* in 1841 at Iowa City. The present title would seem to be the first non-newspaper imprint from that press. Not in OCLC, and not otherwise located in relevant bibliographies. A rare and early imprint from one of Iowa's first presses.

(McBRB1654)

\$650



### LARGE ARCHIVE OF THE 94 TUNNEL MINING COMPANY

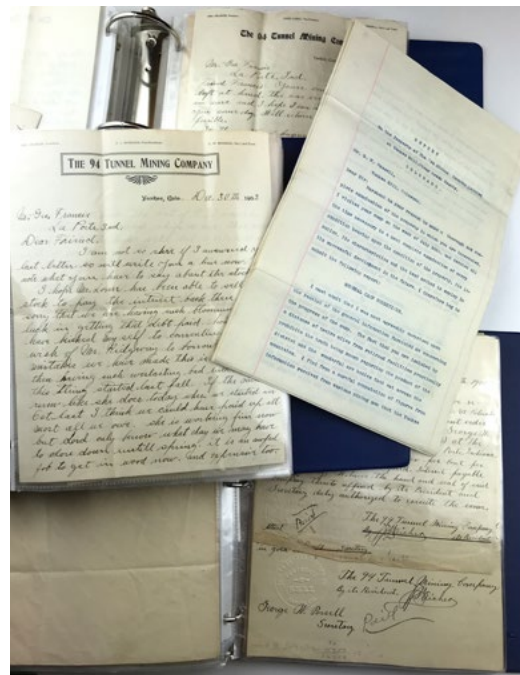
**21. [Colorado Mining]. Francis, George. Possell, George.** *[Large Archive Documenting Activities of the 94 Tunnel Mining Company in Clear Creek Colorado].* [Primarily locations in Colorado. 1900-1908]. Approximately 300 total pages, comprising 90 letters and other various materials, primarily manuscripts. Contents clean with minimal wear, written in a clear and legible hand. Very good.

An extensive archive of letters and other documents from the founding of the 94 Tunnel Mining Company through its first years of operation. The present materials were accumulated by George Francis of LaPorte, Indiana, who served first as the company's vice president and subsequently as its president. Most of the letters herein were written to Mr. Francis by the company's founding secretary, George Possell, and most are dated either at Denver or at Yankee, Colorado between 1901 and 1905. In addition to more than 200pp. of correspondence, the archive includes a manuscript account of the company's initial organizational meeting, a typed report on the property at Yankee Hill, typed reports of shareholder meetings, and numerous forms with stock and shareholder information. There is also a printed prospectus for the Yankee Hill Gold Section of Clear Creek County which mentions the mine, and a small ledger kept by George Francis recording expenses and other business information related to the company.

Yankee Hill is located approximately twenty miles northwest from the current outskirts of Denver. The 94 Tunnel Mining Company was organized on May 28, 1900 at a meeting in Denver, and the manuscript minutes of the meeting lay out the initial election of officers, as well as the by-laws governing the company. A typed report from July that year gives the location, general condition, and progress of the camp, as well as its geologic advantages. "The '94 Tunnel is three hours ride from Idaho Springs by stage, and the property of the company is located on the southwest slope of Yankee Hill. Its surface, buildings and large acreage or property has resulted in its being more generally known as 'The '94 Camp.' I should say that it was located at the very center of the mineral bearing belt of the camp." The author goes on to report about the veins and lodes in the area, and the rosy future of the 94 Tunnel: "the ore in

sight and that which will be developed by the '94 Crosscut can be treated very cheaply by reason of the situation and condition existing at your property... from the size and continuity of the veins I am prepared to say that there must be an amount that would appall one were he to reach figures by any method of computation." The primary product was gold, though other ores were also in evidence. The company appears to have had at least two presidents in its first two years of operation; an annual report from 1901 indicates George Francis as vice president, and by letters from 1902 he is named on the letterhead as president. This seems to have remained the case until 1908, when he shifted roles back to vice president. George Possell is listed as secretary and treasurer throughout this period.

Possell, who seems to have been a driving force for the success of the mine, writes in great detail about the operations at Yankee Hill. Possell was also involved with the Home Dairy Restaurant in Denver, and seems to have split his time and energy between the two businesses. His early letters are full of optimism for the success of the venture, and filled with rigorous detail. In addition to corresponding about matters relating to the company's stocks and finances in his role as treasurer, he gives precise



information about ore loads and operations -- essentially, he was the company's man on the ground. Writing to Francis is December 1901, he discusses the production rates at the mill in the current wintry conditions:

"Well Mr. Francis I found the mill in operation and what work is being done is very satisfactory. The saving is very good and to concentrates have good value. The last assay by stack was \$108.40 per ton on concentrates, but the amount that can be put

through is to[o] small. As near as I can estimate the run about 50 ton in the last 17 day making a little over 4 tons concentrates. I don't think the concentrates will go much above \$75.00 so you see we are not making enough to pay expenses of running the mill as are from \$22.00 to \$25.00 per day. ... it seems to me we better not try to run the mill untill our capacity is increased and the tables rebuild. As it is it takes five men to run, whereas three ought to and can do the work when the things are in proper shape."

As the months and years progress, the difficulties involved in mining become more apparent, both to the reader and perhaps also to the author. In September 1902 the mine needed capital for improvements, and Possell writes, "Winter is almost upon us again and we can not expect to do a great deal of out side work this fall. I wish we could get enough money to get that placer patent through at once, and a most necessary thing that should be done by all means and that is to fix up the drainage in the 94 tunnel. This should be attended to at once or we will be in the same mess that we were in last winter. It not only fills the tunnel with ice but spoils the timbering if the tunnel. We are obliged to put in several sets of timber now on account of frost and ice last winter." And flooding wasn't the only problem the mine faced that month. Writing a week later, he delivers "another disgusting piece of news" to Francis: "I was served with a summons this morning by which Mr. J.J. Smith brings action for \$20,000.00 against the 94 Tunnel Mining Co. claiming that we unlawfully refused to issue him 147,994 shares of the capital stock of this company in accordance with a contract and agreement dated May 3rd, 1900." He goes on to give Francis the background history on the matter, saying Smith had wanted stock issued but Possell lacked revenue stamps to issue it; he said Smith could provide the stamps, which he refused to do and then "got very abusive to me and drew a big knife on me and afterwards told Mr. Weicher that if I did not issue that stock he would cut my ---- heart out."

In addition to Possell's lively correspondence, there are meeting reports and other relevant documents relating to the company's enterprises. One letters from May 1902 is written to Francis by a J.B. Knoblock, an entrepreneur and fellow Hoosier, who wishes to sell the company a Boileau Pulverizer machine; his letter includes samples of crushed rock

folded into small sleeves of paper. There are also several printed circulars and reports dated after 1908 reporting on the activities of the company. Altogether, this is a tremendous trove of archival documentation recording the activities and travails of a Colorado gold mining operation at the turn of the century, written from one company officer to another. Clearly worthy of further research.

(McBRB1531)

\$7,500

## PROMOTING COLORADO

**22. [Colorado].** *Denver Journal of Commerce. Vol. VII, No. 1.* Denver. 1887. 20pp. Large folio. Original printed pictorial wrappers, stapled. Light wear and soiling. Text lightly toned with minor soiling. Very good.



Noted as the Midwinter Number on the front cover, this periodical began publication in 1881 and served as "The Official Organ of the Denver Board of Trade and the Industrial Journal of the Great Rocky Mountain Region." The present issue contains articles on mining, farming in Colorado, "Colorado as a Health Resort," the Denver Mint, real estate, and other similar items of interest. Several of its leaves are devoted to local advertisements, and pp.13-17 contain detailed paragraph ads for businesses such as Maaz & Co. (pickles); Warren's

Dancing Academy; the Robertson Carriage Company; H.S. Porteous' Diamond Palace; Ph. Zang & Co.'s Brewery; Anheuser-Busch; and others. One of these paragraph ads notes the exhibition of a panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg. The covers are illustrated with numerous lithographic vignettes of local businesses, including a bird's eye view of the Denver stock yards, the state capitol, the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works, and more. An interesting and highly illustrated piece

of Colorado promotion. We locate runs of this periodical at fewer than ten institutions.

(McBRB1395)

\$300

## IMPORTANT INDIAN CAPTIVITY

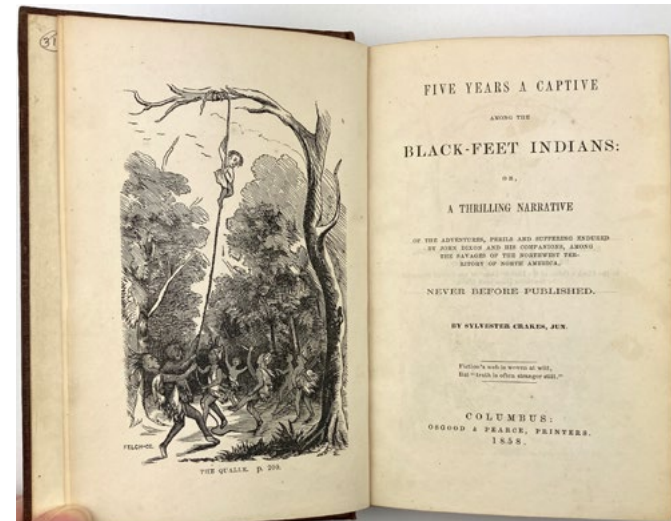
**23. Crakes, Sylvester.** *Five Years a Captive Among the Black-Foot Indians: or, A Thrilling Narrative of the Adventures, Perils and Suffering Endured by John Dixon and His Companions...* Columbus: Osgood & Pearce, 1858. 224pp. plus six plates. Contemporary purple cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Spine lightly faded, minor wear and soiling to covers. Minor soiling to text. Very good.

First edition. According to the introduction, Crakes based this work on the notes of John Dixon, a fur trader with the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon. The notes were found in Santa Fe in the possession of a descendant of Castro Urego, for whom Dixon worked after his escape. At one time, the highly romanticized style of this narrative led to suspicions as to its veracity, but the consensus today is that the captivity is indeed authentic, although it probably occurred at a later date than the ascribed 1806. A copy of this work sold for \$175 in the Streeter Sale in 1968.

Howes C850, "b." Wagner-Camp 299. Graff 903. Ayer (supp) 37. Streeter Sale 3065.

(McBRB1650)

\$2,000



## HANDSOME PHOTOS OF ALASKA

**24. De Groff, Edward.** [*Three Boudoir Photographs of Sitka, Anchorage, and Local Native Americans*]. Sitka. [ca. 1887]. Three photographs, each 4.25 x 7.5 inches, mounted on 5 x 8.5-inch cards. Mounts curling slightly. A few flecks and minor fading at edges of images. Very good.

Three attractive boudoir photographs that depict the town of Sitka, Alaska, and two groups of Native Americans, by Edward de Groff, a noted resident photographer. De Groff owned and operated the Northwest Trading Company post in Sitka, having previously worked for the company in Killisnoo and Harrisburg (Juneau), and sold the images that he took of Alaska and its indigenous population from the store. The three photos in the present group are captioned at follows:

- 4. Indian River Road, Sitka, Alaska.
- 50. Basket Makers, Sitka, Alaska.
- 224. Mt. Vostovia from "Pinta," Anchorage.

In the photograph of the Indian River Road, four Tlingit girls sit in a line across the road, while in the distance a man pushes a wheelbarrow towards the camera. The second photograph shows a row of four elderly Tlingit women sitting on a roughly-hewn porch in front of a white house, engrossed in various stages of basket weaving. The last card present is a shipboard



view of Mt. Verstovia and the town of Anchorage, one of the very few De Groff images depicting locations farther north in Alaska. Each card has De Groff's promotional information and facsimile signature printed on the verso. A nice set of images from an Alaska photographer whose work is rather desirable and scarce on the market -- a group of seven De Groff boudoir photographs brought over \$4000 at a 2012 Cowan's sale.

(McBRB1636)

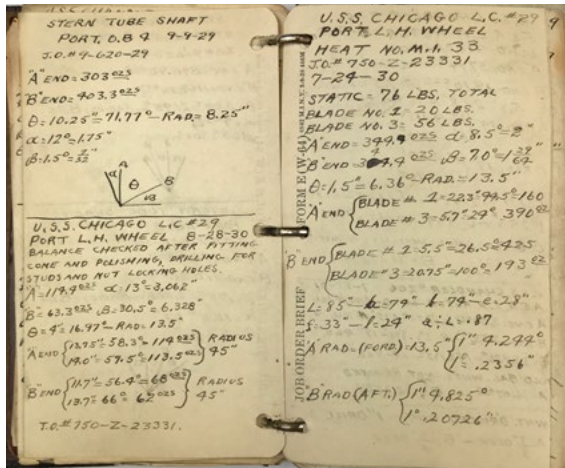
\$975

## NOTES OF A BAY AREA NAVY MACHINIST

**25. Gee, Howard.** [*Notebook of Machinist Howard Gee, Kept While Working at Mare Island Naval Shipyard*]. [Vallejo, Ca.] 1922-1933. [210] leaves plus [9] loose folio sheets and a silver-gelatin photograph. Original limp black leather, three-ring binding. Light wear to covers, spine ends heavily worn with some loss. Contemporary ownership inscriptions inside front cover. Some leaves loose, light wear at edges, light to moderate soiling throughout. Good.

Working log of machinist Howard Gee, employed at Mare Island Naval Yard, containing an account of work performed on various ships over the course of more than a decade. The Mare Island Navy Yard was established in Vallejo in 1854, the first U.S. Naval base on the West Coast, operating until 1996. The base served as a vital port for repair and refitting of ships in the Pacific throughout the 19th century, and during the 20th century was an important arena for shipbuilding, primarily of submarines from the 1920s onward. A 2007 obituary located for Howard Jackman Gee (called "Jack") notes that he was the fifth generation of the Gee family to work at Mare Island; given the time of his service in the navy, in the 1950s, we assume the present notebook belonged to his father or uncle.

Gee's notebook is organized alphabetically by vessel, noting each ship and what work he performed at what date. The first entry reads, "#4 Airplane Wrecking Barge 2-14-23. 100:Volt armature. 601-E-695/0265. No.1." This is followed by several entries for repairs to the U.S.S. Aroostook in 1923, all for her "master wheel gyro compass." Gee writes in a clear and legible all-caps block print, separating each entry with a horizontal line. Some entries are more complex than others, listing dimensions of parts or including small drawings of propellers or turbines or other mechanical parts he worked on. Notes from the U.S.S. Arizona in 1933 comprise two full pages -- one for the starboard propeller and one for the port propeller. They include details about weight, pitch, static, and minute calculations about each blade, as well as the date the work was completed. An entry for the U.S.S. Humphrey in 1933 indicates work on the port main gear, installing a new gear made by the Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., with details about size and holes drilled, as well as a detailed illustration of the part. Also present here are three sheets of typed military orders for Gee,



and several loose pages of manuscript drawings and notes.

The navy yard must have been a dangerous place to work in the 1920s and '30s, as shown by several notes in the volume. The opening leaf reads, "I.P. Piston for U.S.S. Brant dropped off hook. Missed me. H. Gee. Witness, W.

Gee, W.N. Emery, 8-12-30. How did it happen to fall?" Another note at the end of the volume indicates C.A. Hunter passed away while at work, 2:30p.m. 12-19-33." Beyond that, there is very little personal content in the book, it is purely a working object. Also present here is a black ribbon embroidered in gold which reads "Submarine Base"; and a small photograph, presumably of Howard Gee, which shows a man standing in a machine shop, dressed in a fedora and three-piece suit with the jacket and vest unbuttoned, leaning next to a large crankshaft -- the apparatus resembles many of Gee's drawings in the notebook.

(McBRB1770)

\$950

### EXTENSIVE SPANISH LANGUAGE GUIDE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, BY A MEXICAN-AMERICAN AUTHOR

**26. Godoy, Jose F.** *San Francisco, California. Su Historia, Recursos, Situacion Actual, Industria, y Comercio.* Mexico City. 1890. 93,[7]pp. Folio. Original pictorial wrappers. Light spotting to wrappers; short closed tear at top edge of front wrap; spine perishing; rear wrappers beginning to separate at lower joint. Occasional light foxing and light tanning internally. About very good.

