



Rare Books L.A., February 2022

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A GIRL'S DIARY OF TRAVEL IN ALASKA

1. [Alaska]. Lotz, Arline. *Notes on the Trip into Alaska and the Yukon - 1929* [caption title]. [N.p.: ca. 1930]. [4]pp. Quarto. Original brown printed wrappers, sewn, front wrapper stamped, "Alaska and the Yukon." Minor scuffing and discoloration to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good.

An admittedly short, but as yet unrecorded diary of a young woman's trip to Alaska and the Yukon in the dire year of 1929. The diarist, Arline Lotz (1921-1998), seems to have been about eight years old at the time she composed the thirty-five-odd entries recorded here over the course of June and July 1929 on a trip she most likely took with her parents. Lotz would later marry and become Arline Lotz Wellan, and pass away in Bellingham, Washington in 1998; she is buried in Vader, Washington. Her diary remains a vital and intriguing record of a short but wide-ranging trip to Alaska and the Yukon at the outset of the Great Depression.

Lotz's diary begins in Seattle on June 16 and ends there on July 21. In between, her entries, ranging from two to eleven lines, include numerous brief observations of notable points of natural interest, such as Queen Charlotte Sound, "Chief Shakes's house, saw a wooden rifle and square drum," the Wrangell Narrows, Mendenhall Glacier, and scores of others in places such as Juneau, Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Savage Camp, Tanana, Rampart, Purgatory, Fort Yukon, Circle City, Dawson, Stewart, White Horse, Carcross, and more. She also sees an "Indian school at Matanuska," visits a "college and Government Experimental Farm" and spies some "Gold dust in the bank" at Fairbanks, notes her encounter with "some Esquimaux women," witnesses a "Lecture in the museum by an Indian" at Carcross, and views a "Russian Church" and a "National Monument with totems" at Sitka on the way back. She describes the Yukon River as "a wide, muddy, swiftly flowing river; good growth of trees down to the edge of the bank which is continually being washed away by the current."

No copies in OCLC, but there is a copy of a similar diary with the exact same title by Mary I. Harmon, totaling eight pages, located at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. It is possible that Lotz and Harmon were on the same expedition, and were perhaps known to each other, though that is only conjecture on our part. A wonderful candidate for further research, and a rare peek into the Alaskan wilderness almost a hundred years ago from the perspective of an eight-year-old girl from Washington State.

(McBRB2393)

\$950

LOGGING ON KODIAK ISLAND IN WWII

2. [Alaska]. [Photography]. *[Vernacular Photograph Album of Raymond Cesena, Documenting Logging and Hunting in the Alaskan Wilderness During World War II]*. [Various locations in Alaska: 1942-1943]. 117 original photographs, measuring from 2.25 x 2.5 to 4 x 5 inches. Oblong quarto album with limp suede pictorial covers.

An excellent vernacular photograph album of nearly 120 original images compiled by Army veteran Raymond Cesena of Visalia, California, that depicts his experience in the military logging camps on Kodiak Island and surrounding smaller islands while World War II was still ongoing. Cesena had been serving overseas before being returned to the United States and sent to Alaska in 1942, where he and his colleagues at the logging sites and mill at Kodiak produced lumber for the construction needs of the U.S. Army during the war. The men lived in tent camps and lived a fairly hard-scrabble life as they cleared land to establish operations, but eventually were engaged in a robust, large-scale endeavor. From March to November 1942, 4.5 million feet of lumber were harvested from Woody Island, before moving camp to Afognak Island the next year. The album depicts the heavy industrial aspects of these camps, such as the large machinery, the massive saws, and other latest equipment necessary for logging at the scale required. There are also several images of transportation, and many of the camps and of the lives of the men who worked there. A good number show their hunting excursions, likely one of the only diversions available to the loggers. In all, the album provides a fascinating glimpse of life and work at this remote but vital Alaskan outpost for war production during the early 1940s.

(McBRB2645)

\$2,000

VERNACULAR PHOTOS FROM THE MIDDLE OF NOWHERE

3. **[Alaska]. [Western Photographica].** [*Charming Vernacular Photograph Album Depicting Life in Alaska at the Turn of the Century*]. [Georgetown and other locations in Alaska: 1908-1910]. 112 silver gelatin photographs on [28] leaves, including a handful loosely laid in. Small black cloth album. Moderate wear to covers, binding detaching from text block. Black paper leaves, several loose or with wear at edges. Some images with ink notation on photograph; light wear to contents, one photo torn in half, some loose. Good plus.

A charming vernacular photograph album from turn-of-the-century Alaska, documenting the residents and their environs, including several images of the local Inuit. Identified locales include Georgetown, Fairbanks, Paimiut, and Tanana in Alaska. Though a handful of the images appear to be professional (one is stamped on the verso with the imprint of Duke E. Stubbs of Georgetown), most are clearly amateur and taken by a photographer wandering around town capturing the residents as they go about their days. Georgetown is located in the Alaskan interior on the Kuskokwim River, about 350 miles southeast of Fairbanks as the crow flies. Street scenes show the store front and "shipping fleet" of the N.C. Company; there are also other unidentified street scenes including an image of men perched in boats on an icy river with a view of the town in the background. Other photos show residences or cabins. One photo shows a group of schoolboys, identified on the verso as "St. Matthews boys & Rev. Bettinger" posed on the steps of a wooden building for a pre-picnic photograph with their schoolmaster.

Many of the images feature women and girls, including a wonderful series of eight images showing two young women. In one photo the two pose with guns and pipes clenched in their teeth looking quite saucy for the camera. Other images show them seated side by side on a fence, smiling and laughing; yet another photo shows them standing next to each other smiling with their arms around each other, attired in proper clothing, a camera hanging around one young woman's neck. These are by far some of the best and most striking images in the album. Altogether, this is a wonderful vernacular album from what is undeniably the outer frontier, and at a very early period for photography in the area.

(McBRB2507)

\$2,750

A SEEMINGLY-UNRECORDED ANTI-HORSE THIEF CONSTITUTION

4. **Anti-Horse Thief Association. [Kansas]. [Iowa].** *Constitution for Lee County Order of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Iowa*. St. Paul, Ks.: 1915. [2],8pp. Original printed wrappers. Minor edge wear, mostly unobtrusive dampstain to gutter margin, most pronounced to last few leaves, tiny chips to top corner of a few leaves, moderate tanning. Still, a nice copy. Very good.

A pocket-sized constitution for the Lee County, Iowa Anti-Horse Thief Association. The work was published by the Anti-Horse Thief Association in St. Paul, Kansas, a tiny town about a hundred miles due east of Wichita. The Anti-Horse Thief Association was a long-standing vigilance committee in Kansas, established in the 1850s, presented here similar to a masonic

organization. The group's influence spread throughout the Middle West over the ensuing decades, including Missouri and, as evidenced here, Iowa. The document itself lays out the jurisdiction of the Lee County branch of the organization, its meeting times, the election of officers and county organizers, defines the duties of officers, stipulates penalties for misuse of office, describes methods for collecting revenue for the organization (through donations and dues), as well as defining rewards for turning in fellow members who commit felonies, and laying out the process of amending the constitution itself (by two-thirds vote). The work concludes with Article XI, a sixteen-point schedule of the "Order of Business" for each meeting of the lodge. The final step of each meeting is defined as "Closing ceremonies and exemplification of secret work." No copies of this interesting work appear in OCLC.
(McBRB2608) \$750

"CANTALOUPE MADE ARIZONA FAMOUS, AND MESA MADE THE CANTALOUPE."

5. [Arizona]. *Do You Want a Home in the Salt River Valley? If So, Don't Miss Seeing Mesa the Gem City of the Valley* [caption title]. Mesa: Free Press Print, [ca. 1915]. Folding brochure in eight panels on a sheet 8.25 x 13 inches, folded to 8.25 x 3 inches. Light wear, a few small edge tears, old tape repairs in several places. Good.

Promotional brochure for the Pomeroy Realty Company of Mesa, Arizona, advertising lands for sale both in the city and regionally. "Why? Because [Mesa] is located in the very heart ~ the richest part of the Salt River Valley, has all the advantages of the Roosevelt Dam, and offers splendid inducements to the man of small means as well as the man of large means for a profitable investment. ... Mesa is the home of the orange, the Thompson seedless grape, the ostrich, and the Persian sheep. Cantaloupes made Arizona famous, and Mesa made the cantaloupes." Three of the panels contain information on lots for sale, listing sizes and prices, while the verso of the sheet contains a map depicting the gridded lots of the "Salt River Project, Arizona, Under Great Roosevelt Dam." This shows the area containing the towns of Phoenix, Tempe, and Mesa, as well as the road and river leading out to the Salt River Reservoir. A legend denotes schools, churches, pumping plants, and creameries. Rare and ephemeral ~ not in OCLC.
(McBRB1390) \$500

COME DO BUSINESS IN ARIZONA!

6. [Arizona]. [Business]. *Advantages of Incorporating Under the Laws of Arizona* [cover title]. Phoenix: 1904. [24]pp. 24mo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Small portion excised from first leaf. Light toning. Very good.

Unrecorded promotional for the Stoddard Incorporating Company of Phoenix, Arizona, founded by Isaac T. Stoddard, the former Territorial Secretary of Arizona, who, "continues to do most of the incorporating business of the Territory." Stoddard was forced to resign in 1904, the same year he formed this company and the present pamphlet was published, because of conflicts of interest between his business and government positions. The complete laws of incorporation, reprinted here from the session laws of 1903, are preceded by a fourteen-point list of special advantages offered by Arizona, along with the company's initial and annual maintenance fees, and instructions on incorporation procedure, which mention that Stoddard has organized "three fourths of all corporations in the Territory." Not in OCLC.
(McBRB1457) \$250

AN OFFICER OF THE WILKES EXPEDITION BEGS FOR A COMMAND

7. Baldwin, A.S. [Autograph Letter, Signed, from A.S. Baldwin to Chester Ashley Asking for a Naval Command during the Mexican-American War]. Pensacola: Jan. 20, 1847. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. Light staining and tanning. In a neat, legible hand. Very good.

A.S. Baldwin was a young Lieutenant who served through the entirety of the United States Exploring Expedition under the command of Charles Wilkes on three ships of the squadron. Early in the expedition, he duelled with Wilkes Henry, the

nephew of the commander. In this letter, dated January 20, 1847, he writes from Pensacola to Senator Chester Ashley of Arkansas, seeking a command in the Gulf Squadron about to depart for the Mexican-American War. He says, in part:

"If you have time and inclination to render me a service, I shall fully appreciate the inclination & prove myself worthy of your assistance should you succeed in obtaining the second idol of my heart - I mean a command. You are already aware how earnestly I have sought employment since this Mexican War commenced. After several months closely watching the Gulf Squadron a vacancy appeared and I hastened to Washington... & asked for the vacancy in the 'Princeton Steamer'... and returned to Philadelphia, where in the course of three or four days came my orders but no recommendation to Commodore Connor to order me to the Princeton came with them. I place very great importance upon getting into this vessel during this war and at this time, having reached near that age when a man is a man."

In endorsing himself for a new commission, he relies heavily on his experience gained during the Wilkes expedition, but has little positive to say about Wilkes himself:

"I was for four years in the Exploring Expedition an humble 'worker' all for the honor & glory of Commander Wilkes who - by the by - has less - far less magnanimity - nay! less of that which 'renders unto Caesar the things that are Caesars' than he should have. I have desired no advantage from those years thus spent - from the government - and the numerous commands now necessarily assigned to officers of my grade methinks might warrant an acknowledgement of my services in that way. I understand several vessels either are already, or are about to be purchased for 'bomb vessels.' They will require commanders! Cannot - my 'dear sir' - the thing be compassed? I know that I should be much gratified and these things are easily accomplished by a Democratic Friend of the President."

An excited and somewhat desperate attempt to gain a naval command by a veteran of the first American expedition for scientific exploration.

(McBRB1165)

\$750

ANTI-CATHOLIC IMPRINT

8. [Cabrion, pseudonym]. *Los Sacramentos de la Santa Madre Iglesia escritos por Cabrion*. Mexico City: Imprenta de "El Combate", 1889. xii,237,[1]pp. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Moderate rubbing and scuffing to boards and edges, minor insect damage to spine and front board. Text moderately toned. Very good.

A decidedly-rare Mexican Anti-Catholic work examining numerous aspects of Catholicism such as baptism, confirmation, penance, communion, marriage, and more from a highly critical point of view. An interesting example of Mexican anti-religious education. The title translates to *The Sacraments of the Holy Mother Church written by Cabrion*. The author attribution, Cabrion, appears to be a protective pseudonym. The work was printed by the "liberal newspaper" *El Combate*, which had published Cabrion's *Cartas Diabolicas* the year before.

"Terrific attack on the sacraments of the Catholic Church, by the author of the celebrated 'Cartas Diabolicas'" - Blake. No copies in OCLC.

W.W. Blake, *Catalogue No. 3 of Second-Hand Books and Manuscripts Being a Collection of Rare Volumes Relating Chiefly to Spanish America* (Mexico City: F.P. Hoeck, November, 1899), 1626.

(McBRB2107)

\$450

SELLING LIFE INSURANCE IN ASHTABULA FOR THE GOLD RUSH

9. [California Gold Rush]. Fitch, O.H. [*Manuscript Letter Discussing the Sale of Life Insurance to an Ohio Group Bound for the California Gold Rush*]. Ashtabula, Oh.: January 29, 1849. [1]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. Light dampstaining and short closed tears along gutter, somewhat affecting first few lines of text but not overall sense. About very good.

An interesting letter from O.H. Field, an aspirational field representative of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Ashtabula, Ohio, to the company secretary, George R. Phelps, inquiring about a policy for a group of men headed to the Gold Rush in California in January 1849. Connecticut Mutual was founded in Hartford three years prior to the composition of this letter, in 1846. Fitch's missive begins with a report on his efforts to drum up interest in life insurance in his area with pamphlets and other materials sent to him by Phelps:

"Yours of Oct 1 184[9] with blanks, pamphlets, &c, was not received by me until the 25th of Dec. following... I have not had any definitive applications for insurance. It was somewhat new here and the minds of the people had not been called to it. I have however distributed pamphlets, and in other ways called the attention of our citizens to the subject. I think that something yet might be done.

The letter goes on to describe a potential policy for a group soon leaving for the Gold Rush, and requests a favorable rate in order to stimulate interest in policies from additional parties:

"A company is now being formed to head out, about ten men, to work in the gold regions of California. The individuals who furnish the money wish to obtain an insurance for two years on the lives of the several persons who go out, to secure the am[oun]t advanced. The men who propose to go are generally hardy, healthy, & of good habits, & from 25 to 45 years of age. They expect to go by the overland route either from Independence, Missouri, or some more southerly route not south of Vera Cruz. Will you have the goodness to inform me by return mail, if the company will take such risks ~ & if so, the rates of insurance, as near as may be, which you will charge ~ whether you will insure more than the amt. actually advanced & if so how much & any other information you may think proper to give. If I receive a favorably [sic] reply I shall probably send you more proposals soon."

A neat letter concerning the preparations and considerations necessary for a journey to California in the early days of the Gold Rush, and the role and rise of early American insurance companies in the planning of such lengthy and dangerous overland travel.

(McBRB2389)

\$1,250

"YOU MUST NOT THINK THAT A MAN CAN PICK THE MONEY UP OFF THE GROUND."

10. [California Gold Rush]. Later, Peter. *[Two California Gold Rush-Era Letters Written from Peter Later to His Brother George in Maine, With Significant Content on His Own Employment and His Impression of the "Country" Around Sierra County, California].* St. Louis, Ca.: January 15 and March 25, 1857. Two manuscript letters, signed, one on lined blue paper, the other on plain tan paper, totaling eight pages. Original mailing folds, minor occasional toning, tender along fold lines of later letter. Very good.

A pair of letters written by prospector Peter Later during the winter and spring seasons in Gold Rush-era California, commenting on the steep costs of living and describing various forms of labor the writer has undertaken for modest pay. These letters were written three months apart, the first in January and the second in March, 1857; each is addressed to the writer's brother and contains - along with inquiries about events back home in Maine - evocative details of the miner's life on the west coast. Any excerpts quoted here have retained Later's rather idiosyncratic spelling. Later's Maine upbringing had doubtless prepared him for the alpine winter; in the January letter, he relates without complaint that "the snow is about nine feet deep heare know." It is raining the day he writes, but he hopes he will "go to work in the mines" within the next few days. In the meantime, he explains, he "has been chopping wood this winter we cut abought 200 cords." With the money he has made from cutting wood he thinks he can pay for his gruel; however, he doubts the fruitfulness of his efforts out west, stating he hopes "this winter and nixt summer [to] make a fortune but I dought it terably in this country know for there is more men heare know then can get work." At the end of the letter, he tells his brother to find out "whare Amos Hanson is in California and let me know."

By March, Later has found gainful employment: "I works nights and the rest of the company works days we have fore dollars pur day we get our pay every Sunday I can clear[?] about 18 dollars pur week that is a littel better then I could do back home." By the end of the winter, he writes, he has cut "abought three hundred chord it is worth tow dollars four chord"; but explains: "We have to wate till nixt fowl before sell it for the people hare bys wood anuff in the fowl to last them a yeare." He also responds to brother George's request to "write all I knew abought this country," which he does: "I like this country vary well for what I seen of it. They tell me that theare is no rain heare in the summer for fore or five months. It is very haltha [healthy] heare in the mountains but down in the valys it is not so haltha for the fever and ague is thare in some places. This is a great Country farming but it take a man to have a prity desent fortune to buy one of them. They sell from fore to six thousand dollars accordent to the goodness of them.... Theare is no snow heare in the valleys in this Country only in the mountains but it is not nigh as cold heare as it is in the State alwise plesent and warm...."

In addition, Later laments the expensive costs of living in these parts: "This winter it costs abought one dollar pur day for board" and "cheap gum coats 12 dollars a peace gum boots 10 dollars pur pare." He then directly addresses his brother: "George I tell you that this is a prity hard country for a man to live in when you wold have to give 3 + 50 cents for taking one par of boots. You must not think that a man can pick the mon[ely up off] the ground. If you think so you would get mistaking when you got here. A man has got to work vary hard in the mines. It is worse than driving the river [labor he apparently did back in Maine]." Later advises his brother, in case he considers venturing out to California: "I think you better stay on your farm and be content." As if to underscore the difficulty of life in California, he adds the following postscript: "Oh George theare was a man shot heare yesterday I think he will die he was shot rite through his breast the[y] have got the murderer I think that they will hang him."

An evocative pair of letters from Gold Rush California written to a brother back in Maine, with interesting observations on the nature of the work and the environment in St. Louis in Sierra County.
(McBRB2626) \$1,750

1920s REPORT ON "CALIFORNIA'S FINEST FRUIT LANDS"

11. California Orchard Company. [*Report to the Stockholders of the California Orchard Company, Illustrated with Photographs*]. Los Angeles: 1921. [9]pp., with six original photographs, each 5 x 7 inches, mounted directly to leaves. Accompanied by original transmittal envelope. Minor toning; a bit of oxidization at upper left where clipped. Very good.

Interesting, photo-illustrated typescript report to the stockholders of the California Orchard Company of Los Angeles for 1921. The material begins with a two-page summary of the year's accomplishments from the company general manager, one C. Thorpe, in which he notes that, "While the past year has been a season of light rainfall, it has given us an opportunity of thoroughly testing out our pumping plants and irrigation systems.... Ample water for irrigation is an invaluable asset to any California orchard property." He continues to describe all new plantings and recent harvest, while generally enthusing regarding, "The excellent growth which is being made by our young orchards." Thorpe's review is followed by a statement of profit and loss. The remaining pages feature six photographs of the apricot, almond, apple, pear, and walnut tree orchards owned by the company, accompanied by comments about plantings and yields.
(McBRB2526) \$500

HANDSOME VIEWS OF L.A.

12. [California]. *Los Angeles* [cover title]. Los Angeles: M. Rieder, [ca. 1905]. Twenty-one photographs measuring 6 x 7.5 inches, plus one panorama measuring 5 x 23 inches. Oblong quarto album, printed paper wrappers with circular photographic onlay, string-tied at gutter. Light wear and minor chipping at edges of wrappers. Prints mounted directly to album leaves; images captioned in negative. Internally crisp and clean. Very good.

