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April 2017 New Acquisitions

Pulitzer Prize Winner, the Complete Set

1. Andrews, Charles M.: THE COLONIAL PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY. [Volumes 1-3: THE SETTLEMENTS. Volume 4: ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL AND COLONIAL POLICIES]. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1954-1958. Four volumes: xiv,[2],551; [10],407; xiii,[3],354; xi,[3],477pp. Original blue cloth, spines gilt. Fine, in very good dustjackets (spines sunned, fourth volume dustjacket price-clipped).

Eighth printing of the first volume, sixth printing of the second and third volumes; fourth printing of the fourth volume. The first volume won the Pulitzer Prize in History in 1935. The esteemed Yale historian's masterwork, chronicling the establishment of the British colonies in North American and the Caribbean, and explaining England's commercial and colonial policies. Historiographer Michael Kraus asserted that Andrews's four-volume work "must rank as among America's ablest contributions to historical scholarship." \$100

Bringing Water to Arid Arizona

2. [Arizona]: CASTLE DOME CANAL COMPANY, PHOENIX, ARIZONA [wrapper title]. [New York. 1891]. 17pp. Original printed green wrappers. Slight wear at spine ends, neat inked number in upper outer corner of front wrapper. Faint vertical crease. Near fine. In a folding cloth box, gilt leather label on front board.

Rare prospectus for the Castle Dome Canal Company, organized to build and operate irrigation canals in arid Arizona Territory. Irrigation capability was doubly important in the region, first to sustain life and agricultural production, and also because under U.S. law title to desert land could not be obtained unless the ability to irrigate the land could be proved. The bulk of the land - located southwest of Phoenix - would be offered in eighty acre tracts, with water drawn from the Gila River in Maricopa and Yuma counties. The text goes on to stress the great agricultural potential of the region, gives engineering reports, and a financial statement of the company. The Castle Dome Canal Company was capitalized at a million dollars, and offered shares valued at ten dollars apiece. The only other publication from the company that I can locate is a much more common pamphlet entitled IRRIGATION FOR PROFIT, issued in the 1890s and written by Walter Logan, president of the company. OCLC locates two copies of this prospectus, at Yale and the Univ. of Arizona, and there is also a copy in the Hayden Arizona Collection at Arizona State University. Rare, and important evidence of relatively early attempts to irrigate the desert lands of Arizona. OCLC 28161773, 30506312. \$900

Promoting Travel, Hunting, and Fishing in British Columbia

3. [British Columbia]: [Yates, C.F., Rev.]: MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND RIVER ONE HUNDRED MILES OF THE FINEST SCENERY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. GOLDEN TO WINDERMERE. [Golden, B.C.: Office of "The Golden Star," 1904]. 47,[1]pp., profusely illustrated. Map on rear wrapper. Oblong 24mo. Original pictorial wrappers. Fine.

An attractive and rare promotional for western Canada, issued by the Board of Trade of Golden, British Columbia. There are numerous illustrations of breathtaking scenery in the region between Golden and Lake Windermere, and the text describes the possibilities for the hunter, sportsman, and nature lover. OCLC lists only a single copy, at the Bibliotheque et Archives Nationales in Quebec; Edwards and Lort locate only a single copy, at the British Columbia Archives. Rare. EDWARDS & LORT 1510. \$250

One of the Most Famous Gold Rush Letter Sheets

4. [California Pictorial Letter Sheet]: [Hutchings, James M.]: THE MINER'S TEN COMMANDMENTS. San Francisco: Sun Print, [1853]. Text in three central columns, surrounded by eleven engraved vignettes. 11 1/4 x 9 1/4 inches, on blue laid paper, with blank conjugate leaf attached. Old folds. Some small chips and tears in the upper edge of the sheet. Very good.

A handsome copy of the earliest printing of one of the most famous of all California pictorial letter sheets, giving in words and pictures a clear feeling for the life of an Argonaut in California. It is also the first separate publication of the prolific James Mason Hutchings, who would become the foremost publicist of Yosemite.

The text was written by Hutchings and is signed with his pen-name, "Forty-Nine." Raised an Anglican, Hutchings was living in Placerville in 1853, and was involved in movements to bring some about some appropriate observations of the Sabbath in the mining region. He decided to write a humorous version of the Ten Commandments, appropriate to the life of a Gold Rush miner and calling attention to the sinful behavior exhibited in the mining camps. The text first appeared in a local Placerville newspaper; seeking to stave off piracies and to make some money from his efforts, Hutchings produced the present illustrated letter sheet. The tone of the text is evident in the first "commandment": "Thou shalt have no other claim than one." Other commandments relate to claim jumping, violence, theft, gambling, exaggerating the wealth of a claim, growing discouraged, etc., all told in a humorous, winking tone. The attractive illustrations wonderfully embellish the text, showing miners at a variety of labors and activities.

The illustrations are by the talented artist, Harrison Eastman, though one (the upper center image of the elephant with its trunk pointing to the "Ten Commandment" [sic] posted on the wall of the miner's cabin) is signed by the team of Andrew Anthony & George Baker. Hutchings first published the text of the "Miner's Ten Commandments" in the June 4, 1853, issue of the PLACERVILLE HERALD. This illustrated letter sheet is the first separate publication of the text, and the first to add the illustrations. A notice in the copyright line reads "orders, pre paid, addressed 'Box H, Placerville, El Dorado Co., Cal.'" Kruska identifies at least five distinct editions of THE MINER'S TEN COMMANDMENTS, and several other pirated editions were issued.

One of the most famous of all California pictorial letter sheets.

BAIRD, CALIFORNIA'S PICTORIAL LETTER SHEETS 167. CLIFFORD LETTER SHEET COLLECTION 180. Kruska, JAMES MASON HUTCHINGS OF YO SEMITE, item 1a and pp.23-33. PETERS, CALIFORNIA ON STONE, p.70 (note). \$1,500

Swedish Immigrants in California's Central Valley, Apparently Unrecorded

5. [California]: EBENESER HERREN TILL ARA. 1903 :: 1916. Turlock, Ca. [1916]. [14]pp., including three pages of illustrations from photographs. Tall octavo. Original stiff wrappers, string-tied, front

wrapper gilt. Neat manuscript note adding a name to the last page of text. A bit of light spotting on the front free endpaper, else fine.

An apparently unrecorded pamphlet celebrating the Swedish church congregation in the Central California farming community of Turlock in the early twentieth century. Turlock was founded in the early 1870s but not incorporated as a city until 1908. Many of its early settlers were Swedish immigrants, who helped grow the community as an agricultural and dairy center. The Swedish-language text gives a history of the congregation of the Swedish Mission Church, also known as Beulah Covenant, founded in 1902/1903. The illustrations include a portrait of the church pastor, Rev. A.G. Delbon, a group photograph of the youth of the congregation, and an exterior image of the church building. The church continues today as Turlock Covenant Church. No copies are listed in OCLC. Not in Rocq. Rare evidence of the early years of the vibrant Swedish immigrant community in Turlock. \$125

Early Illustrated Promotional for Napa County

6. [California]: ILLUSTRATED GUIDE. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS NEAR ST. HELENA, NAPA COUNTY, CAL. [wrapper title]. [San Francisco? ca. 1872]. 11pp., including in-text illustrations, plus four plates and a lithographed map. Original printed tan wrappers. Front wrapper lightly stained and with some offsetting, torn in upper outer corner and small chips in lower edge. Clean internally. Very good.