An attractive and rare Spanish language promotional and guide for San Francisco, with a Mexico City imprint but printed in the Bay Area

in 1890. The author and publisher, José Francisco Godoy, was a dual national with an American mother and a Mexican father, who moved between the two countries for much of his life. In San Francisco in the 1870s and 1880s, he served multiple terms as the official California state translator, and published several novels and poems. In the late 1880s and early 1890s, he published the Mexico City newspaper *El Ferrocarrilero*, which claimed to be the only bilingual daily periodical in the country at that time. Following his adventures in publishing, Godoy joined the Mexican diplomatic corps, and served as Consul in San Francisco, as well as in several subsequent posts across the United States and Latin America.

The present promotional, with substantial text and extensive illustrations, was produced as an "Edicion Especial" for *El Ferrocarrilero* in Mexico City. As a *raison d'être* for the work, Godoy writes in his introduction that:

"Pocas son la ciudades de los Estados Unidos que son tan simpáticas é interesantes para los mexicanos como la de San Francisco, California. Nuestros compatriotas siempre manifiestan vivimos deseos de conocerla, y algunos de ellos despues de haberla visitado ó se radican en ella ó vuelven gustosos á verla por segunda vez. Tambien diremos que en ese puerto gran número de nuestros comerciantes se suerten de efectos y por lo tanto, sobretodo en la costa del Pacifico, nuestras relaciones comerciales con San Francisco son muy estrechas. Razones so estas de suficiente peso para hacernos creer que nuestros paisanos leerán con algun interes estas páginas...."





The initial chapters of the work offer some of the usual information found in promotional publications, such as the population of the city, descriptions of notable buildings, figures regarding its growth, details of existing commercial and manufacturing businesses, and potential for new ventures. He also prints sections on public education, transportation, and climate in San Francisco. The whole is illustrated with twenty-five full-page steel engravings and many in-text illustrations, including a bird's-eye view of the city and a map of central California from San Luis Obispo to the Bay Area.

Godoy's work is particularly remarkable for its attention to the prosperity of foreign communities already in San Francisco and the prospects for potential immigrants. A chapter of the work is devoted to "Las Colonias Extranjeras," with specific attention given to the Irish, German, French, Mexican, and Chinese populations in the city. Concerning the Mexican community in San Francisco, he writes, in part, that:

"La colonia de es bastante numerosa, aunque desgraciadamente muchos de ellos no están en buena posicion pecuniaria. Sin embargo hay algunas familias acomodadas y la colonia se distingue por su amor á México, á donde siempre piensan volver, y por su deseo de mejorar su situacion. La mayor parte de las familias mexicanas radicades en San Francisco son de los Estados de Sonora y Sinaloa. Muchas personas de esos mismos Estados y del territorio de la Baja California van á pasar allí algunos meses."

The final part of the publication offers descriptions of thirty-three San Francisco businesses, some illustrated with engravings, including the Pacific Press Publishing Company that printed the present work. Also at the rear are several interesting advertisements for other works by Godoy, for subscriptions to *El Ferrocarrilero*, and for a San Francisco bookstore, *Tauzy, Carvajal y Cia.*, who touts its extensive inventory books in Spanish and French.

An outstanding Mexican-American perspective on the prospects and attractions of San Francisco at beginning of the 1890s, and one of the very few Spanish language promotionals for California published in the

second half of the 19th century, after it was lost to the United States in the Mexican-American War. Quite rare, we locate only four copies, at Berkeley, SFPL, UCLA, and the University of Texas.

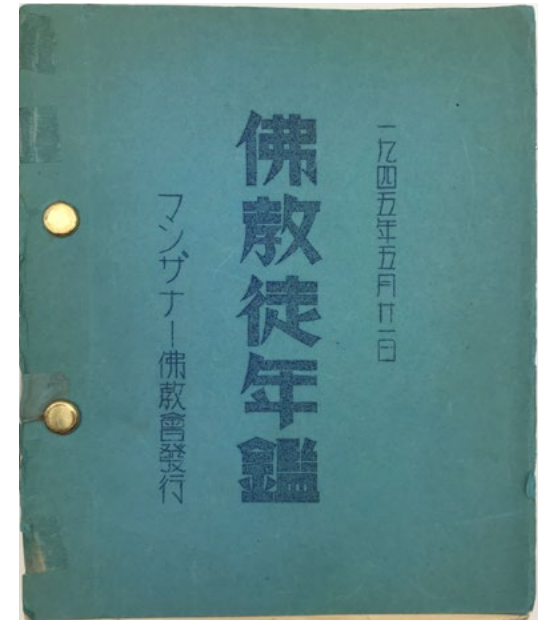
(McBRB1747)

\$4,750

### RARE MANZANAR DIRECTORY, PRODUCED BY JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNEES

**27. [Japanese Internment].** *Bukkyoto Nenkan = Manzanar Buddhist Directory [cover title]*. Manzanar, Ca.: Manzanar Buddhist Church, 1945. [4],203,[2]pp. Original printed wrappers, riveted at gutter margin. Some chipping and tearing to spine, with four hasty, but relatively unobtrusive tape repairs. Light wear at edges. Very light tanning and dust soiling. Mostly in Japanese. Very good.

An extensive and detailed mimeograph directory that lists members of the Buddhist Church at the Japanese internment camp in Manzanar, produced and published by church members in the camp during the waning months of World War II. Buddhists were targeted specifically during the early stages of relocation because of unsubstantiated fears prevalent in the military and federal law enforcement agencies that Japanese-Americans who professed the religion were a particular danger to security. As a result, practicing Buddhists made up a large proportion of the population in internment camps.



The present work was published in late May 1945, just after the battle for Okinawa, as the end of the war in the Pacific began to seem less remote. Japanese internees deemed sufficiently loyal had begun to be released at the beginning of the year. With approximately twenty entries per page, this directory contains the names and personal details of over 4000 Japanese Buddhist internees at Manzanar (at its peak population, the camp held over 10,000 internees). The final six pages contain the names, ages, and death dates of the 113 church members who died at Manzanar between May 1942 and May 1945. Much of the work is in Japanese, with names also given in the Roman alphabet and an English foreword that reads:

“The Manzanar Buddhist Church Directory present the Buddhist members -- their names, wartime addresses, domiciles, the children born in Manzanar, and those who have deceased during this world turmoil. We have lived together under one Faith and Spirit during the past three years, and now there is an air of sadness as we depart from this relocation center. We fervently hope that when you turn these pages in the years to come, it will help you in unfolding many pleasant memories of Manzanar and of her people.”

Amazingly, the Japanese characters printed in the directory were all produced from stencil work by one of the camp’s residents, Mitsuru Mitsuata, who is credited on the final leaf and acknowledged “for his untiring effort and time contributed to the publication.” The editor of this work, Shinjo Nagatomi, was the Reverend and leader of the church; Nagatomi and the diary he kept during his imprisonment were principal subjects of a recent monograph on the role of Buddhism in the Japanese internment camps, *American Sutra*, by Duncan Williams. The church itself is depicted in several of Ansel Adams’ and Dorothea Lange’s famous images of the camp.

An outstanding and rare document of the Japanese internment at Manzanar; we locate only two copies, at Claremont and Yale.

(McBRB1495)

\$7,500

## RARE JAPANESE AMERICAN DIRECTORY

**28. [Japanese-Americana].** *The Year Book and Directory 1939-1940.* Los Angeles: Rafu Shimpo [Japanese Daily News], 1939. [2],[66],[8],80,[10],585,[3]pp. Original limp grey cloth, gilt. Moderate wear and soiling to binding; some light scattered soiling internally. Very good.

Japanese directory and yearbook published by the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News. The first section is comprised of illustrated plates captioned in Japanese depicting Japanese-Americans and their lives and businesses; this is followed by six leaves of ads and 80pp. of text, primarily in Japanese. An index at the front of this section indicates English articles with subjects such as crops of Southern California, United States trade with Japan, listings of government agencies, clubs and organizations of Southern California, etc. The remainder of the volume is the directory, starting with a business section for Los Angeles and moving on to individual listings, first for L.A., followed by the rest of California. Listings for other states make up the last few pages, including Arizona, Nevada, Washington, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Colorado, Minnesota, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Oklahoma, locations on the East Coast, Baja California, and several listings in Japan.

Though published by Rafu Shimpo, the volume appears to have been printed in Japan for the Japanese-American community. Apparently a rare survival -- we locate only four institutional holdings for the directory, with copies of this year at the Huntington and UC Berkeley.  
(McBRB1448) \$2,450



## GOLD RUSH CORRESPONDENCE FROM TUOLUMNE COUNTY

**29. Kingman, Alden H.** [*Group of Six Detailed California Gold Rush Letters by Alden H. Kingman, a Tuolumne County Prospector*]. [Tuolumne County, Ca. 1852-1866]. Seven manuscript letters, completed on bifolia, totaling [24]pp. Previously folded, with some wear along old folds. Scattered minor dust soiling and staining. One letter with some pronounced patches of paper discoloration, not affecting text. Accomplished in a fairly neat, legible hand; accompanied by typed transcriptions. Very good.

A fine and descriptive group of six manuscript letters by prospector and gold miner Alden Kingman, detailing his experiences Tuolumne County, California, and later in San Francisco during the mid- to late 1850s and early 1860s. Kingman, who was born in Maine and came to California from Waltham, Massachusetts, arrived in Springfield, California, in 1854, and his first letter from there, dated June 4 and addressed to his brother, discusses his arrival, initial work, and the fortunes of mutual acquaintances:

“I am not so fat as in the winter, but I still feel well as any body and I have to work vary hard now, but I get paid vary well for it, so I don’t care much.



I have the best week’s work last week that I ever done in my life. I arnt [i.e., earned] half as much as I could at home in a summer, [or] very near, but don’t let this flatter you, for I may not do so well the next, but we have a pretty good show for a summer’s work I think. Yes, for two

or three, if it pays as well as it has, but perhaps it won’t. The boys are all well and doing pretty well, I believe. Elliot & Salomon lost thair last week’s work \$140 that came hard. It was stole from them thay say out of thair cabbin....”

In February 1858, Kingman was still working the “tunnels” in Springfield, but employment was only intermittent, likely due to the Panic of 1857, and “it is the hardest times here for money that I have ever seen.” By August 1859, writing to his father, Kingman was working steadily, but still demoralized over his returns on his years in California:

“You wished to know how the Virginia tunnel was paying. We get vary good prospects in it, but they are so far apart that it hasn’t paid us any thing to speak of yet, but thare has ben heaps of the shining ore passed through it. Some day & if we can get whare they bed rock ain’t so steep, we shall be likely to get good pay. I think the Boston tunnel is paying first rate now. I have an interest in that yet, so I am in hopes that I shall come out better than I expected a while ago, for it looked very dark; come to prospect over four years & and pay out over four thousand Dollars & not be likely to receive one cent.... I would like to go home & see my folks & friends, but I am situated so I can’t at present. I suppose you think I have got plenty of the shining Ore by this time, but you are mistaken. I have had some of it since I came here, but you see whare some of it is gone & I have not spent but nary little foolishly, but money will go here if a man is lucky enough to have any.”

Kingman saw another difficult period in late 1860, which led him to lament to his father that, “The time has past when every man can make a pile here in a few days. I have done vary well since I ben here, but have paid the most of it for prospecting far more, so I have to wait until I can make another raise.... I still continue to work in the Boston tunnel & expect to as long as I mine for a living & that won’t be a great while, I hope, if I have my health.” Nevertheless, he is still at it in May 1864, when he endured days of seasickness to join a silver rush on Catalina Island:

“Thare has been great excitement about lead & silver are being found on the island, so of course, I had to go -- not, however, til I let one of my old friends from Ellsworth have two hundred dollars to return with, for he

had been there & was very much excited about the mines & wanted to go back, but couldn't for want of money. So I let him have it. I started also. Well, I got there. You ask did you find your pile. I did & was very glad to come back. A pile of hills was all I found. There is some lead & silver in the island, but not enough to pay -- that is, as far as prospected & I don't think ever will. I have gone to work in the old tunnel again quite contented. This is the first excitement that I have chased after & I think the last for a while that is since I came to Cal..."

Perhaps this was one of the final straws for Kingman's mining career, for in his last letter, to his brother and dated March 1866, he reported that he had been working for some time as a watchmaker in San Francisco:

"I am repairing clocks & watches. I have been at it about a year & a half & can do most any work there is to be done. I like it first rate. It is nice pritty work & pays vary well, the best of any thing that I know of at present. If I had plenty to do all the time, I could make a fortune in a little while. I put pivots in watches & put teeth in wheels, put main springs in & have springs & all the fine work. It is a natural gift, I know, for I love it.... Well, I must say that I enjoy meyself the best I ever did in my life since I left school."

He must have indeed had found his calling, since the San Francisco directories list Kingman as a "watchmaker and jeweler" at various addresses in the city for more than a decade after this final letter, until 1877. One additional letter present here, discussing family business and news, dates to 1852, when Kingman was still in Massachusetts. Overall, an excellent and cohesive group of correspondence, literately and engagingly written, that well-delineates the arc of one man's mining career in California during the Gold Rush.

(McBRB1772)

\$7,500

## MANAGING A COLORADO FARM

**30. Leorke, Edna B.; Ross, Jesse A.** [*Small Archive of Letters and Documents Written to Jesse Andrew Ross in Colorado Concerning His Lease and Care of Farm Land Belonging to Edna Leorke*]. Colorado

Springs. 1914-1919. Nine letters (28pp.) and five documents (three partially printed), plus small tintype portrait. Original transmittal enveloped present. Octavo sheets. Some light wear, separations at a few folds, but mostly clean. Very good.

A small archive of five letters and accompanying documentation regarding a land lease between Edna B. Leorke and Jesse A. Ross in Colorado during the early years of the 20th century. Present here is the original manuscript lease contract between the two, dated March



1915 in which Ross agrees to lease eighty acres located in Conejos County, Colorado. The terms of the agreement are laid out in detail, with Ross agreeing to "plow the west forty in the fall for crops the next years (1915 and 1916) to maintain all ditches and laterals on said land at his own expense." Leorke agrees to pay the taxes and maintain current fencing, while Ross agrees to pay "one half of all the grain raised on said land, one half of alfalfa in the stack and further agree to do all the planting, harvesting, hauling and stacking of said crops and to tend the same in a workman like manner." No sheep are to be grazed on the property. Ms. Leorke was located in Colorado Springs, about 150 miles to the northeast; she writes to Ross at La Jara, Colorado, about twenty miles north of the border with New Mexico.

Her five letters, dated January 1914 to January 1919, show that Ross leased the land beyond the terms of the contract present here, staying on for several years. She writes to him regarding the maintenance of the land, providing some insight as to the use and function of the property. In the first, she asks him to proxy vote her shares at the upcoming meeting of the Manassa Land and Irrigation Company; two partially printed documents regarding Ross' stake in the company are also present, as is

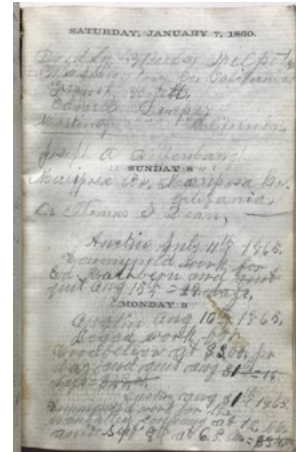
Leorke's proxy form. In July 1916, she writes, "I am sure glad to learn the crops are looking good and also to know I at last have a stand of alfalfa on the whole forty. Hope nothing may happen to the crops now before harvested. I think it would be better to sow the front forty to peas next year. What do you think about it? n If sowed to peas can't they be cut and thrashed and then the ground plowed for the next year's wheat crop?" In a post script she adds, "I forgot to ask but how many peas does it take to the acre and how do they usually sell?" Her letter of September discusses the price of grain and the sale of the oat crop, as well as soliciting Ross' advice on the wheat crop: "Say Mr. Ross what kind of wheat crop do you think we could raise of wheat on the front forty this next year and then put peas in the next. Don't you think the wheat would net us more than the peas and still not hurt the ground much?"