Scarce, large-format Albertype Company publication with twenty-two photographic images, including one panorama, of early 20th-century Los Angeles. The Albertypes here are from photographs by M. Rieder, a mostly undocumented

commercial photographer with a studio in downtown Los Angeles in the first decade of the 1900s, from whom we locate only one other publication, also produced by the Albertype Company. The images are mostly of downtown and central L.A., with a handful from the surrounding area, and are captioned in the negatives as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Court House | 12) East Lake Park |
| 2) Los Angeles Mission and the Plaza | 13) Elysian Park |
| 3) The Angelus Hotel ~ S. Spring and Fourth Streets | 14) Picking Oranges Near Snowfields |
| 4) West Lake Park | 15) Residence of Paul DeLongpre at Hollywood |
| 5) Broadway | 16) [Downtown Street Scene] |
| 6) Hollenbeck Park | 17) A Rose Covered Cottage |
| 7) San Gabriel Mission | 18) St. James' Park (In Winter) |
| 8) Adams Street (In Winter) | 19) A Pigeon Farm |
| 9) Central Park and Soldiers' Monument | 20) A Mexican Home |
| 10) Figueroa Street | 21) Above the Clouds |
| 11) A Palm Drive | 22) Los Angeles from Angels' Flight |

A neat photographic encapsulation of Los Angeles at the beginning of the 20th century. OCLC locates four copies, at the Getty, Claremont, UCLA, and Wisconsin Historical.
(McBRB2525) \$600

"CENTER OF THE GREAT CITRUS BELT"

13. [California]. *Upland: The Center of the Great Citrus Belt of San Bernardino Valley [cover title].* Los Angeles: Pacific Folder Co., [ca. 1910]. [22]pp., on eleven panels folded accordion-style. 24mo. Original printed wrappers. Some chipping and minor soiling to wraps. Leaves a bit toned. Good plus.

Scarce, early 20th-century promotional for the recently incorporated town of Upland in San Bernardino County, California. This accordion-folded pamphlet contains four pages of text extolling the bounty of Upland and the surrounding area, a map of the region, and sixteen photographic views of sights, activities, and amenities of the town. These include images of several Upland streets and houses, municipal buildings and businesses, citrus agriculture, and more. Upland was incorporated in 1906 and the Grammar School pictured here was built just prior to 1910. This promotional was issued by the Upland Men's Club, apparently a Chamber of Commerce-like group with a fervid zeal against the "pestiferous saloon." We locate only one copy, at the Bancroft.
(McBRB2041) \$300

PROMOTING PASADENA

14. [California]. *Vistas de Pasadena California Crown of the Valley [cover title].* Los Angeles: M. Rieder, [ca. 1900]. [20]pp. accordion folded in ten panels. Original purple printed wrappers. Light wear and fading to covers. Worn at folds, some light soiling. About very good.

Handsome promotional viewbook for Pasadena, featuring numerous illustrations of the city. Views include Hotel Raymond, Hotel Green, Marengo Avenue, the Rose Bowl Parade, East Colorado Street, the Cawston Ostrich Farm, and a four-panel panoramic view of the city. This copy is stamped in gilt on the front cover with a local distributor's stamp indicating it was offered compliments of Sun Drug Company. We locate one copy of this work, at UCLA.
(McBRB1416) \$400

PROMOTING REDONDO

15. [California]. *Vistas de Redondo [cover title]*. Los Angeles: M. Rieder, 1905. [18]pp., accordion folded in nine panels. Original brown printed wrappers. Text separated from wrappers. Some light wear and soiling. About very good.

Promotional viewbook for Redondo Beach featuring images of the beach, street scenes, the wharf and fishing activities, and a four-panel panoramic view of "Hotel Redondo - the Queen of the Pacific." Rare. We locate two copies in OCLC, at the California State Library and UC Berkeley.

(McBRB1415)

\$300

"GO WHERE THE BLUE RIBBON APPLE GROWS"

16. [California]. [Agriculture]. *Map of the Victor Valley*. [Los Angeles: 1913]. Folding map, approximately 20.25 x 28 inches. Light wear and a couple of minor separations along folds. Light tanning. Very good.

An attractive and scarce cartographic promotional for lands under development by the California Land and Water Company in the Victor Valley, northeast of Los Angeles. The platted map depicts the lands along the Mojave River between Victorville and Barstow, and the areas to the east and west above the San Gabriel Mountains. Above the map is a panorama of the Mojave, with a bridge and dam site in the foreground. The verso prints facts about prosperous fruit growing in the region; newspaper testimonials regarding the valley's fertility and recent growth; photographic images of local agriculture (including one large image of a Victorville Chamber of Commerce with some state fair prize-winning apples); and even an inspiration economic quotation from "John Stuart Mills." Good evidence of the substantial growth in agriculture in this area during the early-20th century; OCLC locates only one copy, at Yale.

(McBRB1284)

\$450

TOUR ALL OF CALIFORNIA BY CAR

17. [California]. [Automobiles]. *Goodrich Map of Northern California [with]: Goodrich Map of Central California [with]: Goodrich Map of Southern California*. Akron: Goodrich National Touring Bureau, 1919. Three folding maps, each 18.5 x 24 inches. Minor wear at edges; few short separations at fold points. One map lightly dampstained, with a couple of small, heavier patches of soiling. Light tanning, slightly more noticeable along fold lines of one map. A couple of contemporary manuscript annotations in blank sections; small contemporary ink stamp on front panel of one map. About very good.

A complete set of three scarce and early Goodrich automobile route maps for California. Together, they cover the entire state ~ the "Northern" map depicts suitable roads from San Jose to the Oregon border, and eastward to Tahoe and Reno; the "Central" map shows the areas between Sacramento and Bakersfield, with Yosemite and Lake Mono in the east; and the "Southern" chart delineates routes between Paso Robles and Mexico, and as far east as Indian Wells, Needles, and Yuma, with an inset of Los Angeles and the surrounding area. All contain distance guides for principal routes, and the versos of each map contain smaller insets of major cities and towns, as well as extensive advertisements for various Goodrich products and services (primarily tires and tours), their locations, and availability. Quite scarce institutionally, with only the Northern map being recorded in OCLC, and on the market, particularly as a complete set; a very interesting cartographic depiction and promotion of early automobile touring in California.

(McBRB2314)

\$1,250

GOLD MINING PROMOTIONALS

18. [California]. [Mining]. *Great Belt Gold Mining Company of Los Angeles, California [caption title]*. Chicago: Hollister Brothers, 1906. 12pp., plus two small folding pamphlets and response card. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear to wraps. Very good.

Scarce, illustrated promotional material for the early 20th-century mining claims of the Great Gold Belt Mining Company in San Bernardino County that extend "an invitation to assist in the development of a mining property of rare merit." Great Gold Belt was headquartered in Los Angeles and Cleveland, Ohio. The pamphlet is illustrated with several maps and photographic reproductions of the claims; the text provides the usual information about the ore already discovered, development plans, and costs of investment, and touts the proximity of the claims to proven mines in southwestern Nevada. Two smaller folding pamphlets provide an encapsulation of facts concerning the project, and several ominous testimonials about missed opportunities, and a subscription response card is also included. A nice group, quite attractively produced. Not in OCLC.
(McBRB957) \$250

MINING REPORT, WITH PHOTOS

19. [California]. [Mining]. *Progress Report, Goldstone Mining Company [caption title].* Los Angeles: 1917. [12]pp. plus eleven silver gelatin photographs. Folio. Typescript with brown card spine and rear cover. Spine perished, leaves loose. Manuscript notations, light soiling. About very good.

Typescript report by mining engineer Samuel Storrow, supplemented with eleven original photographs. Storrow (1865-1939) was the manager of the Goldstone Mining Company of Delaware, and he reports here on work conducted about thirty-five miles north of Barstow, California, describing the sinking of a mining shaft and other related operations, as well as the quality of ore discovered. He also comments on some of the difficulties with the operation: "The unusual labor conditions brought about by shortage of labor and by serious labor disturbances in the nearby Arizona mines, and then an additional shortage of labor due to war conditions rendered the work more expensive than had been anticipated; and the same causes have made it difficult at times to obtain the necessary materials promptly, but on the whole the work has been prosecuted steadily and within the estimates previously prepared." Additionally, there is mention of the assessment and exploration of the "Big Drum group, the Lucky Find group, and the Golden State group" which also operated in the area. The report concludes with Storrow's recommendation to continue with the mining program developed by the company and with a detailed financial report. The photographs all have typed captions and depict the area around the mine, as well as its machinery and buildings.

Gold was reportedly discovered at Goldstone as early as the 1880s. With the discovery in 1915 of an especially productive claim at Redfield, prospectors began to flood into the area. By February 1917, a boomtown had emerged and the Goldstone Mining Company had established a mill. Rather unexpectedly and inexplicably, however, prospecting declined precipitously in 1917, and by August 1918 the post office established for the town closed its doors. Today, Goldstone is regarded as the last in a series of boomtown gold rushes that began around 1906 with the discoveries in Goldfield, Nevada.
(McBRB1262) \$850

"NO DOUBT IS EXPRESSED BY ANY ONE OF OUR ULTIMATE SUCCESS"

20. [California]. [Oil]. *[Group of Promotional Materials for the La Blanc Oil Company in Kern County, California].* [Oakland: 1909]. Six pieces, including three real photo postcards, typed letter, folding map, and transmittal envelope. Light creasing to images; light tanning to letter and map. About very good.

Interesting promotional material for the La Blanc Oil Company for their developments in the Sunset Oil Field in Kern County, California in 1909. A folding plat map of the field near Maricopa, southwest of Bakersfield, shows La Blanc's holdings highlighted in red and a brief text touts the geographical relation to other producing wells. Also included is a typed progress report on the depth of drilling accomplished and the anticipated time before reaching the deposits, which assures investors that, "No doubt is expressed by any one of our ultimate success." The photo postcards show supposedly representative images of gushing oil pipes, overflowing oil barrels, and a very pleased group of men overseeing the scene. A nice group, with the original transmittal envelope addressed to an Edgar Bonnemort of Oakland.
(McBRB1289) \$375

DIDN'T LIKE ALL THAT MONEY? VOTE REPUBLICAN.

21. [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

WHITTIER: FOUNDED BY QUAKERS

22. [California]. [Promotional Literature]. *Whittier California. Some of Its Advantages and Resources. City of Homes and Solid Prosperity [cover title]*. Whittier: Board of Trade, 1906. 16pp. Oblong octavo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light soiling and wear. Very good.

Published less than twenty years after Whittier was founded by Quakers, this promotional work proudly proclaims that "there is now town of its size that will rank higher in intelligence, morality, and progressiveness." Just fourteen miles from Los Angeles, with a population of about 4,000 people, Whittier boasted easy access by rail, a college, hospital, library, an abundance of water, and a budding oil industry. It did not have saloons, and "consequently no need of a jail; and no paupers." Illustrated throughout with half tones, including a panoramic bird's eye view of the town. Relatively scarce, with only four copies located in OCLC, at UC San Diego, UC Berkeley, Swarthmore College, and the Merrimack Valley Library.

(McBRB1023)

\$500

UNRECORDED RAILROAD BROADSIDE

23. [California]. [Railroads]. *Comfort in a Tourist Car. Santa Fe Route. Only the Latest Improved Cars, with Every Convenience for Comfort, Are Used on This Route [caption title]*. [San Diego: ca. 1910]. Broadside, approximately 27.5 x 7 inches. Previously folded. Minor loss and closed tear from top edge, slightly affecting text, unobtrusively repaired with tissue. Otherwise only minor wear and dust soiling at edges. Still very good.

Unrecorded Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad broadside advertising their long-distance service from San Diego during the early 20th century. Three photographic images depict passengers on AT&SF Pullman cars, and the text gives rough timetables for routes to Chicago, Kansas City, Boston, St. Louis, and St. Paul. At the foot of the advertisement is printed the name and address of the railroad sales agent in San Diego, one E.B. Stuart, whose office was at 4th & D Streets. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB2331)

\$500

"SAN DIEGO'S 'BACK COUNTRY'"

24. [California]. [Railroads]. *Daily Excursions from San Diego, Via Cuyamaca Railway* [caption title]. [San Diego]: Frandzen, Bumgardner & Co., [ca. 1910]. Two broadsides, each measuring 17.25 x 7.75 inches. Previously folded; a couple of very short separations along old folds. Small loss at top edge where previously posted, tastefully repaired with tissue. Minor wear and dust soiling at edges. Still very good.

An attractive pair of illustrated broadsides that advertise overnight sightseeing trips in Southern California on the San Diego & Cuyamaca Railway. The line from downtown San Diego to Lakeside was begun in 1886 and completed in early 1889, with a further three-mile extension to Foster built at the end of the same year. The broadsides advertise access to the mountain resorts in the Laguna and Cuyamaca Mountains northeast of San Diego, as well as a beautiful twenty-five mile ride through the farmlands and orchards surrounding the city. One broadside is illustrated with an image of the "First-Class Hotel at Lakeside, in El Cajon Valley, " with, "Cheap livery for drives through the many pretty valleys and cañons." The second bears a photographic image of rolling farmlands with higher peaks in the background, and promises, "Highly improved fruit ranches of all kinds along the line." OCLC locates a similar broadside, which uses the farmland images but bears a completely different typography, at UC San Diego, and no copies of the present examples.

(McBRB2334)

\$850

"THE LEMON LINE TO OLD MEXICO!"

25. [California]. [Railroads]. *Old Mexico and Return in a Day! Through Orange and Lemon Groves Reached Only by the National City and Otay Ry.* [caption title]. San Diego: Frandzen, Bumgardner & Co., [ca. 1890]. Broadside, 22 x 8.5 inches. Printed in red and black. Old horizontal fold; one-inch closed tear above fold line at right edge. Small areas of loss at head and foot where previously posted, tastefully repaired with tissue; a few small chips and light edge wear similarly repaired. About very good.

Scarce, late 19th-century broadside advertisement for rail excursions to Tijuana from San Diego on the National City & Otay Railroad. The railroad completed construction of its line between San Diego and the border in 1888 and began day-trip excursions such as the one promoted here the same year. The present broadside promises a charming journey along the "Lemon Line," through the fruit groves of Chula Vista to Tijuana, "Where excursionists are given ample time to visit the Mexican Custom House, Curio Store and other places of interest under the personal guidance of Reuben the Guide." The return journey features a stop at Sweetwater Lake and Sweetwater Dam, which is illustrated at the lower portion of the broadside. A scarce Southern California and Mexico travel promotional - we locate only one copy, at UC San Diego.

(McBRB2332)

\$650

EARLY REAL ESTATE MAP

26. [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

CATALINA PROMOTIONAL FROM THE McBRIDE PRESS

27. [California]. [Travel]. *America's Greatest Winter and Summer Resort. Santa Catalina Island. Mountain Valley and Ocean 3 1/2 Hours Ride from Los Angeles* [caption title]. Los Angeles: McBride Press, [ca. 1910]. Broadside, approximately 21 x 7 inches. Previously folded. A couple of short closed tears and dust soiling at edges. Minor loss at top edge where previously posted. Unobtrusive tissue repairs. Still very good.

Early 20th-century, illustrated promotional broadside for Catalina Island, "America's Greatest Winter and Summer Resort." The largest image at the head of the broadside depicts a ferry pulling away from Avalon, and boasts, "Mountain, Valley and Ocean 3 1/2 Hours Ride from Los Angeles ~ A Climate Near Perfection." Below are pictorial advertisements for the "Sensational Mountain Stage Ride," the Hotel Metropole, "Phenomenal Rod and Reel Fishing," with other attractions and excursions in this "Paradise for Sportsmen" mentioned in type. Interesting and attractive promotional material for Catalina during the early 1900s; Not in OCLC.

(McBRB2333)

\$500

LONG BEACH LADIES' CLUB

28. [California]. [Women]. *Seventeenth Annual Announcement the Woman's City Club of Long Beach, California*. [Los Angeles: 1928]. 66pp. Original blue wrappers, printed in gold, stapled. Minor soiling and wear. Internally clean. With membership ticket laid in. Very good.

Annual handbook for the Woman's City Club of Long Beach, whose aims were "the social, civic and economic welfare of our city." The present work includes a list of officers past and present, as well as a list of committees, program events for the year, the by-laws, committee reports, and an alphabetical directory of the membership with names and addresses which comprises half the volume. We locate no copies in OCLC.

(McBRB1389)

\$350

WOMAN'S DIARY OF TRAVEL ACROSS COUNTRY

29. [California]. [Women]. [Overland Travel]. *[Manuscript Journal Written by a Connecticut Woman Traveling from Niagara Falls to California, With Detailed Observations on Numerous Locations in the Golden State Between San Bernardino and Eureka]*.

[Various locations from Connecticut to California: June 10 to August 27, 1911]. [181]pp. on loose stationery. Old folds, minor edge wear, with a bit of fraying to a few leaves. Text remains clear and easily readable. Very good.

A wonderful and detailed manuscript travel journal written by a woman only identified as "Margaret" while traveling by train from Niagara Falls to California with her "Aunt May" in 1911. Margaret divides her journal into several "installments" which are either separately paginated or not paginated at all, and total over 180 pages, most of which records her experiences in the American West and in various cities and towns along the California coast.

Margaret first spends a couple of days at Niagara, commenting on the scenery and the people she meets on Goat Island and at the Canadian and American Falls. Margaret then makes her way by train through Chicago, over the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers (commenting that the land west of the Mississippi looks "more rolling and much more like New England"), to Kansas City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs (where she spends several pages describing a trip around Colorado Springs and the mining areas of Cripple Creek after befriending a Pittsburgh woman who recently graduated from medical school), Albuquerque (where she interacts with a Native American woman and child), Williams, Arizona, the Grand Canyon, Seligman, Needles, San Bernardino, and Pasadena, before arriving in Los Angeles. Along the way, she befriends a young Scotchman on his way back to California and a "chemical electrician" with whom she talks about science, among others. She often describes the scenery as it passes by either from the train car or from the observation platform, comments on the "Indian villages" she encounters ("clusters of miserable huts"), and the beauty of the flora and fauna in which she has a keen interest. She records her activities for the few days spent in and around the Grand Canyon, which she herself appraises as "indescribable." She once again encounters Native Americans, whose "Indian dancing" she describes as "interesting." On the trip from Williams to Los Angeles, Margaret switches cars from her coach car full of "queer looking people" to a more comfortable car where she observes "some queer German Jew people." At Seligman, she recounts an incident in which "an old Indian beggar woman" refuses a penny and a gift of sugar until she was "appeased by the gifts of nickles."

Margaret's adventures in California begin on June 18 with a "sight seeing trip" around Pasadena, where she saw an orange grove, commented on the bougainvillea and other flora, and visited Busch Gardens ("Mr. Busch is the beer man, and has a wonderful place"). She then visited Hollywood, saw the camera obscura, visited the aquarium, the beach, and other places. On June 20, she proceeds into Los Angeles proper, where she makes special notice of the jacaranda trees and observes the city in the midst of being built; according to her, the city will be composed of "miles of fine streets when they are all complete." She also visits a mission in the Los Angeles area, where she encounters a "Spanish priest instructing his flock of black eyed Mexican youngsters" and comments on the hearty grape vines that grow there. She takes an automobile trip to Pomona, where she spends several pages detailing the scenery she finds there.

On June 22, Margaret and Aunt May make their way northward, stopping in Santa Barbara, where they walk down the main road, shop a bit, have lunch, and then visit the local mission. Margaret appraises Santa Barbara as "in very many respects suggestive of England." They reach San Francisco on June 23, which Margaret assesses as "very beautiful" and "as different as possible from S. Cal." She and her aunt stay in San Rafael, where they walk up to Boyd Park for a nice view of the city and surroundings, visit the local Scribner's bookstore, and take scenic drives around neighboring towns such as Ross and San Anselmo. They visit friends in San Francisco, eat lunch at the Cliff House, marvel at the Golden Gate Bridge, and on July 1, experience their first earthquake, which Margaret describes as "a dull roar, as of a powder explosion." Following the earthquake, Margaret and her aunt take the train to St. Helena to visit the Chabot estate and stay through the July 4th holiday. Over the course of her entries, Margaret provides a detailed description of the Chabot estate, which became and remains an important vineyard near St. Helena.

Margaret next recounts her walking tour of San Francisco, including Chinatown and up California Street Hill. During the latter, she comments on the progress of the ongoing rebuilding efforts that were still in progress after the Great Earthquake of 1906. She visits the famed Portola Louvre restaurant where "at some hours they have a kind of vaudeville performance." Margaret and Aunt May next travel to Graystone, "a camping settlement two miles or so beyond Guerneville" on the 'shores of the Russian River." Margaret describes the camp in great detail and notes she and her aunt took side trips to Monte Rio and Guerneville, where they "walked to the Armstrong Woods."

Margaret and Aunt May return to San Rafael, which seems to act as their base of operations during their northern California sojourns, and from where they often visit San Francisco and occasionally Oakland. It is possible that Aunt May has a house in San Rafael. At one point, they drive to Mill Valley, where Margaret describes the "sea of fog on the cliffs of San Francisco, rising about like a mirage from the sea," and "the view to the north was Mt. St. Helena fifty odd miles away," and how "on clear days in winter the Sierras a hundred and fifty miles off to the north can be seen - and the Farallones, more than thirty miles out in the ocean are likewise visible."