A rare and early guide for the Napa Valley community of White Sulphur Springs, with illustrations and a map. Located near St. Helena, and in the heart of what is now a mecca of wineries, White Sulphur Springs (and the Napa Valley generally) was initially marketed as a place to escape the sometimes chilly climate of San Francisco in the summer. The area is celebrated in the text for its "beautiful scenery, fine climate, and the reputation of the waters." Directions are given for reaching White Sulphur Springs by steamboat and stage from San Francisco, available hotels and cottages are described, and the quality of the waters are described in detail. The map and illustrations are by Britton and Rey, and include a map of the village (bisected by Sulphur Creek), and views around the valley and the available accommodations. OCLC and Rocq together locate only four copies, at the California Historical Society, Bancroft Library, Univ. of California at Davis, and Yale. Rare. ROCQ 5882. OCLC 21772896. \$1,500

Lovely Copy of a Landmark Work of Judicial Reasoning

7. Cardozo, Benjamin N.: THE NATURE OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1921. 180,[2]pp. Original green cloth, spine gilt. Very light shelfwear, offsetting to front and rear free endpapers. Near fine.

First edition of Cardozo's first book, a landmark work in legal thought that first brought the future Supreme Court Associate Justice to public attention. In this text, delivered as the William L. Storrs lectures to the Yale Law School in 1921, Cardozo, then a judge on the New York Court of Appeals, sought to explain how he went about deciding cases. Published at a time when changes in technology, philosophy, psychiatry, and modern warfare were calling into question the idea of "fixed truths," Cardozo's work helped reshape the way the public understood how judges reached their decisions, explaining the multiple considerations of philosophy, history, tradition, and sociology. The competing and balancing forces that Cardozo sought to explain find their modern day manifestation - nearly a century after his work was published - in debates over "original intent" and "judicial activism," making Cardozo's thoughts and arguments still very relevant. Biographer Andrew Kaufman argues that in this book Cardozo "gave us a model for judging that emphasized both its creative possibilities and its limits. His description of those possibilities and limits remains influential and controversial today." Legal historian G. Edward White writes that in this book Cardozo "described a method of decision-making that

would enable appellate judges to respond to simultaneous pressures for continuity and change....Cardozo's audience, mindful of the dramatic value shifts taking place in early-twentieth-century America, hopeful yet skeptical about progress, unsure of the roles history and tradition were to play in the modern world, reacted to his book with great enthusiasm....The book has become a classic of legal education." Andrew Kaufman, *CARDOZO* (Cambridge, Ma. 1998), pp.199-200. G. Edward White, *THE AMERICAN JUDICIAL TRADITION* (New York. 1976), pp.251-260. \$950

Fargo...As an Industrial Center

8. [Dakota Territory]: THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST. THE OBJECT OF THIS INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION IS TO PLACE BEFORE THE PUBLIC RELIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST, ITS PROSPECTS AND FUTURE, AND TO ESTABLISH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN EASTERN CAPITALISTS AND THOSE WHO BY THEIR ENTERPRISE ARE BUILDING UP WESTERN INDUSTRIES.... Chicago and Lincoln, Ne.: H.S. Reed & Company, 1883. 146pp., including in-text illustrations. Gathered signatures, string-tied as issued. Lacks the original wrappers. Very clean internally. Near fine. In a cloth chemise and slipcase, spine gilt.

A rather scarce description of Fargo, Dakota Territory, appearing as a single issue of a series promoting the industrial possibilities of the American West. THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST was published intermittently in the 1880s, and each issue was usually devoted to a particular western city or region. Other issues are devoted, for example, to Sioux City, Denver, and the Red River Valley. This issue promotes Fargo, one of the leading cities in Dakota Territory, and gives a thorough history and description of the incipient metropolis. The text places Fargo alongside Denver, Kansas City, and Omaha for its industrial potential, describing industries such as the Fargo Paper Mill and the Sonderman harness works, as well as the millinery establishment of Miss F. Stevens (and other clothiers), and scores of other businesses, including hotels, elevator companies, grocers, and banks. There is also a section on the effect on the region of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This is volume six, issue twelve in the series, dated September, 1883. I can locate only two copies of this number in OCLC, at the DeGolyer Library and at Yale. Not in the collected Eberstadt or Decker catalogues. The last copy of this number that I can find in the trade is a copy offered by Ernest Wessen in 1966. Rare. OCLC 263075680, 17189823. \$600

The Feds Hunt Down Criminals in the Era of Dillinger and Bonnie & Clyde

9. [Depression-Era Criminals]: [Federal Bureau of Investigation]: [COLLECTION OF FORTY-FOUR PRINTED CIRCULARS FROM THE F.B.I. FOR WANTED CRIMINALS, INCLUDING THIRTY-FOUR WANTED CIRCULARS FEATURING MUG SHOTS, FINGERPRINTS, AND CRIMINAL HISTORIES, AND TEN APPREHENSION ORDERS]. Washington. May, 1935 - February, 1936. Forty-four total printed F.B.I. circulars, each measuring 8 x 8 inches. Each circular folded in half for mailing, and each addressed to "U.S. Commissioner, Jonesboro, Arkansas," almost all with postmarks. Two of the wanted circulars torn neatly along the fold, lacking the lower half, one apprehension order torn in a corner, affecting two words of text. The remainder in fine condition.

Collection of forty-four F.B.I. wanted circulars and apprehension notices, issued during the heart of the Depression and a Golden Era of sorts of American outlaws, when criminals such as Bonnie & Clyde, John Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, and others achieved national fame. All five of those outlaws had in fact been killed while on the run from law enforcement in 1934, at a time when F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover and some of his agents were themselves becoming national celebrities. Each of the circulars is signed in print, "John Edgar Hoover, Director," and features mug-shots, fingerprints, a signature sample, biographical and criminal history, and a list of relatives. While none of

the outlaws described in this collection are of the stature of a Dillinger, Barrow, or Parker, each was wanted and pursued by the F.B.I.

Of the thirty-four wanted circulars, one is for a woman - Alice Gordon, who had been arrested previously for prostitution and violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, and had violated her parole. The rest are for men who committed a variety of crimes, including robbers and thieves, prison escapees, Prohibition violators, burglars, car thieves, counterfeiters, sex traffickers, military deserters, parole violators, and a banker with no previous criminal record who had violated the National Bank Act. Most of the subjects are caucasian, though a few are Mexicans whose crimes included entering the United States illegally. The apprehension orders inform local authorities that a particular subject is no longer wanted, either because they have been apprehended or killed. Only one of the subjects of a wanted circular in this collection - Herbert G. Wilson - has a corresponding apprehension order.

A substantial collection of F.B.I. wanted circulars and apprehension notices, indicative of J. Edgar Hoover's heightened pursuit of criminals during the Depression. \$575

An Essential History of San Francisco

10. Dwinelle, John W.: THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO: BEING A NARRATIVE ARGUMENT IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR FOUR SQUARE LEAGUES OF LAND CLAIMED BY THAT CITY AND CONFIRMED TO IT BY THAT COURT. San Francisco: Printed by Towne & Bacon, 1866. ix,[3],[xi]-xlv,[1],34,106,365,[1],363*-366*,[367]-391pp. plus one page of errata following page 34. Plus two maps (one double-page and colored) and two plates (without the plate of Mission San Luis Rey, often found in this edition - see below). Plus an additional folding map (backed by early linen) bound in at the rear (see below). Four leaves (containing pages 21-28 in the first section) bound out of order, but present. Contemporary three-quarter morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt, raised bands. Hinges expertly repaired, boards and backstrip moderately rubbed, some shelfwear. Printed ticket of San Francisco bookbinders Bartling & Kimball on front pastedown, bookplate on front pastedown. Additional map neatly repaired along folds on verso. Internally clean and neat. Very good. In a cloth slipcase.

This is the third edition, variant issue of Dwinelle's work, without the inserted slips and leaf of errata found in the second issue, and with only two plates, as opposed to the three found in the second issue. This copy of the third edition is enhanced by the presence of a folding map of San Francisco, found in only some copies. This copy bears the bookplate of Alfred I. Esberg, former director of the California Historical Society. It also has a pencil note in the upper right corner of the front fly leaf reading "CA 1559," indicating that it was part of the Edward Eberstadt & Sons stock purchased by The Jenkins Company in 1975.