The other four letters present here are from family, the most interesting of these being from "J.B.M." in November 1909, written from Craig, Colorado. Craig is located in the northwest corner of the state along present-day U.S. Highway 40. In 1909, it had a population of fewer than 400 people, and the author writes with some excitement about the coming of the railroad. After recapping the harvest and prices achieved for crops, he writes, "There is quite a boom here these days, the railroad officials are thick completing surveys on the Moffat R.R. It begins to look like we will get a rail road next year. ... Lizie is crazy for me to sell out and go to the Valley, but I think it is foolishness to tear up here now as I think times will be good while that road is building, then this is a good lazy man's country anyway." The "Moffat Railroad" was the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway Hill Route, also known as the Moffat Road. Construction began in 1904 and was completed in the late 1920s, used as a temporary route across the Continental Divide before the construction of the Moffat Tunnel in 1928. The author also mentions "Georgia folks", and two of the letters here are from Georgia; we presume this is another family member, and that they originally emigrated across the country from Georgia.

An interesting group of letters highlighting the working relationship between a woman farmer and her tenant in early 20th-century Colorado, with decent agricultural content. The railroad letter is a bonus.  
(McBRB1480) \$375

## DIARY OF TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA

**31. Lyons, Austin.** [*Diary of Austin Lyons Documenting His Journey to California from Michigan in 1863*]. [Various places. 1863]. [20]pp., in small diary. Original sheep, wallet-style, gilt lettered. Light wear to covers. Writing is light, but neat and legible. Very good.



Travel diary of Austin E. Lyon, who journeyed from his hometown of Tecumseh, Michigan, to San Francisco in 1863, at the height of the Civil War. Lyon took the long route, distance-wise, traveling east from Michigan to New York, then by sea to Panama, overland across the isthmus, and finally sailed to Mexico and onward to California. The first portion of his route took him by train, departing Tecumseh on April 13, through Detroit, Niagra Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, and other towns in upstate New York. There, he also made several stops in Fulton and Genesee Counties to visit old family

homes. On April 23, Lyon departed Albany for New York, where he met with relatives and took in the sights, which included seeing Central Park under construction and hearing a sermon from Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn. On April 28, Lyon purchases his tickets for the journey to Panama on the steamer North Star, and witnesses the return of the 7th and 8th New York Regiments from the field. He departed New York on May 2, and after a rough journey, landed at Aspinwall (present-day Colon) on the 12th. After the forty-eight-mile overland journey to Panama City, he quickly embarked on a steamer bound for Acapulco, and thence traveled onward to California.

(McBRB1189)

\$675

## THE MANY SHIPS OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY

**32. [Maritime Photography].** [*Archive of Nearly 400 Photographs of Ships Published by the R.J. Waters Company of San Francisco*]. San Francisco: Waters Company, [ca. 1915]. 393 silver gelatin



photographs, each 8 x 10 inches. Each image annotated in pencil on verso, corresponding to numbered index sheet. Formerly mounted with remnants of glue on verso. Images generally clean, with minor wear and soiling. Several images lightly creased. Very good.

An extensive photographic archive from the R.J. Waters Company of San Francisco depicting nearly 400 ships from the turn of the century. Vessels range from 19th century clipper ships to the seven-masted behemoths of the early 20th century, together with a few schooners, whaling barks, and the odd steamer or two. Many are British, with a good representation of American-built vessels, as well as ships from France, Germany, Australia, Sweden, and other nations. The ships are sorted here alphabetically and correspond to a numbered print issued by the Waters Company and present here which is titled "Collection over 500 Photographs of Sailing Ships." A further note asks that you "Kindly Order by Number," as each ship is noted with a number next to its name. The images themselves are notated accordingly with name and index number, with ships occasionally having more than one view. Ships currently under sail are denoted with an "X". Many of the ships are sailing vessels from the 1880s and 1890s, and provide historic detail about the wide variety of ships coming in and out of San Francisco's busy harbor. The views have been taken from various vantages, resulting in views of the San Francisco harbor and shoreline, as well as at least one shot of Alcatraz in the distance. Many of the vessels have secondary "biographical" information with them, adding to the research value of the archive.

R.J. Waters (1856-1927) was a California native who first opened a photo studio in Virginia City, Nevada in 1886. He opened a commercial photography studio on Sutter Street in San Francisco in 1892, and ten years later added a business partner and changed the name to R.J. Waters and Company. The firm claimed to "photograph anything and anywhere," and as a result had a wide array of images on offer including handsome panoramic views of San Francisco both before and after the Great Earthquake. Maritime photography seemed to have been a matter of opportunity, and Waters seems to have spent time both aboard ships and down at the docks making an effort to photograph every substantial vessel which entered San Francisco Bay. There was certainly a market for images of sailing vessels as evidenced by the present archive and its index card, and the present archive may have been a shop file used for ordering prints. Altogether an interesting study of maritime history, emphasizing San Francisco's importance as a port of call for international trade.

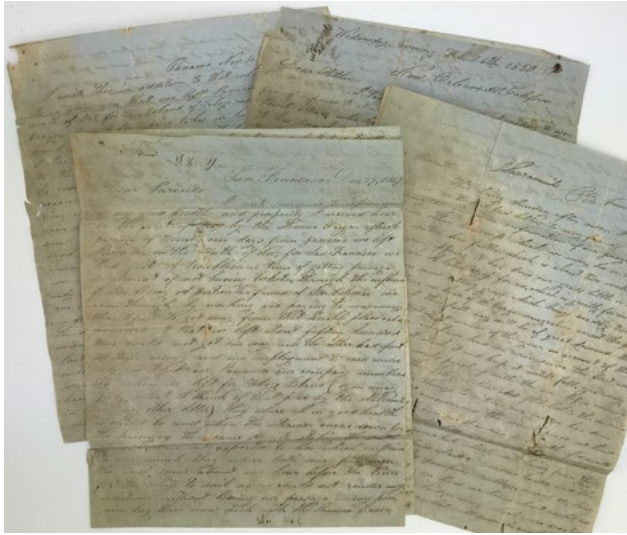
(McBRB1530)

\$7,500

### LETTERS OF A FARMER FORTY-NINER

**33. McCullough, Samuel.** [*Group of Four Letters Written by California Emigrant Samuel McCullough During His Voyage and the Establishment of His Farm Near Sacramento*]. [Panama, San Francisco, & Sacramento. 1849-1850]. Four manuscript letters, [14]pp. total. Previously folded, with some wear, heavy in places, and loss along folds; one letter with more significant separations and loss, but not affecting sense; a second letter with a tear from upper fold into first leaf. A few small chips at edges and corners. Mild foxing, discoloration, and dust soiling. One letter incomplete. Good.

An interesting set of four manuscript letters by Samuel McCullough to his parents that describe the final leg of his emigration to California in 1849 and the first six months of his life there while he established himself as a farmer near Sacramento. McCullough and his future business partner, whom he only calls Coleman, seem to have bartered the cost of their journeys in exchange for working on the ship for a period of time. In his first letter, written from Panama and dated November 4, 1849, he describes a harrowing sea experience prior to his arrival, and goes



on to discuss the scene there and his prospects upon arrival in California:

“Fever & Ager when first coming out to work prevents them [i.e., other passage seekers] from working three or four days...we both stand it first rate and are quite sure of a passage which is

greatly in our favour as near as we can learn. There is about one thousand people at Panama waiting a passage up [who] will give three or four hundred dollars premium on tickets but cannot get them at any price. Many agree to go up to San Francisco working their passage two trips in order to go through. I advise none to leave home without tickets through to San Francisco. The news from California is very favourable for us. If I reach their safe and have any health every one says I can soon be an independent fortion [i.e., fortune] for us all. A friend of Mr. Coleman’s has made some five or six hundred thousand dollars in less than two years is now willing to give up his business wants friend Coleman to take his place which he thinks he will if I will engage with him. He has not told me what the business is, so I have not made up my mind yet.”

His second letter, written on December 29th after his arrival in San Francisco, is evidently incomplete; nevertheless, it provides a good account of his voyage from Panama and his impressions of the California coastline, and then his impressions and experiences of the city during his time there. In part:

“We had tolerable fine weather all the way up the coast and for a few days after we landed but since has rained right straight ahead without intermission. The streets are now about eighteen in. from that to three feet deep with mud so you may judge their cannot be much business

done at present. Still people will work, Mechanics generally are of great demand carpenters wages rates from twelve to sixteen dols. per day. They command they highest wages of any other class of mechanics. Rents are very high one small room will rent for two hundred and fifty does per month say not larger than ten by twelve and some cannot be got at that though there are a great many buildings up. The place is about four times as large as I expected to find, about fifteen thousand inhabitants.... I have been working on a house twenty by thirty, forty six berths one above the other, up stairs twenty tables with a plane bar, rents for sixteen hundred dollars per month.”

McCullough’s third letter is dated February 26, 1850, from a place he calls New Orleans, Alta California, which seems to be a short distance north of Sacramento across the American River, from internal context. This letter relates a great deal concerning the establishment of his farm, its operations, and his hopes for their business. It reads, in part:

“Notwithstanding our expenses have been great but we have got through buying for the present. We have everything necessary for farming, our seeds cost a considerable [amount]. We have several acres planted -- some of the things are up and look fine. We intend to plant few acres more of late vegetables after we finish our house. We want to compleat that so as to be ready for the miners when they start teeming to the mines. That will be in about one month if the river continues to fall so the boats cannot run. We want to be ready to supply them with provisions also to lodge and board them when they come down. It will save them quite a sum to buy of us -- they will save forage which is ten dols., going and coming over the American fork, a river which lays between us and the city.... We have splendid grass now. By the first of July it will be ready to cut and we are going into that quite extensively. Hay is very dear after August owing to people not taking time to cut it. They think they can do better at the mines, well perhaps they can. We have made up our minds we can do better on the farm.”

The final letter present here, dated June 23, continues to discuss McCullough’s farm operations, the news of the area that impacts his new livelihood, and his prospects for the summer and fall:

“We hear of a large migration across the planes. At their arrival this fall hay will be of great demand, their being no grass at that season of the year on account of the dry weather here. We have had no rain since the first week in April; we shall stack it and keep it until fall. You may think everything would parch up with the sun before coming to maturity but this Valley is low and flat, holds the moisture long enough for things to ripen. Our garden has done extraordinarily well considering the small piece we had planted. We have sold over one thousand dols. worth of small vegetables.... We have our house about completed. The high water washed the bridges away which were erected across the sloughs (as they are called here) or rivers, but will soon be completed again. Then we shall do a considerable business in way of accommodation to teamsters -- as they will pass by our door they will want a glass of liquor and a lager or something to cut. We will also accommodate them with lodging and almost any thing for the dust -- we understand the miners are doing well, making new discoveries every day...”

Excellent content from one of the atypical but clever Forty-Niners who understood that provisioning the miners and prospectors could be more lucrative than becoming one.

(McBRB1501)

\$2,500

## LAND REFORM IN REVOLUTIONARY MEXICO

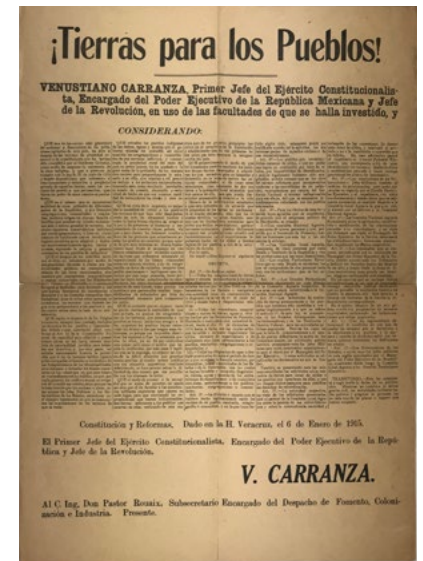
**34. [Mexican Revolution].** *¡Tierras para los Pueblos! Venustiano Carranza, Primer Jefe del Ejercito Constitucionalista, Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo de la Republica Mexicana y Jefe de la Revolcion, en Uso de las Facultades de Que Se Halla Investido, y Considerando...* [caption title]. [Veracruz?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

Rare broadside printing of the Mexican Agrarian Law of 1915, a significant if ultimately ineffectual milestone of efforts toward land

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

(McBRB1625)

\$1,250



## RARE MEXICAN ASSESMENT OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA

**35. [Mexican-American War].** *Batalla de la Angostura. El Corresponsal del Ejercito, Numeros 19, 20, 21, 22, y 23.* Mexico City. 1847. 20,[2]pp. Large folio. Original printed wrappers, bound in contemporary marbled boards, rebacked and recorned in recent morocco, gilt leather spine label, all edges marbled. Numerous additional blank leaves bound in. Rubbing and scuffing to boards, moderate edge wear; wraps with repaired chips and tears. Early 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown, small ink stamps scattered throughout. A couple of short, repaired edge tears internally; light tanning and foxing. Good plus.



A rare Mexican view of the defeat suffered by forces under the command of Santa Anna in the Battle of Buena Vista, at the hands of Zachary Taylor during the Mexican-American War. The battle occurred in late February 1847, when Santa Anna, freshly recalled from exile in Cuba, rushed his new army north to halt the southern advance of Taylor's forces from Texas. Taylor had already been victorious at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and had captured Monterrey and Saltillo, before much of his army was sent to assist in the invasion of Veracruz being prepared by Winfield Scott. When Santa Anna attacked the American forces dug in at Buena Vista, south of Saltillo, on February 22nd, he did so with an army far superior numerically, but also one far less trained and experienced, and was driven back with heavy losses. Taylor's enhanced reputation and legend that grew out of the battle took him to the White House in 1848.



Both sides claimed victory in the battle. Santa Anna did so on the perhaps dubious grounds that, although his own army suffered numerous casualties and withdrew from the field, Taylor with his now limited forces halted his advance after the conclusion of the engagement. The present work provides a detailed account of the battle from the Mexican point of view, printed as five consecutive issues of their official military periodical, but published separately with its own wrappers and a sheet with two large woodcut maps. The report, as the introduction from the editor makes clear, was intended as a defense against criticism from parties within Mexico concerning the conduct of the brief campaign:

“Despues de terminar los partes oficiales, nos encargaremos de refutar un cuaderno que se ha impreso recientemente, con el solo objecto de eclipsar el brillo que las armas mexicanas adquirieron el mes de Febrero

ultimo en el estado de Coahuila, y que parece escrito si no por Taylor mismo, si, bajo su influencia y por el poder del oro americano. El ilustre general Santa-Anna nunca ha sido mas digno del amor y reconocimiento de sus conciudadanos, y nunca tampoco ha debido considerarse, como general y como mexicano, mas digno de elogio que en la epoca actual.”

The work first contains a lengthy report by Santa Anna and several shorter ones from his lieutenants that present the performance of the Mexican army and the results of the battle in the most positive possible light. The majority of the work comprises a unit-by-unit account of Mexican action during the battle, with detailed descriptions of the participation of each regiment, including lists of soldiers killed, wounded, and missing in action. The two woodcut maps delineate the geography and trails of the area surrounding Saltillo, and the initial order of battle on the field. As a result, the work serves not only as a brisk defense of Mexican military conduct, but also as an important and comprehensive record of the Mexican side of the engagement.

Very rare -- we locate only three copies, at Yale, Harvard, and the University of Texas, and none in auction records.  
 (McBRB1307) \$9,750

### RAISING MONEY TO FEND OFF THE AMERICANS

36. [Mexican-American War]. Domingo Ibarra, *Gobernador Constitucional de Estado Libre y Soberano de Puebla. A Sus Habitantes, Sabe: Que el Congreso Ha Decretado Lo Siguiete...Entranto Se Decretan y Realizan Contribuciones Generales a Fin de Que Todos los Habitantes del Estado Cooperan a los Gastos de la Guerra...* [caption title and first part of text]. Puebla. March 17, 1847. Broadside, approximately 17 x 12.25 inches. Previously folded near lower and right edges to fit in a folio volume, with several small stab holes at left edge where previously bound. Some separation from left edge along lower fold line, and small area of loss at fold point not affecting text. Light tanning and faint foxing. Good plus.