Margaret next travels to Santa Rosa where she visits famed horticulturalist Luther Burbank at his home and gardens. She finds Mr. Burbank "very quiet and unassuming, with evidently a keen sense of humor." Burbank tells Margaret that "sometimes as many as 600 people" visit his gardens "in the course of a day." Burbank shows Margaret numerous horticulture samples, including "the many varieties of spineless cactus, on which he has been working for years." Margaret even asks for a cutting of a cactus from Mr. Burbank, which he happily supplies to her.

Margaret spends late July and early August visiting Stow Lake, Strawberry Hill, and the Japanese Tea Gardens ("a bit of real Japan left from the Midwinter Fair of 1893-94") in Golden Gate Park. She also visits the zoo, where she views "a large herd of buffalo," deer, moose, kangaroo among other animals. She then returns to the Chabot estate, a place she enjoyed very much. While there, Margaret attends an "equal suffrage tea" where the "speaking was very good." As she writes, "There is a great fight on here for the constitutional suffrage amendment to be voted on in early October. It has passed the legislature; and had a large popular majority for it in the south, but failed of sufficient majority in northern Cal. to ratify it - so there's a great campaign on now."

Margaret then visits Los Gatos, "great fruit growing country," where she spends time picking peaches, pears, and apples from the ample citrus trees available to her. Mid-August finds Margaret back at the Chabot residence, where she continues her French lessons with Mrs. Chabot and witnesses "a little wine bottling" and views the wine cellar. She then travels to Mendocino County and then Humboldt County, first to Willits, where she visits her Uncle Will. There, she continues with him to Long Vale, Twin Rocks, and then Dyerville. She had a "beautiful stroll in the redwoods in the morning" and then proceeds to Eureka briefly before returning to a friend's house in Dyerville. Here, she sees the trees at Bull Creek Flats - "one of the finest most over sized growths of red wood to be found anywhere." By August 25, she is back in San Rafael, where she attends a "suffrage rally in evening - rather fun."

The next installment of Margaret's diary is, in fact, an expanded version of her "Humboldt Trip" mentioned just above. Here, she spends twenty-seven pages tracing back her travels in Humboldt County, and the numerous places she saw in August, some of which she had not mentioned in her journal. These include detailed (or more detailed) descriptions of the landscapes, products, people, and other features of Petaluma, Ukiah, Willits, Long Vale, Twin Rocks, Fruitland, Dyerville, Eureka, and Samoa. Margaret includes a long description of Eureka, concluding it to be "a thriving, prosperous looking place of nearly twelve thousand inhabitants with very good stores, paved streets, streetcars, and a number of hotels, one of them excellent."

At this point in the manuscript, Margaret includes an eleven-page letter to her mother, dated August 27, 1911 from San Rafael. She recounts some of her "wonderful trip - pretty dangerous in parts," and promises to send her "scrippy, scrappy journal" to her mother at a later date. She worries over the possibility of a railroad strike on the Harrison line of the Southern Pacific, and proposes to go home through Portland, Seattle, and Banff, then onto Chicago. Her letter, which she signs, "Margaret," is followed by seven pages of material that appear to be abandoned versions of her journal or perhaps an unused draft or portion of the letter to her mother.

The present manuscript came out of an estate in Waterbury, Connecticut. The breadth of her travels indicate Margaret was a woman of means, and likely part of a New England family with deep business interests in California. In any case, Margaret's travel journal is a wide-ranging and unique record of overland travel in the United States by a sophisticated woman in the early-20th century, full of rich detail on numerous western locations, especially about twenty California cities and towns up and down the Pacific coastline between San Bernardino and Eureka, a distance of some 700 miles.

A CAPTIVE WOMAN'S FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT OF THE DAKOTA WAR

30. Carrigan, Minnie Buce. *Captured by the Indians: Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in Minnesota.* Forest City, S.D.: Forest City Press, 1907. [2],40,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers. Uneven toning, mild soiling, and light edge wear to wrappers. Mild, unobtrusive marginal stain to several leaves. Very good.

The rare first edition, printed in South Dakota, of a chilling firsthand account of a young settler woman caught in the crossfire of the Dakota War of 1862, as well as the remembrances of other participants and observers during the conflict. The Dakota War of 1862 was an armed uprising led by a faction of the Dakota Nation in response to famine conditions enforced by the neglect and sometimes direct intention of U.S. Indian policy. Like many wars of western expansion, the fighting was brutal, sudden, and often involved civilians killing civilians, as is gruesomely detailed in Carrigan's account. Carrigan remained an observer in captivity through the major Dakota loss of the war, after which over three hundred of their number were sentenced to death after a show trial, in the largest mass execution in American history. The work includes a small frontispiece portrait of Carrigan printed on the verso of the title page.

In addition to Carrigan's account, the work includes brief remembrances from four other survivors of the New Ulm Massacre of 1862, by "Mrs. John Boelter," J. G. Lane, Emanuel Reyff, and "Mrs. Ienefeldt." There is also a short account of "The Negro Joe Godfrey," a renegade African American living with the Sioux tribe that perpetrated the attack.

"Massacre of the Buce family and the captivity of their daughter (the author) by the Sioux in 1862" - Eberstadt. The great majority of copies encountered in the market are the much more common Buffalo Lake, Minnesota edition, printed five years later. In fact, Ayer did not include the present edition in his original work or the supplement. OCLC records just a dozen physical copies.

Howes C171, "aa." Ayer Supplement 28 (ref). Nebenzahl 11:28 (ref). Eberstadt 135:530 (ref).
(McBRB2294)

\$2,250

KEEPING THE SPANIARDS OUT OF MEXICO

31. [Coahuila y Tejas]. [Bangs, Samuel]. *Gobierno Supremo del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. El Gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas a Todos Sus Habitantes, Sabed: Que el Congreso del Mismo Estado Ha Decretado Lo Siguiente. Decreto Numero 109 [caption title].* Leona Vicario [i.e., Saltillo]: [Samuel Bangs], 1830. Broadside, approximately 12 x 8.5 inches. Previously folded; stab holes at left margin where previously bound. Some wear at edges, including a couple of small chips and minor losses. Contemporary manuscript annotations and docketing. Light tanning and foxing. Good plus.

A rare decree published on January 5, 1830 in Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila y Tejas, regarding restrictions on Spanish citizens put in place by the Mexican government during Spain's final attempt to reconquer the country. This broadside was printed by Samuel Bangs, the first printer of Texas and of three Mexican border states, while he served as the official state printer of Coahuila y Tejas from 1828 to 1830.

On September 5, 1829, a significant decree was issued that put into place thirteen new articles restricting the rights and activities of Spaniards remaining in the state and authorizing the confiscation of property from anyone who supported the recent Spanish invasion of Mexico, as well as instituting new taxes and calling for the formation of militias to meet the threat. In late July, Isidro Barredas landed a force of several thousand Spanish soldiers from Cuba south of Tampico. After occupying the city, he was besieged by Mexican forces under Santa Anna, and eventually surrendered on September 10, thus ending the last attempt by Spain to reconquer Mexico. The present decree, issued just after the turn of the year, repeals several of the articles from the previous order, "teniendo en consideracion que las circunstancias que motibaron la data del decreto Numero 105 de 5 de Septiembre del año ultimo han desaparecido ya de la republica."

Signed in print by the Governor of Coahuila y Tejas, José Maria Viesca, and the state Secretary, Santiago del Valle, with their manuscript rubrics, and with contemporary docketing addressing this copy to the Alcalde of Allende and showing it was received there on March 21, 1830. Rare ~ we locate two copies, at the University of Texas and UT Arlington.

Jenkins, Printer in Three Republics 323. Spell, Pioneer Printer 259.
(McBRB2098)

\$1,750

UNRECORDED MIMEO COOK BOOK

32. [Cook Books]. [California]. *Mexican Recipes. La Casa de San Gabriel [cover title]*. [San Gabriel, Ca.: ca. 1950]. [18] leaves, printed rectos only. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled at top edge. Rear cover detached, light chipping and wear to wrappers. Internally clean. About very good.

"Recipes contributed by the Women of La Casa de San Gabriel (A Christian Community Center)." A charming and unrecorded mimeographed cook book prepared by the La Casa de San Gabriel community center, which is still an active entity today. Recipes include guacamole, chile con carne, tostadas, home made tortillas, and "Tacos Ungaros (Hungarian tacos)", among others.

(McBRB1892)

\$150

CRIME STATISTICS IN 19th-CENTURY CUBA

33. [Cuba]. [Law]. *Discurso Pronunciado en el Acto de Apertura de la Real Audiencia Pretorial el Dia 2 de Enero de Este Año...* Habana: Imprenta del Gobierno por S.M., 1849. 36pp. Contemporary black calf, elaborately gilt tooled, with embossed red morocco panels, gilt ruled turn-ins, and glazed floral endpapers. Light wear to corners and spine ends. 20th-century Spanish bookplate on front pastedown. Minor soiling at margins of endpapers and gutter of title page, otherwise a clean copy. Near fine.

An extremely rare Cuban imprint, comprising an address on the subject of crime and judicial proceedings first delivered by Pedro Pinazo, a colonial government official, at the beginning of January 1849. Pinazo served as a secretary in the Superior Courts in 1847 and 1848, and here details the deterioration of the criminal courts during his tenure. Among other salient facts, he notes that the number of cases pending across the island in January 1848 ballooned from 154 to 2550. These cases are further broken down statistically, and Pinazo concludes by offering nine proposals to improve the bureaucracy and to stem the tide of cases in the most afflicted regions. The text concludes with sixteen pages of tables and statistics, which includes a detailed list of crimes charged (four patricides, two incests, three slave seductions, etc.) and the subsequent rulings of the Real Audiencia (five executions, sixteen exiles, nineteen public whippings, and so forth). A fascinating and rare discussion of crime and jurisprudence in mid-19th-century Cuba, in an elaborate contemporary binding. OCLC locates only two copies, at the Biblioteca Nacional de España and the Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba.

(McBRB2329)

\$2,500

EARLY CUBAN RAILROAD ARCHIVE

34. [Cuba]. [Railroads]. *[Collection of Documents Relating to the Compañía de Caminos de Hierro de la Habana and the Compañía del Camino de Hierro Entre las Ciudades de Puerto Principe y Nuevitas]*. [Havana & Puerto Principe: 1834-1846]. Two letters, totalling [23]pp., plus four printed forms completed in manuscript, each measuring approximately 12 x 8.5 inches. Letters previously folded, with small stab holes at left margin where previously bound. Contemporary ink stamps. Moderate, even tanning; scattered light foxing. Accomplished in a neat, legible script. Overall very good.

In the earliest period of railroad technology, Cuban leaders became interested in a rail line to carry sugar and coffee to the port in Havana from inland. The first completed line from Güines to Havana began operation in 1837; it was one of the first substantial railroads in the world, and beat the arrival of rail transportation to Spain by over a decade. The project was initially approved by the Queen Regent, Maria Christina, in 1834, and civil engineer Benjamin Hall Wright, son of Erie Canal chief engineer Benjamin Wright, was hired to consult on the construction. The two lengthy letters present here were composed in fluent Spanish by the younger Wright during the first half of 1834, and were addressed to Wenceslao de Villa Urrutia, the Superintendent of the Treasury in Cuba and the overseer of the project for the Spanish government. They contain many salient details concerning the planning and construction of the railroad, including an assessment of the supplies and funds required for the building of the forty-eight-kilometer line, a report on the reconnaissance made of the potential track path from Havana to El Rincon, a description of the grading work necessary along the line, and much more.

The four printed documents here comprise completed stock certificates for a later project in the overall Cuban railroad plan, the building of a line from Nuevitas on the northeastern coast to Puerto Principe in the interior. Benjamin Hall Wright was also heavily involved in the engineering and construction of this railroad, which was completed in 1842. The certificates are issued to and signed by members of the Betancourt family, who were prominent supporters of and deeply involved with the development of early railroads in Cuba. Each certificate represents an investment of one hundred pesos, and were issued across the life of the project. A fascinating group of materials on early railroad construction in Cuba.

(McBRB2240)

\$3,750

IMPORTING INDENTURED LABOR TO CUBA

35. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *Coleccion de las Disposiciones Que Sobre Colonos Han Sido Expedidas Hasta la Fecha para Su Cumplimiento en la Isla de Cuba.* Habana: Imprenta del Gobierno, 1872. 94pp., plus two folding tables. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt ruled. Light scuffing and wear to boards, a bit heavier at corners; minor fraying and rubbing to spine. Minor tanning and dust soiling, but quite a clean copy, overall. Very good plus.

A rare Cuban imprint that presents rules and regulations for the importation and maintenance of "colonos," indentured servants, on the island during the latter part of the 19th century. During the 19th century, the plantation owners of Cuba brought in hundreds of thousands of indentured servants and barely-paid contract laborers to the country in order to supplement the labor of slaves and to increase production mainly of coffee and sugar, but also many other commodities. The mid- to late-19th century saw the height of this practice, as Spain halted its participation in the transatlantic slave trade and began a program of gradual emancipation in its Caribbean colonies. The majority of these indentured servants were contracted and sent from China, and from 1848 to 1874, two years after the publication of these regulations, over 125,000 Chinese contract laborers were imported to Cuba.

The present work contains printings of several laws relating to "colonos españoles, chinos ó yucatecos," but most of the articles included here address Chinese laborers specifically. It first prints the general regulations in force at the time for the instruction and governance of colonos on the island of Cuba, including any recent modifications introduced with respect to previous versions. The remainder of the book is dedicated almost entirely to the specifications for importing and supervising Chinese labor, and includes the "Reglamento para la Introduccion de los Trabajadores Chinos en la Isla de Cuba" (Regulations on bringing Chinese workers to the Island of Cuba, pp.27-51), and the "Reglamento de Introduccion de Colonos Asiaticos, Su Buen Regimen y Policia" (Regulations on the introduction of Asian colonists, their good governance and policing," pp.57-94). These instructions are followed by two folding plates that print examples of bureaucratic forms relating to the immigration of Asian workers to Cuba, including fugitives and those who are incarcerated.

Quite scarce, and very valuable for the study of slavery and labor in Cuba during this period; OCLC locates only six copies. The present copy is a particularly nice example in a contemporary Cuban binding.

(McBRB2307)

\$3,750

CHINESE INDENTURE CONTRACT, SIGNED IN CHINESE

36. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *[Contract Between a Cuban Company and a Chinese Indentured Servant in Cuba in 1860, Signed in Chinese and English].* [N.p., likely Havana]: February 22, 1860. Partially-printed folio broadsheet, printed in both Spanish and Chinese, completed in manuscript in Spanish, Chinese, and English, with additional manuscript notations in the margins, 16.5 x 10.5 inches. Old folds, some fold separations and minor chipping along fold lines, with minor loss to text, moderate foxing and toning. A fragile but important document. About good.

A sobering emigration certificate and indentured labor contract for a Chinese laborer in Cuba in 1860, issued by the Compañía Cubana de Emigracion para la Habana. The document is partially-printed in both Spanish and Chinese, and is signed in both languages by the relevant parties to the contract. The Chinese laborer, Chu Lir of Hokkien, is only eighteen

years of age when he signs the present document, indenturing himself to the firm of Fernandez, Schimper y Ca, a commercial enterprise operating in Cuba at the time. Lir was hired as a laborer for a term of eight years; he signs his name in Chinese characters at the bottom of the first page. Interestingly, the contract is counter-signed by B.W. Tucker as an agent for the company, and Lir's signature is witnessed by an English-speaking man named Ed Vincent, presumably also an employee of Fernandez, Schimper y Ca; English is not often encountered on Chinese indentured servant material from this period. Some of the additional marginal notations on the verso are written in Spanish around and above the block of Chinese text.

Chinese indentured servitude in 19th-century Cuba was tantamount to slavery, even after the abolition of the peculiar institution in the British West Indies. With their free source of labor no longer available, plantation owners in Cuba looked elsewhere; and they looked east. From around 1848 to the mid-1870s, over 100,000 Chinese indentured servants made their way to Cuba, often sailing to Cuba in large groups. Once they arrived, Chinese laborers indentured themselves to Cuban masters for terms of at least five years. The treatment of Asian indentured servants in Cuba varied widely, with reports of some particularly ill-treated laborers ending their lives by suicide. "Some contemporaries and later historians...have condemned the servitude of the Asians as a thinly disguised revival of slavery. These critics have pointed to a variety of abuses to which the Asians were subjected, both legally - with severe laws governing absenteeism, vagrancy, and insufficient work - and illegally, in the form of harassment by vicious masters. Yet other observers have defended the system as a boon to the Asian workers. Voluntary reindenture at the end of their terms was common among the migrants, suggesting that many Asians judged the system to be beneficial to them" - Drescher. A fragile but extremely important artifact from a sad period when barely-veiled slavery was still alive in the world.

Seymour Drescher & Stanley L. Engerman, editors, *A Historical Guide to World Slavery* (New York, 1998), pp.239-42.
(McBRB2399) \$1,750

CUBAN-CHINESE IDENTIFICATION PAPERS

37. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [*Identification Document for a Chinese Indentured Servant in Cuba*]. Havana: July 13, 1863. Partially-printed broadside, completed in manuscript, with additional manuscript notations on verso, 8.5 x 12.25 inches. Old folds, moderate toning, a few light creases. Very good.

An original cedula providing identification information for a Chinese indentured servant in Cuba in 1862. This formal government-issued cedula was the kind first given to Chinese indentured servants (i.e., slaves) when they initially arrived in Cuba. The Chinese man listed here is named Tirso Casanova, twenty-six years of age, from "Asia," who will be working as a domestic servant. Additional information about him is written on the verso (including mention of his last name). It is noted that Tirso was serving an eight-year contract, a typical term of service fulfilled by Chinese laborers when they arrived in Cuba in the mid-19th century. Original cedulae are quite rare in the market, less often encountered than the aforementioned labor contracts for Chinese indentured servants. Interestingly, the partially-printed portion of the document is sandwiched between two columns printing nine articles of a decree issued on July 5, 1855; the articles of the decree pertain to the purposes of the cedulae, including allowing "colonos" [colonists] to enter and travel around Cuba.

(McBRB2205) \$1,250

PHOTOGRAPHS OF A TOUR THROUGH CUBA

38. [Cuba]. *South West Land Company. Souvenir Photographs of "A Trip to Cuba" Conducted Under the Auspices of the South West Land Co. of Cuba Youngstown, Ohio.* [Pittsburgh?]: 1907. [48] leaves (letterpress title page and forty-seven leaves containing 213 printed photographs). Large folio. Original grey cloth, cover gilt. Spine worn, hinges tender; corners worn, covers a bit soiled. Front flyleaf detached, with contemporary ownership inscription. Contents clean, with minor soiling and wear. Good plus.

A handsome and extensive souvenir album documenting a 1907 trip of a group of Ohio businessmen to Cuba. The title page dedicates the book "To the twenty-six jolly souls who comprised this party and who were blessed with good health,

and were not victims of a single accident during the journey of over four thousand miles, by land and sea... to remind them of the pleasant associations and happy incidents of the outing." The title page also lists all twenty-six members of the party, all of whom hail from Ohio, save one man from Havana who is presumed to have been their guide. The present copy belonged to Fred W. Adams and his young son, Norman. In several group photos, small hachure marks below the image indicate the pair.

We find little about the South West Land Company of Cuba, though some of its stockholders were in the lumber business, and there are several images of stands of trees in the volume, so it's possible this was one of its exploitative aims. The photographs were taken by R.W. Johnson of Pittsburgh (1873-1962), a prominent photographer known for his portraiture of the city's elite, as well as its architecture. Images are printed directly onto the pages, sometimes as a single large image and other times as a medley of smaller photos. Some images are slightly blurred, and were obviously taken in a spontaneous and candid way, as one's vacation photos often are. The posed images are all quite sharp, however, and show clear evidence of a professional at work.

The album shows the group's time at sea (including one image that appears to be of a man vomiting over the rail), and moves on to document the handsome buildings of Havana, as well as many candid scenes of street life featuring locals. The group toured the fort at Havana, and there are several pages of photos dedicated to their time there, including a shot of the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine in the harbor. Approximately the first half of the volume is devoted to time in Havana and the city, at which point the party moves by rail into the countryside, presumably to visit land owned or operated by the South West Land Company. These images feature shots of the group on horseback, touring ranch land, stands of trees, and agricultural lands growing citrus and bananas. There are many scenes of the local inhabitants, including a large photograph depicting a woodworker in his shop; images of women and children in front of thatched huts; and a cock fight about to begin. The images offer glimpses of life in rural Cuba, albeit seen through the lens of a group of white men from Ohio.

On the whole, we find this bespoke volume to be both charming and remarkable. We presume that only a handful were created for members of the expedition, and ~ unsurprisingly ~ we locate no copies in OCLC.