One of the basic works for the history of San Francisco, containing a vast storehouse of information and documents. John Dwinelle, a talented attorney, originally published this work in 1863 as a legal brief in the U.S. District Court in support of San Francisco's suit against the United States for title to four leagues of "pueblo lands," including the land on which the city was built. The federal government had argued that there was never a "pueblo of San Francisco." To prove San Francisco's right to the land Dwinelle submitted a complete history of the city with supporting documents from archives and other sources, bringing together the Spanish and Mexican legal documents that governed San Francisco since its founding in 1776. The city's claim was eventually confirmed by the Supreme Court. The supporting historical documents in this edition add some three hundred pages to the first edition of 1863. Also included is Dwinelle's "Address on the Acquisition of California," a single-page map of the San Francisco peninsula, and a double-page map of the "government reservations" of San Francisco, showing the land on both sides of the Golden Gate, with the coast outlined in blue. Cowan states that there were only 200

copies of this third edition printed, and does not note a second edition, though he also describes first and fourth editions (as does Rocq). Dwinelle also served as mayor of Oakland, was a member of the state assembly, and an accomplished writer on California history. As a lawyer, Dwinelle is also remembered for representing a black child in a San Francisco school segregation case. He organized the bill to create the University of California in 1868 and Berkeley's Dwinelle Hall, home of the school's esteemed Department of History, is named for him.

Bound in at the rear of this copy is a folding map backed by old linen, "City and County of San Francisco, compiled from official surveys and sectionized in accordance with U.S. Surveys, Drawn by V. Wackenreuder," 1861. This map is noted by Wright Howes as "inserted in some copies but does not properly belong to them." Robert Cowan makes the same assertion in his entry on Dwinelle's work. Whether or not Howes and Cowan are correct in this assertion is open to debate. This cataloguer recognizes the potential folly of challenging figures such as Howes and Cowan, but I am aware of other copies of the third edition of Dwinelle's work containing this folding map, and Howes and Cowan themselves were obviously aware of it, which I believe at least leaves open the question of whether or not the map "properly" belongs with the book.

Further to the potential bibliographical confusion over the third edition of Dwinelle's work and its various "issues," the present copy bears only two plates - both of them images of San Francisco based on original drawings by the English artist and naval officer, William Smyth, who accompanied the Beechey expedition. A third plate is noted as appearing in the "second" issue of this third edition - a view of Mission San Luis Rey, based on an image in Duflot de Mofras. That plate is not present in this copy, nor does it appear ever to have been bound into this copy, which is in a contemporary binding by Bartling & Kimball of San Francisco. Furthermore, that plate is not present in two other copies of the third edition of which we are aware. All of which leads this cataloguer to contend - in a preliminary manner only - that there are likely several "issues" of the third edition of Dwinelle's COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, and that while there may be such a thing as an "ideal" or "most complete" issue, it is difficult to call any such copy (especially in a contemporary binding) incomplete or defective simply based on a preferred collation.

Howes gives this third edition a "c" rarity rating, higher than the "b" rating he gives the first and fourth editions. He also hypothesizes that the second edition was probably never issued. California land historian W.W. Robinson holds Dwinelle's work in high esteem, calling it "of the greatest importance in the history of California land titles." "The work contains a large number of documents, most of which are now either inaccessible or destroyed" - Cowan. "Basic book for the beginnings of this city" - Howes. "A great storehouse of information on the beginnings of San Francisco" - Streeter. ZAMORANO 80, 32. COWAN, p.189. ROCQ 7961. HOWES D614, "c." SABIN 21573. HOWELL 50:783. NORRIS CATALOGUE 1024, "extremely rare." STREETER SALE 2912. GRAFF 1189. W.W. ROBINSON, LAND IN CALIFORNIA, pp.232-234. \$3,250

*Edward Everett Writes Lewis Cass on Anglo-American Diplomatic Issues
And the Capture of Ships Believed to Be Partaking in the Slave Trade*

11. Everett, Edward: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM EDWARD EVERETT AS THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, ALMOST CERTAINLY WRITTEN TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, LEWIS CASS, DISCUSSING THE STATUS OF CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND FOR AMERICAN SHIPS SEIZED OFF THE COAST OF AFRICA]. London. March 31, 1842. [4]pp. autograph letter, signed, on a folded folio sheet. Neatly docketed on the fourth page. Old folds. Fine.

An interesting letter from one American ambassador in Europe to another, in which Edward Everett reports on his efforts to have England pay for the seizure of American ships believed to be participating in the slave trade.

The letter is addressed only "Dear General," and it was almost certainly written to Lewis Cass, who served as the American ambassador to France in the years 1836 to 1842. Cass (1782-1866) had been made a Brigadier General during the War of 1812, and he went on to serve as the second Territorial Governor of Michigan, Secretary of War, U.S. Senator from Michigan, and as Secretary of State during most of the Buchanan administration. Edward Everett (1794-1865) had a public career as long and distinguished as Cass - in fact he was one of the busiest statesmen and orators of the nineteenth century. He is best remembered today for giving the main address at the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery, his multi-hour speech overshadowed by the brief but immortal comments of Abraham Lincoln.

Everett served as the American minister to Great Britain from 1841 to 1845, and when he wrote this letter the principal issue between the two countries was the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, which was settled in 1842 with the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. Everett mentions the negotiations of Ashburton in this letter to Cass, but the primary topics are elsewhere. He begins by discussing a treaty involving France, and its chances of ratification by the French government, and then moves on to a discussion of Anglo-American relations, specifically the matter of the British seizure of American ships off the coast of Africa. The British navy had recently captured four American ships, including the "Tigris," off the coast of Africa, suspecting that the ships were involved in the slave trade. This sparked outrage in the United States, and demands from Washington that the British indemnify the Americans for their losses. Everett writes:

"A few days since, I received the agreeable information from Lord Aberdeen [the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs], that the government had determined to indemnify the owners of the 'Tigris,' one of the vessels captured by the British cruisers on the Coast of Africa. This is the first of four of those cases brought by me to the notice of this government. They had previously formed a subject of complaint on the part of Mr. Stevenson; but for 4 months Lord Palmerston neglected even to send them to the Admiralty. This is the only branch of the question relative to the African seizures, which remains in my hands - I mean the claims for indemnity; & I shall push it seriously; convinced that as soon as these outrages are brought home to the British Treasury, they will cease."

The pressure that Everett was exerting on the British would have been music to the ears of Lewis Cass, who had a long history of Anglophobia, dating back to the War of 1812 and his years on the American frontier.

\$375

12. Fisher, Sydney George: THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING THAT IT IS A DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRESSIVE HISTORY AND NOT AN ISOLATED DOCUMENT STRUCK OFF AT A GIVEN TIME OR AN IMITATION OF ENGLISH OR DUTCH FORMS OF GOVERNMENT. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1897. [2],398pp. Small octavo. Original red cloth, spine and front board gilt. Spine sunned, bookplate on front pastedown (see note below). Very clean internally. Very good plus.

Fisher's aim was to show that the federal constitution developed naturally from colonial charters, English practices, and state constitutions drawn up in the Revolutionary era. He rigorously charts the development of thought on issues such as executive power, the role of legislative bodies, debt, militias, trade, and much more. The final chapter rebuts the recent argument of Douglas Campbell that Dutch practices had a preponderant influence on the writing of the constitution. Quite scarce. This copy bears the bookplate of

noted suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt. In 1900, Catt succeeded Susan B. Anthony as President of the North American Woman Suffrage Association. LARNED 2722. \$150

Journalists Persecuted for Criticizing President Thomas Jefferson

13. [Freedom of the Press]: Young, Alexander, and Thomas Minns: THE DEFENCE OF YOUNG AND MINNS, PRINTERS TO THE STATE, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE DEBATE, &c. Boston: Printed by Gilbert & Dean, March, 1805. [4],68pp. Half title. Modern black cloth, early paper strip with manuscript title affixed to spine. Text evenly tanned, scattered foxing (more pronounced at the start and end of the text). Leaf C2 with a minute paper flaw, touching a couple letters of text. Good plus.