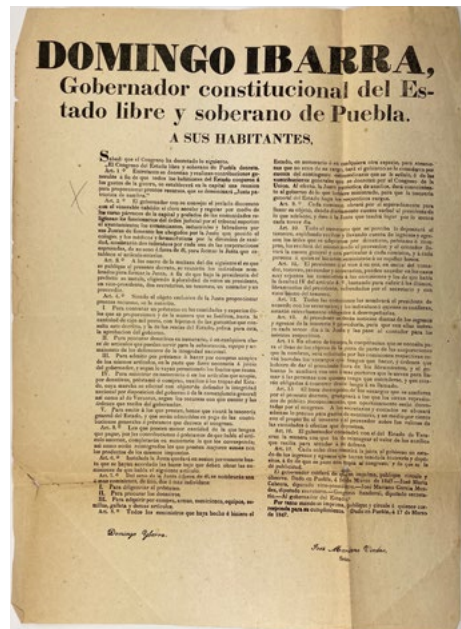
A rare broadside that promulgates a March 16, 1847, decree of the Puebla

state government that sought to raise emergency funds for the army facing the American invasion at Veracruz during the Mexican-American War. This decree, printed and published in Puebla the following day under the authority of its governor, Domingo Ibarra, orders the formation of a group, to be called the “Patriotic Board of Aid,” in order to assure the participation of its citizens. The first article of the decree, announcing the establishment of the junta, reads as follows:

“Entretanto se decretan y realizan contribuciones generales á fin de que todos los habitantes del Estado cooperen á los goastos de la guerra, se establecerá en la capital una reunion para proporcionar prontos recursos, que se denominará ‘Junta patriótica de auxilios.’”

The subsequent sixteen articles define the constitution, authority, and goals of the group. The second article, for example stipulates the specific legislative, judicial, religious, and municipal bodies that will nominate two members each to the junta. The fourth article outlines the responsibilities of the board -- to acquire a loan of up to 100,000 pesos using the state income as collateral; to seek cash and military supplies via donation, loan, or purchase; to administer the delivery of goods and money to the army at Veracruz; and to issue state treasury bonds to lenders. The group, according to the last article, has eight days to amass as much as possible before reporting their results to the state.

At this point in the war, not only was the entire country under enormous pressure from the landing of Winfield Scott’s army, but Puebla was also suffering from the significant unrest of the Polkos Revolt, which had led to an unsuccessful insurrection aided by a portion of the military garrison in the city just a week prior to the publication of this decree. Indeed, the need to ensure



the participation of all citizens in the costs of the war is mentioned and emphasized at several points in the decree. The larger size of this broadside underscores the importance of the message and its distribution, as well.

A fascinating and rare document of emergency efforts at the state level to support the war effort against the United States. We locate only one copy of this rare broadside, at Yale.

(McBRB1731)

\$2,500

## GOVERNING PUEBLA DURING THE MID-19th CENTURY

**37. [Mexico].** *[Large Group of Broadside Decrees Issued by the State Government of Puebla During the Mid-19th Century]*. Puebla. 1830-1870. Forty-one broadsides, most measuring approximately 12 x 8 inches, many larger. Stab holes at left margin where previously bound; larger broadsides folded to fit a folio volume. Some wear and chipping at edges, occasionally heavier. Scattered, occasionally crude, tape repairs. Light tanning and scattered foxing. Overall, good plus.

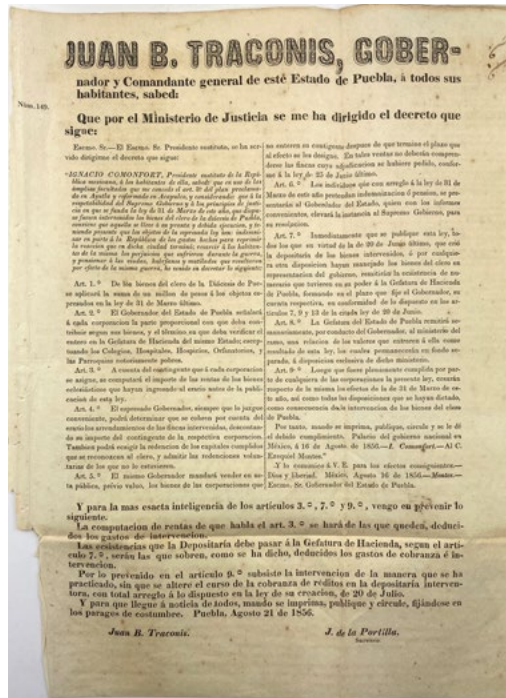
A large and interesting group of Mexican broadsides published by the state of Puebla that promulgate numerous state and federal decrees, laws, and orders from 1830 to 1870. While topically somewhat disparate, many deal with the levying of taxes, particularly on alcohol and tobacco, imposing duties, regulating imports and exports, and other financial issues of national importance. A significant number also relate to foreign affairs and the domestic political situation during a fairly turbulent time for the country.

The earliest four broadsides present in this collection date to 1830-1, and concern tax and customs matters, one of which is a decree that orders an additional state tax on pulque for the construction of a new jail and hospital. There are nine broadsides here from the 1840s, the most interesting of which promulgates a 1843 decree by Santa Anna that distributes financial responsibilities to the states for restitution payments to the United States on claims dating to the Texas Revolution. An 1849 decree addresses several issues regarding domestic prisoners and veterans from the Mexican-American War, and another from the same

year announces the creation of the new state of Guerrero (on the southwest coast of the country).

Five broadsides from the first half of the 1850s include a decree regarding taxes on aguardiente and orders for the observation of the funeral of Manuel de la Peña y Peña, long-serving Justice of the Mexican Supreme Court and the interim president of the country between following the fall of Mexico City in 1847 and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The largest subgroup, eleven broadsides, date to 1856, the year after the Liberal opposition deposed and exiled Santa Anna for the final time. The most significant of these announces the annulment of all orders made by Santa Anna during his last reign and fixes a date for the hearing of claims for restitution or damages from the burdens of the previous regime. Another establishes several categories of awards and medals, such as “Patriótica Condecoracion de la Paz” and “Restaurador de la Paz en 1856,” for those who helped to defeat the Conservative factions in this instance.

The final sizable group of broadsides date to 1868, the first full year the Benito Juarez was in power following the defeat of Loyalist forces and the arrest and execution of Maximilian. Among these are a large printing of the Ley Organica which supposedly protected the freedom of the press guaranteed under the new Constitution. Other interesting items include a decree that punishes highway robbery by death, two orders for the repair of railroads, and several decrees reestablishing the customs and duty system for imports and exports. The last item chronologically in the present collection is a large printing of the 1870 treaty of peace and commerce between Mexico and Prussia.



A sizable assemblage of material, with many interesting broadsides on numerous topics of Mexican history. (McBRB1690) \$2,000

## TOURING MEXICO BY RAIL AT THE TURN OF THE 20th CENTURY

38. [Mexico]. [Photography]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album of a Fin-de-Siècle Railroad Tour of Mexico*]. [Mexico City and various places in Mexico. ca. 1900]. Ninety-two original photographs, each approximately 3 x 4 inches. Oblong folio album. Original black cloth, gilt lettered, string-tied; heavy card leaves with pocket mounts. Boards with minor wear and staining. Light mirroring to many images; occasional yellowing at edges. A few blurred shots, but mostly crisp images. About very good.

Lovely vernacular photograph album containing over ninety original images of a family journey by rail through Mexico at the turn of the 20th century. The group, depicted in a small handful of shots, seems to have consisted of three women, usually in somewhat elaborate Victorian dress, at least two men, and a young boy, who favored a sailor's outfit. Their tour began in Ciudad Juarez, whence they traveled to Mexico City via the Mexican Central Railway.



The first series of images document some of their time in Mexico City, with several shots of a bullfight and street views, as well as two shots of the Juarez and Mexico City train stations. The Mexican Central Railway began operating its main line that connected the two cities in 1884. The remainder of the album contains photographs of their travel by rail in the region around Mexico City, including a stop in Puebla, where the photos show the Cathedral and the Monumento de Nicolas Bravo, as well as other scenes in the city. The album also includes photographs from stops in many small town and villages, and contains numerous

candid and posed shots of local inhabitants at work and at leisure. Some of these seem to have been taken at brief stops during their rail journey, and many of the images incorporate tracks, rail cars, and stations into the shot. A number of images, a few rather blurred, seem to have been taken from the moving train, as well; but overall, the photographer had a keen eye for composition, and many of the images are quite attractively taken. A vernacular album notable for its variety, style, and early date for the subject matter.

(McBRB1713)

\$1,650

### RALLYING PUEBLA AFTER THE LOSS OF TEXAS

39. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *El Gobernador del Departamento de Puebla, a Sus Habitantes. Conciudadanos: Colocado por el Supremo Gobierno... Vengo a Dirigir Vuestros Destinos en Circunstancias las Menos Alagueñas...* [caption title and part of text]. Puebla. 1836. Broadside, approximately 17 x 11.75 inches. Previously folded. Right corners chipped; some worming and dampstaining along right edge affecting a few letters of text. Light edge wear. Good plus.

An unrecorded broadside that prints an address of José Antonio Mozo, Governor of the state of Puebla, that attempts to boost the morale of his citizens and to call for unity and strength of purpose in July 1836 following the disasters in Texas. Although reeling from the stunning defeat of its army at San Jacinto and the capture of the nation's president, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, by the rebellious Texans three months earlier, Mexico refused to acknowledge the loss of Texas or to recognize the Treaties of Velasco, signed between Santa Anna and the Texas government, reasoning that Santa Anna's status as a prisoner gave him no authority to bargain with the rebels. Nevertheless, the country also faced significant internal divisions and disagreements over how to proceed both in regards to Texas and as a nation. This address, published on July 23, 1836, was promulgated by Mozo as he took up his role as Governor of Puebla, and he begins it by acknowledging the unpleasant and difficult situation in which the country finds itself at that moment and admitting the sharp decline of Mexican fortunes since independence was achieved in 1821:



“Vengo á dirigir vuestros destinos en circunstancias las menos alagueñas. Verdad es que fué corto el periodo en nos gozamos plenamente de haber conseguido el rango que obtuvimos en 1821: los grandes sacrificios con que compramos para México el carácter de Nacion libre é independiente, aunque not prometian la dicha y el bienestar de nuestra pátria, los vinieron á hacer vanos, en esta parte, las facciones políticas y sus desmanes: sus choques y su desarreglado espíritu, hace muchos dias que al reposo y á la dicha que gozabamos en los primeros

nuestra emancipacion, substituyeron la desgracia y la inquietud; pero hoy, es quando mas se han agravado nuestros males; hoy, como nunca, se ha puesto en riesgo el bien que mas apreciamos, la independencia.”

After referencing the defeat of a Spanish attempt at reconquest in 1829 despite concurrent political strife and internal unrest, Mozo goes on to lament the contemporary domestic strife that caused Mexico's efforts to retain Texas after the capture of Santa Anna to flounder:

“Igual conducta debiamos prometnos cuando los advenedizos de Tejas osaron proclamarse dueños de uno de nuestros mas fértiles departamentos: la esperanza era fundada; y los primeros sucesos la fortificaron, porque mientras el ejército triunfaba en todas partes sobre los colonos sublevados, todos parecian dispuestos á sostener el decoro nacional. Mas apenas la desgracia constituyó prisionero al Exmo. Sr. general D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, cuando aparecieron agentes de los aventureros en el centro de la República y de entre sus mismos hijos.”

Finally, arguing that internal divisions and machinations will continue as long as Texas remains in rebellion, Mozo makes an appeal to the people to stand together for the reconquest of Texas, the subjugation of their enemies, and the strength of the country:

“La independencia siempre está en peligro, mientras no reconquistemos el Departamento de Tejas, y los que allí nos hacen la guerra, han seguir sirviéndose, para perturbar la tranquilidad interior, de la maldad de unos y de la sencillez de otros. El gobierno opondrá á todos, los recursos de su autoridad; pero el Gobierno necesita de la cooperacion de las habitantes de la República. Prestadla conciudadanos por la parte que os toca: olvidense resentimientos antiguos: acordemonos que somos mexicanos; y recobrando este nombre toda su magia y su prestigio, sirva para unir las voluntades y para que la nacion se haga hoy tan respetable, como lo fué en 1821, y mientras no aparecieron sus hijos divididos en bandos.”

Mozo completes his address as incoming governor by promising to do his duty and to treat all citizens equally and fairly, and by asserting that if his fellow Mexicans do likewise, victory and national harmony will be achieved. A vital and rare document of the internecine discord in Mexico that followed defeat at San Jacinto and the capture of Santa Anna. Not in Streeter Texas or other relevant bibliographies; not in OCLC.

(McBRB1658)

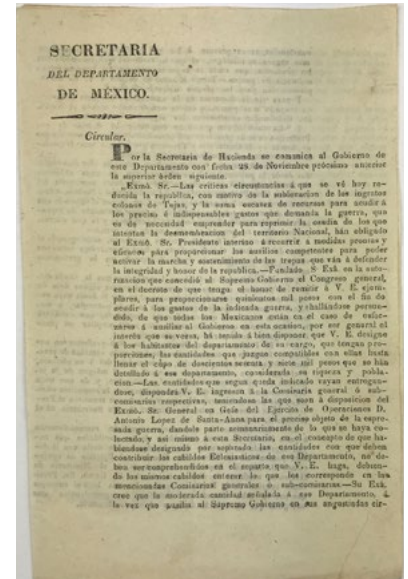
\$4,750

## LEVYING ASSESSMENTS TO PAY FOR THE WAR WITH TEXAS

**40. [Mexico]. [Texas].** *Secretaria del Departamento de Mexico. Circular. Por la Secretaria de Hacienda Se Comunica al Gobierno de Este Departamento con Fecha 28 de Noviembre Proximo Anterior la Superior Orden Siguiete... [caption title and first line of text].* Mexico City. 1835. [3]pp., on two octavo sheets. Contemporary ink annotations. Very light tanning and foxing. Very good.

An unrecorded Mexican circular dated December 7, 1835, that demands monetary contributions from its citizens to prosecute the coming war with the Tejanos. The text of the document begins:

“Por la Secretaría de Hacienda se comunica al gobierno de este Departamento con fecha 28 de Noviembre [1835] prócimo anterior la superior orden siguiente. Exmo Sr.-- Las críticas circunstancias á que se vé hoy reducida la república, con motivo de la sublevacion de los ingratos colonos de Tejas, y la suma escasez de recursos para acudir á los precisos é indispensables gastos que demanda la guerra, que es de necesidad emprender para reprimir la osadia de los que intentan la desmembracion del territorio Nacional, hán obligado al Exmo Presidente interino á recurrir a medida prontas y eficaces para poder activar la marcha y sostenimiento de las tropas que ván á defender la integridad y honor de la republica.”



In short, the national government lacks the resources to put down the rebellious, ungrateful Texas and to protect the integrity of the national territory; as a result, every Mexican needs to contribute monetarily to the cause. This circular promulgated the present decree in Toluca, which is ordered to generate 15,000 pesos for the war effort. It further requests that the local and state governments designate specific amounts to inhabitants capable of paying, collect the funds, and turn them over to the army and General Santa Anna; It is signed in print and manuscript by the secretary of the state of Mexico, of which Toluca is the capital.

This circular is an ephemeral and unassuming document, but also a rare and important one, as it plainly demonstrates the dire financial circumstances facing the Mexican government as it attempted to maintain control of Texas. Streeter had a copy, now at Yale, of a similar document that promulgated these orders in the state of San Luis Potosi, which was asked to raise 30,000 pesos. No additional copies of that decree, the present circular, or orders issued to other Mexican states are recorded.

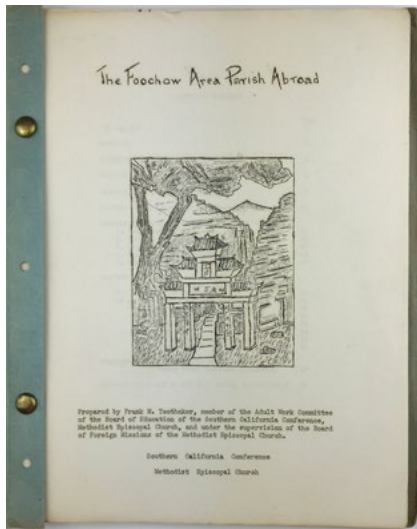
Streeter Texas 837 (ref).

(McBRB1583)

\$3,000

## MANUAL FOR CALIFORNIAN MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

41. [Missionaries]. **Toothaker, Frank M.** *The Foochow Area Parish Abroad*. [Los Angeles? 1935]. [1],69 leaves, plus [5] leaves laid in. Mimeograph typescript. Folio. Original blue paper folder, title printed on cover. Light wear and fading to covers, heavier at edges. Contents with minor toning and wear, heavier to leaves laid in. Very good.



