

DOROTHY SLOAN–RARE BOOKS
AUCTION CATALOGUE TWENTY

Americana

Rare books, manuscripts, maps, broadsides, and ephemera

AUCTION

Wednesday, February 14, 2007, 10:00 a.m.

TO BE CONDUCTED AT

The Joseph & Mildred Rolph Moore Gallery

The Society of California Pioneers

300 Fourth Street (at the corner of Folsom Street)

San Francisco, California 94107

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AUCTION TWENTY

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SIGNED BY THE DUKE OF ALBURQUERQUE

1. ALBURQUERQUE, Francisco Fernández de la Cueva Enríquez (Duke of). Printed decree regulating privileges given in exchange for a loan, signed by Alburquerque, text commencing: *D. Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Enrriques, Duque de Alburquerque Marqués de Cuellar... Por quanto su M. (que Dios Guarde) se sirvió expedir la Real Cedula del thenor siguiente --- EL REY Duque de Alburquerque...Virrey Governador, y Capitan General de las Provincias de la Nueva-España, y Presidente de mi Audiencia Real de México, ò a la persona, ó personas acuyo cargo fuere su Gobierno: Atendiendo al servicio que me hizo Don Juan de Barreneche de tres mil pessos escudos de plata....* [at end] *Fecho in México à seis de Agosto de mil setecientos y diez años....* Mexico, August 6, 1710. 4 pp. (printed on pp. 1-3), folio, stamped sealed paper dated 1710-1711. Boldly signed by the Duke of Alburquerque. With other official signatures and contemporary ink notations. A few stains and wormed (latter mostly confined to blank margins, although there are a few minor losses to about five words).

This royal order is signed by the person for whom the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was named, Francisco Fernández de la Cueva Enríquez (ca. 1655-1733), Marqués de Cuéllar, the tenth Duke of Alburquerque and viceroy of New Spain from November 17, 1702, to January 14, 1722. In 1706 the Duke of Alburquerque granted to Francisco Cuervo y Valdés the right to settle thirty families at the royal outpost village which became the city of Albuquerque. (The first "r" was dropped sometime in the nineteenth century.) The town was located in the Rio Grande Valley and was the third town established in New Mexico by the Spanish. (\$500-1,000)

EARLY OKLAHOMA BOOSTERISM

2. ALEXANDRE, Philip L[uce]. *Alexandre's Compendium Facts about Oklahoma City in Detail, Oklahoma Territory in General Kiowa & Comanche Country in Particular. Price, 50 Cents.* Oklahoma City, O.T.: Philip L. Alexandre, 1901. [6], 183 [1] pp., 11 photographic plates (scenes & views from the Santa Fe Route), folding map with original color (main map yellow and white; inset in full color): *Sectional Map of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservation, Oklahoma, U.S.A. Engraved and Printed by Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo.* [below neat line at lower left]

Hudson-Kimberly Pub. Co. Engr., K.C., Mo. [inset map at top left: Untitled map of south central Oklahoma just north of Wichita Falls, Texas, including Fort Sill], neat line to neat line: 52 x 37.2 cm. 16mo, original brown paper-covered boards, covers gilt-lettered. Fragile boards moderately rubbed with a few losses at joints, extremities and edges, interior and map very fine.

First edition? Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints*, p. 257. Rader 95. Cf. Graff 34 (209 pp.) Cf. Howes A125 (208 & 209 pp.). Tate, *The Indians of Texas* 3287 (208 pp. & cited in section on "Western Oklahoma Reservations 1875-1820"). The printing history of this scarce work has never been satisfactorily explained, there apparently having been three different editions in 1901, the year it first appeared.

This work is a classic of Oklahoma boosterism, portraying Oklahoma City and the Territory as rapidly expanding and offering many of the amenities and opportunities found in larger cities. Alexandre seems primarily interested, however, in pointing out the possibilities for settlers that will arise when various Native American lands are opened to settlement, as is indicated on the map. The last third of the book is devoted almost exclusively to issues of emigration and settlement. There is some brief mention of the oil and ranching industries. Businesses in Oklahoma City are extensively covered (at this point, the city was only a decade old); this is the beginning of an attempt to compile a directory of businesses in the city.

One of the reasons Alexandre gives for writing the book was so that he could make money. As the following obituary indicates, it is difficult to say how his novel marketing methods either enriched or impoverished him.

From a register of obituaries from Oklahoma City in 1901 (<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ok/oklahoma/vitals/deaths/death1901.txt>):

Old Character Gone - Philip L. Alexandre Dies at the
Arcade of Heart Failure

The death of Phillip L. Alexandre, an old man, penniless, homeless and almost friendless, occurred yesterday afternoon at the New Arcade hotel on Grand Avenue.

Alexandre came here about a year ago and issued a compendium of facts about Oklahoma. He had a number of the books printed which he sold about the streets, subsisting upon the proceeds of his sales. He was a very unique character. He was probably 60 years old and came here from Texas, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of baking powder. There is at this time a baking powder sold in that state which is branded Alexandre's baking powder. He sold his institution in that country and has been wandering about the country.

Alexandre was born on the Isle of Jersey. He had traveled a great deal and was a very fair scholar. During his stay here he had been an inveterate drinker, and this no doubt hastened his death which was due to heart failure. A half hour before he died he wrote on a card and handed it to Mr. Smith, the real estate dealer who has an office in the hotel, these words. "Brother Smith, please loan me 50 cents. Don't let anyone see this. Alec."

The old man had no money nor relatives here to take charge of his remains and they will be cared for by the county. There is no doubt that Alexandre came of good family and that he has seen much better times. His troubles, however, are all over now. (12/3/1901)

(\$500-1,000)

BRADFORD ATLAS WITH THE LARGE-FORMAT MAP OF TEXAS

3. [ATLAS]. BRADFORD, T[homas] G[amaliel] & S[amuel] G[rисwold] Goodrich. *A Universal, Illustrated Atlas, Exhibiting a Geographical, Statistical, and Historical View of the World. Edited by T. G. Bradford and S. G. Goodrich.* Boston: Charles D. Strong, 1842. [4], iv, 218 pp., 49 engraved maps with original full hand coloring (map of U.S. double-page), 2 plates (frontispiece and pictorial title). Sheet size of maps and plates: 40.5 x 30.5 cm. Folio, original dark brown cloth, title in gilt and within ornamental gilt oval border on upper cover (neatly rebacked and recornered in new dark brown morocco, spine gilt-lettered and with raised bands). Hinges strengthened, endpapers soiled and with later ink note, offsetting throughout from original olive hand-coloring, uniform browning, occasional short marginal tears (no losses).

Bradford's large format atlas, which came out in 1838, was followed by numerous reprints and updates. This edition contains an issue of his large map of the Republic of Texas. Howes B701. Martin & Martin 31n: "Although Thomas Gamaliel Bradford was not a leading figure in the nineteenth century American map trade, his atlases are significant to the cartographic history of Texas because they included the first two maps to depict Texas as an independent republic.... Bradford published a completely new atlas in 1838, in a larger format, and the map of Texas it contained was even more clearly patterned on Austin's. Aside from showing Texas as a separate state, the maps and text Bradford inserted into his atlases are historically important for clearly demonstrating the demand in the United States for information about Texas during the Revolution and the early years of the Republic. They also serve to confirm the importance of Austin's map as a source for that information." Phillips, *Atlases* 783. Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers* 271. Rumsey 4453A (citing the 1841 Bradford-Goodrich atlas and discussing the variations of that series of atlases, of which the present is part, although with altered title): "Goodrich in 1842 issued a new edition of the *Illustrated Atlas* with Bradford that retains the text and adds the same new maps that are added here. However, many of the maps in the 1841 edition are somewhat different from the 1838 and 1842 editions, with the usual changes in counties, etc." Sabin 7261 (mentioning editions including 1838, 1839, and 1842). Cf. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 430 & 431 & II, p. 165.

The Texas map appears following p. 164 and is as follows: *Texas* [below neat line] *Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1838, by T. G. Bradford, in the Clerks Office, of the District Court of Massachusetts* | *Engraved by G. W. Boynton* [at top right above neat line] 42. Neat line to neat line: 36 x 29 cm. There are at least six different versions of the Bradford map, the earliest being the small format Texas map that came out in Bradford's 1835 atlas. The present map is a later issue of the large-format version, updated to reflect new knowledge. County lines are superimposed over land grants, and the city of Austin is now located. The southwestern boundary has been moved from the Nueces River to the Rio Grande. The accompanying text "Republic of Texas" (pp. 164-166) declares diplomatically: "The boundaries of this infant commonwealth are as yet unsettled on the side of Mexico." The essay on the "Mexican United States" still lists the

state of Coahuila y Tejas, and notes the territories of New Mexico and Upper and Lower California. (\$2,500-4,500)

4. [ATLAS]. UNION ATLAS COMPANY. *Atlas of the State of Illinois to Which Are Added Various General Maps History, Statistics and Illustrations.... Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1876 by Warner & Beers in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.* Chicago: Union Atlas Co., Warner & Beers, Proprietors, 1876. 293 pp. (including 116 chromolithograph maps, 3 uncolored lithograph maps, and 37 uncolored lithograph views, scenes, and portraits). Folio, modern half black leather over black cloth, spine gilt-lettered, new endpapers, edges marbled. First few and last few leaves reinforced at gutters and professionally reattached, light waterstaining to blank margins of some leaves, otherwise fine, with excellent color retention. Four small ink stamps of the University of Texas on title page and first map.

First edition. Bradford 1749. Phillips, *America*, p. 330. Phillips, *Atlases* 1513. Rumsey 1159. Another large compendium from the prolific nineteenth-century atlas publishers that contains maps, views, and textual information about Illinois. It also includes numerous statistical compilations for the whole country from the 1870 Census, such as "Class of Occupations, with Sex," "Pauperism and Crime," and "Illiteracy." As always with such publications, this atlas is redolent with local history. Shown in Gallatin County, for example, are the infamous "Salt Mines," run by John Hart Crenshaw. Situated near a town ironically named "Equality," Crenshaw's salt mines were the scene of one of the dark deeds in the entire history of the Underground Railroad and slavery. Crenshaw's house, now known as the "Old Slave House," was basically a prison for slaves that Crenshaw captured in nearby Kentucky and forced to work in his salt mines. The house, still standing, is one of the few structures associated with the reverse Underground Railroad whereby free African-Americans were captured and re-sold into slavery.

The fine map of Chicago was published only a few years after the disastrous 1871 fire and gives no hint of the destruction; indeed, the narrative about Chicago and Cook County remarks merely that in 1872 great building projects began in the city. One bibliographic curiosity in this volume is page 16, a lithograph obviously printed from a cracked stone. Geographical curiosities include maps of Europe and Scandinavia, included for no obvious reason. (\$400-800)

5. BANCROFT, Hubert Howe. *Obras históricas de Huberto H. Bancroft, su relación con el progreso y porvenir de México* [wrapper title]. [San Francisco]: [printer's slug on back wrap] *Imprenta de A. L. Bancroft y Compañía*, [1900?]. 31 [1] pp., double-page lithograph map with original green shading: *El Mundo: La parte blanca representa los estados del Pacífico* (neat line to neat line: 17.2 x 25.4 cm). 8vo, original grey printed wrappers. Wrappers detached, slight marginal chipping, moderate staining from staples throughout.

This work is a puff piece promoting the utility and appropriateness of Bancroft's monumental history to the Mexican populace, who are urged to buy this work not only for historical knowledge but also for self-improvement. It is even argued in one place that Bancroft's English is superior even to Irving or Addison for those wishing to learn English. Not being a totally insensitive marketing fool, Bancroft tastefully leaves Texas off his map and shows only the old Spanish Southwest from New Mexico west. The last page is a schedule of the 39 volumes and the various binding styles in which they were available. (\$75-150)

6. BELL & HEYMANS (publishers). *Sonoma County and Russian River Valley Illustrated*. Published by Bell & Heymans San Francisco, Cal Copyrighted Lith. Britton & Rey S.F. [cover title]. [San Francisco, 1888]. 86, i-ix [1] pp., printed in two columns, numerous text lithographs (many after photographs) by Britton & Rey (scenes, views, panoramas, portraits, architecture, vineyards, orchards, etc.). Folio, original light green pictorial wrappers. Laid in is supplement, large folding lithograph sheet (53 x 71 cm) with map on one side (*Map of Sonoma County, Cala. Showing Boundary Lines of County and Townships Railroads and Public Roads Cities Towns &c. &c. Published by Bell and Heymans, 434 California St. San Francisco Copyrighted, May 1888 Cal Label & MacCabe Lith Co. S.F.*) and colored illustrations and map of Verano on other side (Hooker Falls, orange and olive grove, General Vallejo's home, Sonoma Creek, Verano Park). Covers and edges of book moderately foxed with light marginal chipping, text with scattered mild foxing. Map fine.

First edition. Rocq 14850. This beautifully illustrated promotional showcases the firm of Britton & Rey in their prime, and the accompanying map sheet with color illustrations is rare. Although more commercial than the

Thompson & West local histories, this work has the same type of wonderful documentation with the added cache of ads that enhance the historical value. Following a history of Sonoma County and Russian River Valley are essays on industries, agriculture, orchards, viticulture, stock raising, lumber, minerals, natural wonders, business opportunities, social life, etc. This promotional was aimed at eastern investors. (\$500-1,000

RARE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A TRANSITIONAL WESTERN FORT

7. [BIRD'S-EYE VIEW: FORT RENO]. FOWLER, T[haddeus] M. M. & James B. Moyer. *Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. 1891.* [below neat line] *Drawn by T. M. Fowler Morrisville Pa | A. E. Downs Lith. Boston | Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.* [lower left and right below neat line: numbered key to 29 locations and landmarks]. Morrisville, Pennsylvania: T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer, 1891. Multi-stone lithograph bird's-eye view on heavy paper, original full color. Overall sheet: 42 x 71 cm; image, title, and imprint: 30 x 61.8 cm. One minor tear to right blank margin neatly mended, a few light creases, but overall very good and fresh color.

Reps, Views and Viewmakers of Urban America 3167 (locating the Amon Carter copy). This historic print shows Fort Reno in 1891, when it was an active and pivotal fort in the closing of the West. A gathering of quaint military architecture and tents spread out against the backdrop of the Canadian River and the seemingly infinite green prairie and blue sky. Shown are small figures of soldiers and Native Americans (cavalry on drill, troops in formation, Natives loitering), wagons and buggies, artillery and other military equipment, pump- and ice-houses belching smoke, telegraph lines, corral, and train racing down the Choctaw RR track.

Fort Reno was established in 1875 in Indian Territory in the heart of Canadian River Valley near the Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation at the juncture of the Chisholm and Abilene trails. The purpose of the fort was to quell unrest among area tribes. The fort was first known as "Camp Near Cheyenne Agency," but in 1876 was named for Lt. General Philip Sheridan's West Point classmate Major General Jesse L. Reno, who was killed early in the Civil War. A stockade was built where Sheridan conducted his Indian campaigns from his headquarters at the fort. After pacification, the U.S. Cavalry remained in the area to keep the peace. The Fort Reno troops helped locate and made several evictions

of the "Boomers" from the Unassigned Lands of Indian Territory for ten years prior to the area being opened for settlement.

Fort Reno played an important role in the great land runs of 1889, 1892, and 1894, when unassigned lands of the area opened for settlement. As the signal for the 1892 rush was given along the outer boundaries, Fort Reno soldiers kept order among the tsunami of rambunctious settlers who inundated the area. The cavalry and infantry stationed at Fort Reno also played an important role in the transition of the area from Indian Territory status to Oklahoma statehood in 1907. United States Cavalry units, including the Buffalo Soldiers (Black soldiers of the 9th and 10th U.S. Cavalry, and the 24th and 25th Infantry), and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Scouts, along with the U.S. Marshal Service, maintained the peace on the central plains until the turn of the century. The Cavalry and Cheyenne Police operated the "beef issue," distributing live Longhorn cattle for the Natives to chase and shoot like buffalo. In recent years the Cheyenne-Arapaho have been attempting to re-acquire the lands carved from their reservation to establish Fort Reno.

Thaddeus M. Fowler was "the most prolific of all American city viewmakers, as artist, publisher, co-artist, or joint publisher of more than four hundred views" (Reps, p. 174). He began his independent viewmaking career in 1876 after working for others for about six years, and his career of representing small-town America spanned fifty years. Fowler traveled and drew all over the country, from New England to Montana and south to Texas. In 1890-91 he drew seventeen towns in Texas and Oklahoma, including Wolfe City, Quanah, and Denison. (\$5,000-10,000)

8. [BIRD'S-EYE VIEW: KANSAS CITY]. LOMBARD SPECIALTY PUBLISHING CO. CHICAGO. Double folio print with eight views: (1) [central view] *Kansas City 1855* [within image] *First Brick House in Jackson Co.* [lower right] *From Old Engraving Owned by Nathan Greely, Esq. Kansas City Times.* [below right] *Copyright 1887 by Lanward Specialty Publishing Co. Chicago.* (2) *National Agricultural Exposition Building.* (3) *Afternoon on Independence Ave.* (4) *Board of Trade.* (5) *Independence Ave. M.E. Church.* (6) *The Midland Hotel.* [in image] *Lanward Specialty Publishing Co. Chicago.* (7) *Warder Grand Opera House.* (8) *Kansas City Times Building.* [large cartouche at lower center] *Lombard Investment Company. Boston, Mass. Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000. 150 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., Eng. 26*

George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland. Western Office, - Kansas City, Mo. Board of Trade 171 by 120 feet, Built 1887. Exposition Building, 450 by 255 feet, Erected in 1887. Warder Grand Opera House, 132 by 144 feet. Built in 1887; Seating Capacity, 3,000. Midland Hotel, 220 by 120 feet, Built in 1887. Times Building. Occupied by the Lombard Investment Company. Compliments of Lombard Investment Company, Kansas City, Mo. Chicago: Lanward Specialty Publishing Co., 1887. Large broadsheet, multi-stone color lithograph. Overall sheet: 71.7 x 108 cm; image: 61.3 x 99 cm. Several tears professionally closed, backed with linen, image crisp and bright, wide margins, overall very good or better. Not in Hebert or OCLC.

Reps, Views and Viewmakers of Urban America 2008 (locating only the LC copy). This rare and magnificent multi-color lithograph promotional view of Kansas City was lithographed by Lanward for the western office of the Lombard Investment Company, which at the time occupied the Times Building in Kansas City. Occupying the center is a birds-eye view of Kansas City in 1855, looking across the Missouri River from the north where a group of Indians appear in present-day Kansas City, Kansas. Surrounding the view at center are landmarks and architecture, including perhaps the first published depiction of the National Agricultural Exposition Center. According to the promotional legend at bottom the print, four of the imposing structures were built in 1887. (\$2,500-5,000)

"NO TENEMOS NOTICIA DE NINGÚN OTRO LIBRO IMPRESO EN INGLÉS EN MÉXICO DURANTE LA DOMINACIÓN ESPAÑOLA" (MEDINA)

9. CATHOLIC CHURCH. MEXICO. INQUISITION. [Caption title in Spanish] *Nos los Inquisidores Apostólicos contra la Heretica Pravedad, y Apostosía en esta Ciudad, y Arzobispado de México, y en todos los Reynos, y Provincias de esta Nueva España, Goatemala, Isla Filipinas, sus Distritos ye Jurisdicciones, por Autoridad Apostolica, Real, y Ordinario. Hacemos Saber: Que el Excelentisimo Señor Inquisidor General...Nos Remitió en nueve de Febrero de mil Setecientos ochenta y siete años, la formula en Idioma Ingles, que á la letra sigue...* [caption title in English on p. 3] *A Short Abridgement fo [sic] Christian Doctrine...* N.p., n.d. [Mexico, ca. 1787]. 41 [1 blank] pp. (first two pages in Spanish, remainder of book in English). Small 8vo (14.6 cm tall), old plain paper wrappers, stitched. Fine, with small circular ink stamp on

two leaves (p. 4 & final blank at end). Laid in acid-free cloth case. Rare.

First edition of the only book known to have been printed in English in Mexico during the three hundred years of Spanish colonial rule. ESTC W41449 (no locations listed in Great Britain, but the British Library has a copy). Harper, *Americana Iberica* XIV:1787: "The first book published in English west of the Mississippi River... One of the rarest and most interesting productions of the press in colonial Mexico." Medina, *México* 7705; see also expanded Medina entry 7705 (Vol. 8, pp. 368-369, illustrated): "No tenemos noticia de ningún otro libro impreso en inglés en México durante la dominación española."

This catechism in English printed in Mexico enabled those who were non-Catholics in colonial Mexico to comply readily with Spanish law to practice the Catholic faith. Following the independence of the United States, increased numbers of English-speakers entered Spanish territory to the west in West Florida, the Mississippi Valley, Louisiana, and Texas. Gradual pressure by the United States led to a series of treaties prior to the Louisiana Purchase (1803) whereby the new republic augmented its presence in the west and brought in Anglo-American traders and settlers. These migrants were welcome under the proviso that they were Catholics and swore allegiance to the king of Spain, requisites retained well into the Mexican period in the colonization of Texas and California.

This highly unusual American imprint was produced for distribution by parish priests, and probably the edition was relatively small, with most copies being well-used and disposed of upon completion of their usefulness. This catechism is rare in commerce. No copy had appeared at auction for many decades until a copy sold at Christie's in June 2006 for \$10,200. We trace the following institutional holdings: British Library, Harvard, Yale, John Carter Brown, New York Public Library, Brandeis, Lilly Library at Indiana University, Southern Methodist University, and University of New Mexico. (\$8,000-12,000)

CORNERSTONE HISTORY OF JESUIT REDUCTIONS IN PARAGUAY
VANISHED ARCADIA

10. CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François-Xavier de. *Histoire du Paraguay*.... Paris: Desaint & Saillant, rue S. Jean D Beauvais; David, rue & vis-à-vis la Grille des Mathurins; Durand, rue du Foin, la première Porte cochère en entrant par la rue S. Jacques, Paris, 1756. Vol. I: [4], xxxiii,

[9], 489 [1, blank] pp., 2 engraved maps, 1 text engraving; Vol. II: [4], 336, 343-356, clviii, [2] pp., 2 engraved maps, 1 text engraving; Vol. III: [4], 285, [1], cccxv, [3] pp., 3 engraved maps, 1 text engraving. Engraved head- and tailpieces, typographical ornamentation. (the hiatus in pagination in Vol. II between 336 and 343 does not reflect missing pages, based on section numbering, catchwords, and signature marks). 3 vols., 4to, full contemporary mottled French calf, spines gilt-lettered and with raised bands, edges tinted red, marbled endpapers. Moderate shelf wear (spines chafed and a little dry, extremities nicked, corners bumped), three joints split or starting to crack, interior with occasional light foxing, but otherwise fine, crisp, and very clean.

Maps, plans & text engravings (all measured neat line to neat line):

Carte de l'Amérique Par M. Bellin Ing^r de la Marine
MDCCLVI. 37.5 x 28 cm.

Untitled text engraving of armed Europeans in a tropical peaceful kingdom. 7.6 x 12.5 cm.

Plan de la Ville de Buenos-Ayres.... 17.7 x 27.2 cm.

Carte de Paraguay et des Pays voisins Sur les Mémoires des Espagnols et des Portugais et en particulière ceux des RR. PP. de la Compagnie de Jesus...par M. B. Ing. de la Marine, 1756. 33.5 x 36.3 cm.

Untitled text engraving of battle with Jesuits. 7.5 x 12.5 cm.

Carte de la Rivière de la Plate dans l'Amérique Meridionale Par m^r Bellin Ing^r de la Marine. 1756. 20.8 x 34 cm.

Vue des Montagnes des Maldonades.... Text engraving (profile of Riviere de la Plata). 6.3 x 13.8 cm.

Carte des Découvertes qui ont été Faites par les Espagnols en 1746. Entre la Rivière de la Plata et le Détroit de Magellan...par M. B. Ing. de la M^e. 20.7 x 14 cm.

Plan du Port Desiré dans l'Amérique Meridionale.... 18 x 28 cm.