A little-known and highly interesting challenge to the freedom of the press in the early American republic, ripe for reexamination and interpretation. The case of Young and Minns is exemplary of the conflicted politics of the era of the Alien and Sedition acts, when Thomas Jefferson could criticize those laws in his Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, and yet tacitly support punitive measures against publishers and journalists during his own presidency.

Alexander Young and Thomas Minns were official printers for the state of Massachusetts, and publishers of the NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM. Toward the end of Thomas Jefferson's first term as president they published an attack on him in their newspaper, entitled "The Monarchy of Federalism." The article criticized Jefferson's actions as governor of Virginia during the Revolution, his deism, his use of the journalistic hitman, James Callender, his taking "to his bosom a sable damsel," and his purchase of the "unprofitable wilderness" of Louisiana, among other offenses. Critics called the article "an indecent and libelous publication against the personal character of the President of the United States," and certain members of the Massachusetts House concurred, taking action to have Young and Minns removed as state printers. In the present work, Young and Minns defend their freedom to criticize Jefferson, the truthfulness of their accusations, and add even more condemnation of him. The text concludes with the debate in the Massachusetts legislature on the question. In the end, the committee of the Massachusetts House that considered the question resolved that it could not censure or punish the printers because of first amendment protections of freedom of the press, and also argued that questions of truth or falsity in the accusations against Jefferson were best decided by the courts, and not by a legislative body: "If this Honourable House should undertake to pass affirmatively upon the aforesaid motion, it would act in hostility to the provisions of the Constitution; and that such act would deeply affect the Freedom of the Press; and your Committee believe that a precedent would be thereby established, which might lead to deplorable consequences."

Inexplicably not in McCoy's bibliography on freedom of the press, and apparently unknown to Leonard Levy, who does not mention the case at all in his JEFFERSON AND CIVIL LIBERTIES (1963) or in his EMERGENCE OF A FREE PRESS (1985). COHEN 14312. SABIN 106131. SHAW & SHOEMAKER 9778. \$650

14. Hamilton, Alexander, James Madison, and John Jay (edited by John C. Hamilton): THE FEDERALIST. A COMMENTARY ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.... Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1888. clxv,[1],659,[1],vi pp., plus frontispiece portrait of a bust of Hamilton. Original black cloth, spine gilt. Cloth lightly soiled, else near fine.

A later printing of this edition of THE FEDERALIST, which was first published in 1864 and was edited by Alexander Hamilton's son. The son's bias in favor of his father's predominant influence extends from

setting Hamilton's name on the titlepage in larger text than those of Madison and Jay, to his consideration of the authorship of the essays, which consumes a good amount of the lengthy introduction. \$65

Essential Source for the Study of California from the 1830s to the Gold Rush

15. Larkin, Thomas Oliver, (ed. by George P. Hammond): THE LARKIN PAPERS PERSONAL, BUSINESS, AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS OLIVER LARKIN, MERCHANT AND UNITED STATES CONSUL IN CALIFORNIA. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1951-1968. Eleven volumes (including the index volume). Tall octavos. Original green cloth, spines gilt. Near fine in very good (slightly shelfworn) dustjackets.

Thomas O. Larkin was one of the most prominent Americans in California in the period from the 1830s to the 1850s. An active and successful merchant, and the first American consul in the region, his letters are an outstanding primary source on all aspects of California history during the period, from the actions of the Mexican authorities, to business activities, to the Gold Rush. Larkin was at or near the center of it all, and this outstanding work, edited by Bancroft Librarian George Hammond and with excellent introductory notes by him, is an unrivalled source for the history of its time. "One of the great sources of documentary information on California history from 1822 to 1853" - Kurutz. KURUTZ 393. \$550

Scarce Civil War Regimental History

16. Lewis, Charles E.: WAR SKETCHES. NO. 1. WITH THE FIRST DRAGOONS IN VIRGINIA. DEDICATED TO COMRADES OF THE GRAND ARMY. WISHING THEM JOY OF THEIR 1897 CAMP-FIRE. [London: Simmons & Botten, Limited, Printers. 1897]. 87pp. 12mo. Original blue cloth. Shelfworn, cloth a bit rubbed and bubbled. Early ownership signature on front pastedown. Titlepage tanned. Very good.

Scarce history of the Civil War experiences of the First New York Dragoons, specifically describing in detail the Bristoe Campaign in Virginia in October, 1863. It is one of only three accounts noted by Dornbusch of this New York regiment. This copy bears the ownership signature of John W. Briggs, of Castile, New York, who enlisted in the New York Dragoons in August 6, 1862, at age nineteen and served with the regiment throughout the war, mustering out in June, 1865.

Mustered in as an infantry regiment in September, 1862, the First New York Dragoons were converted to cavalry the following July, commanded by General George Meade. They fought in 64 battles and captured four Confederate flags, but Lewis, a captain of the regiment, makes the present account a micro-narrative of the events of October, 1863, during which the New Yorkers fought in and around Manassas. Lewis gives a highly detailed account of their fight against Lee's forces, and while he recognizes Meade's intelligence he criticizes him for not having the guts and killer instinct of Grant. OCLC locates seventeen copies, but the last copy noted in the market by Rare Book Hub was offered by Ernest Wessen in 1961. Scarce in the market. Not in Nevins. DORNBUSCH (NEW YORK), 66. \$775

17. Long, Breckinridge: GENESIS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. New York: Macmillan, 1926. [8],260pp. Original blue cloth, spine gilt. A touch of shelfwear, else fine.

Long worked in the State Department during the Wilson administration, leaving in 1920 to pursue a failed U.S. Senate bid from Missouri. He later served as ambassador to Italy in the Roosevelt administration. In this work he examines the development of colonial governments in the 150 years leading up to the

Revolution, as well as state constitutions, the actions of the Continental Congress, and the Articles of Confederation. \$25

French Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century California

18. Mars, Amaury: LES PYRENEES ET LA CALIFORNIE. San Francisco: J. Truzy et Co., 1898. 299,[3]pp., including in-text illustrations. Original pebbled plum cloth, front board and spine gilt. Spine lightly sunned, light shelfwear. Modern bookplate on front pastedown, early signature on titlepage and two neat inkstamps of the Alliance Francaise, else very clean internally. Very good.

An interesting publication, noting and celebrating the achievements of immigrants from southwestern France in California. The text includes a section on French-owned businesses in San Francisco, as well as biographical information on noted French men and women in the City (members of La Ligue d'Henri IV), as well as a history of their native region in France. This copy bears the ownership signature of P. Alexander Bergerot, secretary of the committee that published the book, who donated it to San Francisco's Alliance Francaise. Printed at the press of H. Carle in San Francisco. OCLC and Rocq together locate nine copies, with all but two of those (Yale and the Univ. of Arizona) in California. The Cowan record and OCLC listings note varying pages of advertisements following the text, not present in this copy. COWAN, p.416. ROCQ 10376. OCLC 10090009, 297117787. \$375

*Guarding the Texas-Mexico Border Against Pancho Villa,
and Training for World War One*

19. [Military Photographica]: [Texas]: [South Carolina]: [ALBUM OF ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE SEVENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY ON PATROL AT THE BORDER IN TEXAS DURING THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION, AND ALSO TRAINING IN SOUTH CAROLINA FOR FUTURE SERVICE IN WORLD WAR ONE]. [McAllen, Tx. and Spartanburg, S.C. 1916-1917]. Seventy-two original photographic prints, most of them 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches or slightly larger, plus an additional two real photo postcards. Affixed in contemporary oblong 16mo. cloth photo album. A few photographs loosely laid in. A handful of images curled at the edges. Very good overall.