Informative manual compiled by a missionary to the Fuzhou Parish in China, providing numerous details about membership, the Foochow Parish, and projects of the mission, together with information on the work of the outreach work of the California Methodist Episcopal Church. The work, designed to be used with adults interested in missionary work, is illustrated with hand-drawn maps, as well as small illustrations and Chinese characters. In addition to Christianizing efforts, there is significant information on

life in Fuzhou, such as agriculture, climate, population, handcrafts, topography, and plants native to the area. The foreword describes the purpose of this volume:

“This is not a text book of missions. This unpretentious Manual does attempt to answer everybody’s question, ‘How can I, with the resources within reach, make our church a co-operating unit of the world parish -- enthusiastically missionary, whole-heartedly sustaining the Kingdom of God at its frontier?’ It proposes to help introduce you to our Parish, the Foochow Area, and to our missionary co-workers, both Chinese and American. ... The Manual will not work for arm chair missionaries; it will not substitute for your personal interest. ... But to those who, with ready will and offered talents, seek ways new or old to better fulfill the Great Commission, we dare to hope that this simple cluster of idioms may be of assistance.”

An interesting glimpse into the life of a Chinese Christian parish and the missionary efforts there. One similar item found in OCLC -- prepared by a different person but also on the Foochow Parish -- at the Graduate Theological Union Library in California.  
(McBRB1552) \$800

## MAMMOTH 19th-CENTURY IMAGE OF “COWTOWN”

42. [Missouri]. [Cattle]. *Kansas City Stock Yards [caption title]*. Kansas City. [1894]. Large albumen photograph, 11 x 21.75 inches, mounted on a printed broadside measuring 20 x 24 inches. A few small chips at upper left corner and right edge of image; upper left quadrant of print separating from mount, with some slight wrinkling. Image fading somewhat, but still very distinct. Mount composed of multiple, layered sheets beginning to separate. Light wear at edges; light dampstaining at left edge, slightly entering border of photograph. Evenly tanned, light foxing. Good.



A striking mammoth photograph of the Kansas City Stockyards as they were in 1894, which acts here as the centerpiece of a large broadside advertising the yards and three of the principal livestock merchants and meat packing businesses operating there during the last decade of the 19th century. The stockyards were opened in 1871 in the West Bottoms area of Kansas City, which straddles the border of Missouri and Kansas at the confluence of their namesake rivers, in order to create a marketplace for cattle and other livestock closer to Western producers than the country's principal yards at the time in Chicago. This proximity to suppliers and the status of Kansas City as a significant transportation hub, with connections to many of the major western railroads, allowed the stockyards to rival their counterparts by the end of the 19th century, and the owners of the yards could boast a daily processing capacity of over 170,000 animals in an operation that covered 200 acres and employed 20,000 people.

The present large-scale photograph demonstrates the success and scale that the stockyards had attained by the mid-1890s. Animal pens containing what must be thousands of cattle stretch for nearly as far as the eye can see. Interspersed among the pens are the numerous outbuildings and structures required for moving, inspecting, treating, and otherwise handling the livestock. Only in the distant background are the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, as well as several of the rail bridges that transversed them, visible. Surrounding the image are advertisements for three major livestock and meat packing business operating at the stock yards, the Campbell Commission Company, the Armour Packing Company, and the Holcomb-Leary Company, as well as a brief promotional text for the yards themselves, which reads, in part:

“The Kansas City stock yards are the most complete and commodious in the West, and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than farther East.... There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston, and the export trade to Europe. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.”

Below the text, data for 1893 are given, which state that the yards handled almost 1.75 million cattle, two million hogs, and 570,000 sheep during the year. We can locate no similar images in scope or size from this period. A rare and ephemeral, not to mention arresting, promotional piece.

(McBRB1783)

\$3,000

### PORTRAITS BY A PIONEERING JAPANESE-AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHER

**43. Miyatake, Toyo.** [*Group of Five Photographic Portraits of Asian Americans from the Studios of Toyo Miyatake*]. [Los Angeles. ca. 1940]. Five images, each matted and mounted in a stamped folder, ranging from 5 x 7 to 8 x 10 inches. Two images in duplicate. Some light wear to folders, two images with ink inscriptions on mats. Very good.



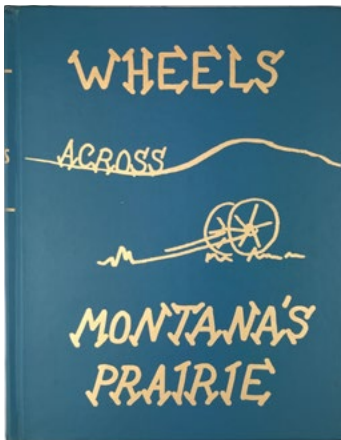
Five studio photographs of Asian Americans in California around the time of World War II. Four of the five are from the studio of Toyo Miyatake in Los Angeles, while a fifth portrait was taken by G. Higaki of Sacramento. Miyatake operated a studio in the Little Tokyo area of Los Angeles for many years before

World War II, when he was interned at Manzanar and became the only authorized Japanese photographer of the camps. He continued his career after the war until his death in the early 1970s. The portraits here depict young men and women, as well as a funeral group. In the first image, two young men and one young woman sit posed together -- presumably siblings. A second portrait is of the young woman by herself from the same studio session (here in duplicate). One of the young men in the group photo seems to be pictured in the Sacramento photo, which is a wedding portrait. A young man identified as “Eddy” appears pictured in his army uniform (also present in duplicate copies); the wedding portrait is inscribed to Eddy. The final image is a larger photograph depicting a funeral; the mourners stand arrayed in front of a chapel, an American

flag-draped coffin at the center of the group. It is captioned in Japanese. A nice representative group of this important photographer's work.  
(McBRB1624) \$500

### LIVELY MONTANA COUNTY HISTORY

44. [Montana]. *Wheels Across Montana's Prairie* [with]: *More Wheels Across Montana's Prairie*. Terry, Mt.: Prairie County Historical Society, 1974, [1976]. iii,691pp. Folio. Original blue cloth, gilt. Minor wear, contemporary bookplate on front flyleaf. Internally clean. More Wheels: 13pp. Mimeograph on yellow paper, stapled. Light wear. Very good.



(McBRB1609)

\$250

History of Prairie County, Montana, created by the local historical society for the country's bicentennial. It provides an in-depth look at local settlers and residents and is extensively illustrated. The supplement, "More Wheels..." is laid in and "Published locally in the true Spirit of '76." We locate only a handful of copies of the primary work in OCLC, all in Montana. The supplement is considerably rarer. Additionally, Yale University has a copy of both.

### FIRST EDITION OF THE FIREMAN'S BIBLE

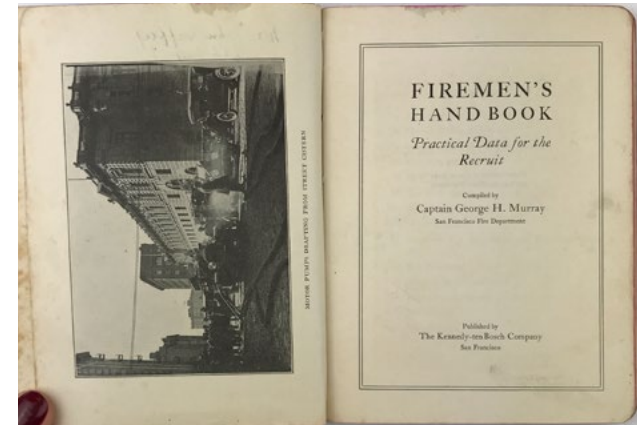
45. Murray, George H. *Firemen's Hand Book. Practical Data for the Recruit*. San Francisco: Kennedy-ten Bosch Company, [1925?]. 137pp. Illustrated. 12mo. Original black card covers, gilt, edges red. Light wear. Contemporary ownership inscription on half title. Slight soiling to outer leaves, but generally clean internally. Very good.

First edition of this important work on firefighting. Chief George H. Murray retired from the San Francisco Fire Department in 1944 after

almost thirty-two years of service, at the age of fifty-four. He was a captain when he wrote this work, which became known as the fireman's "Bible." Contents include a fireman's general duties, information on fire alarm systems, fire prevention, and various fire appliances such as breathing apparatuses, etc. There is also a section on the correct form for funerals and processions. Starting in 1930, this work was noted as recommended reading in related vocational manuals. The present copy with the ownership inscription of John Gaffey of 201 Delano Avenue in San Francisco. Three editions appear in OCLC, the third edition of 1939 being the most common. We locate only one copy of this first edition in OCLC, at the California Historical Society, and presume that these little books were heavily used, resulting in a low survival rate.

(McBRB1751)

\$950



### A RUSSIAN TRAVELER IN THE POST-CIVIL WAR WEST

46. Ogorodnikov, Pavel I. *Ot N'iu Iorka do San Frantsisko I obratno v Rossiuu [From New York to San Francisco and Back to Russia]*. St. Petersburg. 1870. Seven volumes. Slightly later half calf and paste paper boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Boards somewhat scuffed; light wear to edges and corners. Bookplates on front pastedowns; institutional ink stamps on title pages and front wrappers, occasionally on internal leaves. Even tanning, light dust soiling. Good plus.

Rare, complete first appearance of this account by former Russian military officer Pavel Ogorodnikov of his travels across the United States and in the American West during the late 1860s, as it was initially published in seven parts in the short-lived St. Petersburg literary periodical Zarya [Dawn]. Ogorodnikov was educated in the St. Petersburg Cadet Corps, before





receiving an officer's commission in the 6th Infantry Battalion in Warsaw. He was kicked out of the army and imprisoned for minor associations and sympathies with revolutionary figures during the mid-1860s, and after his release he travelled west, eventually arriving in New York in early 1869. From New York he travelled by train to Chicago, and thence into the West, to California and San Francisco. His narrative provides a fascinating Russian perspective on life in America after the Civil War, one that is quite unusual for this period.

“Ogorodnikov’s accounts of his journey to and around America in 1869 also received significant attention upon publication. Among the readers of the serialized diary was Fyodor Dostoyevsky, who was so impressed by some of the stories about Russian emigrants in America that he drew upon Ogorodnikov’s sketches to create Shatov’s and Kirilov’s characters in *The Devils*.... Ogorodnikov’s is a mature, experienced traveler, an elegant, educated flâneur, who never hesitates to offer a definitive opinion on subjects as diverse as men’s top hats, women’s education, and the ‘true’ character of the native Indian in America” - Marinova.

Zarya, the periodical in which this account appears, was published from 1869 to 1872, and also printed works by Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy. In the issues present here appear poems by Fyodor Tyutchev and Anastasy Fet, as well as a Russian translation of *Othello*. Ogorodnikov’s narrative was eventually published as a monograph in 1872. Of this edition we locate only eight copies in American institutions, and none in available sales records. A rare account of American travel, in its original serial form.

Margarita Marinova, *Transnational Russian-American Travel Writing*, New York: Routledge, 2011, pp.19-22.

(McBRB1776)

\$2,500

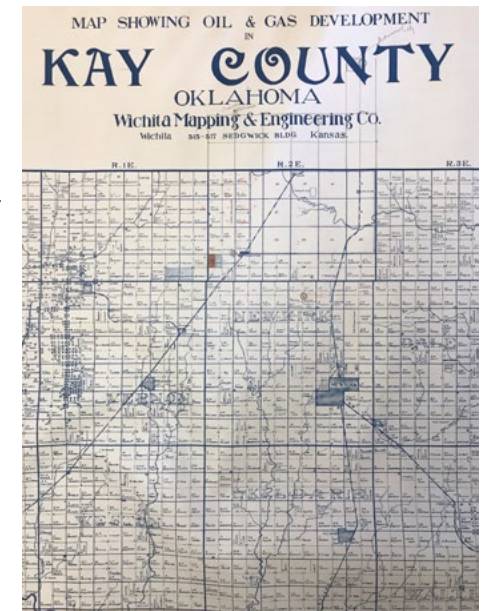
## MASSIVE OKLAHOMA COUNTY OIL MAP

**47. [Oklahoma]. [Oil].** *Map Showing Oil & Gas Development in Kay County Oklahoma.* Wichita: Wichita Mapping & Engineering Co., [ca. 1935]. Large blueline map, 40.75 x 47 inches. Rolled. Some excess blue ink along bottom edge. Light wear at edges. Minor toning and dust soiling. Scattered, neat contemporary manuscript annotations. Very good.

Imposing and detailed oil and gas map showing developments in Kay County, Oklahoma, bordering Kansas directly south of Wichita. The present map delineates all the oil and gas wells being planned and drilled, and all wells actively producing and abandoned. These are several large concentrations of activity, the largest being between the towns of Blackwell, Braman, Dilworth, and Peckham, northeast of the Chikaskia River, with others located near Tonkawa, Ponca City, and between Newkirk and Kaw. The map also notes land ownership for every section of every township in the county.

“The oil and gas industry stimulated an economic boom in the early 1900s. As early as 1894 gas had been discovered on the Marcus McClaskey farm, southeast of Newkirk.

However, he kept the discovery a secret until he could prove up his land claim. By 1902 approximately six gas wells had been drilled northeast of Blackwell. In 1910 Ernest W. Marland, founder of the 101 Ranch Oil Company, drilled seven gas wells on the Millers’ 101 Ranch. However, the great oil boom in Kay County was precipitated by the discovery of oil by Marland on the Ponca allotment of Willie Cries (Crys)-for-War in June 1911. Louis H. Wentz soon entered the foray to locate oil in Kay County. The oil



boom and bust created temporary peaks in population and several ghost towns, such as Mervine, Dilworth, and Three Sands” - Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture.

Not in OCLC. We locate records for four other maps produced by the Wichita Mapping & Engineering Co., with only one being noted in any appreciable amount of copies.

(McBRB1420)

\$1,875

### GIANT PHOTO ARCHIVE OF OKLAHOMA SOIL CONSERVATION

**48. [Oklahoma]. [Photography].** *[Large Collection of Photographs Documenting Soil Conservation Service Work in Oklahoma From the Dust Bowl to the Early 1960s].* [Various places in Oklahoma. 1935-1963]. 611 photographs, almost entirely 4.5 x 6.5 inches; images occasionally reduced on the sheet. Prints starting to curl; occasional light wear at corners and edges. All images captioned in type on blank verso and numbered in the negative; occasional ink stamps on images. Sharp, clear images. Very good.

A vast archive containing more than 600 photographs that depict the work of the Soil Conservation Service in Oklahoma from the mid-1930s to the early 1960s. The photographs document the effort to reduce erosion, enhance water supply, improve wildlife habitat, and reduce damage caused by poor farming practices and the ecological disaster of the Dust Bowl. Images include farmland, irrigation systems, floods, various researchers and scientists, and the farmers themselves, as well as sweeping landscapes, detailed studies of tools and instruments, the introduction and careful study of various grasses, drainage, fielding techniques, and more.

“Over 15 percent of [Oklahoma] land had been taken out of production by the 1930s when the first soil surveys revealed that more than six million acres of land in Oklahoma had erosion problems.... Ten regional soil conservation experiment stations were established to measure soil loss, conduct surveys to determine the extent of erosion damage, and develop

control methods. The Red Plains Research Station in Guthrie was the first experiment and demonstration station in Oklahoma. N.E. Winters, the first director, established other demonstrations on Stillwater Creek (Stillwater), Pecan Creek (Muskogee), Elk Creek (Elk City), Camp Creek (Seiling), Tulip and Henry creeks (Ardmore), Little Washita Creek (Chickasha), Taloga Creek (Stigler), Coon Creek (Duncan), Guymon Creek (Guymon), and Pryor Creek (Pryor). Successful lessons were transferred to privately owned land in the state and the nation.



“In March 1933 Congressional legislation established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to provide employment for young men and veterans of World War I and help people cope with the Great Depression. Dr. N.E. Winters directed over 1,100 workers in thirty-seven Oklahoma communities, including Ardmore, Beaver, Checotah, Gasker, Idabel, Mountain View, Nowata, Sayre, and Wilburton. CCC workers freely developed conservation practices on farms. By means of the Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Act of February 1937, states were strongly encouraged to legislate mandatory soil conservation in order to qualify for SCS benefits. Oklahoma passed such a law in April of that year. Thus, Soil Conservation Districts were created, and SCS specialists worked through the districts” - Oklahoma History Center.

