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AMERICANA

Printed Manuscript Visual

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October 2018 New Acquisitions



Oil Painting of a Russian Fish House in Sitka, Alaska

1. [Alaska]: [RUSSIAN FISH HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA]. [Sitka, Ak. ca. 1890]. Oil painting on canvas, 9¾ x 13¼ inches. Moderate craquelure, but on the whole quite clean and free of condition issues. In a period gilt frame, measuring 15½ x 19 inches.

A lovely oil painting of a fishing scene off the coast of Sitka, Alaska, illustrating the remnants of the Russian presence in Alaska. A manuscript note on the paper covering the back of the painting reads "Inscribed on back of stretcher bar: Russian Fish House, Sitka, Alaska." The image shows a simple house on a rocky outcropping just off the coast, with mountains in the background. A few of the peaks in the far distance have snow on them. In the right foreground is a canoe with two people in it, while in the left foreground is shown another three canoes. The painting is unsigned, but is clearly the work of a painter with a fair amount of talent. Undated, this painting was found with a similar work, done in a similar style and in a matching frame, showing the Presbyterian Industrial School in Sitka, and appears to have been created around 1890. \$3,000

Attracting Miners, Settlers, and Investors During the Klondike Gold Rush

2. [Alaska]: [Klondike Gold Rush]: EXTRA! ALASKA FORUM. Rampart, Ak. September 1, 1901. [4]pp. folio newspaper, each page printed in four columns. Folded sheet. Uniformly tanned, a few small closed edge tears. Near fine.

An "extra" edition of this weekly newspaper, designed to encourage prospectors, investors, and settlers to the town of Rampart, a small settlement on the Yukon River deep in the center of Alaska Territory. Rampart was established in 1897 as a supply point for nearby mining camps during the Klondike Gold Rush, and within a year the population swelled to an estimated 10,000. The well-known novelist Rex Beach lived there for a time. The boom came quickly and the bust was not too far off - by 1903 Rampart had reverted to a small, sleepy town. The ALASKA FORUM was founded in Rampart on September 27, 1900 by editor J.B. Wingate and continued until 1906. This "extra" was published less than a year after the paper's founding, and is filled with reports collected over the previous several months of rich strikes in the region, including at Glenn Gulch, Hunter Creek, Minook Creek, and elsewhere. Furthermore, the news coming in regarding prospective veins bodes well for the future, according to several reports. An article on the first page entitled "What is Needed in this District" answers "practical miners - and plenty of them." In the editorial, Wingate explains that his object is to bring to Easterners the news that Rampart is "the gold mining center of this Territory," and that "the growth of this town cannot fail to be rapid, once capitalists and others are led to appreciate the unrivalled advantages Rampart offers to investor and wage earner alike....There are good investments and plenty of them." \$250

Noteworthy Essays on Notable Mountain Ranges in the West

3. [American Alpine Club]: Le Conte, Joseph N., Charles E. Fay, and Alfred H. Brooks: ALPINA AMERICANA. NUMBERS 1, 2, and 3 [all published]. Philadelphia: American Alpine Club, 1907, 1911, 1914. Three numbers: 16;21;22pp., including illustrations and maps, plus one full-page plate and four maps (three folding). Quarto. Original printed green wrappers. Wrappers with moderate edgewear and occasional tape repairs. First number with wrappers split down the spine and textblock loosely laid in and the leaves loose. Third number with front wrapper detached, wrappers with tape repairs and textblock mostly detached from wrappers. Good overall.

Number 3 is a presentation copy, inscribed on the front wrapper by Alfred H. Brooks. This group contains all three numbers of ALPINA AMERICANA, published by the American Alpine Club. Each issue contains a single article, written by a prominent explorer, climber, or educator. The American Alpine Club was founded in 1902 by leading American climbers and conservationists. John Muir was its second president, and notable women climbers were among its founders. The first number contains an essay by Joseph N. Le Conte, entitled "The High Sierra of California." The son and namesake of the noted Berkeley geologist, Le Conte was a founder of the Sierra Club and was very familiar with the Sierra Nevada, climbing extensively in the region from his teenage years. His essay is a detailed description of the Sierra Nevada, its geology and physical features, and climbing and camping opportunities. Charles Fay, a linguist and founder of the Modern Language Association, was also a noted alpinist. His essay, "The Canadian Rocky Mountains," describes the "Alps of the American continent," and contains a lengthy list of peaks in the Canadian Rockies over 10,000 feet, with positions, altitudes, and data regarding first ascents. The third and final number in the series is by Alfred Hulse Brooks, chief geologist for Alaska for the USGS from 1903 to 1924. Entitled "Mountain Exploration in Alaska," Brooks provides an in-depth discussion of Alaska's glaciers (and touches on glacial erosion) and mountaineering opportunities. \$225

Striking Chromolithograph of a Beautiful Albert Bierstadt California Painting

4. [Bierstadt, Albert]: SUNSET: CALIFORNIA SCENERY. [Boston: L. Prang & Company, 1868]. Chromolithograph, 12 x 17½ inches, mounted on board. A bit of light soiling. Near fine. Framed in an attractive turn of the century frame (22 x 26 inches) with a carved pattern of grapes, vines, and leaves. Frame with a few small chips. Recent mat and plexiglass. Not examined out of frame.

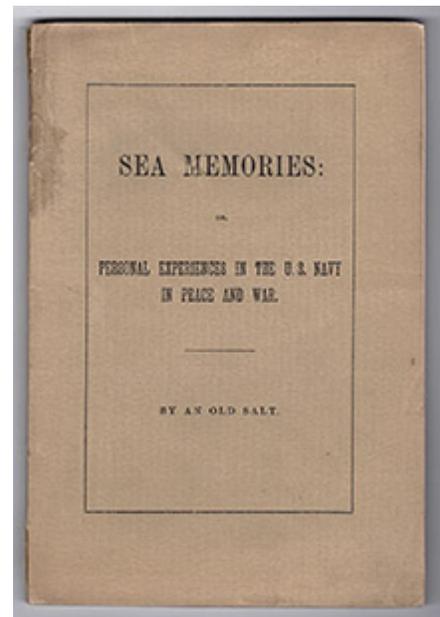
A gorgeous chromolithograph of a beautiful painting by one of the greatest of western artists, Albert Bierstadt. It is the only Louis Prang rendering of a Bierstadt painting, uniting the greatest chromolithographer of his era with one of the towering artists of the American West. The image shows a river passing through a rugged landscape, with cliffs and a waterfall on the left, and a thicket of trees on the right. A dusky sky forms in the upper portion of the image as the horizon glows orange from the setting sun. Prang advertised the print thusly: "It represents a rocky California valley, where nature has remained undisturbed in her grandeur and solitude. The rays of the setting sun have bathed the river, and the rock on its bank, in a flood of golden light, while impenetrable darkness already hovers over the forest in the foreground." The image reproduces Bierstadt's 1864 painting, "Sunset in California," with such warm hues and subtle textures that when the it hung beside the original painting in Prang's gallery viewers were unable to tell the reproduction from the original, according to Anderson and Ferber. Prang created this chromolithograph in 1868, and he offered it for sale at ten dollars a copy, intending it to be part of a series illustrating the work of notable American artists. It is an outstanding example of the excellence of Prang's artisans, and the challenges posed to the classical arts by technological advancement in the nineteenth century.

"The dramatic light and majestic qualities of this chromo were a radical change from the quiet landscapes that Prang had published... 'Sunset' remained a standard item on Prang's list for more than a decade" - Marzio. An OCLC entry for the "proofbook" for this print (not identifying the holding institution) indicates that the image was drawn by Prang employee William Haring, and that forty-one color stones were used to create the chromolithograph. OCLC 9079580. Nancy K. Anderson & Linda S. Ferber, ALBERT BIERSTADT: ART & ENTERPRISE (New York. 1990), pp.185-186, 268-269, 274. Katharine M. McClinton, THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS OF LOUIS PRANG (New York. 1973), p.187. MARZIO, THE DEMOCRATIC ART, p.111. \$2,500

Privately-Printed Memoir of Naval Service in the Mexican-American War

5. [Bruell, James D.]: SEA MEMORIES: OR, PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN THE U.S. NAVY IN PEACE AND WAR. By an Old Salt. Biddeford Pool, [Me.]: Published by the Author, 1886. 67pp. 12mo. Original printed yellow wrappers. Faint stain on front wrapper along the upper joint, paper torn along upper and lower portions of front joint. Near fine. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

"Dedicated to the Officers and Sailors of the Mexican War" by James D. Bruell of Biddeford Pool, Maine. Bruell enlisted in the United States Navy during the Mexican-American War, and participated in the Tampico blockade and in naval actions at Galveston and Veracruz. His view is that of the ordinary sailor, and he recounts his training, life on board ship, and his war experiences in an engaging manner. Bruell's ship, the St. Mary, was a first-class man-of-war, quick and well-equipped and with a crew of 212 men. He describes several skirmishes, the siege of a Mexican fort at Tampico, encounters with British and French vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and the fate of a crewmate who was "hanged at the yard-arm" for striking an officer of the St. Mary. Bruell recalls that a gloom came over the crew as a result, which was not alleviated until they took part in the American capture of Veracruz shortly thereafter. I can find only one other copy in the market (the Deering copy, sold at auction in 2001) in the past fifty years. OCLC locates thirteen copies, though a copy listed by the Univ. of North Carolina does not appear in their online catalogue. GARRETT, p.195. TUTOROW 3632. OCLC 2056194. \$2,750





View of a Little-Known Mining Camp Located on Fremont's Land

6. [California Pictorial Letter Sheet]: VIEW OF AGUA FRIA TOWN. San Francisco: Lith. & Published by Quirot & Co., [ca. 1852]. Pictorial letter sheet, 8½ x 10¾ inches, on light blue wove paper. Two small pieces of tape on the verso near at the top edge (likely for previous mounting), neat tape repair on the verso in the lower right corner. Near fine.