Plan du Port S^t. Julien Suivant les Observations des Espagnols en 1746. Par M. Bellin Ing. de la Marine 1756.
20.5 x 15 cm.

First edition, Desaint imprint variant. At least three variants of the work came out in Paris in 1756 (apparently with no priority established). The best known and most common variant bears Didot's imprint, and yet another variant has the imprint of Ganeau, Bauche, and D'Houry. The collation varies slightly in the three variants, apparently a reflection of inconsistent arrangement of the same contents. Desaint published the six-volume duodecimo edition the following year.

Borba de Moraes I, p. 179 (Didot imprint): "Father Charlevoix (1682-1761) lived for a time in Canada, and travelled extensively. Besides this history of Paraguay he wrote works about Japan, Canada, and the Antilles. He is not, however, famous as a traveller, but as a historian and is one of the best of that period. The influence of his books on the *philosophes* of the eighteenth century was considerable." JCB 3(1):1107 (Didot imprint). Brunet I, p. 1806 (imprint not indicated). Cf. Cox II, p. 282 (imprint not indicated). Leclerc, *Bibliotheca Americana* 317 & 1881 (both Didot imprint). Palau 67167 (Didot imprint). Rich I, p. 120 (imprint not stated). Sabin 12129 (Didot imprint): "Contains many original Spanish documents, with a French translation, including 'Journal d'un voyage le long de la Côte de la Mer Magellanique'"; & 12130 (referring to the Desaint imprint and commenting on the work in general): "There are copies with the imprint, Paris: Chez Desaint. MDCCLVII. The most complete and satisfactory work on Paraguay, and the only one in which the vast system of the Jesuits is fully developed, the position of the author affording him peculiar opportunities for its examination."

Probably the most successful missionary enterprise in world history was that of the Jesuit reductions in Paraquaria (Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil). From 1610 to 1767 the Society of Jesus ministered to the Guaraní, developing their already high-level culture into one totally acculturated to the European way of life. Self-government, capitalistic production, a printing press, an armed and trained militia, and a highly developed native language were among the salient contributions of the Jesuits in Paraquaria. Jesuit Father Pierre François-Xavier Charlevoix (1682-1761) served in the Quebec missions from 1709 to 1722, and produced extremely important mission chronicles of the Jesuits in Japan, Santo Domingo, and New

France. His history of the Jesuits in Paraguay was the most inclusive of the Jesuit chronicles of the region and the last prior to expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767.

Although Charlevoix did not visit Paraguay, he has left us an indelible account of the Jesuit Province of Paraguay up to mid-eighteenth century. Although he had no personal knowledge of the area, he made excellent use of many Spanish documents placed at his disposal. Many consider these manuscripts, presented here in both Spanish and French, the most valuable element of the work. Charlevoix was among the earliest historians employing modern methodology (the consultation of diverse documents, secondary accounts, and oral interviews) to compile his histories. The development and precarious state of the Jesuit missions and the indigenous population is thoughtfully and sympathetically considered. Charlevoix's history covers not only Paraguay, but also the border regions of Argentina and Brazil (including, for instance, the founding of Buenos Aires and its early history). Included is information on natural history and resources (such as mining), but these elements are not so reliable since they are not first-hand, and sometimes somewhat fanciful. Charlevoix's skillfully written work, with its emphasis on the vulnerability and simplicity on the "noble savage" and a utopian ideal in the jungles of South America, influenced eighteenth-century French and English philosophy.

Charlevoix joined the Jesuits and went to New France in 1705; was commissioned to seek a route to the western sea in 1720; in 1721 journeyed down the Mississippi, was shipwrecked off the Florida Keys, and returned to France via Santo Domingo. His journal of the latter trip is considered an unrivalled account of the Mississippi Valley of the day. The remainder of his life was devoted to literary endeavors, including editing the Jesuit monthly historical-scientific journal. See *Catholic Encyclopedia* and Thrapp, *Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography*. (\$2,000-4,000)

11. CHÁZARI, Estéban. *Piscicultura de agua dulce instrucciones escritas á encargo de la Secretaría de Fomento por Antiguo alumno del Instituto de Oaxaca y actual diputado á la Cámara Popular de la República. Primera edición con 150 figuras*. Mexico: Ofic. Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, Calle de San Andrés número 15, 1884. [8], lix [1 blank], [2], 828 pp., 15 uncolored lithograph plates (fish culture). 8vo, contemporary half sheep over

brown and black mottled boards, spine gilt-lettered, raised bands, small typed label attached to spine with cello-tape, edges sprinkled. Binding moderately shelf-worn and some plates clumsily folded, otherwise very good. With ink stamp of Puebla binder J. A. Camacho on front pastedown, contemporary ink signature of Miguel R. Mendez and Secretaría de San Jacinto, 3/27/1900 on half title, and Mendez's small blind-embossed stamp on title page.

First edition. Not in Palau. Written in reaction to a Secretaría de Fomento proposal to introduce fish farming into Mexico, this work is another indication of the progressive agricultural and farming practices favored and promoted by former Mexican President Porfirio Díaz, to whom the work is dedicated. The introduction by Cházari contains extensive commentary on and analysis of world-wide pisciculture and the profits to be made from it. The work opens with an extensive discussion of types of fish found around the world but concludes with a discussion of the types most suitable for Mexican experimentation. Among topics covered are diseases of fish, proper food for them, and the amount of labor needed to raise them.

The plates, which were lithographed in Mexico City by Hesiquio Iriarte, illustrate all aspects of fish farming. See Mathes, *Mexico on Stone*, and *Dicc. Porrúa* for more on lithographer Iriarte (1820?-1897?). In short, this work is a complete guide for anyone in Mexico interested in undertaking the work of raising fresh-water fish for domestic consumption or export. The author was a prominent Díaz-era intellectual who possessed a large library, and this work is one of the fundamental ones that led to the present-day Mexican pisciculture industry. (\$150-300)

BORDERLANDS MINING SCHEME, WITH MAPS

12. CHERRY, Cummings. *Cincinnati & Sonora Mining Association. Geological Report and Map of the San Juan del Rio Rancho, in Sonora, Mexico. By Cummings Cherry, Geologist and Mining Engineer. Also Report of Special Committee, Statistics of Silver Mining, Transcript of Title, &c.* Cincinnati: Wrightson & Co., 167 Wall Street, 1866. 86 pp., 2 folding lithograph maps: (1) *N.E. Section of Cherry's Travelling and Military Map of Sonora. Scale 3/16 of an Inch to the League.* [below neat line] *Strobridge & Co. Lith. Cin. O.* [neat line to neat line] 18.5 x 19 cm; (2) *Map Illustrating the Report of Surveyor, of the Rancho San Juan Del Rio* [neat line to neat line] 16.1 x 23.4 cm. 8vo, presentation binding of original full dark blue sheep

with gilt tooling and red leather inlays, spine gilt with raised bands, a.e.g., inner gilt dentelles. Binding moderately scuffed and with some losses, corners bumped and exposed, front hinge starting, interior and maps very fine. Presentation copy with ink note on front flyleaf: "Señor M. Romero. Minister of the Mexican Republic Washington D.C. With the Compliments of the Cin^a & Sonora M. Assocⁿ. Cincinnati, Sept 14 1866."

First edition. Sabin (12479), Howes (C347), Streeter Sale (513), and others list various imprints related to this Borderlands mining venture, but not the present one. This mining company was yet another of the nineteenth-century schemes by U.S. citizens to exploit the supposedly dormant but rich mineral resources of Sonora. Such ideas had assumed various forms over the years, including a Confederate attempt to annex parts of Northern Mexico. In the present report, Cherry comments glowingly on the prospects to be had by developing Sonora's mineral resources. He downplays such potential problems as Apache hostility, the objections of the Mexican government, and the lack of labor, preferring to emphasize that the vast wealth of the idle mines awaits only industrious hands to extract it. Ironically, the Company tried to sell itself just a year later, including issuing a large map of the area, a detail of which is shown in the first map of the present report. Such maneuverings revealed the speculative nature of the enterprise in which the real gold apparently was to be found in the pockets of others. Part of the appeal of this scheme was the rumor that continued to circulate at the time that the U.S. was going to annex Sonora. For other reports on mining schemes in Sonora, see Munk (Alliot), pp. 381-391 and *passim* and Gregorio Mora Torres, "Entrepreneurs in Nineteenth Century Sonora, Mexico" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Irvine, 1987), 146-93.

Cummings Cherry (1846-1936) was a professional mining engineer who wrote several reports on mineral deposits in various areas of the United States. His trip through Sonora was made with his brother, James Cherry. The author may be the same Cummings Cherry who was an apostle of the Bickertonites of the LDS. (\$750-1,500)

13. COAHUILA Y TEJAS (Mexican State). GOBERNADOR (Juan Martín de Veramendi). *Gobierno Supremo del estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas...* Art. 1.º *Se suprime la receptoría de alcabalas establecida en la Hacienda de San Isidro de Palomas...* [Decree of the Governor abolishing the excise

house in the Hacienda de San Isidro de Palomas]. [Dated and signed in print at end]: *Dado en la ciudad de Monclova á 19 de Abril de 1833 | Juan Martin de Veramendi | Santiago del Valle | Secretario*. Broadsheet (21.4 x 15 cm), laid paper. Creased where formerly folded, light waterstaining in lower blank margin, otherwise very good, with contemporary ink manuscript inscription dated May 15, 1833, signed by Manuel Jiménez, directing this copy from Bexar to Goliad.

First edition. Not a Samuel Bangs imprint, but probably printed on his press by another printer after the press was sent to Monclova when the capital was moved to Saltillo. The printing is typical of the somewhat irregular quality of Bangs' types and print. Kimball 221. The Hacienda de San Isidro de Palomas was in Coahuila. (\$100-200)

14. COAHUILA Y TEJAS (Mexican State). GOBERNADOR (Juan Martín de Veramendi). *Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas...* *Se declara don Juan Broun, ciudadano del Estado...* [Decree of the Governor declaring John Brown a citizen of Coahuila y Tejas]. [Dated and signed in print at end]: *Dado en la ciudad de Monclova á 21 de Abril de 1833 | Juan Martin de Veramendi | Santiago del Valle | Secretario*. Broadsheet (20.5 x 15 cm), laid paper. Creased where formerly folded, light waterstaining in lower right blank margin, otherwise very good, with contemporary ink manuscript inscription dated May 26, 1833, signed by Manuel Jiménez, directing this copy from Bexar to Goliad.

First edition. Probably printed on Samuel Bangs' press after the press was sent to Monclova when the capital was moved to Saltillo. The printing is typical of the somewhat irregular quality of Bangs' types and print. Kimball 222. There are several John Browns, all members of Austin's Colony, to whom this decree could refer. (\$150-300)

FIRST GRANT TO NAVIGATE THE TRINITY RIVER

15. COAHUILA Y TEJAS. LAWS (April 16, 1833). [Decree No. 218 of the Congreso constitucional, promulgated April 16, 1833, by Governor Veramendi, granting exclusive privilege to Francisco Madero for a term of eighteen years to introduce steamboats on the Trinity River]. [Printed heading at top] *Gobierno supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas*. [text commences] *El vice gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas, en ejercicio del Supremo Poder ejecutivo á todos sus habitantes sabed: que el congreso del mismo Estado há decretado lo que sigue...Art. 1.º Se concede*

al ciudadano José Francisco Madero, privilegio exclusivo por el termino de diez y ocho años, para que pueda introducir en el Río Trinidad, Buques de Vapor ó de Caballo, Vela ó Remo, siempre que de su cuenta lo ponga en disposicion de poderlo verificar... [at end] *Dado en la ciudad de Monclova á 16 de abril de 1833. Juan Martín de Veramendi | Santiago del Valle secretario.* Broadside (28 x 18.7 cm), on hand-made Italian laid paper watermarked Almasso. With ink rubrics of Veramendi and del Valle, ink number at top (44) and transmittal note to Santa Rosa at lower left. Various pencil notes, including Kimball citation in pencil at top left. Blank margins slightly trimmed, creased at center where formerly folded, a few tiny holes at left blank margin.

First printing of the first and exclusive right to navigate the Trinity River in Texas. Kimball, p. 209. Streeter Sale 314. Not in Mr. Streeter's Texas bibliography, though it seems odd it is not there, since it fits his parameter and there was a copy in the Streeter Sale. This decree grants to José Francisco Madero the right to navigate the Trinity River under five provisions: (1) Steam, horse-drawn, sail, or row boats can be used as long as they can be verified as Madero's; (2) grant becomes effective with the publication of this decree; (3) during the grant term of eighteen years no new state taxes may be imposed on these boats, only those imposed by the national government; (4) upon notification of the government, the grant can be transferred, in whole or in part as long as it is not to a subject of a nation at war with the United Mexican states; (5) grant becomes null if not acted upon within three years. "The prospect of a Trinity River navigable from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico to Dallas has long been a cherished dream in Texas, and numerous proposals for making that dream a reality have been put forth. Beginning around 1836 numerous packet boats steamed up the Trinity River, bringing groceries and dry goods and carrying down cotton, sugar, cowhides, and deerskins."— Handbook of Texas Online (Trinity River Navigation Projects). The last failed attempt at this project was in 1963.

Grantee José Francisco Madero (b.? Chihuahua), Mexican surveyor, Texas land commissioner, organizer of Liberty Municipality, and Federalist, arrived at San Felipe de Austin in January 31, 1831, immediately becoming embroiled with Juan Davis Bradburn in the Federalist-Centralist clash, one of the factors leading to the Texas Revolution. Madero issued sixty land titles, mostly on the lower

Trinity River. He was also involved in the Convention of 1833, being enlisted by authorities to persuade East Texas settlers to work for peaceful change. He died in the cholera epidemic in 1833. He may possibly be the ancestor of Francisco Madero, also from Coahuila, and certainly the same family.

The broadside bears the ink ms. rubric of Juan Martín de Veramendi (b. San Antonio 1778-d. 1833 Monclova), Mexican governor of Coahuila y Tejas, holder of several other offices, and father-in-law of James Bowie. Veramendi received an eleven-league empresario grant in 1825 from Stephen F. Austin. He was one of the actively engaged pro-Anglo Tejanos, and therefore unpopular with many Mexicans. Like Madero, Veramendi died in the 1833 cholera epidemic. (\$1,000-2,000)

16. COMPAÑÍA DE MINAS GUANAJUATENSE-MEXICANA. *Escritura de la contrata de avio de las minas llamadas Sangre de Cristo y S. Juan de Dios (á) Villariño, situadas en el Mineral de la Luz, otorgada en Guanajuato ante el escribano Don José María Lopez: seguida de la ratificación de la misma y del reglamento de la compañía aviadora de las espresadas minas.* Mexico: Tip. de R. Rafael, 1849. 35 [1 blank] pp. 8vo, original pale yellow ornamental wrappers, stitched and stabbed. Wraps foxed and with light wear, interior fine.

First edition. Not in Palau. This scarce imprint contains printings of three separate documents having to do with the incorporation of this Company seeking to work the two named mines near the town of Mineral de la Luz in Guanajuato. The town of Mineral de la Luz, now a ghost town, was an important watering hole for miners and voyagers dating back to the time of the viceroys. (\$150-300)

FIRST MAJOR NORTH-SOUTH RAILROAD IN THE ROCKIES
PROMOTIONAL WITH GREAT MAPS

17. DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY. *First Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway to the Stockholders, April 1st, 1873.* Philadelphia: Printed by J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1873. 84 pp., 3 lithograph folding maps and one profile: [1] *Map of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway and Connections* [above lower neat line, at right] *Comp^d. & Drawn by Alb. von Motz, Colorado Springs.* Uncolored map. Neat line to neat line: 60 x 34.2 cm; [2] *Map Showing the Property of the Central Colorado Improvement Company.* [above lower neat line] *Drawn by Alb.*

von Motz, Colorado Springs | L. Haugg Lith. Philadelphia. Uncolored map. Neat line to neat line: 20.5 x 33 cm; [3] *Profile of Arkansas Valley Branch Denver and Rio Grande Railway from South Pueblo to Coal Banks | Profile of Line of Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Denver to Pueblo.* Uncolored profile. Sheet size: 22.5 x 85 cm; [4] *Map of the Mexico National Railway, Including Its Proposed Extensions and Connections, Showing Also the Relative Position of Mexico to the United States the West Indies, and the Adjacent Oceans. November, 1872.* [above lower neat line, at left] *National Railway Publication Comp^s. Philadelphia, P^a.* Map with original full color in Mexico and bright rose border. Neat line to neat line (slight extension into margin at lower right): 69 x 89.5 cm. 8vo, original beige printed wrappers, stitched. Wrappers slightly chipped and with overall light browning, upper wrapper detached, text fine, maps fine except for a few short tears (no losses). Rare, especially with the profile and three maps.

First edition. Henkle, *Colorado Bibliography* 987 (listing only the first three maps above). Modelski, *Railroad Maps of North America* 55 (illustrated). Modelski, *Railroad Maps of the United States* 398. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad was established in 1870 by soldier and railroad builder General William Jackson Palmer as a narrow gauge railway system with the grand plan of connecting Denver with Mexico City. The line was notable for its many engineering achievements, including the highest railroad beds in the United States and the first large-scale application of narrow gauge road. At one time the railroad had more narrow gauge track than any other line in North America. Palmer was one of the few U.S. entrepreneurs who desired to connect the country in a north-south orientation and was especially singular in his desire to extend his railroad into Mexico, a goal which he eventually accomplished by working in Mexico itself. Although the railroad was eventually absorbed by the Union Pacific, its final achievements were noteworthy. It ran the last passenger train in the West after the creation of Amtrak, and its scenic trains operate even today in Colorado and New Mexico.

This report with its detailed maps to stockholders is by no means a dry corporate production. In fact, it is an enthusiastic promotional of Colorado by a passionate visionary. Palmer declares: "The idea of a north and south railway, following the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains from the principal city of the new West-Denver-southward to Mexico, arose from a conviction that this belt of country

had especial advantages in its location, climate, and natural resources." Palmer sets forth the advantages and potential in the region, including mining, stock raising, agriculture, natural resources, and towns waiting to spring forth. For example, he warmly promotes the growing town of Colorado Springs established by him only two years earlier. His vision of a new West opened up large areas to settlement that had been by-passed by other railroads. Not immune however to potential problems, Palmer devotes a large portion of this report to defending and explaining the advantages of narrow gauge railroad construction.

"General William Jackson Palmer (1836-1910) was a distinguished Union cavalry officer and railroad executive. After the war, he served as an official of the Union Pacific Railroad's Eastern Division, which became the Kansas City Pacific and later merged into the Union Pacific. In 1870, he became president of the Denver and Rio Grande and completed its line westward by 1883. During the 1880s, he organized and constructed Mexican railroads, and two lines from Mexico City to the border were completed by 1890" (Modelski, *Railroad Maps of North America*, p. 108; see also Lamar, *Reader's Encyclopedia of the American West*, p. 892).

The maps alone make this report valuable and important and illustrate Palmer's sweeping vision. The first map, showing the road from Denver to the Mexican border, illustrates the line as conceived in the U.S., and was also probably handed out as a separate promotional piece, not only for investors but also for potential settlers. The second map shows the Company's lands that are available for settlement and development. The third map demonstrates the difficulty of the grades and terrain that must be overcome. The final map is a grand production showing the U.S. and Mexico with the projected route to join the two countries and the nexus of international and national trade routes that meet the terminus at Vera Cruz. This last map, which apparently is rare and little-known, demonstrates graphically Palmer's plan to tie Denver to the rest of the world. (\$1,500-3,000)

ORIGINAL WATERCOLORS OF NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA
DRAWN ON SITE IN 1855

18. EATON, Joseph Horace. Cañoncito Bonito: [Title in ink in Eaton's hand on verso of image] "`Cañoncito Bonito' Navajo country N. Mex Site of 'Fort Defiance' Looking South to the Calitis Mountain" [in pencil at right] "5400";

[manuscript title in ink, unidentified hand (William Watts Hart Davis) on original paper label mounted to later paper]: "Cañoncito Bonito Nabajo Country, New Mexico, Site of Fort Defiance | looking South to the Calitis Mountain. 1855. N.Y. Eaton." N.p. [Arizona], 1855. Original watercolor and graphite sketch. 11.9 x 18.8 cm. Except for faint marginal mat burn, very fine. Watercolor affixed to later paper. Provenance: Direct descendant of William Watts Hart Davis.

Depicted is a landscape with structures and U.S. flag in middle distance, the whole surrounded by mountains. The location depicted is in present-day Arizona at a Navajo reservation, at the mouth of Canyon Bonito about seven miles north of Window Rock, Arizona, and twenty-five miles northwest of Gallup, New Mexico. This image appears in Davis' book as "Cañoncito Bonito" (p. 403), with more detail.

This watercolor and the following entries are the original art work from which engravings were made to accompany William Watts Hart Davis' *El Gringo; or New Mexico and Her People* (New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1857), one of the earliest full-length books on New Mexico in English. These watercolors are historically important, early images of New Mexico and Arizona made by an eyewitness. Eaton's paintings are unpretentious, on-the-spot images, which in their simplicity beautifully document the West and Borderlands beyond mythology or drama. As early images of the Southwest, these watercolors rank with the U.S. iconography of Abert, Emory, and Bartlett.

This art work was commissioned by William Watts Hart Davis (1820-1910), who at the time was active in the government of the newly established Territory of New Mexico, in which he served as U.S. district attorney, attorney general, secretary of the Territory, superintendent of public buildings, superintendent of Indian affairs, and acting governor. He also published the *Santa Fe Gazette* in Spanish and English for two and a half years. Prior to his New Mexican sojourn, Davis left Harvard after his first semester to join the Mexican-American War, enlisted in the First Regiment of the Massachusetts Infantry commanded by Colonel Caleb Cushing, and mustered out as a captain on July 19, 1848. Davis later went on to achieve a measure of military fame in the Civil War (brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious service during the siege of Charleston). Davis eventually became an important American philanthropist and historian.

Artist Eaton (1815-1896), one of the few trained artists who worked in the Southwest U.S. and Mexico during two decades of pivotal changes in the Borderlands, graduated from West Point in 1835. He then served on the frontier, taught infantry tactics at West Point, and fought in the Mexican-American War, where he served as General Zachary Taylor's aide-de-camp. During the Civil War he was a paymaster and was brevetted Brigadier General. Eaton had a long career as mapmaker and artist in the Borderlands. He created maps for the survey published in 1838 to prepare for removal of obstructions from the Sabine River in order to facilitate navigation. In 1846 he prepared the official U.S. Army maps for the Mexican-American War battles fought on Texas soil, and contributed to the illustrations in W. S. Henry's *Campaign Sketches of the War with Mexico* (1847). Eaton was also involved in the creation of what has been called the second most important map relating to the Mexican-American War, *A Correct Map of the Seat of War in Mexico. Being a Copy of Gen^l. Arista's Map*, published in 1847 and associated with John Disturnell, J. Goldsborough Bruff, and Mariano Arista.

Other known images from the series of Eaton's watercolors for Davis' book *El Gringo* are documented in *The West Explored: The Gerald Peters Collection of Western American Art* (1988; see Plate 7, *Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico, South Pueblo* and Plate 8, *Santa Fe, New Mexico*). (\$16,000-22,000)

19. EATON, Joseph Horace. Upper Covero: [Title in pencil on verso of image] "Upper Covero is a small Mexican settlement near the San Mateo mountain, road from Albuquerque to Fort Defiance. N. Mex.° 5407"; [manuscript title in ink (William Watts Hart Davis) on label attached to sheet used for frame backing]: "Upper Covero, near San Mateo mountain, on the road from Albuquerque to Fort Defiance, New Mexico, 1854 [corrected to 1855]. Eaton." N.p. [New Mexico], 1855. Original watercolor and ink sketch on Whatman Turkey Mill paper. 11.8 x 18.6 cm. Backing with printed label of Philadelphia framer James S. Earle & Son, Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia (prominent framing and portrait gallery in Philadelphia during the latter part of the nineteenth century). Except for faint marginal mat burn, very fine.