(McBRB2550)

\$2,250

A JAPANESE ACTIVIST RECOUNTS HIS DIFFICULT LIFE IN AMERICA BEFORE HE WAS INTERNED IN NEW MEXICO

39. Fujii, Sei. *Beikoku Ni Sumu Nihonjin No Sakebi* [in Japanese characters, translated as *The Protest of Japanese Americans: My Forty Year Stay in America*]. Los Angeles: Kashi Mainichi Shinbunsha, 1940. [2],2,16,420,[1]pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Minor soiling and light edge wear to wrappers; spine ends a bit chipped; front hinge starting from both ends. Text browned, but not brittle, with scattered foxing and dust soiling. About very good.

A rare collection of writings by an important Japanese-American activist, journalist, and editor. Sei Fujii (1882-1954) was the founding editor of the *Kashi Mainichi* (*Los Angeles Japanese-California Daily News*) in L.A. Fujii emigrated to California from Japan in 1903 and obtained a law degree from the University of Southern California. Sadly, Fujii was unable to practice law in the United States because he was not an American citizen, and he was unable to earn American citizenship because he was Japanese - a cycle of injustice that took a few more decades to correct. After graduation, Fujii went back and forth to Japan, finally settling for good in Los Angeles shortly before 1930, where he founded the *Kashi Mainichi* in 1931. During World War II, Fujii was interned as an enemy alien in New Mexico, where he was not able to secure his release until 1946. After the war, he successfully challenged California's 1913 alien land law, which prohibited Japanese immigrants from owning real estate. In *Fujii v. California*, he convinced the California Supreme Court to overturn decades of legal precedents, ending forty years of prohibitions on property ownership and other racially- and ethnically-motivated restrictions. Fujii's activism and dogged determination for justice culminated in 1954, when he was finally able to call himself an American citizen; he was also finally granted his law license posthumously in 2017, sixty-three years after his death.

"A collection of newspaper editorials and columns published by the *Kashu Mainichi* of Los Angeles. Many articles deal with the patriotic activities of Japanese immigrants after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937" - *Encyclopedia of Japanese Descendants in the Americas*. The present work was reprinted in 2013. OCLC records just seven institutional copies of this original 1940 edition - six in the United States and one in Japan.

(McBRB2532)

\$1,750

NOTES OF A BAY AREA NAVY MACHINIST

40. 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

RARE IMAGES OF ALBERTAN FIRST PEOPLES

41. Harmon, Byron Hill. [*Series of Nineteen Real Photo Postcards of Nakoda Native Peoples in and Around Banff*]. Banff: [1920s]. Nineteen real photo postcards, each captioned in the negative. One with writing on the image, minor wear and soiling else. A few with notes on the verso. Very good.

A wonderful collection of real photo postcards documenting the Stoney Nakoda Indians at Banff Indian Days, taken by noted photographer Byron Harmon. Harmon (1876-1942) started his career as a portrait photographer in Tacoma in the

1890s, subsequently working as an itinerant photographer across the Southwest and eastern seaboard. An asthmatic from a young age, he relished the clear air of the mountain climate, and on a trip in the Canadian Rockies learned there was no photography studio yet established in Banff. He returned in 1906 and set up shop, operating as a photographer and druggist from 1906 to 1925. Most of Harmon's extensive output is dedicated to mountain scenery and tourism photography. He was a charter member of the Alpine Club of Canada, serving as its official photographer, a role which provided him opportunities to capture some of his most important and striking images. The photos in the present grouping include handsome posed portraits of the local Stoney Nakoda people, as well as scenes of Indian camp life, all presumably taken at the Banff Indian Days celebrations. They are captioned in the negatives as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 503. Western Canadian Indian Family | 528. Stoney Indian Girl |
| 506. Stoney Indian and Squaw | 530. Stoney Indian and Squaw |
| 507. Indian Chief | 532. Stoney Indian Chief |
| 511. Indian Children | 533. Hector Crawler, Stoney Indian Chief |
| 512. Indian Camp | 535. Stoney Indian Squaw |
| 513. Stoney Indian | 536. Indian Travois |
| 516. Indian Chief | 537. Stoney Indian |
| 521. Western Indian Squaw | 538. Ends Hunter, Stoney Indian |
| 525. Indians at Banff | 541. Indian Chiefs |
| 527. Stoney Indians | |

All told, a wonderful collection of Native American images from this important photographer of the Canadian Rockies.
(McBRB1346) \$2,000

ANNIVERSARY NEWSPAPER FOR THE GILA INTERNMENT CAMP

42. [Japanese Americana]. *Anniversary Supplement Gila News-Courier* [cover title]. Rivers, Az.: 1943. 14,4pp. Narrow folio. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled at gutter. Some dampstaining and moderate wear at lower edge of front wrapper and initial leaves, including closed tear and minor loss from lower left corner, repaired with tape. Otherwise, minor edge wear and internally clean. Good plus.

A scarce and content-rich anniversary supplement to the *Gila News-Courier*, the periodical publication of the Japanese internment camp located at Rivers, Arizona, which operated from May 1942 to November 1945. The Gila camp was one of two such camps located on Native American reservations (the other being Poston, also in Arizona), and at its peak held over 13,000 Japanese and Japanese-American prisoners, making it the fourth largest city in the state at that time.

This anniversary supplement, published on September 12, 1943, commemorates the one-year anniversary of the first issue of the newspaper, and contains an overview of camp life, and year in review, and a précis of accomplishments of the newspaper in that time. It also contains many interesting articles on conditions and events affecting the internees, including a lengthy article concerning the pros and cons of relocating to the eastern United States. Another double-page spread addresses the issue of the hated loyalty questionnaires and the segregation of "questionable" prisoners at Tule Lake. Additional articles report a visit by Eleanor Roosevelt, the progress of the schools recently established in the camp, results from camp baseball and basketball leagues, and a livestock shortage that resulted in "reluctant" vegetarianism, amongst other topics. The final four pages print news items in Japanese, with small line illustrations throughout. An important and informative commemorative piece, written and produced by the prisoners of the Gila internment camp just over a year into its existence.

(McBRB2370) \$1,750

AN ISEI TROJAN TRYING TO FIGURE OUT AMERICA

43. [Japanese Americana]. *Hasegawa, Shin'ichiro. Zaibei Hojin No Mitaru Beikoku to Beikokujin / [America and Americans As Seen by a Japanese in the United States].* Tokyo: Jitsugyo No Nihonsha, 1937. 4,5,456,7,[6]pp., plus three plates. Original cream cloth stamped in blue, black, and gold. In original pictorial slipcase. Moderate staining and soiling to boards. Endpapers toned, very occasional light foxing to text, unobtrusive dampstain to fore-edge. Slipcase very worn and mostly separated, but rarely seen with the work in any condition. Withal, a nice copy of a rare book. Very good.

A scarce Japanese-American historical survey of American history and especially the relationship between the U.S. and Japan, written by Shin'ichiro Hasegawa, who was born in Japan but spent a considerable portion of his life in California. The work is printed mostly in Japanese, but includes a seven-page section in English which prints the 1912 "Memorial Service for Meiji Emperor," presumably written by Hasegawa as a student representative at the emperor's memorium, held at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles.

"A work on American society and U.S.-Japan relations. A graduate of U.S.C. and a long-time resident of Los Angeles, the Issei author analyzes American political, religious, and educational institutions as well as American racial attitudes and problems. He also writes about his participation in the Japan Society of Southern California and the organization's activities to foster better U.S.-Japan relations" - Ichioka.

"Covers history, society, and culture in order to provide a better understanding of the United States. Includes famous people who contributed to the relationship between Japan and the United States" - JANM Bibliography.

OCLC records just a dozen copies, half in California, the other half in Chicago, Minneapolis, Austin, Provo, Honolulu, and Tokyo.

Ichioka, et al., *Buried Past* 244. *Japanese American National Museum Pre-World War II Period Annotated Bibliography* 253.
(McBRB2676) \$2,250

SURVEYING THE JAPANESE AMERICAN POPULATION OF L.A.

44. [Japanese Americana]. [Japanese Consulate in Los Angeles]. *Minami ka Gaikan [in Japanese characters, translated as Overview of Southern California].* Los Angeles: Japanese Consulate, [1931]. [2],26,[2]pp., plus four folding tables. Original light blue printed wrappers. Minor staple stains to wrappers, staples renewed, mild edge wear. Scattered foxing to text. Very good.

A brief but important survey of the Japanese American community in Los Angeles, with an overview of geography, agriculture, trade, working conditions, population, and local businesses. The four folding tables contain population statistics, which include comparisons of Issei and Nisei residents. The text is printed entirely in Japanese, though the inside front cover states the publisher as the Japanese Consulate of Los Angeles with a copyright date of 1931. A relatively ephemeral publication, with no copies reported in OCLC.

(McBRB2684) \$950

ATTEMPTING TO IMMIGRATE TO HAWAII

45. [Japanese Americana]. Sunouchi, Kazunobu. *Before the Commissioner General of Immigration, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor. In the Matter of the Application of Sunouchi Kazunobu, a Japanese Alien for Admission into the United States... [caption title].* Honolulu: 1912. [11] mimeographed typescript leaves. Folio. Duplicated on thin paper. Previously folded; some oxidization at upper corners of first and final leaves where formerly paper clipped. Contemporary docketing on blank verso of final leaf. Minor loss to final two leaves, slightly affecting text. Moderate, even tanning. About very good.

A mimeograph copy of a legal appeal relating to the 1912 immigration application of Kazunobu Sunouchi, a Japanese paper dealer and brother-in-law of a noted Honolulu merchant and real estate developer, Uichi Yamane. Sunouchi's application was initially denied, but this statement of facts in the appeal shows the willful ignorance and prejudice of the immigration officer who processed his entry. The officer, one Inspector Farmar, repeatedly questions the offer of initial work and residence that Sunouchi received from his sister and brother-in-law, confusing this offer with Sunouchi's stated eventual goal of opening his own store in Hawaii, with the predictable result that the inspector not only thought that he was being lied to, but also believed, in the words of the lawyers for the appellant, that, "The dignity of the United States officer was being impeached by a trifling miserable Japanese storekeeper and in the colloquial of the street told him not to get 'fresh.'" The appeal was ultimately successful, arguing that while the recent immigration law of 1910 prohibited contract laborers with unconfirmed offers or promises of work being admitted to the country, Sunouchi was not a contract laborer and furthermore had a decidedly firm job offer from his family. After being admitted to the country, Sunouchi operated the General Merchandise Dry Goods store in King Street in Honolulu for many years, and his sons served honorably in World War II. A fascinating document of the legal bureaucracy surrounding Pacific immigration in the early 20th century.
(McBRB1196) \$850

COFFINS AND OIL WELLS IN 1950s L.A.

46. [Japanese-Americana]. Ninomiya, Kinso. [*Panorama of a Japanese-American Funeral in Long Beach with Oil Derricks in the Background*]. Los Angeles: 1956. Panoramic photograph, 40.5 x 10 inches. Captioned in Japanese in the negative. Minor wear. Very good plus.

Panoramic photograph depicting the funeral of Otoji Hara at Sunnyside Cemetery in Long Beach, California on April 12, 1956. In the foreground a long line of funeral wreaths spreads from one end of the image to the other with mourners interspersed and mainly clustered toward the casket at the center. The wreaths are adorned with ribbons displaying Japanese calligraphy. Just beyond the trees ~ not very far at all from the line of mourners ~ oil derricks dot the landscape, standing like a second row of funeral guests in the background. The photograph is signed by Ninomiya. Ninomiya Studios was located in the Little Tokyo neighborhood of Los Angeles, founded in 1922 by Kinso Ninomiya. Ninomiya and his family were relocated to Poston Internment Camp in Arizona during World War II; the family was released from Poston in 1945 and the studio reopened in 1949. A wonderful image documenting the bizarre intersection of Japanese-Americana and California's oil culture at a funeral in the mid-20th century.
(McBRB1958) \$1,250

ARCHIVE OF A KANSAS TEACHER

47. [Kansas]. [Henley, Mary Florence Rogers]. [*Group of Letters and Documents Sent to or Belonging to Mary Florence Rogers Henley, a Teacher Who Lived and Worked in Kansas and Indian Territory, Documenting Her Life in the Middle West*]. [Mainly Kansas and Oklahoma: 1882-1910]. Forty-seven letters, postcards, or transmitted documents, between one page and eight pages, almost all in original transmittal envelopes, and sometimes with more than one letter per envelope. Original mailing folds, occasional minor wear. Very good.

An informative collection of letters sent to Mary Florence Rogers Henley of Hesper, Kansas, Bluejacket, Oklahoma, and later Eudora, Kansas, detailing life on the frontiers of the Middle West in the last two decades of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century. Henley is referred to mostly in the current correspondence as Florence. Florence's correspondents include her father, George Rogers; her husband, H.A. Henley; two of her sons, George and Emmett; her siblings, Horace, Eleanor, and Annie; and other family members and friends in Kansas.

Florence Rogers married H.A. Henley some time before 1888; the remainder of the letters after that date are addressed to Florence Henley. The couple lived initially in "Cherokee Nation" near Bluejacket, Indian Territory. By 1905, Florence was living in Eudora, Kansas while her husband remained in Bluejacket, though Florence apparently moved back to Bluejacket that summer. Florence may have taught school in Bluejacket, though she certainly did prior to her time there.

Numerous issues and activities are covered in the letters sent to Florence, which include an instance of infant mortality on the frontier, the health of the correspondents, buying books for Florence's classroom, a grisly scene in which a friend had a wart removed from his eyebrow, a long description by Florence's father on the economics of the wheat crop yield in 1895, typical small-town gossip about friends and neighbors, and numerous instances of discussions of livestock, crops, and farming, especially from Florence's husband in Bluejacket, as well as Sam Stanley, who was apparently her farm manager in Eudora. Stanley writes at five letters in which he details the crop yields and earnings from Florence's wheat and corn fields; a 1908 letter from Stanley even includes a plat map illustrating placement of the crops on Florence's land. Florence's father sends her money in a letter dated in 1888. In the latter part of the archive, Florence's children write to her regarding farm life, church activities, and their educational activities in Wichita and Joplin, Missouri (including the requisite requests for money from home).

In addition to the letters are a handful of documents related to Florence's professional activities and her farm properties. These include report cards; both her 1882 and 1883 teaching certificates for Johnson County, Kansas; and several tax receipts for land owned by Florence in Lexington, Kansas.

While living in Indian Territory, Florence received a particularly interesting letter in August 1888 from Kansas, when a friend informs her that "all of the Modoc people are well at the present time. Except one or two that is Dinah and Long George been sick some. Long George is getting worse but Dinah is better than she was a week ago."

In a letter from H.A. Henley to Florence in 1905, Henley details a recent whistle stop in Bluejacket by Theodore Roosevelt, in which the president "came out on the rear platform of his car and waved his hands & laughed and bowed & stood on the platform till the train got even with where we live & had a guard on each side of him with a carbine rifle in his hand ready for action."

The collection of letters to and documents belonging to Florence Henley constitute a vital record of rural life in the Middle West between 1882 and 1910, a time of great change to both Kansas and especially Oklahoma, during which time Indian Territory became the state of Oklahoma. A wonderful assemblage of firsthand correspondence worthy of further research.
(McBRB2266) \$950

BUSINESS IN MEXICO IN 1832

48. McCalmont, Hugh. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Hugh McCalmont to His Father, Reporting on Their Business Affairs in Mexico During the Early 1830s*]. Mexico City: Feb. 15, 1832. [4]pp., on a quarto bifolium. Previously folded. Short split at head of gutter fold. Light tanning. Very good.

A fascinating autograph letter that discusses business prospects in Mexico during the Revolt of 1832, which ultimately led to downfall of Bustamante and the First Mexican Republic, and the first election of Santa Anna as President. Hugh McCalmont, Jr., a wealthy British-Irish merchant banker, writes to his father on July 15, 1832, to inform him of developments in Mexico and their effect on their affairs. He writes, in part:

"The Revolution has not been terminated as I then supposed it would be ~ in fact since I have been here it has scarcely assumed a different aspect. Santana [sic] is still at the head of affairs in V.Cruz ~ A considerable number of troops are at Puente threatening an attack but nothing has yet been done.... In business I am sorry I cannot note any change since my last, considering the times, however, really we should not complain... for we have a good deal of money, but the ex[change?] is very bad."

McCalmont also relates an interesting anecdote about a proposed trip through Mexico:

"Dr. Beales (who married Mrs. Exter) having some business in the North ~ about some Grant, I believe, was looking for a companion, & Mr. Graves proposed the opportunity to me as a very good one of visiting the interior & recommended me strongly to avail of it, as such another might not occur. The Dr. is a very decent fellow indeed ~ understands well the manners of travelling ~ customs of the country."

He goes on to describe their proposed route through the interior of Mexico as far as San Blas and Tepic, and states that he intends to be away for at least two months. Beales was certainly an intriguing character ~ an Englishman who competed with Moses Austin for land grants in Texas, and secured the rights to millions of acres north of the Rio Grande in 1832, the year of this letter. Though he never succeeded in founding a colony for himself with his grants, from 1832 to 1836 he sold his rights to several of the individuals and land companies that did.

In the last section of the letter, McCalmont touches on the 1831 Baptist War in Jamaica, the terrible cholera outbreak in Europe, and the state of English politics. A detailed letter that addresses a number of salient topics during this critical period of Mexican and Texas history.

(McBRB1166)

\$850

ADMONISHING PUEBLA FOR THE REVOLT OF THE POLKOS

49. [Mexican-American War]. *El Gobernador del Estado Libre y Soberano de Puebla, a Sus Habitantes. Conciudadanos: El Genio del Mal Esta Soplando Entre Nosotros su Aliento Venenoso para Perdernos y Perder a la Republica...* [caption title and first line of text]. Puebla: March 12, 1847. Broadside, 12.75 x 8.5 inches. Minor soiling and wear. Very good.

A rare broadside that prints the thanks and admonitions of the Governor of Puebla, Domingo Ibarra, following an attempted insurrection there in late February and March 1847 during the Mexican-American War. The uprising was a part of the so-called Revolt of the Polkos that followed popular outrage at a January law that allowed the federal government to seize church property in order to pay for the war effort. In Puebla, the revolt involved elements of the city's military garrison, but was successfully put down by the rest of the guard. In this address, Ibarra seeks to inspire unity amongst the citizenry and to warn them of the imminent danger of the American army having just landed at Veracruz. The broadside begins:

"Conciudadanos: el génio del mal está soplando nosotros su aliento venenoso para perdernos y perder á la república. El enemigo acaba de desembarcar en nuestras costas con un tren considerable de guerra para sojuzgarnos, y en estas circunstancias se os invita á la rebelion y á que apoyando las miras liberticidad de los disidentes de México, se haga caer un gobierno contra el que se tiene el mayor encono, porque es el que se ha propuesto afirmar el sistema federal, en el que se ven frustrados los perversos planes de los monarquistas. Si hoy que se vé la patria en un peligro tan inminente no se contienen los enemigos de las instituciones, porque su ambicion de mando se hace superior á toda consideracion, ¿qué será cuando estemos en calma si la Providencia permite que salvemos nuestra nacionalidad?"

The landing of Scott at Veracruz was probably the primary encouragement for negotiations between rebel factions and the federal government. Ibarra concludes:

"Obrad con vuesta acostumbrada cordura, y así dejareis burladas las miras de los que os seducen. Atendad á que la salvacion del Estado, es el primero de nuestros deberes, y dejad para despues las cuestiones domésticas. El pérfido norte-americano nos está provocando á las guerra casi en nuestras mismas puertas: corramos á combartirlo: auxiliémos á nuestros hermanos de Veracruz que están pidiéndonos socorro, y tendrá la gloria de ser el primero que sacrifique con vosotros vuetro conciudadano y amigo."

A stirring address, and rare. We locate only one copy, at Yale.

(McBRB1730)

\$1,500

HOPING FOR A QUICK RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

50. [Mexican-American War]. Dorrance, William T. [Autograph Letter, Signed, by William T. Dorrance, Advising a Connecticut Relative on the Progress of Negotiations for an End to the Mexican-American War]. Mexico City: April 20, 1848. [2]pp., plus docketing, on a quarto bifolium. Previously folded. Some separation along fold lines. Four-inch tear from opening, repaired with tape. Light tanning and a couple of fox marks. In a neat, legible script. Good.

Writing on April 20, 1848, to his cousin Edward Moulton in Willimantic, Connecticut, from occupied Mexico City, Sergeant William Dorrance of the 7th U.S. Infantry gives an update on the progress of the treaty to end the Mexican-American War, and impatiently awaits the conclusion of peace terms:

"The Hon. Mr. Clifford, one of the American Commissioners arrived here on the 11th of this month, the other, the Hon. Mr. Leven arrived on Saturday evening last, the 16th of this month, and as we now have two American commissioners upon the soil of Mexico, empowered to settle the terms of a treaty with the Mexican government, we shall doubtless know in a few days how the treaty concluded by Mr. Trist, and ratified by the United States Congress, is going to fare with the Mexican congress. On Monday the 17th of this month we had news that there were members enough of the Congress assembled to form a quorum, and again on Tuesday it was rumored that the Congress had dissolved, demanding six months to determine upon the ratification or rejection of the present treaty. At all events we shall soon know, and if we are not to have peace soon, it is my opinion that we shall have to march to St. Louis Potosi and give them a drubbing. The question of Peace or War rests now entirely with Mexico..."

