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July 2017 New Acquisitions

An Early Arizona Clinic Treating Tuberculosis

1. [Arizona]: ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS PHOENIX, ARIZONA 1910. [Phoenix, Az.: Press of Phoenix Printing Co., 1910]. 8,[1],[9]-13,[1]pp., including four full-page illustrations. Partially-printed 3 x 5¼ inch postcard laid in. 12mo. Original printed blue wrappers. Wrappers lightly sunned around the edges, else fine.

St. Luke's Home for the Treatment of Tuberculosis (which continues today as St. Luke's Medical Center) was founded in Phoenix in 1907 by the Rev. Julius Atwood. By the early twentieth century doctors were sending tuberculosis patients to Arizona to experience the benefits of the hot, dry climate, and Rev. Atwood had gone there himself to aid his wife, who succumbed to the disease in 1906. St. Luke's began with a dozen tents, capable of caring for twenty tuberculosis patients, and quickly grew. This is the second annual report of the facility, giving a report on its works and future plans, the names of the members of the Board of Trustees and financial contributors, reports on expenses and income, and a description of needs. The illustrations show the hospital's facilities, which had progressed from tents to wood-framed buildings, a drawing of the proposed infirmary, and an image of a bungalow, with a caption explaining that it could be built and furnished for \$200, or endowed in perpetuity for \$5000. Laid in is a partially-printed postcard to be used for pledging support to the hospital. OCLC locates three institutional holdings of St. Luke's annual reports, at the Univ. of Arizona, Yale, and Harvard Divinity School, but only the University of Arizona appears to have the present 1910 report. There is also a collection of material relating to the hospital at the Arizona Historical Society. OCLC 71150041, 962042865. \$175

2. [Arizona]: THE WOMAN'S CLUB PHOENIX, ARIZONA HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS. "THE IDEAL HOME" IN THE SOUTHWEST [wrapper title and beginning of text]. [Phoenix? n.d., circa 1930]. [4]pp. on a folded folio sheet of stiff brown paper. Printed narrow strip of text affixed to second page, two photo-offset illustrations affixed to third page. Small closed tear and faint stain in lower edge of first leaf. Near fine.

An interesting, ephemeral publication, issued by the Woman's Club of Phoenix, promoting a design for an "ideal home" in the southwest. The home was "planned for a family," and the illustrations depict an architectural plan for the sprawling single-story residence, as well as a depiction of the completed home, which shows definite influences from Frank Lloyd Wright's "prairie style" homes. The printed text identifies twenty-six different rooms and features of the home, including several external sleeping porches, a maid's room, bedrooms for boys and girls (with a nearby "children's entrance") and detached playhouse, storehouse, and garage structures. An interesting view of the type of upscale homes being promoted in the growing Phoenix area around 1930. \$125

3. Bartlett, W.C.: A BREEZE FROM THE WOODS. [Oakland]: Author's Private Edition, 1880. 212pp. Small, square octavo. Original plum cloth, gilt. Cloth lightly faded, slight wear at spine ends and corners. Hinges a touch weak, early bookplate on front pastedown. Occasional pencil marginalia. Very good.

"A charming book by one of the former editors of the OVERLAND MONTHLY, where most of these essays on California originally appeared. The last one, 'Literature and Art,' discusses at length Bret Harte's editorship of OUTCROPPINGS" - Howell. William Bartlett asserts that he produced this "small private edition in book form...at the instance of friends." Some of the essays describe travels around northern California, including a description of a week in Mendocino ("Yosemite has been a little overdone of late"), fishing on the Los Gatos River, a visit to the quaint community of St. Helena, in the Napa Valley, and a loving account of Bartlett's own home and garden. COWAN, p.37. HOWELL 50:287. \$125

Namaste, Uvalde

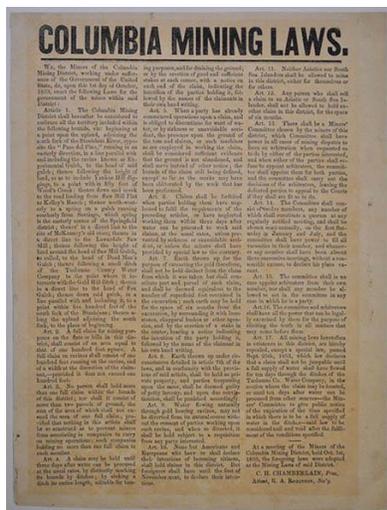
4. Black, Reading W.: Moore, Ike (editor): THE LIFE AND DIARY OF READING W. BLACK A HISTORY OF EARLY UVALDE. Uvalde, Tx.: Privately Printed for the El Progreso Club, 1934. vi,[2],93pp., including illustration, plus portrait frontispiece, plate, and a double-page map. Original printed green wrappers. Wrappers lightly soiled, else near fine.

The "arranger's" (i.e. editor's) own copy, with the bookplate of Texas historian, Ike Moore, on the inner front wrapper, and his signature and ink stamp on the front free endpaper. On the copyright page, Moore has noted that this work was printed (by the Calithump Press) from August 30 to September 6, 1934. Reading Wood Black (1830-1867) was the founder of Uvalde (originally called Encina), Texas, and his diary for the years 1853 to 1856 describes the beginnings and growth of the town, and contains references to Big Foot Wallace, Edward Westfall, surveyor and lithographer Wilhelm C.A. Thielepape (who helped Black lay out the town), and other notables who passed through the area. Black's diary consists of brief daily entries, helpfully annotated by Moore, and takes up two-thirds of the text. The rest is made up of a biographical sketch of Black and a history of the Upper Nueces country. Black opposed secession and moved to Mexico for most of the Civil War, before returning to Uvalde, where he was killed in 1867 by a former friend incensed by his continued loyalty to the Union. Uvalde is best known today as the home of former Vice President John Nance Garner and the birthplace of actor Matthew McConaughey and singer and western star, Dale Evans. Not in Jenkins, CRACKER BARREL CHRONICLES. HANDBOOK OF TEXAS (online). \$150

Laws of the Columbia Mining District: An Attempt to Bring Order to the Mining Camps

5. [California Gold Rush]: COLUMBIA MINING LAWS [caption title]. [Columbia, Ca.: Gazette Print, 1853]. Broadside, 10 ¾ x 8 ¼ inches, text printed in three columns. Previously framed, with light tanning to the printed area. Near fine.

A rare broadside, announcing the laws of the Columbia Mining District during the California Gold Rush, and meant to impose a sort of order on an otherwise unruly society. The laws were created at an October 1, 1853, meeting of the miners of Columbia, an active mining region in the "Southern Mines" of California. The miners strike a rather independent tone in the preamble to the laws, stating that they are "working under sufferance of the Government of the United State [sic]." The first nine articles define the limits of the Columbia Mining District (the boundaries mostly set by rivers and creeks) and the size of a "full claim for mining purposes," limit miners to only one claim per person, explain how claims should be marked and held and how they may be forfeited, and sets forth penalties for trespassing and diverting naturally flowing water. Articles ten through twelve address the issue of claim ownership by non-whites, specifically relating to Chinese, a number of which were working in the southern mines. Article eleven states that "neither Asiatics nor South Sea Islanders shall be allowed to mine in this district, either for themselves or for others," and article twelve imposes a punishment on those who might sell a claim to an Asian. The following four articles create a Committee of miners that would rule on disputes and appoint arbitrators when needed.



This broadside was printed by the COLUMBIA GAZETTE, the second newspaper to operate in Columbia. Founded in the fall of 1852, the GAZETTE followed the COLUMBIA STAR, which printed only a few issues in the fall of 1851, before the press was destroyed by vandals. "The item is of basic importance...not only as the first known separate issue of this press, but as an example of how the California miners - or men beyond the reach of government anywhere else in our States and Territories, for that matter - banded together and enacted and enforced codes of law for their own protection" - Eberstadt.