A rare view of this little-known gold mining camp - Repts locates no views of Agua Fria. "This town was the first county seat in Mariposa County which then included what is now six other counties. Today there are only a few abandoned diggings there " - Grabhorn. Agua Fria was one of the earliest settlements on Fremont's Mariposa Grant, and flourished in the early 1850s, hence the tentative date ascribed. Several modest buildings and tents are shown, with two American flags flying over the scene. Among the buildings are signs for the "Exch"[ange] Hotel, "Democ." and "Wittig." A long fence snakes across the foreground, and several miners with picks are shown digging in the dry river bed between the fence and the town (an uncommon view of such a mining scene). Quirot also published an undated view of Agua Fria Valley. BAIRD, CALIFORNIA'S PICTORIAL LETTER SHEETS 281. CLIFFORD LETTER SHEET COLLECTION 291. PETERS, CALIFORNIA ON STONE, p.138. GRABHORN, CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH MISCELLANY. \$1,750

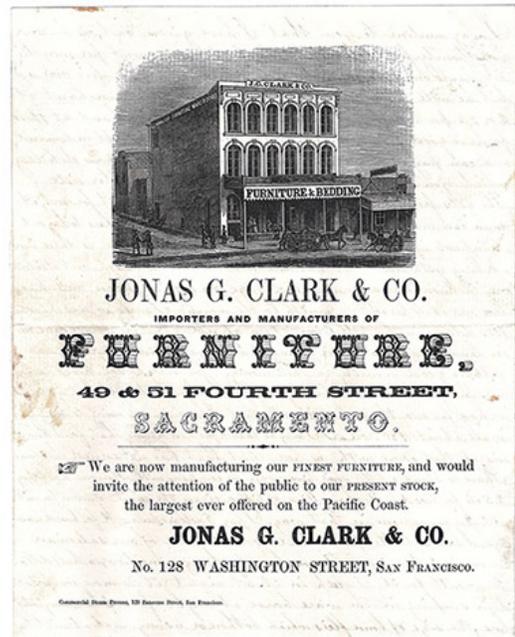
*An Outstanding Letter from Sacramento in 1858,
Written by a Furniture Maker on a Letter Sheet Advertising the Store Where He Worked*

7. [California Pictorial Letter Sheet]: McCaul, Peter: JONAS G. CLARK & CO. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, 49 & 51 FOURTH STREET, SACRAMENTO. [with:] [AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM PETER McCAUL, AN EMPLOYEE OF JONAS CLARK, TO HIS BROTHER, DESCRIBING HIS EXPERIENCES WORKING AT THE FURNITURE STORE,

HIS VIEWS OF LIFE IN SACRAMENTO AND HIS PREFERENCE FOR THAT CITY OVER SAN FRANCISCO, AND HIS VIEWING OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF A CALIFORNIA STATE SENATOR RECENTLY KILLED IN A DUEL WITH ANOTHER POLITICIAN]. San Francisco: Commercial Steam Presses, [Before September, 1858]. Pictorial letter sheet: 9¾ x 7¾ inches, on white wove paper, with conjugate sheet of ruled paper attached, the entire bifolium measuring 9¾ x 15½ inches. Letter: Dated September 19, 1858. 3½ page autograph letter, signed, on remaining three pages plus another half sheet of similar paper. About 1100 words. Old folds and a couple of old minor stains. Near fine.

An apparently unrecorded letter sheet, advertising a large Sacramento furniture store, with a very interesting letter from an employee of the store, discussing his experiences working there, his positive assessment of Sacramento, the recent funeral procession of a California state senator killed in a duel, and more.

The illustration on the upper half of the sheet is a fine rendering of the Jonas G. Clark & Co. furniture store, located at 49 and 51 Fourth Street in Sacramento. The elegant three-story building is shown, with an awning advertising "furniture & bedding," and with men and women milling about as horse-drawn carriages traverse the street. A printed note informs: "We are now manufacturing our finest furniture, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast." The company also had a salesroom at 128 Washington Street in San Francisco.



The very interesting and informative autograph letter, signed, is written on the remaining three pages of the bifolium and on one side of a half sheet of paper laid in. It was written by Peter McCaul, an employee of Jonas Clark involved in manufacturing furniture and is dated at Sacramento September 19, 1858. According to census records, Peter McCaul was born in Scotland about 1835 and was a "cabinet-maker" (i.e. furniture maker) in Sacramento in 1860. This letter is only addressed "Dear Brother," but very likely was written to Peter's younger brother James, who by 1860 was also living in Sacramento and also employed as a cabinet-maker.

McCaul writes his brother expressing his satisfaction with his job at Clark & Company, and describes his work: "I am still driving away at the furniture store yet, and I think I am quite sanguine of having a steady job of it now, but I might come off disappointed after all. At any rate, trade is first rate now. It keeps me pretty busy, putting chairs, tables &c. together, to supply the customers. There is also two other men kept busy working at the fine furniture. They will be a little slack by and by, for this yet when the rainy season is, for the country towns lays in a good deal of their stock for the winter season just now. I would be very much satisfied if I had a steady job for I like this place very well. We have two very nice men to work for, they are not the owners of the store. They are only two confidential men hired to take charge of the place, one is clerk, the other salesman; the main thing is, it is first rate pay. They pay every four weeks. Since I commenced here this last time I have had one pay. Three weeks ago again Tuesday, the clerk called in to the office and payed [sic] me seventy-two dollars for my twenty four days work."

Later in the letter, Peter McCaul explains that he is raising some extra money by loaning money to the furniture store's salesman, who then loans it out at a higher interest rate. The salesman, it turns out, also owns the building in which the furniture business is housed: "I may mention to you that I have given out

one hundred and twenty-five dollars at interest at one per cent per month, it is to our salesman. He did not want it for his own use but he will give it out to some speculator or merchant at 2 or 2 1/2 per month. I would rather have it in this man's hand at 1 percent for he is good for it. He made the note out, payable on demand, and can pay it to me any time if I want it. He owns the building which you see a very good picture off [sic] on the other side. He gets from Clark 275 dollars per month for it for rent. A man can make money here if he has a few hundred dollars to lay out at interest if he can get good security for it. There is three men working with me that has one thousand dollars each out at interest."

McCaul also relates his positive feelings about Sacramento as a place to live, especially as compared to San Francisco: "I may give you a kind of an idea of what Sacramento is like. It is the finest laid out city I ever saw, every street and alley runs right parallel across one another just as straight as a line. The greatest part of the city is fine brick buildings fire proof with iron shuts on them for protection against fire. In 1852 this city was almost swept of [sic] the earth by fire, now it is built again and is the capitol [sic] of the state and contains a population of 15000 people. San Francisco is a very mean looking city, it contains a good many miserable looking buildings. Part of it is built on a sand bank, and as there is generally a blow of wind there you can't see far before you with the dust flying in your face....I think about the quarter of the city is built on spiles [i.e. piles], underneath is water, and the planking is so bad on the streets sometimes horses will go down through. But it is a busy place."

McCaul goes on to describe a funeral procession he recently witnessed, the deceased being a state senator who was killed by another politician. This was California State Senator William I. Ferguson, thirty-three years old, who was shot in a duel with George Pen Johnston on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay on August 19, and died from his wounds a few weeks later. He was buried in Sacramento's Old City Cemetery in September, 1858: "I witnessed a very large funeral procession last Thursday. It was a mile and a half long, it was the funeral of a state senator for this county who died from his wounds which he received in a duel which he fought with another big bug a month ago, at San Francisco. The procession was formed by state senators, members of the bar, military, firemen, citizens & strangers. They had a great time of it here, on the first of this month at the election of state officers their [sic] was lots of fighting going on, one man was struck behind the head and was instantly killed. Some others got cut faces."

Not in Baird, nor in the catalogue of the Clifford collection of California pictorial letter sheets. Baird, in the introduction to his catalogue of California pictorial letter sheets, describes his criteria for inclusion in the catalogue, and it seems that he considered this letter sheet (if he was aware of it), as more of an advertising piece (or perhaps even a billhead or letterhead). But it is clearly pictorial, with a California image, and used as a letter sheet. No copies are listed in OCLC, and this copy is the only one that I can find as having appeared in the market. Rare, and with a very interesting contemporary letter from an employee of the furniture company. \$2,750

Unrecorded Satirical Prints

Mocking California Governor Henry Haight's Re-Election Bid in 1871

8. [California Political Satire]: THE LAST NEW DEPARTURE [and:] THE CAPITOL THING FOR OFFICIALS. San Francisco: Butler, [1871]. Two wood engraved illustrations, 17 x 10 inches and 9 x 11¼ inches, on thin paper. Old folds. Modest tape mends on verso. Very good.

A pair of apparently unrecorded satirical prints mocking California Governor Henry Haight during his ultimately losing bid for re-election in 1871. Both illustrations feature Governor Haight and his close advisor, California National Guard Adjutant General Thomas Cazneau. Henry Haight (1825-1878) was elected governor of California in 1867 as a Democrat, defeating the candidate of a largely fractured state Republican Party, the "Unionist" George Gorham. Haight ran on a platform opposing Chinese

immigration, against railroad subsidies, and in opposition to Radical Republicans and Reconstruction, among other issues.

Some of these themes are evident in "The Last New Departure," which shows Haight, having fallen of a cliff, hanging from the tail of a dog with a collar reading "Examiner." The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER supported Haight and his policies. Cazneau, dressed in his National Guard uniform, proclaims "the last link is broken." A Haight supporter, tugging at the collar of the dog, says "if I could grab him as I can land, he should'nt [sic] be swamped," while other supporters also try to pull Haight back up. Haight dangles over a series of boxes (nearby which are snakes and rats) bearing slogans pertaining to the campaign, referring to commissions, "state capital frauds," the railroads, appropriations, and more. Below Haight is a headstone for Peter Burnett, the first governor of California, who was also a Democrat. Two Chinese men are shown below Haight on a ledge, saying "Come to your elder brethern [sic]," apparently referring to Burnett.

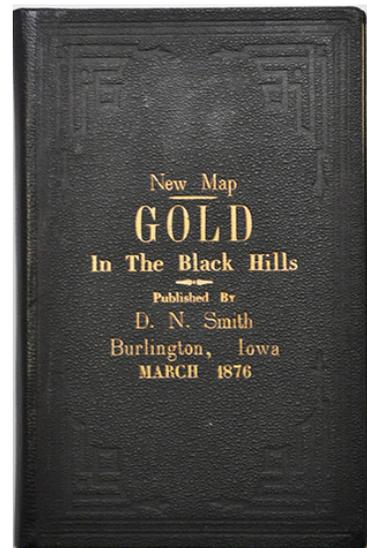
"The Capitol Thing for Officials" also illustrates a number of issues in the 1871 campaign, especially Republican charges that Haight padded the state payroll to secure votes. Haight is seen on the far right, saying to Cazneau (again in military uniform) "I have investigated the matter and find no fraud," while Cazneau agrees. Beyond the two and stretching out of the room and far off into the distance (where the state capital building can be seen) are masses of men waiting in line to be paid for their votes. A man who appears to be a Democratic Party official states "sign for \$4, we guarantee \$2, and steady work until after the Election for 20,000 men."

The engraver of these prints was either Warren C. Butler or his son, Theodore, who were wood engravers in San Francisco. It is quite likely that one of the two (or both) also had a hand in drawing the illustrations and in printing the engravings. No copies are listed in OCLC and I have not found any other copies of these prints offered in the market or in institutions. An article in the CALIFORNIA DAILY ALTA newspaper of September 5, 1871, reports that the images of "The Last New Departure" were used in a banner at a massive Republican parade in San Francisco the day before. Republican Newton Booth defeated Henry Haight in the vote of September, 1871, and dismissed Cazneau from office. \$1,650

*Important Map and Guide to the Black Hills Gold Region:
The Streeter Copy*

9. [Dakota Territory]: Smith, D.N. (publisher): NEW MAP. GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES AND EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS, WITH LAWS APPENDED UPON THE SUBJECT OF MINES AND MINING. Burlington, Ia.: D.N. Smith, March, 1876. 40,[1]pp., plus colored folding lithographic map, 17¾ x 31¼ inches. 12mo. Original black cloth, stamped in gilt and blind, expertly rebacked in modern black morocco. Two bookplates on rear pastedown. Presentation inscription on front plain wrapper, four lines of pencil notes in lower margin of final text page. Small separations at a few cross-folds of the map, some neat tissue reinforcements on verso, a few small tears in the map where affixed to the front board. Very good.

A presentation copy, inscribed on the front plain wrapper "Compliments of Rev. D.N. Smith to Jnos. David." This is the Thomas W. Streeter copy, with his bookplate on the rear pastedown and his pencil notes on the front plain wrapper, below Smith's inscription.