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was in fact ratified by the Mexican legislature on May 19, 1848, one month after this letter was composed. Contemporary news from Mexico of advancements in the negotiations to bring about an official end to the war.

(McBRB1325)

\$450

FUNDING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

51. [Mexican-American War]. [Republic of Mexico]. [Laws]. *El Ciudadano Juan J. Baz, Alcalde 3o. Sustituto y Encargado Interinamenta del Gobierno del Distrito Federal. Por el Ministerio de Hacienda Se Me Ha Comunicado el Decreto Siguiente... [caption title and first line of text]*. Mexico City: January 13, 1847. Broadside, 18.5 x 11.25 inches. Old folds, unevenly trimmed along left edge, moderate foxing. Very good.

A rare broadside printing of an important Mexican legal decree involving the raising of funds to continue the Mexican-American War, issued by the Governor of the Mexico City Federal District, Juan Jose Baz. The law was first printed two days earlier and issued by Mexican President Valentin Gomez Farias. The thrust of the law resides in the first article, which authorizes the Executive to raise fifteen million pesos by pledging, or outright selling, property belonging to the Catholic Church for the purpose of continuing the current war against the United States. The law is widely considered one of the worst and most unpopular laws passed by the Mexican government during the war.

Article 1 reads, in Spanish: "Se autoriza al gobierno para proporcionarse hasta quince millones de pesos, a fin de continuar la guerra con los Estados-Unidos del Norte, hipotecando o vendiendo en hasta publico bienes de manos muertas, al efecto indicado." ["The government is authorized to provide itself up to fifteen million pesos, in order to continue the war with the United States of the North, mortgaging or selling dead-hand goods in public, for the indicated purpose"]. The second article defines exceptions to the rule, including the assets of hospitals, hospices, charities, schools, chaplains, and sacred vessels, ornaments, and other objects essential to worship.

"Justin Smith in his *War with Mexico*...gives a vivid account of the turmoil caused by the passage of this law, complaints from state governments, mutinies of troops and civilian insurrections organized by priests" - Streeter. "Bancroft says that this move 'caused the greatest excitement and opposition. Several state governments protested against the measure, and ere long

revolutionary movements broke out in several places" - Harper. OCLC records just two copies of the broadside in institutions, at Yale and the Bancroft Library.

Dublan y Lozano 2944. Streeter Sale 264 (ref). Garrett & Goodwin, p.85 (ref). Lathrop Harper 12:266 (ref).
(McBRB2115)

\$2,250

DESPERATE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

52. [Mexico]. *Acta Constitutiva y de Reformas, Sancionada por el Congreso Extraordinario Constituyente de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos, el 18 de Mayo de 1847*. Mexico City: Imprenta de I. Cumplido, 1847. 12pp. 12mo. Dbd. Trimmed somewhat close at fore-edge. Closed tears from bottom edge of final three leaves near gutter margin. Light tanning. Good plus.

Amidst the Mexican-American War and rising unrest within the country, the Mexican government sought to pacify protests and create a sense of unity and strength amongst its citizens with the passage of this constitutional reform legislation. The present act in essence restored the federal Constitution of 1824, which had been supplanted in 1843 by the "Bases Orgánicas de la República Mexicana," a much more restrictive form of government that limited freedoms of speech and of the press, reinstated capital punishment, and established preferential protections for the Catholic Church. In addition, the act passed thirty articles of reform that affect matters regarding citizenship, voting, constitutionality of laws, and several other subjects. While the Constitution of 1824 proceeded in effect until 1857, its restoration did nothing to boost the morale of Mexico, and the war was lost for all intents and purposes when Mexico City fell to Winfield Scott's army several months later. Scarce.

(McBRB1803)

\$1,375

GOVERNING PUEBLA DURING THE MID-19th CENTURY

53. [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 "Patriotica 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

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE IN MEXICO

54. [Mexico]. [Agriculture]. *Compañía de la Hacienda de Coahuayula*. [Chicago?: ca. 1899]. 31,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers. Light wear to wrappers; light toning internally. Very good.

A fascinating, late 19th-century promotional for the American owned and operated Hacienda de Coahuayula, in the Mexican state of Michoacan, near Coalcoman. The work contains extensive descriptions and photographs of the land and its use, with a particular emphasis on coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cattle. Also discussed are plans for staple crops such as cotton, rice, and corn, as well as chocolate and rubber. With numerous reproductions of photographs, many depicting native farm laborers and local scenes, and a simple line map on the final page that shows the location of the hacienda and its many impending rail connections. Quite scarce, we locate copies at Delaware, Berkeley, UT Arlington, and SMU.

(McBRB1903)

\$600

GOVERNMENT DECREES FROM THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

55. [Mexico]. [Mexican-American War]. *Decretos Expedidos por los Congresos Cuarto y Quinto Constitucionales del Estado de Guanajuato en los Años de 1833 a 1835...* [bound with]: *...en los Años de 1846, 1847 y 1848...* [bound with]: *...en los Años de 1849 y 1850...* [bound with]: *...en los Años de 1844 a 1846*. Guanajuato: Impresos por Felix Conejo, 1851. 196,[201]-204,[2],[205]-219; 186; 200; 99pp. Four volumes in one. Small quarto. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt with leather label. Extremities lightly rubbed, boards lightly scuffed; older paper label on spine. Internally clean. Very good.

Extremely scarce printings of decrees by the Guanajuato state legislature passed prior to the Texas Revolution and during the Mexican-American War and its aftermath. The mandates in each separately issued work present here were compiled and published by Guanajuato printer Felix Conejo in 1851. Interestingly, there is only one group of decrees here for the period of 1836 to the beginning of 1847, during which time the original 1824 constitution was essentially superseded by amendments adopted by the national Congress and the states of Mexico became "departments."

Overall, these works provide an important record of the function of this state in central Mexico during two highly significant periods in the history of the country, as well as in the history of the United States and in the relationship between the two nations. In particular, they are valuable for their documentation of the Mexican-American War at the state level in Mexico, and print numerous decrees and orders relating to diplomatic and military engagement with the United States. They also form a detailed record of the state's political organization and operation, with orders pertaining to budgets, tariffs, elections, legislative sessions, and many other internal matters. Rare, we locate copies of each imprint only at the University of Arizona Law Library.

(McBRB1801)

\$2,000

"THE FASTER THE ORE IS UNCOVERED, THE FASTER THE STOCK WILL INCREASE IN VALUE"

56. [Mexico]. [Mining]. *Report on the Properties of the Fortuna Mining Company, Northern Sonora, Mexico. [with:] Facts and Figures [inside cover title].* El Paso.: 1910. [7] leaves, plus five folding maps; [5] leaves, plus one folding map. Original plain paper wrappers, tied and stapled at top edge. Previously folded. Light wear and chipping at edges of wraps. Light tanning. About very good.

A pair of rare early 20th-century reports on a Sonoran mining venture that was incorporated in Douglas, Arizona, and headquartered in El Paso, Texas. The Fortuna Mining Company owned and planned to develop a total of ten claims west of the small town of Bavispe in the Moctezuma District of Sonora. The first of these reports provides descriptions of the claims in question and describes the investment and development accomplished thus far. The first section of text describes the Tigre / Lucky Tiger mine, of which the text boasts that, "No property in the entire Southwest is better known," and then goes on to describe the actual holdings of the company, all in close proximity to the Lucky Tiger. Accompanying these descriptions are six maps, five folding, showing the area of the claims and detailed cross sections of the excavations at the time of publication and captioning text describing the planned work on each. One of these shows the "Lucky Tiger - Fortuna Mineral District," with the claims of Fortuna and two other neighboring companies shaded in red, blue, and yellow.

The second work present here gives "Facts and Figures" regarding the Fortuna company, its investments, and its profitability in comparison with other operations in the immediate area. It goes on to assert that even with only preliminary work accomplished, the mines are already a profitable enterprise, and offers an expenses-paid trip to the diggings for inspection and evaluation by potential high-level investors. A second copy of the Fortuna District map is attached to this promotional.

According to the first report, the Fortuna Mining Company was incorporated in 1903 in Douglas, Arizona. We locate one copy of a prospectus dated 1907 somewhat similar to the first work here, at UC San Diego, and none of the two present works. Rare promotionals for a Mexican mining venture.

(McBRB820)

\$950

IN A FABULOUS PRESENTATION BINDING

57. [Mexico]. [Post Office]. *Codigo Postal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.* Mexico City: 1884. [4],354pp. Quarto. Original red leather, gilt and elaborately embossed with the eagle of Mexico on the front cover and initials on the rear; gilt endpapers, edges stained red, white, and green. Light wear and soiling to spine, corners rubbed. Internally clean. Very good plus.

The 1884 "Edicion Oficial" of the Postal Code of Mexico, in an elaborate presentation binding stamped with the seal of Mexico on the front cover and the owner's initials on the back. The work opens by noting that the mail in Mexico is "un servicio publico federal, instituido para efectuar la transmision de la correspondencia y de los demas objetos a que se refiere este Codigo...". It goes on to expound on fees, what can and cannot be mailed in the post, and other legal details, and to discuss the Union Postal Universal of which Mexico (along with numerous other countries) is a part. There are also several sample forms and an index at the back of the volume.

The initials on the rear cover of the volume are "IM," possibly Ignacio Mariscal, a Mexican politician and diplomat. Mariscal (1829-1910) was a lawyer who served as the Mexican Envoy to the United States from 1869 to 1877, and served multiple terms as the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, from 1871-1872, then 1880-1883, and 1885-1910. As a prominent and high-ranking government official, he would certainly have been entitled to such an elaborately bound copy of the Codigo Postal. We locate a handful of copies of this work in OCLC, though the binding surely makes it a unique object and of particular interest.

(McBRB1573)

\$750

ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHY OF THE CRISTERO WAR, PRINTED IN SAN ANTONIO

58. [Mexico]. [Religious Martyrs]. *Galeria de Martires Mexicanos 1926-1927*. San Antonio: Imprenta Universal, [1927]. [124]pp. Printed in blue ink. Original cream printed wrappers. Moderate wear, spine chipped at ends, corners worn. Lightly soiled. Light soiling and foxing to text, mostly to outer leaves. About very good.

Biographical work documenting those who died in defense of the Catholic Church during the Cristero War which followed the Mexican Revolution and constitution of 1917. During the Cristero War, the secular government sought to crack down on the influence of the Catholic Church, banning local religious festivities. This work comprises more than fifty entries providing date and circumstances of death of those killed in 1926 and 1927, illustrated with a portrait or other image of the victim or victims. Only a handful of copies in OCLC.

(McBRB2003)

\$650

BLACK BANDS AND LOWERED FLAGS FOR THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA

59. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina...El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue. "El Presidente...sabad: Que para Manifestar el Justo Sentimiento de la Nacion y del Ejercito por la Captura del Benemerito de la Patria Presidente General D. Anotnio Lopez de Santa Anna..."* [caption title and first lines of text]. Mexico City: May 20, 1836. Broadside, approximately 12 x 8.25 inches. Light wear, including a couple of small chips at edges. Minor wrinkling and toning at left edge. Contemporary manuscript annotations and docketing. Very good.

A rare and significant Mexican broadside decree, dated May 20, 1836, promulgated by the Secretary of War, José Maria Tornel, that declares a state of mourning following the capture of Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto. The interim president of Mexico, José Justo Corro, orders that a daily reminder of his capture "while fighting to save the integrity of the national territory" be placed at army muster points in town plazas and squares, that black bands be affixed to military banners and guidons, and that flags be flown at half mast from forts, army plazas, and ships until Santa Anna regains his freedom. It reads as follows:

"El Presidente interino de la República Mexicana á los habitantes de ella, sabed: Que para manifestar el justo sentimiento de la Nacion y del ejército por la captura del benemérito de la Pátria Presidente General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, se observará lo prevenido en los articulos siguientes.

"1o. En la órden diaria del ejército de las plazas y de todos los cuerpos, se asentará el periodo siguiente. 'En 21 de Abril de 1836, fué hecho prisionero el Presidente de la República General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, peleando por salvar la integridad del territorio nacional.'

"2o. Mientras dure en prision S.E. el Presidente de la República, se pondrá á las banderas y á los guiones de los cuerpos de ejército un lazo de crespó negro.

"3o. El pabellon nacional se pondrá en las fortalezas, plazas de armas, y buques nacionales á media asta, entre tanto no obtenga su libertad el Presidente de la República."

The present copy contains interesting manuscript annotations indicating that it was sent to the state government of Durango, where it was received and ordered to be published as a bando on June 7, 1836, and is signed on the verso by state officials. Streeter knew of this circular, but did not have a copy. We locate only three copies of the present, original issue of the orders, at Yale, Indiana University, and Baylor; as well as a republication one day later by the Secretary of the Treasury, also at Yale; and a Zacatecas bando of the order, at the Bancroft.

Streeter Texas 879 (note).

(McBRB2061)

\$3,500

LEVYING ASSESSMENTS TO PAY FOR THE WAR WITH TEXAS

60. [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 Siguiente... [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 medidad prontas y eficaces para poder activar la marcha y sostenimiento de las tropas que ván à 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

EARLY PROBLEMS IN SINALOA

61. Mier y Teran, Manuel. *Esposicion Hecha al Soberano Congreso Constituyente Mexicano. Sobre las Provincias, de Sonora y Sinaloa.* Mexico City: Imprenta Nacional en Palacio, 1823. 22pp. Small quarto. Modern cloth, front board gilt lettered. Scattered contemporary manuscript notations. Very light tanning and a couple of small spots to title page, otherwise internally clean. Very good.

A rare appeal to the new Mexican legislature by envoy Miguel de Mier y Teran to consider the problems of Sonora and Sinaloa, particularly with regard to military security and political stability. The overarching issue was the extreme distance between the two northern provinces on the Gulf of California and the seat of government in central Mexico, and the attendant difficulty of communication and transportation:

"La inmensa distancia en que se hallan de esta córte las provincias de Sonora y Sinaloa pone á sus havitantes en la indispensable necesidad de ser infelices para siempre. Las poderosas razones, é invencibles obstaculos que para su prosperidad ha tenido la América pendiente de la España, esos mismos, guardada la debida proporcion, tienen las provincias respecto de esta córte. Colocadas en los últimos ángulos de este nuevo mundo, á setecientas, seiscientas, y quinientas leguas, jamás han tenido ni tendran los auxilios y recursos que del gobierno gozan las del centro...."

One resulting problem was a complete lack of municipal and religious organization, and no system of education whatsoever:

"En efecto una ignorancia asombrosa reina en aquellas provincias. Los parrocos de quienes debian tener algunas á los menos en lo principal, que es la religion, no pueden darselas, por que como hemos dichos no bastan ni aun para confesar; siendo esta ingorancia mas estremosa en la mayor parte de los indios que diseminados por los campos apenas ven á su cura una vez al año...."

Another complaint is the insufficient military protection from Mexican troops, who are present in sufficient number only to man the forts rather than to protect the territory and people:

"Rayan estas provincias con naciones barbaras y belicosas que continuamente las hostilizan; y para su defenza tienen nueve compañías de tropas distribuidas en la línea de presidios. Esta tropa está sobre un arreglo que no admite mejora, porque no solo llena el objeto de su instituto en la defenza, sino que causa y ha causado la poblacion de inmenos terrenos, que antes se hallaban incultos..."

After continuing to enumerate the many problems in the provinces, including those to do with agriculture, mining, and other economic problems, Teran concludes by appealing for increased attention and money from the central government, as well as increased autonomy in Sonora and Sinaloa in order to create a functioning provincial government.

An important document that well demonstrates the issues facing the recently independent Mexico relating to its ability to control the northern provinces within its territory, and also quite scarce - we locate only four copies in American institutions, at Berkeley, Indiana, Texas, and the Arizona Historical Society.
(McBRB1875) \$2,750

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE OF A MONTANA FRONTIER LAWYER (AND KNOWN KILLER!)

62. [Montana]. [Law]. [*Correspondence and Papers of a Montana Lawyer, Theo Shed, with His Friend and Client, D.W. Bateman*]. Helena: 1890-1894. Forty-three letters, totaling [93]pp. Previously folded. A couple of small losses, not affecting text, otherwise only minor wear and toning. Very good plus.

A substantial group of nearly forty-five letters by Helena lawyer Theodore Shed to his client and business partner, D.W. Bateman, in Great Falls, Montana, during the early 1890s. Shed was something of a frontier character, who began his business career in the 1870s as the proprietor of the Kiyus Saloon on Main Street in Helena. By 1882, he had become the bookkeeper of Greenhood, Bohn & Co., general store for the town and region, and in the intervening years had developed a bitter feud with John Hugle, a traveling salesman for the company, which began over the improper borrowing of a Buffalo coat. When Hugle attacked Shed in front of the Cosmopolitan Hotel on the evening of June 23, 1882, Shed shot him in the face with a .38-caliber revolver. He was eventually acquitted of a murder charge in 1883, and became a lawyer, first in Marysville, Montana, before returning to Helena in 1890, when our correspondence begins.

The addressee in the present letters is David Wellington Bateman, who came to Montana from Texas during the early 1880s. In 1890, he founded a wholesale liquor and beverage business in Great Falls with his principal business partner, Jacob Switzer, in order to take advantage of the emerging mining bonanza there. By the early-20th century, they had been successful enough to become major investors in land irrigation projects, cattle ranches, hotels, and mining claims, amongst other interests.

This correspondence shows that Bateman had interests in land and mines during his early period as a businessman, as well. Shed, in his capacity as an attorney, acted as Bateman's agent and advisor, and wrote to him often concerning financial details of mortgages, bills, mining claims, land sales, and other contracts. It is apparent at several points in the letters that Shed was also an investor in some of the projects and deals undertaken by Bateman. There is also much information concerning the legal wrangling that sometimes accompanied the transactions in which Bateman and Switzer were involved, which could involve quite large sums, as a receipt present here for \$54,000 minus expenses collected by Shed for Bateman

from a favorable court judgment demonstrates. In all, this group of material provides a fascinating look into the multi-faceted interests and operations of a successful Montana businessman from the perspective of his rather infamous attorney. (McBRB2667) \$2,250

EQUIPPING AN IDAHO MINE WITH SUPPLIES FROM MONTANA

63. [Montana]. [Mining]. Helena & Frisco Mining Company. [*Archive of Business Correspondence Detailing the Inner Workings of the Helena and Frisco Mining Company*]. Frisco, Id.: 1890-1897. Eighty-five documents, mostly autograph letters, signed, totaling 103 pages, almost all on some version of Helena & Frisco Mining Company letterhead. Original mailing folds, occasional minor foxing, smudging, or light staining, many with secretarial stamps reading "Received" or "Answered." All letters sleeved in chronological order in two three-ring binders. Very good.

An informative collection of correspondence almost exclusively written by Joseph MacDonald, Manager of the Helena & Frisco Mining Company at Frisco, Canyon Creek, Idaho to D.P. Patenaude of the A.M. Holter Hardware Company in Helena, Montana. A handful of letters were written by other officials of the two companies, including two letters on stationery featuring the company's original name, the Helena & San Francisco Mining Company, both dated 1890. The present letters are largely concerned with the machinery and equipment necessary to operate a mining company in the Far West in the last decade of the 19th century.

The letters contain a wealth of information on equipment such as air compressors, oil, screens, furnaces, wire, fuses, valves, and much more, as well as appraisals of specific suppliers, queries about equipment ordered, and reviews on the efficacy of various materials and machinery. For example, a letter dated April 15, 1896 reads, "Dear Sir, Enclosed you will please find our order #465. I am told that one of these hand grenades thrown into a fire is equal to about 20 buckets of water, and if that is so I think it would be a good caution to have about 4 dozen distributed all over the works...." Particularly useful is a two-page list of supplies enumerating over fifty line items from cylinders and rotating bars to jam nuts and leather packing; this is one of the few documents here that is not correspondence. There are also a handful of letters regarding damages caused by the railroad to an order of pipe. One example from this group reads, in part: "Enclosed I send you a communication received from Mr. Boyd Asst. Divisions Supt. N.P.R.R. Co. at Wallace, upon my inquiry regarding claims to damages I sent him some time ago...."