Greenwood and Rocq together locate four copies, at the Huntington Library, California Historical Society, Bancroft Library, and the Streeter copy, which was later acquired by the collector, Henry Clifford. OCLC adds copies at the Univ. of California at San Diego, the DeGolyer Library, the Library of Congress, Stanford, and Yale. GREENWOOD 381. ROCQ 15427. OCLC 29876358. STREETER

SALE 2735. CLIFFORD SALE 26. EBERSTADT 131:105. Shinn, MINING CAMPS (New York. 1948), pp.233-235. \$5,000

California Politicians: "Pimps, Conspirators, and Gross Abortments"

6. [California Non-Pictorial Letter Sheet]: CALIFORNIA POLITICIANS [caption title]. [San Francisco]: Noisy Carriers', [circa 1858]. [2]pp., text in double columns surrounded by an ornamental border. Quarto sheet of tan paper. Slight wrinkling in left side. Near fine.

A thirty-two stanza poem satirizing California politics and politicians of the mid-1850s, apparently issued as a letter sheet without illustrations. The verses attack corrupt politicians - especially Senator William Gwin, whose support for a transcontinental railroad is linked to his own financial interest in Texas lands. The poem also discusses the Vigilance Committee and makes reference to Governor John Weller (who won "Gubernatorial station" in 1858), several members of the state legislature by name, and to political "pimps," "conspirators," and "gross abortments" in California politics generally. Baird located copies at the Bancroft Library, California State Library, and California Historical Society. OCLC adds a copy at UCLA. BAIRD, CALIFORNIA'S PICTORIAL LETTER SHEETS, p.24. CLIFFORD LETTER SHEET COLLECTION 385 & 386. OCLC 21640375. STREETER SALE 2831. \$850

With a Folding Illustration of the Panorama

7. Catherwood, Frederick: Burford, Robert: DESCRIPTION OF A VIEW OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF KARNAK, AND THE SURROUNDING CITY OF THEBES, NOW EXHIBITING AT THE PANORAMA, BROADWAY, CORNER OF PRINCE AND MERCER STREETS, NEW-YORK. New-York: Printed by William Osborn, 1839. 16pp., plus folding frontispiece, 8 ½ x 16 inches. Contemporary plain blue wrappers. A bit of light foxing, old tideline in upper outer quarter of text and upper left edge of frontispiece. About very good.

First American edition, describing a huge panorama first exhibited in London in 1835 before moving to a theater in lower Manhattan. The folding frontispiece shows the lengthy panorama in two strips of images, with a key identifying several sites, including the Grand Propylon, Hall of Columns, Luxor, Gateway of Ptolemy, and much more. The panorama was painted by the English artist, Robert Burford, from drawings made on the spot in 1834 by the great artist, Frederick Catherwood, best known for his illustrations of Mayan antiquities and ruins. The text gives a detailed description of thirty-one features of

the extensive panorama, as well as a history of Thebes. An interesting artifact of the nineteenth-century use of massive panoramas to give viewers a look at important places and natural wonders. \$650

Signed by Clark

8. Clark, Galen: THE BIG TREES OF CALIFORNIA THEIR HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS. Yosemite Valley, Ca.: Galen Clark, 1907. 104,[20]pp. Twenty full-page illustrations (including frontispiece). Each text page surrounded by a decorative border in a pine cone motif, printed in green ink. 12mo. Original pictorial green wrappers. Very light wear to wrappers, manuscript title on backstrip. Small, previous owner's name stamp at foot of front free endpaper. Near fine.

Signed by Galen Clark on the front free endpaper. A handsomely printed and illustrated study of the California Big Trees, by Galen Clark, the longtime Guardian of Yosemite. The Canadian Clark was among the first white men to "discover" the famed trees, and spent his life publicizing and protecting these natural wonders. The illustrations are from photographs, and show trees from the many famous Big Tree groves in northern California. The book is attractively printed by the Reflex Publishing Company of Redondo Beach. Many of the advertisements at the rear are for Yosemite-related businesses - hotels, photographers, stores, transportation services. \$175

9. Clark, Galen: THE YOSEMITE VALLEY ITS HISTORY, CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES, AND THEORIES REGARDING ITS ORIGIN. Yosemite Valley, Ca.: Nelson L. Salter, 1910. xix,[1],108pp. Twenty-two illustrations from photographs (including frontispiece). 12mo. Original grey pictorial cloth. Light wear to spine ends and corners. Bookplate on front pastedown, early gift inscription on front fly-leaf, previous owner's name stamped in ink on front and rear fly leaves. Very good.

The Canadian-born Clark first visited Yosemite in 1855, and until his death in 1910 was one of the most ardent promoters and defenders of the park, serving in the official position of Guardian of Yosemite for several decades. He tells the history of Yosemite, relates theories of its origins (including his own), describes some of the natural wonders of the area, and gives practical hints to visitors. The illustrations are from photographs by the important Yosemite photographer, George Fiske. Attractively printed by the Reflex Publishing Company of Redondo Beach, with the text and illustrations surrounded by a printed pale yellow border. COWAN, pp.126-127. ROCQ 5177. \$150

Classic Memoir of a Legendary American Gambler

10. Devol, George H.: FORTY YEARS A GAMBLER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.... Cincinnati: Devol & Haines, 1887. 300pp., plus five plates (including frontispiece portrait). Original rust cloth, front board and spine gilt. Expertly rebacked, with original backstrip laid down. Gilt a bit dull, binding very slightly cocked. Titlepage expertly restored along the gutter. Very good.

The true first edition of this classic memoir of the notorious nineteenth-century gambler, George Devol, who was the bane of suckers and sharpers throughout the rivers and towns of the Mississippi Valley. "The genuine original edition and not to be confused with the re-issue of 1892 or subsequent publications. This is the personal privately printed narrative of the author's myriad extraordinary experiences" - Eberstadt. Howes notes that some copies have a New York imprint.

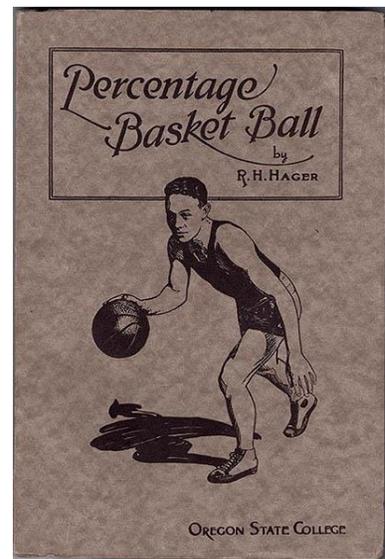
As he explains in the lengthy subtitle, Devol could steal cards and cheat the boys at eleven; stack a deck at fourteen; he bested soldiers on the Rio Grande during the Mexican War; won hundreds of thousands from paymasters, cotton buyers, defaulters, and thieves; fought more rough and tumble fights than any

man in America; and was "the most daring gambler in the world." Born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1829, Devol was running a keno game by the time he was fourteen, and quickly built a small fortune by running games and taking his cut. He moved on to three-card monte and other card games on Mississippi River steamboats, and claims to have made friends with slaves at some of the big plantations along the river, so that he could impersonate the plantation master if he had get off a boat and out of a tight situation in a hurry. His work is equal parts a boasting memoir of a colorful career, and an apologia for a life lived in the shadows of polite society. It is one of the most important memoirs of a nineteenth-century American gambler. HOWES D295, "aa." CLARK III:297. GRAFF 1071. EBERSTADT 105:108. Jackson Lears, SOMETHING FOR NOTHING (New York. 2003), pp.121-124. \$1,500