An album of interesting photographs compiled by a member of Company M of the 7th New York Infantry when they were stationed along the border with Mexico in McAllen, Texas, during the Mexican Revolution. Forty of the images in the album show the company in Texas, and the remaining thirty-two show the company at Camp Wadsworth in Spartanburg, South Carolina, after they had been transferred to the 107th Infantry and were training for World War One service. New York's 7th Regiment (originally a National Guard unit) reached the Mexican border in early July, 1916, and more units followed, the camp at McAllen eventually growing to a force of 10,000 soldiers. The Texas photographs show men on patrol along the border with Mexico, riding horses or grouped around carriages, posing with civilians and in the town, handling rattlesnakes, and performing exercises. Other images show the men in their tents, horsing around, apparently gambling, and standing along the Rio Grande. These photographs are preceded in the album by a real photo postcard showing Mexican generals, including Pancho Villa.

The South Carolina photographs depict some of the same activities, with a greater emphasis on training exercises, camp activities, and group photographs. Virtually all of the photographs are affixed to the album leaves, though a few are loosely laid in. Many of those from the period of training in South Carolina bear manuscript captions on the verso, though it seems that the images from the Texas border period do not. After being sent to France (and after the dates represented in this album), they served with distinction in Belgium and France. A compelling album showing the active duty and training of New

York Infantry patrolling the Texas border during the Mexican Revolution, and preparing for European service in World War One. \$575

Lands for Sale in North Dakota, Unrecorded

20. [North Dakota]: DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICE LIST OF LANDS IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY & NORTH DAKOTA. Fargo, N.D.: J.B. Folsom, 1902. 35pp. Narrow octavo. Original stiff wrappers, stapled. Addressed in manuscript, with a printed return address, stamped and postmarked. Near fine.

J.B. Folsom, a real estate dealer in Fargo, issued this price list of available properties in North Dakota, promising that land values "will steadily increase to at least double the present prices before even a halt is called." This, he writes, is due to the richness of the soil in North Dakota, the comparatively low prices for land, steadily increasing population, and the fact that most government and railroad land has already been sold. Nearly 200 properties in Cass, Traill, Steele, Barnes, and LaMoure counties are listed and described, ranging from 160 to 1600 acres. This copy of Folsom's land list was sent to L.D. Harris of Simpson, Minnesota. No copies are listed in OCLC. Rare. \$200

Even More Lands for Sale in North Dakota, Also Unrecorded

21. [North Dakota]: A FEW FACTS CONCERNING MERCER AND OLIVER COUNTIES NORTH DAKOTA... [wrapper title]. [Hazen, N.D.: I.O. Lee, n.d., circa 1920]. [4]pp. on a folded quarto sheet. Illustrations. Old vertical crease. Near fine.

I.O. Lee of Hazen, North Dakota, encouraged settlement in the central part of the state, "where opportunity awaits the man of moderate means. The land that has never had a Land Boom but a steady and healthy growth. We invite you to join us in the development of its natural resources and reap the benefit." The text primarily touts the agricultural potential of the counties, and the abundance of lignite coal. The schools in the counties are also lauded, and it is noted that there are now bus lines to transport students from all around the area. No copies listed in OCLC. \$100

An Attractive Railroad Map

22. [Oklahoma]: RAILROAD MAP OF OKLAHOMA PUBLISHED BY THE STATE. Des Moines, Ia.: Kenyon Company, 1932. Colored map, 27 x 51 1/2 inches, folding into original printed green wrappers. Wrappers lightly edgeworn. Neat 5 1/4 inch tear along one fold, with no loss. Very good.

First published by the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma in 1909, and then with some frequency in the years afterward. The main feature of the map are the many railroad lines depicted, each color-coded and including sixteen steam railroads and seven electric railroads. The former are dominated by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the St. Louis and San Francisco. The map, drawn on a scale of one inch to ten miles, also shows counties, towns, natural features, and more, and inset illustrations show a railroad chugging along a landscape, as well as a gushing oil well. OCLC locates only three copies of this 1932 edition (Yale, Univ. of Oklahoma, and Univ. of Illinois), which was one of the last railroad maps issued by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. \$150

Visual Tour of Fort Sill

23. [Oklahoma]: SOUVENIR OF FORT SILL AND CAMP DONIPHAN [wrapper title]. [Fort Sill, Ok. 1918]. [40]pp. (including wrappers), profusely illustrated. Oblong 12mo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Wrappers a bit edgeworn and soiled, partially split along spine. Very good.

A rare visual tour of Fort Sill in Oklahoma, one of the longest continuously-operating military posts in the west. The main highlights are the many photographic illustrations of the fort, its buildings, facilities, and the soldiers stationed there, and the profusion of advertisements for local businesses. The ads are supplemented by a four-page business directory at the conclusion of the volume. At the time this volume was published, Fort Sill was a major aerial training facility for soldiers headed to Europe and the first World War, and also housed the army's School of Fire and School of Musketry. OCLC locates only two copies - at Baylor and Texas A&M. Rare. OCLC 47851815. \$450

*Prescott Researches His History of Mexico,
and Describes His Working Relationship With Ternaux-Compans*

24. Prescott, William H.: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM HISTORIAN WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, TO LIBRARIAN AND BIBLIOGRAPHER, JOSEPH COGSWELL, DISCUSSING PRESCOTT'S RESEARCH ON HIS HISTORY OF MEXICO, AND HIS WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NOTED EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF EARLY ACCOUNTS OF NEW WORLD EXPLORATION, HENRI TERNAUX-COMPANS]. Nahant, [Ma.]. August 16, 1839. [3]pp. autograph letter, signed, on a folded folio sheet. Addressed on the fourth page, with remnant of wax seal and tear in foreedge from opening, affecting one letter of text. Old folds. Splits along folds, with tape repairs on the second and third pages (not obscuring the text). Overall very good.

A letter from the celebrated American historian, William Hickling Prescott, describing the critical reception of his first book, and the ongoing research on his classic history of the conquest of Mexico. The letter is illustrative of the research methods Prescott employed - immersing himself in primary sources, often found only overseas - and also of his sensitivity to the reception of his work.

Written a year after his first book - HISTORY OF THE REIGN AND FERDINAND AND ISABELLA - brought him acclaim and international success, this letter shows Prescott's interest in the continued reception of that book. Prescott writes, "Have you seen an article in the London Quarterly on my Catholic bantlings? It is the handiwork of one Master Ford - as merry a wag as he of the Merry Wives of Windsor. I am served up with plenty of pepper, and some salt - rather coarser than the true attic. He has found out that I love the French overmuch, hate stars and garters, and am no better than a loco-foco, God forgive him! However, he has mixed up so much sugar with his diabolical ingredients, that I suppose I may as well gulp them without wincing, for fear of appearing to think better of myself than others do, which would be a pity."

Prescott then informs Cogswell of some valuable research material to which he has been granted access for his history of Mexico: "It will gratify you to know that the Royal Academy of Madrid has not only fitted me out with the documents in its possession, for the adventures of Cortes and Pizarro, but that its President, old Senor [Martin Fernandez de] Navarrete has ordered his own valuable collection, drawn from the offices of Simancas and Seville, to be copied for me. He writes me that they intend to place such a collection of materials at my disposal, as has not been enjoyed by any previous historian. Calderon's mission to Mexico will give me the command of that market; - so that I am in rare luck."

Prescott was also working with the French diplomat, historian, and editor, Henri Ternaux-Compans, in securing primary source material, and had just received 2500 pages of transcriptions from material in

Spanish archives (Hickling, p.155). He writes: "I received a letter from M. Ternaux, a gentleman of large fortune in Paris, well known by his active labor in translating and bringing before the European public, at his own expense, many works of importance relating to our country, which are very difficult to access. He has requested me to make his undertaking known to the American public in any way that I could. I should not be much grieved if his MSS., some of which are part, though a small part, indeed, of the collection I myself have obtained from Spain, were down his throat, so that they would not come up again. But still, as his undertaking is a noble one, and highly public-spirited, I could do no less than call the public attention to it, as far as in my power...."