The Helena & Frisco Mining Company operated mines along Canyon Creek in the Coeur d'Alene mining district of Shoshone County, Idaho. The most productive district in Idaho, the area chiefly produced lead, zinc, and silver. The company was owned by a group in Helena, Montana with principal owners being S.T. Hauser, A.M. Holter, and John T. Murphy. A.M. Holter was also the proprietor of the A.M. Holter Hardware Company, to whom most of the letters are addressed, though MacDonald mostly writes specifically to Holter's manager, D.P. Patenaude. It is a bit curious that the mining company, partially owned by Holter, is buying supplies from a separate company owned by him, but this was apparently a fairly regular practice in the mining industry (and other industries in the age before anti-trust laws). The author of most of the letters, Joseph MacDonald was the manager of the Helena & Frisco Mining Company and other mines throughout the West. Interestingly, MacDonald was the manager at the time of the Coeur d'Alene labor strike of 1892 which ended in violence, including a shootout and the destruction of the Frisco Mill.

A valuable source for the equipage and economics of the mining industry in the American West in the last decade of the 19th century.

(McBRB2263)

\$3,250

SURVEYING FOR THE SOO LINE IN THE REMOTEST REGIONS OF MONTANA

64. [Montana]. [Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad]. [*Group of Real Photo Postcards and Photographs, Most Annotated, Documenting an Automobile Trip Across Montana by a Soo Line Railroad Surveying Party*]. [Various locations in Montana: ca. 1912]. Twenty-nine silver gelatin photographs, twenty-seven on postcard mounts and two on plain photo

paper, all approximately 5.25 x 3.25 inches. Seventeen photographs with manuscript captions on verso. Some faint adhesive residue to some versos. Overall a well-preserved group. Very good.

An informative collection of photographs recording a survey party for the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad (or Soo Line) in various locations across northern Montana in the early-20th century. According to the manuscript captions, the traveling party shown here seems to have been most active in the northeastern part of the state in the counties of Dawson and Garfield. There are frequent mentions of the towns of Poplar and Jordan and a remote site along the Big Dry Creek. The compiler is never explicitly identified himself, but he does record several names which help to identify the purpose of the journey. One of the names is "Mr. Huss;" the September 12, 1912 issue of *The Butte Miner* mentions that "the Soo Line is actively engaged in locating three different lines into Montana for prospective extensions was made positively known today upon the visit to the city of George M. Huss, assistant chief engineer of the system. Mr. Huss is in direct charge of the work in this state and he said there were seven large locating parties at work in Montana and an eighth would probably be added.... One party, in charge of J.J. Hankinson, was recently put in the field at Cutbank and is now working north toward the Canadian boundary upon a line which is expected to cut through Teton County to this city." Mr. Hankinson is also identified in the captions to the present photographs.

The pictures contain undoubtedly rare views of early Montana towns including a pair identified as "Old Geyser," presumably the original site of the town of Geyser, which abandoned its original location to move closer to the railroad not long before the present photographs were produced. One of these photos is captioned, "The town of Old Geyser Mont. It is deserted now. Barnes another of the locators is with me." It is also language such as the last portion of that caption that identify these images as belonging to a locating party for the railroad. Other locations identified or mentioned in the captions include Vida, Sumatra, Whitetail, Williston, Alexandria, Glasgow, and Jordan, plus Woody Creek. The images are also notable for the inclusion of two very early touring cars - one identified as a Packard and the other a Buick.

Taken together, these evocative views of deeply rural Montana provide a unique glimpse into the work of an early-20th century railroad surveying crew active in the nascent years of white settlement and development in truly remote regions of the Treasure State.

(McBRB2651)

\$950

WYOMING CATTLE AND HORSES FOR SALE

65. [Nebraska]. [Wyoming]. [Ranching]. *Patrick Bros. Stock Breeders and Raisers. Farm in Fremont, Neb. Ranch and Range in Wyoming.* Omaha: McCoy & Co., 1892. [16]pp. Original stiff dark red wrappers, printed in gilt. Light chipping and wear to corners and edges. Minor soiling to first and last leaf. With a pasted errata slip at the end. About very good.

A scarce catalogue advertising the cattle and horse breeding farm of the Patrick Brothers located in Fremont, Nebraska, as well as their ranch and range properties around Sheridan, Wyoming. The first two pages summarize the farm in Nebraska and its grounds, followed by descriptions of stock pedigrees and animals for sale. The work is illustrated with six half tones, the first being a bird's eye view engraving of the farm, followed by photographic views of cattle on the farm, the horse barn, the railroad shipping yards at the farm, and two views of the company's range in Wyoming. The final two pages of text describe the range property and its amenities. The ranch was located on Soldier Creek, between the town of Sheridan and the Big Horn Mountains in Northern Wyoming, while the range lands lay east of the town near Hanging Woman Creek. The pasted-in slip at the end of the text reads, "There are at present, on the Wyoming properties, from 8,000 to 10,000 head of cattle, and from 800 to 1,000 horses." In addition to their ranching and livestock business, the Patrick Brothers, Matthewson and Algernon, operated a stage coach line from that provided transportation from the Union Pacific station at Rock Creek, Wyoming, north through the territory and into southern Montana. Unrecorded in OCLC.

(McBRB1782)

\$875

RURAL NEVADA TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

66. [Nevada]. [Directories]. *Golconda Telephone & Power Company [cover title]*. San Francisco: Rincon Publishing Co., 1918. 32pp. Narrow folio. Original blue printed wrappers. A few small stains to front cover, minor wear. Ink stamp on first page, contemporary ink notations throughout. Very good.

Rare directory for the Golconda Telephone & Power Company, possibly the only issue published. This Nevada directory covers exchanges for Winnemucca, Golconda, Battle Mountain, Paradise, Lovelock, and Rochester. A map at the start of the text shows the telephone network across several counties. There are also contemporary ads and directions for using the telephone. A contemporary user has annotated the directory rather extensively, correcting errors and adding names, as well as notations of "RR" scattered throughout. We locate a single copy of this issue at the Bancroft Library and no others elsewhere.

(McBRB1846)

\$850

TAX HAVEN IN 1830s NEW MEXICO

67. [New Mexico]. [Mexico]. [*Decree Concerning Tax Exceptions in the Territory of Nuevo México, with Extensive Manuscript Annotations*]. Mexico City: Abril 27, 1838. Broadside decree, approximately 12 x 8.25 inches. Previously folded; left edge slightly ragged, where second, blank leaf of original bifolium removed. Copious contemporary manuscript annotations. Minor wear along old fold; light toning. Very good.

A rare copy of this 1838 decree by the Mexican national government, which extends the exception for various taxes in the Department of Nuevo México for an additional seven years. The decree also grants a tax exemption to the Department of Chiapas, which at this time was being troubled by agitators for independence as well as by the internecine war amongst the states of the short-lived Federal Republic of Central America. The salient passages read as follows:

"Se proroga por siete años la exception concedida al Departament de Nuevo México por decreto de 19 Julio de 1823, y la disfrutará en todo el Territorio nacional. Igual gracia gozará por el término de siete años el Departamento de Chiapas, respecto de los frutos naturales é industriales que se extraigan de él para consumirse en el resto de la República."

The decree is foremost an interesting document as an example of the continued difficulties that the Mexican government suffered in their attempts to populate the northern reaches of their national territory. Indeed the Department of Nuevo México was still so sparsely populated that the federal government had to extend and to continue such generous exemptions to attract colonists more than fifteen years after the country achieved independence and established the republic.

The extensive manuscript annotations also provide fascinating evidence for the manner in which such decrees were distributed and promulgated at the local level. The verso is headed by official language stating that the governor of the Department has authorized the publication of the decree, and at the foot is copied the relevant portions of the 1823 law that the present decree extends. On the verso is a manuscript list of four "Administraciones" to which copies of the broadside are ordered to be sent, as well as an additional list of six places to which manuscript copies of the two most relevant paragraphs will be sent. Finally, the language at the foot of the blank verso spells out exactly which portions of the decree are intended to be forwarded.

A scarce broadside decree pertaining to the northern Mexican borderlands, with much additional manuscript information on its distribution there. OCLC locates only one copy, at Berkeley.

(McBRB2726)

\$1,500

OIL MAP OF NEW MEXICO

68. [New Mexico]. [Oil]. *Oil and Gas Map of State of New Mexico "The Last Great Oil Frontier"*. Los Angeles: Brooks Bros., [ca. 1936]. Blueprint map, 21.5 x 18.25 inches. Old fold lines, minor wear. A few pencil annotations. Very good plus.

An interesting and quite attractive blueprint map that shows the oil and gas fields of New Mexico, where oil was first discovered in 1924. The map was compiled and drawn by Fabius and Sam Brooks, Los Angeles publishers, and was based on a 1931 map by Dean Winchester, and "corrected to date," likely in the mid-1930s. The map shows the locations of oil and gas fields across the state, and delineates sites of oil drilling, their proprietors, and the depths at which they hit oil or gas. Also included are the routes of major gas and oil pipelines. At the lower left corner of the map is a list of principal lease holders in New Mexico broken into tiers by acreage, with Standard Oil holding over a million acres and the next group holding 100,000 to 500,000 each, down to 5,000 individuals and small companies who hold anywhere from 40 to 5,000 acres. We locate a handful of copies of the Winchester map, and one copy of a later, dated Brooks map with a different title, but none of the present issue. A highly attractive and informative New Mexico oil map.

(McBRB1182)

\$1,650

BLACKSMITHING IN WESTERN OKLAHOMA

69. [Oklahoma]. [*Account Book Kept by Blacksmith Ernest L. Cotter in Western Oklahoma*]. Weatherford, Ok.: 1914-1918. [11], 172pp., with a few small ephemeral items laid in. Contemporary burlap over boards, decoratively stamped in black. Spine perished, moderate scuffing, staining, and dust-soiling to binding. Short closed tears to a handful of leaves, about half of one leaf torn away, text quite dust-soiled but easily readable. Good.

A rare peek at the inner workings of a rural blacksmithing shop in west-central Oklahoma during the years of World War I. Ernest L. Cotter had been a blacksmith in Oklahoma City and Weatherford since at least 1913, according to his obituary in the *Daily Oklahoman*, dated March 25, 1959. His family's blacksmith shop, the Owl, was originally built in Weatherford in 1909; the building was later relocated and is now a part of the Heartland Museum, dedicated to celebrating the history of Route 66.

According to the ink stamp in the present account book, Cotter offered "Blacksmith and Wood-Work" services. The legion of entries in the book record Cotter's work between 1914 and 1918 for a wide variety of customers in Weatherford. Each customer's name is written at the top of each page, listing the work performed and the type of work performed with costs listed for each service. Cotter sharpened sweeps, plow shares, and cultivator shovels. He forged wagon tongues, made pieces for hay rakes, shoed horses, set tires, repaired wagons, straightened iron, made subsoil knives, and so much more. His customers were mostly private individuals, which included the town's namesake, Bill Weatherford, but he also performed work for companies such as the Palmer Potter Hardware Company, the Winne Lumber Company, and the City Meat Market, as well as the city of Weatherford (mainly work done to the "ice wagon") and the Cedar Township. One page of the book from 1915 lists services provided to the "R[ail] R[oad] East end section."

Weatherford is situated in west-central Oklahoma, on land originally made available to homesteaders as part of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Opening of April 19, 1892. The town was incorporated on August 3, 1898, after the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad arrived. Two years later, the population reached 1,017 residents. William John and Lorinda Powell Weatherford were active community members as well as the namesakes of the town. Ranching and farming of corn and cotton were the early backbone of the town, and eventually a brick manufacturer, a cement plant, and a broom factory were opened and provided early residents with much needed employment. The town is now a hub for several oil and natural gas companies, and boasts a population of over 10,000 residents.

(McBRB2456)

\$1,250

OKLAHOMA LAND FRAUD

70. [Oklahoma]. [Land]. *Special Map of Pushmataha County, Oklahoma [with two additional plat maps]*. McAlester, Ok.: McAlester Real Estate Exchange, [ca. 1910]. Three folded maps, one measuring approximately 11 x 14 inches and two measuring 13.75 x 8.5 inches, plus one 3.5 x 5.5 photograph. Light toning; a bit of minor edge wear. Very good plus.

A trio of ephemeral promotional maps from the McAlester Real Estate Exchange, offering two plots of 156 acres each for sale in central Pushmataha County, Oklahoma. The first map delineates the plat of the entire southeastern Oklahoma county, with towns, rivers, and railroads added, and is annotated to point out the location of the two properties. The additional two maps each delineate a close-up of the specific township section, with the land in question shaded in yellow and pink, and bear captions recommending the best use for the land. The first map depicts a plot located eight miles southeast of the town of Standley, with, "Good grazing and timber land covered with blue stem grass and good commercial pine and oak timber; good orchard, vineyard, and berry land, adapted to Bermuda and sweet clover." The second parcel, located five miles southwest of Pickens boasts, "Good grazing land covered with blue stem grass and commercial timber,' as well as, "Good tillable land adapted to all farm products." Stapled to the top edge of this map is a photograph purporting to be a sample view of the land in question. At the foot of each map is a promotional text completed in type with further blandishments concerning the land in question and supposedly recent appraisal values and sale prices.

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

(McBRB2085)

\$1,350

ARCHIVE DOCUMENTING OIL CLAIMS IN INDIAN TERRITORY

71. [Oklahoma]. [Native Americans]. *[Archive of Documents Relating to the Wellsville Oil Company and the Ownership of Claims and Leases in Oklahoma on Lands Held by the Five Civilized Tribes]*. Muskogee, Ok.: [1909, 1914-1919]. Twenty-two documents, [27]pp. Folio sheets, typed on recto only. Typescript documents, some with manuscript signatures or notations. Some light wear and soiling. Very good.

Group of documents concerning oil leases for the Wellsville Oil Company on lands owned by the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Most of the documents are from the desk of Gabe E. Parker, the Superintendent for the Tribes. The contents concern royalties, leases, inheritance issues on leased, and requests for delinquent reports from Wellsville. Several documents name specific tribal land holders or mention legal issues surrounding the owner and the oil company. An example of the legal issues herein reads, "There is herewith returned, for correction, division order between your company, as lessee, and Job Thomas, as lessor, Royalty No. 1586. It will be necessary to eliminate from this division order the NE4 of the NE4 and the SE4 of the NW4 of the NE4 of Section 20, Township 24 North, Range 17 East, being surplus allotment of Job Thomas, and, as he is dead, supervision over this land has been relinquished by the Department." One document concerns the price of oil, and reads: "This office is directed by the Secretary of the Interior...to require leases under the supervision of the Department at not less than the minimum price basis heretofore fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, pending full investigation by the Department of the market price of oil. If, after investigation, it is ascertained this price is too high, adjustment will be made with lessees in accordance with the findings of the Secretary of the Interior."

Oil production in Oklahoma took off in 1907, making it the leading producer of oil in the country. When oil was found in California, the two states competed for the title of "Biggest Producer" for the next two decades. Given that prior to statehood Oklahoma was known as Indian Territory, much of the oil was on tribal land. This resulted in a rush to swindle

the Native Americans. The present archive provides a peek into the workings of the oil boom as it relates to the interchange of the federal government, the oil companies, and the Five Civilized Tribes.

(McBRB2480)

\$2,750

HUNDREDS DROWNED IN GUANAJUATO, PLUS A LOVE POLKA

72. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *La Catastrofe de Guanajuato. (Nuevo Corrido) [caption title]*. Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [1905]. Small broadsheet, approximately 11.75 x 8 inches. Minor wear at edges. A bit of stray printer's ink along lower edge of verso; a few small patches of dampstaining. Very good.

A scarce early 20th-century broadsheet published by Arroyo and illustrated by Posada in commemoration of the calamitous flood in Guanajuato. In 1905, a powerful flash flood swept through the central Mexican city that killed over 900 people and \$2,000,000 in property damage, according to a contemporary report in the *New York Times*. The disaster inspired several publications including the present one, which includes a lengthy verse bewailing the catastrophe and its victims and a lurid half-page woodcut by Posada, which depicts the dead and dying in the floodwaters and many others clinging on for dear life or remonstrating with a higher power. The lower half of the verso contains an unrelated song entitled "Angelilla" ~ a love polka! ~ with a woodcut of the title character.

A striking example of this genre of disaster songsheet, and scarce ~ we locate examples only at the University of Hawaii and the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.

(McBRB2627)

\$675

BROADSHEET GAME BY POSADA

73. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *Nuevo Oraculo del Siglo XX [caption title]*. Mexico City: Imp. de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1910. Broadsheet, approximately 16 x 12 inches. Minor wear at edges; small loss at left margin, not entering image area. Light toning and dust soiling. Still very good.

A fascinating "oracle" game, illustrated by Posada and published by Arroyo, that combines the prognostication concepts of modern-day Magic 8-Balls and Ouija boards. The game board, printed on the recto of the broadsheet, contains spaces with ninety-nine responses to the potential inquiries of players. The verso prints the rules for how the oracle should be "consulted," and is embellished with two small calavera illustrations and an elaborate border. Players are instructed to ask one from a series of prefabricated question; the selection, with eyes closed, of numbers from the center of the board in combination with the number of the question determines the response. Scarce, we locate only four institutional copies.

(McBRB2412)

\$850

RARE POSADA BROADSIDE

74. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *Sangrienta y Horrible Mortandad en las Calles de la Ciudad de Mexico la Mañana del 9 de Febrero de 1913 [caption title]*. Mexico City: [ca. 1920]. Broadside, approximately 16 x 12 inches. Light wear and minor chipping at edges; small loss at top edge, not affecting printed area. Light toning and dust soiling. Very good.

A rare broadside illustrated by Posada and published by Arroyo that encapsulates the events of February 9, 1913, the first day of La Decena Tragica, a ten-day revolt in Mexico City that resulted with the execution of President Francisco Madero and the assumption of power by General Victoriano Huerta. The text, in both prose and verse, recounts many of the occurrences of the day, including the revolt of the military cadets and garrison of Tlalpan led by General Manuel Mondragon, the forced release from prison of dissident Generals Bernardo Reyes and Felix Diaz, and the subsequent attack on the National Palace that resulted in the deaths of over 400 soldiers and civilians. Two sizable Posada illustrations at the center of the broadside depict infantry, cavalry, and artillery in the throes of heated battle. A scarce and good example of

Posada and Vanegas Arroyo's illustrated, political printing during the Mexican Revolutions. Not in OCLC; we locate copies at the Getty, Stanford, and the University of Hawaii.

(McBRB2408)

\$950

HANDSOME GROUP OF POSADA DEVOTIONALS

75. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. [Vanegas Arroyo, Antonio]. [*Group of Fifteen Unfolded Mexican Devotional Sheets and Pamphlets Illustrated by Posada*]. Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910-1920]. Fifteen items, mostly unfolded half sheets measuring approximately 10 x 7 inches, with two smaller items. Occasional light dust soiling and dampstaining. One sheet with moderate worming, not affecting sense of text. Toned. Overall, about very good.

A nice assemblage of fifteen Mexican religious songsheets and unfolded pamphlets published by Arroyo and illustrated by Posada in the early-20th century. The preponderance of items present comprise brief collections of songs and prayers for specific observances, sermon excerpts and orders from church authorities, and a smattering of other subjects. Also present are two advertisements for such publications. A list of imprints present is as follows:

- 1) *Alabanzas de un Pastor a Maria Santissima....* Mexico: Imprenta de A. Vanegas Arroyo, 1919. 8pp.
- 2) *Oracion al Glorioso Martir San Cipriano....* Mexico: Imprenta Religiosa, 1912. 8pp.
- 3) *Oracion Llamada de los "Cien Requiem"....* Mexico: Imprenta Religiosa, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 4) *Pequeño Triduo Dedicado á Nuestra Señora de los Remedios....* Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 5) *Visitas al Sagrado Corazon de Jesus en el Santisimo Sacramento del Altar....* Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 6) *Oracion para Ofrecer la Estacion al Santisimo Sacramento....* Mexico: Imprenta de A. Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 7) *Oraciones Que por Orden del Papa Leon XIII Han Rezarse de Rodillas en Todas las Iglesias del Mundo....* Mexico: Imp. de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 8) *Rosario Gualalupano.* Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 9) *Oracion y Alabanza al Santisimo Sacramento para Ofrecer la Estacion y Lograr el Gran Tesoro de Indulgencias....* Mexico: Imprenta Religiosa, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 10) *Letantia del Santisimo Nombre de Jesus....* Mexico: Imprenta de A. Vanegas Arroyo. 8pp.
- 11) *Alabanzas a los Dulces Nombres de Jesus, Maria y Jose.* Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 12) *Ofrecimiento del Santisimo Rosario de Ntra. Señora en Honor del Santisimo Sacramento.* Mexico: Imprenta Religiosa, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 13) *Tres Credos a la Divina Providencia.* Mexico: Tip. Calle de Santa Teresa Num. 1, [ca. 1910]. 8pp.
- 14) *Alabados y Tierno Despedimento Que en el Santuario de Chalma Cantan los Peregrinos a Ntro. Señor Jesucristo.* Mexico: Tip. de la Test. de A. Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910]. Small handbill, approximately 7.5 x 4 inches.
- 15) *Ultimo Dia del Año para Dar Gracias a la Divina Providencia.* Mexico: La Test. de A.V. Arroyo, [ca. 1920]. Small handbill, approximately 6 x 8 inches.