Old School Hoops

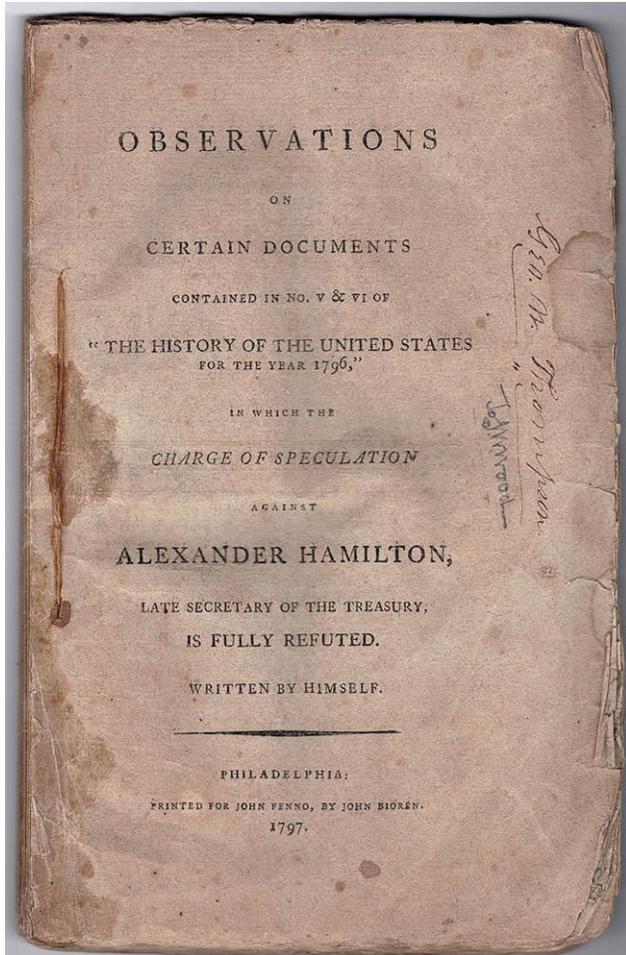
11. Hager, Robert H.: PERCENTAGE BASKETBALL. Corvallis, [Or.]. 1926. 112pp., including frontispiece and numerous plates. Original pictorial wrappers. Light toning in the outer half of the titlepage, else fine.

An early and influential treatise on offensive basketball strategy, emphasizing a ball possession, close-to-the-basket game of high percentage shots that is largely a thing of the past in today's game. Robert Hager was head coach of the men's basketball team at Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University) from 1922 to 1928, compiling a career winning percentage of .685. His "percentage basketball" philosophy quickly brought success to the program, including a Pacific Coast Conference title in 1924, when the team went 20-5. "Percentage basketball" was an offensive system of "careful, systematical play where close-in shots only are taken....A team playing Percentage Basketball correctly will put a premium on keeping possession of the ball and wait for the breaks....This watchful waiting play gives the team possession of the ball the greater percentage of the game...." Hager explains his methods in detail, and the twenty plates show diagrams of plays, with accompanying text. The introduction is by Amory "Slats" Gill, who was captain of the 1924 championship team, and who succeeded Hager as Oregon State head coach, instituting the percentage basketball system for several decades. Ironically, the ascendant style of basketball being played today is based on an emphasis on accurate three-point shooting, "pace," and a high number of possessions - all of that growing out of a study of advantageous "percentages." OCLC locates ten copies. OCLC 8378384. \$175



The Infamous "Reynolds Pamphlet," in Which Alexander Hamilton Admitted to Adultery in Order to Preserve His Public Virtue

12. Hamilton, Alexander: OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN NO. V & VI OF "THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1796," IN WHICH THE CHARGE OF SPECULATION AGAINST ALEXANDER HAMILTON, LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, IS FULLY REFUTED. Philadelphia: Printed for John Fenno, by John Bioren, 1797. 37,[1],lviii pp. Gathered signatures, string-tied as issued. Early ink ownership signature on titlepage. A few small closed tears in the foredge of the titlepage, old stains along the gutter. Light, even tanning, occasional foxing. Two and a half-inch closed tear in the first text leaf, intruding into the text but with no loss. Final four leaves with an old stain. A good copy, in original, unsophisticated condition. Untrimmed. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.



The first edition of the infamous "Reynolds pamphlet," in which Alexander Hamilton describes his affair with Maria Reynolds and admits to paying off a blackmailer. In the pamphlet Hamilton took the extraordinary step of admitting to adultery in order to clear his name of financial scandal. Hamilton's decision to admit to a private indiscretion in order to preserve his public honor and his reputation as a selfless public servant was a traumatic event in his life. While successful in its purpose, it destroyed any hope of a political career on the national stage, and provided salacious ammunition for his enemies.

Beginning in 1791, Alexander Hamilton engaged in an affair lasting several months with twenty-three year-old Maria Reynolds. In December of that year, Reynolds's husband, James, sent Hamilton a letter stating that he knew of the affair, and demanded payment of \$1,000 for his silence. There is a strong possibility that the Reynolds's had planned the extortion all along. Hamilton paid the blackmail and continued the affair...and in turn continued to be blackmailed by Reynolds. James Reynolds was imprisoned for forgery in 1792, and he reached out to Hamilton for help. When Hamilton refused, Reynolds told his story to James Monroe, and other rivals of Hamilton from the Democratic-Republican Party led by Thomas

Jefferson. Reynolds's story lay dormant until 1797, when James Callender, a journalist whose poison pen was then in the employ of Jefferson, published two pamphlets accusing Hamilton of improper speculations in securities involving James Reynolds while he was Treasury Secretary, and also accusing him of adultery. Hamilton published this pamphlet to clear his name. He addresses the charge of illegal speculations with James Reynolds by admitting that "My real crime is an amorous connection with his wife, for a considerable time with his privity and connivance, if not originally brought on by a combination between the husband and wife with the design to extort money from me." He acknowledges the pain that this public revelation would cause his wife, Elizabeth, writing that "I can never cease to condemn myself for the pang which it may inflict in a bosom eminently entitled to all my gratitude, fidelity, and love. But that bosom will approve that even at so great an expence, I should effectually wipe away a more serious stain from a name which it cherishes with no less elevation than tenderness." A second edition, printed in 1800, was published by Hamilton's opponents to keep the scandal alive in the election of 1800, after the Hamilton family had purchased and destroyed most of this original edition.

There has always been great interest in Alexander Hamilton's writings, especially in his important reports as the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury. The immense popularity of the Tony-award winning Broadway play, HAMILTON, has also raised interest in his private life. As a result, the price of first editions of the Reynolds pamphlet has climbed. A copy sold in 2016 at Christie's for \$21,250, and a copy sold in June, 2017 at Sotheby's for \$50,000. HOWES H120. EVANS 32222. SABIN 29970. FORD (HAMILTON) 64. SHEIDLEY 36. CHERNOW, HAMILTON, pp.532-544. \$25,000

Little-Known Novel by a California Woman Writer, Featuring a Mixed-Race Protagonist

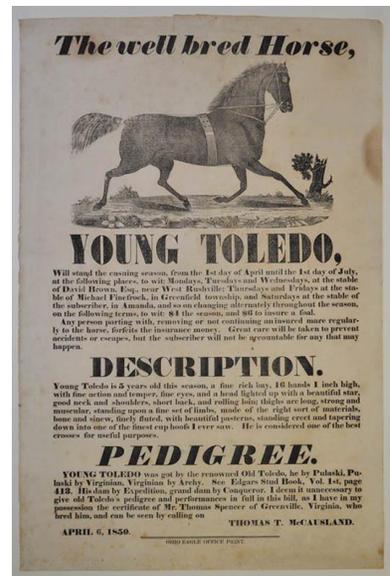
13. [Heaven, Louise Palmer]: Preston, Laura [pseudonym]: IN BONDS. A NOVEL. San Francisco: A. Roman & Company, 1867. 247,[4]pp., printed in double columns. Original blindstamped brown cloth, spine stamped in gilt. Cloth faded and lightly stained, worn at corners and spine ends. Previous owner's address label affixed to dedication page, old faint stain in upper outer corner of final twelve leaves. Good.