"The publication of this pamphlet and map in March, 1876, came at a time when, because of the huge price demanded by the Sioux Indians in the fall of 1875 for a cession of their lands, the government had lifted its embargo on settlement of the Black Hills. The pamphlet's extracts from the 1874 reports by General Custer and Captain Ludlow, the extracts from the mining laws, and especially the map, must have been most useful to many of the thousands who swarmed into the Black Hills in 1876" - Streeter. The text includes positive reports on the gold discoveries in the Black Hills ("if the reports are true, fortunes must accumulate with unprecedented rapidity"), recommends "Gordon's Route" (shown on the map) to the mining region, describes the Platte Valley and gives advice on foraging on the Plains. The mining laws included are the most up-to-date legislation passed by the federal government and the Dakota Territorial Assembly.

The colored map is entitled "Black Hills Map Including Nebraska and Part of Dakota Wyoming Colorado and Kansas" and, as indicated, shows a wide swath of territory, from about the 96th to the 109th meridian, and from the 43rd to below the 40th parallel. "Gordon's Trail" is shown running from Niobrara northwest to French Creek. "Unexpectedly Smith's map exhibits the progress of the public surveys in Dakota, Nebraska, and northern Kansas and Colorado, also the expansion of their county systems" - Wheat. The map is quite detailed with respect to the topography of Wyoming and western Dakota, and also shows Indian agencies, military forts, and rivers. The map was published by Smith in Iowa, but was printed by the Shoher Lithographic firm in Chicago. The one-page advertisement that follows the text promotes a railroad route to Kearney Junction and then by foot, stage, or ox team to the Black Hills: "The Indians are west and not to be feared on this Route."

Thomas W. Streeter acquired this copy from Peter Decker in 1953, and it sold at the Streeter sale in 1968 for \$350 to the Nebraska Book Company. It re-appeared at Swann Galleries in 2003, where it was acquired by the collector, Jay Snider, for \$9775. Two years later, at the sale of part of Jay Snider's collection at Christie's, it was bought for \$10,200 for a private collector. This Streeter copy is the only one that I can find appearing at auction in the past sixty years. The only other copy that is listed in Rare Book Hub is the W.J. Holliday copy, which sold at his 1954 sale for \$375 to Wright Howes for the collector, Everett Graff (now at the Newberry Library). OCLC locates four copies, at Yale, the Newberry Library, the Colorado School of Mines, and Iowa State University.

An important map and guide to the Black Hills Gold Region, rare institutionally and in the market. STREETER SALE 2060 (this copy). HOWES 585, "b." JENNEWEIN 85. LINGENFELTER DA:603. GRAFF 3837. HOLLIDAY SALE 1020. WHEAT, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST V, part 2, p.323 and item 1277. PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.144. OCLC 27893061, 8486854. \$12,500

The Largest Mass Execution in American History

10. [Dakota War of 1862]: Wise, John C.: EXECUTION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHT SIOUX INDIANS AT MANKATO MINNESOTA DECEMBER 26, 1862. Buffalo: Hayes Litho. Co. 1883. Chromolithograph, 16 x 21½ inches. A few small closed tears in the edges of the sheet, far from the image. Affixed to board. Very good.

The famous view of the execution of thirty-eight Dakota warriors following the Dakota War of 1862, still the largest mass execution in American history. Skirmishes between Dakota (also called Sioux) and white settlers began breaking out in late summer of 1862, as more and more settlers encroached on native lands, and the Dakota were being forced onto poor agricultural land and sparse hunting grounds. In August and September the Dakota were highly effective, killing some 400 settlers and soldiers, but by late September army reinforcements resulted in an American victory at the Battle of Wood Lake, and the surrender of the native tribes. Military trials were held in late November and Minnesotans initially called for the execution of some 300 Sioux, but President Lincoln reviewed the cases and reduced the number to thirty-nine. One

sentence was commuted, and thirty-eight Dakota men were executed in Mankato the day after Christmas, 1862.

Two images dominate the center of this view - a proudly-waving American flag flying from a pole, and the scaffold holding the thirty-eight condemned men, just to the right of the flag. The thirty-eight Dakota stand along the four edges of the scaffold, hands tied behind their backs, their heads covered by hoods, a noose around each neck. Radiating out from the center are angular rows of soldiers in blue uniforms, several on them on horseback. The entire scene is ringed by thousands of spectators - residents of Mankato and those who had come from far and wide to witness, and likely celebrate, the executions. Several of Mankato's larger buildings are shown in the background.



There are two issues of this chromolithograph, one published by the Milwaukee Litho. and Engraving Company (famous for their Anheuser-Busch advertisement featuring "Custer's Last Fight"), and the present version, published in Buffalo by the Hayes Litho. Company. The copyright was held by John C. Wise, a newspaperman in Mankato, who issued this print to mark the twentieth anniversary of the executions. \$1,500



A Landmark Study of Mexican Antiquities, Beautifully Illustrated

11. [Dupaix, Guillermo, and Jose Luciano Castaneda]: Baradere, Jean-Henri (editor): ANTIQUITES MEXICAINES. RELATION DES TROIS EXPEDITIONS DU CAPITAINE DUPAIX, ORDONNEES EN 1805, 1806, ET 1807, POUR LA RECHERCHE DES ANTIQUITES DU PAYS, NOTAMMENT CELLES DE MITLA ET DE PALENQUE; ACCOMPAGNEE DES DESSINS DE CASTANEDA, MEMBRE DES TROIS EXPEDITIONS ET DESSINATEUR DU MUSEE DE MEXICO, ET D'UNE CARTE DU PAYS EXPLORE.... Paris: Au Bureau des Antiquites Mexicaines, Imprimerie de Jules Didot L'aine, 1834. Two text volumes plus atlas volume. Text: [4],xiv,[2],20,56,40,88; 82,224,[4]pp., printed in double columns in first volume. Atlas: [23]pp. (interspersed throughout as section-titles), plus 167 plates (one double-page) on 162 leaves, with many plates containing more than one image (some 265 numbered images in all). Lacks the called-for map, as is seemingly always the case. Half title in both text volumes.

Tall folios, 21½ x 14½ inches. Modern three quarter calf and marbled boards in an antique style, raised bands, gilt morocco spine labels. Occasional very light foxing in the text, a few text leaves moderately tanned, faint old tideline in outer margin of several leaves in second volume. Some foxing toward the rear of the atlas volume. On the whole very clean and fresh internally. Near fine. All volumes untrimmed.

A celebrated, beautiful, and highly important study of the antiquities of Mexico, featuring outstanding images of archaeological sites and artifacts, among the earliest ever published.

The illustrations, drawn by expedition member Jose Luciano Castaneda, are among the most attractive and influential images of Mesoamerican antiquities ever executed. Many of the plates were later used by Kingsborough in his landmark study, which is certainly a testament to the quality of Castaneda's work, and to the lithographic talents of the Engelmann firm, which printed the illustrations. The plates show the ruins, monuments, and antiquities of Mexico and Mesoamerica, as well as images of artifacts and plans of buildings. They are the first significant published views of Mayan architecture, and Edison calls this work "a cornerstone for the French scientific construction of ancient Mexico during the coming decades."

Guillermo Dupaix (1748 or 1750-1817), an officer in the Austrian dragoons, first visited Mexico in 1791, and retired from service in 1800. A few years afterwards he was charged by the Spanish King Charles IV to explore and document all the monuments of Mexico and New Spain still existing from the years before the Spanish conquest. The Dupaix expedition lasted from 1805 to 1807 and it was only the second such expedition, following that of Antonio del Rio in 1787. "Between 1805 and 1807, Dupaix and Castaneda trekked across the Valley of Mexico, Oaxaca, and a portion of the Mayan lowlands to locate and record the ruins of the pre-Columbian cities of Mexico. Dense forests, steep mountains, oppressive heat, swarms of insects, lingering sickness, and bands of robbers were among the many obstacles these explorers had to overcome in order to visit Xochicalco, Cholula, Mitla, Oaxaca and other ancient sites" - Koch. Dupaix's reports and Castaneda's illustrations lay unpublished for more than two decades in Mexican archives - partly due to the growing support in Mexico for independence from Spain - until they were delivered to Abbe Jean-Henri Baradere, who arranged for their publication.

Dupaix's explorations and assessments of the culture and accomplishments of ancient Mexico are still praised by modern scholars. The text also includes an essay by American Consul to France and noted antiquarian, David Bailie Warden, on the ancient populations of the Americas, a preliminary discourse by Charles Farcy, a comparison of ancient American monuments to those of Egypt by Alexandre Lenoir, and notes by Baradere. In fact, the text of the second volume expands the study beyond Mexico, with much on the aboriginal history of North and South America and European colonies therein. "Almost an indispensable supplement to Humboldt's VOYAGE DANS L'AMERIQUE, as it contains many interesting discoveries not in the latter work" - Sabin.

The plates are drawn after the original work of Castaneda, and were lithographed by the Engelmann firm, which is noted for the high quality of its work. In this set the plates are printed on India proof paper,

measuring approximately 15 x 9 3/4 inches and are affixed to leaves that are uniform in height with the text volumes. This work was published with the plates in three versions: colored, uncolored, and on India proof paper (as here). The latter format is preferred, due to the high quality of printing of the lithographs on India proof. The text is handsomely printed by the Didot firm, and the atlas leaves and many of the text leaves have, in the lower margin, an embossed stamp depicting the Mexican coat of arms (an eagle on a cactus with a serpent in its beak). The three expeditions described in the first volume are all separately paginated, as are the other various sections in the two text volumes. The text in the first volume is printed in double columns, in Spanish and French. A map is called for on the titlepage, but it seems quite likely that that map was not ready in time for the 1834 publication, and that it appears only in the 1844 edition of this work.

A monumental and path-breaking study of the ancient cultures of Mexico, with beautiful and influential illustrations.

PALAU 13069. SABIN 40038. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS (Warden) 4082. LECLERC 1065. FIELD 468. Peter O. Koch, JOHN LLOYD STEPHENS AND FREDERICK CATHERWOOD: PIONEERS OF MAYAN ARCHAEOLOGY, p.94. Paul N. Edison, "Colonial Prospecting in Independent Mexico: Abbe Baradere's ANTIQUITES MEXICAINES (1834-1836), in JOURNAL OF THE WESTERN SOCIETY FOR FRENCH HISTORY, (Volume 32. 2004), pp.195-215. \$27,500

A Cornerstone Work on the History and Potential of California

12. Forbes, Alexander: CALIFORNIA: A HISTORY OF UPPER AND LOWER CALIFORNIA FROM THEIR FIRST DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME, COMPRISING AN ACCOUNT OF THE CLIMATE, SOIL, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c. A FULL VIEW OF THE MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS AND CONDITION OF THE FREE AND DOMESTICATED INDIANS. WITH AN APPENDIX RELATING TO STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE PACIFIC. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1839. xvi,352pp. Errata slip. Plus ten lithographic plates (including frontispiece) and a folding map, 16¼ x 22¾ inches, colored in outline. Original blindstamped burgundy cloth, spine stamped in gilt. Cloth lightly faded, as is often the case, lightly worn at corners and spine ends. Some mild foxing on the plates, else very clean internally. Near fine.