Most imprints present not located by OCLC as individual titles. A good group of scarce and ephemeral Mexican devotional printing, demonstrative of the genre as accomplished by its most significant early 20th-century practitioners.

(McBRB2460)

\$2,000

LESSONS ON CUBAN GEOGRAPHY

76. Rodriguez Ecay, Francisco. *Compendio de Geografia de la Isla de Cuba. Arreglado a las Ultimas Disposiciones Politicas y Administrativas.* Havana: Miguel de Villa, 1881. 88pp. plus folding table. Grey printed wrappers. Chipping and wear to top of spine, light soiling to wrappers, minor wear. Some minor foxing and toning. Very good.

An educational work on the geography of Cuba, defined here as "la ciencia que se ocupa de la descripcion de la Tierra." The text is comprised of a series of lessons, each of which contains numbered facts or points of information, followed by a

series of comprehension questions after each lesson. Lessons cover both the physical and political geography of the island overall, with specific chapters devoted to the individual provinces. For example, the lesson on the province of Pinar del Rio discusses the importance of the region, lists its population broken down by gender and listing whites, foreigners, Asians, free Blacks, coartados (slaves in the process of manumission), and slaves. Birth and death rates for the province are provided, as well as information on schools, churches, libraries, etc. More broadly, mines and mineral wealth are covered, as are railroads, lighthouses, telegraphic services, sugar production, and commerce between Cuba and various countries, including the United States.

We locate only two copies of the first edition, published in 1879, at the University of Miami and the National Library of Spain. Only a single copy noted of the present edition, at the University Complutense in Madrid.

(McBRB1627)

\$650

PASSION OF THE CHRIST IN NAHUATL

77. Rosa, Augustin de la. *Analisis de la Platica Mexicana del Padre Jesuita Ignacio Paredes Sobre la Vida, Pasion y Muerte de Ntro. Sr. Jesucristo.* Guadalajara: Tipografia de Rodriguez, 1871. 16pp. Plain brown wrappers, sewn. Light edge wear. Collector's bookplate on verso of title page, minor foxing. Very good.

A rare Mexican imprint in which the first page-and-a-half print a speech in the native Mexican language of Nahuatl on the life, passion, and death of Jesus Christ. The remainder of the work is a detailed analysis of same. OCLC lists five copies - four of them, in the United States, giving the page count as twenty-eight; the fifth, at the Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Sup in Mexico, gives the count as sixteen, like the present copy. Pilling also accounts for these two separate editions.

Pilling, *ProofSheets* 3368c. Sabin 73157.

(McBRB2197)

\$950

AN ARGENTINE OIL ENGINEER IN LOS ANGELES

78. Roth, Pedro. [*Manuscript Reports and Correspondence of an Argentine Oil Engineer's Experience of the Industry in the United States During the 1910s*]. [Various places, including Los Angeles & Buenos Aires: 1914-1930]. [68] leaves, manuscript and typescript material in varying sizes and formats. Toning. Some wear and chipping at edges to several items. Good plus.

An interesting file of manuscript and typescript documents relating to the work of Pedro Roth, an Argentine oil engineer resident in Los Angeles during the 1910s and 1920s. Roth registered several patents for refining techniques during this period, and acted as a liaison to the Argentine government and national oil companies as a purchaser of petroleum and refining products and as a reporter on developments in the oil business and its practices in the United States. Several of the documents here comprise correspondence relating to Roth's efforts to register his techniques with the American patent office, and also present is a complete copy of the patent he received in Argentina in 1918 for his method. One of the principal items contained here is a sixteen-page manuscript report from 1914 to Alberto Schneidewind, the head oil engineer in Comodoro Rivadavia, a coastal Patagonian city where oil was discovered in 1907 and a place still known as the National Oil Capital of Argentina. This document reports on the methods of drilling, extraction, and refining in use by American companies in and around Los Angeles and provides recommendations for developing the industry in Comodoro. A second group of manuscript letters, dated 1914 to 1915 and addressed to Schneidewind and Horario Calderon, the national Minister of Agriculture, report on Roth's travels throughout the United States, his tours of oil company operations (including those of Standard Oil), and his interviews with American petroleum magnates.

Roth was apparently sent to the United States on a fact finding mission by the Argentine government and reported back to several interested parties during the first years of his stay, before turning his experience towards his own business ventures and the facilitation of oil commerce between the two countries. The present documents provide a fascinating record of the perhaps unexpected relationship between these two countries in the development of the nascent international oil industry during the early 20th century.

(McBRB2136)

\$875

SATIRIZING SANTA ANNA

79. [Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de]. *Don Antonio Siempre el Mismo Se Marcha a San Juan de Ulua* [caption title]. [Mexico]: Imprenta de D. Mariano Ontiveros, 1821. [4]pp. Small quarto bifolium. Light tanning, heavier at edges; minor creasing and wear. Very good.

A stinging satire of Santa Anna, questioning his loyalty to the cause of Mexican independence after his change of sides in 1821. Following the proposal of the Plan of Iguala in that year, Iturbide abandoned his loyalist forces to fight for the cause of independence, and Santa Anna followed suit, for which Iturbide rewarded him with command of the port of Veracruz and the fort located there, the titular San Juan de Ulua. This short, heavily sarcastic tract, written in the voice of Santa Anna, questions his motivations and loyalty to the new cause and posits the opportunity to enrich himself in Veracruz as the real reason for his change of heart:

"Sigamos a nuestro compañero Novella, vamonos por lo menos a San Juan de Ulua, alli alli vereis al Gobernador Davila que falta a su palabra, y por cuyo motivo le concedo la propiedad de la mitad de lo que saco de Veracruz: alli vereis muchas granadas, muchos cañones, muchas balas, mucho pescado, y mucho mucho todo.... Pero antes de separarnos, la gratitud exige un tierno á Dios al Imperio: á Dios comodidades: á Dios mando: á Dios plata y oro, aunque ya os tengo bien custodiados: á Dios placeres: á Dios, para siempre...."

An excellent and scarce example of political satire in Mexico during the fight for independence, regarding one of the most significant figures in 19th-century Mexican history. We locate only two copies of this leaflet in U.S. institutions, at Indiana University and Texas A&M.

(McBRB1898)

\$750

RULES FOR WORKIN' ON THE RAILROAD

80. 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

TAYLOR ON BUENA VISTA, IN SPANISH

81. Taylor, Zachary. *Parte Circunstanciado del General Taylor, Sobre la Batalla de Buena-Vista o la Angostura* [caption title]. Mexico City: 1847. [4]pp. Folio. 20th-century dyed calf, front board gilt lettered. Previously folded, with some creasing and small separation at old horizontal fold. Light tanning, scattered staining and soiling. About very good.

Very scarce Spanish translation of General Zachary Taylor's official report to the United States Army on the Battle of Buena Vista. The account comprises a concise, blow-by-blow narrative of the engagement, with additional remarks on maneuvers and decisions made by Taylor and on the opposing Mexican forces. This translation, printed on a newspaper press in Mexico City at the end of May 1847, approximately two months after the battle took place, was used by supporters of Santa Anna to counteract claims of cowardice and insufficient zeal in the Mexican army by his domestic detractors. Indeed, Taylor devotes a good portion of his report to the desperate fighting at the American center and right flanks, and a postscript by one of Santa Anna's aides, Manuel Maria Gimenez, denounces the critics and argues that the report shows that even the Americans respected the courage and tenacity of the Mexican soldiers. Printed on rather weak newsprint and a rare survivor as a result; OCLC locates only four copies, at UT Arlington, Yale, Berkeley, and the Sutro Library.

Eberstadt 834. Sloan 7:317 (this copy).

(McBRB1816)

\$1,500

SURVEYING RED RIVER LAND IN REPUBLIC-ERA TEXAS

82. [Texas]. Black, John D. Montague, Daniel. [*Manuscript Survey of 1,280 Acres of Land on the Red River Belonging to Caspar Loewenstein*]. Fanning County, Tx.: [ca. 1840]. [1]p. with manuscript endorsement and docketing on verso. Folio. Old folds, short separations along folds, old tape repair on verso along one horizontal fold line, minor toning. Good plus.

A rare Republic of Texas land survey performed by John D. Black and certified on the verso by surveyor Daniel Montague in 1841. The survey text includes a small plat drawing in the upper right corner. The 1,280 acres of North Texas land at hand here was granted to Caspar Loewenstein as a new emigrant to the state, identified as Bounty Land Certificate No. 743 in September 1837. Loewenstein would serve in the Texas 1st Infantry in 1839.

The Republic of Texas issued "second class' headrights of 1,280 acres to heads of families and 649 acres to single men who immigrated to Texas after the Texas Declaration of Independence but before October 1, 1837 and who also remained in the Republic for three years and performed the duties of citizenship" - Handbook of Texas online.

J.D. Black served as the Fannin County deputy surveyor. Daniel Montague (1789-1876) "traveled down the Mississippi and settled in Louisiana, where he worked as a surveyor and established a plantation. He moved to Texas in 1836 to assist Sam Houston but arrived after the battle of San Jacinto. He then returned to Louisiana to settle his business affairs and in 1837 brought his family to Texas to settle at Old Warren in the Fannin Land District on the Red River. He and William Henderson built a general merchandise store at Warren, probably in 1838. As the first surveyor of that district he amassed a large estate" - Handbook of Texas online.

(McBRB2289)

\$2,250

IMAGES FROM DOWN ON THE BORDER

83. [Texas]. [Border War]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Service of the Eighth Mounted Engineers Battalion During the Border War in Texas and New Mexico*]. [Various places in Texas, New Mexico, & Mexico, including Brownsville, El Paso, Ysleta, Mescalero, Las Cruces, & Ciudad Juarez: 1908-1919]. 154 original photographs, mostly 3 x 5 or 2.25 x 3.5 inches. Small oblong octavo album. Original plain cloth. Light wear at edges and minor moisture damage. Two photos removed; top half of one image torn away. Photos mounted on album leaves; manuscript captions in margins. Some light fading and toning, but for the most part clean and clear images. Very good.

A well-assembled vernacular photograph album that contains over 150 original images of American military service on the Texas and New Mexico borders with Mexico during the Border War and the late stages of the Mexican Revolution. The photographs here were compiled by a member of the Eighth Engineers Battalion, which was created and established at Fort Hood after Pancho Villa's attack on Columbus, New Mexico, in 1916. Apart from two initial images of Brownsville dated to 1908, the images here depict camp and service life in the border regions of West Texas and southern New Mexico from 1917 to 1919. This unit of mounted engineers was for the most part stationed near El Paso at Camp Stewart, which had

been established specifically to deter raids from across the border. The preponderance of images show the battalion in camp, on duty, and on exercises in and around El Paso, as well as several incursions into Juarez and the surrounding area in Chihuahua. While on patrol, the unit travelled as far north as Alamogordo and Mescalero in Mexico, and there is a substantial number of photographs at the end of the album showing activities in that area, including a few images of local Native Americans. In addition, several families of the battalion officers took up residence in Ysleta, on the Rio Grande just southeast of El Paso, and there are a couple of short series of images that show houses, soldiers at leisure, and families in that neighborhood. The album is well-captioned in manuscript throughout, with descriptions written into the margins of most photographs, and overall is a fascinating and useful photo document of life on the border for this military engineering unit during the late 1910s.

(McBRB2646)

\$1,850

CONFEDERATE TEXAS SEIZES THE "ESTATES, PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES"

84. [Texas]. [Civil War]. Garnett, H.T. *To the Citizens of the Counties of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Austin, Grimes, Brazos and Robertson [caption title].* Brazoria: November 12, 1861. Broadside, 12.5 x 8.25 inches. Old folds with short separations, a few small edge chips and one small hole in the right margin, not touching text, extensive contemporary iron gall ink manuscript annotations on both sides, with minor ink burn in a few places costing a few letters. Good.

An early and screamingly rare Confederate Texas broadside in which Receiver H.T. Garnett informs the public that he will be enforcing a recent Confederate law regarding seizure of property belonging to "Alien Enemies" of the Confederacy. Issued from the East Texas town of Brazoria, Garnett defines alien enemies as people "who have their domicil in any of the United States, whether citizens or not" including "subjects of Great Britain, France and other neutral nations" who live or carry on business within the United States. Garnett has been appointed to carry out "the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies," pursuant to several sections of the recently-passed Sequestration Act, four sections of which he cites here. Garnett also seeks to seize the property of "persons indebted to alien enemies" who have "become the debtors of the Confederate States." He also requests "the co-operation of every good citizen in the prompt and effective administration of this law."

Garnett's edict was issued as a result of the passage of the Alien Enemies Act and the Sequestration Act by the Confederate Congress in August 1861. The Alien Enemies Act demanded formal support of the Confederate government by residents of the Confederate States, at the risk of deportation. The Sequestration Act empowered the Confederate government to seize the property of any non-citizen; it is this second act that is particularly relevant to the present broadside. Interestingly, the Confederate government invoked the Sequestration Act to take control of Monticello in Virginia.

The extensive annotations on both sides of the broadside were perhaps written by Garnett himself, though it is difficult to tell, as much of the handwritten text has oxidized or faded to the point of illegibility. OCLC reports just a single copy of the present broadside, at the University of Georgia. Parrish & Willingham concur.

Parrish & Willingham 1637.

(McBRB2602)

\$3,750

GETTING AROUND DALLAS BY RAIL IN 1925

85. [Texas]. [Dallas Railway Company]. *Dallas Railway Company's Key and Guide to Dallas [cover title].* Dallas: 1925. 16pp., plus large folding map, 25.5 x 16.5 inches. Original burnt orange printed wrappers. Inner wrappers silked, cello tape repair to rear wrapper, wrappers soiled and worn. Text leaves tender along the gutter. Minor separations at a few crossfolds of map, couple short closed tears along fold lines, minor soiling and overall even toning. Good.

A screamingly rare mass transit and street map of Dallas, Texas in the midst of the Roaring Twenties, with street car lines snaking through the city, bound into a useful and revealing key and guide to Big D. The area of the map is bounded by Fordham Road in Oak Cliff in the south to the intersection of Preston Road and Lover's Lane in the north, to Gilbert

Avenue in the west and east to Samuell-Grand Park. An Index to the streets and avenues of the city is printed on the verso. "This guide and compilation of facts concerning Dallas is provided by the company especially for its trainmen," according to a notice printed on the inside front wrapper, but it must have been useful to contemporary residents of Dallas, too. The text of the guide includes routes of the various streetcar lines along with lists of theaters, churches, schools, depots, ticket offices, and clubs and associations with their locations and instructions on how to reach them by rail. Interestingly, the guide includes the public schools divided by high school, grammar level, and "Colored." The African-American schoolkids of Dallas could, at the time, attend either Booker T. Washington or "Colored High."

The Dallas Railway Company ran from 1917 to 1926, just a year after the present map was produced. The DRC was the result of a merger of three existing railway companies - the Dallas Consolidated and Electric Street Railway Company, the Rapid Transit Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The company also leased lines along the Northern Texas Traction Company in Oak Cliff. Local mass rail transit has been a boom-or-bust proposition for companies before and after the system presented in the present map. The present system, Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) has been serving the city since 1983, with an annual ridership of over 70 million passengers.

Besides its importance as a record of a long-lost transit system, the present map is a vital entry in studying the development of the city of Dallas itself. OCLC lists a copy of this 1925 issue, as well as a 1921 and 1924 edition, but does not locate copies of any of them at any particular institutions. OCLC does locate a copy of the 1923 issue at SMU, whose online catalogue also has a serial record listing two more copies of the series from unspecified years. There are also examples of a similar guide for the Dallas Railway and Terminal Company, but that is a different company altogether.

(McBRB2475)

\$3,500

FOUR TEXAS WOMEN TRAVEL TO MEXICO: DIARY AND SCRAPBOOK

86. [Texas]. [Mexico Photographical]. [*Vernacular Photograph and Scrapbook Album Interspersed with a Typed Travel Diary, Memorializing a Trip by Four Texas Women from Dallas to Numerous Spots in Mexico and Back in 1938*]. [Various locations in Texas, but mostly Mexico]: August 20-September 7, 1938. [34] leaves, illustrated with 107 mostly vernacular photographs with a handful of postcards, most with typed annotations pasted beneath the images, and a profusion of ephemeral items pasted in or pinned in with paper clips. Contemporary illustrated wooden binding, brass-hinged front cover, rear board string-tied. Paper remnants on covers, minor edge wear. Internally sound, clean, and well organized. Very good.

An absorbing diary written by a woman traveler in Mexico, illustrated with over a hundred annotated photographs and several ephemeral items, all neatly organized in a contemporary wood-bound album, detailing a vacation trip mostly by car through Mexico by four women from Texas towards the end of Summer in 1938. The narrative is typed on sheets pasted to the rectos of the album at regular intervals, about every two days. The typed diary of the trip begins on August 20 and ends on September 7, 1938, and largely consists of a detailed recounting of each day's activities, with occasional longer flourishes; the entries range from fifteen to thirty-nine lines of typed text. A portion of a typical entry reads, "Passed the Tropic of Cancer about 7:45, and got into real tropical jungles, with parrots and wild orchids, or so the guide-book said. There were dense forests of palms and hardwood trees, intertwined with vines matted together. Stopped at Villa Juarez for gasoline and ice for the thermos jug. I had to use my Spanish since the man at the service station knew no English at all.... Jacala is 4,700 ft. above sea level. We stopped at a nice tourist camp on the side of the mountain overlooking the town."

A portion of the next entry reads, "Had breakfast at Jacala and left about 8:00. Drove over beautiful mountains with clouds all around us. Left mountains and drove over wife valley till stopped by soldier who asked us to take an Indian woman to the native market in Actopan. She had some chickens in her basket, which she tryed to keep hidden under her 'rebosa.'" Similarly detailed passages occur regularly throughout the album, and include much on local sights and customs, as well as the indigenous peoples, their history, and current activities.

The diary is interspersed throughout with vernacular photographs and postcard images illustrating the trip. The first photographs emanate from the International Bridge in Laredo and several locations in Monterrey, and conclude with a

teacher's cottage at a Presbyterian orphanage in Itasca, Texas. Between these images are over a hundred capturing Mexico, its important landmarks, churches & convents, elevated views of towns, ancient temples, various members of the traveling party, and more in towns such as Victoria, Jacala, Actopan, Desierto de los Leones, Mexico City, Teotihuacan, Xochimilco, Puebla, Cholula, Cuernavaca, Taxco, Malinalco, and Santo Desierto. There are also intriguing images depicting "Native Huts on Road Out of Victoria," "Restaurant in Cave, Teotihuacan," "Flower Market at Puebla," and a "Native Washing Coffee" and "Native Women Washing Clothes" in Malinalco, among others. The ephemeral items include brochures, programs, and menus collected during the course of the trip.

Ultimately, the narrative and pictures state very little about the travelers' identities. The four women appear in just one photograph together, taken on a riverboat in Xochimilco with their guide, "Mr. Castillo." Three of the women are variously identified as Elizabeth, Juanita, and "Sister," while the author of the diary is never identified by name; curiously, in one photograph of two of the women, one is named "M.S." which may hold the key to the diary author's identity. The women appear to come from a well-to-do or at least comfortable Texas family, as they are able to drive to and through Mexico, and then afford to ship their car back and take the same train home. According to last entry of the narrative, the travelers live somewhere about two hours from Dallas.

An engrossing travel diary of Mexico, profusely illustrated with mostly vernacular photographs and peppered with ephemera gathered during the trip, capturing the experiences of four Texas women in the waning Summer of 1938.
(McBRB2540) \$2,250

TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA ~ "THE NATURAL LINE FOR A RAILROAD"

87. [Texas]. [Railroads]. *Supplement. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad [caption title]*. [Cincinnati: 1855]. Broadsheet, 11 x 8.5 inches. Three pinholes at left edge. Light tanning and dust soiling. Very good.

An unrecorded newspaper broadsheet extra published in late 1855 that prints arguments in favor of a railroad route to California through Texas and the lands in New Mexico and Arizona recently acquired via the Gadsden Purchase. The first section prints an endorsement of a line running from San Diego to Fort Yuma, on the Gila River at the western border of the Gadsden Purchase lands. The second section prints encouragement from El Paso, which states that, "It appears absolutely certain that there can be no road made with the same economy or facility as on from San Antonio, Texas, to here, and hence to San Diego or Los Angeles, California. It is the natural line for a railroad, as no mountain chain exist [sic] on this part of the continent, and the land is a gentle and gradual elevation from eastern Texas to the Rio Grande Valley." The final section comprises an encapsulation and analysis of the projected costs of construction of a line between the Texas-Louisiana border and the Pacific Coast, arriving at an estimate of just under \$45 million. Despite these initial enthusiasms, a Southern Pacific route to Los Angeles through El Paso approximately the plans proposed here was not completed until 1883. No copies in archived auction or sales records since a 1946 Midland Notes catalog (also the present copy).