A rather obscure novel by a female California writer, in which "a brother and sister learn that they are of Negro descent" - Wright. Though the book has received some recent scholarly attention (see Eric Gardner's article in the journal, LEGACY, volume 24, number 2, 2007, pp.187-206, in which he argues that Louise Heaven's female protagonist "explode[s] many of the expectations of the tragic mulatta type") there is still much to be said about this text. Louise Palmer Heaven is better known for her novel, ALDEANE, and for A BOYS TRIP ACROSS THE PLAINS, published in 1868. By the time Ella Cummins published THE STORY OF THE FILES, Mrs. Heaven's popularity stemmed from her serialized story entitled "Chata and Chinita." The present novel is not in Work, which does list Louise Heaven's ALDEANE, nor in the catalogue of the Library Company's Afro Americana collection. Another edition was published in 1867 with a New York "A. Roman & Company" imprint and a longer pagination. WRIGHT II:1153. CUMMINS, p.163. \$275

Unrecorded Horse Stud Broadside

14. [Horse Stud Broadside]: THE WELL BRED HORSE, YOUNG TOLEDO, WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON.... [Lancaster, Oh.]: Ohio Eagle Office Print, [1850]. Broadside, 18 1/4 x 11 3/4 inches, featuring an attractive woodcut illustration of the horse. Light foxing. Old stain in upper right margin, not affecting text or illustration. Very good. Matted.

An attractive and apparently unrecorded broadside offering the stud services of the horse, Young Toledo, for the spring and summer of 1850. The horse was available from April 1 to July 1, at stables in West Rushville, Greenfield, and Amanda, Ohio, all located south of Columbus. Terms are four dollars for the season and six dollars to ensure a foal. The illustration features a profile of the galloping horse, and the text gives a full description: five years old, "a fine rich bay," 16 hands one inch high, "with fine action and temper, fine eyes, and a head lighted up with a beautiful star...standing upon a fine set of limbs, made of the right sort of materials, bone and sinew, finely fluted, with beautiful pasterns, standing erect and tapering down into one of the finest cup hoofs...." Young Toledo's pedigree is given, being descended from Archy, Virginian, Pulaski, and Old Toledo, and his dam was Expedition. The OHIO EAGLE began publication in Lancaster, Ohio, 1839, and this broadside is dated April 6, 1850. No copies are located in OCLC. \$950



The Mencken of Kansas

15. Howe, Edgar Watson: E.W. HOWE'S MONTHLY A FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR TOWN PEOPLE. VOL. 1. NO. 1 [to] VOL. 1. NO. 6. Atchison, Ks. March - August, 1911. Six consecutive issues. 64pp. each. Portrait of Howe in first issue. 16mo. Original printed wrappers. Light wear to wrappers. Very clean internally. Very good.

The first six issues of this scarce and peculiar little magazine, written and published by the noted Kansas novelist, E.W. Howe. Edgar Watson Howe (1853-1937) achieved a good measure of respect for his novels, written in a literary realism style, and has been called "the most cynical and iconoclastic of the prairie realists...for more than fifty years the Sage of Potato Hill reigned in Atchison as the Midwest's answer to H.L. Mencken" (Noe). A newspaper editor and printer, Howe left his ATCHISON GLOBE newspaper in 1911 to found this monthly periodical, which he produced from his Potato Hill Farm until his death. Each issue contains his idiosyncratic observations on American life and culture; other writers; politics both local and national; his neighbors; human nature; and whatever else crossed his mind or came before his porch. Not mentioned by Mott, nor in Lomazow. Marcia Noe, "Edgar Watson Howe," in DICTIONARY OF MIDWESTERN LITERATURE (Bloomington, In. 2001), Vol. 1, pp.270-271. \$250

Authoritative Guide to Yosemite, Inscribed by Hutchings

16. Hutchings, James M.: HUTCHINGS' TOURIST'S GUIDE TO THE YO SEMITE VALLEY AND THE BIG TREE GROVES FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1877. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co., [1877]. [4],102pp., plus frontispiece and double-page map. 16mo. Original purple cloth, front board stamped in gilt. Cloth sunned, especially along the spine. Previous owner's ink stamp on front free endpaper. Front hinge a touch loose. Very good.

A presentation copy, inscribed by Hutchings on the front pastedown: "John Bell of San Jose from J.M. Hutchings the author 1878." A significant, early guide to Yosemite, produced by James M. Hutchings, the foremost promoter of Yosemite in the nineteenth century. Hutchings first visited Yosemite in 1855 (one of the first white men to do so), and over the next several decades devoted most of his energies to bringing tourists to the region, and wealth to himself. This book was produced at an unsettled moment in Hutchings's career - in 1875 he and his family were evicted by the Commissioners of Yosemite Valley for failure to pay rent, and his hotel was taken over by other parties. Based temporarily in San Francisco, he lectured on conservation issues, started a seed business, and promoted an agency to take tourists from the Bay Area to Yosemite and the Big Trees. The text of this guide is a thorough, detailed, and at times elegantly written guide to enjoying Yosemite, and also includes information for visiting the Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, and Tuolumne big tree groves. The map shows routes to Yosemite and the Big Trees from the Bay Area and throughout the Central Valley. Bound in before the frontispiece (as is found in most copies) is an advertisement for Hutchings' San Francisco-based Tourist Agency, printed on a lavender sheet. KRUSKA, JAMES MASON HUTCHINGS OF YO SEMITE, item 93 & pp.123-135. CURREY & KRUSKA 173. FARQUHAR, p.76. ROCQ 5210. EBERSTADT 124:39. \$1,500

Rare Description of an Iowa Town That Was Never Built

17. [Iowa]: DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN OF LAWRENCE, VAN BUREN COUNTY, IN THE DES MOINES VALLEY, IOWA: ITS HYDRAULIC POWER AND MANUFACTURING FACILITIES. Keokuk: J.B. Howell & Company, 1856. 11pp. Original printed salmon wrappers. Old tideline in lower third of wrappers and text, else very good.

A rare promotional and description of a town that was never built in the Des Moines Valley in Iowa. To be located on the Des Moines River, thirty miles above Keokuk, Lawrence was meant to be to Keokuk "what Lowell and Lawrence of Massachusetts are to Boston, and it is believed that the natural advantages are such as to relieve this design of even the appearance of extravagance." The text points out the need for manufacturing companies to take advantage of the growing population of the region, as well as natural resources such as coal and other mineral deposits. The water power provided by the river would be harnessed by a proposed dam and lock system. The final page contains a description of the Lawrence Coal Company, leading some to conclude they may have been behind the publication of this pamphlet.

The town was apparently never built. Moffit located only the copy at the Library of Congress, and the American Imprints Inventory for Iowa added only the Boston Public Library and Wisconsin Historical Society. OCLC adds Yale, Grinnell College, the Newberry Library, and the DeGolyer Library. Americana Exchange lists a copy offered by Goodspeeds in 1966 and none before or since. Rare. SABIN 39387. MOFFIT 223. AII (IOWA), p.51. OCLC 19357440. GRAFF 1060. \$850

The Bureaucracy of Army Uniform Procurement in the Jackson Administration

18. Irvine, Callender: [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM UNITED STATES ARMY COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES, CALLENDER IRVINE, TO SECRETARY OF WAR, LEWIS CASS, DISCUSSING IRVINE'S PERFORMANCE IN HIS POSITION, AND CRITICISMS OF THE DESIGN AND METHODS OF PROCUREMENT OF ARMY UNIFORMS]. Philadelphia. December 26, 1832. [2]pp. autograph letter, signed, on a folded folio sheet. Docketed in manuscript on the verso of the conjugate leaf, and with remnants of wax seals. Old folds, a few tears in the foredge of the conjugate leaf, not affecting text. Very good.