A handsome copy of the first book printed in English to relate exclusively to California. An Englishman, Forbes was a partner in a Mexican mining company with interests in California, but did not actually visit California until well after the book's publication. Nevertheless, its scope is comprehensive, including a history of upper and lower California, a consideration of agricultural potential and other commercial enterprises, climate, natural resources, and California's possibilities as a British possession. Forbes drew his information from earlier accounts, such as those of Beechey, Palou, and Venegas, as well as reports from his own agents in California. Howes states that Forbes's work is "of permanent value" for its content on Indians and early missions. The map shows upper and lower California, Mexico, and Guatemala, with insets of Bodega, San Francisco, San Diego, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Pedro. The lithographic plates show views of Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco harbor, as well as missions, Indians, and a Californian lassoing cattle. "Still considered as one of the most important upon the subject" - Cowan.

ZAMORANO 80, 38. COWAN, p.217. HOWES F242, "b." SABIN 25035. DAWSON 80, 18. LC EXHIBIT (CALIFORNIA) 42. ROCQ 16848. BARRETT 866. PILLING, PROOF-SHEETS 1317. FIELD 550. HOWELL 50:38. STREETER SALE 2491. GRAFF 1377. HARLOW, MAPS OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY 23. \$2,000

A Washington Hop Farmer Attacks Cesar Chavez and the UFW

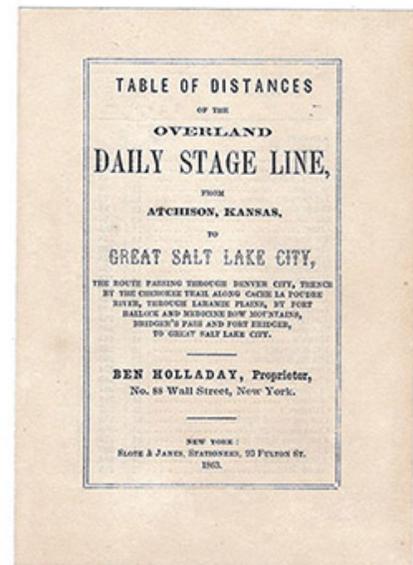
13. Gannon, George: LEA USTED LO QUE EL SR. CESAR CHAVEZ, LE DIJO AL SR. GEORGE GANNON. WHAT MR. CESAR CHAVEZ TOLD MR. GEORGE GANNON [wrapper title]. [Yakima, Wa. 1971]. 24pp., including illustrations. Original printed orange wrappers, stapled. Faint stain on one page, else fine.

A rare, privately-published attack on Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers by George Gannon, a farmer and former half-owner of the Yakima Chief, the world's largest hop ranch. Gannon makes a direct appeal to migrant farm workers, laying out his indictment of Chavez as a heartless, vindictive boss. The text, printed in Spanish and English, is excellent evidence of the attitude of growers toward Chavez and the UFW, and the lengths to which they would go to smear the organization and its leaders. Furthermore, it is also illustrative of the reach of the activities of Chavez and the UFW beyond California and the grape-growing industry. Gannon describes meetings with Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta in Delano, and with regard to Chavez says, "I concluded that there is a deep hate in his heart for all growers. Someone must have treated him very badly." Further, not only does Chavez hate farmers, he also hates his own union members, as Gannon explains to the laborers: "Mr. Cesar Chavez told me from his own mouth exactly how his union will control its workers...The rules of Cesar's Union will break up your family. Father and son, Mother and daughter, friends and relatives, may not work together unless all have the same seniority. Even with the same seniority they may not be assigned to work on the same job." A printed note explains that "the following stories were published in THE TRI-CITY HERALD August 1971 as told to Mr. George Gannon by Mr. Cesar Chavez and written by Bill Harris of the Herald's editorial staff." OCLC locates only one copy, at the Yakima Valley Libraries. OCLC 730258371. \$200

Early and Rare Ben Holladay Stagecoach Timetable

14. Holladay, Ben: TABLE OF DISTANCES OF THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE, FROM ATCHISON, KANSAS, TO GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THE ROUTE PASSING THROUGH DENVER CITY, THENCE BY THE CHEROKEE TRAIL ALONG CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER, THROUGH LARAMIE PLAINS, BY FORT HALLECK AND MEDICINE BOW MOUNTAINS, BRIDGER'S PASS AND FORT BRIDGER, TO GREAT SALT LAKE CITY. New York: Slote and Janes, 1863. [4]pp. on a folded sheet, measuring 4¾ x 3½ inches when folded. With lengthy printed timetable on the second, third and fourth pages. Fine. In a cloth chemise and half morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

A rare survival, this stagecoach timetable was issued by Ben Holladay's Overland Stage Company and gives information on the route from Atchison, Kansas, to Salt Lake City, Utah in 1863. It is a very detailed timetable issued by Holladay's stage line, listing ninety-eight stations from Atchison to Salt Lake City, and is very rare in the market.



The present timetable was issued by Ben Holladay in 1863, during his ascent as a stagecoach and travel entrepreneur, when his offices were located at No. 88 Wall Street in New York. The second, third, and fourth pages list the full route from Kansas to Utah, giving miles between stations and cumulative miles for the route - 1,245 miles in all. Holladay's Overland Stage took a relatively northerly route, passing through Fort Kearney, Denver, and Fort Bridger before reaching Salt Lake City. Holladay allowed his

passengers to lay over at any point on the route, and to resume their travels on a coach with vacant seats. Stations averaged about thirteen miles apart, and meals were provided at convenient distances.

At the time this publication was produced, Ben Holladay was in his ascent, on his way to becoming "one of the greatest transportation figures America has produced...his impact on the frontier was immense and enduring" (Thrapp). After the Mexican-American War, Holladay established a freighting business to Salt Lake Territory, where he enjoyed the support of Brigham Young. A few years later he purchased the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, and kept growing his business, becoming the largest stagecoach and freight company in the world. Within a few years, however, Holladay suffered setbacks, due in part to the Cheyenne uprising, and in 1866 he sold his stagecoach empire to Wells, Fargo and Company.

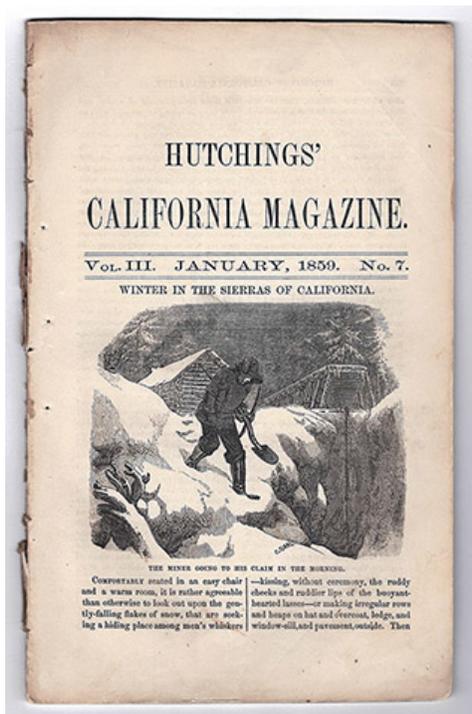
This issue of Holladay's timetable is listed in the third (1955) edition of Wagner-Camp, but for some reason was not included in the fourth edition of that reference. In 1955 Wagner-Camp located only the copies at Yale and the Holliday copy (which sold for \$175 in 1954). OCLC locates eight copies (under several accession numbers) of this timetable from Atchison to Salt Lake City. Streeter and Graff each had copies of a later Holladay timetable, taking the route all the way to California, but not this earlier issue. HOLLIDAY SALE 522 (this issue). WAGNER-CAMP (third edition) 391a. WAGNER-CAMP (fourth edition) 382d:2, 382d:3 (other issues). THRAPP, p.669. GRAFF 3144 (later issue). STREETER SALE 3110 (later issue). \$5,000

An Extensive Run of an Important Illustrated California Periodical

15. Hutchings, James M.: HUTCHINGS' ILLUSTRATED CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE, VOLUME I. JULY, 1856, TO JUNE, 1857 [and:] VOLUME II. JULY, 1857, TO JUNE, 1858 [and:] VOLUME III, AUGUST, 1858, TO JUNE, 1859 [Eleven issues, lacking only Volume 3, number 1] [and:] VOLUME IV, NUMBERS 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, AND 12. San Francisco: Hutchings & Rosenfield, 1857-1860. Volumes 1 and 2: viii,576; viii,576pp. Volume 3: pp.49-576. Volume 4: Eight numbers of 48pp. each. Printed in double columns, including in-text illustrations (some full-page), plus one folding plate. Three numbers are defective: Volume 3, Number 10 lacks one leaf of text, containing pp.463-464; Volume 3, Number 11 with one leaf torn, costing just over half the text on two pages; and Volume 4, Number 7 lacks ten leaves of text.

Volumes 1 and 2 bound in contemporary patterned cloth, with modern morocco backstrips and corners. "Mary Peters" stamped in gilt on front board of both volumes. Numbers 2-6 of Volume 3 (plus three duplicate numbers from Volume 2) bound in twentieth-century sheep, spine gilt. Numbers 7-12 of Volume 3 and all eight numbers of Volume 4 are disbound. The disbound issues with some occasional edgewear or small marginal tears or chips. Two loose issues with an institutional ink stamp. Some occasional foxing or light tanning, but on the whole all the issues are quite clean internally. Very good overall.

An extensive collection of James M. Hutchings' important and influential magazine extolling the virtues, resources, and natural beauty of California. Hutchings' CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE was the first illustrated magazine published in California, and only the second periodical published in the state,



following the short-lived PIONEER, which ended its run in 1855. This grouping contains the first and second volumes of HUTCHINGS' ILLUSTRATED CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE in their entirety, numbers two to twelve (lacking only the first issue) of the third volume, and eight of the twelve issues of the fourth volume. Gathered here, then, is roughly ninety percent of the first four volumes of Hutchings' magazine, lacking only five numbers from volumes 3 and 4, also calculating to just over seventy percent of the total run of the journal.

Following the success of his pictorial letter sheet "Miner's Ten Commandments," James Mason Hutchings decided to publish a magazine about all aspects of California life, laden with illustrations to provide pictorial proof of the state's marvels. "Hutchings believed California needed a magazine that provided fewer accounts of the epic journey to California and more articles on the actual marvels that could be enjoyed now, by immigrants who had already reached the Eureka land. Hutchings assumed that miners would read his publication in their cabins, and that citizens of the cities would read it in their parlors. He was also mindful of the many relatives back east who were enthralled by descriptions of California life" - Kruska.

The first article in the first issue is an illustrated description of Yosemite. Other articles include descriptions of mining life, life in San Francisco and in towns around the state, essays on fauna and flora, California history, humorous sketches, poetry, fiction, and some children's literature. Farquhar observes that in Hutchings' magazine "there is preserved a good deal of material depicting the life and scenes of California in the decade following the Gold Rush...especially with respect to Yosemite, the Big Trees, and other scenic wonders." The illustrations, sometimes drawn from the work of photographers such as Charles Weed (especially the nature views), are by some of the best illustrators working in San Francisco at the time, including Charles Nahl, Harrison Eastman, Charles Kuchel, Emil Dresel, and George Baker. The folding plate, by Charles Nahl, shows a hydraulic mining operation. Many of the illustrations are portraits of prominent Californians, including Sutter, Lassen, and political figures, and several show views of California nature scenes, mining operations and camps, and growing towns and cities.