Landscape showing a pueblo set against distant mountains with animals and herdsmen in foreground. This image appears in Davis' book as "Upper Covero" (p. 398); printed and watercolor images are essentially the same

except for minor changes to herdsmen and animals in foreground. Davis in his printed text refers to "Covera" and notes it is also called "Quivera." The scene depicted is an old Native American settlement. Coronado mentions encountering Quivero during his journey, and the area he was in at the time was present-day New Mexico. This and the next image are very important for Native American history. Thanks to John Birkinbine II for research assistance on determination of location depicted on this and other of these watercolors. (\$16,000-22,000)

20. EATON, Joseph Horace. Lower Covero: [on verso of watercolor] "Drawn in 1855 By Lt. Col. Eaton U.S.A. [in pencil at top, probably in Eaton's handwriting; below which is pencil title in another hand] "Lower Covero a small Mexican settlement near the San Mateo mountain, road from Albuquerque to Fort Defiance N. Mex.°" [in pencil at right]: "5400"; [manuscript title in ink on original paper label mounted to later paper in handwriting and with signature of Eaton] "Lower Corso [corrected in another hand (William Watts Hart Davis) to "Covero"], a small Mexican settlement near the San Matteo mountains on the road from Albuquerque to Fort Defiance N.M. drawn in 1855 by Lt. Col. Eaton U.S.A." [crossed out in another hand (William Watts Hart Davis) is date 1854 in ink; below the original label is a hand-written pencil note by Davis] "Col. Eaton was A.D.C. to General Taylor, Mexican War--These water colors were painted for me while I lived in New Mexico - 1853-57 W. W. H. D[avis]." N.p. [New Mexico], 1855. Original watercolor and graphite sketch on Whatman Turkey Mill paper (1847). 11.5 x 18.4 cm. Except for faint marginal mat burn, very fine.

Landscape showing a pueblo set against a high rocky bluff; foreground with a river and a man and woman driving two cattle. The image was used as the frontispiece to Davis' book; the engraved image has added detail. See preceding entry for notes on attribution of location as New Mexico. Like the prior watercolor, what is depicted is an old Native American village. (\$16,000-22,000)

21. EATON, Joseph Horace. Don Fernandez de Taos: [Title in ink in Eaton's hand on verso of watercolor] "View of Don Fernando de Taos N.M. Looking E of North to the Taos Mountains" [in pencil] "5407"; [manuscript title in ink (Davis?) on original paper label mounted to later paper board]: "Don Fernandes de Taos, Looking N.E. to the Taos Mts. New Mexico" with framer's printed label of Earle (see

item 19 above). N.p. [Taos, New Mexico, 1855]. Original watercolor and graphite sketch. 12.7 x 19.8 cm. Except for occasional light discoloration, fine.

Landscape showing Taos pueblo in middle ground, surrounded by mountains in background, equestrian figure in foreground. The image was used on p. 301 in Davis' book; the engraved image was modified, such as tightening up and more clearly defining the architecture. Wonderful, historic image of Taos, by a trained artist, among the early such images. (\$20,000-30,000)

22. EATON, Joseph Horace. Fray Cristobal Mountains: [Title in ink in Eaton's hand on verso of watercolor] "View of Fra Cristoval Mountains (showing the profile of the Monk's head) N. Mex^o (Looking southward from Fort Craig" [in pencil] "5404"; [manuscript title in ink in Eaton's hand on original paper label mounted to later paper used for backing on frame]: "View of Fra Cristoval Mts. showing profile of Monk's Head looking South from Fort Craig" [below in ink in Davis' hand] "No. 3 1885 [altered in pencil to 1855]" with framer's printed label of Earle (see 19 above). N.p. [New Mexico], 1855. Original watercolor and graphite sketch. 12.7 x 19.7 cm. Except for very slight browning to margin where formerly framed, very fine.

Landscape showing mountains, including Monk's Head. Davis notes in the printed text that Fray Cristobal is the northern terminus of the *Jornada del Muerto*, or the dreaded *Journey of Death*. Fort Craig was established in 1854. (\$14,000-18,000)

"THEY DID MORE WITH THEIR PEN AND PENCIL THAN DID MANY GENERALS WITH THEIR ARMIES"—TOUSSAINT

23. [ESCALANTE, Constantino, Carlos R. Casarín, and Vicente Riva Palacio (editors)]. *La Orquesta. Periódico omniscio, de buen humor y con caricaturas, redactado en gefe por el ciudadano Roberto Macario, elector elegible*. [Mexico: Imprenta de la Paz, callejon de la Cazuela; Tipografia de M. Castro, Escalerillas núm. 10], 1861. Vol. I, Nos. 1-53, March 1, 1861 to August 31, 1861. 53 issues, each 4 pp. (printed in three columns), one lithograph per issue, plus prospectus and 4 other lithos (including an extra plate of music). [2 title], [2 prospectus], 212 pp., 57 lithograph plates (satirical political cartoons) by Hesiquio Iriarte and Santiago Hernández. 4to, contemporary black Mexican sheep over mottled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt. Binding rubbed and worn at edges, small hole on first

lithograph (not affecting image), a few tears to text (slight loss of printed text on p. 155), occasional staining and light fox marks, overall very good, with the rare prospectus bound in at front. Contemporary ink note or signature on verso of first lithograph. Small printed label on verso of front free endpaper: "Juan V. Machuca, Encuadernador. Calle de Medinas. n. 21. Mejico."

First edition, the first 53 numbers of the first Mexican periodical to embody graphic political satire in a significant way, and a premier illustrated political periodical—for any time or place. The prospectus, which is signed Robert Macario and gives places where one may subscribe, describes in general the state of society and the government, which the editors find dismal and which they intend to attack by way of a humor magazine.

Charno, *Latin American Newspapers*, p. 392 (locating scattered issues at Yale, UT, and Bancroft). Mathes, *Mexico on Stone*, p. 30: "In 1861, *La Orquesta*, a periodical of political satire, established lithographic caricature as a field of its own through the excellent work of Constantino Escalante, virtual pillar of the publication until his untimely death in a railroad accident at Tlalpan in 1868"; 54 (illustrating a plate); 59 (title); 63 (Escalante); 64 (Iriarte). Palau 204579. Sabin 57650: "The Mexican *Punch*." See also *Grabados Mexicanos: An Historical Exhibition of Mexican Graphics 1839-1974* (Mount Holyoke College, 1974).

Toussaint, *La Litografía en México*, p. xxvi: "En 1861 se comenzó a publicar en México *La Orquesta*. Duró hasta 1874. Nunca se había lanzado al combate un campeón tan vigoroso. La sátira cáustica del texto halla, en las litografías, una arma terrible. Dos colosos del humorismo se habían encontrado: Vicente Riva Palacio y Constantino Escalante. Ellos hicieron más, con su pluma y su lápiz, que muchos generales con sus ejércitos. *La Orquesta* es la historia de un período de nuestra vida política, pero al desnudo, casi desollada." [Translation]: "*La Orquesta* began publication in Mexico City in 1861. It lasted until 1874. There has never been as vigorous a champion leap into combat. The caustic satire of the text finds a terrible weapon in lithographs. Two giants of humor had met: Vicente Riva Palacio and Constantino Escalante. They did more with their pen and pencil than did many generals with their armies. *La Orquesta* is the history of a period of our political life, but when stripped, it is shameless."

An important organ of political and social commentary and depiction at the time of the end of Reforms and the period of French intervention, spilling over into the

governments of Juárez and Lerdo de Tejada, the publication's political stance was such that it was persecuted by both presidents. The most important aspect of the periodical was its lithographs based on Constantino Escalante's drawings, in which he revealed himself to be a trenchant observer of Mexican life, earning him the sobriquet of the Daumier of Mexico. Escalante and his cousin, Carlos R. Casarín, founded *La Orquesta*, which contains early work from the biting pen of Vicente Riva Palacio. Some of the illustrations include clever portraits of Escalante wielding his pen as a weapon.

The lithographs represent some of the most riveting early specimens of Mexico's nationalistic printmaking art, a tradition that began with illustrations in a handful of liberal periodicals such as this one, and later blossomed to influence and encompass such prolific talents as José Guadalupe Posada and José Clemente Orozco. These illustrations proved seminal to modern Latin American art.

Joyce Waddell Bailey, an authority on Mexican graphic art commented on *La Orquesta* (as quoted by Ron Tyler in *Posada's Mexico*, p. 96): "Outside of [a few] circumstantial affinities to the tradition of French magazines of caricature, we find little influence of a specific nature in the prints. Rather, the Mexican lithographs show highly original themes, and styles vary from artist to artist and journal to journal. To a certain extent we can see here traces of how highly creative artists work. A new idea or image may act as a stimulus, but it is combined in the artist's own work with such agility and acuity that it becomes impossible to accurately delineate specific sources of influence."

The conjunction of the talents of Constantino Escalante and lithographer Hesiquio Iriarte, both giants of nineteenth-century Mexican lithography, was fortuitous. Escalante (1836-1868) became involved with liberal politics at the close of the Guerra de los Tres Años in 1861. He was the first caricaturist for *La Orquesta* and worked for the magazine until his death in 1868, producing over five hundred searing images that provide a detailed vision of Mexico's history through his critical eyes. His preferred themes were foreign invasions and the relationship between the Church and state. He used his caricatures to draw attention to the many problems that oppressed Mexico. He also produced independent albums of lithographs such as *National glories (Glorias nacionales)*, which was sponsored by Vicente Riva Palacio (1832-96), the director of *La Orquesta*. He died in a streetcar accident at the age of 32.

Hesiquio Iriarte (ca. 1820-1897) was, arguably, the finest lithographer in nineteenth-century Mexico. His earliest major production was that of the numerous plates in the extraordinary four-volume *El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha* (México: Ignacio Cumplido, 1842) and lithographs in *El Gallo Pitagórico* (México: Ignacio Cumplido, 1845). He also produced excellent plates for *Apuntes Históricos de la Heroica Ciudad de Vera-Cruz* (México: Ignacio Cumplido, 1850) with an extraordinary portrait of Fernando Cortés, *Los Mexicanos Pintados por sí mismos* (México: M. Murguía, 1854-1855), *Los Conventos Suprimidos de México* (México: J. M. Aguilar y Compañía, 1861), and *De Miramar a México* (Orizaba: J. Bernardo Aburto, 1864) with an outstanding portrait of Maximilian. Spanning a half-century, the role of Iriarte in Mexican lithography cannot be overstated. His El Greco and Rembrandt skills of depicting transparency is evident in the plate "Cocina de los P.P. Dieguinos de México."

Iriarte's association with Santiago Hernández (1833-1908) led to some of the more memorable lithographs of nineteenth-century Mexico, such as those in *La Orquesta*, where Iriarte explored caricature—a rare departure from his customary themes. The most dramatic result of the Iriarte-Hernández collaboration was *El Libro Rojo*, portraying infamous drownings, executions, suicides and other mournful and strange events during Mexico's civil and foreign wars. Santiago Hernández, another of the great Mexican lithographers, was a major contributor to *La Orquesta* and the successor to Escalante as the pillar of the periodical. (\$1,200-2,400)

24. [ESCALANTE, Constantino, Carlos R. Casarín, and Vicente Riva Palacio (editors)]. *La Orquesta. Periódico omniscio, de buen humor y con caricaturas, redactado en jefe por el ciudadano Roberto Macario, elector elegible*. [Mexico: Imprenta de la Paz, callejon de la Cazuela; Tipografia de M. Castro, Escalerillas núm. 10], 1861. Vol. I, Nos. 1-53 & Vol. II, Nos. 1-67, March 1, 1861 to April 20, 1862. 120 issues, each 4 pp. (printed in three columns), one lithograph per issue. Vol. I: [2 title], 212 pp., 56 lithograph plates; Vol. II: 120, [2], [121]-268 pp., 69 lithograph plates. Total: 125 lithographs (political cartoons) by Hesiquio Iriarte. 2 vols. in one 4to, contemporary red Mexican sheep over red and black mottled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt. Binding dry, chipped, and rubbed (some peeling of sheep), front flyleaf removed, a few tears to text and plates (no loss),

occasional light foxing, overall very good. Contemporary ink note or signature on verso of first lithograph. Small printed label on verso of front free endpaper: "Juan V. Machuca, Encuadernador. Calle de Medinas. n. 21. Mejico."

First edition. The present volume contains Vols. I and II of the periodical, with some variances from Vol. I above. See preceding note. (\$2,000-4,000)

25. FANE, W. Original watercolor with white gouache highlights, on thick paper, forest scene with foreground dominated by a majestic redwood tree, man on a dark horse, and another white horse following, two horses in background. Signed at lower left: W. Fane 1870. 49.5 x 32 cm. Residue on verso (probably due to removal from an album), otherwise very fine, handsome, and skillfully executed.

Possibly the work of Major-General Walter Fane (1828-1885) of Fulbeck Hall, Lincolnshire, a distinguished and well-travelled British officer, who served primarily in the Madras Staff Corps in India. Similar in technique to other works by Fane, whose travels to China and Japan took him to the Pacific. See

<http://www.shareholder.com/bid/news/20020819-88390.cfm> (\$2,500-5,000)

"THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE WORK DESCRIPTIVE OF CALIFORNIA PUBLISHED IN FRANCE AT THIS TIME." -COWAN

26. FERRY, Hypolite. *Description de la nouvelle Californie géographique, politique et morale contenant l'histoire de la découverte de cette contrée. Un précis des événements politiques qui s'y sont accomplis. Des renseignements détaillés sur sa topographie, son climat, ses productions minérales, végétales et animales. Des notions sur la minéralogie, la métallurgie et la géologie. Le caractère, les moeurs, usages, coutumes de ses habitants. La description de ses baies, ports, villes, missions, villages. Des instructions nautiques sur ses baies et ses ports. Le tarif des douanes en Californie. Des renseignements généraux concernant les routes qui conduisent en Californie, les lieux de passage, description de Chagres, Panama, du cap Horn et de la Terre-de-Feu, etc. etc. Par Hypolite Ferry, Membre de la Société de géographie de Paris. Avec une grande carte de la nouvelle Californie. Des cartes particulières des baies de Monterey et de San-Francisco. De L'Isthme de Panama. Du cap Horn et du Détroit de Magellan. Et plusieurs vues intéressantes de la*

Californie. Paris: L. Maison, Éditeur des Guides Richard, r. Christine, 3. Et Chez les principaux libraires de la France et de l'étranger [Printer's imprint on half title verso: Paris.-Imprimerie Lacour et Cie, rue Soufflot, 11, et rue St-Hyacinthe-St-Michel, 33], 1850. [4], 384 pp. (lacking 385/386, last leaf of table of contents), 4 woodcut plates, 4 maps (one folding). 12mo, original grey printed upper wrapper (lacking lower wrapper). Upper wrap has marginal chipping, a few tears and spots, most of spine perished, text block split (stitching barely holding), mild to moderate waterstaining throughout, large folding map with tear at juncture with book block (no loss) and light marginal staining at left blank margin.

Maps:

Carte de la Nouvelle Californie dressée d'après les travaux géographiques de Mr. Duflot de Mofras et du Colonel Fremont. Par Hypolite Ferry. Paris 1850 [below lower neat line] *Gravé par F. Delamare R de la Harpe. 26 | Paris Imp. Bineteau, 6 Rue de l'Observance. | A. Paris, chez J. Andriveau Goujon, Rue du Bac No. 17.* [at top above neat line] *Deuxième Édition* [key at lower left with symbols for various types of mines (gold, silver, etc.), forts, missions, Native American villages, ranches, etc.], scattered vignettes of wildlife and Native Americans. Folding lithograph map. Neat line to neat line: 39.7 x 50.3 cm. Wheat (*Maps of the California Gold Region* 155; *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 673) comments that Cowan says there were two issues of the map in 1850, and furthermore, the Bibliothèque Nationale suggests there was an 1849 edition (but Wheat never saw the latter). The present map does not have the Gold Regions hand-colored, as Wheat indicates (which was the case with another copy we had in the past). However, the Gold Region cuts a huge hatched swath through central California. In *Transmississippi West* (Vol. 32, p. 139), Wheat comments: "[Ferry's map] was largely taken from de Mofras' map... In general this map is good, marred only by the large 'Nouvelle Californie' in the center of later Nevada (but who was to know in France at this time that the term California was to be limited to the area that has become the State). One of the most charming features is the vignettes of Indians or wild animals scattered over the map. All in all, Ferry's map was about as up-to-date as it could have been in early 1850." The map extends to east of the Rockies and continental divide as

far as Santa Fe, south into Sonora (showing part Baja California), and north to Oregon.

Carte particulière des Baies de Monterey et de San Francisco dressée d'après les Travaux Hydrographiques les plus Récents. H. F. [below neat line at left] Gravé par Alexis Orgiazzi, 14. R. Chanoinesse. Engraved map. Neat line to neat line: 14.2 x 8.5 cm. Wheat, Maps of the California Gold Region 156.

Carte topographique d'une partie de l'Isthme de Panama comprenant le Bassin de la Rivière de Chagres et la Route de Chagres à Panama H. F. [below neat line at left] Gravé par Alexis Orgiazzi, 14. R. Chanoinesse. Engraved map. Neat line to neat line: 14.2 x 8.5 cm. Route to California via Panama.

Carte d'une partie de L'Amérique Méridionale comprenant le Cap Horn et le Détroit de Magellan dressée d'après les Travaux des Capitaines King et Fitzroy. H. F. [below neat line at left] Gravé par Alexis Orgiazzi, 14. R. Chanoinesse. Engraved map. Neat line to neat line: 14.2 x 8.5 cm. Route to California via Cape Horn.

Plates [all engraved by Cuthwaite]:

Le Lac Pyramide D'après le Dessin du Colonel Fremont.

Le Fort Sutter.

Une Forêt de Pins en Californie.

Vue de San-Francisco en 1850.

First edition(?) of one of the best and more comprehensive guides to the California Gold Rush for French-speaking miners. Cowan notes that two editions came out in 1850, and they are identical in content. Kurutz lists only one French edition. In the present copy printed above the top neat line of the folding map is "Deuxieme Edition" (most bibliographies do not set out this difference), and the map does not have the gold regions hand-colored.

Bradford 1655. Cowan I, p. 84: "The most complete and extensive work descriptive of California published in France at this time." Cowan II, p. 207. Holliday 368. Howell 50, *California* 81: "Among the plates are views of

Sutter's Fort, San Francisco in 1850, and the big trees of California." Howes F101. Kurutz, *The California Gold Rush* 236a. Monaghan 689. Pilling 1282: "Short comparative vocabulary of American Indian and Asiatic Words, p. 203; Specimens of the Rumsen language, pp. 215-216; Lord's Prayer in language of the Indians of the valley of Tulares, p. 217." Rocq 16844. Sabin 24198. Vail, *Gold Fever*, p. 19. Wheat, *Books of the California Gold Rush* 75n; & 156. Not in Currey & Kruska.

Written for emigrants, sailors, voyagers, and armchair travelers, this book is based on numerous official accounts and other fairly reliable sources of information. Given the rapidity with which this substantial work was published after the discovery of gold, it is a monument to editorial and authorial efficiency. Although the gold diggings and mining methods are given their due, the majority of the work seems intended for those who perhaps have plans other than mining gold. Such scope is in keeping with the author's purpose of also encouraging and guiding the emigration plans of those who do not seek to get rich by digging for ore.

The view *Une Forêt de Pins en Californie*, sometimes said to be perhaps the first of the Big Trees (Cowan), appears to be a reworking of a similar plate in the Wilkes expedition report showing members of the party measuring a gigantic tree. (\$600-1,200)

27. FERRY, Ippolito [Hypolite]. *La California Descrizione Geografica, Politica e Morale che contiene la storia della scoperta di questa terra.—Quadro degli avvenimenti politici che vi si effettuarono.—Dettagli sulla sua topografia, sul clima, e sulle produzioni minerali, vegetabili e animali.—Nozioni intorno alla mineralogia, metallurgia e geologia, carattere spirito, usi e costumi de' suoi abitanti.—Descrizione delle sue baie, porti, città, missioni e villaggi.—Cognizioni nautiche sulle sue baie e sul suoi porti.—Tariffa delle dogane in California.—Istruzioni generali relative alle strade che conducono in California, ai luoghi di passaggio, e descrizione di Changres, Panama, del Capo Horn e della Terra del Fuoco, ec., ec. di Ippolito Ferry Membro della Società Geografica, di Parigi Prima Traduzione Italiana di S. d. S. Venice: Dalla Tipografia Fontana, 1851. 324, [2 (plate list)] 325-340 pp. (pages 3/4 misnumbered 4/3; separately inserted index leaf usually found at end bound between pages 324/325), title and text printed within ornamental border, 12 engraved plates of views (each within ornamental border). 8vo, contemporary*

three-quarter smooth black Venetian calf over rose and brown mottled boards, spine gilt decorated and ruled, edges sprinkled blue. Head of spine slightly chipped, corners and edges of binding rubbed, mild worming to blank gutters, otherwise fine, interior bright and beautiful. Rare.

Plates (some signed by Italian engraver G. Bernasconi):

Rio Colorado

La Valle del Sacramento

Monti della California

Il lago Salato

Il forte Sutter

Miniere d'Oro

Miniere di Plombo

S. Francisco

Contorni de Monterey

Missione de S. Francisco di Assisi

Sotterranei nell'Indostan

La Sierra-Morena

First Italian edition of preceding. Cowan II, p. 207. Howes F101. Kurutz, The California Gold Rush 236b (calling for 12 plates, as in the present copy): "The plates are stock views. For example, the view of Mission Dolores is actually the gates of Mycenae in Macedonia and the print of Sutter's Fort shows it situated high on a mountain. In the copies examined, the number and location of the plates vary." (The plate list in the volume calls for 13 plates, but the present copy has 12 plates, as indicated by Kurutz. The copy in Comune di Venezia has only three plates.) Monaghan 690. No copies located by RLIN; OCLC: Bancroft, UCLA, IC, N-Y Historical Society.

Any prospective emigrant from the Mediterranean area perusing the illustrations in this guide while considering joining the Gold Rush in 1851 surely would have concluded

that the California landscape would be very much like home. Never has Mission Dolores looked so grandiose in its makeover as the monumental Gates of Mycenae, with three persons lounging in front, one wearing a turban and smoking a very long pipe. Perhaps the most unfathomable plate is *Sotterranei nell'Indostan*, an attempt to show California Native Americans. Apparently the natives have abandoned their humble sweat lodge, for they are shown ensconced in a vast Romanesque structure with barrel-vaulted ceiling. Gone, too, is their tribal garb, which has been discarded in favor of European peasant clothing. Charming though the images may be, they lack documentary clout. Perhaps the lesson gleaned from this guide is that with a little ingenuity, European publishers might well profit from the Gold Rush. Although there was a long European tradition of depicting New World features and people through an Old World lens, one is somewhat shocked to see the technique applied so blatantly and crudely in this edition at this late date. (\$800-1,200)

"THE ONLY COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE COLONIZATION OF TEXAS AND THE TEXAS REVOLUTION FROM THE MEXICAN POINT OF VIEW" (EUGENE C. BARKER)

28. FILISOLA, Vicente. *Memorias para la historia de la guerra de Tejas, por el General de División, D. Vicente Filisola, actual Presidente del Supremo Tribunal de Guerra y Marina de la República. Publicación del siglo diez y nueve...* Mexico: Imprenta de Ignacio Cumplido, Calle de los Rebeldes, número 2, 1849. 256, 267-511 [1 blank], [2, himno]; 267 [1 blank] pp. 2 vols. in one, 8vo, contemporary Mexican crimson calf over tan mottled boards, spines lettered and decorated in gilt. Very fine in a handsome Mexican binding. Laid in is an original manuscript (4-1/2 pp., 8vo, in ink, some marginal tears) containing observations on Filisola's book, signed by Mexican military and political leader Juan Suárez y Navarro (1813-1867; *Dicc. Porrúa*), dated in Mexico on December 31, 1851. Suárez y Navarro wrote *Historia de México y del General Antonio López de Santa-Anna...1821 hasta 1848* (Mexico: Cumplido, 1850; Palau 24102), an unfinished defense of Santa-Anna and the army. See notes at end of this description for more on the manuscript.