An interesting letter to Andrew Jackson's Secretary of War, Lewis Cass, regarding the design and procurement methods of uniforms for the United States Army. The letter is illustrative of bureaucratic inertia and infighting in the federal government, and the intense desire to protect a long governmental career. This letter was written to Lewis Cass a little more than a year into his five-year tenure as Andrew Jackson's second Secretary of War, and is from Irvine Callender, the Commissary General of Purchases for the United States Army. Callender had served in the War Department since the late 1790s, when he entered the army as a captain of artillery. He wrote this letter, marked "private," to Lewis Cass in advance of his official report on military clothing procurement procedures, and uses the opportunity to defend his record and the efficiencies he has instituted. Callender writes that he has heard that changes in the military clothing procurement system are about to be instituted, and fears that "perhaps among the changes & experiments it is contemplated to put me out of service with the present system, which by great care and close attention has become efficient and economical, producing great uniformity & regularity in the supplies as well as considerable responsibility and accountability." Callender offers his record and his experience as a defense of his position, asserting that "there will always be a set of young men about headquarters, who are advising changes in the pattern & quality of army uniform, often with no better reason than to avoid, as they would express it, looking like militia men." Callender goes on to explain to Cass that the questions of similarity of design between regular army and state militia uniforms had been considered as far back as the Madison administration and the War of 1812, and that current policies had been reached for sound reasons. \$375

A "Howl" for Then and For Now



19. [Johnson, Andrew]: R.I.P. HIC JACET IMPEACHMENT [wrapper title]. New York: Published for Author by American Literary Bureau, [1868]. 12pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Wrappers soiled, chipped and worn around the edges; rear wrapper detached but present. Faint vertical crease, some minor marginal staining. Good.

A long, anonymously written, satirical poem on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, entitled (in Latin) "Here Lies Impeachment." The second stanza refers to Johnson's early career as a tailor: "there was a little tailor once lived down in Tennessee, and not a seam he ever sewed was known to R.I.P.," later lapsing into the President's own voice: "my mind's made up, farewell, my friends, I'll try for bigger hits; Perhaps I'll yet grow big enough to give a Nation

fits." The verses continue on through Johnson's career, jabbing at his bellicosity and abuse of alcohol, his lack of political convictions and honesty, and his attempts to removed Edwin Stanton as Secretary of War. In response to threats of impeachment, the poet writes: "To R.I.P. weren't in the man, He'd got to fight or burst. 'I'm boss,' sez he, 'you bet I am, And won't I raise a dust!'" OCLC locates only eight copies. OCLC 12627198. \$775

20. [Lewis and Clark Exposition]: [Oregon]: OFFICIAL GROUND PLAN OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION PORTLAND, OREGON. OPENED JUNE 1st CLOSES OCT. 15th 1905. [Portland]: Union Printing Co., 1905. Folding colored map, 9 ¾ x 13 ¾ inches. Folding into original 24mo. pictorial wrappers. Tiny separation at one cross-fold. Fine.

This attractive little map of the grounds of the 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial was produced as a promotional giveaway for Portland's Commercial Hotel, which is depicted on the front wrapper. The map shows the exhibition grounds along the Willamette River and Guild's Lake, and the long foot bridge connecting the main exposition to the "military camp grounds" and U.S. government buildings. An extensive index identifies scores of exhibit buildings, amusements, and concessions. The text on the verso gives facts about the fair, and about Portland and Oregon generally. OCLC locates copies at three institutions, the Univ. of Oregon, Univ. of Washington, and Fresno State University. Rare. OCLC 641677003, \$175

A Quaker's Account of the Santa Fe Trail

21. Little, James A.: WHAT I SAW ON THE OLD SANTA FE TRAIL....A CONDENSED STORY OF FRONTIER LIFE HALF A CENTURY AGO. Plainfield, In.: The Friends Press, [1904]. [2],127pp., including two plates, plus frontispiece. Original printed wrappers. Front wrapper and following two blank leaves lightly creased in lower outer corner. Very good.

James Little went from Indiana to Kansas in 1854, and then travelled over the Santa Fe Trail with the Russell, Majors, and Waddell wagon train as an ox-team driver. This is his narrative of the trip from Missouri to Albuquerque and back. There is much on the Indians encountered on the trail and the Quaker Mission, and the text also includes an account of antebellum politics in Kansas, with a chapter on John Brown. Streeter notes that "Little was a devout Quaker, which accounts for the unusualness of his narrative." RITTENHOUSE 368. HOWES L384, "aa." RADER 2240. EBERSTADT, MODERN OVERLANDS 292. STREETER SALE 186. GRAFF 2512. HOLLIDAY SALE 698. \$525

Classic, Illustrated Account of California in the 1850s

22. Marryat, Frank: MOUNTAINS AND MOLEHILLS OR RECOLLECTIONS OF A BURNT JOURNAL. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1855. 12mo. 393pp., including twenty-six illustrations (eight full-page, eighteen in-text). Original blindstamped cloth, spine stamped in gilt. Cloth lightly sunned, worn at spine ends and corners, three small tears in cloth along front joint. Large stain on rear pastedown. Text clean. About very good.

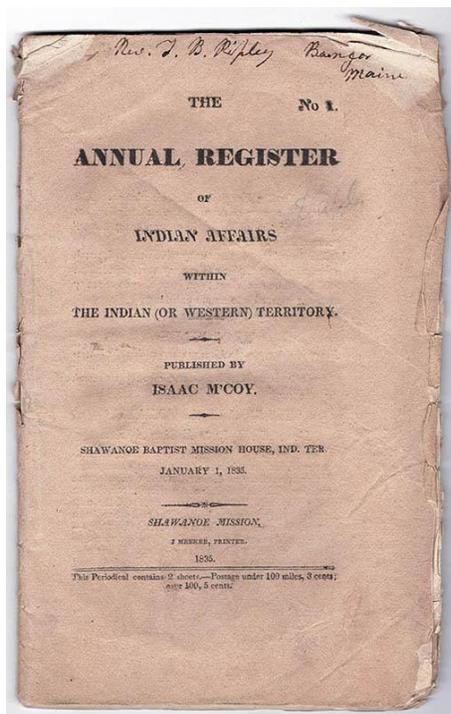
First American edition, published the same year as the London edition, but with different illustrations (colored in the English edition). "It is said to be one of the best descriptions in print of life at the mines and of conditions at San Francisco and the ranchos in the 1850's" - Streeter. Marryat's journal begins with the approach to Chagres in April, 1850 and continues through his arrival in San Francisco in June and experiences mining in Tuolumne County in the "southern mines" region. Marryat's account does not just focus on mining, however. The son of British naval officer and novelist, Captain Frederick Marryat, he

was also an avid hunter, and includes stories of hunting antelope, deer, coyote, and bears, as well as insightful observations on California politics and culture. "Marryat penned vivid descriptions of saloons, fires, claim jumpers, bears, fleas, mining techniques, mining camps, Chinese, transportation, theaters, and senioritas" - Kurutz. ZAMORANO 80, 52. KURUTZ 429b. COWAN, p.416. WHEAT, GOLD RUSH 137 (London edition). HOWES M299. SABIN 44695. PHILLIPS, p.252. STREETER SALE 2788 (London edition). \$300

*The First English-Language Work Printed in Kansas,
With Descriptions of Several Indian Tribes*

23. McCoy, Isaac: THE ANNUAL REGISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS WITHIN THE INDIAN (OR WESTERN) TERRITORY. NO. 1. Shawanoe Mission, [Ks.]: J. Meeker, Printer, 1835. 48pp. Original printed wrappers, string-tied as issued. Presentation inscription on front wrapper. Light foxing. Very good. Untrimmed.

The first English-language work printed in Kansas, containing important first-hand descriptions of the Indian tribes of the territory. This is apparently a presentation copy, inscribed on the front wrapper by Isaac McCoy to a prominent Baptist clergyman in Bangor, Maine.