Prescott wrote this letter from Nahant, Massachusetts, where the family owned a cottage and where they spent summer months to escape the heat of Boston. Fine documentation of William H. Prescott's research methods on his epic history of Mexico, and of his interest in the critical reception of his work. C. Harvey Gardiner, WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT (Austin. 1969), pp.93-94, 100-101, and 155. \$400

25. Randall, Henry S.: THE LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. New York: Derby & Jackson, 1858. Three volumes: xxiv,645; xii,694; xii,731pp., plus two frontispieces in each of volumes one and two, and six (of seven) additional facsimile plates (three folding). Thick octavos. Original blindstamped pebbled black cloth, spines gilt. Cloth lightly rubbed and faded, spine gilt dull. Front hinge of first volume weakening. Small closed tear in leaf with pp.319-320 in first volume (with no loss of text), old ink stains in lower margin of leaves with pp.565-572 in second volume, else very clean and fresh internally. Very good.

An attractive set of what was the standard and most influential life of Thomas Jefferson until Dumas Malone undertook his multi-volume biography a century later. Randall interviewed members of Jefferson's family, and also had access to family papers (later dispersed), giving his biography an intimacy that broke new ground, and that was hard to match by later writers. Randall balanced the story of the public Jefferson with much information on his domestic life, helping to rekindle interest in a founder whose views and reputation had taken a beating in the three decades since his death. Malone himself notes the irony in the publication date of Randall's work, on the eve of the Civil War, when southerners were deriding Jefferson over his notions of human equality, and Unionists were deploring his emphasis on states' rights. Merrill Peterson, writing on the development of the Jefferson image in the popular consciousness, called Randall's biography a "resounding triumph...for the better part of a century, the outstanding single influence in Jefferson historiography." This set lacks the facsimile plate in the first volume, "Table of Vegetable Market of Washington, etc." which was apparently never bound into this set. TOMPKINS 234. HOWES R48. SABIN 67785. LARNED 1379. Merrill Peterson, THE JEFFERSON IMAGE IN THE AMERICAN MIND, (New York. 1960), p.112. \$650

26. Read, Conyers (editor): THE CONSTITUTION RECONSIDERED. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1938. xviii,424pp. Original red cloth, spine gilt. Spine sunned, lightly shelfworn. Very good plus.

Brings together more than two dozen essays delivered at the American Historical Association's 1937 meeting. Includes sections on the political, economic, and social background of the constitution, the document's influence on American thought, and the influence of the United States Constitution around the world. With contributions by Carl Stephenson, Roland Bainton, Charles Beard, Max Lerner, Henry Steele Commager, and more. \$35

27. Rottschaefer, Henry: THE CONSTITUTION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGE. Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan Law School, 1948. xvi,[2],253pp. Original blue cloth, gilt. Near fine in a very good (lightly soiled and edgeworn) dustjacket.

Delivered as the first in the Thomas M. Cooley lecture series at the University of Michigan in late March, 1947. Rottschaefer, a law professor at the Univ. of Minnesota, discusses the development and expansion of federal power up to and following Franklin Roosevelt's inauguration, the expansion of state powers since 1933, the protection of personal and property rights, and recent trends in judicial decisions. \$85

Documenting and Celebrating Sporting Competition at San Quentin

28. [San Quentin Prison]: THE LITTLE OLYMPICS 1937 [wrapper title]. [San Quentin: The San Quentin Press, 1937]. [26]pp., including illustrations. Printed on light green paper. Original printed wrappers. Fine.

A rare artifact of a little-known annual sporting event held at San Quentin Prison, where inmates participated in a variety of contests and entertainments. The website of the Marin County Public Library offers the following brief history of the "Little Olympics" at San Quentin: "Beginning in 1913, an annual track and field meet known as the Little Olympics was held at San Quentin Prison on a holiday such as Thanksgiving Day or Admission Day, under the auspices of the San Francisco Olympic Club. This was a day when prison rules were suspended and prisoners were allowed to participate in athletic and stage events, cheered on by their fellow inmates. The meet was the brainchild of reformist warden, James A. Johnston, who was a member of the Olympic Club. After Olympic Club sponsorship ended, athletic events and field meets inspired by the Little Olympics continued to form part of prison life. In addition to traditional track and field events, the Little Olympics also included such non-traditional activities as a tug-of-war between teams recruited from the San Quentin mill and shops, a pie-eating contest, sack races, clowns, and musical and stage entertainment." Included herein are descriptions of the events of the Little Olympics for 1937, as well as of other sporting events at San Quentin that year, and appreciations of current warden Court Smith, and Frank G. O'Kane of the Olympic Club. Numerous financial donors and event administrators are listed, and the illustrations show inmates engaged in track and field, boxing, gymnastics, and an event featuring clowns.

Not in Rocq. No copies of this record of the 1937 Little Olympics is located in OCLC (nor do I find any holdings in OCLC relating to the event at any time), but there are archives relating to San Quentin's Little Olympics at the Marin Co. Public Library and the archives of the Olympic Club in San Francisco. \$250

Edward Doheny Reports on His Oil Lands, at the Heart of the Teapot Dome Scandal

29. [Teapot Dome Scandal]: ANNUAL REPORT OF PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM & TRANSPORT COMPANY. [New York. 1924]. 38pp., plus large folding colored map. Tall quarto. Original printed green wrappers, stapled and ribbon-tied. Creased at inner lower edge. A bit of light staining at the staple holes. Very good.

The annual report of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company for 1923, containing documentation at the heart of the notorious Teapot Dome Scandal that brought ignominy to the Warren Harding administration. Pan American Petroleum was founded in 1916 by California oil tycoon Edward Doheny, and functioned as a holding company for Doheny's petroleum interests in California and Mexico. The company grew rapidly due to increased demand for oil during World War One, and by 1921 it had a fleet of thirty-one tankers and assets greater than \$100 million dollars. This is the company's report for 1923, the year after Doheny leased oil fields at Elk Hills, California, and the year before that questionable

"public lease for personal loan" arrangement with Interior Secretary Albert Fall mushroomed into the Teapot Dome Scandal. The text includes a detailed financial report on the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company showing more than \$20 million dollars in profits in 1923, a statement by the Director of the Bureau of Mines in support of the company's contracts, and excerpts from Doherty's congressional testimony on the procurement of naval contracts, specifically at Elk Hills. The large colored map shows the Navy Petroleum Reserves at Elk Hills, not far from Bakersfield, that were involved in the Teapot Dome scandal. The only possible holding listed in OCLC is a run of Pan American Company reports held at the Huntington Library, which does not specify the years of issue. Rare and of high importance in American political, financial, and natural resources history. \$450

30. Tocqueville, Alexis de, and Nassau William Senior: (edited by M.C.M. Simpson): CORRESPONDENCE & CONVERSATIONS OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE WITH NASSAU WILLIAM SENIOR FROM 1834 TO 1859. London: Henry S. King, 1872. Two volumes: xvi,275; xii,288pp. Contemporary three quarter green morocco and marbled boards, spines gilt, raised bands. Spines a bit sunned, light shelfwear, some scuffing to the spine leather. Slightly later bookplate on front pastedown of each volume (see below). Very clean internally. Very good.