First edition of the Cumplido edition of Filisola's memoirs (Rafael published an edition in Mexico in 1848 and 1849); the Cumplido edition provides the best coverage of the Battle of the Alamo and the 1836 campaign. *Basic Texas Books* 62: "The best account by a Mexican contemporary of

the American conquest of Texas. Eugene C. Barker called it 'the only comprehensive history of the colonization of Texas and the Texas Revolution from the Mexican point of view.'... The Rafael and Cumplido editions each stand on their own as separate works but complement each other so much that both are necessary to have a complete account." Eberstadt, *Texas* 162:236. Howes F126. Palau 91612. Rader 1381. Raines, p. 82. Sabin 24324. Streeter 853n: "Filisola, in two quite different works...gives, especially in the Cumplido work, a much fuller account of the Texas campaign in 1836 and of the attempts of a Texas campaign in 1837.... The Cumplido imprint reports in detail upon the military operations from the taking of the Alamo in March 1836, to about August 1, 1837. The account for the period from the taking of the Alamo to shortly after the Battle of San Jacinto is much fuller than in...the Raphael imprint.... What Filisola calls the second campaign against Texas began in October, 1836, and is covered in the remaining pages, 397-511, of Volume I and the 267 pages of Volume II. This work printed by Cumplido is largely made up of army orders issued during the period.... One of the most important sources on Texas from the 1820s through 1837...enriched with scores of original documents and military orders unavailable elsewhere."

Filisola (1789-1850), a native of Italy who participated in many battles of the Napoleonic wars, came to Mexico in 1811, where he rapidly rose in the Mexican military because of his friendship with Iturbide. He received a colonization grant in Texas in 1831. In November 1835 he was appointed second in command to Santa-Anna on the Mexican campaign to crush the rebellious Texans. For more on Filisola, see Valentine J. Belfiglio, *The Italian Experience in Texas* (Austin: Eakin Press, 1983) and *Handbook of Texas Online* (Vicente Filisola). W. Michael Mathes sums up Filisola succinctly: "Filisola was a straight arrow in a time of many crooked ones. His memorias are, to me, about the best early Texana item from an historical viewpoint."

Regarding the manuscript notes laid in this copy of the book, Juan Suárez y Navarro, a well-known supporter and apologist of Santa-Anna, states that the censoring of the work of Filisola is intended to be kept in the privacy of his library and that this statement is made in the event that upon his death, it is read by another. He states that he does not hate Filisola and has never met him, thus the criticism is not based upon emotions. He specifies that the notes pertain to these two volumes and those published by

José Agustín Escudero of Chihuahua. The document is titled "Critical judgment of the volumes regarding this matter written by Licenciado Agustín Escudero." He states that Escudero wrote with the support of Filisola and his notes and papers to be able to produce the *Memorias Históricas* of Texas because the general committed so many errors there that he needed an historian who would sanctify his interests. Escudero, "whose presumption is equal to his ignorance," took on the task and produced two volumes full of errors, contradictions, and lies. "Since Escudero is a parasite lawyer, his self-opinion, his ideas of honor, and being very much the adulator, his work reflects grotesque pedantic that characterize his poor reasoning. The reader becomes irritated by the repellent erudition of this insubstantial missionary." He goes on to say: "All of the narrative of Escudero is tiring and deceiving." He falsifies events, does not follow chronology, and forgets to avoid contradicting himself. The principal viewpoint of the writer is to provide excuses for the failures and errors of the actors in the "drama played in Texas."

Suárez y Navarro was promoted to general by his mentor in 1853 and fought as a conservative in the War of Reform and the French Intervention. His work on Santa-Anna is considered to be extremely apologetic and historiographically deficient. Escudero, on the other hand, is considered an important legislator from Chihuahua who fought against the dismemberment of his state by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. He published well accepted and important studies on the history, ethnology, and geography of Durango, Chihuahua, Nuevo León, Sonora, and New Mexico, hardly the work of an ignorant man. This may be a classic case of the "pot calling the kettle black". (\$2,000-4,000)

MASSIVE INDIAN TERRITORY MUG BOOK & HISTORY

29. [GIDEON, D. C.]. *Indian Territory Descriptive Biographical and Genealogical Including the Landed Estates, Country Seats etc., etc. with a General History of the Territory in One Volume* [all published] *Illustrated*. Chicago & New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1901. xvi, 956 pp., 102 plates (81 photographic, mostly portraits, some architecture, and scenes; 21 steel-engraved portraits). 4to, professionally rebound in full black morocco, a.e.g., cover panels and portion of original spine preserved and laid on, new endpapers. Small ink stamps of

the Thos. J. Harrison Private Library, Pryor, Oklahoma (title and p. 3), otherwise very fine.

First edition (in another issue of the book, Gideon's name is listed as author on the title). Adams, *Guns* 1107: "Has a long section on all the outlaws of the Indian Territory, including the Dalton gang and Cook gang. The author is mistaken in saying that Belle Starr's brother Ed was her twin, and he repeats all the early and false legends about her." Howes G158. Adams did not include this work in *Rampaging Herd*, but the tome has a wealth of material (and many excellent photographs) on Indian Territory ranching and stock raisers, such as Mat Wolf, John D. McLaughlin, Dorsey B. Taliaferro, A. J. McFarlin, et al. Another interesting aspect of the work are biographies of the many Texans who emigrated to Indian Territory and tie-ins between Texas and Oklahoma history.

This book is filled with out-of-the-way information not found elsewhere. For instance, the section on "Territory Outlaws" contains a biography of Indian Territory deputy marshal Bass Reeves (1824-1910), the first Black to be commissioned U.S. deputy marshal west of the Mississippi River. Reeves was born to slave parents in Paris, Texas (*Handbook of Texas Online*: Bass Reeves). In the present work Reeves is described thus: "A stalwart negro, fifty years of age, weighs one hundred eighty pounds, stands six feet and two inches in his stockings, and fears nothing that moves and breathes" (p. 115). The author includes Reeves' own account of his capture and shooting of rancher Jim Webb in 1895 (pp. 115-118). See Daniel F. Littlefield, Jr. & Lonnie E. Underhill, "Negro Marshals in the Indian Territory" in *Journal of Negro History*, LV:2 (April 1971), who remark that Reeves' career exemplifies the role that Blacks played in westward expansion, with which they are not usually associated.

Authorship is attributed to D. C. Gideon, whose biography and photograph are on pp. 312-313. A physician from Illinois, Gideon abandoned a medical practice and eventually emigrated to Indian Territory around 1890, where he again became a doctor, setting aside his intervening career as a journalist. In yet another twist he again resumed journalism before stopping that work "in 1900 to accept the position of general and local historian for this history. His work in this line being ended, his time hereafter be devoted to his ranch and stock in Blue county, Choctaw nation." Although originally married to Sarah Row, he later remarried a Choctaw named Nellie J. Landers.

This volume is a cornerstone of historical, anthropological, social, and genealogical research for Indian Territory shortly before it was extinguished in 1907 by Oklahoma statehood. The author's stance on Native Americans may be inferred by the statement in the section entitled "Indians Becoming Extinct": "Never in the history of the world has the extermination of a people been so complete as that of the American Indian during the past two hundred years. At first they were estimated at several millions; now only a few thousand are left, and they are being so systematically reduced by the white man's vices that another century will mark the last of their race." Nevertheless, even as the book preserves a fading way of life, it clearly anticipates and projects a prosperous growing area that will soon become a state. (\$600-1,200)

"THE PACIFIC WAS NO LONGER REGARDED AS A SPANISH LAKE"
COPPER-ENGRAVED PLATES OF DRAKE AND CALIFORNIA INHABITANTS

30. HARRIS, John. *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca. Or, a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels.... Now Carefully Revised, with Large Additions, and Continued down to the Present Time....* London: Printed for T. Woodward, A. Ward, S. Birt, D. Browne, et al., 1744-1748. [12], xvi, 984 pp., titles printed in red and black, text in double column, 17 plates, 10 maps (5 of which are folding) + [10], 924, 927-1056, [22] pp. (complete), 21 plates, 13 maps (11 of which are folding). Total: 61 copper-engraved leaves of plates (38 plates of natural history, scenes, and views + 23 maps). 2 vols., folio, contemporary calf boards, expertly rebacked in matching calf, spine extra-gilt and with raised bands, gilt-lettered red and green morocco labels, boards and turn-ins newly tooled in blind and gilt, new marbled endpapers, new flyleaves. Light shelf wear (especially at corners, with a bit of board exposed). Interior with slight uniform browning, scattered mild foxing, occasional minor offsetting from plates and maps, and mild waterstaining to the blank outer margins of about last 150 pages of Vol. II. Overall this is a fine copy, complete with the Georgia and Australia maps in superb impressions, the two of which when sold separately often rival the commercial value of the entire work, but here offered as they originally appeared with their supporting explanations and with the context provided by entire work.

Second and best edition, considerably expanded from the first edition of 1705 to include the first appearance

of two important maps, one of Australia, and the other of Georgia and the southeast United States (see map list below). Arnot 2043. Clancy, *The Mapping of Terra Australis* 6.25. Cox I, p. 10n. Davidson, pp. 37-38: "This revised edition is the one collectors should seek. It is so expanded compared with the first edition that it is almost a new work." *European Americana* 744/116. Hill II:775. Lada-Mocarski 3 (not noting pagination error). Landwehr 261. *National Maritime Museum: Voyages* 34n. Cf. Palau 112346 (citing the 1705 edition, attributing authorship to John Harrison). Perry, *The Discovery of Australia: The Charts and Maps of the Navigators and Explorers*, p. 60 & Plate 29. Sabin 30483 (quoting Dibdin): "As to Harris's Collection, let any one inspect the curious contents only of the first volume as exhibited by Mr. Harris, in his valuable Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, p. 260, and he will not hesitate a moment respecting the importance of this work"—Dibdin's *Library Companion*." Steele, *English Interpreters of the Iberian New World from Purchas to Stevens*, pp. 117-118, 178 (commenting on the 1744-1748 edition): "Rearranged to reflect the new English interest in the Pacific. The Pacific was no longer regarded as a Spanish lake." Taylor, p. 9 ("fairly reliable"). Tooley, *The Mapping of Australia* 241. Wickersham 6679. Wilgus, *The Historiography of Latin Americana*, pp. 222-223: "Dealing with all parts of the world, but especially America [with] many accounts omitted from other collections... Bancroft said that there were one-third more accounts than in Purchas' collection."

This edition is valued for the many additions made to its original. Although the first edition is sometimes posited as a rival to the Churchill's compilation, such a comparison is somewhat disingenuous because the two works had different purposes and relied on different sources; they are, therefore, more complementary than anything. Harris, and Campbell after him, together present a history of all known voyages and travels anywhere in the world from Columbus down to Anson (1740-1744). Included here for the first time in this work, at least, are those of Christopher Middleton, Woodes Rogers (including the rescue of Selkirk), Jacob Roggeveen, and George Shelvocke. Lada-Mocarski states that this edition also contains what is probably the first printed account of Bering's second expedition. All these are interpolated into their proper places in the text.

This edition is also significant for its cartographic content and its representations of the known world right at the time when vigorous explorations would begin to unlock

many geographical mysteries. The world maps in Vol. I, one drawn by Emmanuel Bowen and engraved by Thomas Kitchen, show all of northwest North America and the entire area below the Antarctic Circle as "Parts Undiscovered." New Zealand, though named, is merely a sliver of coast line. The Pacific is basically an empty body of water devoid of land. In Vol. II, one entire section is devoted to attempts to find the Northwest Passage, an idea very much alive at the time but which would be laid to rest within the century as the "Parts Undiscovered" were filled in.

Some of the cartographic material caters to British ambitions and pride. The handsome map of New Holland (Vol. I, between pp. 324-325) is a tour de force. Based on an unspecified map in Amsterdam, it is the first depiction of Australia in English and obviously promotes English pretensions to it, including references to potential gold mines, of which the English colonies had proven distinctly deficient. The map is assuredly the best combination of geographical and colonization interests in the entire work. Its interests and views consort well with those announced on the world map in Vol. I, where a statement engraved along the bottom sniffs that Drake was really the first circumnavigator because Magellan was "unfortunately Killed" and thus "cannot properly be intitled a Circumnavigator." To enforce the point, the map in the Pacific Ocean marks "Here Magellan was Killed." Campbell apparently intends to ignore the idea that Magellan was hardly the only person on the voyage and that many of that crew survived to claim the honor of being first well before Drake.

Emanuel Bowen (?-1767), engraver of many of the maps in this work, worked in partnership with Thomas Kitchen from the 1750s (Kitchen's name is found on some of the maps in this volume along with Bowen's; see Tooley and also Moreland & Bannister, *Antique Maps*, p. 166, for more on Bowen and Kitchen). The two enjoyed an international reputation, working for both George II of England and Louis XV of France. Bowen's work is notable for its clarity, handsome cartographic decorative techniques, and his lengthy descriptive notes. Maps and plates of American and Australian interest in this set include:

A New & Correct Chart of All the Known World Laid down According to Mercator's Projection...by Emanl. Bowen. Located before p. [1], in Vol. I. Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 547. Sea chart of the world with decorative title cartouche and four compass roses from which rhumb lines emanate across the seas. A portion of the

coastline of Australia is shown, and one small section of the New Zealand coastline is marked. As in Bowen's other maps of North America in this series, the interesting feature is not so much what is shown but how much is left to be discovered. In this map the Colorado River is named "North R."

A New and Accurate Map of the World Drawn from the Best Authorities...Describing the Course of Each of the Following Circum-navigators...Magellan, Drake, and Anson. By Eman. Bowen Geographer to His Majesty. Located before p. 7, in Vol. I. Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 546: "The Colorado River has its proper name." The world is shown on an oval projection and tracks the course of the voyages of Magellan, Drake, and Anson. The northwest part of North America has the caption "Parts Undiscovered." As discussed Bowen shows national prejudice, in this instance noting at lower center: "The Reader is desired to observe, that S^r. Francis Drake was the first navigator who made the Circuit of the Globe: For tho' Magellan was First in that Design, yet as he was unfortunately killed at one of the Ladrone Islands, he cannot properly be intituled [sic] a Circumnavigator."

Sir Francis Drake, Taken from an Original Painting Late in the Possession of S^r. Philip Sydenham Bar^t. Deceased. Located before p. 15, Vol. I. A very handsome portrait of the noted explorer who landed in California in 1579. The portrait accompanies the extensive chapter on Drake.

The Inhabitants of California in Their Respective Dresses. Four images of California Natives are shown (Pericú men fishing with a raft and harpoon and two women, one of whom is armed with a bow and arrows). These images are based on the plates that appeared in Shelvocke's *A Voyage round the World by Way of the Great South Sea...* (London, 1726) See Cowan (I, pp. 211-212 & II, pp. 581-582); Mathes (*California Colonial Bibliography* 33), and Wagner (*Spanish Southwest* 88). Dr. W. Michael Mathes notes that two of the plates in Shelvocke's *Voyage* were the second published images of Native Americans in California. In the present work, the engravings are larger than those in Shelvocke's original publication.

A Complete Map of the Southern Continent Surveyed by Capt. Abel Tasman & Depicted by Order of the East India Company in Holland in the Stadt House at Amsterdam E. Bowen Sculp.,

Located before p. 325 in Vol. I. Clancy, *The Mapping of Terra Australis* 6.25. Perry, *The Discovery of Australia: The Charts and Maps of the Navigators and Explorers*, p. 60 & Plate 29. Tooley, *The Mapping of Australia* 241. This is the first appearance of Bowen's version of the Thévenot-Tasman map of Australia, among the early English maps of Australia and the first English map solely concentrating on the region depicted. The map shows Australia with New Guinea and part of New Zealand as observed by Tasman in the 1640s. Two panels of text give a history and explanation of the map and a description of the region.

A New and Accurate Map of America. Drawn from the Most Approved Modern Maps and Charts, and Adjusted by Astronomical Observations; Exhibiting the Course of the Trade Winds Both in the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans by Eman. Bowen Geographer to His Majesty. Located before p. [1], Vol. II. Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 545. California is correctly shown as a peninsula and the American northwest is devoid of detail with the notations "Parts Undiscovered" and "the supposed Straits of Annian." The lively title cartouche depicts natives and a European landing party. Two compass roses decorate the map.

A New & Accurate Chart of the Western or Atlantic Ocean Drawn from Surveys and Most Approved Maps & Charts. The Whole Being Regulated by Astronomical Observations by Eman. Bowen. Geographer to His Majesty. Located before p. 3, in Vol. II. Text beneath the title cartouche claims that the discovery of the Americas was made by a prince of North Wales in the 12th century rather than by Columbus.

A New and Accurate Chart of the West Indies, with the Adjacent Coasts of North and South America...by Eman. Bowen Geographer to His Majesty. Located before p. 39, Vol. II. Ornamental title cartouche, two compasses with radiating rhumb lines; routes of Spanish galleons traced. A very attractive map with excellent detail on navigation in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Like Moll, Bowen fills his blank spaces with interesting and sometimes amusing commentary. On the present map is text on the French-English map war, history (particularly piracy), and navigational tips, e.g.: *The most difficult part of the Course of sailing thro' the Windward Passage, is from Port Royal to Point Morant, which being against the Trade Winds, takes up sometimes 5 or 6 weeks, tho' but the distance of 20 Leagues....*

The Interview of Cortes and Motezuma in the City of Mexico. [lower right in image]: *J. Mynde, sc.* [key below image]. Located before p. 97 in Vol. II. Mayer, *México ilustrado*, p. 93 (illustrated). This handsome print is ironic in presenting a pivotal, clashing collision of civilizations in dignified, classical style.

[Banner at top in image]: *Antient Mexico* [text below commencing]: [1. *The Great Square*... plus 8 other locations]. Located before p. 115 in Vol. II. Lombardo, *Atlas histórico de la ciudad de México*, plate 103. A finely engraved prospect of the City of Mexico in the sixteenth century, with a numbered key below indicating the various important buildings and landmarks, including *The Pleasure House & Garden*.

A New Map of Georgia with Part of Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Drawn from Original Draughts Assisted by the Most Approved Maps and Charts. Collected by Eman. Bowen. Geographer to His Majesty. Located before p. 323, Vol. II. Cumming 267. This rare, large-format, large-scale map showing the region from Charleston to the Mississippi River is one of the most sought-after early maps of Georgia. It is among the early maps to focus on Georgia, which is so named in the title (Benjamin Martyn's 1741 map *Georgia Part of Carolina* showed basically the same area; Lotter's 1747 map *Georgia* also showed the same area). Shown are early settlements, Native tribes friendly or hostile to the English, Native territories (shown by dotted lines), and trading paths and roads of the period. The map incorrectly positions New Orleans and bears a legend at Natchez stating that the Natchez Indians were "lately destroyed by the French." This map was used in a 1981 Supreme Court battle over the location of the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina at the mouth of the Savannah River. It was presented as evidence of Georgia's claim that the boundary lies on the northern bank of the river.

A Correct Draught of the North Pole and of All the Countries Hitherto Discovered, Intercepted Between the Pole and the Parallel of 50 Degrees...By Eman: Bowen., Geographer to His Majesty. Located before p. [377], in Vol. II. This highly detailed circular map of the northern hemisphere is dedicated to Arthur Dobbs, whose enthusiasm led to the first Royal Navy expedition in search of the Northwest Passage. It shows the routes of significant

Arctic expeditions to the east as well as to the west, with tracks of the numerous attempts to find the Northeast and Northwest Passages to the economic riches of Asia. Much of Greenland and the western part of the North America remain "undiscovered," and decorative cartouches conveniently obscure the unknown Northwest coast. (2 vols.) (\$10,000-20,000)

EARLIEST PUBLISHED MAP TO SHOW THE DEATH VALLEY PIONEER ROUTE (WHEAT)

31. HEAP, Gwinn Harris. *Central Route to the Pacific, from the Valley of the Mississippi to California: Journal of the Expedition of E. F. Beale, Superintendent of the Indian Affairs in California, and Gwinn Harris Heap, from Missouri to California, in 1853*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, and Co.; London: Trübner and Co., 1854. 136, 32 (publisher's catalogue) pp., 13 tinted lithograph plates by P. S. Duval in Philadelphia after Heap's original artwork (Native Americans, scenes and views on the expedition); lithograph map: *Map of the Central Route from the Valley of the Mississippi to California. Compiled & Drawn by G. H. Heap* [below neat line at right] P. S. Duval & Co's Steam lith. Press, Philad^a. (neat line to neat line 18.7 x 87.6 cm; extends beyond neat line at one point). 8vo, original dark green cloth, publisher's logo embossed on both covers, spine gilt-lettered, publisher's ads in blue on endpapers. Spine frayed at lower extremity, upper cover with some white stains and abrasions, cloth with some abrasions, endpapers browned in margins (as are the first few leaves of the text block and a few interior leaves), plates with scattered light foxing, uniform light age toning to text (due to quality of paper), map lightly browned with splits at some folds (no losses). The map is seldom found with the book.

Plate List:

1. *Rafting Across Grand River.*
2. *Spanish Peaks.*
3. *Lower Mouth of Huerfano Cañon.*
4. *Huerfano Butte.*
5. *First Camp in the Sangre de Cristo M^{ts}.*

6. *Entrance of Sahwatch Valley. San Luis Valley and the Sierra Blanca in the distance.*
7. *Scenery in Sahwatch Valley.*
8. *Coochatope Pass. "The Gate of Buffaloes." in Sahwatch M^{ts}.*
9. *Coochatope Pass.*
10. *Rio de la Laguna Creek. Sierra de la Plata.*
11. *Crossing Laguna Creek.*
12. *Grand River, Below the Junction of the Uncompagre.*
13. *View on Green River.*

First edition. This variant with the London imprint was apparently meant for export; except for the alternate imprint, which was set by stop-press correction, the text is from the same setting of type as those copies that have only Philadelphia in the imprint. (Cf. the damaged letters as follows: p. 33, line 13, C in "Corn-fed"; p. 57, line 12 from bottom, M in "Massachusetts"; p. 90, line 6 from bottom, q in "square"; p. 109, line 16, b in "bounded"). The inserted publishers' catalogue has been reported in variants of 46 pp., 32 pp., and pp. 17-32; these variants apparently have nothing to do with issue points of the text, however.

Braislin 125. Cowan I, p. 107. Cowan II, p. 273. Edwards, *Enduring Desert*, pp. 110-111: "The earliest published account of Death Valley.... Of all the journals and diaries telling of the Mojave desert crossing, none appears comparable to the Heap in sheer readability and in picturesque descriptive quality." Flake 3934. Graff 1837: "Some of the areas explored are here described for the first time." Howell 50, *California* 511. Howes H378. Mintz, *The Trail* 562. Munk, p. 100. Norris 1606. Paher, *Nevada* 747: "Here is the journal of the expedition of Edward F. Beale and Heap, who followed the Spanish Trail in August 1853 through southern Nevada and California while surveying the central route to California.... With its picturesque descriptions of the places he visited, Heap is among the most readable of the early journalists. Early camel material is contained in an appendix." Littell 471. Peters, *California on Stone*, pp. 114-115, 128. *Plains & Rockies*

IV:235. Rittenhouse 290. Saunders 2947. Streeter Sale 3177. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 808 & III, pp. 197-201: "Although not impressive for accuracy or information of any kind, this [map] is the first attempt on a published map to show the 1849 Death Valley pioneer route.... Heap's was the earliest published map to show the middle Rocky Mountain region, through what is now southern Colorado.... On the basis of journal and map, Benton blew mighty trumpets for the superiority of his 'Central Route.'"

Cambridge History of English and American Literature, Vol. XVII (Later National Literature, Part II; XIV Travellers and Explorers, 1846-1900; Boundary Surveys): "A transcontinental railway became more and more a necessity from numerous points of view, not the least of which was the interchange of products across the Pacific. Preliminary wagon roads were surveyed, and for this purpose Lieutenant E. F. Beale in returning to California struck across a little ahead of Gunnison on the same route. With him was Gwinn Harris Heap, who wrote the narrative of the journey: *Central Route to the Pacific from the Valley of the Mississippi to California* (1854)." One of the missions of this expedition was to decide if there were suitable lands in Utah and New Mexico to which Native Americans from California might be relocated.