Approximately 230 of the photographs collected here document the early activities and projects of the Soil Conservation Service as well as the condition of and practices on Oklahoma farms during the mid- to late 1930s. The images present from the projects at Stillwater, Guthrie, Chickasha, Muskogee, Stigler, Elk City, and Seiling, but many of the projects and locations near the numerous Civilian Conservation Corps camps from which much of the work was based are well depicted. The

photographs present continue in much the same vein over the next two decades, with just under 200 included from the 1940s and approximately 175 from the 1950s and early 1960s. As time progresses, additional and new project locations from across the state are incorporated into the photographic record.



The images in this large group are made particularly valuable by the extensive typed captions on the reverse of each print, which provide detailed information concerning the date and location of the photograph and a description of the activity or condition being

documented. The preponderance of the images here are well-composed and can be quite striking, but the group dating to the 1930s is particularly so, given the skilled field photographers hired under the New Deal to do the work, such as James Slack, who also took exceptional images of the New Mexico pueblos for the Historic American Buildings Survey during this time, and Richard Hufnagle, who captured dramatic shots of the construction of Mount Rushmore.

We locate two much smaller groups of these photographs in the collections of the Library of Congress and the Oklahoma Historical Society. A fine and fascinating archive that documents the development and improvement of agriculture and soil conservation in Oklahoma after the Dust Bowl and through the 1950s.

D. Chongo Mundende, "Soil and Water Conservation," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture* (online).

(McBRB1839)

\$8,500

## RARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF NATIVE AMERICANS IN MONTANA

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

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

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



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An example of Assiniboine Peace Signal—a full-length outdoor portrait of a man holding his hand up to his forehead—is included in the collection offered here.

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

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

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

(McBRB1250)

\$19,500

### EXTENSIVELY ILLUSTRATED SAN FRANCISCO STREETCAR PROMOTIONAL

**50. Pacific Cable Railway Company.** *The Pacific Cable Railway Company. The System of Wire-Cable Railways for Cities and Towns as Operated in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New York, Cincinnati, Hoboken, Etc.* San Francisco. 1887. 66,[8]pp., including numerous in-text or full page illustrations and eight photolithographed

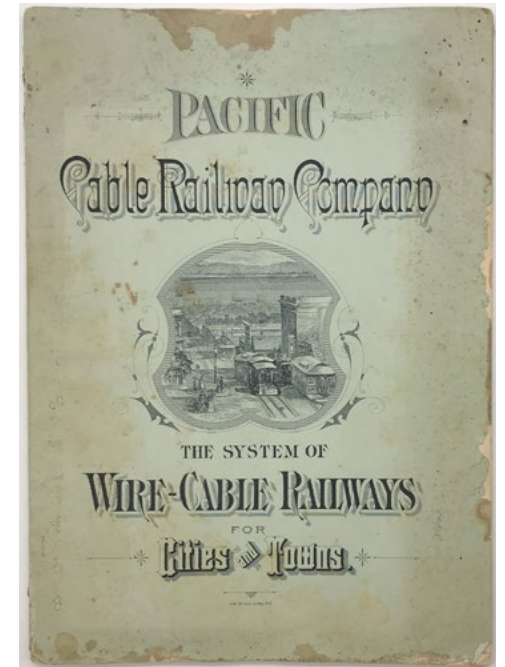
plates, plus large folding map. Folio. Original pictorial wrappers. Wraps with some soiling, wear at edges; front wrap with a few signs of biopredation; two small chips to rear wrapper; spine perishing at extremities. Minor worming at upper corner of a few interior leaves. Light tanning. About very good.

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

Cowan II, p.512.

(McBRB1408)

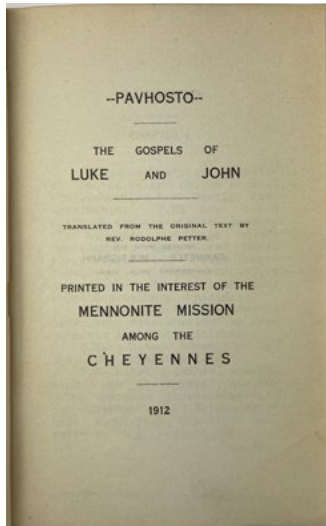
\$2,750



### RARE CHEYENNE GOSPELS

**51. Petter, Rodolphe. [Cheyenne Language].** *Pavhosto. The Gospels of Luke and John. Translated from the Original Text by Rev. Rodolphe Petter.* [Cantonment, Ok.]: Printed in the interest of the Mennonite

Mission Among the Cheyennes, 1912. [2],299pp. Original brown cloth, stamped in black. Light wear to binding, spine ends slightly frayed. Inner hinges cracked but holding. Contents clean and fresh. About very good.



Rare edition of this translation of two gospels into the Cheyenne language, printed for use by the Mennonite Mission near Canton, Oklahoma, where they also operated an Indian School. The author, Rodolphe Charles Petter, was a Swiss Mennonite, who immigrated to the United States in 1890 when in his mid-thirties for the express purpose of proselytizing the Native Americans. He spent a year at Oberlin College to learn English before arriving at the Cantonment Mennonite Indian School in 1891, where he spent the next twenty-five years as a teacher and missionary for the Cheyenne. In 1916, he left Oklahoma for Lame Deer, Montana,

where he continued his activities among the Northern Cheyenne until his death in 1947. Petter published numerous works of Cheyenne grammar and language during his lengthy career, including a massive English-Cheyenne dictionary; the present translation of the gospels of Luke and John is one of his earliest efforts.

Petter's introduction to this work is written from the mission at Cantonment, and is dated August 1902, but the book was first printed in Indiana on the press of the Berne Witness, a tri-weekly, bilingual newspaper for the Swiss and German immigrants who populated the town, and also the official printing house for the Mennonite Church in the United States in late-19th and early-20th centuries. This second edition was published in Cantonment in 1912 and was produced on an eccentric, early 20th-century printing device called the Gammeter Multigraph. The machine, invented by H.C. Gammeter, was an unwieldy combination of typewriter and office printing press, and was typically used to reproduce typewritten letters and forms for distribution in large numbers. The production of an entire book, such as the present volume,

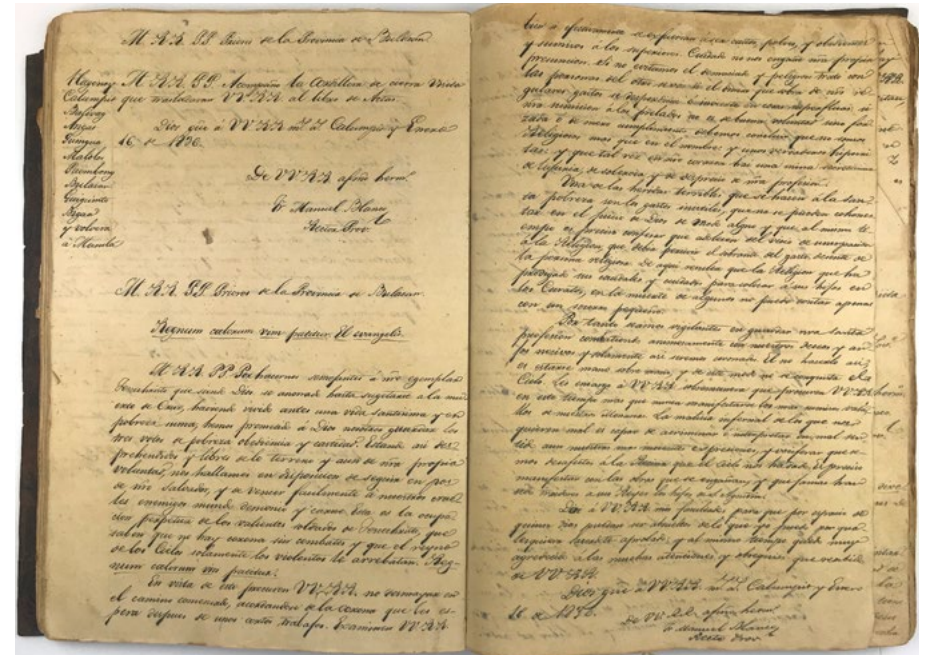
would have been a complex and time-consuming personal undertaking. Very unusual and quite scarce -- we locate only a smattering of institutional copies in OCLC; none in Oklahoma and lacking from many major Indian language and western history collections.

Ayer, Cheyenne 4.  
(McBRB1808)

\$1,500

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

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



A valuable manuscript compilation of Catholic documents recorded by the local religious authorities at Quingua in the Philippines over much of the early- and mid-19th century. The present volume includes over 425 pages of decrees, acts, directives, and elections that affected how religious life and instruction were carried out by the Catholic Church in the Philippines during the 1800s. Quingua, now the municipality of Plaridel, was founded by the Augustinian friars of Malolos, who established a chapel in the village located on the banks of the Angat River on the north side of Manila Bay in 1581.

The documents compiled here span from 1827 to 1860, and are recorded on leaves of native rice paper in a locally produced volume. The most basic and indeed most integral documents transcribed here are the chapter acts of the Augustinian order in the Philippines, which transmit the orders and directives by which the friars led their daily lives. These include the results of yearly elections, by which individuals were made bishops, assigned to parishes, and chosen for other significant church positions. Also included are annual "Actas y Determinaciones," as issued by central church authorities at Manila, which touch on numerous local issues and dictated how the friars lived and carried out their religious duties. The volume contains further individual decrees that affected Philippines parishes as a whole and those that dealt more specifically with the chapel at Quingua, many of which were issued from Manila, but also many that were promulgated by more local authorities such as those at the parish level in Bulacan (in which Quingua was located), as well as several orders recorded directly from Spanish church authorities, and at least one Papal decree. The final major component of the present work comprises numerous sermons, homilies, and pastoral letters given by visiting priests or relating to specific occasions.

In all, the present manuscript volume contains hundreds of individual documents, many of which likely do not survive or are not recorded in any other form, and which serve to chronicle the lives of the friars of this small outpost at an incredibly granular and detailed level. Additionally, these documents are signed or issued by many significant figures in the history of the Catholic Church in the Philippines. The book, as indicated in the manuscript title, was initiated by Friar Santos Gomez Marañon,

who spent over half of his life in the Philippines and eventually became the Bishop of Cebu. Many of the documents from the 1830s are signed by Friar Francisco Manuel Blanco, who began his church career in the Philippines in nearby Angat, and became renowned as a botanist with his authorship of the first comprehensive flora of the islands.

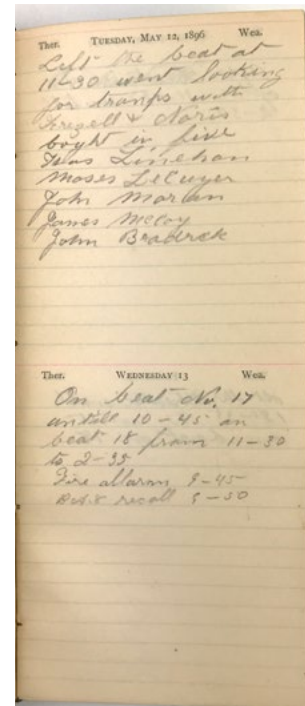
An outstanding and extensive manuscript volume on Catholic law, administration, and practice in the rural Philippines, spanning over thirty years of the 19th century.

(McBRB1570)

\$17,500

### A YEAR IN THE LIFE OF A SAN FRANCISCO BEAT COP

**53. [Policing]. [San Francisco].** [*Diary of San Francisco Policeman F. Andersen Recording Activities on the Beat During 1896*]. San Francisco. 1896. [120]pp. Narrow octavo. Original black morocco wallet-style binding. Light wear, heavier at corners. Contemporary pencil ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Internally clean. In a legible hand. Very good.

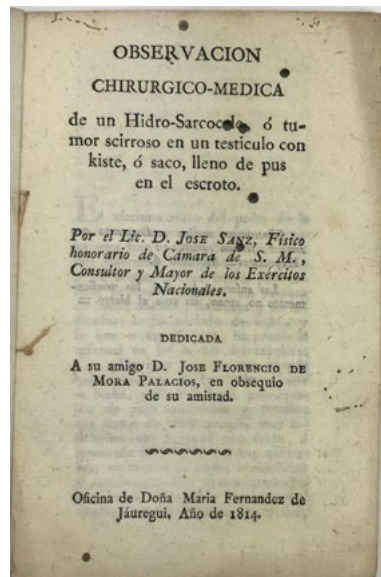


Pocket log book kept by a San Francisco policeman during 1896 recording activities around the city, including responses to fire alarms, arresting hobos, and chasing chicken thieves. Entries are sporadic at the beginning of the year, but Andersen gets into the habit in late March, making more frequent entries, and he records activities almost daily from July through November. Uneventful days are recorded with simple notes as to what beat and with whom, but more interesting entries note numerous fire alarm responses, including the first entry of the volume on January 1: "Went on duty with Geo. Norris was on Parker St. at 2-20 am when fire alarm 71 sounded for fire on Sansome & Green St. house no. 59 in which woman perished said to be Mrs. Haskell box struck by Phill McCarthy." An

entry for May 12th records the arrest of five tramps, all named herein; other entries note break ins, unlocked or unsecured doors, and street fights. Saturday September 12th was particularly eventful -- in addition to arresting a drunk, there was a "fight on a street car a Negro struck the conductor in the face at 11:20. Fight on Taylor St., between the Wallack boys about 1.50 am saw 3 men go into Coyles & 5 come out in 15 min." On December 22, Andersen writes: "Stop[p]ed a man on Buckingham W. who had a bag on his shoulder. As we spoke to him he dropped the bag and ran down Buckingham back through Clarendon and Winston Dr. The bag was found to contain 3 hens & two roosters, all Plymouth Rocks. Moody fired on him but it did not stop him. Began snowing at 9:40." Interestingly, he also notes on at least one occasion that he spent the day working for a railway company ("Sr. Ry. Co."). The year ended as it started: "Fire alarm from box 17 at 10.08 p.m. Fire in N.S. Beebes stove store n. 2 Sutter St. Gutted the whole store..." An interesting snapshot of one police officer's San Francisco beat near the end of the 19th century. (McBRB1763) \$750

## TESTICULAR SWELLING IN MEXICO

**54. Sanz, Jose.** *Observacion Chirurgico-Medica de un Hidro-Sarcocele, o Tumor Scirroso en Testiculo con Kiste, o Saco, Lleno de Pus en el Escroto.* [Mexico City]: Oficina de Dona Maria Fernandez de Jauregui, 1814. 39pp. Contemporary plain paper wrappers. Several wormholes neatly straight through text, some slight worming in margins. Minor wear and soiling. Still very good.



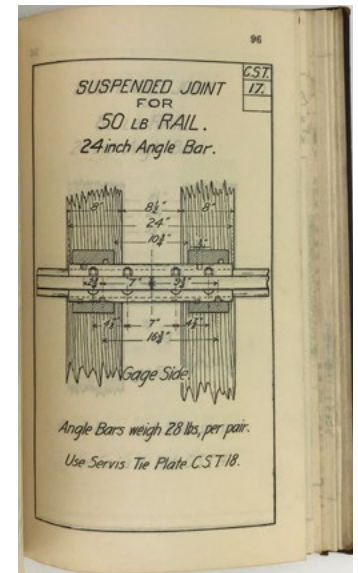
"A day by day case report of the lengthy but successful drainage of a hydrosarcocele [swollen testes]...it includes an account of the preliminary attempts at a medical cure, and the conferences of physicians headed by Rafael Sagaz. Verses by the grateful and rejuvenated patient, Jose

Florencio de Mora Palacios, a householder merchant, close the account" -- Wellcome Catalogue. Medina calls for a portrait, but this is believed to be a ghost as it is not found in the copies at the Wellcome, Huntington, the Bancroft, or the National Library of Medicine. A scarce and rather grim Mexican medical work, with only a handful of copies in OCLC. Medina 10967. Wellcome Medical Americana 192. (McBRB1593) \$750

## RULES FOR WORKIN' ON THE RAILROAD

**55. Southern Pacific Railroad.** *Rules and Instructions for the Government of Employés of the Maintenance of Way Department Adopted by the Southern Pacific Company.* [San Francisco. 1902]. 120pp., including twenty plates, many folding. 12mo. Original limp calf, front cover gilt lettered. Light wear to spine and extremities. Internally quite clean. Very good.