Isaac McCoy (1784-1846) lived his life on the American frontier, first as a young boy in Kentucky, and then moving his own family to Indiana when he was twenty years old to become a Baptist preacher. In that role he made many visits to native tribes in the west. His assessment of the deleterious effects of white culture on Native Americans made McCoy an early and persistent advocate for the removal of Indian tribes to the west of the Mississippi, and he argued for the creation of an independent Indian state. In the mid-1820s he merged his missionary work with political lobbying on behalf of the Native Americans he was attempting to Christianize, lobbying Congress, presidential administrations, and the public in support of his resettlement and self-government plans. In 1830, McCoy accepted a government appointment to aid in the westward migration of several tribes and, assisted by his sons, surveyed most of the Indian reservations in Kansas and present-day Oklahoma.

This is the first and rarest in what McCoy projected as a series of periodical reports on the Indian tribes in the West. Ultimately, only four numbers were ever printed, the final one appearing in 1838. The text contains eyewitness accounts of several tribes, including the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seneca, Osage,

Kickapoo, and many more, describing their lands, manners and mores, and the work of missionaries among them. There are also brief descriptions of several military posts in Indian Territory. The wrappers of this copy contain a prospectus for another of McCoy's publishing projects, entitled THE INDIAN ADVOCATE. This first number of THE ANNUAL REGISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS was privately printed for Isaac McCoy by Jothan Meeker, the first printer in Kansas. Printing began in Kansas in 1834, and this is the first English-language work published in the territory. This copy bears a contemporary inscription on the front wrapper to Rev. Thomas B. Ripley, apparently in McCoy's Hand. Ripley was a prominent Baptist clergyman in Bangor, Maine.

George Brinley, Thomas Streeter, and Everett Graff all lacked this elusive first number of McCoy's ANNUAL REGISTER, each of those great collections containing only the second, third, and fourth numbers. HOWES M67, "aa." SABIN 43110. McMURTRIE & ALLEN (MEEKER) 22. FIELD 983. EBERSTADT 126:280. WAGNER-CAMP 81 (note). GILCREASE, p.205. SIEBERT SALE 826. DNB XI, pp.617-618. ANB (online). \$5,000

Devising a New Way to Refine Gold from California

24. McCulloh, Richard S.: REPORT MADE TO THE HON. THOMAS CORWIN, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, BY PROFESSOR R.S. McCULLOH, OF HIS OPERATIONS AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN REFINING CALIFORNIA GOLD BY HIS ZINC METHOD. Washington: Gideon & Co., 1852. v,[3],56pp. Dbd. Old ink note, "4.5." on titlepage, old faint tideline in upper portion of most leaves, else very good.

A quite scarce and interesting report on a revolutionary method for refining the California gold that was flooding the federal mints of the United States during the Gold Rush. Richard Sears McCulloh (he and his brother dropped the third "c" from their last name) was born in Baltimore in 1818, and his father, a former cashier in the Baltimore branch of the second Bank of the United States, was the plaintiff in the landmark Supreme Court case, *McCulloch v. Maryland*. Educated at the College of New Jersey, he studied chemistry with James Curtis Booth in Philadelphia, and worked for the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia from 1846 to 1849, going on to teach at his alma mater and at Columbia. During the Civil War he sympathized with the Confederacy, was a consulting chemist with the Confederate Nitre and Mining Bureau in Richmond, and after the war was tapped by Robert E. Lee to be Professor of Natural History at Washington and Lee University.

In 1849, about the time he left the Mint, he began to develop a method for rapidly refining gold by the use of zinc, and McCulloh's attempts to secure recognition and patent protection for his invention resulted in the publication of several pamphlets, including the present title. In this work he describes in detail the history of his experiments, the methods involved, and the advantageous results. Also included is an endorsement of McCulloh's process from his former teacher, James C. Booth, now melter and refiner at the Mint, and assay results from the noted assayer of California gold, Jacob R. Eckfeldt.

OCLC locates only three copies of this report, at the American Philosophical Society, the British Library, and Oxford University. There is also a copy at the American Antiquarian Society, and a copy is listed in the catalogue of Baltimore's Peabody Institute. Rare. LINGENFELTER WMM:1657. OCLC 79153620, 561772319. \$400

Firsthand Account of the Modoc War, Sympathetic Toward the Tribe

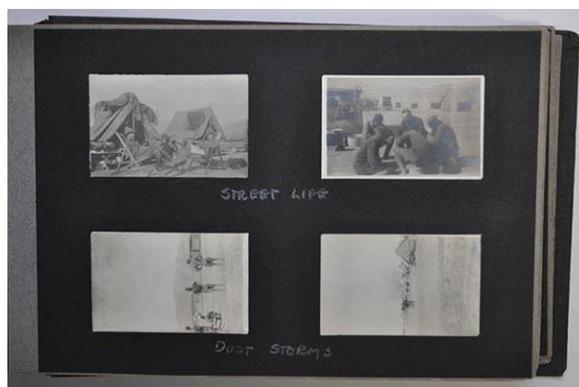
25. Meacham, A.B.: WI-NE-MA (THE WOMAN CHIEF.) AND HER PEOPLE. Hartford: American Publishing Company, 1876. 168pp., plus fourteen plates (including frontispiece). 12mo. Original red cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Spine ends and corners moderately worn. Hinges cracked, but holding firm. Very clean internally. Very good.

An important primary account of the Modoc War. Meacham, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was chairman of the Modoc Peace Commission. He was present in northern California during the Modoc War and was there when Gen. Canby was assassinated by the Modoc leader, Captain Jack, and his men. Meacham's life was saved by Wi-Ne-Ma (whose name means "Woman Chief"), a female Modoc interpreter, and his account is very sympathetic to the Modoc side of the conflict. Among the illustrations

are portraits of Wi-Ne-Ma and General Canby, and of Modoc leaders Captain Jack, Scar-Face Charley, and Boston Charley; those final three after the original photographs by Louis Heller. There is also a depiction of Canby's murder, with Meacham standing in the thick of things. COWAN, p.421. SMITH, PACIFIC NORTHWEST AMERICANA (3rd ed.) 6627. DECKER 35:370. SOLIDAY II:1068. \$750

Patrolling the Southern Border During the Mexican Revolution

26. [Military Photographica]: [New Mexico]: [Texas]: [ALBUM OF 202 SILVER PRINT PHOTOGRAPHS, DEPICTING THE LIFE AND TRAINING OF AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO BORDERS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE BORDER WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO IN 1916-1917]. [New Mexico. June 22, 1916 - January 27, 1917]. 202 silver print photographs, measuring 1 ½ x 2 ½ inches, with manuscript captions. Oblong octavo limp cloth photograph, string tied. Photographs mounted into windows on stiff leaves, most leaves with handwritten captions. First two leaves detached and loosely laid in. Very good.



An engaging and informative album showing the activities of American soldiers sent to southern New Mexico and Texas to patrol the border with Mexico during the Mexican Revolution. Pancho Villa's forces had committed several attacks on Americans and American property, culminating in an attack on the town of Columbus, New Mexico in March, 1916. In retaliation General Pershing assembled American troops and engaged in a "Punitive Expedition" against Villa, supported by National Guard troops from all across the United States who were sent to the long border with Mexico. This album was assembled by an unnamed soldier who was stationed along the Mexican border in New Mexico and depicts military life and activities from June 22, 1916 until January 22, 1917, around the time that the bulk of American forces were withdrawn from the region. Though not specifically stated, the compiler of the album may have been part of the Pennsylvania National Guard, as two of the final images in the album (in a section captioned "Homeward Bound") are identified as showing locations near Altoona. A few soldiers are identified by name in the captions, which may help identify the unit to which the compiler belonged. The manuscript captions identify several locations in southern Texas and New Mexico, including Fort Bliss (which straddled the border of the two states, and where many of Pershing's forces were stationed), Mt. Franklin, Elephant Butte dam and lake, Las Cruces, Eagle, and Cutter in New Mexico, and Juarez, among others. Many of the images show soldiers drilling on foot and on horseback, training horses, marching, conducting rifle practice, building stables and a mess hall, relaxing on mountain peaks, etc. Also included are views of camp tents, artillery, trucks, horses, makeshift buildings, and a bullfight in Juarez. A few of the images identify specific camps, including Camp Stewart in El Paso, Texas, and the compiler of the album notes that two of the photographs show "my tents." An interesting album of more than two hundred images, showing life among American military forces stationed along the Mexican border in pursuit of Pancho Villa. \$1,250

The Governor Gives an Update on the Sioux War

27. [Minnesota]: Swift, Henry A.: ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SWIFT TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA, DELIVERED JANUARY 11, 1864. Saint Paul: Frederick Driscoll, 1864. 33pp. Modern cloth, gilt leather spine label. Upper outer corner of final three leaves neatly repaired, not affecting text. Very good.