Along with the full complement of twenty-four total issues in the first and second volumes, this collection contains issues two through twelve of volume three, and issues 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 12 of volume four. The bound volume containing numbers 2 to 6 of volume three also contains duplicate copies of issues 9, 10, and 11 of volume two. HUTCHINGS' ILLUSTRATED CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE ceased publication following volume five, issue number 12, published in June, 1861.

An important, early California periodical, in a significant and extensive grouping.

KRUSKA, JAMES MASON HUTCHINGS OF YO SEMITE, 31 and pp.58-67. FARQUHAR, pp.19-20.
HOWELL 50:540. MOTT II, pp.117-118. \$3,750

*Privately Printed Edition of Johnson's Report on the Northern Pacific Railroad,
With a Major Map of the West*

16. Johnson, Edwin F.: Ramsey, Alexander, et al.: NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. REPORT OF EDWIN F. JOHNSON, ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NOVEMBER, 1867 [wrapper title]. [With:] NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. MEMORIAL OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. NOVEMBER, 1867 [and:] NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. COMMUNICATIONS FROM LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, BVT. MAJ. GEN. MEIGS, Q.M.G., AND BREVET MAJ. GEN. INGALLS, A.Q.M., IN REPLY TO A COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF THE NORTHWEST. Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Company, 1867. 11,[1],16,56pp., plus large folding colored map, 23¼ x 44¾ inches, and single-page colored map. Original printed green wrappers. Shallow chips around the edges of the wrappers, chipped at spine ends, rear wrapper detached, but present. The

map is in beautiful condition. Near fine internally, and very good overall. In a cloth chemise and half green morocco and cloth slipcase, spine gilt.

This is the privately printed first edition of Edwin Johnson's MEMORIAL on the Northern Pacific Railroad, printing with it a memorial from the railroad's Board of Directors, and supporting communications from military figures including Montgomery Meigs and Ulysses S. Grant. Johnson's report alone, with the same folding map (but without the single-page map), was also printed by itself as a government document in 1867, and is much more common than this Hartford edition. Since the early 1850s Johnson, described by Wheat as a "visionary" engineer, had been associated with the plan to build a railroad across the northern part of the United States, from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast. In 1867 he was named chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, and this memorial is a work of major importance for the history of the railroad. It includes Johnson's topographical survey of the route to the Pacific, a discussion of potential problems that may be encountered, and a detailed economic and military survey of the area in justification of construction. Also brought together in this Hartford printing of Johnson's report is an eleven-page memorial from the Board of Directors of the line and a sixteen-page collection of documents from military figures on the importance of a northern transcontinental railroad.

The exceptional large folding "Map of the Country from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean from the Latest Explorations and Surveys" was produced by the Colton firm in New York. It measures 23¼ x 44¾ inches, and is one of the finest maps of the region to date. It shows the area from Detroit to the Pacific, well into Canada and south to about the 39th parallel. Johnson has drawn the route of the Northern Pacific from Lake Superior to Washington Territory, where the line splits, with one branch heading toward Fort Vancouver and the other to Puget Sound. Among the details shown on the map are the Pony Express route, wagon routes and overland mail routes, exploration routes and other proposed railroad routes, the locations of Indian tribes, mineral deposits, and military forts, and much more. Wheat gives a long description of the map, and remarks that "the detail of such a map defies cataloging." Construction on the Northern Pacific Railroad began in 1870 and was completed in 1883. Edwin Johnson did not see its completion, dying in 1872.

This privately-printed edition of Johnson's REPORT is scarce in the trade, and I know of only two copies appearing at auction in the past forty years. Rare Book Hub does not record any copies in the trade since Cedric Robinson and Peter Decker offered copies in the 1950s. Highly important reports on the proposed northern railroad, with a major western map. RAILWAY ECONOMICS, pp.242 & 243. SABIN 55819. WHEAT, TRANSMISSISSIPPI WEST V, item 1169 & pp. 205-209. PHILLIPS, MAPS, p.916. DECKER 37:266. \$2,600

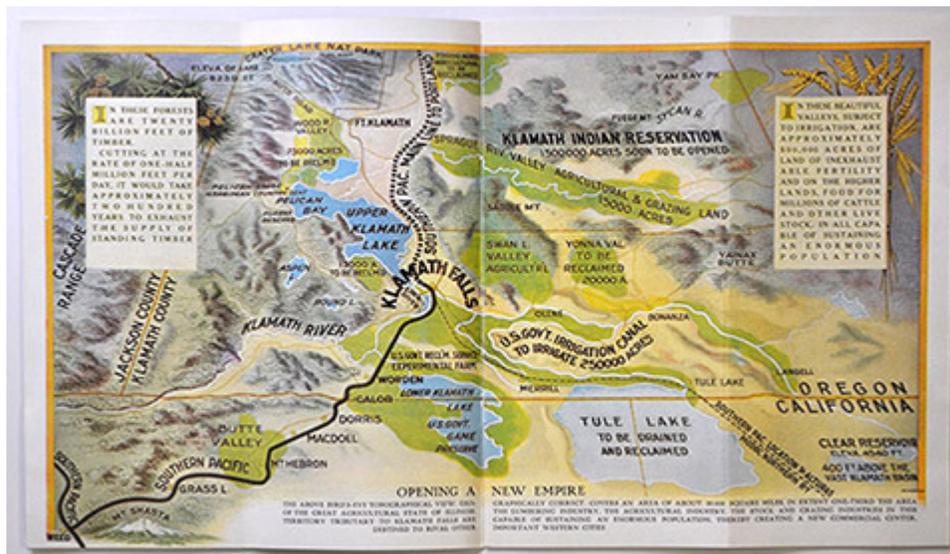
A Decade of Purchases by an Energetic Montana Merchant

17. [Montana]: Dougherty, J.E.: [ARCHIVE OF THIRTY-FIVE INVOICES AND BILLHEADS MADE OUT TO THE MONTANA MERCHANT AND FARMER, J.E. DOUGHERTY, DOCUMENTING HIS PURCHASES OF INVENTORY FOR HIS STORE AND MATERIALS FOR HIS FARM OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD]. Helena and Billings, Montana Territory. 1880-1889. Thirty-five invoices and receipts, partially printed and completed in manuscript. Some with edgewear and light staining, but overall very good.

A small but informative archive, documenting ten years of purchases by Montana merchant and farmer, J.E. Dougherty. The invoices span the final ten years of Montana Territory, the latest one being dated 1889, a few months before Montana became a state. Taken as a whole, they tell a story of the goods offered by a variety of Helena and Billings merchants, and the business activities of Dougherty, an active merchant with a general store in the small town of Radersburg, Montana, some fifty miles southeast of Helena. All but one of the invoices are from businesses in Helena, the sole exception being an invoice

from H. Clark & Co., wholesale merchants of Billings, Montana. Thirteen of the invoices are from Greenwood, Bohm & Company, and document Dougherty's purchases in the period 1881-1883 of goods such as clothing, luggage, hats, bar glasses, capes, linens, gloves, towels, and more. Another six invoices are from H.M. Parchen & Company, dealers in drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, and wallpaper, and record purchases of liquor, medicine, oil, and food. Five invoices apiece are from the firms of Clarke, Conrad & Curtin, and also Kleinschmidt Brothers, wholesale and retail grocers, and four more are from Gans & Klein, dealers in clothing and furnishing goods. In all, they show a wide variety of goods purchases by an enterprising merchant in a small but booming town, looking to keep his customers well supplied.

J.E. Dougherty (1841-1905) was born in Perth, Ontario, Canada and moved to Montana Territory in 1870. He taught school for a year before opening a general store in Radersburg, located in an area which at the time was prospering from a boom in mining activity. Dougherty sold merchandise and farm equipment to miners and farmers until closing his business in 1886. He also owned a farm in Crow Creek Valley. The majority of the invoices in this collection are from the period 1881-1883, and are for purchases made by Dougherty to stock his store. Others are apparently for use on his farm. The Montana Historical Society has a collection of manuscript records of Dougherty's store, consisting of two ledgers and thirteen daybooks, covering the period 1870 to 1887. \$875



*Handsome Promotional for Southern Oregon,
With an Attractive Map of the Region and a Birds-Eye View*

18. [Oregon]: KLAMATH FALLS OREGON THE DISTRIBUTING POINT FOR A VAST TIMBER, LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE [wrapper title]. [San Francisco and Klamath Falls: Klamath Development Company, 1909]. [24]pp., including illustrations and maps. Original pictorial self-wrappers. A touch of rubbing to the wrappers, else fine.

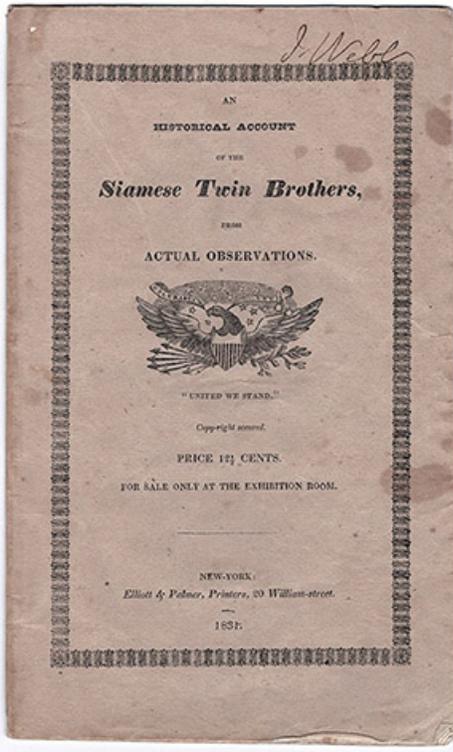
An attractive promotional for Klamath Falls and southern Oregon in general, designed to entice residents and investors to a region that has "awakened from her long sleep and bids you come to share her prosperity." The graphic presentation is exceptional, highlighted by two double-page illustrations - one of them an attractive map showing the region from Crater Lake National Park south to Mount Shasta and east to Clear Reservoir and the Klamath Indian Reservation, where "1,500,000 acres soon to be opened." The other is a birds-eye view of the city of Klamath Falls, showing homes, subdivisions, lakes, the railroad line and an irrigation canal. The text emphasizes the impact of a railroad system being financed by Edward Harriman that would connect Klamath Falls with Portland, Ogden, and San Francisco,

creating a vast region over which the agricultural and livestock production of the Klamath region could be quickly and economically distributed. The rich soil, lumber resources, waterways, irrigation projects, and recreational opportunities of the Klamath Falls area are all highlighted, and colorful illustrations show prominent homes, buildings, public works projects, and farms.

Printed by the Sunset Publishing House in San Francisco, and published by the Klamath Falls Development Company. OCLC locates only five copies, at the Beinecke, Bancroft, and DeGolyer libraries, the Washington State Library, and the Univ. of Washington. Quite uncommon, interesting, and attractive. OCLC 18970199, 702647867, 18970211. \$375

The First American Account of the Siamese Twins

19. [Siamese Twins - Chang & Eng]: [Hale, James W.]: AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SIAMESE TWIN BROTHERS, FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATIONS. FOR SALE ONLY AT THE EXHIBITION ROOM. PRICE 12 1/2 CENTS. New York: Printed by Elliott and Palmer, 1831. 16pp. Lithographic frontispiece. Original printed grey wrappers. Front wrapper a bit soiled and edgeworn, early ownership signature in upper margin. Light foxing. Very good.