A very interesting early 20th-century manual and rule book for personnel in the Maintenance and Way Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Contained here are rules and instructions for a wide array of railroad employees, including roadmasters, bridge superintendents, trackmen, bridgemen, and other watchmen. The principal portion of the text comprises nearly 270 general rules and regulations, such as those governing the adjustment of woodtruss bridges, lining and surfacing track, keeping clear rights of way, and establishing standards for numerous other basic repairs on track, ties, signals, and other critical infrastructure. A short appendix contains laws from the several states in which Southern Pacific operated regarding the accidental killing of livestock by trains and railroad employees. At the rear are twenty plates, many folding, with reference diagrams for track and other maintenance projects.



This edition is revised from the first edition of 1898, with a substantially different pagination. Several plates have been excised from the rear of this copy; however, the only other copy that we locate of this work, at UC Santa Barbara, also is lacking a number of plates.

(McBRB1511)

\$950

### LETTERS FROM A CATTLE BARON TO HIS BANKER

**56. Sturgis, Thomas. Sturgis, Frank Knight.** [*Archive of Nineteen Letters Related to the Union Cattle Company of Wyoming, Written by Principal Officers to Henry Lee Higginson of Boston*]. New York & Cheyenne. 1886-1892. Nineteen letters, totaling [51]pp., plus two additional documents. Mostly folio sheets. Light soiling and wear, some minor dampstaining. Primarily handwritten, but several in typescript. All highly legible. Very good.

Archive of correspondence sent to Henry Lee Higginson of the investment firm Lee, Higginson & Co. in Boston, by principal officers of the Union Cattle Company of Wyoming discussing mutual investments. Thomas Sturgis (1846-1914) and his brother, Frank K. Sturgis (1847-1932) were New York investors. Thomas moved, with his other brother, William, to Wyoming in 1873 and founded the Northwestern Cattle



Company which later became the Union Cattle Company. The two brothers became some of the most prominent ranchers in the territory, and were important power brokers. After a particularly fierce winter during 1886-87 -- the opening years of the present archive -- Thomas Sturgis moved back to New York and went into construction. Frank Sturgis eventually became the president of the New York Stock Exchange, among other notable New York offices he held. Their correspondent, Henry Lee Higginson (1834-1919) was a prominent Boston businessman. He joined his father's firm, Lee, Higginson & Co., in 1868 as a junior partner, and eventually rose to prominence as founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a patron of Harvard University. All the correspondence herein is addressed to Higginson. The handful of letters not written by one of the Sturgis brothers are written by Frederick P. Voorhees, the Receiver of the Union Cattle Company.

Much of the correspondence centers on financial aspects of the Union Cattle Company, including the establishment of the Union Cattle Trust. Writing from Cheyenne on December 18, 1886, Thomas Sturgis discusses stock options and the purchase of shares, as well as the difficulties facing the Wyoming cattle industry at the time:

“Our cattle interests are in as good shape as possible, in view of the continued depressed condition of the cattle market. We are shipping in small lots, very fine cattle, weighing from 1300 to 1450 on the market, but are unfortunately still obliged to sell them at the extraordinarily low figure of about four cents. It is the general feeling that some reaction will take place and some shortage of beef become apparent, early in the new year, but it is hard to wait patiently when one's obligations are constantly mounting up. Of course, we are not forcing off the cattle in large numbers, but selling very scantily and only those in fine order. The month of November was rather hard upon range cattle, but since that time we have had fine weather, windy and only moderately cold. We have taken off the ranges and sent to our barns every animal we could find that was not in good condition to meet the winter. We have 4000 in our barns at Gilmore, and 4000 more up here on the range pasture, provided with hay in case of storms, and I am confident that no herd will go through with less average loss than ours.”



Letters of April 1887 discuss the formation of the American Cattle Trust, to be incorporated along similar lines as the Standard Oil Trust. "Under this trust we have organized the American Cattle Trust, & are going to join together under it the ranch interests, & the slaughtering interests in Chicago. To this end we have obtained the co-operation of the strongest parties in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming; & by gaining the assent & aid of Nelson Morris & Co. of Chicago, have formed a chain that is very strong indeed. It will be the salvation of the ranch interests, & when I tell you that Morris kills 1000 steers daily, & utilizes them in every part, you will readily see that the gain will be very great if the ranch interests can share the slaughtering profits." Further information about the financials and the value is present, as well as organization information for the trust. Additionally, Thomas Sturgis writes at length to Higginson about his personal shares and stock in both the company and the Trust and the sale thereof.

In August 1890, Voorhees, the company receiver, writes about a fire at the company's operations in Gilmore: "You have probably heard of the loss of the Feeding Plant of this Company at Gilmore by fire... our superintendent at Gilmore had been repairing the roofs of the different barns with tar paper, tar etc. and on the afternoon of the 31st July some of wood work caught fire from the running tar, which Mr. Walker with his assistants put out and supposed he had it all out, but about eleven o'clock at night the watchman discovered fire creeping up the side of one of the buildings and at once gave the alarm, and every effort was made to put out the fires but it was of no avail, the engines would not work, and as they could not get enough water on to stop the blaze, the whole plant with one or two minor exceptions was soon on fire and was totally destroyed. ... The total amount of insurance carried upon the property was \$41,800.; that upon the amount destroyed between \$38,000. and \$39,000."

He continues, summarizing his activities on the range: "I was on the Cheyenne River, and in Goshen Hole during the month of July; - I made a shipment of cattle on the 28th. and 29th. ult. of about 800 head and start to the Cheyenne River tomorrow to ship 1000 head about the 20th inst. I expect to ship over six or seven thousand during the season. The cattle market is low, owing to the drought in the western states, which

has forced many cattle upon the market, but I look for a little better market during the Fall, and hope it may turn out so."

Overall, this is an extensive archive full of informative and lengthy letters concerning the company's business operations and financials. Together they provide a cohesive glimpse of the cattle range industry during this important and difficult time in its history. Worthy of further exploration. (McBRB1740) \$2,500

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

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

A detailed and rare map of Harris County, Texas, published in 1902 in order to promote the city of Houston and the surrounding area at a



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

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

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

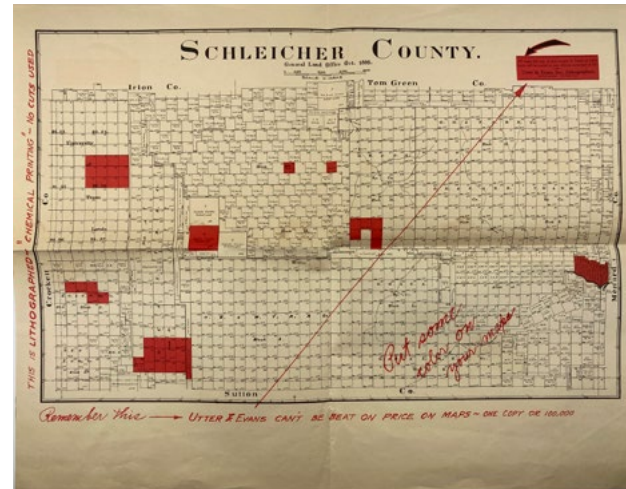
We locate only one copy of this map, at Yale, and find none in available auction and sales records. An extremely rare cartographic depiction of Houston and Harris County, just as the oil boom began to take its grip on the region.

(McBRB1286)

\$6,750

## "PUT SOME COLOR ON YOUR MAPS"

58. [Texas]. [Land]. *Schleicher County. General Land Office Oct. 1898.* Fort Worth: Utter & Evans, [ca. 1900]. Color lithograph map, approximately 17 x 22 inches. Previously folded. A couple of very minor chips at edges. Light tanning. Very good.



Rare cadastral map of Schleicher County, Texas, and an attractive promotional for a Fort Worth lithography company. Schleicher County, approximately fifty miles due south of San Angelo, is not and was not a heavily populated

region, with a population of just over 500 at the turn of the 20th century. The map, a printing of the 1898 General Land Office ownership plat survey, reflects this, as the preponderance of land belongs to railroads, with individual ownership being concentrated at the eastern border of the county and a large section of University of Texas lands in the northwest corner.

As a result, while the map is a good record of land ownership in this isolated Texas county at the end of the 19th century, it is a perhaps of greater interest for its use as an advertising vehicle for Utter & Evans, Inc., the Fort Worth lithographers who printed it. Several of the plat sections are colored in red, and multiple promotional statements, also in red, are printed across the map -- in the left margin, "This is lithographed -- 'chemical printing' -- No cuts used"; in the lower margin, "Remember this -- Utter & Evans can't be beat on price on maps -- one copy or 100,000"; on the map itself, "Put some color on your maps"; and in upper right there is the statement that "100 maps this size of any

county in Texas or Oklahoma will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$10," beneath which is "Utter & Evans, Inc., Lithographers, 206 West 11th, Fort Worth, Texas."

OCLC locates four copies of the General Land Office county map; we locate only one copy of the map as printed here, with the advertising statements noted, at UT Arlington.

(McBRB1796)

\$1,250

### THE EL PASO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TOURS MEXICO

59. [Texas]. [Mexico]. *Paz y Prosperidad. Gira por Mexico Oct. 10-22, 1920 [cover title]*. El Paso, Tx.: Camara de Comercio, 1920. 14,[2]pp. Printed self-wrappers, stapled. Minor toning and dust soiling. Very good plus.



A neat bilingual pamphlet published by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce for a two-week excursion through Mexico in October 1920 for the promotion of their city as a welcome place of business for Mexicans. Their tour, dubbed the Peace and Progress Excursion, followed a visit to the city by Mexican President Álvaro Obregón, who sought to re-establish ties with the United States after the turbulence of the Mexican Revolution. In return, the El Paso Chamber of Commerce traveled to Mexico City and back via Southern Pacific Railroad lines, with daily stops in intervening Mexican cities. The present pamphlet was certainly produced as a promotional to be

distributed by tour participants during their journey.

The first half of the work contains greetings and a description of El Paso and its mercantile prospects in both English and Spanish. Most interestingly, the Chamber addresses the breakdown of trade during the 1910s on account of the upheaval and border violence during the Mexican Revolution:

“Until the abnormal conditions due to Mexico’s political changes caused temporary cessation of trade and social relations, El Paso’s connection with Mexico was as close commercially and socially as her connection with the states on the American side of the border... Now, with the return of peace and prosperity, Mexico has invited Americans to resume the old close relations, and El Paso quickly responds and gladly accepts the invitation, adding on her own account a cordial invitation to the people of Mexico to come to El Paso as formerly, join with El Pasoans in social pleasures and commercial enterprises, and engage in that exchange of commodities that promotes the prosperity of all and develops both countries.”

The second half of the pamphlet contains a map of the excursion’s route through Mexico, via Chihuahua, Torreon, and Zacatecas, with side trips to Parral and Guadalajara, and prints a list of tour participants, 100 in total, who represented the numerous facets of commerce in El Paso. Printed on the rear self-wrapper, in Spanish only, are a glowing description of the El Paso Chamber, “Una de las Asociaciones comerciales y cívicas más fuertes y más eficientes en los Estados Unidos,” and a healthy list of positives for El Paso, “como un mercado favorable para México.” A fascinating but ephemeral commemoration of this commercial reconciliation between Texas and Mexico in the wake of the Mexican Revolution. Not in OCLC. (McBRB1652) \$750

### OIL FIELDS ALONG THE BRAZOS

60. [Texas]. [Oil]. *Devils Bend Area of Brazos River. Burleson & Brazos Counties. Rochmill McRobie Well*. [Houston? ca. 1930]. Blue line map, 18 x 20.75 inches. Folded. Extensive contemporary manuscript shading and annotation. Very minor wear at corners. Light, even tanning. Very good.

An unrecorded map showing the oil fields and their owners along the Brazos River, near the present campus of Texas A&M, then known as the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Each land section is printed with the owner’s name and the total acreage. In addition to the printed information provided, a contemporary owner has shaded many



parcels on the map to show control of oil rights there, with a manuscript key added in the lower left corner. Companies involved in this area included the Texas Company, the Lone Star Gas Company, and the Aura Belle Oil Company; two

individual leaseholders are also identified in the key as J.J. Marks and T.B.S. Lick. The “Rochmill McRobie Well” unfortunately resists attempts at identification. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB1761)

\$1,500

### RARE BRACERO NARRATIVE

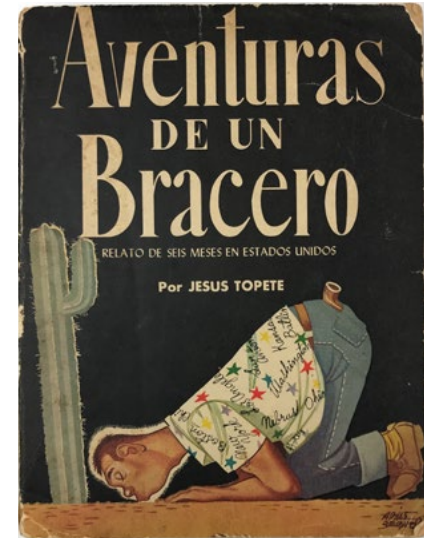
**61. Topete, Jesus.** *Aventuras de un Bracero*. Mexico City: Editorial AmeXica, 1949. 143,[1]pp. Small quarto. Original pictorial wrappers. Spine chipped; hinges cracking; light wear at corners and edges. Very good.

Scarce first edition of this detailed account of the Mexican bracero experience in the United States during the 1940s. There is some debate, centering on the identity and true age of the author, whether the narrative is somewhat fictionalized or a true memoir, but it nevertheless provides a striking and meticulous description of life in the mid-20th-century migrant workers’ program.

“The narrative follows its unnamed protagonist throughout his entire transnational ‘adventure’—from his acquisition of an official contract in Mexico City, to his transportation by train to California

to perform hard (and sometimes dangerous) labor in the fields there, to his eventual, disillusioned return to Mexico. Along the way, the text’s protagonist witnesses many of the social contradictions and abuses often encountered by braceros. We read, for example, about how, upon arrival in the U.S., he and his compatriots were ridiculed by Americans as they were marched through town on their way to work, and about how he was seriously injured on the job and was never provided with adequate medical care. But we also read about how braceros

exchanged information with one another regarding their working conditions, about how they entertained themselves on their days off, and about their often disappointing interactions with Mexican Americans. Realistic details such as these not only make the narrative compelling, but they also give the text value as an archive of bracero experiences and feelings that helps to flesh out our historical understanding of the men who participated in the program” - González.



One of the few bracero accounts from this period; OCLC locates a small handful of copies of this first edition.

Bill Johnson González. “Excerpt from *Aventuras de un bracero*.” *Diálogo*, vol. 19 no. 2, 2016, p. 114-119.

(McBRB1749)

\$975

### SPANISH-LANGUAGE GUIDE TO MORALITY

**62. Trigo, Jose M.** *Moral Teorico-Practica y Educacion para el Uso de las Escuelas y de las Familias*. San Francisco: The History Company, 1891. 208pp. Original decorative publisher’s cloth, stamped and gilt lettered. Minor wear at extremities. Ex-library, with slightly later bookplate on front pastedown, call number at base of spine, pocket and slips at rear. Light toning internally. About very good.

An unusual Spanish language imprint published in San Francisco, comprising a guide to morality and ethical behavior, “for the use of schools and families.” The author, José M. Trigo, emigrated from Spain in 1883, and authored a number of education books in Spanish for H.H. Bancroft’s History Company during the early 1890s for distribution throughout California and Latin America. A dispute over sales and royalties, however, brought about a lawsuit against Bancroft in 1893, and Trigo moved to St. Louis in 1895, where until 1915 he operated the Spanish-American Educational Company, reprinting several of his previous works.



The present, rather curious, work attempts to encapsulate the necessary attitudes and principles required for “good life.” In his brief dedication, Trigo explains that his goal is to offer, “Algunas enseñanzas que considero útiles para guiarnos por el camino del bien en la vida; único por el que podreis alcanzar la salud del cuerpo y la tranquilidad del alma.” His main text addresses a wide range of topics, including philosophical concepts of liberty, good habits for physical development, the importance of marriage and family, and personal obligations to state and country. The section concerning civic duty contains portraits of George Washington and Simón de Bolívar. Trigo ends his work with a passionate argument for equality, stating that, “Todos los hombres, cualquiera que sea su raza, color, ó creencia religiosa, son nuestros hermanos.... La ciencia moderna no admite diferencia esencial entre las facultades de los hombres de cualquiera raza que sean.”