Henry A. Swift, a lawyer and politician, was governor of Minnesota for only six months, but they were eventful times in the history of the state. This address was delivered on January 11, 1864, the day he left office, and devotes much attention to the ongoing battles of the Sioux War. Swift notes recent military successes, and hopes that "the tempest of savage violence which seventeen months ago burst over the defenseless settlements of our Western border, has for the present, and it is hoped permanently, subsided." He notes that if military forces do not inflict pain on the Sioux, then the "cold and starvation" of the winter will, and that "hunger and destitution have followed like avenging angels upon the track of the fugitive assassins to insure the punishment left incomplete by the forces sent out against them." Swift closes this section by describing several military successes against the Sioux, including the killing of Chief Little Crow the previous summer. Swift also encourages the further development of railroad lines in the state and describes various transportation projects underway, notes the participation of Minnesota troops in the Civil War, reviews increases in agricultural and logging production, and reports on financial issues including the sale of "school lands," and more. OCLC and the AMERICAN IMPRINTS INVENTORY locate five copies, at the Library of Congress, Minnesota State Library, Univ. of Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Soc., and Wisconsin Historical Soc. AII (MINNESOTA) 550. \$500

All the Latest News on the Nevada Mines, with a Map

28. [Nevada Mining]: THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., 1865. 77pp., plus folding map. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers lightly worn, faint vertical crease. Quite clean internally. Very good.

Second edition, first published the year before with an identical collation and map. A significant compilation of contemporary accounts of silver mining in Nevada during its early boom years, with an interesting map. Among the sources are newspapers in Nevada and California, and the report of Interior Secretary J.P. Usher. Many of the reports concentrate on the Reese River mining district, centered around the town of Austin, which experienced an explosion of activity after silver was discovered in 1862. "A comprehensive account of all that could be ascertained at that time regarding the new diggings, containing descriptions of the towns, mines, and settlements, together with many pages of extracts from the local newspapers" - Eberstadt.

The folding "Map of the Washoe, Humboldt and Reese River Silver Mines in the State of Nevada" was drawn by E.W. Perry and shows most of Nevada and Utah, and California north of the San Francisco Bay Area, with much detail on the towns surrounding Austin. Wheat comments on some of the inaccuracies of the map, but also notes that "the old emigrant road is shown around the north end of Great Salt Lake, down the Humboldt, and as far west as the Valley of the Mud Lakes east of Honey Lake. Railroads, actual or projected, are noted in the Sacramento Valley; and from Auburn the 'Central Pacific Rail Road' finds its way across the Sierra to the Truckee, thence over to and up the Humboldt, and on to Utah Lake by a route south of Snow Water Lake." Wheat further notes that this map also accompanies two Nevada mining prospectuses, for the Mountain Queen Silver Mining Company, and for the Ruby Silver Mining Company. Not in Paher or Lingenfelter, nor in the Thomas W. Streeter collection. Rather scarce in the market. WAGNER-CAMP 422c. HOWES N61. WHEAT, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST V, pp.156-157 and item 1128 (ref). EBERSTADT 107:293. \$2,500

The Early Politics of San Francisco

29. [San Francisco]: MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE DISTRICT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FROM MARCH 12th, 1849, TO JUNE 4th, 1849, AND A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AYUNTAMIENTO OR TOWN COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO, FROM AUGUST 6th, 1849, UNTIL MAY 3d, 1850. WITH AN APPENDIX.... San Francisco: Towne & Bacon, 1860. 296pp. Contemporary sheep boards, rebaked in modern sheep, preserving the original gilt leather labels. Corners worn. Occasional light foxing. Very good.

Second printing of these proceedings, following the original publication (in four parts) of 1849-1850. A significant collection of the earliest laws of the Town Council of San Francisco, an essential guide to studying the early history of the city during a period of explosive growth. Included are the proceedings of the Assembly which refused to recognize the authority of the American military government in 1849, thereby bringing on the wrath of General Bennet Riley, the military governor of the state. The proceedings track the physical and municipal development of San Francisco during this period and the appendix includes official communications from city leaders, and an English-language printing of the Mexican laws in force before the American takeover. Greenwood calls for a frontispiece portrait, almost certainly in error. GREENWOOD 1364. COWAN, p.559. ROCQ 11754. JOHNSON, p.158. SABIN 76062. STREETER SALE 2854. \$450

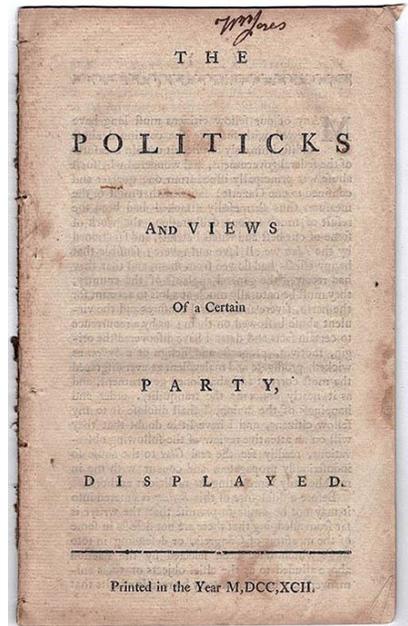
*A Savage Attack on Jefferson and His Political Followers,
Written with the Aid of Alexander Hamilton*

30. Smith, William Loughton: THE POLITICKS AND VIEWS OF A CERTAIN PARTY, DISPLAYED. [Philadelphia?]. 1792. 36pp. Dbd. Light, even tanning, an occasional bit of light foxing. Early ownership inscription in upper margin of titlepage. Very good.

A vigorous, anonymously-issued defense of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton and his economic policies, savagely attacking Jefferson, Madison and their party for opposing Federalist policies. This rare pamphlet clearly shows how early party divisions began to form in the United States – just three years after George Washington's inauguration.

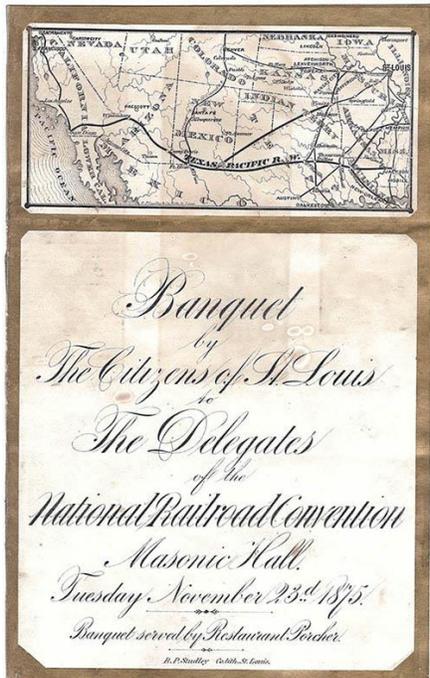
Early bibliographers attributed the work to Hamilton himself, until William Loughton Smith's own copy was discovered, bearing his note claiming authorship. However, it is almost certain that Hamilton himself had a hand in writing the present text. William Loughton Smith was a leading Federalist congressman from South Carolina, and a staunch ally of Hamilton's. His pro-British views would lead some of his constituents to burn him in effigy. "An attack on Madison, Jefferson, and others of the anti-federalist faction, for their opposition to the financial policies proposed by Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, and charging them with inconsistency, and insincerity in their attitude toward those measures. Jealousy of Hamilton as a possible rival for the presidency, is suggested as one of Jefferson's motives" - Sabin (i.e. Vail). Jefferson is referred to derisively as the "Generalissimo" and the text defends Hamilton's Assumption plan, Public Credit report, and more.