The first edition of the first American account of Chang and Eng - the original "Siamese Twins" who became a cultural phenomenon in America, England, and Europe in the 1830s. Written by their business manager, James W. Hale, it was designed to be sold at their appearances in the United States after their 1831 return from a tour of England. Therefore, the original owner of this pamphlet, perhaps the "J. Webb" who has signed the front wrapper, was not only generally curious about the Siamese Twins but almost certainly saw them in person. The pamphlet features a lithographic frontispiece of Chang and Eng, showing the eighteen-year-old twins dressed in the garb of their native Thailand, with the five-inch long band of flesh that connected them at the chest clearly visible. The illustration also features two sets of props used by the twins to entertain their audiences - a chessboard and a shuttlecock and paddles.

James Hale, a Bostonian, was hired by Abel Coffin and Robert Hunter, the "owners" of the twins who brought them to America in 1829, and he remained their manager for two years. Hale was the nearest thing to a friend that Chang and Eng had in their early years in the United States - he was responsible not only for caring for the pair, but also for keeping their accounts and booking and promoting their appearances. Hale's first

publication on the brothers was issued in London in late 1829, shortly after their arrival in Britain for a thirteen-month run of appearances. The present pamphlet was written by Hale upon their return to America in 1831, and would have served as the first real introduction of the twins to American artists, as their initial stay in the United States lasted only two months before they departed for England. Meant "for sale only at the exhibition room," it was priced 12 1/2 cents, one-fourth of the cost of admission to see the "lusus naturae," as Chang and Eng were often described. The frontispiece is copyrighted January 28, 1830, and was almost certainly printed in England. It was also sold separately as a portrait at their appearances.

The front wrapper and titlepage features a cut of an American eagle holding a banner reading "E Pluribus Unum" and the phrase "United We Stand" - undoubtedly a purposeful pun. The first page of text of this 1831 publication contains a report written by British physicians in 1829, attesting to the fact that the conjoined twins were authentic and not an act of humbuggery: "they being totally devoid of deception, afford a very interesting spectacle, and they are highly deserving of public patronage." Furthermore, in case the public feared that their appearance might disturb ladies or children, it is assured that "there is nothing whatever, offensive to delicacy in the said exhibition." Hale's text describes Chang and Eng's history in Siam, how they were brought to America by Captain Coffin, their personal, physical, and intellectual qualities, and their experiences on tour in the United State and England. The final four pages contain reports by British and American physicians who examined them, and who describe the fleshy band that joined them at the chest. As Yunte Huang notes, Hale's pamphlet served to confer on the twins not only legitimacy, but also "cultural capital in the eyes of the viewing public" (p.79).

Scholarly interest in the original Siamese Twins seems only to be growing nearly two centuries after their first appearance in America. Since 2012 three books have been published about Chang and Eng - their lives and their interaction with American culture. Sabin and AMERICAN IMPRINTS identify three editions of Hale's pamphlet published in 1831. This is the first edition, and it is a landmark publication in the history of public spectacle in the United States in the nineteenth century, and in American notions of the medical "freak" and the racial "other."

SABIN 80811. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 7397. Yunte Huang, INSEPARABLE: THE ORIGINAL SIAMESE TWINS AND THEIR RENDEZVOUS WITH AMERICAN HISTORY (New York. 2018), pp.26-183. Joseph Andrew Orser, THE LIVES OF CHANG & ENG: SIAM'S TWINS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA (Chapel Hill, 2014), pp.14-75. Irving Wallace and Amy Wallace, THE TWO (New York. 1978), pp.46-157. Cynthia Wu, CHANG AND ENG RECONNECTED: THE ORIGINAL SIAMESE TWINS IN AMERICAN CULTURE (Philadelphia. 2012). \$2,000

First Promotional of the Siamese Twins After Attaining Their Freedom

20. [Siamese Twins - Chang & Eng]: [Hale, James W.]: A FEW PARTICULARS CONCERNING CHANG-ENG, THE UNITED SIAMESE BROTHERS, PUBLISHED UNDER THEIR OWN DIRECTION [wrapper title]. New York: Printed by J.M. Elliott, 1836. 16pp. Engraved frontispiece. Original printed yellow wrappers. Wrappers lightly soiled and stained. A bit of foxing and staining in the text. Very good.

The first "post-emancipation" account of Chang and Eng - the "Siamese Twins" who became a cultural phenomenon in America, England, and Europe in the 1830s. The text was written by their friend and former business manager, James W. Hale, and it was published upon their return to the United States in 1836 following a tour of Britain and Western Europe. Hale's first account of the brothers was published in London in 1829 and then in New York in 1831. At that time they were still "owned" by Abel Coffin and Robert Hunter, who had signed a five-year contract with them in 1829 and brought them from their native Thailand to the United States. In 1832, feeling exploited and mistreated, Chang and Eng demanded their emancipation and broke their contract with Abel Coffin and his wife, Susan. It is highly significant that the title of the present work explains that it is "published under their own direction," recognizing their hard won freedom from the Coffin family and their ability to control their own lives and image.

This pamphlet was available only at Chang and Eng's public appearances, and so the original owner of this pamphlet was not only generally curious about the Siamese Twins but almost certainly saw them in person. The pamphlet features a new version of the lithographic frontispiece of Chang and Eng that was originally published in London in 1830, here engraved by Samuel Maverick of New York. It shows the twins as they appeared at age eighteen, dressed in the garb of their native Thailand, with the five-inch

long band of flesh that connected them at the chest clearly visible. The illustration also features two sets of props used by the twins to entertain their audiences - a chessboard and a shuttlecock and paddles.

James Hale, a Bostonian, was hired by Abel Coffin and Robert Hunter, the "owners" of the twins who brought them to America in 1829, and he remained their manager for two years. Hale was the nearest thing to a friend that Chang and Eng had in their early years in the United States, and he remained close with the pair even after resigning as their manager over his own disagreements with the Coffin family in late 1831. In 1833, after the young men had achieved their freedom, Hale volunteered to write a new pamphlet to be sold at the twins' appearances. This text was not published until 1836, however, after their return from a long series of appearances in Britain and Europe. Hale stresses that Chang and Eng were involved in the production of the pamphlet, that it "has been written with their knowledge and under their supervision. Great care has been taken to render it as correct as possible...." Hale reuses the earlier reports of English and American physicians who examined the twins in 1829 and 1830, and provides some historical background on the Kingdom of Siam. Most of the text, though, is devoted to describing the travels of Chang and Eng in Europe in recent years, as well as their personal qualities, appearance, and skills, and it places an emphasis on the fact that their heritage was three-quarters Chinese, and that Chinese heritage provided a privileged place in Siamese society. The rear wrapper contains a lengthy list of the places they had appeared in the past few years, from Upper Canada to Cuba, with numerous stops in every state along the East Coast, and west to Indiana and Louisiana.

Biographer Joseph Orser writes at length about the significance of this pamphlet in the lives and careers of Chang and Eng: "The twins' primary interest in this new publication was not only to dispel any notion that their mother had sold them into slavery but also to show that they had been treated like slaves by Coffin....Their exceptional Chineseness was juxtaposed against the common Siameseness of the Siamese, and in so doing they positioned themselves at a level similar to the privileged white bourgeois against a racially ambiguous proletariat....The narrative of their European tour allowed Chang and Eng to turn the gaze around. Rather than be the object of scrutiny, the twins did the scrutinizing. And coming into contact with the great museums and cathedrals of Europe and rubbing shoulders with royalty enabled the twins to make another claim to class respectability" (Orser, pp.71-74).

As with Hale's 1831 publication, the front wrapper of this 1836 promotional features a cut of an American eagle holding a banner reading "E Pluribus Unum" and the phrase "Union and Liberty, one and inseparable, now and for ever" - undoubtedly a knowing and purposeful pun in the wake of their emancipation from their own slavery.

Scholarly interest in the original Siamese Twins seems only to be growing nearly two centuries after their first appearance in America. Since 2012 three books have been published about Chang and Eng - their lives and their interaction with American culture. This 1836 promotional pamphlet is scarce - OCLC locates only two copies, at the New York Historical Society, and the American Antiquarian Society, and American Imprints adds the Library of Congress, the Maryland Historical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and "NeU."

OCLC 191241609. AMERICAN IMPRINTS 37431. Yunte Huang, INSEPARABLE: THE ORIGINAL SIAMESE TWINS AND THEIR RENDEZVOUS WITH AMERICAN HISTORY (New York. 2018), pp.26-183. Joseph Andrew Orser, THE LIVES OF CHANG & ENG: SIAM'S TWINS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA (Chapel Hill, 2014), pp.14-75. Irving Wallace and Amy Wallace, THE TWO (New York. 1978), pp.46-157. Cynthia Wu, CHANG AND ENG RECONNECTED: THE ORIGINAL SIAMESE TWINS IN AMERICAN CULTURE (Philadelphia. 2012). \$1,750

The Emancipated Siamese Twins, with a Variant Portrait of the Pair

21. [Siamese Twins - Chang & Eng]: [Hale, James W.]: A FEW PARTICULARS CONCERNING CHANG-ENG, THE UNITED SIAMESE BROTHERS, PUBLISHED UNDER THEIR OWN DIRECTION [wrapper title]. New York: Printed by J.M. Elliott, 1836. 16pp. Lithographic frontispiece. Original printed yellow wrappers. Wrappers neatly repaired along the spine, and with some light edgewear and small tears. A bit of light foxing in the text. Very good.

Another copy of the preceding, but with a variant portrait of Chang and Eng, a Dutch lithograph produced during their European tour.

In the present copy the portrait, entitled "Eng & Chang" (and therefore identifying the twins correctly with regard to the gaze of the viewer) is a lithograph that was published in Holland, drawn by R. de Vries Jr., and lithographed by J. Plukac, created for sale at the appearances that the twins made in the Netherlands in 1835. Whereas the other image shows the twins at age eighteen, wearing Asian clothing, this Dutch image shows them older and more mature, their braided queues cut into a more distinctly western hairstyle, and wearing western clothing. Significantly, Eng holds a small book in his hand, a signifier of the intelligence of the young men.



\$1,750

First French Edition of The Book of Mormon

22. Smith, Joseph: Taylor, John, and Curtis E. Bolton (translators): LE LIVRE DE MORMON RECIT ECRIT DE LA MAIN DE MORMON SUR DES PLAQUES PRISES DES PLAQUES DE NEPHI. Paris: Rue de Paradis-Poissonniere, 1852. xv,[1],519pp. Half title. 18mo. Modern half cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt. A touch of shelfwear. A few instances of very light foxing. Near fine.

First French-language edition of THE BOOK OF MORMON. John Taylor was a prominent Mormon apostle, and one of the most important missionaries of the faith in France, as was his fellow translator, Curtis Bolton. "Publishing THE BOOK OF MORMON in French was a priority with John Taylor from the beginning of his mission, and Curtis E. Bolton appears to have taken the first steps in translating it shortly after he and Taylor arrived in Paris on July 19, 1850" - Crawley. Bolton was in fact the main translator, assisted by other French-speakers, while Taylor mainly worked on supervising the translation and publishing process. The text was set up and stereotyped by the Paris printer, Marc Ducloux, beginning in January, 1852, and a total of 850 copies were quickly printed. It was issued in wrappers - the present copy is in a modern binding and lacks the wrappers. Crawley notes that the paragraphs of the main text are numbered in this edition, "the first time this feature was incorporated in any edition of the THE BOOK OF MORMON." A second impression was issued about 1854, with the primary difference being a change in the address on the titlepage to "Rue de Tournon, 7."