After his adventures as described here, Heap (1817-1887) went on to become instrumental in the U.S. camel experiment. Because of his knowledge of camels, Near Eastern culture, and Arabic, he was selected to procure the camels that eventually ended up in the American West. After that, he held diplomatic posts in Tunis and Constantinople. The superb frontispiece of Native Americans and members of the expedition party rafting across the Colorado River with its atmospheric quality and subtle tinting in aqua and taupe is one of the memorable images of the Borderlands. See Samuels, *Encyclopedia of the American West*, pp. 214-215. (\$2,500-5,000)

WITH THE ENGLISH EDITION OF HUMBOLDT'S EPOCHAL MAP OF NEW SPAIN

32. HUMBOLDT, Alexander von. *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain. Containing Researches Relative to the Geography of Mexico, the Extent of its Surface and its Political Division into Intendancies, the Physical Aspect of the Country, the Population, the State of Agriculture and Manufacturing and Commercial Industry; the Canals Projected between the South Sea and Atlantic Ocean, the*

Crown Revenues, the Quantity of the Precious Metals which Have Flowed from Mexico into Europe and Asia, since the Discovery of the New Continent, and the Military Defence of New Spain. By Alexander de Humboldt. With Physical Sections and Maps, Founded on Astronomical Observations, and Trigonometrical and Barometrical Measurements. Translated from the Original French, By John Black...Third Edition [Vols. 3 and 4 without edition statement]. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-Row, 1822. Vol. I: xx, cxlv [1 blank], 290 pp.; Vol. II: [2], 484 pp.; Vol. III: [6], 493 [1 blank] pp.; Vol. IV: [2], 374, [99 index] [1 blank] pp., 13 engraved maps on 6 sheets, 3 engraved profiles, 4 engraved charts on 1 sheet, 2 aquatints on sepia ground (snow-covered volcanoes erupting). 4 vols., 8vo, new half dark brown leather over tan marbled boards. Mild to moderate foxing and browning, two maps with short tears (no losses) at juncture with book block.

Map & plate list:

Maps:

[8 maps on one sheet]: *Points of Separation and Projected Communications between the South Sea and Atlantic Ocean. I. River of Peace and Tacoutche Tesse* [Fraser River area in British Columbia]. *II. Rio del Norte and Rio Colorado* [New Mexico-Arizona and north, including El Paso and West Texas labelled "Unknown Country"]. *III. Rio Huallaga and Rio Huanuco* [Peru]. *IV. Gulph of S. Georges and Estero de Aysen* [Tierra del Fuego, Chile, and Patagonia]. *V. Rio Huasacualco and Rio de Chimalapa* [Gulf of Mexico to Tehuantepec Gulf]. *VI. Lake of Nicaragua. VII. Isthmus of Darien* [Bay of Panama to Atlantic Ocean]. *VIII. Ravin de la Raspadura and Embarcadero de Naipi* [Bay of Panama to Boca de Charambira showing the province of Choco in Colombia]. [below lower neat line, at right] *Engraved by W. Lowry.* Sheet size: 45.5 x 32.4 cm.

A Map of New Spain from 16°. to 38°. North Latitude Reduced from the Large Map Drawn from Astronomical Observations at Mexico in the Year 1804, by Alexandre de Humboldt, and Comprehending the Whole of the Information Contained in the Original Map, Except the Heights of the Mountains. [below lower neat line] *Alex. Macpherson, Del. | Published as the Act Directs, Oct. 25, 1810, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme,*

and Brown, Paternoster-Row | Cooper Sculp. Neat line to neat line: 41.5 x 29 cm.

Map of the Different Channels by Which the Precious Metals Flow from the One Continent to the Other. [lower right below neat line] Engraved by W. Lowry. Neat line to neat line: 16.3 x 31.5 cm.

Map of the Valley of Mexico and Neighbouring Mountains Sketched on the Spot in 1804, by Don Louis Martin, and New Modelled and Corrected in 1807 from the Trigonometrical Operations of Don Joaquin Velasquez, and the Astronomical Observations, and Barometrical Measurements of M. de Humboldt by Jabbo Oltmann. [below lower neat line]: Published by Longman & C^o. Oct. 22, 1810 | Wilson Lowry Sculp. Neat line to neat line: 20.5 x 26.7 cm.

Plan of the Port of Veracruz.... [below lower neat line]: Published by Longman & C^o. Oct. 15th, 1810 | Lowry Sc. Neat line to neat line: 20.5 x 25.5 cm.

Plan of the Port of Acapulco. [below lower neat line]: Published by Longman & C^o. Oct. 15th, 1810 | Lowry Sculp. Neat line to neat line: 19.5 x 12 cm.

Profiles:

Physical Section of the Eastern Declivity of the Table Land of New Spain (Road from Mexico to Vera Cruz by Puebla & Xalapa) Drawn up from Barometrical & Trigonometrical Measurement in 1804, by M. de Humboldt. [lower right] Engraved by Wilson Lowry. Sheet size: 21.5 x 54 cm.

Physical Section of the Western Declivity of the Table Land of New Spain. (Road from Mexico to Acapulco) Drawn up from Barometrical Measurement in 1803, by M. de Humboldt. [lower right] Engraved by W. Lowry. Sheet size: 21.5 x 54 cm.

Section of the Central Table Land of Mexico, between the 19 and 21^o. of North Latitude. (Road from Guanaxuato) Drawn up from Barometrical Measurement by M. de Humboldt. [lower right] Engraved by Wilson Lowry. Sheet size: 21.5 x 54 cm.

Charts:

Sheet with 4 engraved charts: Produce of the Mines of America since Its Discovery; Proportion in Which Gold &

Silver Is Produced in the Different Parts of America; Quantity of Gold & Silver Extracted from the Mines of Mexico; Proportion in Which Silver is Produced in the Different Parts of the World. [lower right] Engraved by W. Lowry. Sheet size: 28 x 32.5 cm.

Plates:

Peak of Orizaba, seen from the forest of Xalapa [below title] A. Humboldt & F. Gmelin del. | London: Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, & Orme, Paternoster-Row Sept^r. 20th. 1810. | J. C. Stadler, sculp^t. Image size including title and imprint: 11.1 x 16.3 cm.

Volcanos of la Puebla, Seen from the City of Mexico [below title] Lud Martin & Fr. Gmelin del. | London: Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, & Orme, Paternoster-Row Sept^r. 20th. 1810. | J. C. Stadler, sculp^t. Image size including title and imprint: 11.1 x 16.3 cm.

Third British edition, preceded by London editions in 1811 and 1814; there was also a New York edition in 1811. The exceedingly rare first edition was in German and came out in Tübingen 1808-1814. An edition in French was published at Paris 1810-11 (though not so rare as the German edition, the Paris edition is very scarce and costly). Cowan II, p. 196 (citing London 1811 edition). Howes H786: "Of superlative California importance." Palau 116977n. *Plains & Rockies* IV:7a:9 (calling for 10 maps, profiles, plates). Pilling 1876A (citing linguistics). Sabin 33715 (states London editions are all alike, but collations differ). Humboldt's work provided the most comprehensive survey of the mineral resources of New Spain at a time when Mexico was first in silver production. This aspect of the work resulted in a demand for translations and many editions.

For more on Humboldt's epochal map of New Spain, which appears here in reduced format from the original, see: Cohen, *Mapping the West*, pp. 100-101. Martin & Martin 23. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, pp. 225-227n: "Pike's map...was plagiarized directly from Humboldt... Humboldt, through Pike's map, reproduced for the first time in printed form the geographical features discovered by Spanish exploring parties that had reached as far north as present-day Utah.... Humboldt's map remained the standard map of the Great Basin region until Fremont's expeditions 35 years later." Streeter 1042 (rating Humboldt's map as one of the six most important maps relating to Texas).

Taliaferro, p. 13: "Humboldt acknowledged, for example, that on his...map of New Spain, 1809, he altered the configuration given by the *Carta Esférica* of 1799 in accordance with 'a manuscript map which General Wilkinson communicated to me at Washington, on his return from Louisiana.'" Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West*, pp. 273 & 132ff: "[A] truly magnificent cartographic achievement...by the celebrated savant Baron Alexander von Humboldt...drawn in Mexico City in 1803... For the area of the American West which it included, it was undoubtedly the most important and most accurate published map that had yet appeared."

Of Humboldt's body of work, *Printing and the Mind of Man* (320) comments: "[Humboldt] laid the foundation of modern physical geography, meteorology and geography of plants." Humboldt's present work on New Spain constitutes the first modern geographical monograph on Mexico and the Southwest U.S., containing data assembled during the author's visit to Mexico at the end of the eighteenth century. Much of this information had never before appeared in print. Humboldt also presents a very early, serious proposal for an inter-oceanic canal, accompanied by maps of possible routes. (\$600-1,200)

"PIONEER WORK WITH FIRST PARTIAL PUBLICATIONS OF VARIOUS MESOAMERICAN PICTORIAL MANUSCRIPTS"—GLASS

33. HUMBOLDT, F. H. Alexander von. *Vues des cordillères, et monumens des peuples indigènes de l'Amérique*. Paris: Chez F. Schoell, Rue des Fossés-Saint-Germain-L'Auxerrois, N°. 29, 1810-[1813]. [On half-title verso]: De Imprimerie de J. H. Stône. [4], xvi, 350 [2, verso blank] pp. (pagination error: 186 for 189), 69 engravings and aquatints on 68 sheets, 25 with full original hand-coloring, 4 in sepia tone, remainder uncolored (codices, archaeological ruins, views, plans, Native American costume groups) by various engravers after the artwork of Humboldt and others. Folio, later green three-quarter morocco over green cloth, spine with raised bands with red morocco title piece lettered in gilt. Moderately scuffed and shelf worn; light to moderate foxing throughout; some leaves lightly waterstained in blank margins. A few plates with moderate darkening. Some original tissue guards present. Small ink oval library stamp of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland on a few leaves. Contains added presentation leaf after title page with ink inscription in fine, calligraphic hand reading, "A Monsieur Ennius-Quirinis Visconti Membre de l'Institut de

France A. de Humboldt Aimé Bonpland." Overall, a good, complete copy with fine, fresh coloring. Difficult to find complete.

*First edition of "the most beautiful and generally interesting of Humboldt's works" (Sabin 33754). This version contains Humboldt's 16-page introduction dated 1813. Brunet 21086. Field 739. Field Sale 1052: "In this work the Picture-writing of the Mexicans first received the attention and the ample treatment which [they] are due." Glass 627: "Pioneer work with first partial publications of various Mesoamerican pictorial manuscripts." Hiler, p. 451. Hill (1) I, pp. 148-149. Hill (2) 839. Jones, *South America Rediscovered*, p. 16. Lipperheide 1630. McNeil & Deas, *Europeans in Latin America* 12n. Palau 117026. Pilling 1871. Sabin 33754: "Every class of Mexican or Aztec, and Peruvian Antiquities receives in this work the clearest philosophical analysis. Many of the plates are beautifully colored; indeed, it is the most beautiful and generally interesting of Humboldt's works."*

This work, the first major one to result from Humboldt's American explorations, fell like a thunderbolt on the European intellectual, scientific, artistic, and political community. Just as Columbus had returned from his own voyage with wonderful things to relate, so had Humboldt, whose coffers were so full of treasures that it required the rest of his life for him to empty them and display their contents to the astounded world. Departing Europe in 1799, Humboldt and his partner, Bonpland, caused a sensation merely by returning to Europe six years later, since they had widely been given up for dead. Almost an accidental voyage, it took place only because Humboldt was repeatedly frustrated in his attempts to explore elsewhere. While in Spain, however, after a series of fortunate events and crucial introductions, he was issued a rare passport and recommendation by Carlos IV for Spain's overseas possessions and, thus, for the first time could indulge his passion for travel and exploration.

Two more energetic, inquisitive, learned, and gifted explorers than Humboldt and Bonpland would be difficult to find, although in an historic coincidence, their U. S. counterparts, Lewis and Clark, would also be making equivalent history at the same time. Humboldt and Bonpland travelled extensively in South and Central America, paying particular attention to plant life, geology, antiquities, minerals, and geography. The pair seems to have been especially fascinated by volcanoes, of which they explored several by climbing them. The fascination the geological

features held for the two is clearly indicated by the magnificent folded plate showing the great volcano of Chimborazo in the Andean highlands, probably the finest and most arresting scene in the entire volume, and a production showing an American scene that would remain practically without rival until the works of Nebel and Gualdi later in the century.

Humboldt also included the first extensive reproductions of codices dating from around the Columbian era, including materials from the Dresden Codex (the first publication), the Codex Mendoza, and others. These plates inspired a renewed interest in American indigenous antiquities and were basically without rival until Kingsborough's larger, more elaborate work nearly thirty years later.

The production of this atlas was overseen closely by Humboldt, and many of the aquatint plates were based on his own drawings. He personally oversaw the coloring to ensure that it was accurate. The work was published mostly at his own expense. Humboldt's technique is sophisticated, sympathetic, and erudite, seeking as it does to place objects in both their human and natural context rather as disembodied pieces of cultural fragmentation. Sabin's praise, quoted above, that here Humboldt's subjects receive the "clearest philosophical analysis" must be understood in its widest concept, an intellectual point of view that stretched back to Diderot, Alambert, and their fellow *encylopédistes*.

Although Carlos IV lived to see the beginnings of Humboldt's publications resulting from the voyage he authorized, Humboldt's work was not translated into Spanish until the next decade. Those early editions exclude Humboldt's warm dedication to his benefactor, who by that time had fallen into disgrace but who with a stroke of his pen had advanced knowledge in a way theretofore unknown. (\$10,000-20,000)

RARE 1836 PUEBLA BANDO PLEADING FOR CONTINUATION OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST
THE TEXIANS—UNRECORDED

34. *Interesante para todo Mejicano*. [Text commences] *El discurso que pronunciò Mr. John Quincy Adams en la sesion de la cámara de representantes del 31 del pasado (Mayo) sobre la política del Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos con respecto á las cosas de Tejas...* [extracts from John Quincy Adams' speech in the House of Representatives on May 31, 1836, on Texas, and an article in the *Echo of Louisiana* of

June 22, 1836, followed by comments signed] *Varios Tamaulipecos*. [At end] *Puebla: 1836 Reimpreso en la oficina del Gobierno*. Folio broadside (43.8 x 32 cm) printed on laid paper, printed in two columns. Creased where formerly folded, split along lower fold (loss of a few letters), slight staining at one fold, otherwise fine, untrimmed. Most proclamations of this variety were either filed in governmental archives where they remain, or were destroyed as a part of their being posted in public, subject to weather or discarded as trash because of their being obsolete, thus they tend to be uncommon in commerce.

Bando issue. Streeter (854) lists a four-page issue with imprint *Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros*.-*Julio 22 de 1836*, but does not note this Pueblo bando issue. Streeter comments: "The two extracts, both adverse to Texas, are followed by a strong plea for continuation of the campaign against Texas, the success of which seems certain."

A very unusual proclamation published by some citizens of Tamaulipas. The majority of the document translates a speech delivered before the House of Representatives of the United States by John Quincy Adams in May 1836 regarding the situation in Texas. Adams asserts that the history of Latin American republics is violent, their murderers are commanders, and all are the result of conquests by Cortés and Pizarro. Texas independence and the execution of Santa-Anna will not eliminate war with Mexico, and the war will be one of castes: Anglo-Saxon-Americans against Morisco-Spanish-Mexican-Americans from Pasamoquoddy to Panama. The cause of such a war will be aggression, conquest, and the establishment of slavery in a country, Texas, where it has been abolished and the flag of Mexico will be that of liberty. There is little doubt that Mexico will resent the fight more, and it is not improbable that it will be for the conquest of all of Mexico.

Mexico is weaker than the U.S. but better prepared by experience and combat veterans for an invasion, while U.S. veterans would be from a victory over 600 Seminoles. The Seminole war is extending to the Creeks and incorporating freed Black slaves and arming them. Adams posits the questions of what if Mexico were to intervene in opposition to slavery? What would be the situation in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, and Georgia? What would over a million Blacks do, if they were to join with Indians? They would be natural allies of Mexico.

Texas asks U.S. recognition of her independence and there is a movement to enter the Union. This would include

territory from the headwaters of the Río Grande to its mouth: Texas, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, New Mexico, and will lead next year to attempts to expand those boundaries to the City of Mexico and the coast of California. A war would not be only with Mexico but she would seek aid of Britain and France in opposition to the establishment of slavery and the slave trade in Texas. The annexation of Texas creates a weak border region. If the commander in Florida needs 4,000 troops against 500-600 Seminoles, how many are needed to contain the Indians from the Sabine to the Río Grande? Adams closes by addressing President Andrew Jackson with the question: Is the U.S. prepared for war with Mexico, Britain, and perhaps France? A bloody war that would become one of color and caste, and involve the slavery question?

The second section of the sheet, titled "TEJAS," translates an article from *Eco de la Luisiana* of 22 June 1836. The anonymous writer states that the war in Texas was one to the death, and that the capture of Antonio López de Santa-Anna was useless for the establishment of treaties since he has lost power and is irrelevant. President Justo Corro continues to encourage valor and the taking up of arms to avenge the homeland. For this he has strong support and the nation is prepared to march into Texas. The war in Texas has been disastrous for Louisiana commerce. The Tamaulipekans concur with Adams, declaring that Mexico is tired of insults from the U.S. and affirm that the Texas revolt was an attack on Mexican hospitality by adventurers and criminals. The *Eco de la Luisiana* is also correct. The document closes with an exhortation for national strength and the securing of national honor.

In 1835, Antonio López de Santa-Anna turned his government over to Miguel Barragán as interim president and marched to Texas. Resigning due to illness, Barragán was succeeded by Corro from February 1836 to April 1837, during which time he established the centralist Poder Conservador (a form of constitution creating a centralized government). During his presidency, the war in Texas reached its zenith at San Antonio and its culmination at San Jacinto resulting in the capture of Santa-Anna by the Texian forces and the establishment of the Republic of Texas.

John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the U.S. (1825-1829), returned to congress in 1831 and served until his death in 1848. He was knowledgeable in matters of Texas and Louisiana, having negotiated the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, that retained Texas as Spanish territory. He was a leading opponent of slavery and this speech is a grim prediction of

future events. Andrew Jackson, an expansionist, pro-slavery president, enabled U.S. involvement in Texas and prosecuted the Seminole War for the control of Florida. (\$3,000-4,000)

WILLIAM JACKSON COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF YELLOWSTONE

35. [JACKSON, William H. (photographer)]. SCHMIDT, Carl E. *A Western Trip By Carl E. Schmidt*. [Detroit: Herold Press]: For private circulation only, [ca. 1904]. 91 [1 blank], [2] pp., 30 mounted photographs (12 full-page photochrome process prints, 18 smaller black and white). 8vo, original full brown leather gilt-lettered and with gilt illustration of cowboy on rearing horse roping, t.e.g., fore-edges untrimmed, burgundy silk endpapers. Binding lightly scuffed (mostly along edges), hinges cracked, light to moderate offsetting to photographs, otherwise a fine copy of a fragile format book. With author's signed presentation in ink on front flyleaf: "C. L. Levants from Carl E. Schmidt, Jan'y 1905" (ink inscription offset onto the title). *First edition*. Eberstadt 136:667d: "Printed in a few copies 'for private circulation only.' An interesting journal of the Yellowstone Country, and because of the circumstances of its printing, extremely difficult to come by." Howes S170. Streeter Sale 4123. The book is an idiosyncratic example of bookmaking, not only because of its unusual illustrative matter, but also because of the author's selection of old English type and the binding created in the author's own tannery. The black and white photographs are candid shots taken by the party. The color photographs are the work of William Henry Jackson (1843-1942), who served as official photographer of the Hayden survey from 1870-1878 and took the first photos of Yellowstone Park. "William Henry Jackson, the greatest of all Western photographers [with the] ability to capture the many scenes of sublime beauty in the West on his photographic plates and stereopticon slides, did more than anyone else to publicize the tourist's West... Jackson, like the avant-garde writers, the scientists, and even the local colorists of his time, was helping to usher in a new era of realism that would in part replace, and at the same time, as far as subject matter was concerned, parallel the romanticism of an earlier day" (Goetzmann, *Exploration & Empire*, pp. 499-500).

Leaving Chicago on August 31, 1901, in the company of three other people (his daughter Emma, friend Frank Pingree, and the latter's son Everett), Schmidt embarked on a trip inspired by a painting of Yellowstone geysers he saw

while waiting in a dining room for his omelet to be served. After describing his train trip West, which included a few humorous detours, Schmidt and his party spent several weeks in Yellowstone enjoying the sites and having various adventures and misadventures, most of which Schmidt describes in a jocular, even-handed manner. Some of the incidents seem to be reflective of the author's own amused awareness of his greenhorn-tourist status. At one point, a trip from the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel is preceded by Schmidt's elaborate order to the kitchen for lunch, which included an extra two-dollar bill to ensure service. However, when the lunch was opened the next day, it turned out to be nothing but ruined scraps. He also describes a somewhat successful fishing trip in which several trout were caught. However, upon arriving at the hotel and handing over the fish to the cook with instructions for preparation, the fish were ruined because they were fried in "wagon-grease butter."

The journal concludes with a visit and descent into a mine near Butte, Montana. Schmidt remarks: "Here comes our party and with them the mine boss, Capt. Sammie. He looks like a highwayman, but we find out later he is a Baptist deacon and plays the organ up at the big camp tent" (p. 85). The trip to the mine also includes a recounting of a shoot-out that occurred a few months before their arrival. On the return trip to Chicago, the party stopped briefly in Salt Lake City. For more on Detroit entrepreneur Schmidt, see *The Book of Detroiters: A Biographical Dictionary...* (Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Company, 1914), p. 198. (\$1,500-3,000)

36. [JESUIT MISSIONARY LETTERS]. Two autograph letters, signed. Routine missionary correspondence, of interest for documenting Jesuit mission procedures and scarcity of letters from Sinaloa, Mexico.

(1) BALTHASAR, Fr. Juan Antonio. ALs to Father Francisco Mazariegos, dated at Villa (de Sinaloa), 29 December 1744. 1 p., folio, laid paper, integral address and contemporary ink notes on verso. Creased where formerly folded, adhesive residue on verso where formerly sealed. Fine. Balthasar acknowledges receipt of Mazariegos' letter and thanks him for his sincerity. He states that he has written to the Father Provincial regarding the Rectorate, requesting license for his leave for illness, in that he is unable to concede it himself. It seems appropriate that he await the answer in Nío, and recommends that he send another letter

advising the Father Provincial. He further states that Father Visitor Álvarez will not request anything from him during Lent, and it is fine that he rest at Nío, making a visitation at Ocoroni if possible.

Balthasar: b. 1697 in Lucerne, Switzerland; entered Jesuit order in 1712; to New Spain in 1719; missionary to Durango in 1724; in College of San Gregorio-1730; visitor general of missions, 1744-1746;; rector of Colegio Máximo, 1747; provincial of New Spain, 1750; rector of College of San Andrés, 1754; provincial consultant, 1756-1760; d. 1763 in Mexico. Author of biographies of Francisco María Piccolo, Lorenzo Carranco, Nicolás Tamaral of Baja California and part three of *Apostólicos Afanes* as well as numerous reports and letters.

Mazariegos: b. 1683 in Guadalajara; entered Jesuit order, 1700; missionary in Sinaloa and Tarahumara, 1719-1748; vice-rector of Sinaloa in 1744.

(2) CAVA, Fr. Sebastián Miguel. ALs to Father Provincial Francisco Zevallos, dated at San Miguel de Mochicahui, 1 October 1761. 1 p., folio, on laid paper, integral address and contemporary file notes in ink on verso. Three small worm holes (touching two letters), creased at centerfold (with a few miniscule voids due to ink corrosion), otherwise fine. Cava states that he had written from the Villa of Culiacán, notifying him of his poor health, after having walked to Culiacán in heat and rain to notify Father Visitor Salgado of such, and did so upon arrival at the mission of Mocerito. Cava states that he was told to go to the mission of Mochicahui, where Father Antonio Ventura was serving and to recover his health and learn the Indian language that is almost the same as that of Culiacán. He requests administrative assignment to Vacaerrque (Vacca) to avoid travel since he broke a rib when thrown from a horse.