First edition of the correspondence between Tocqueville and his friend, the English lawyer and economist, Nassau William Senior, supplemented by Senior's notes on their conversations and travels. The two men were close friends for twenty-five years, and their exchanges cover a wide range of subjects, including political economy, French and English politics, Asia, colonialism, European events, the coming of the American Civil War, and much, much more. With the bookplate of Charles Gipps Hamilton (1857-1955), a Cambridge-educated British barrister, tennis player, and officer of the Order of the British Empire. \$100

31. Tocqueville, Alexis de: (translated by Henry Reeve): DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA. London & New York: The Colonial Press, [1900]. Two volumes: xvii,[3],442; xiv,[2],399pp., plus frontispiece in both volumes and an additional six plates. Contemporary three quarter leather and marbled boards, spines gilt, t.e.g. Spines lightly sunned and with a touch of shelfwear, else fine.

An attractive edition of Tocqueville's full text, in Henry Reeve's English-language translation. With introductions by Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama and Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas. \$85

Scholarly Examination of the Constitutional Convention

32. [United States Constitution]: Farrand, Max (editor): THE RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1937. Four volumes: [2],xxv,[1],606; [4],667; [4],630; xii,230pp., plus two plates. Quarto. Original brown cloth, spines gilt. Spines very lightly sunned, else fine.

Revised edition, following the original of 1911. Farrand's edition of the debates and proceedings of the 1787 Constitutional Convention was the first attempt to bring scholarly rigor and documentary accuracy to the published record. The text draws on the voluminous notes of James Madison, and adds additional records kept by Robert Yates, Rufus King, James McHenry, Alexander Hamilton, George Mason, William Pierce, and others. The fourth volume, new to this edition, provides corrections and additional information, new material uncovered since 1911, and a useful index. \$250

33. [United States Constitution]: Madison, James: (edited by E.H. Scott): JOURNAL OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION KEPT BY JAMES MADISON.... Chicago: Albert, Scott & Co., 1893. Two volumes: 390; [2],391-805pp. Large octavo. Original brown cloth, spines gilt. Cloth lightly soiled. Offsetting on two text pages in second volume, else near fine.

For many years James Madison's detailed notes of the deliberations and proceedings of the Constitutional Convention were the single best source available. This text is reprinted from the 1840 edition of Madison's notes and journals kept during the convention of 1787. The lengthy index, produced especially for this edition, is very useful. Attractively printed at the Lakeside Press. LARNED 2776. \$100

Two From the Library of U.S. Senator and California Governor George Perkins

34. [United States Constitution]: [Perkins, George C.]: Martin, Luther: Yates, Robert: SECRET PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION ASSEMBLED AT PHILADELPHIA, IN THE YEAR 1787, FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FROM THE NOTES TAKEN BY THE LATE ROBERT YATES...INCLUDING "THE GENUINE INFORMATION" LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND BY LUTHER MARTIN, ESQ...AND OTHER HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE FEDERAL COMPACT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN UNION. Washington. 1909. 208pp. Contemporary limp red sheep, stamped in gilt. Spine lightly sunned, light shelfwear. Occasional small closed tear in outer margin, apparently where thumbled. Very good.

Luther Martin's GENUINE INFORMATION, originally published in 1788, was also included in Robert Yates's SECRET PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES on the Constitutional Convention, published in 1821. Those two sources were the earliest available records of the proceedings that drafted the United States Constitution, and are important historical sources. They are published here as U.S. Senate Document 728 of the Second Session of the 60th Congress. This copy is specially bound, with the name of "Geo. C. Perkins" stamped in gilt on the front cover, and presented to him for his use while a United States Senator from California. George C. Perkins (1839-1923) was appointed to the Senate in 1893 to fill the term of the deceased Leland Stanford, and served until 1915. Born in Kennebunkport, Maine, Perkins came to California in 1855, mined in Butte County, and then headed to Canada to participate in the Fraser River Gold Rush. By the late 1850s he was back in California, this time owning a general store in Oroville, which was very successful. Perkins increased his wealth through lumber, mining, and ranching and became involved in state politics as a Republican. He was Governor of California from 1880-1883, and his policies were conservative and anti-Chinese. \$125

35. [United States Senate]: [Perkins, George C.]: SENATE MANUAL CONTAINING THE STANDING RULES AND ORDERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, ETC. Washington. 1913. 636pp. Contemporary full morocco, stamped in gilt. Front joint cracked but holding firm, rear joint rubbed. Lightly sunned and shelfworn. Gilt tabs affixed to the foredge of the textblock to designate differing sections of the text (two tabs detached and loosely laid in). Very good.

The governing rules of the United States senate, printed by their order in an edition of 4500 copies. This copy is specially bound, with the name of "Geo. C. Perkins" stamped in gilt on the front cover, and presented to him for his use while a United States Senator from California. George C. Perkins (1839-1923) was appointed to the Senate in 1893 to fill the term of the deceased Leland Stanford, and served

until 1915. Born in Kennebunkport, Maine, Perkins came to California in 1855, mined in Butte County, and then headed to Canada to participate in the Fraser River Gold Rush. By the late 1850s he was back in California, this time owning a general store in Oroville, which was very successful. Perkins increased his wealth through lumber, mining, and ranching and became involved in state politics as a Republican. He was Governor of California from 1880-1883, and his policies were conservative and anti-Chinese. \$175

Amazing Story of an American "Shanghaied" by the British in World War One

36. Wallace, Daniel H.: SHANGHAIED INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR [wrapper title]. Chicago: League of Humanity, 1916. 16pp., printed in double columns. In-text illustrations. Original pictorial wrappers. Wrappers chipped around the edges. Clean internally. Very good.

A remarkable narrative by a controversial and little-known American opponent of participation in World War One, recounting his miserable experiences in the early years of the war as a forced conscript in the British army. Daniel H. Wallace (1884-1918) was born in Arizona and worked as a cowpuncher and horse breaker as a young man, before serving in the Seventh U.S. Cavalry at Fort Riley, and then with the Texas Rangers. Following that he performed riding stunts for the Essanay and Vitagraph film companies. Influenced by anti-German propaganda, Wallace pretended to be a Canadian in order to assist British forces early in the war. Wallace alleged that the British agents who recruited him described his work as breaking horses for British forces, but when he arrived in England he was forced to serve in the army under threat of imprisonment. Sent to fight in France he was wounded and captured by the Germans, who nursed him back to health, only to be recaptured by the British who sent him back to the front lines in France. Attempting to desert, he was captured in Egypt and sentenced to fifteen years in prison, which he avoided by enlisting in an Australian light horse regiment. He was then sent to participate in the Gallipoli campaign, wounded again, and finally returned to the United States in early 1916, where he founded the League of Humanity, becoming a strong voice against American participation in World War One and against racial prejudice. He was arrested numerous times in the ensuing two years for violating sedition laws and imprisoned at Leavenworth, where he died shortly thereafter. The text recounts his war experiences in detail and the illustrations include depictions of his wounds. A map on the verso of the front wrapper shows the location of troops at Suvla Bay, Turkey, where Wallace alleges that the British fired from behind Red Cross flags.

Wallace's story was published under two titles in 1916: as here, and as REVELATIONS OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY by the American Truth Society of New York. An advertisement at the end of the text is dated July 1, 1917, and promotes a longer, forthcoming account of Wallace's experiences, to be entitled HOLY HELL, which was apparently never published. OCLC finds only six copies of the present work, at the Library of Congress, Claremont Colleges, Univ. of Washington, Wisconsin Historical Society, London Library, and the University of Illinois. OCLC 19143536, 770693485. \$275

*Scarce Contemporary Study of Gold From California and Australia
On the World Market*

37. Ward, James: A HISTORY OF GOLD AS A COMMODITY AND AS A MEASURE OF VALUE. ITS FLUCTUATIONS BOTH IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES, WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE SUPPLIES FROM CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA. London: William S. Orr and Co., [1852]. [2],144pp., plus folding colored frontispiece map and colored plate. 12mo. Original printed, paper-covered boards, neatly rebaked with matching paper. Boards a bit rubbed and lightly soiled, corners worn. Very clean internally. Very good.