The first edition of the THE BOOK OF MORMON in French, a significant tool in spreading the faith to Europe, and to French-speaking communities around the world. CRAWLEY 656. FLAKE 714. HOWES S623.

\$5,000

Important Memoir of Three Years in the California Gold Rush

23. Steele, John: IN CAMP AND CABIN. MINING LIFE AND ADVENTURE, IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1850 AND LATER. Lodi, Wi. 1901. [2],81pp. Text in double columns. Tall octavo. Original printed grey wrappers. Wrappers with a bit of edgewear, paper chipped at spine ends. Ownership signature on verso of front wrapper. Text lightly tanned, a bit darker in the first three leaves of text. Very good.

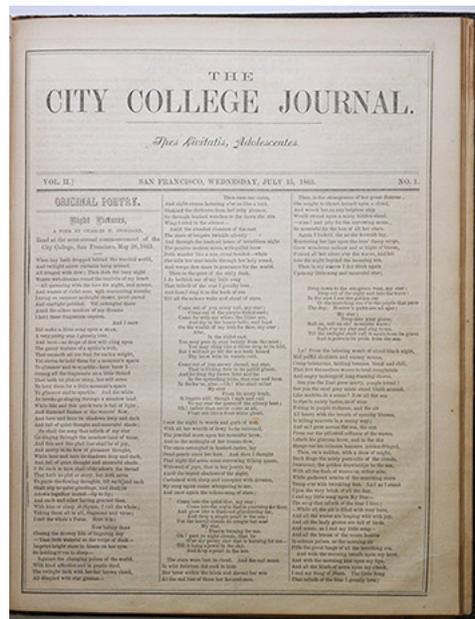
A privately-published memoir of three years in the California Gold Rush, described by Kurutz as a "detailed and important account of mining life." A sequel to his ACROSS THE PLAINS IN 1850, Rev. Steele recounts three years of mining experiences, drawn from his daily journal. Published fifty years after his time in California, Steele provides important information on mining techniques - including by Native Americans - and the state of law in the Coloma District and on the Feather and Yuba rivers. The text covers the period from September 23, 1850, to late July, 1853, when he returned to Wisconsin. Adams notes that Steele's narrative contains a story about Joaquin Murieta, and Steele also describes how he fended off a robbery in San Francisco using his pistols. "One of the best pictures of life at the mines in California and Nevada, in the form of a diary" - Holliday. KURUTZ 598. COWAN, p.612. GRAFF 3964. HOWES S924, "b." ROCQ 16078. ADAMS, SIX-GUNS 2130. STREETER SALE 3027. HOLLIDAY SALE 1044. NORRIS CATALOGUE 3726. PLATH SALE 1015. \$2,000

*Rare San Francisco College Periodical,
With Early Contributions by Charles Warren Stoddard*

24. Stoddard, Charles Warren, et. al.: THE CITY COLLEGE JOURNAL. VOLS. 1-2, NOS. 1-18 [all published]. San Francisco: Chrysopolitan Club, January-November, 1863. 72pp., printed in triple columns. Eighteen issues. Quarto. Contemporary black half calf and black cloth. Binding edgeworn and worn along spine. Issue 1 with masthead torn off, with loss of about three inches in the upper portion of that first leaf. All of the other issues complete, and in very good condition overall.

First and only edition, and a complete run of a rare student bi-weekly periodical published by the Chrysopolitan Club of the City College of San Francisco, one of San Francisco's first collegiate institutions.

City College was founded in 1861 by Dr. George Burrowes at the corner of Geary and Stockton streets, opposite a block of barren land that would become Union Square. It held classes and issued degrees for over fifteen years, but its history has not been well-documented. The only accounts of it are in contemporary newspapers and periodicals, such as the PACIFIC EXPOSITOR monthly, which recorded its opening ceremonies in 1861, and in THE CITY COLLEGE JOURNAL, the only known publication of the College. The JOURNAL was a student effort, edited by members of the Chrysopolitan Club. Each issue is a bifolium of four pages, attractively printed in triple columns; the printer is not identified. It was issued by subscription: "One Dollar for Five Months. Invariably in Advance." In the fourth issue the editors noted "We need fifty more subscribers to pay our expenses. Speak a good word on our behalf."



The contents include an interesting array of fiction, poetry, news about the College, the transformation of San Francisco ("Where the chill wind blew the drifting sand across the waste, many a beautiful dwelling and spacious hall greeted the prospect; where were the cabins and tents of forty-nine, rose stately mansions..."); short essays, sketches, book notes, and a travel narrative of a trip to San Jose and Santa Clara, contrasting the two towns. In issue nine it was reported that the College had entered into a contract to purchase a large parcel of land on San Bruno Road with a view of Hunter's Point and the Bay, plans which never came to fruition.

The majority of the contributors used pseudonyms (e.g. "Carrie Clinton," "Daney," E.P.R.," "Alpha," "Lounger," "Pickerzo," "Quien Sabe," etc.) and are difficult to identify, except for one, "Pip Pepperpod" a pseudonym created by Charles Warren Stoddard for his verse contributions to San Francisco's literary journal, THE GOLDEN ERA, beginning in September, 1862. Stoddard (1843-1909) enrolled at City College in January, 1863, and contributed the poem "To a Daisy" to the first issue of THE CITY COLLEGE JOURNAL. In all, he contributed nine poems to eight issues and was listed as one of the principle members of the Chrysopolitan Club. His longer poem, "Night Pictures," written under his name and published in volume two, number one, was delivered by Stoddard at the commencement ceremonies in May, 1863. Stoddard attended City College for only one semester, but contributed at least one more poem to the journal after he left. Stoddard's contributions to THE CITY COLLEGE JOURNAL represent his earliest sustained efforts as a poet, and are preceded only by a few appearances, also as "Pip Pepperpod," in San Francisco's GOLDEN ERA. The nine poems published have not been reprinted. It is also likely that Stoddard made other unsigned contributions to THE CITY COLLEGE JOURNAL.

Stoddard's signed contributions in THE CITY COLLEGE JOURNAL are:

Vol. 1, number 1: "To a Daisy."

Vol. 1, number 3: "California."

Vol. 1, number 5: "A Morning in the Tropics."

Vol. 1, number 8: "My Star."

Vol. 1, number 10: "The Poet's Rhymes. A Fragment."

Vol. 2, number 1: "Night Pictures, A Poem by Charles W. Stoddard."

Vol. 2, number 6: "The Doomed Fay. A Legend of the Silver Horns."

Vol. 2, number 6: "The Legend."

Vol. 2, number 7: Reprints of "The Doomed Fay" and "The Legend."

No copies are listed in OCLC, and this title is not in BAL (under Stoddard). The NUC records one complete run, at the Library of Congress. A rare and significant early San Francisco literary and educational journal, with contributions by an important California poet and author \$4,500

*Presentation Copy from Strahorn to Col. Thaddeus Stanton,
His Comrade in the Powder River Campaign*

25. Strahorn, Robert E.: THE HAND-BOOK OF WYOMING AND GUIDE TO THE BLACK HILLS AND BIG HORN REGIONS FOR CITIZEN, EMIGRANT AND TOURIST. Cheyenne, Wy. 1877. 272pp., including advertisements and eleven full-page plates. Original purple cloth, front board and spine gilt. Cloth discolored and rubbed. Very clean internally. Very good overall.

A presentation copy, inscribed on the front fly leaf at Denver on August 27, 1877: "Presented to Colonel T.H. Stanton, with renewed assurances of the Author's warmest friendship." Thaddeus H. Stanton (1835-1900) eventually the Paymaster General of the U.S. Army, was known as the "fighting paymaster" as a result of his penchant for participating in military campaigns, especially the Sioux War of 1876-1877 and other conflicts on the Northern Plains. "The near career-long paymaster craved the adrenaline rush of

field service, at least during this period of his army career" (Hedren, p.71). Chief of Scouts under General Crook during the Indian Wars of the Northern Plains, Stanton participated in the Little Big Horn Campaign and the Powder River operations during the Sioux War. Stanton and Strahorn were close friends - Stanton brought Strahorn, then a correspondent for Denver's ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, along on the Powder River expedition of 1876 and Stanton, partly inspired by Strahorn's work, filed his own stories about the campaign for the NEW YORK TRIBUNE. Strahorn and Stanton's newspaper reports in the wake of the disastrous March, 1876 battle at Powder River played no small part in influencing public and military opinion against the conduct of Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, who was eventually court-martialed. Presentation copies of this book are rather uncommon, and Strahorn and Stanton's close friendship makes this an especially desirable copy.

This is the first in a series of informative volumes written by Robert Strahorn promoting the virtues of the Northwest - other works described Montana, Idaho, and the Rocky Mountain region. Written in just sixty days, it is probably the fastest book that the journalist Strahorn ever wrote. "Strahorn's work was apparently the first guide published giving a history and description of the region. The work is divided into three main sections. The first deals with the territory's resources, the second with miscellaneous information on the military posts, and the last part with the Big Horn and Black Hills country, gold hunting, Indians, routes, pioneers, etc." - Soliday. Strahorn writes approvingly of Wyoming's granting women the vote in the territory, describes the recent activities of Sheridan and Crook, and gives positive reports on the prospects for gold miners. Jennewein praised Strahorn's description of Wyoming, writing that it was "of more importance than many of the others in this listing." Published by Strahorn in Cheyenne, but actually printed in Chicago by the press of Knight & Leonard, it was issued in cloth and in wrappers. The endpapers are of coated brick-red paper, and the rear pastedown bears an advertisement, printed in gold, for the Home Brewery of Cheyenne. The final twenty-two pages contain advertisements for a variety of businesses in Cheyenne, Denver, and elsewhere. JENNEWEIN 91. HOWES S1055, "aa." GRAFF 4001. ADAMS, HERD 2181. STREETER SALE 2248. DECKER 37:379. SOLIDAY IV:793. For the Strahorn-Stanton friendship, see Paul Hedren's POWDER RIVER: DISASTROUS OPENING OF THE GREAT SIOUX WAR (Norman. 2016). \$1,500

Montana Men Guarding Border Towns Against Pancho Villa

26. [Swarthout, W.N.O.]: HISTORY SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY NATIONAL GUARD MONTANA [wrapper title]. [Helena, Mt. 1916]. 52pp., including illustrations. Original stiff green paper wrappers, gilt, with original gilt red cloth dustjacket. Jacket and wrappers a bit rubbed, else fine.