(McBRB1220) \$975

WELL, IF YOU'RE TRAVELIN' TO THE NORTH PANHANDLE FAIR....

88. [Texas]. [Townsend, A.E.]. *Fair and Agricultural Exhibit at Hansford on Friday and Saturday, October 8th and 9th - Preparations for an Exhibit at Chicago and Dallas, Where the North Panhandle Will Compete for Greater Honors [caption title]*. [N.p., likely Hansford, Tx.]: 1909. Printed broadside, 22 x 7.5 inches. Moderate even toning, a few short closed edge tears, old folds. Very good.

A very rare broadside listing the "cash premiums" for various livestock, crop yields, prepared foods, and other products and services at an agricultural fair in Hansford, Texas in the first decade of the 20th century. Hansford is located in the far north-central portion of the Texas panhandle. Among other interesting details, the text at the top of the broadside indicates the previous year's fair was centered around the promotion of the Enid, Ochiltree and Western Railroad. The fair advertised

here brought together the ranchers of three counties - Hansford, Hutchinson, and Ochiltree - for the 1909 fair, which would once again focus on "encouraging agricultural development" in the area. The livestock detailed here include horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry. Among the crops to be judged are wheat, oats, barley, corn, alfalfa, peas, beans, potatoes, and watermelons. The "Art & Culinary Department" offers prize money for the best pound of butter, loaf of bread, lemon pie, point lace, embroidery, and button hole, among other talents. The bottom of the broadside is signed in type by the president of the fair, A.E. Townsend and Secretary W.S. McNabb. Judge A.E. Townsend was the publisher of the Investigator newspaper in Hansford, which is likely where the present broadside was produced. OCLC records just two copies of the present broadside, at SMU and Texas Tech. A wonderful printed relic from rural far north Texas.
(McBRB2469) \$850

GROUP TRAVELOGUE, FROM BOSTON TO MEXICO

89. [Travel]. [Appalachian Mountain Club]. [Adams, Lula G.]. *Log of a Mexican Journey [cover title]*. [N.p., but likely Newton, Ma.: n.d., likely 1939]. Carbon copy typescript, [29] leaves written on rectos only. Brad-bound in a contemporary green two-ring folder, title stamped in black on front cover. Minor staining on covers, moderate edge wear. Very good.

A rare account of a thirty-three-day excursion through Mexico by the Appalachian Mountain Club in February and March 1939. The group traveled first by ship from Boston to New Orleans, then presumably by train through San Antonio to Laredo, where they crossed the International Bridge into Mexico. The daily accounts were written by various members of the group, with each entry initialed at the end, and with all member names and addresses provided on the first page. A copy of this log was probably given to each member of the group.

The entries are typically about one page in length, and proceed chronologically throughout the expedition. The group spends their first day in Mexico on February 16 and travels first to Monterey and from there through numerous towns, ending their trip at El Popocatepetl in Puebla, a total journey of about a thousand miles meandering south and west through Mexico. Other cities visited include Jacala, Pachuca, Mexico City, Acapulco, Taxco, Toluca, Tenancingo, Chalma, Zempoala (spelled here Tempoala), Cuernavaca, and Puebla.

The Appalachian Mountain Club explored vast areas of both urban and rural Mexico, some of it on horseback. Since the entries are each written by an individual member of the group, they vary in style and substance, but all contain interesting observations on Mexico, encounters with locals, commentary on food or their surroundings, and more. The member who owned the present copy, Lula G. Adams, has printed her name above the printed title on front cover. She is also listed in the member roll on the first page. She wrote the entry for February 14-15, when the party traveled from New Orleans to Laredo.

The Appalachian Mountain Club is the oldest private club devoted to outdoor activities in the United States. It was founded in 1876 and now has twelve chapters composed of about 275,000 members who embark on about 7,000 trips every year. No copies reported in OCLC.
(McBRB2583) \$650

STRIKING FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS

90. [United Fruit Company]. Beltran, Alberto. *La Huelga de 50,000 Trabajadores Hondureños Explotados por Mas de 50 Años por el Monopolio de la United Fruit Co. Es una Causa Justa [caption title]*. Mexico City: Cooperacion del Taller de Grafica Popular, [1955]. Broadside, 18.75 x 13.25 inches. Printed on this orange paper. Minor losses along center of sheet, minor soiling. Very good.

Handsome pictorial broadside published in Mexico City in support of the strike of the workers of the United Fruit Company in Honduras. In 1928, workers at the United Fruit Company in Colombia went on strike for better wages and working conditions, and hundreds (if not thousands) of workers were massacred in an episode known as the Banana

Massacre. When the fruit company's workers struck again in 1955, the company instead settled with the workers for a better wage after a stoppage of three weeks.

The whole of the broadside is pictorial with a large linocut on the upper half of the sheet depicting Hondurans with a banner which reads "Mejor salario"; the lower image shows men carrying bananas to load a United Fruit Company ship. A wonderful pictorial broadside promoting workers' rights. We locate one copy in OCLC at UC San Diego.

(McBRB2409)

\$950

SURVEYING RULES IN UTAH

91. [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

92. [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

RARE TRI-COLOR MEXICAN BROADSIDE

93. Vanegas Arroyo, Antonio. *Gran Entusiasmo Entre los Habitantes por la Llegada del Señor Francisco I. Madero* [caption title]. Mexico City: 1911. Tricolor broadside, approximately 13.25 x 9.5 inches. A few small wormholes, slightly affecting text; minor chip at right edge. Light dust soiling and toning. Printed on thin paper. Very good.

An attractive and scarce tricolor broadside, printed by renowned Mexican publisher of popular print, Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, to honor the anniversary of Mexican independence and to celebrate the ascendance of Francisco Madero to the presidency during the early stages of the Mexican Revolution. The sheet is colored in green, white, and red to resemble to Mexican flag, and contains several patriotic verses. The first, which occupies the top third of the broadside, relates the enthusiasm of the people for Madero as he arrived in Mexico City to take power; the second is an encomium to an early martyr of the revolution, Aquiles Serdan; and the third is an ode to the city of Puebla, supposedly by Madero himself, the location of Serdan's killing by government forces. The broadside also reproduces photo portraits of Madero and Serdan and contains an additional prose remembrance of the latter. Printed on fragile paper, and therefore a rare survivor; we locate copies only at the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and SMU.

(McBRB2407)

\$875

DRIVING FROM CHICAGO TO ARIZONA IN 1935

94. [Western Photographical]. *[Charming Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting an Automobile Trip West to Visit National Parks in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Arizona]*. [Various places from Chicago to Arizona: ca. 1935]. [42] leaves, illustrated with 116 vernacular photographs in corner mounts, almost all captioned in white ink. Oblong quarto. Contemporary textured limp black cloth, string-tied. Very light edge wear. A few photographs detached. Overall in much better condition than usual. Very good plus.

An intriguing collection of annotated vernacular photographs assembled by an unidentified young man who drove his Chevrolet car from Chicago through the American West to Arizona. The album opens with a handful of shots of Chicago, including Soldier Field, the Planetarium, and the Chicago Museum of Natural History. The compiler then proceeds across the Mississippi River (six photos), then through Iowa, Nebraska, and into Wyoming, where he wrecked his car in a ditch. Several photos picture his twisted mess of a car. The photographs on the next several pages, presumably after his car is fixed, capture the majesty of Yellowstone Park, with requisite shots of Old Faithful, Needle Falls, and a bear, but also with some more uncommon locations such as Queen's Terrace and Handkerchief Pool, the latter a once-thriving visitor's spot inside the park that was damaged by tourists and is now all but forgotten.

The album includes pictures of the compiler himself and his traveling companion, identified as "Mr. Arnold Smith." There is a small run of photographs documenting the two men's hike in Yellowstone. They then proceed to Idaho, where they visit American Falls, and then the Great Salt Lake, Zion National Park, and Bryce Canyon in Utah. There are a couple of shots of Great Salt Lake, but numerous shots of the latter two areas. These are followed by a few pictures of the construction of the "Boulder Dam," known since 1947 as the Hoover Dam. The album concludes with several shots of the Grand Canyon in Arizona and one image of the Will Rogers Air Port (a small regional airport, not the modern international airport in Oklahoma City). A far-ranging and well-preserved collection of photographs taken on a car excursion through the American West.

(McBRB2388)

\$850

CONCRETE IN THE AMERICAN WEST

95. [Western Photographica]. [Engineering]. *[Small Album of Annotated Photographs Documenting Concrete Construction and Civil Engineering Projects in the American West During the Early 20th Century]*. [Various locations including Wyoming, Nebraska, and Iowa]: 1913-1919. Forty-two original black-and-white photographs and real photo postcards, most with manuscript annotations, bound into a two-ring leather binder. Two additional postcards laid in. Minor occasional dust soiling, but overall in excellent shape. Very good plus.

An intriguing pocket-sized binder containing a collection of photographs and real photo postcards documenting large-scale construction projects in the American West, mostly involving concrete projects such as dams, drainage, reservoir infrastructure, railroads, and more between about 1913 to 1920. All of the projects occur on or west of the Mississippi River, in locations such as Keokuk, Iowa; Ardmore, South Dakota; Grand Island, Nebraska; and Arminto, Wyoming. The projects cover a wide range of subject matter, from a simple base for a railroad mail sack crane to entire dam wall construction, and seem to feature several involving sprayable concrete, commonly known as gunite. This material was rather new in the 1910s, but is still widely in use to the present day.

The majority of the images are captioned in manuscript, identifying the project or location or often both. These include a power-generating dam in Keokuk; reinforcement of a reservoir dam near Lysite, Wyoming; widening of a cut for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad through Arminto; memorializing a concrete crib wall for the same railroad at the Bancroft St. Vincent Omaha; the installation of an eighteen-inch wall casting and sinking the Kelly well in Grand Island; documenting frost action on a brick chimney and water tank and also picturing a "concrete gun" in Worland, Wyoming; and others. The images are organized into two sections with small tabs, one reading "Dams" and the other "Miscellan."

The compiler of the pictures is not identified, but he or she was most likely involved in the operational aspects of the construction projects. One of the captions is initialed at the bottom, "JRH," which may help scholars identify the compiler with further research. The binder itself was produced in Kansas City, which may be an additional clue to the compiler's identity. A small but focused collection featuring major western construction projects from the early-20th century.
(McBRB2655) \$1,250

IMAGES FROM 1916 NEW MEXICO TAKEN BY SCIONS OF A PROMINENT NEW MEXICO FAMILY

96. [Western Photographica]. [New Mexico]. Murray, Harry. *My Trip to Silver City, New Mexico 1916* [manuscript title]. New Mexico: 1916. [44] leaves, illustrated with 192 silver gelatin photographs, most measuring 3.25 x 5.5 inches, with some as small as 1.5 x 1.5 inches, occasionally hand-annotated in white ink, a handful detached, plus a handful of newspaper clippings laid in. Oblong folio. Contemporary three-quarter pebbled calf and black cloth, brad bound. Moderate scuffing and soiling to boards, corners worn. Minor wear and slight silvering to some images, one image partially detached. About very good.

An interesting vernacular photograph album documenting an excursion to Silver City in 1916 by a young pair of siblings from a prominent New Mexico family, Harry and Lyda Murray, as well as Harry's romantic interest, identified here only as "Bunny." The three young people appear to be visiting the Murrays' parents' house in Silver City, and taking trips around the area, likely in an attempt to better Harry's physical condition; the young man had suffered a debilitating seizure and shortly thereafter died young. The present collection of photographs include numerous photographs of Harry, Lyda, and Bunny posed with their motorcar in various windswept and desert-like locations, riding horses (one image of the two women captioned "Would-be Cowgirls"), and visiting indigenous peoples. Six images document fourteen unidentified Native Americans posed outside their thatched-straw houses. Most of the subjects are children, with one teenaged girl, three women, and one man. Four of the images feature a military installation on the Mexican border during the border wars that flared up after the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution. The group also visits Santa Rita, and documents the trip with several pictures in and around the Chino Copper Company Mine, with a quarry called the "Don Quoisota Cut," an image

of a steam shovel used to clear the railroad around the mine, and a "Scene of Ore Trains." There are also scenes at the Murray Ranch with "Views of Mt. Margurita and Mt. Harra," a scene of a "Big Ditch Flood" at "San Vincent Bosque."

Harry and Lyda Murray hailed from a prominent New Mexico family. Their father, W.D. Murray moved to New Mexico in 1880, settled in Central, New Mexico, and had deep business interests in the state. He was the president of the Silver City National Bank, a partner in the firm of Murray & Layne, and the Murray Brothers mercantile firm, and invested widely in lumber, telephone services, waterworks, life insurance, and other industries. He also served prominently in the New Mexico state Senate. The present collection of photographs documents a brief but important moment in the lives of a prominent New Mexico family, along with images of Native Americans and New Mexico commercial interests in the era of the Mexican border war.

(McBRB2395)

\$950

"AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT IN THE FAR WEST"

97. [Wyoming]. *Spend Your Vacation at Eaton's Ranch Wolf, Sheridan County, Wyoming* [cover title]. St. Paul: Pioneer Press, [ca. 1920?]. [16]pp. Original pictorial printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear to wrappers, spine splitting at lower edge. Slightly creased and rumpled. Internally clean. Very good.

Promotional brochure for Eaton's Ranch in Wyoming, the current website for which proclaims it to be the "Oldest Dude Ranch in America." The original ranch was founded in North Dakota in 1879 before moving to Wyoming in 1904. By that time it had been a dude ranch catering to visitors for about twenty years. The brochure claims that on a visit to Eaton's, one can "see and share in real western life, without its discomforts". It goes on to describe the ranch, its surroundings, the local Indian tribes, and some local history and color. The ranch is still active today and continues to be a family business. We locate no copies in OCLC.

(McBRB1854)

\$250

HIGH SCHOOL SCRAPBOOK OF A WYOMING GIRL

98. [Wyoming]. [Mentzer, Frances]. [*Scrapbook and Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Frances Mentzer's High School Years in Cheyenne, Wyoming*]. Cheyenne, Wy.: 1918-1921. [35] leaves, illustrated with approximately 215 items of ephemera, 161 back and white photographs, and dozens of newspaper clippings, mostly adhesive mounted, but with numerous items loosely laid in. Approximately 100 photos are portraits, mostly wallet-sized photobooth photographs; the remainder measure from 2.5 x 4 inches to 4 x 4.5 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, front cover lacking, all leaves loose. Minor wear to rear board. Contents in overall nice condition. Very good.

An immense scrapbook and photograph album containing over 375 photographs and pieces of ephemera documenting the high school years of Frances Mentzer at Cheyenne High School in Wyoming. Frances ("Fritz" to her friends) was the daughter of W.C. Mentzer, a state court judge and a highly-motivated student who ended up graduating Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Nebraska several years after this scrapbook ends. She later returned to Cheyenne and worked as the town's librarian at the local Carnegie Library.

The scrapbook is filled with representative pieces from Frances' high school life, including at least ten long letters to her from fellow students (mostly boys) and many invitations, programs, party favors, and dance cards from numerous events. The album contains at least thirty theater programs and/or broadsides including at least twenty from Cheyenne's Princess Theater and several from the Atlas Theater; at least one of the programs lists Mentzer as a performer. There is also a full menu for Cheyenne's Bon Ton Cafe which served "American and Chinese Dishes." In addition, the album contains a few handbills and other ephemera related to community service in World War I, placards from events, typescripts of school songs, certificates of achievement for speech events, and much more. Well over half the of the items of ephemera have short handwritten notes regarding her experiences at the respective events, and some of them are filled out by hand with lists of students who attended the events. Mentzer was also a sponsor of the Cheyenne ROTC, accounting for the healthy

amount of ROTC-related items present here, and the newspaper notices picturing Mentzer as one of several female sponsors. On one of the pages recording her summer vacation in 1918, Mentzer mounted a package of Army Navy cigarette rolling papers next to a program for the Frontier Days event on July 27. Interestingly, the program for Mentzer's graduation ceremony on June 12, 1921 notes that the Baccalaureate Address was given by eminent women's rights advocate and suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt.

There are also dozens of newspaper clippings recounting football and basketball games, school elections, performances, and more. Particularly notable among the notices are the clippings of a student strike that occurred after three students were expelled for a prank. Mentzer joined in solidarity with her classmates; next to headlines of "Bolshevism Broke Out In High School" and an editorial that stated "a good citizen places the sanctity of the laws and of duly constituted authority above his own personal grievances," her unexcused absence slip is proudly placed.

Unique items include a two-page typescript of a play as well as a draft of a speech she apparently gave at graduation, as well as a two-page manuscript draft of Mentzer's idea for a newspaper called "the Mountain Ear." She was assistant editor of the Cheyenne High School newspaper, *The Lariat*, and two full copies of the paper are included here. The *Lariat* was distributed citywide as it was "the one vital connection between the students and the community as a whole." A notice printed at the bottom of the last page of the second issue reads, "This page produced in its entirety by Frances Mentzer."

The photographs include a stunning three-page spread with about ninety photo booth portraits of identified students. Other images include playful group shots, some showing the students in costumes and a great larger-format photo showing a group of students saluting a flagpole while the flags of seven different countries get raised.

A comprehensive and unique look at the high school years of a curious, intelligent, socially-active young woman in Cheyenne in the years immediately following World War I.

(McBRB2405)

\$1,750

SNAPSHOTS OF FORT RUSSELL, WYOMING

99. [Wyoming]. [Western Photographical]. [*Group of Vernacular Mounted Photographs Depicting Activities at Fort D.A. Russell*]. [Wyoming: ca. 1897]. Fourteen albumen photographs, 3.75 x 4.75 inches; mounted to cards 5.5 x 6.5 inches. Images clean, some minor fading. Light wear to some mounts, several images captioned on verso. Very good.

A handsome grouping of vernacular photographs documenting life at Fort D.A. Russell in southeastern Wyoming. Fort D.A. Russell was established in 1867 to protect workers on the Union Pacific Railroad; it became a permanent base twenty years later and was home to several regiments of Black soldiers in the late 19th century. It was one of the largest cavalry bases in the country at the turn of the century. The images here show life among the tents, scattered throughout the valley, together with soldiers working wagon trains and more personal scenes. One photo shows a soldier standing by a bicycle with a mail bag attached ~ possibly a member of the 25th Infantry Bicycle Corps, a short-lived Buffalo Soldier unit which experimented with mail delivery across great distances from 1896 to 1898. Another depicts two soldiers holding freshly killed rabbit and turkeys; yet others show soldiers lounging in and around tents, and gathered for what appears to be mealtime.

The images were taken by Henry C. Langdon, presumably during a visit to his nephew at the Fort. Langdon, (1847-1930) was a Nebraska railroad engineer and uncle of young Lieutenant Russell Creamer Langdon (1873-1962), a recent West Point graduate who eventually gained the rank of Brigadier General. Four of the photographs have manuscript captions on the verso, three of which identify the scene as Fort D.A. Russell, and the other reading "Officer's Quarters . . . Ft. D.A. Russell, Wyo. Photo taken by Mr. Henry C. Langdon, Sept. 18 1897. Prof. J.O. Churchill of Cheyenne and his two children are standing on the sidewalk, Lieut. R.C. Langdon, 8th Inf. standing on their right. They are all in front of Quarters No. 27 occupied by Lt. Langdon." Altogether an interesting group of "tourist" photos at a military fort in the frontier West.

(McBRB2055)

\$1,250

RARE CUBAN POETRY, PRINTED IN NEW YORK

100. Zequeira y Arango, Manuel de. *Poesias del Coronel Don Manuel de Zequeira y Arango, Natural de Habana.* Nueva-York: 1829. xii,193,[3]pp. Original publisher's patterned green cloth. Endpapers and bands renewed; tightly recased. Light but pervasive dampstaining to second half of text and rear board. Light wear at edges and spine extremities; light rubbing to boards. Light tanning and foxing. About very good.

The first substantial book by the first important Cuban poet. Manuel Zequeira y Arango spent his life on the island as an officer in the Spanish army. He was also devoted to literary causes, and edited, published, and contributed to a number of Cuban literary periodicals. Other than a few chapbooks, most of his poems appeared only in journals prior to this collection. The editor of this volume is not identified in the text, but the Dictionary of Cuban Literature claims it to be the Cuban writer and independence leader Félix Varela, who was a friend of Zequeira and lived in exile in the United States at the time. An edition was not published in Cuba until 1852.

An important work of Cuban poetry and a rare Spanish-language New York imprint. We locate only four copies in American institutions, at Harvard, Florida International, AAS, and NYPL.

Shoemaker 41631.

(McBRB2006)

\$1,500