Cava: b. 1732 in León; entered the Jesuit order and went to New Spain, 1748; professor in College of Celaya, 1755; to Sinaloa missions, 1761; arrested at Vacca in 1767; expelled through Guaymas; d. en route to exile in Aguacatlán in modern Jalisco, 1768.

Zevallos: b. 1704 in Oaxaca;; entered Jesuit order, 1720; professor in Colegio Máximo, 1730-1757; procurator in Rome, 1757; provincial of New Spain, 1763; rector of College of San Andrés, 1767; arrested and exiled, 1767; d. 1770 in

Bologna. Author of biography of Father Fernando Consag, missionary in Baja California.

These two letters are indicative of the many hazards Jesuits and other missionaries to Mexico suffered during their time in the country. Disease, illness, and accidents were rarely far away in frontier Mexico, whereas medical help generally was. In Cava's case, for example, although already sick, he was forced to journey through heat and rain merely to notify his superior of his failing health, made all the worse by a broken rib. The letters are fascinating in many respects, not so much for what they say as for what they imply and for what one may discern by reading between the lines. They bespeak most of all of an existence that is precarious and filled with physical hazards, both for the Jesuits and their charges. The only real treatment or relief that the priests request is rest. Balthasar assures Mazariegos, for example, that nothing will be required of him during Lent unless he wishes to cooperate with his colleague and assist him. But as Salgado remarked to the ill Father Cava, surely he cannot be so weak that he cannot try to master the local dialect. In some ways, rest for the weary is not complete.

Sinaloa, the province whence these letters originate, was for many years a far-flung Spanish outpost on the Pacific. Its conquest was filled with uncertainties, many battles, and occasionally Spanish defeats. The Jesuits, the earliest of whom were martyred, ironically managed more by example and kindness than some of the Spanish conquistadores had by force, and were actually approached by some native tribes who were interested in becoming subject to the Order. (\$400-800)

37. KIDDER, Daniel P[arrish]. *Mormonism and the Mormons: A Historical View of the Rise and Progress of the Sect Self-styled Latter-Day Saints*. New York: G. Lane & P. P. Sandford, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Conference Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, J. Collord, Printer, 1842. 342 pp., text engraving (p. 332) 16mo, recent half dark brown morocco over marbled boards, gilt-lettered leather label. One crease at corner of title, minor mild foxing, otherwise very good.

First edition of an early anti-Mormon publication. *American Imprints* 42-2789. Flake 4601. Howes K122. Sabin 37706. Few religious organizations in the U.S. have been subjected to as much sustained criticism and hostility as the Mormons. Kidder states that he met Joseph Smith on the

Mississippi River and spent two days with him. He questions extrabiblical revelation and expands the Spaulding theory on the origin of the Book of Mormon to include Oliver Cowdery in addition to Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon. Daniel Parrish Kidder (1815-1892), U.S. Episcopal theologian and writer, went to Brazil in 1837, where he was probably the first to preach a Protestant sermon on the Amazon. His *Treatise on Homiletics* (1864) and *The Christian Pastorate* (1871) are the books for which he is best known. In addition to the present work, he wrote *Sketches of Residence and Travel in Brazil* (1845) and *Brazil and the Brazilians Portrayed in Historical and Descriptive Sketches* (1857). (\$150-300)

MONUMENTAL AMERICANA

38. [KINGSBOROUGH, Edward King, Viscount]. *Antiquities of Mexico: Comprising Fac-similes of Ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics, Preserved in the Royal Libraries of Paris, Berlin, and Dresden; in the Imperial Library of Vienna; in the Vatican Library; in the Borgian Museum at Rome; in the Library of the Institute of Bologna; and in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Together with the Monuments of New Spain, by M. Du Paix: With Their Respective Scales of Measurement and Accompanying Descriptions. The Whole Illustrated by Many Valuable Inedited Manuscripts, by Augustine Aglio. In Seven Volumes.* London: Published by A. Aglio, 36, Newman Street; To be had also of Whittaker, Treacher, and Co., Ave-Maria Lane, 1830-1848. Title and imprints vary slightly.

Vol. I: [3] pp., 72 plates; [2] pp., 70 plates; [2] pp., 11 plates; [2] pp., 40 plates; [2] pp., 21 plates; [2] pp., 12 plates. Total: 226 plates.

Vol. II: [6] pp., 102 plates; [2] pp., 23 plates; [2] pp., 10 plates (2 folded); [4] pp., 65 plates; [2] pp., 19 plates. Total: 219 plates.

Vol. III: [6] pp., 76 plates; [2] pp., 27 plates; [2] pp., 22 plates; [2] pp., 24 plates. Total: 149 plates.

Vol. IV: [6] pp., 17 plates (1 folded); [2] pp., 57 plates (1 folded); [2] pp., 58 plates (2 folded); [2] pp., 5 plates; [2] pp., 4 plates; [2] pp., 7 plates. Total: 148 plates (some on mounted india proof paper).

Vol.V: vii [1 (blank)], [2], 493 [1] pp.

Vol. VI: [4], 540 pp.

Vol. VII: [2], vi, [2], 464 pp.

Vol. VIII: [2], 268, [4], 424 pp.

Vol. IX: 468, 60 pp.

Printed on wove Whatman paper. 742 uncolored plates (mostly Mesoamerican pictorial codices, along with 150 lithograph plates of sculpture and architecture). 9 vols., folio (54 cm tall), twentieth-century three-quarter dark brown sheep over brown and green faux(?) snakeskin boards, spines gilt lettered with raised bands. Some volumes scuffed and a few with sheep peeling, most hinges cracked and all but two volumes with light waterstaining, Vol. VII with light to moderate foxing. Some volumes with binder's ticket: Nicolas V. Rivera of San Salvador.

First edition, uncolored state, the Aglio issue with varying title and imprint (Havell subsequently bought a part of the edition and changed the title and imprints to make them consistent in each volume). The volumes contain the first publication of several important Mesoamerican codices, which embody very early records of precortesian America. The work includes *Antiquitiés Mexicaines...1805-1807* (Paris: Didot, 1833-1834), "the first drawings of Maya architecture to be published" (Wauchope). Brunet III, col. 663. Glass, p. 631 (citing 1831-1848): "Also issued with title pages for Vols. 1-7 dated 1830 on which only Aglio's name and not Kingsborough's appears. Vols. 1-3 contain handcolored (or uncolored) lithographs of copies by Augustine Aglio of 16 pictorial manuscripts. They are first editions of almost all of these documents, but all are best consulted in more recent editions except for details that may have deteriorated on the original since they were copied by Aglio, 1825-30... Notes by Kingsborough in Vols. 6 and 8 in support of a Hebrew origin of many Middle American culture traits occasionally comment on these pictorial manuscripts but are not considered of much significance. A monumental and historic work, now largely superseded." Lipperheide 620. Palau 128006. Pilling 2008. Sabin 37800.

Kingsborough's splendid work on the antiquities of Mexico is considered among the more important books ever printed on the subject of Mexican and Central American

archaeology and codices, providing in incredible detail a panoramic history of pre-Cortesian culture and the early conquest. With the support of Sir Thomas Phillipps, many of whose manuscripts are described in the *Antiquities*, Kingsborough (1795-1837), who first became fascinated with Mexican artifacts while studying at Oxford, employed Italian painter Augustine Aglio to scour Europe's greatest libraries and private collections for Mexican manuscripts. Aglio sketched and later lithographed these manuscripts for publication. Besides Aglio's reproductions of manuscripts in the Bodleian, the Vatican Library, the Imperial Library of Vienna, the Library of the Institute at Bologna, and the royal libraries of Berlin, Dresden, and Budapest, the work includes Dupaix's *Monuments of New Spain*, taken from Castañeda's original drawings, and descriptions of sculptures and artifacts from several private collections. The text, with sections in Spanish, English, French, and Italian, includes Sahagún's *Historia General de la Nueva España* and the chronicles of Alvarado Tezozómoc and Alva Ixtlilxóchitl.

This set is a remarkable example of the art of bookmaking, with its massive thick volumes, excellent printing, and profusion of illustrated material. However, its publishing history is tragic. The cost of the monumental work was about £32,000. Kingsborough died of typhus contracted in prison in Dublin, after he was arrested for debts to a paper manufacturer. If he had survived a few more months he would have inherited an annual estate of about £40,000 from his father the Earl of Kingston. (\$7,500-15,000)

ZAMORANO 80

"FIRST FOREIGN VISITOR TO COME TO THESE SHORES AFTER THE FOUNDING OF UPPER CALIFORNIA'S FIRST MISSION" (COWAN)

LARGE PAPER ISSUE OF ATLAS, IN ORIGINAL BOARDS
EARLY CHARTS OF SAN FRANCISCO, MONTEREY, AND SAN DIEGO

39. [LA PÉROUSE, Jean-François de Galaup]. *Voyage de La Pérouse Autour du Monde, Publié Conformément au Décret du 22 Avril 1791, et Rédigé par M. L. A. Milet-Mureau, Général de Brigade dans le Corps du Génie, Directeur des Fortifications, Ex-Constituant, Membre de plusieurs Sociétés littéraires de Paris. Tome Premier [-Quatrieme, and Atlas du Voyage de la Pérouse]*. Paris: De L'Imprimerie de la République, [Imprimé par les soins de P. D. Duboy-Laverne] An V. (1797). 4 vols. as follows:

Text:

Vol. I: [2] lxxii, 346 [1, colophon (verso blank)] pp.,
copper-engraved frontispiece portrait of La Pérouse.

Vol. II: [2] 398 [1, colophon (verso blank)] pp.

Vol. III: [2] 422 [1, colophon (verso blank)] pp.

Vol. IV: [2] 309 pp.

Atlas:

[2] (copper-engraved emblematic title including a chart of the Pacific showing the track of the voyage) pp., 69
copper-engraved plates, maps, and charts on thick paper, one of which is folding and 20 double-page (see below for a partial list of maps, charts, and profiles). The atlas contains maps, charts, profiles, and plates (views on land and at sea, flora and fauna, costumed groups of ethnological interest, etc.). The frontispiece portrait of La Pérouse found in some copies of the atlas is not present in this copy. (Lada-Mocarski 52 states that the portrait is sometimes absent in the large paper variant of the atlas, like the present copy; Forbes concurs).

Text vols.: 4 vols., 4to, contemporary full tan diced calf, spine with raised bands and gilt-lettered title and volume numbers, covers ruled in gilt, turn-ins gilt rolled, marbled endpapers, all edges with later sepia mottling. Minor flaws to binding skillfully restored and repaired, some corners slightly bumped, interior fine and fresh. Wanting half titles. Engraved armorial bookplates of Williams Downes (plate in Vol. III applied upside down on the back pastedown). DNB lists a Williams Downes (1752-1826), first Baron, chief justice of the King's bench in Ireland.

Atlas: Large folio, original tan boards, original leather morocco gilt-lettered spine label. The atlas is the large paper issue on thick paper, measuring larger than the Streeter, Clifford, or Volkmann copies (62 x 45.6 cm), entirely untrimmed. Some moderate outer wear to fragile boards and light chipping to spine label. A few plates with mild dust-soiling to blank edges. A very fine, complete copy in as-issued condition, with all of the maps, charts, and plates fresh, bright, and in good, strong impressions,

mounted on original blue waste paper stubs. Preserved in a three-quarter tan calf and marbled boards clamshell case.

Maps, Charts & Profiles of California and Northwest Coast:

Plate 1: *Mappe monde ou carte réduite des parties connues du globe pour servir au voyage de La Pérouse fait dans les années 1785, 86, 87, et 88...* (59.5 x 92.7 cm). Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 837. First printing of this key world map on the Mercator projection centering on the Pacific. Coastal details are emphasized, and the route of La Pérouse's voyage to Botany Bay is tracked.

Plate 3: *Carte du Grand Océan ou Mer du Sud dressée pour la relation du voyage de découvertes...* (49.5 x 69.3 cm). Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 838. This map gives good detail on the island groups explored. It includes all of North America, most of South America, and the eastern coast of Asia. Australia is shown, with its southern coast unexplored. Bits of the New Zealand and New Guinea coastlines still remain blank.

Plate 15: *Carte des côtes de l'Amérique et de l'Asie depuis la Californie jusqu'à Macao...* (50 x 68.5 cm). Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 839. Chart showing the coast of America and Asia from California to Macao.

Plate 16: *Carte général d'une partie de la côte du nord-ouest de l'Amérique...* (67.2 x 49.5 cm). Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 840. Detailed chart of the Northwest from Monterey to Mount St. Elias in Alaska, locating all known harbors and delineating coastal topography, including elevations, rivers, bays, points, and capes.

Plates 17, 29, and 31 (three associated sheets): (Plate 17) *Carte Particulière de la côte du nord-ouest de l'Amérique...1^e feuille..* (Plate 29) *Carte Particulière de la côte du nord-ouest de l'Amérique...2^e feuille.* (Plate 31) *Carte Particulière de la côte du nord-ouest de l'Amérique...3^e feuille.* Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 841, 844, 845. Three plates each containing three sections, showing the same coastal area as in Plate 16. Each plate measures approximately 49.5 x 67 cm. Plate 31 illustrates the Pacific from Monterey Bay almost to the Columbia River.

Plates 18, 30, and 32 (three associated sheets): *Vues de la Côte du Nord-Ouest de l'Amérique. 1^{ère} feuille.* (Plate 30) *Vues de la Côte du Nord-Ouest de l'Amérique. 2^e feuille.* (Plate 32) *Vues de la Côte du Nord-Ouest de l'Amérique. 3^e feuille.* Three plates each containing several coastal profiles, each plate measures approximately 31.3 x 47.2 cm.

Plate 19: *Plan du Port des Français...* (50 x 69 cm). Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 842. This map illustrates Lituya Bay, on the southern coast of Alaska, the only haven for seafarers facing the open sweep of the Pacific on the passage north from Cross Sound to Yakutat. La Pérouse recommended that France establish its base in Alaska at Port des Français, which he described in his journal as "perhaps the most extraordinary place in the world." Unfortunately, on July 13, 1786, La Pérouse's "calm waters" suddenly swallowed up twenty-one of his finest officers and men as they attempted to sound the waters at the entrance to Lituya Bay. None of the bodies were recovered. There are several other plates relating to Port des Français in the atlas.

Plate 26: *Plan de l'entrée du Port de Bucarelli...* (50 x 69 cm). Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 843. Wagner mentions similarity to Dalrymple's 1789 map (but with corrections). La Pérouse stated that he acquired the plan in Manila in 1787 (probably from Mourelle, according to Wagner). Bucarelli Bay in southeast Alaska was for a time thought to be the entrance to the Northwest Passage. La Pérouse was among the early European visitors to the area.

Plate 33: *Plan du Port de S^t. François, situé sur la côte de la Californie Septentrionale...* (50.2 x 33.5 cm). Early printed map of the port of San Francisco (preceded by various incarnations by Cañizares, Dalrymple, and Vancouver). Harlow, *Maps of San Francisco Bay* 15. Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 846. Wagner states that this plan of San Francisco Bay was copied from Camacho's map of 1779 (see Wagner 667).

Plate 34: *Plan de la Baie de Monterey...* (33.4 x 50.1 cm). Harlow, *Maps of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego*, p. 10: "On September 15, 1786...La Pérouse anchored in Monterey Bay—among the spouting whales.... He sent home a chart of Monterey Bay, made in part from his own surveys." Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 847. Early printed plan

of Monterey Bay, said by Wagner to have been drawn by some of La Pérouse's officers.

Plate 35: *Plan du Port de S^t. Diego...* [with] *Plan du Port et Département de St. Blas...* (48 x 33.6 cm). Two charts on one sheet. Second printed map of San Diego (preceded by Dalrymple's 1789 printed chart based on Juan Pantoja y Arriaga's 1782 manuscript map of the port of San Diego; see Wagner 687). Harlow, *Maps of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego* 9: "When the first president of the Mexican republic came to issue a series of charts of Mexico's coasts in 1825, that of San Diego was...a virtual copy of the one in the 1797 La Pérouse atlas." Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 848. See Muriel Strickland's comments in *California 49: Forty-Nine Maps of California from the Sixteenth Century to the Present* (19) referring to this French printing. Regarding the other chart on this plate, San Blas (on the coast of Nayarit) was established as a Naval Department by José de Gálvez in 1768 for the specific purpose of supplying the new missions and presidios to be founded in Alta California.

Plate 36: *Perdrix, Mâle et Femele, de la Californie* (26.5 x 40 cm). Zamorano 80 #49 (Robert J. Woods): "The first picture of the crested quail to be shown in Europe." This beautiful species, the California Quail (*Callipepla californica*), was named the official California State Bird in 1931.

Plate 37: *Promerops de la Californie Septentrionale* (40.7 x 25.4 cm). Depicts the California thrasher, a species first collected by the La Pérouse expedition, probably at Monterey in 1786.

Plate 67: 2 charts on one double-page sheet: *Partie de la Mer du Sud comprise entre les Philippines et la Californie* (49.5 x 67.3 cm). The two charts depict the Pacific between California and Manila and show the tracks of the voyages of Anson, the Spanish galleon, and La Pérouse.

First edition, the desirable large paper copy. Allen, "Laperouse: A Check List" in *California Historical Quarterly* 20 (1941), p. 50. Anker, *Bird Books and Bird Art* 276. Barrett, *Baja California* 1435. Brunet 19862. Cf. Cowan I, pp. 135-136n (citing the 1799 London edition) & p. 273: "He was the first foreign visitor to come to these shores after the founding of Upper California's first mission."

Cowan II, p. 383. Cox I, p. 67. Day, *Pacific Islands Literature, One Hundred Basic Books* 26. Ferguson, *Australian Bibliography* 268. Forbes, *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 272: "The portrait of La Pérouse...is frequently bound as a frontispiece to Volume I but is sometimes found bound in the atlas.... Of particular interest to Hawaii is the plate that depicts the French ships off Makena, Maui. It is the first fully developed view of that island." Grinnell, *California Ornithology*, p. 7 (first item). Graff 2397n. Hill I, p. 173. Hill II:972. Harlow, *Maps of San Francisco Bay* 15 (early printed map of the port of San Francisco); *Maps of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego* 9 (second printed map of the port of San Diego). Holliday 636. Howell 50, *California* 141. Howes L93. JCB 3907 (text vols.). Judd 102. Lada-Mocarski 52. *Libros Californianos*, p. 39. Lopez Memorial Museum, *Catalogue of Filipiana Materials* 261. Mathes, *California Colonial Bibliography* 69: "The author relates the first visit by a foreign expedition to Alta California during his scientific voyage around the world, at Monterey in 1786. The work contains extensive details relative to geography, natural history, the mission system, and Alta California society." McLaren 1. Cf. *National Maritime Museum: Voyages* 136 & 137 (citing English editions). Nordenskiöld II:133. Phillips, *Atlases* 688. Phillips, *Maps of America*, p. 1095. Sabin 38960. Pilling 2201. Smith 2109. Staton & Tremaine 596. Strathern 304. Streeter Sale 3493. Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* 837-848, pp. 199-201: "The long delay in publishing the observations and the maps of the voyage was fatal to any chance they might have had of receiving recognition." Wickersham 6611. *Zamorano* 80 #49.

Howell, *Anniversary Catalogue* 72 (Richard Reed's essay): "La Pérouse's Voyage is one of the great documents of French exploration in the Pacific Ocean. In addition to a detailed account of the expedition itself, these volumes contain invaluable scientific information, observations on the natives that were encountered, and a wealth of geographic and cartographic data. The beautiful *Atlas*, with its finely engraved maps, charts, and plates, includes a detailed chart of San Francisco Bay, the first representation of the crested quail, and several maps and plates of the harbors at Monterey and San Diego, as well as two charts and one view of the Sandwich Islands. It is a magnificent production, and some authorities consider the engraving and craftsmanship to be superior even to that in the Cook-Webber *Atlas* (see Item 125 herein) that accompanies the journals of the great English explorer's

third voyage. Like Cook, La Pérouse died in the service of his King and in the pursuit of geographical knowledge. Unlike Cook, however, he has not achieved the international recognition accorded the English navigator.... Nevertheless, it is one of the finest narratives of maritime exploration ever written, and certainly deserves to hold a place of high honor among the great travel accounts of the eighteenth century." (5 vols.) (\$20,000-40,000)

FIRST NEW WORLD IMPRINT PRINTED IN THREE COLORS

40. [LIMA IMPRINTS]. 2 related works bound in one volume (the two works are often found together). Folio, recent full calf. Very good.

(1) CATHOLIC CHURCH. DIOCESE OF SANTIAGO (CHILE). SYNOD (1763). ALDAY Y ASPEE, Manuel de. *Synodo Diocesana, que celebró el Ilustríssimo Señor Doctor Don Manuel de Alday y Aspee, Obispo de Santiago de Chile, del Consejo de su Magestad, en la Iglesia Catedral de dicha Ciudad. Á que se dió principio el dia quatro de Enero de mil setecientos sesenta y tres años; y se publicò en veintidos de Abril de dicho año.* Lima: Oficina de la Calle de la Encarnacion, 1764. [8], 170, [26 (index)] pp., text printed within double black rule and with side notes, half title printed in red and blue, title printed in terracotta and black within border composed of typographical ornaments, head- and tailpieces.

(2) CATHOLIC CHURCH. DIOCESE OF SANTIAGO (CHILE). SYNOD (1688). CARRASCO SAAVEDRA, Bernardo. *Synodo Diocesana, con la Carta Pastoral convocadora para ella: y otra, en orden a la paga de los diezmos Celebróla el Ilvstrissimo y Reverendissimo Señor Doctor Maestro, Don Fray Bernardo Carrasco y Saavedra, Obispo de Santiago de Chile, del Consejo de S. Mgd. en la Iglesia Catedral de dicha Ciudad. A que se dio principio domingo diez y ocho de Enero de mil seiscientos y ochenta y ocho Años; y se publicò en dos de Mayo de dicho Año.* Lima: en la Imprenta Real, Calle de Palacio, 1764. [14], 168 pp. pp., text printed within double black rule and with side notes, title printed in red, green, and black within three-color border composed of typographical ornaments, head- and tailpieces.

First edition of first work, second edition of second work (first printed at Lima in 1690); apparently the first three-color printing in the New World (this seems to be an

unstudied subject in relation to South America). The first three-color title printed in the North America (i.e., United States, Canada, Mexico) is generally said to be Timothy Hilliard's 1789 *Sermon*. However, Fred Goff found in the Library of Congress a set of cards for teaching geography printed in three colors that was thought to have been printed in Philadelphia by Thomas Dobson in 1786, *A New Set of Geographical Cards for the...Study of Geography*. See Phil Weimerskirch, "The Beginning of Color Printing in America," *Printing History*, 48 (Vol. XXIV, No. 2, 2005): 25-40.

Leclerc, *Bibliotheca Americana* 1438, 1946. Medina, Lima 1210 (different collation calling for four preliminary leaves only in second work). Palau 325995-6. Sabin 11036 (second work only). Vargas Ugarte 1891 (first work only). These elegant, typographically historic colonial American imprints provide accounts of the two synods held in Santiago de Chile in 1688 (organized by Don Bernardo Carrasco y Saavedra, bishop of Santiago) and 1763 (organized by Dr. Don Manuel de Alday y Aspee). Lima, the civil and ecclesiastical capital of Spanish South America, held diocesan synods that determined virtually all aspects of the functions of the Church and doctrinal methodology beginning in the late sixteenth century. These recopiations of councils are contemporary with those of Mexico under archbishop Lorenzana and determine the policy of the Church in South America. Though the emphasis of these works is ecclesiastical (including text of the constitution outlining the rules of the Catholic Church), information may be gleaned on South American social history, cultural events, politics, agriculture, women's history, and economy.