A rare account of the actions of the Montana National Guard on the U.S. border with Mexico during the so-called "Punitive Expedition," against Pancho Villa. The Second Infantry Regiment of the Montana guard mustered into federal service on June 30, 1916, and mustered out November 3, 1916. They were mobilized in reaction to Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico, in March, 1916, which grew into a fight between Villa's forces and the U.S. Army. The text notes that other border communities, particularly Douglas and Bisbee in Arizona, feared similar incursions. The Second Montana Infantry was sent to Douglas and was stationed there for four months - service that is detailed in this pamphlet. The text describes their experiences and lists the members of the regiment, while the illustrations provide an intimate look at life in camp. "These men came from the hills and plains, the mines and ranches of a progressive state and were typical of its aspirations and hopes. Loyal, brave and obedient, they stamped their impress upon this community in limitless esteem." OCLC locates three copies, at the Univ. of Montana, Montana Historical Society, and the Beinecke Library. OCLC 893914622, 41726477. \$450

With an Account of His Overland Trip to California in 1852: A Presentation Copy

27. Terrell, J.C., Capt.: REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS OF FORT WORTH. Fort Worth: Texas Prtg. Co., 1906. [2],101pp., including ten full-page illustrations and two in-text illustrations. Original blue cloth, front board gilt. Cloth rubbed, a bit of bubbling on the front board, worn at spine ends and corners. Hinges skillfully reinforced, textblock with new stitching. Clean internally. Very good.

A presentation copy, inscribed on the front pastedown "Mrs. Grace Martin From J.C. Terrell," dated September 25, 1906, and re-inscribed from Mrs. Martin to her son, Joe Terrell Martin, dated 1928. From the name of her son, it would seem likely that Mrs. Martin was a relation of Joseph C. Terrell. Terrell's memoirs are valuable both for his recollections of the early years of Fort Worth, and for his account of his overland journey to California in 1852. Terrell's narrative of his journey to California comprises fifteen pages, and is taken from extracts from his diary, rendering it both "dependable and revealing" (according to Mattes). He and two other men departed his hometown of St. Joseph, Missouri, on May 3, 1852 (Terrell was only twenty years old) and took the Platte River Road, arriving at Diamond Springs in El Dorado County in August. Along the way they were threatened by Indians and saw a man hanged from two elevated wagon tongues for stabbing his partner in the back. After his time in California, Terrell moved to Texas, settling in Fort Worth in 1857 - a town of just 300 residents - where he became a lawyer. He discusses prominent men and describes events in Texas in the following decades, including the Civil War and Reconstruction, and more, in brief but vivid chapters. HOWES T105, "aa." COWAN, p.633. KURUTZ . MATTES 1298. HECKMAN 350. EBERSTADT, MODERN OVERLANDS, 478. RADER 3047. GRAFF 4103. EBERSTADT 162:767. \$750

Luring Settlers to the Northwest Corner of the Texas Panhandle

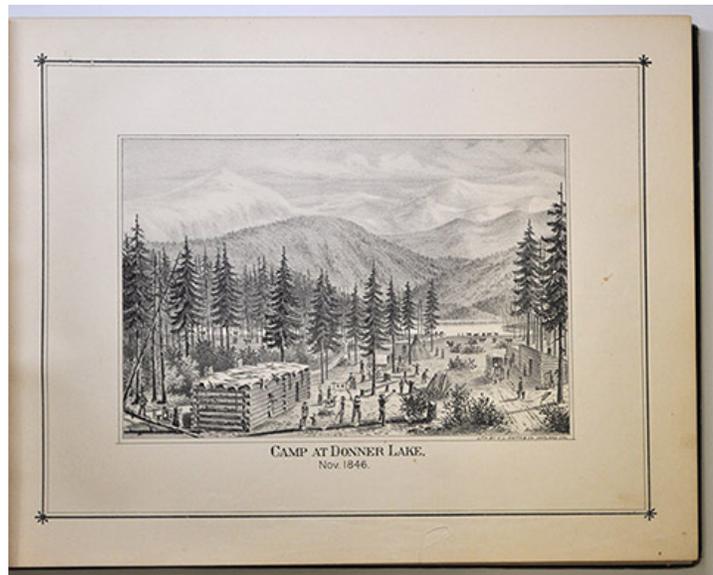
28. [Texas]: MAP OF TEXAS WITH POPULATION AND LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES ACCORDING TO LATEST RELIABLE STATISTICS [folding into wrappers entitled:] COUNTY MAP OF THE STATE OF TEXAS SHOWING LANDS LOCATED IN THE PANHANDLE OF THE STATE. Texline, Tx.: North Texas Land Co., 1907. Colored map 18¾ x 20¾ inches, with extensive text and illustrations on the verso. Folding into original 16mo. printed blue wrappers. Five-inch tear along one fold, and two and a half-inch tear along another fold, with no loss of paper or information. Small splits at a couple of cross-folds. Very good.

A scarce map of Texas and promotional for the northwest corner of the Texas panhandle, inducing settlers and investors to the region. The map was printed in Des Moines by the Kenyon Printing & Manufacturing Company, and is copyrighted 1907. It is a detailed map of the state showing each county and demonstrating how relatively under-developed was the western part of the state. Included in the under-developed category is Dallam County in the northwest corner of the Panhandle, home to the town of Texline and the North Texas Land Company. The company asserts: "Northwestern Texas, known far and wide as the Panhandle of the State, offers to the homeseeker the greatest advantages to be found. Its soil, water and climate, the certainty of crops and the low prices at which this company is offering lands, assure him of the opportunity of securing a home where he will soon be independent and enjoy the luxuries of life." The extensive text on the verso of the map touts the virtues of Texline and the surrounding country, the agricultural possibilities, water supply, and climate, and the advantages of life in Texas. The illustrations show homes, farms, and ranches. OCLC locates four copies, at Yale, New York Public, Univ. of Texas at Arlington, and the DeGolyer Library. Scarce. OCLC 48125561. \$275

An Outstanding Illustrated County History, Owned by an Argonaut of '49

29. [Wells, Harry Laurenz]: HISTORY OF NEVADA COUNTY CALIFORNIA WITH ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY, RESIDENCES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FINE BLOCKS, AND MANUFACTORIES. FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY. Oakland: Thompson & West, 1880. 234pp., including single-page colored map, plus eighty-three plates (four of them double-page). Oblong folio. Original half morocco and green pebbled cloth, front board and spine gilt. Boards rubbed, some shelfwear and wear at the corners, hinges neatly repaired. Front and rear endpapers, titlepage, and contents leaves with vertical creases, as is usually the case. Contemporary pencil ownership signature (see below). Old stain in gutter of titlepage and following leaf, else very clean internally. Very good overall.

An attractive copy of one of the more desirable California county histories issued by Thompson & West, with a contemporary provenance note. This copy bears the contemporary ownership signature on the front free endpaper of "James Colley Sr. / Nevada City / Nevada County / California." James Colley is listed in the biographical section of the text of this history of Nevada County. Born in Maine in 1829, he left Boston in 1849 and travelled to California by schooner, worked for a short time in San Francisco, and then went to mine at Yuba River, where he was generally unsuccessful. He eventually found better luck in the diggings at Downieville and Dugan Flat. Colley later settled in Nevada City, where he was engaged as a butcher.



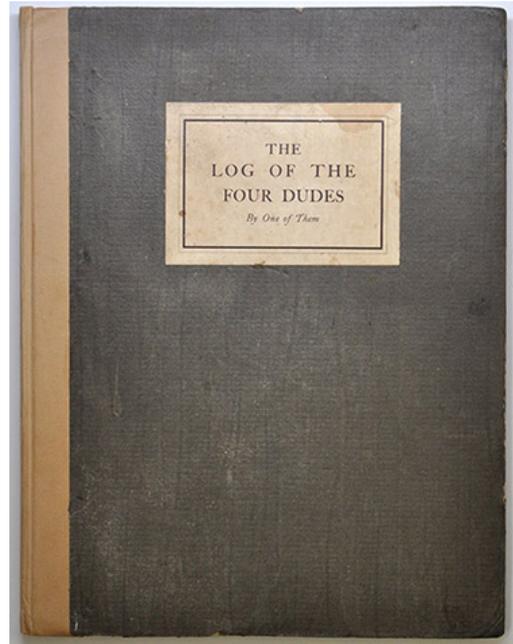
Nevada County was an important mining region (placer, hydraulic, and dredge), contained two well-travelled routes for crossing the Sierra (including the route to Donner Pass), suffered its share of vigilante justice, and developed an active commercial and social life. All of this is amply described and illustrated in this work. The historical text contains accounts of the important events in regional history including the gold discovery, mining operations still underway, development of the county and of several townships, issues with the Chinese, amusements, biographies of prominent residents, reports on manufactures, agriculture, and more. The chapter on the Donner Party is highlighted by two illustrations showing them building camp in November, 1846, and the survivors crawling out of their snow-covered shelters after their three-month ordeal. The other illustrations show prominent homes, businesses, public buildings, mines, mills, hotels, printing offices, foundries, lumber works, and much more. In all, an outstanding visual record of life in a rural county in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. COWAN, p.452. ROCQ 5957. HOWES N60, "b." COWAN, CHINESE QUESTION, p.65. NORRIS CATALOGUE 2834. \$4,250

Rare, Privately-Printed Account of a Hunting and Fishing Trip in Wyoming

30. [Wyoming]: [Seymour, Ralph]: THE LOG OF THE FOUR DUDES. BY ONE OF THEM. [Chicago?]: Privately Printed, 1921. [2],6,[2],7-92,[2]pp. Half title. Quarto. Original paper-covered boards, printed paper label on front board. Expertly rebacked with cream-colored paper, original spine

label laid down. Boards lightly rubbed and soiled, corners bumped. Very clean internally. Very good. Untrimmed.

Rare, privately-printed account of a month-long fishing and hunting expedition through Wyoming in the early fall of 1920. The text relates the experiences of two couples, Ralph and Myra, and Philip and Caroline on a hunting and fishing expedition, particularly in pursuit of elk and sheep. Their guides are identified as Ned Frost ("the sine qua non of the whole excursion") and Carl Hammett. In the foreword the unnamed author offers useful advice for making such a trip successful and comfortable, recommending clothing, footwear, and camping material: "There are many sleeping outfits that are fairly satisfactory, but of those who have come under my observation, the best combination is an air mattress (with bellows to blow it up) and on top of it an eider down 'Arctic Sleeping Bag' with a Hudson Bay blanket inside to wrap closely around you. With this outfit you can 'sleep warm' and comfortably, no matter what the temperature may be - and 'sleeping warm' is one of the secrets of a successful hunting trip." The text consists of daily entries, from their September 20 departure by train from Chicago to their return a month later, with outstanding descriptions of the scenery and natural wonders of Wyoming, the results of their hunting and fishing adventures, and how each of the four city-dwellers performed in the wild. A few of the entries are written by the women who participated.



In the September 30 entry, Ralph describes the scenery at their lunch stop: "Behind us were the Big Horns - 175 miles away but looking infinitely nearer in that wonderfully clear air: in front of us were the Tetons and to their right, some 65 miles distant Ned pointed out to us a peak, a landmark in the Yellowstone-Thorofare country, at the foot of which Burnham missed his elk so many times five years ago. A vast country of mountain and valley; of forest and barren wastes; of gentle slopes and of box canyons whose rocky sides descended sheer for hundreds of feet until they ended at the bottom in a jumble of rocks and browken boulders [sic]."

OCLC suggests that this work was printed by the noted Chicago author, printer, and publisher, Ralph Fletcher Seymour, and likely written by him as well. Not in Heller, Phillips, or Biscotti. Not in Malone's WYOMINGIANA, nor in the Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday, or Graff catalogues. OCLC lists only two copies, at the Univ. of Wyoming and Northern Illinois University, and I am unable to find any other copies appearing in the market. Very rare. OCLC 11229887. \$6,500