First and only edition of this examination of gold, and the effects that the recent gold discoveries in California and Australia would have on the world market. James Ward, an Englishman, was in California before the gold discovery in 1848, writing first an account of travels in California, Australia, and western Canada, and the present study, which is the rarer of the two. The text begins with a general study of gold in its natural state, and discussing its appearance in the western slope of California's Sierra Nevada range. Ward goes on to review different methods of mining gold, variations of value, the human uses and desire for gold, and the expected effects on the market of an influx of gold from California and Australia. Commenting on those rushing to California, he writes: "the gold-hunters of California have gone there of their own accord, and have braved all these dangers to accomplish their own ends. Over seas and over continents, through morasses and deserts, traversing the highest mountains and fording the most dangerous and rapid rivers - they have endured all this, and would endure it again for the same purpose." Chapter five describes trips to Australia and California, the text taken from his 1849 work. The single-page plate contains a view of a quartz vein in Mariposa, as well as two illustrations of gold veins in Australia, while the folding colored map is entitled "The Gold Regions of Victoria and New South Wales."

This work is undated, and bibliographers give a publication date of 1852 or 1853. Sabin notes that the British Museum catalogue gives a date of 1852, and the Huntington copy is inscribed by the publisher with a date of September 14, 1852 (as noted in Kurutz). OCLC locates some thirty copies, but this work appears to be quite scarce in the market. I find three copies appearing at auction in the period from 1917 to 1923, another in 1948, and none since then. Not in Howell's Catalogue 50, nor in the collected Eberstadt or Decker catalogues. KURUTZ 660. COWAN, p.668. HOWES W95, "aa." SABIN 101306. FERGUSON 18193. \$1,500

Panoramic Views of Southern Washington

38. [Washington]: THE GRANGER BASIN YAKIMA VALLEY BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS [wrapper title]. [Seattle: Granger Land Company, ca. 1907]. Thirty-four accordion-style panels, all but three of which comprise photographic panoramas, two with explanatory text, the third affixed to the inner front wrapper. Totaling 5 x 76 3/4 inches on each side. 16mo. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers lightly worn. Tear along two-thirds of one of the folds, still firmly held. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded and visually arresting promotional for lands available in the Granger Basin of Yakima Valley, Washington. This is identified as "booklet 7" issued by the Granger Land Company of Seattle, which was aggressively marketing land in south-central Washington at the time. The text highlights the quality of the level, unforested valley land, ready to produce agricultural bounty by "carrying the water through a plow furrow, across this richly fertile volcanic ash." The focus of the pamphlet is the three panoramic photographs, including an extraordinary view of the Granger Valley, showing land stretching off for miles in the valley, the town of Granger, the proximity of the Northern Pacific Railroad line, and lush orchards and fields. The other two panoramas show "A nearer view of irrigated lands in Granger Basin" and "Gurley's Hop Yard in the Granger Basin - Picking Time." The text is undated, but the largest panorama shows that it was made by Romans Photographic Company, September 1907. No copies are located in OCLC, which lists only three other promotionals from the Granger Land Company, one issued in 1905 (Washington State University and DeGolyer Library only) and two in 1907 (one held in a single copy, at Washington State University, the other only at Yale). A rare, illustrated, promotional for agricultural lands near the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington's Yakima Valley. \$275

*Photo Album of a U.S. Navy Wave
In Hawaii at the End of World War Two*

39. [Women in World War Two]: [ALBUM OF NINETY-SIX ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY WAVES IN HAWAII IN 1945]. [Hawaii. 1944-1945]. Ninety-six original photographic prints, measuring from 2 3/4 x 2 inches to 4 x 5 inches, most measuring 3 1/2 x 2 3/4 inches. Corner-tipped to leaves of a contemporary cloth photo album. Fine.

An interesting album of photographs, compiled by a woman serving in the United States Navy Waves program in Hawaii at the end of the Second World War. The Waves (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) program was created by Congress in 1942, and put women in a variety of jobs in the Navy, from clerical and secretarial to mechanics, photographers, control tower operators, etc. At first the Waves were only stationed in the continental United States, but in late 1944 the program was expanded to accept volunteers for service in Hawaii and Alaska. This album was assembled by an unidentified Wave who apparently volunteered for service in Hawaii in the closing months of World War Two. The first five photographs in this album show Waves stationed at a base in snowy climes, almost certainly during the winter of 1944-1945. The locale then transitions to Hawaii, with dozens of photographs showing the uniformed Waves, their lodgings and base, military airplanes, and performing a variety of tasks. One photograph shows a Wave standing before a sign reading "U.S. Navy Radio Wahiawa." Other images show Waves at rest or at play, with several photographs showing women and men at the beach, dancing, wearing Hawaiian clothes, etc. Some of the photographs are captioned on the verso, giving the names of the women depicted, or the places shown.

Rare documentation of American women serving overseas in the Waves program in Hawaii during the Second World War. \$475

*An American Airman's Letter to His Father,
Written From France Weeks After the Armistice*

40. [World War One]: [A LONG AND HIGHLY DESCRIPTIVE AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN AVIATOR IN FRANCE, WRITTEN SIX WEEKS AFTER THE ARMISTICE, AND DESCRIBING A VISIT MADE TO THE ARGONNE FOREST, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE FINAL MONTHS OF THE WAR]. Foucaucourt, France. December 24, 1918. 7pp., autograph letter on the rectos of seven quarto-sized sheets of American Expeditionary Force/American Red Cross letterhead. Leaves with light, even tanning. Single vertical and horizontal folds, with small separation at cross-fold of each sheet, barely affecting the text. Very good.

A highly informative and revealing letter from an American airman in France, written to his father a little more than a month after the armistice that ended World War One. The letter gives a very interesting description of a trip to see the battlefields near the Argonne forest, and celebrates the contributions and effectiveness of American forces in defeating the German army. The identity of the author is unknown - the letter is signed simply, "son," and the recipient addressed only as "dad" - but he notes that he is part of the 213th Aero Squadron, which was stationed at Foucaucourt Aerodrome in northeastern France in December, 1918. The squadron arrived in France in late July, 1918, and was highly active in the following months, engaging German aircraft, escorting reconnaissance and bombing squadrons, and performing some bombing missions themselves. When he wrote this letter, the aviator was uncertain of how much longer he would remain at Foucaucourt, and where he would go next. The Squadron eventually returned to the United States in the summer of 1919.

He writes (in part) that "for first time in month or so, this morning sky clear & bright sunshine - air very crisp....No flying till after New Years....Early yesterday morning (10 a.m.!) got on wood truck with 5

other pilots and a few transportation men to go get wood and, incidentally, visit the Argonne forest which is quite close. Got bunch of German prisoners on a truck while our truck led the way. Finally returned without going into the woods themselves but saw some of the trenches from the road way. Saw first bomb hole too. Quite a sad sight to see all the graves along road and in one place at edge of woods. Noticed 7 rows of American graves, little crosses lined up and quite close to each other. Number of gun emplacements - each mounded up around and in 3 different wooded sections, these were camouflaged places where large guns had been used. Lots of barbed wire entanglements - most interesting up through Claremont [i.e. Clermont] which was all shot up - no one but soldiers living there and all in ruins....Get any soldier started and he'll tell of the bombing done by the German planes...some of the bomb holes large enough for a couple of these large 5 ton trucks."

He goes on to describe seeing formerly German-occupied territory with machine gun nests, ammunition dumps, piles of large shells, etc. He also recounts stories of intermittent fighting between the French and Germans, and that it "wasn't till Americans got in there that had real actions. It was the trench knife which [you] hear very little of that did the work - has brass handle and made for meanest kind of ugly fighting. Just ask a German what he thinks of the U.S. doughboy and shakes his head & holds up his hand - they hate trench knives and bayonets more than any bullet. America lost more men than ever heard at home in that fighting."

\$175