Printing in the New World was begun in Mexico in 1539 and taken by Antonio Ricardo, printer in Mexico, to Lima in 1584. As the second place of printing in the New World, Lima printers competed with those of Mexico in producing well-designed, beautiful works. By the eighteenth century, the use of ornate borders, vignettes, and other printers devices became a particularly important part of Hispanic printing, and in the Americas printers in Mexico and Lima pushed for beauty in their works, as in the case of this work and others such as the *Missa Gothica* in Puebla and the *Historia de Nueva España* in Mexico, both in 1770.

Lawrence Thompson in his chapter on Peruvian printing in *Printing in Colonial Spanish America* (London: Archon Books, 1962) comments on the scarcity of Peruvian colonial imprints—3,948, as compared to 12,412 for Mexico (p. 42).

Thompson observes: "Typographically the Lima imprints are less distinguished than are those of Mexico and Guatemala and even of some of the more remote South America communities. The typical Peruvian book was printed with poor ink of domestic manufacture, worn types, unimaginative vignettes and decorative pieces picked up second-hand in Spain and kept in use for a century or more, and on creaky presses that were refugees from the junk heap" (p. 44). The present Lima imprints certainly are the exception to Thompson's conclusion, being desirable for not only their historic content but also their typography and design. (\$1,250-2,500)

CHICAGO BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE

41. [MAP]. BLANCHARD, Rufus. *Guide Map of Chicago*. Published by Rufus Blanchard, 146 Lake St. Chicago. 1869. Chicago, 1869. Lithograph map on bank note paper, full original hand coloring to indicate wards. Neat line to neat line: 53.5 x 42 cm. Folded into pocket covers (14.2 x 10 cm), original brown cloth, *Guide Map of Chicago* lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind-embossed. Spinal extremities of pocket covers neatly touched up. Upper pale yellow paste down slightly stained from removal of material, gutter neatly reinforced with matching yellow paper. Map very fine. Preserved in dark green cloth folding box.

This is an early, rare, ante-fire version of Blanchard's frequently published, revised, and borrowed street map of Chicago, depicting Chicago two years before the Great Fire of 1871. All maps printed in Chicago before the fire or the year of fire are difficult to find. A variant 1869 version listed by Rumsey (4220001) has vignettes at left. Versions of the map are sometimes found with Blanchard's *Map of Chicago and Environs*, bound in with Blanchard's 12-page *Citizen's Guide for the City of Chicago*. The colors on this map denote Chicago's wards, the system of political representation in 1837 when the city was incorporated. The gridiron pattern of streets reflects James Thompson's first survey of the city in 1830. The stockyards are located at the lower portion of the city, outside the wards.

Blanchard (1821-1904) published the first of his many street-guides to Chicago in 1857 (Graff 325), and they proved popular and useful to both visitors and residents. One of the most active map publishers in Chicago during the later half of the nineteenth century, Blanchard established his Chicago Map Store in 1854 and published high-quality

maps until his death. He also issued guides and histories of Chicago, Cook County, and the Northwest Territories. Blanchard's shop, still in existence today, manufactures globes as the George F. Cram Company, named after his nephew and original partner (see item 49 below). For more on Blanchard, see Marcia Selmer's "Rufus Blanchard: Early Chicago Map Publisher" (in *Chicago Mapmakers*, Michael Conzon, ed., 1984). (\$700-1,400)

CHICAGO AFTER THE GREAT FIRE

42. [MAP]. BLANCHARD, Rufus. *Blanchard's Guide Map of Chicago. Published by Rufus Blanchard, 132 Clark Street. 1873* [below title are symbols for] *Rail Roads...Horse R. Roads [and] The Dotted Line...Shows the limits of the great fires October 7th 8th & 9th 1871.* [map verso with large-type advertising] *All the Advantages of Modern Improvements! For the Comfort and Safety of Travelers are Secured by those who purchase Tickets via Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y...* [Chicago], 1873. Lithograph map on bank note paper, full original hand coloring, outlining in rose. Neat line to neat line: 51 x 38.9 cm. Folded into pocket covers (14.8 x 10 cm), original dark green cloth with gilt lettering on upper cover: *New Map of Chicago. Gilbert Hubbard & Co. Dealers in Twines & Cordage, Nos. 226, 228 & 230 South Water Street, Chicago.* Bound with text (as issued): *Merchants' New Map of Chicago and City Street Guide. Chicago: Published by Relyea & Gilbert, No. 51 South Canal Street, 1873.* [21 (ads, including front paste down)], 13 [1 (List of Advertisers)], [1 (lower pastedown with ad for S. H. Kerfoot & Co.)] pp. Covers lightly abraded (more noticeable on lower cover), one ad browned, text block split (but holding), map with inconsequential browning at some folds, overall fine.

This is another version of Blanchard's touchstone street map of Chicago (see preceding entry), here showing the city rising like a phoenix after the Great Fire of 1871, which destroyed nearly 2,000 acres, caused \$200 million in damage, and left one third of the city's inhabitants homeless. It is instructive to compare the preceding map with the present one, which outlines the extent of the fire and shows changes, including new additions, developments, many business establishments, revamping of park system, etc. The ads include E. Blatchford & Co. (lead), Charles H. Case Insurance Agency, Hall, Kimbark & Co. (hardware), Inman Line Royal Mail Steamers, Jones & Laughlin Iron Works, N. Sherwood & Co.

Wholesale Teas, Home Sewing Machines, Gilbert and Hubbard (twines & cordage), etc. (\$500-1,000)

43. [MAP]. BRADFORD, T[homas] G[amaliel]. *Texas* [below neat line] *Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1838, by T. G. Bradford, in the Clerks Office, of the District Court of Massachusetts.* | *Engraved by G. W. Boynton.* [Boston, ca. 1838]. Engraved map on heavy wove paper, land grants in original pale shades of yellow, blue, pink, and green, borders shaded green. Neat line to neat line: 36.5 x 28.4 cm. Scale: 1 inch = approximately 45 miles. Pristine, excellent color retention, firm impression, untrimmed margins. On good, strong paper (unlike some of the later issues), and with the text leaves on Texas from the atlas.

This copy has the earliest issue points for Bradford's large-format Texas map of 1838: shows only empresario grants (rather than grants and counties); the city of Austin is not yet included; the Nueces River is the southwestern border (subsequently advanced to Rio Grande). There are at least six different versions of the Bradford map; all of them are from the atlases that Bradford published between 1835 and 1840. The earliest of the Texas maps came out in Bradford's 1835 atlas—small-format and with outline coloring. In 1838, Bradford revised his atlas to a larger format and updated it to reflect new geographic knowledge. For a complete Bradford atlas, see under Atlas herein.

Bradford was the first maker of atlases to include a separate map for Texas. Martin & Martin 31: "Bradford published a completely new atlas in 1838, in a larger format, and the map of Texas it contained was even more clearly patterned on Austin's." (\$2,000-\$3,000)

44. [MAP]. BREWSTER COUNTY, TEXAS. Untitled manuscript plat map executed in sepia ink, showing the area around modern-day Marathon, Texas, divided into blocks and house lots, showing Blocks 4, 8, 9, and 10. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1881?]. Sheet size: 61.1 x 90.8 cm. Creased where formerly folded, a few minor voids, otherwise fine.

The area shown is in northeastern Presidio County (now Brewster County, which was separated from Presidio County in 1887), near its boundary line with Pecos County. The town of Marathon lay along the Southern Pacific Railroad route and was founded when railroad crews reached the area in March 1882, although a few settlers and ranchers already lived in the region. Apparently, what is intended to be

shown on the map is a scheme to sell town lots in anticipation of the railroad's arrival, since the railroad itself is not shown. The surrounding countryside (extending east to Sanderson, southeast to the Rio Grande, northeast to Fort Davis and Leon Holes, and northwest to Fort Davis) is wildly out of perspective, and those features were included apparently to give just a general idea of where the town sites were located in relation to the larger geographical picture. Shown are the towns of Longfellow, Taber, Emerson, Murpheysville, Lenox, Strobel, Rosenfeld, and Mason Springs. Among ranches located are Miller, Corbett, Ellis and Kinkaid. Some streams are shown, such as Pena Blanca and Sanderson Creek. (\$750-1,500)

45. [MAP]. BRITTON & REY. *Map of the City of San Francisco Published by Britton & Rey Lithographers. Montgomery St. cor. of Comm¹. St^s. San Francisco.* N.p., n.d. [San Francisco, ca. 1856]. Lithograph map on wove paper, orientation north to right, narrow ornamental border, scale: 1-1/2 inches = 800 varas. Border to border: 33.4 x 39 cm. Creased where formerly folded to panel size of 17.9 x 11 cm. Tiny losses along one fold, a few minor losses in blank margins, some light spotting, otherwise very good.

The date of ca. 1856 is based on the map's apparent publication history (see below) and on the existence of numerous features, such as Telegraph Hill (named 1853), Yerba Buena Cemetery (established 1850), and various wharves, all of which were in existence in the early 1850s, except for North Point wharf, which is not shown but which was constructed in 1853. Present-day Union Square (named just before the Civil War) is still shown as a "Plaza." Another clue to dating the map is found in Peters (*California on Stone* 162), who locates Britton & Rey at the corner of Montgomery and Commercial Streets, as above, between 1854 and 1858. In the vein of many depictions of San Francisco at the time, this map shows areas filled in to extend the waterfront, house lots, some buildings, and a finely detailed waterfront.

This map is a version of the one that appeared in Samuel Colville's 1856-1857 San Francisco directory (Quebedeaux 69), apparently after its initial appearance in a report of April 19, 1856, by the commission which named the Western Addition streets. In the version here, the street names and blocks on the left side of the map have been supplied, whereas in the Colville version, that area is basically blank; otherwise, they are identical. It may also have been sold as a separate. Britton & Rey created

several early, significant maps of San Francisco that were issued in various formats: letter sheet (Baird 149), separates or pocket maps (Streeter Sale 3890 and 3905), and as insertions in books or directories.

Dr. Hart (*Companion to California*, p. 52) discusses the firm of Britton & Rey: "The firm of [Britton & Rey] in San Francisco (1852-92), the oldest west of the Rocky Mts., also engaged in printing, engraving, and decoration on tin. The senior partner, Joseph Britton (1820-1901), was a Yorkshireman who went to California in 1849. His brother-in-law, Jacques Joseph Rey (1820-92), an Alsatian, joined him in other businesses, including some financing of the dirigible of Frederick Marriott. Britton was also active as a Supervisor in San Francisco on the People's Party ticket and as a financier of Hallidie's first cable car line." See also Peters's long article (*California on Stone*, pp. 62-89 & plate 1), in which he refers to Britton & Rey as "the Currier & Ives of the West." (\$750-1,500)

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD RUSH PROMOTIONAL CARTOGRAPHY — 1859

46. [MAP]. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY. *Map of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R. with Its Connections and the Route to the Gold Regions* [in map image left of title] J. W. Orr, Sc. N.p., n.d. [New York, 1859]. Lithograph map. Neat line to neat line: 11.5 x 47.5 cm. Creased where formerly folded and slightly age-toned, but generally fine.

First printing. This map appeared in an exceedingly rare Pike's Peak Gold Rush pamphlet: 1859. *Traveler's Guide to the New Gold Mines in Kansas and Nebraska, with a Description of the Shortest and Most Direct Route from Chicago to Pike's Peak & Cherry Creek Gold Mines* (New York: Polhemus & de Vries, 1859; reprinted by Nolie Mumey in 1947). For references to the pamphlet, see: Graff 4182 (defective copy). Hafen, *Pike's Peak Gold Rush Guidebooks of 1859* #15 (pp. 291-293). *Plains & Rockies* IV:326. Sabin 15054. Streeter Sale 2134: "This guide, obviously sponsored by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., advocates the northern route via Fort Kearney to the Gold Regions. One branch of the route runs from the Platte's mouth opposite the stage coach terminus of the Burlington & Missouri R. R. on the east bank of the Missouri south of Council Bluffs at Pacific City, Iowa; the other begins opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, the terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. that in turn connected with the C.B. & Q. near Quincy, Ill.-TWS." Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 969 &

Vol. 4, p. 167 (stating in error the map appeared in *Complete Guide to the Gold Mines in Kansas and Nebraska...*, which had no map; see *Plains & Rockies* IV:325 & Hafen 3): "The Platte River route [is] accented, turning off from the Oregon Trail at the Junction of the North and South Platte and following the latter stream to the 'Gold Region.' Montana and Auraria are named, along with Fort Lancaster and St. Vrain's Fort to the north. No author is named but this pamphlet was unquestionably issued as a railroad promotion, for the 'Great Western and Michigan Central' and especially for the 'Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.'" "

This unpretentious map, like others rushed to print in the excitement of the Pike's Peak Gold Rush of 1859, shows very little of the gold mines, but rather the routes to the region. For more on the genre, see: William Wyckoff's "Mapping the 'New' El Dorado: Pikes Peak Promotional Cartography, 1859-1861" in *Imago Mundi*, Vol. 40 (1988), pp. 32-45. The Gold Region site depicted on this map is today West Denver. It is regrettable not to offer pamphlet and map together, but it is possible the present map will be as close as one may get to acquiring the original of either. The only sale we trace of pamphlet and map in recent decades is the Streeter copy (1968 @ \$900). (\$2,500-5,000)

GRAND COLTON POCKET MAP OF TEXAS

47. [MAP]. COLTON, G[eorge] W[oolworth] & C[harles] B. *Colton's New Map of the State of Texas the Indian Territory and Adjoining Portions of New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas Compiled from the Official County Maps of the General Land Office the Surveys of the Mexican Boundary Commission U.S. Engineers U.S. Coast Survey U.S. General Land Office, the Various Rail Road Cos. and Other Authentic Materials by G. Woolworth Colton Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 182 William St. New York 1883. Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1882 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington. [inset map at lower left] Mexico and Territory and Isthmus of Tehuantepec. New York, 1883.* Lithograph map on two sheets of joined bank note paper, original hand color in wash and outline. Neat line to neat line: 80.6 x 92.7 cm. Folded into pocket covers (20 x 11 cm), original brown cloth, *Colton's New Map of Texas* New York G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. lettered in gilt and with gilt lone star on upper cover, both covers blind-embossed. Covers lightly faded and with minor spotting. Map crisp,

brilliantly colored, and very fine except for a few miniscule splits along fold lines (no losses). Uncommon.

Phillips (*America*, p. 848) lists the 1882 edition, although this map apparently had its genesis in the Colton large-format Texas maps of the early 1870s which depended heavily on Roessler and Pressler. Because of the large scale, this map is again quite detailed and shows the continuing westward settlement pattern in the State. At this point, the Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads are shown as completed and exiting the State at El Paso. West Texas and parts of the Panhandle have indicated on them large grants that were made to the railroads and to other entities, such as the Texas Land Company. Unlike railroad land grants in other areas of the United States, however, these did not necessarily follow the tracks themselves, but were often located at some distance from them.

The surrounding areas of New Mexico, Indian Territory, and western Louisiana are also shown in considerable detail. Reflecting a continuing controversy, Greer County in north Texas is still shown as part of the Lone Star State, even though it was eventually ceded to Oklahoma. Mexico is shown in somewhat less detail, but the vital communication route to California across Tehuantepec, including the proposed canal and railroad, are shown.

The superb detail includes Native American reservations, forts, mines, rivers and waterways, counties, towns, townships, and topographical features. (\$2,500-4,500)

THE RARE "NEW MEDIUM" COLTON POCKET MAP OF TEXAS

48. [MAP]. COLTON, G[eorge] W[oolworth] & C[harles] B. & CO. *Colton's "New Medium" Map of the State of Texas From the Latest & Most Authentic Sources. Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & C^o. 172 William S^t. New York, 1873...Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1872 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington. [Insets at lower left] Plan of the Northern Part or Panhandle of Texas; Plan of Matagorda Bay; Plan of Sabine Lake; Plan of Galveston Bay. New York, 1873.*

Engraved map on bank note paper, original pastel wash and bright rose outline, ornate flower and vine border. 47.5 x 64.5 cm. Folded into pocket covers (14.5 x 9.5 cm), original brown cloth, *Colton's Map of Texas G. W. & C. B. Colton & C^o* lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind-embossed, printed leaf affixed to verso of front

board: *G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., (Successors of J. H. Colton) Publishers of Maps, Atlases, Guide-Books, Etc....* Pocket covers lightly abraded at corners and spine extremities. The map has a few small scattered spots, otherwise very fine. Rare.

Taliaferro (cf. 362) lists an 1877 edition that was copyrighted in 1872, as here, and which appears to be the same map. Not in Day, Phillips, etc. Another very detailed and reliable map of Texas from the never-ending stream of Colton cartographic productions in the nineteenth century, here in the very scarce pocket map format. The Colton firm was one of the leading mapmakers of the day, producing excellent, detailed maps like the present map, based on the most up-to-date and reliable sources. The map shows an ever-expanding Texas, here divided into counties to the 23rd meridian [west of Washington D.C.], part of which expansion was caused when the State of Texas created twenty-three counties in 1858 alone. West Texas, however, is still basically unsettled and divided into five large areas (El Paso, Presidio, Pecos, Bexar, Young). As an example of Colton's detail, in Llano County, the tiny community of Bluffton is shown on the Colorado River. On a grander scale, numerous railroads are depicted in East Texas, with the projected routes of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific shown heading west. (\$1,500-3,000)

ANTE-FIRE CHICAGO MAP

49. [MAP]. CRAM, Geo[rge] F[ranklin]. *Cram's Township & Rail Road Map of the North Western States [upper left] This Map is Engraved from Official Draughts of Each County, by Geo. F. Cram & Co. Proprietors of the Western Map Depot. Dealers in Maps, Charts, Lithographic Pictures Steel Engravings, Photographs, Stereoscopic Views &c. 148 Lake Street, Chicago Ill^s. 1869.* Chicago, 1869. Lithograph map on bank note paper, original full color, outline color in bright red, ornamental border, two vignettes (hart at upper left and workers laying railroad track at lower right). Border to border: 90 x 68.6 cm. Creased where formerly folded, closely trimmed into margins, slightly darkened at a few folds, with minor losses and five-inch vertical fold separation at top (but no loss), overall very good and brightly colored. Very rare.

First edition of one of the earliest Cram maps. Philips, America 918. Not in Check List of Chicago Ante-Fire Imprints 1851-1871. The lithographic stone for this map may have been destroyed in the 1871 Chicago fire. Cram

published a revised, slightly larger version of the map in 1873/1874. The present map shows all of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and parts of Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota Territory. Published during Cram's first year, this map is illustrative of both the nation's western progress and Cram's forthcoming prolific career as a cartographic publisher. As might be expected, the railroad system, both existing and proposed, is anchored on the east by Chicago, from which a spider web of rail lines project to the West. The most prominent of these, of course, is the Union Pacific route. The map is exceedingly detailed, showing township ranges, Native American reservations, streams, roads, and hundreds of small towns and communities. The states and territories at the far west of the map are obviously less well developed.

G. F. Cram (1842-1928) began his prolific company in 1869, the year of this map. The early years of Cram's professional life were generally devoted to single-sheet maps and pocket maps. By 1880, however, he began producing large numbers of popular commercial atlases, which constituted the bulk of his business until he sold his firm in 1920. (\$1,500-3,000)

50. [MAP]. DISTURNELL, J[ohn]. *Mapa de los Estados Unidos De Méjico, Segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades. Lo publican J. Disturnell, 102 Broadway. Nueva York. 1846.* [inset lower left, in facsimile] *Carta de los caminos &c. desde Vera Cruz y Alvarado a Méjico.* [two insets left center] *Tabla De Distancias* [and] *Tabla Estadistica* ["Texas" scrubbed off by engraver] [upper right: large engraving of Mexican eagle with snake in its beak, perched on cactus with names of Mexican states lettered on pads, with "Texas" scrubbed off by engraver]. New York, 1846. Copperplate engraving on two sheets of strong, thin paper joined vertically, original hand coloring (outline, shading, and wash). 74.2 x 100 cm (the map extends beyond neat line at upper left). Folded into pocket covers (15 x 10 cm), original red cloth, Mexico lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind-embossed, printed leaf affixed to verso of front board: *Statistics of the Republic of Mexico*. With contemporary ink signature of "Lieut. Mason" on upper cover. Pocket covers lightly stained and rubbed, inner paper lining of spine wanting. Map with some minor offsetting. Some folds expertly reinforced. Two tears (approximately 10 cm and 26 cm) at lower center and lower left expertly closed (no

losses). Inset map at lower left supplied in expert facsimile. Wool's 1846 route between San Antonio and Coahuila is traced in contemporary red ink.

Although we cannot with certainty identify the former owner, a "Lieut. Mason" was one of the U.S. troops at Thornton's Skirmish, the first battle of the Mexican-American War, according to Capt. William J. Hardee's April 26, 1846, report to Zachary Taylor. Because it was fought on Texas soil, Thornton's Skirmish became the *casus belli* for the war. (See Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*, p. 631.)

"Second Edition." Martin, "Disturnell's Map" in *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America Edited by Hunter Miller*, p. 347. Streeter Sale 254: "This Disturnell map with the 1846 date on the title follows so closely the White, Gallaher map of 1828 that Col. Martin in his *Disturnell's Map* calls it a reprint of the 1828 map and in his listing of 24 editions of the Disturnell map lists it as 'Second Edition.' However, Disturnell here departs from the White, Gallaher map and the original Tanner prototype of 1825 by showing the boundary between Alta and Baja California as a straight line running east and west from below the mouth of the Gila to about 50 miles south of San Diego. The northeast-southwest line of the White, Gallaher and the Tanner maps ended on the Pacific about 120 miles south of San Diego. Wheat characterizes the 1846 edition as a 'famous' map and quotes extensively from Col. Martin's account of it." Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 540 & Vol. III, pp. 35-36, 45.

See also: Bauer Sale 118. Eberstadt, *Texas* 162:256. Holliday Sale 299. Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900*, pp. 37-38, 137-139. Phillips, *America*, p. 410. Rittenhouse, *Disturnell's Treaty Map*, pp. 15-18. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, Plate 170 & p. 276. Wheat, *The Maps of the California Gold Region* 33.

This influential map originated in 1822 when Philadelphia publisher Henry S. Tanner issued his *Map of North America*. Using the southwestern portion of that map, Tanner in 1825 published his *Map of the United States of Mexico*, which was printed from entirely new copper plates depicting only Mexico as it existed at the time. In 1826 he reissued the map with the Mexican border moved significantly to the north.

In 1828, the New York firm of White, Gallaher and White published a map entitled *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mexico* that showed the Mexican border in the same

position as it appeared on Tanner's 1826 version. There is considerable disagreement on the relationship between Tanner's 1826 map and the subsequent White, Gallaher and White map. Some authorities state that the latter plagiarized; others say merely that they copied. It would be disingenuous to say that White, Gallaher and White were completely unaware of Tanner's map, but the former did go to the trouble and expense of providing a new map printed from new copper plates that showed a far wider area than Tanner's map did, although it did contain some of the same information, as the insets make quite obvious.

White, Gallaher and White's actual printing plates were subsequently acquired by New York publisher John Disturnell, who modified them by substituting his own name in the imprint area and in other ways. (White, Gallaher and White's copyright notice is still faintly visible on most copies in the lower right-hand corner just below the neat line, as here.) The first issue of Disturnell's map appeared in 1846 and numerous issues were put out by him until 1848, all printed from the same copper plates that underwent various modifications for each new issue.

This issue varies in some ways from Martin's "Seventh Edition," which is legendary in the history of Mexican-American relations. Although widely known to be inaccurate, copies of it were, nevertheless, used by the negotiators at the end of the Mexican-American War to set the boundary between the two countries. Because of major errors on the map involving the location of El Paso (present-day Ciudad Juarez) and the Rio Grande River, a serious dispute arose about the parallel along which to run the actual boundary. After many surveyors and years, a line was finally run; it was, however, unsatisfactory to the United States because it ran too far north and left the prime area for the southern route of a transcontinental railroad in Mexico proper. Because of that location, the United States was obliged to buy the land from Mexico with the Gadsden Purchase. Some idea of the confusion that resulted may be inferred from the fact that although copies of the map were attached to both the Mexican and the United States' copies of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, not even those two maps were identical—the one attached to the United States copy was the seventh edition, and the one attached to the Mexican copy was the twelfth—although they varied in no significant details. (\$5,000-10,000)

FIRST MAP PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE THE BOUNDARIES CLAIMED BY THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, THUS RECOGNIZING TEXAS AS A

SEPARATE ENTITY

51. [MAP]. EMORY, W[illiam] H. *Map of Texas and the Country Adjacent: Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers [sic], from the Best Authorities. For the State Department, under the Direction of Colonel J. J. Abert Chief of the Corps; by W. H. Emory, 1st. Lieut. T. E. War Department 1844.* [Washington, 1844]. Lithographed map. Neat line to neat line: 35.7 x 55.2 cm. Fine.