This work was initially attributed to Alexander Hamilton by Sabin, but later corrected to Smith by R.W.G Vail. Gaines asserts that it was "very likely" written with the "close collaboration" of Hamilton. Hamilton biographer, Robert Hendrickson, mentions that about this same time Smith made a strong speech in



support of Hamilton on the floor of the House of Representatives, and that "there can be no doubt that Hamilton himself prepared the speech." Quite rare in the market – the last copy I find at auction was in 1959. EVANS 24801. GAINES 92-22. HOWES S712, "aa." SABIN 84830 & 29973. FORD (HAMILTON) 49. TOMPKINS 78. \$2,750

Illustrated Menu for a Banquet Promoting a Transcontinental Railroad Through the Southwest



31. [Texas & Pacific Railway]: BANQUET BY THE CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS TO THE DELEGATES OF THE NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION MASONIC HALL. TUESDAY NOVEMBER 23d, 1875. St. Louis: R.P. Studley Co., Lith. [1875]. [4]pp. lithographed menu on a folded quarto sheet, bordered in gilt. Map and three illustrations. Expertly mended along the central vertical fold, also repairing a neat horizontal split in second leaf. A bit of light soiling and foxing. About very good.

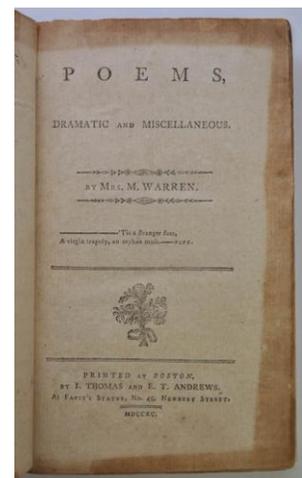
An attractive, ephemeral artifact of the 1875 National Railroad Convention, which gathered in St. Louis to promote the plans to the Texas & Pacific Railway to build a transcontinental railroad. The railroad was to go along a southwestern route, with lines originating in St. Louis and other points along the Mississippi River and converging in Texas for the final journey westward. This is the lithographically-printed, illustrated menu for the convention's banquet, listing the bill of fare and toasts to be given, featuring illustrations and a map, the entirety bordered in gilt. The map shows the American southwest and the proposed lines of the railroad from St. Louis and Texas that constituted the Texas & Pacific Railway. The illustrations include images of "The Great

Bridge at St. Louis, Mo.," a train passing through a pastoral landscape, and part of the St. Louis cityscape with a statue of Columbia in the foreground. The food at the banquet was served by St. Louis's noted Restaurant Porcher, and featured luxurious food from near and far, including raw oysters, red snapper, quail, grouse, duck, lamb, and a variety of wines, champagnes, and desserts. Toasts and songs were offered to the President and Congress, the "Southern Atlantic states," the "Great Southwest," and to "Trans-Continental Transit." \$475

*Plays With a Cautionary Message for the Young American Republic,
By the Woman Who Would Later Write an Important History of the Revolution*

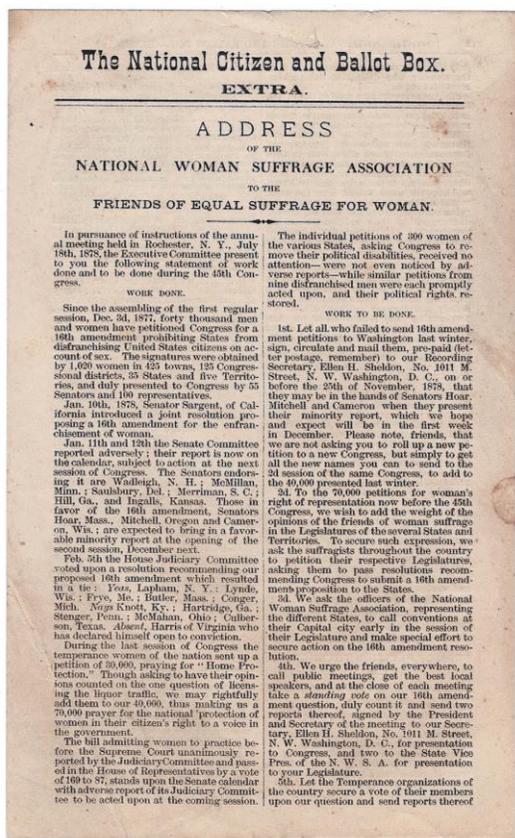
32. Warren, Mercy Otis: POEMS, DRAMATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS. Boston: I. Thomas and E.T. Andrews, 1790. 252pp. 12mo. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt, gilt leather label. Spine leather with vertical crack, gilt scraped from upper portion of backstrip. Some ink staining and rubbing to the boards, edges worn, spine ends chipped, front hinge repaired. Early library bookplate on front pastedown, two ink ownership inscriptions on front free endpaper. Toning around the edges of the titlepage, text with moderate, even toning, occasional foxing. Good.

First and only edition of this significant collection of early American verse and two plays, by Mercy Otis Warren. Best known for her pioneering history of the American Revolution, the present collection is dedicated to George Washington, just inaugurated as President the previous year. Mercy Otis



Warren was the younger sister of revolutionary theorist James Otis, the wife of Patriot leader James Warren, and a friend of John and Abigail Adams. Her interest in political affairs is evident in this collection, which contains several poems and two long verse tragedies. Winfred Bernhard, in the *AMERICAN NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY*, writes that the plays, entitled *The Sack of Rome* and *The Ladies of Castile*, "depict the triumph of misrule and the failure of the champions of liberty [and] must be seen as reflective of Warren's increasing doubts about the viability of the American republican experiment. While both plays suffer from conventionality, the interweaving of gender politics with the rise and fall of states make them more challenging reading for modern sensibilities than the occasional poems that comprise the rest of the volume." Rather scarce in the market. STODDARD & WHITESELL 424. WEGELIN (POETRY) 417. WEGELIN (PLAYS), p.78. EVANS 23035. SABIN 101486. ESTC W28913. ANB (online). \$3,500

Bringing the News of the Woman Suffrage Movement



33. [Women's Suffrage]: Gage, Matilda Joslyn (editor): THE NATIONAL CITIZEN AND BALLOT BOX. EXTRA. ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION TO THE FRIENDS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMAN [caption title]. [Syracuse, N.Y. 1878]. 4pp., printed in double columns on a folded quarto sheet. A bit of light staining and soiling. Very good.

This "Extra" issue prints the text of the 1878 Address of the National Woman Suffrage Association, stating the work done - and yet to be done - in the woman suffrage movement. The text also contains a form for petitions to Congress, the Constitution of the Association, a list of officers and the Executive Committee, and a "prospectus" for the newspaper, now that it had been purchased by Matilda Gage. THE NATIONAL CITIZEN AND BALLOT BOX was the newspaper of the National Woman Suffrage Association, owned and edited by Matilda Gage from 1878 to 1881. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were the newspaper's corresponding editors, and the three together edited the multi-volume HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE, published from 1881 to 1922 and advertised on the final page of this EXTRA. The final page also advertises the speaking availability of Stanton and Anthony, and carries a notice urging all suffrage

supporters to write petitions in ink, and advises that "it is not deemed best to present printed petitions to Congress this year." Advertising rates for THE NATIONAL CITIZEN AND BALLOT BOX are given, and a note states that this extra was available at fifty cents per hundred, and that "Woman Suffrage Envelopes" were also available, at forty cents per hundred.

The published papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony locate a copy of this EXTRA at the Library of Congress. OCLC locates copies at the Univ. of Rochester and Harvard, though there also might be copies in some of the runs of the newspaper listed in OCLC. OCLC 429917820. \$850