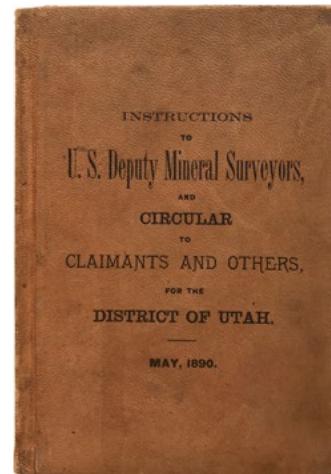
Very scarce, perhaps on account of the author’s dispute with Bancroft, and a very attractive copy, despite its ex-library accoutrements, in decorated publisher’s cloth. We locate two copies in American institutions, at the Bancroft and the Library of Congress.

(McBRB1743)

\$850

## SURVEYING RULES IN UTAH

**63. [Utah]. [Mining].** *Instructions to U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors for the District of Utah, May, 1890.* [bound with]: *Circular to Applicants for Mineral Surveys, and Also to Deputy Surveyors and Others in or Having Business with the U.S. Surveyor General’s Office, for District of Utah, May, 1890.* [Salt Lake City. 1890]. 38,[8 blank leaves],11pp., plus folding map. Small quarto. Original sheep, front board printed in black. Light wear at extremities; board slightly bowed, with minor rubbing and dust soiling. Slightly later ownership inscriptions on front free endpaper. Light, even tanning. About very good.



A scarce Utah imprint that imparts instructions to federal surveyors for carrying out and reporting their work at the end of the 19th century. The main text is prefaced by a letter from the chief U.S. Surveyor in Utah, Ellsworth Daggett, warning his employees that, “Before undertaking any official business, you are expected to make yourselves thoroughly familiar with the mining laws...as well as these instructions. In all things you will bear in mind that as a government officer you owe an allegiance to the United States through this office altogether superior to that due to the client who employs you.” Following this admonition are printed a collection of sixty-eight rules that govern the actual survey, such as placing mineral monuments or determining that the minimum required improvements have been made upon a claim, and the subsequent survey report, such as covering all points necessary for a full description of a claim or providing correct affidavits. The work also includes a sample of a properly completed and formatted survey and a sample survey map, printed as a folding plate. A final, separately paginated section publishes instructions for those applying for a survey of their claim and the operating rules of the General Surveyor’s Office in Salt Lake City. We locate only three copies, at BYU, University of Utah, and Princeton.

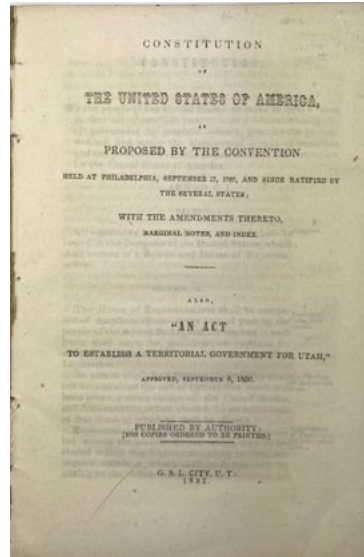
(McBRB1667)

\$750

## EARLY UTAH PRINTING OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

64. [Utah]. [Mormons]. *Constitution of the United States of America, as Proposed by the Convention Held at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787... Also, "An Act to Establish a Territorial Government for Utah," Approved, September 9, 1850.* G.S.L. City, U.T.: Published by Authority, 1852. 48pp. 12mo. Disbound. Very good.

On September 24, 1851, two days after the first Utah territorial legislature convened, the House ordered to be printed one hundred copies of the act organizing Utah Territory and the same number of the Constitution of the United States, the two to be bound together with the governor's message. The House repeated the order for one hundred copies of the organic act on January 9 and 12, 1852, but on the 13th the Council ordered one thousand copies of the Constitution and the organic act 'with marginal notes and index' - in which the House concurred. The resulting publication, *Constitution of the United States of America...Also, 'An Act to Establish a Territorial Government of Utah,* must have been struck off during the next seventeen days, for the resolution of January 30, 1852, which specified its distribution, refers to 'the Constitution, Organic Act, &c. just published.' This resolution stipulated that five copies each were to be provided to the governor, secretary of state, territorial judges, U.S. marshal and district attorney, and the members and officers of the territorial legislature; in addition, one copy was to go to each officer in the various counties. Some of the pamphlets were later used to make up complete copies of the 1852 territorial laws.



"The twelfth recorded Utah imprint, and the first Utah publication of the Organic Laws that established the territorial government. It was ordered to be printed in an edition of 1,000 copies by an act of the Legislative Assembly of January 13, 1852, and was published sometime before

January 30 by Brigham H. Young, the nephew of the Mormon leader" - Howell. Scarce on the market; not in Flake/Draper. Crawley 659. Howell 52:530. McMurtrie, Utah 12. (McBRB1590) \$2,500

## EARLY IMAGES OF THE SUGAR KING'S COMPANY TOWN

65. [Western Photographica]. [California]. *[Photograph Album Documenting Life in and Around the Company Town of Spreckels, California]*. [Spreckels, Ca. ca. 1900]. Fifty photographs on [50] leaves. Sepia silver gelatin prints, 4 x 5 inches. Small, oblong album. Original dark red cloth with grey paper leaves. Light wear and soiling, corners bumped. Images clean and crisp with good contrast, a few with very slight silver mirroring at edges. Very good.

Handsome snapshot album depicting life in and around the young company town of Spreckels, built by the Spreckels Sugar Company. Spreckels was founded in the Salinas Valley in 1897 by "Sugar King" Claus Spreckels in order to provide housing for the numerous workers required to supply his operation. The original factory in Watsonville no longer met capacity for the increasing demand, and Mr. Spreckels thought the Salinas Valley the perfect location for his expanding enterprise. Having received the pledge of the valley's farmers to raise an enormous quantity of beets, he began work on the town and the new plant. At the time there was no transportation from Salinas to the desired site of the factory five miles to the south, so Spreckels extended his narrow-gauge railroad, the Pajaro Valley Consolidated, from Watsonville to Spreckels. Soon after its completion, the town and factory emerged. Forty cottages were



constructed for workers and a sixty-one-room hotel opened in August 1898. The factory opened for business in 1899, and at the time was the largest sugar refinery in the world.

The present album contains early images of the town and factory, as well as family snapshots which appear to be of town residents. Notable images of the town include an image captioned in the negative "Glimpse of Spreckels" which shows twenty cottages and the three-story brick school house constructed in 1899 and designed by W.H. Weeks; two images of the Spreckels Sugar Factory -- a massive building five stories high, over 500 feet in length, which processed at least 3,000 tons of beets a day; the Hotel Spreckels; the general store of Ford & Sanborn Co. located on the south side of town; numerous images of residences both interior and exterior; men working on irrigation or a well, possibly for farms around the factory; a quarry, possibly for limestone, which was also processed in Spreckels; and three images of beekeeping depicting numerous hives. There is also a photo captioned "Corner of Hotel del Monte," the largest resort hotel in Monterey from 1880-1942. Images of the family include one of the photographer with his camera; scenes of hunting, shooting, picnicking, and bicycling; a large group of people eating watermelon inside what we presume is one of the company cottages; images of the family with the Century Plant; and an image of some boys outside a log cabin, as well as one image captioned "Wood Choppers Camp."

Today Spreckels is one of the best-preserved towns of its kind. John Steinbeck lived and worked there for a time, and the town features as the setting in his Tortilla Flat, as well as the location for the film version of East of Eden. A valuable album documenting the agriculture that defined the Salinas Valley, and the start of the Sugar King's largest factory and the company town he built to supply it with labor.

(McBRB1664)

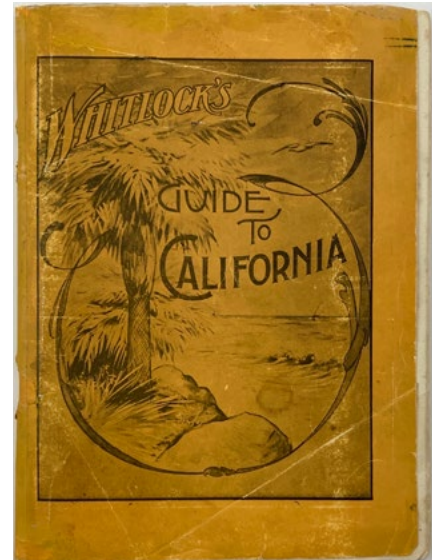
\$1,750

**WITH A MAP BY AN EARLY 20th-CENTURY  
WOMAN CARTOGRAPHER**

**66. Whitlock, Laura.** *Whitlock's Guide to California December, 1903.* Los Angeles: L.L. Whitlock, 1903. 64pp., plus large folding map. Original

printed wrappers, stapled. Light dust soiling and creasing to wraps; corners a bit worn. Light toning internally. Map with a few very short separations at fold points. Still very good.

A scarce guidebook, primarily focused on Los Angeles and Southern California, though with some treatment of San Francisco and the greater Bay Area. The text of the guide provides short descriptions of the major tourist towns on the California coast, with small photographic reproductions of attractions at the right edge of leaf versos, and prints a brief tourist business directory for Los Angeles. The latter portion of the guide is filled with advertisements for hotels, transportation, and other tourist services. Of surmounting interest in the present work is the map, entitled, "Map of the City of Los Angeles showing Railway Systems," which is colored to show the routes of the three major intracity companies as well as the Los Angeles Pacific Railroad, and provides a very detailed delineation of the Los Angeles street grid, with a comprehensive index. This map was produced by Laura L. Whitlock, one of the few female cartographer in the United States during the early 20th century. A later revision of it also has the distinction of being the center of the first successful prosecution of a violation of the 1909 Copyright Act.



The guide seems to have been produced sporadically for several years starting in 1903. We locate holdings of one or two later issues at six institutions, and single issues from 1903 at the University of Wisconsin and the California State Library. A scarce guide, with a notable California map.

(McBRB1790)

\$950

## HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN WYOMING

67. [Wyoming]. Fincher, Robert E. [*Two Volumes of Typescript Reports and Photographs Detailing the Construction of the Hoback Canyon Forest Highway in Wyoming*]. Wyoming. 1951. [41]; [47]pp. plus three folding maps; with 86 silver gelatin photographs, 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Folio. Folders with brown card covers, typed and manuscript cover labels. Some light wear to binders, contents generally clean. Very good.

Two typescript reports, extensively illustrated with photographs, maps, and other supporting documentation, describing the work done to build the Hoback Canyon Forest Highway during 1949-1951. The reports were compiled by the chief engineer, Robert E. Fincher, and they detail the construction of forty-eight miles of road from Jackson south through the Grand Teton National Forest along Flat Creek, the Snake River, and the Hoback River (present-day U.S. Highway 191). The numerous photographs document the road's progress, also depicting the sweeping Wyoming ranch lands and mountains. The project cost \$247,900, and the report provides itemized information on overage costs and "underruns," as well as contractual estimates, schedules, and geological cross-sections of the terrain. The crew stayed on at local dude ranches, with the rates and conditions mentioned herein. "In this sparsely settled inland valley, accommodations are difficult to obtain, living costs are high, and the prices paid were considered just and reasonable. Very good quarters were furnished and the meals were very satisfactory." An interesting look at road construction in the West, with many annotated photographs.

(McBRB1714) \$750



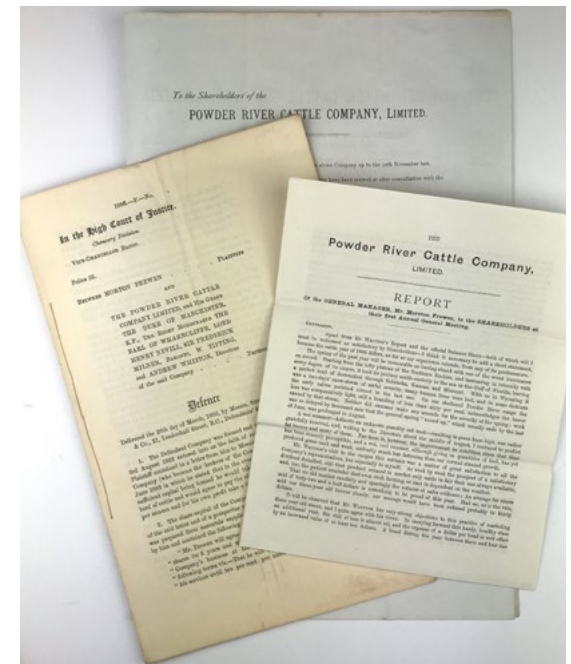
## BRITISH CATTLE IN WYOMING

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

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

Early and unusual ephemera relating to British ranchers in Wyoming.

(McBRB1661) \$750





## EARLY HUNGARIAN ACCOUNT OF CALIFORNIA

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

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

“Baird arranged a transfer for Xántus to Fort Tejon, California, so that he could obtain natural history specimens. Xántus would report biweekly and would prepare and send all specimens to the Smithsonian; Baird would furnish collecting materials. At Fort Tejon, Xántus’s relations with



officers and fellow enlisted men were unhappy. His letters to Baird were a litany of complaints, but they also provide insights into the natural history of the region; many include charming, accurate watercolors of birds. By contrast, his letters home were full of grandiose achievements” - ANB.

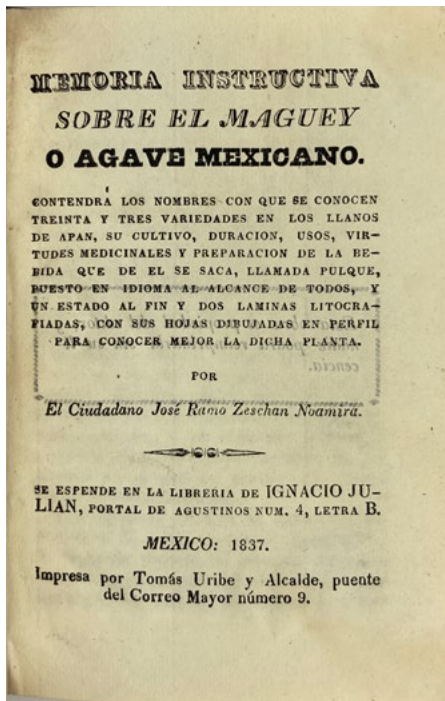
The present volume comprises a combination of letters from previous travels in California, according to Xantus as part of an early railroad survey, which contain descriptions of Los Angeles and Southern California, and of reports from his time at Fort Tejon, which contains accounts of the regional Native Americans and reports on local plant and animal life. The attractive plates depict California scenery and Indian life, and the folding map shows California from San Francisco to Cabo San Lucas, where Xantus participated in the American Coast Survey under Alexander Bache during the early 1860s.

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

ANB (online). Cowan, p.697. Decker 36:464. Eberstadt 135:966. Graff 4785. Howell 50, 1664. Howes X2, “aa.” Sabin 105714. Streeter Sale 2860. Wagner-Camp 316 (note).  
(McBRB1293) \$5,750

## SCARCE MEXICAN IMPRINT ON AGAVE

**70. Zeschan Noamira, Jose Ramo.** *Memoria Instructiva Sobre el Maguey o Agave Mexicano.* Mexico City: Impresa por Tomas Uribe y Alcade, 1837. 40pp. plus folding table and folding plate. Small octavo. Contemporary black half calf and boards. Extremities rubbed, minor wear to boards. Internally clean and fresh. Very good.



A fascinating and scarce Mexican imprint that describes many aspects of maguey (agave) farming, including the different types of agave plants and their uses for making pulque, medicines, and other products. The initial part of this manual contains several sections that provide brief instructions for preparing the land in advance of planting, selecting plants, conducting successful transplants, and other topics of planning. The second, longer section is titled “La Estraccion de la Agua Miel,” and the first few pages discuss this process, but the author goes on to discuss several different agave plants, the type of

juice that they produce, and their many uses, many of which are home remedies for people and animals. A final section contains advice on the transportation of pulque so as to avoid hassle by Mexican authorities, who heavily regulated the alcoholic drink during this period. Tipped in at the rear are two folding plates, one that contains a table of types of agave plant, “Que se conocen en los llanos de Apan,” the traditional growing region in the high plains northeast of Mexico City, and another that illustrated thirty-three kinds of agave leaves.

We locate a small handful of institutional copies, and only one copy in available sales records, which was offered at the Crahan sale in 1984. Rare.

Palau 380367. Sabin 106325.  
(McBRB1800)

\$2,500



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