First edition, the small-format version of the first map published by the United States government to recognize the boundaries claimed by the Republic of Texas, thus recognizing Texas as a separate entity. "The order of priority of the issues cannot now be determined" (Streeter 1543B). Martin & Martin 33: "First map to show correctly the final extent of the boundaries set by the Texas Congress on December 29, 1836. Probably the best map of the region at the time of annexation." Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 478 (describing this version).

One of the primary considerations during the Congressional debate on the annexation of Texas was the determination of the correct boundaries of the country. Accordingly, Congress in 1844 commissioned this map, the first to recognize Texas as a separate entity, leading directly to the Mexican-American War. Based on the great 1841 Arrowsmith map of Texas, but with improvements, the map shows an enormous proposed northern territory, including over half of New Mexico and parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and Oklahoma. (\$6,000-10,000)

52. [MAP]. ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING. *Map of Minnesota and Part of Wisconsin.* Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning, 156 William Street, New York. 1855. [lower cover left above border]: *Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1855, by Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of N.Y.* New York, 1855. Lithograph map on bank note paper, original full hand color, bright rose outline color, ornate oak leaf border with agricultural motifs at corners. Border to border: 48.5 x 56 cm. Folded into pocket covers (14 x 9 cm), original slate green cloth, *Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning's Map of Minnesota* lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind-embossed, printed leaf affixed to verso of front board: *Maps, Charts and Books, Published by Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning, 156 William St., New York...* Covers faded and drab, lightly abraded, and with large light spot

on upper cover. Map with one tiny loss at one fold (expertly reinforced), otherwise very fine and crisp.

A rather early separate map of Minnesota Territory (1849-1858), here concentrating on the all-important rivers and water sources, including the Mississippi, whose headwaters are indicated in the northwest portion of the map. Only a few township ranges are shown as surveyed. Among the settlements are St. Paul, city and town of St. Anthony (future Minneapolis), Stillwater, and Sauk Rapids. Several smaller places, such as Price's, Olmstead's, and Atkins' Trading Post are also located. Finally, Native American villages are shown, indicated by tepees (Indian Village, Black Dog Village, Yankton Village, etc.). This is the beginning of the settlement dream proposed by Jonathan Carver in his 1778 *Travels*. Not in Phillips (*America*). (\$750-1,500)

AMONG THE BEST NINETEENTH-CENTURY MAPS OF CALIFORNIA & NEVADA

53. [MAP]. GIBBES, Cha[rle]s Drayton. *Map of the States of California and Nevada. Carefully Compiled from the Latest Authentic Sources. By Chas. Drayton Gibbes, C. E. Comprising Information Obtained from the U.S. Coast and Land Surveys; State Geological Surveys, by Prof. J. D. Whitney, Railroad Surveys and the Results of Explorations made by Brevet Lieut. Col. R. S. Williamson, U.S.A., Henry de Groot, C. D. Gibbes, and Others. Published by Warren Holt. No. 717 Montgomery St. 1876. San Francisco, Cal... Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1878 by Warren Holt in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington* [lower center above border] *S. B. Linton (Formerly of the U.S. Coast Survey) Draughtsman & Lithographer 148 S. Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa.* [two tables at left center] *Judicial Districts of California. And the Counties Composing the Same [and] United States Land Districts.* Philadelphia, 1878. Lithograph map on bank note paper, original outline hand coloring (vivid rose at boundary of California), geometric ornamental border. 94.5 x 80 cm (the map extends beyond neat line at upper left). Folded into pocket covers (15.8 x 10 cm), original green cloth, *Holt's Map of California and Nevada* lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind-ruled. Pocket covers lightly abraded and spine slightly wrinkled. Map with minor browning and tiny losses along a few folds, some professional strengthening at folds.

Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 1240 & V, p. 285: "Charles Drayton Gibbes, C.E., assumed responsibility

as compiler, though this map is the lineal descendant of the 1869 production [Streeter Sale 3930] in which Gibbes appeared as one of several authors. This edition is considerably reduced in size, now on a scale of 18 miles to an inch. Mineral deposits are shown in color, and the 10, 20, and 30 mile limitations affecting railroad land grants are marked. More detail is provided in southern Nevada, and the whole map has been updated more or less; in short, this is a fine map such as we have learned to expect from both Charles Drayton Gibbes and Warren Holt." Wheat (1208 & V, pp. 268-269) remarks of the 1869 map: "No amount of time spent on this map would be wasted; its detail is fascinating," an observation that applies equally to the present edition. Although on a smaller scale than the 1869, the map is also quite detailed and shows many of the changes and improvements that have occurred since the 1869 edition was published. The continuing progress, for example, of the railroad systems in the state is quite obvious with their land grants carefully indicated in manuscript colors. Hundreds of small towns, villages, and other settlements are indicated. Many of the old Spanish missions along the former Camino Real are shown, as well as numerous geographical features such as streams, promontories, and lakes.

Cartographer Gibbes and publisher Holt were responsible for some of the more important and influential maps of California and Nevada during the mid- and late nineteenth century. Holt (active and prolific between 1862-1875) also issued Gibbes' 1869 map. Gibbes' cartographical career commenced after his arrival in the Gold Rush, including his landmark Gold Rush maps: *A New Map of the Gold Region in California* printed in Stockton in 1851 (Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Regions* 192) and his *1852 Map of the Southern Mines* (Wheat, *Maps of the California Gold Regions* 157), which also appeared in Carson's *1852 Recollections of the California Mines* (Zamorano 80 #16). After a distinguished career as a mapmaker and civil engineer in California, Gibbes (1813-1893) became curator of mineralogy at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, following which he retired on a small pension. As Wheat notes, he left "a record of long-continued and important scientific service in his adopted state." Philadelphia lithographer and engraver S. Benton Linton was one of the prominent map printers of the late nineteenth century, and this map is a beautiful, well-preserved example of his work in a large format. (\$2,000-4,000)

54. [MAP]. HALSALL, John. *Sectional Map of the Territory of Kansas Compiled from the Field Notes in the Surveyor General's Office Published by John Halsall Saint Louis, Mo. 1857...Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1856 by J. H. Colton & Co. in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.* [lower right above neat line] *The above Map is correct, So far as the field notes have been reported to this Office. Surveyor Generals Office 1856 Robt. L. Ream Chief Clerk, Surveyor Gen^{ls.} Office. St. Louis, 1857.* Lithograph map, original hand coloring in wash and outline, ornate border. Border to border: 70 x 53.5 cm. Folded into pocket covers (14.5 x 9 cm), original brown cloth, *Sectional Map of Kansas J. H. Colton & Co. New-York* lettered in gilt on upper cover and in blind on lower cover, both covers blind embossed, printed leaf affixed to verso of front board: *Maps, Atlases, Guides, Books, Etc. Published by J. H. Colton & Co....* Map browned along lower horizontal fold line, minor voids at some folds (no losses), otherwise very fine. Other than some moderate discoloration to lower board, fine.

Phillips, *America*, p. 346. This map shows the creeping development that was intruding into eastern Kansas at the time. Although showing only roughly the eastern third of the Territory east of the principal meridian, considerable development is already taking place in the southeast quadrant along the Missouri River, with lesser development spreading out west of there along the Kansas River. Shown are platted townships, existing towns, roads, streams, military posts (including Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, etc.), and several fairly large Native American reservations and land (e.g., Cherokee, Ottawa, Shawnee, etc.), "Santa Fee Road," "Fort Laramie Road," etc. Kansas City, Kansas, does not yet exist.

In addition to the present map, publisher John Halsall published Ware's 1849 emigrant guide to California. (\$1,000-2,000)

EARLY, SEPARATE, LARGE-SCALE MAP OF ARIZONA TERRITORY

55. [MAP]. HINTON, Richard J[osiah]. *Map of Arizona Prepared Specially for R. J. Hinton's Handbook of Arizona Compiled from Official Maps of Military Division of the Pacific Surveyor General's Office A. T. & from the Notes of Col. W. G. Boyle Col. J. D. Graham, H. Ehrenberg, Pro. Pumpelly and Lieut. Philip Reade, U.S.A. 1878* [lower left]

Payot, Upham & Company Publishers & Wholesale Stationers
204 Sansome Street near Pine San Francisco. [lower right]
Lith. Britton, Rey & Co. S.F. Copyright secured by Richard
J. Hinton [inset map at left showing California from San
Francisco to San Diego]. San Francisco: Payot, Upham &
Company, 1878. Lithograph map on wove paper. Neat line to
neat line: 87.5 x 61.5 cm. Split at most folds (minor
losses), professionally backed with heavy paper. As the
presence of a stub indicates, this copy was probably
removed from Hinton's *Hand-Book*.

As indicated in the title, this scarce map was meant
to accompany Hinton's 1878 *Hand-Book to Arizona: Its*
Resources, History, Towns, Mines, Ruins, and Scenery, "the
earliest book on mining in Arizona" (Bancroft, *Arizona &*
New Mexico, pp. 592-593), but the map is seldom found in
the book. Streeter's copy was a pocket map, the folder of
which included an announcement stating that the book would
not be ready until December, which probably explains why
the map is usually missing from the book. The Anderson Sale
(1686:552) and the Eberstadts (110:8 & 167:46) list an 1877
version in pocket map format. Streeter Sale 525 (1878
edition, but colored): "The northern boundary of Arizona is
still the 37th parallel, but only to the 114th meridian.
That meridian, south to the Colorado River at a little
north of 36° and continuing along the Colorado, is now the
western boundary. The line of the proposed Atlantic and
Pacific R. R. is shown more or less along the line of the
35th parallel, with the Southern Pacific partially lined up
along the Gila in Western Arizona.-TWS."

This expansive map emphasizes the growing prospects of
the area, especially mining, transportation, and
communication opportunities. Numerous grants and other
areas are shown already platted. Although they have yet to
arrive, the proposed routes of the Southern Pacific
Railroad and the Texas and Pacific Railroad are shown, the
former dipping below the 32nd parallel into the area that
comprised the Gadsden Purchase. The Texas and Pacific,
however, follows the route along the Gila River. The inset
map shows the proposed route of the Southern Pacific and
Central Pacific railroads from Anaheim to Sacramento.
(\$1,000-2,000)

THE BEST MAP OF YUCATÁN PENINSULA UP TO THAT TIME

56. [MAP]. HÜBBE, Joaquín & Andres Aznar Pérez. *Mapa de la*
península de Yucatán comprendiendo los estados de Yucatán y
Campeche compilado por Joaquín Hübbe y Andres Aznar Pérez y

revisado y aumentado con datos importantes por C. Hermann Berendt. 1878 [below neat line] Gravé et Imprimé par Regnier, 105 r. de Rennes (Paris) | Mérida, B. Aznar Pérez y C^a, Calle de Mólos Paris, Prével, 54, 56 et 58, Passage Jouffroy. New-York, Géo. E. Shiels, 896 Broadway. | Tous Droits Réservés. Paris, 1878. Lithograph map on heavy paper, original shading in blue. Neat line to neat line: 70.7 x 94 cm. Light soiling, left blank margin darkened, professionally restored, backed, and strengthened. A rare, beautiful, and historic map.

First edition of a monument of Mexican cartography. Antochiw, Historia Cartográfica de la Península de Yucatán, p. 300. According to Antochiw, this was the finest map of Yucatán that had been published up until this time and set the mark for such maps for many years to come. The map was comprehensive in its coverage and inclusion of other, earlier cartographical efforts, which are listed at the lower right. It was followed quickly, for example, by a similar German map (1879) based on it and constructed by C. H. Berendt (Antochiw, Historia Cartográfica de la Península de Yucatán, Portfolio Plate 145; Phillips, America, p. 1136). Tooley lists Hübbe, Aznar Pérez, and Berendt, noting only this map. (\$750-1,500)

BLUEBACK COASTING CHART OF CALIFORNIA — 1849

57. [MAP]. IMRAY, James. *Chart of the Coast of California from San Blas to San Francisco Drawn chiefly from the Spanish Surveys, the Charts of Vancouver &c. the whole much improved by recent observations made by English and French Naval Officers. London, Published by James Imray. Chart and Nautical Book Publisher, 102 Minories, 1849. London, 1849 [6 inset harbor charts and 8 land profiles; see list below]. Engraved large-scale blueback chart on two sheets of high quality paper, mounted (as issued) on strong, rich blue manila paper, cloth selvages, original cloth string ties. Neat line to neat line: 65.8 x 145.5 cm. Contemporary black ink note on verso: "Coast of California \$5." Save for some occasional very mild surface soiling and two soft vertical creases, this chart is in remarkably fine condition. This is a format that seldom survives due to intended use, and when found, condition is often a problem, showing evidence of having been used at sea. The desirability of bluebacks is enhanced by their great scarcity. We have no records of ever seeing this chart before.*

Insets (from top left, clockwise):

Harbour of San Francisco By Captⁿ. F. W. Beechey R.N. F.R.S. (17.3 x 20.6 cm).

Bay of Monterey By M. de Tessen of the French Navy (13.3 x 15.1 cm).

Guaymas by M. de Fisquet of the French Navy (13.3 x 21 cm).

Magdalen Bay By M. de Tessen of the French Navy (13.3 x 20.6 cm).

Mazatlan By Captⁿ. F. W. Beechey R.N. F.R.S. (13.3 x 18.5 cm).

Entrance of San Francisco Harbour (pentagonal shape, approximately 15.2 x 25.3 cm).

Profiles:

Farallones. S. 60°. W. from the Fort 25 miles.

Making San Francisco from the Southward.

The Entrance to San Francisco E. N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. The Fort in one with Yerba Buena Isl^d. leads over the Bar in 4 f^{ms}. No ship should cross it further North on account of the rolling swell.

View of the North end of Guadaloupe the North Point bearing S. 46° E. distant 5 miles.

View of the Alijos Rocks, the largest rock bearing N. 60°. W. distant 1½ miles.

View of the Entrance to Guaymas. Cape Haro bearing N. 26°. E. by Compass.

The Bay of Magdalen, the land on the northern side of the entrance bearing N. 30°. W. distant 13-¼ miles.

View taken in approaching Monterey, Cape Pinos bearing E. 6°. S. distant 12½ miles.

This visually striking and rare historical artifact from the California Gold Rush era is a working blueback

chart depicting the California coast from Cape Corrientes in Mexico northward to Trinidad Bay, California. Two of the land profiles depict approaches to San Francisco, and another is for Monterey. During the first half of the nineteenth century, as the popularity of the sea atlas declined, the rolled blueback chart, issued by private British publishers, became one of the standard navigational aids to merchant seamen. Although published privately, their cartographic and hydrographic information was obtained from official sources, primarily that of the British Admiralty. The firm of James Imray & Son was the foremost publisher of these charts, and the present chart is an outstanding example of the firm's exceptionally fine craftsmanship.

The large blueback chart was intended to be consulted at sea, mounted on tough blue paper, and rolled for ease of storage and spreading out on the charting table. Such blueback charts are especially scarce because of their ephemeral use span, since once obsolete, it was dangerous not to destroy a superseded sea chart. Thus, most working charts did not survive beyond the publication of the next edition. The makers of blueback charts were amongst the great cartographers of their day, constantly updating and improving their maps. Furthermore, the precarious environment in which sea charts were utilized made them especially vulnerable to damage and loss. They were tools of the sea trade, meant to be used and discarded. This private chart would have been sold to British sea merchants and others plying the Pacific Coast, including the international rush of gold-seekers in 1849.

This chart is as fine as any of the California coast for the Gold Rush era, regardless of format, because it was published and sold in London by James Imray (1803-1870), who owned and operated a "Navigation Warehouse & Naval Academy," the foremost publisher of sea charts. Imray originally was in the stationery and account book publishing business. In 1836 he joined with Michael Blachford, a sea chart publisher based in London. The partnership flourished and soon began to compete with the larger firm of Norie and Wilson. In 1846 Imray bought out Blachford, taking over as sole proprietor. The firm, later led by descendants, survived into the 20th century and is active today.

See: Susanna Fisher, *The Makers of the Blueback Charts* (UK: Imray, Laurie, Norie & Wilson Ltd, 2001) [Ms. Fisher notes that "The earliest printed use of the term 'bluebacks' found is in 'The Mercantile Marine Magazine',

1865"]. Derek Howse & Michael Sanderson, *The Sea Chart* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973). (\$7,500-15,000)

58. [MAP]. JOHNSON, A[lvin] J[ewett]. *Johnson's New Railroad and Township Copper Plate Map of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota & Nebraska From The Latest and Best Authorities. 1858* A. J. Johnson, Ill., Broadway, New York. P. Wyckoff, Chicago Illinois. Publishers. [lower left below border] *Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1858 by A. J. Johnson in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. New York, 1858.* Lithograph transfer from copper plate engraving on wove paper, original full, bright hand color, bold rose outlining, and elaborate floral border. Border to border: 67.5 x 78.6 cm. Folded into pocket covers (15 x 10 cm), original purple cloth (faded to brown), *Johnson's Copper Plate Map of Wisconsin, Iowa Minnesota &c.* lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind embossed, printed leaf affixed to verso of front board: *Johnson's Maps, Engraved Either on Copper or Steel, Are the Cheapest and Best* (wherein this map is listed for sale for fifty cents). Map has a few minor splits at a few folds (no losses), right blank margin with a few minor splits (not into image area), otherwise fine with strong color and few contemporary pencil notations (mostly in Minnesota). Covers have old paper label on spine, a few small ink stains on upper cover, spine faded. Overall fine in condition and appearance.

Streeter Sale 3906 (with separate Blanchard broadside attached). This large-scale map which issued at a time of rapid growth and development of the Midwest shows Wisconsin and Iowa in their entirety, the eastern parts of the named Midwestern states along with the eastern portions of South Dakota. The map shows significant physical features, such as rivers, streams, and lakes; has many township ranges numbered and platted; shows hundreds of small towns; and depicts most of the major roads and railroads. The westward thrust of expansion is fairly clear in western Minnesota, which is still so sparsely populated that it is divided into just a few very large counties in which there are very few settlements.

According to publisher's ad on inside cover, the map was available as a wall map, sheet map, and, as here, in pocket format. Publisher Alvin Jewett Johnson opened his own publishing company in New York City in 1856, and during his publishing career was associated with many other publishers of the time, especially J. H. Colton, on whose

maps his famous *Family Atlas* was initially based. The firm was continued after Johnson's death in 1884 by his son.
(\$600-1,200)

59. [MAP]. KANSAS CITY TIMES. *Presented by the "Kansas City Times," January 1st, 1887. Map of the Vicinity of Kansas City in Kansas and Missouri... Copyright Secured.* [right of copyright notice] MacCormac Eng. Phila. [Philadelphia, 1886]. Lithograph regional map on wove paper showing Kansas City and surrounding area, contemporary pink shading of towns. Image area including title and outside neat lines: 53.8 x 75 cm. Creased where formerly folded, small losses along folds, several voids (generally confined to blank margins), light stains in right margin, professionally cleaned and backed with archival paper.

This map was apparently issued as a supplement to the newspaper *Kansas City Times*, established in 1867 to support Democratic anti-Reconstruction policies. Distance lines radiate from the center of the "City of Kansas" indicating an area shown of about eleven miles from the center of town. Areas shown in Missouri include "City of Kansas," Independence, Westport, and Arnold Station; in Kansas are shown Kansas City, Argentine, Rosedale, Shawnee, Merriam Park, and Quindaro. Numerous other smaller localities are also indicated. The physical features include streets, railroads, parks, cemeteries, and rivers; township blocks are also shown. Of interest to the history of the cattle trade is the location of the Kansas City Stock Yards.

Engraver Walter S. MacCormac is listed by Tooley (III, p. 174) and credited only with contribution to a fifteen-volume *Atlas of Philadelphia* (1874-1875). MacCormac also engraved *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (1877), *Map of the District of Columbia from Official Records and Actual Surveys* (1887), and *Atlas of the City and County of Quebec* (1879). (\$750-1,500)

60. [MAP]. KANSAS CITY TIMES. *Presented by the "Kansas City Times," January 1st, 1888. Map of the Vicinity of Kansas City in Kansas and Missouri... Copyright Secured.* [right of copyright notice] MacCormac Eng. Phila. [Philadelphia, 1887]. Lithograph regional map on wove paper showing Kansas City and surrounding area, original full pastel shading of towns and townships. Image area including title and outside neat lines: 54 x 74.5 cm. Creased where formerly folded, tiny losses along some folds, several voids (generally confined to blank margins), light staining at center left barely into image area, generally fine.

Revised edition of preceding map, and together the two maps provide an interesting comparison of the progress of development. In this edition, the continuing rapid expansion of the area is demonstrated. The town of Quindaro to the northwest has quadrupled in size, for example, and shown to the northeast in Clay County is the new settlement of Randolph and the small settlement of Moscow. To the southwest, the city of Rosedale has expanded along Southwest Boulevard. (\$800-1,600)

POCKET MAP ISSUE OF KEELER'S MONUMENTAL MAP OF THE WEST

61. [MAP]. KEELER, William J. *National Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Made by the Authority of the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior. In the Office of the Indian Bureau Chiefly for Government Purposes under the Direction of the Hon. N. G. Taylor. Comms^r. of Indian Affairs & Hon. Chas. E. Mix Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau: Compiled from Authorized Explorations of Pacific Rail Road Routes, Public Surveys, and Other Reliable Data from the Departments of the Government at Washington, D. C. by W. J. Keeler. Civil Engineer 1868.* [below and left of title]: N. Du Bois, Draughtsman. [above neat line at lower left]: *Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1867 by W^m. J. Keeler, in the Clerks Office, of the District Court, of the District of Columbia.* [Washington, 1868]. Lithograph map on wove paper, original partial hand color (land offices in red, minerals keyed to color, such as blue for silver and orange for gold, etc., symbols locating forts, military posts, and railroads completed and in progress). 75.9 x 95.3 cm. Folded into pocket covers (17.5 x 11.2 cm), original purple cloth, *National Map of the U. S. Territories, Pacific R.R. Routes, etc., etc.* H. M. Robbins & Co., Washington, D. C. 1868 lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind-embossed. Pocket covers moderately faded and with light abrasions, mild staining to pastedown of upper cover. Minor losses along some folds, expert reinforcements along several folds. Overall a fine copy.

First edition thus. This is a reduced version, here in pocket map format, of Keeler's monumental map, "the largest, finest and most detailed map of the West as it was then known." Apparently there are three versions of this map, all issued with basically the same title.

The first version, which came out in 1867, is quite common and is usually found in a larger cloth folder. Often those copies are presentation copies for official purposes.

The first version measures 120.9 x 146.4 cm. For the 1867 version, see: Graff 2281. Howes K22. Martin & Martin 47. Streeter Sale 3077. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 1170 (V, pp. 211-213).

Two versions of Keeler's map appeared in 1868 (priority undetermined). Wheat (*Mapping the Transmississippi West* 1187 & V, pp. 237-238) lists an 1868 version with exactly the same title as the 1867 version preceding, but measuring considerably smaller (72.5 x 55.8 cm).

Wheat does not list the present pocket map format, which measures between the size of the two previously mentioned versions. The title of the present map varies slightly from the 1867 version, but matches the title of Wheat's 1868 reduced version (neither of the 1868 versions contain the phrase "J. F. Gedney, Lithographer, Engraver & Plate Printer, Washington, D.C."). Rumsey lists the present 1868 pocket map version (<http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps3580.html>), but the copy documented does not have minerals colored (our version is the same in all respects as Rumsey's with the exception that the minerals are colored in the present copy). Rumsey comments on the present version: "This is the reduced issue with slightly more coverage in the east and more progressed railroad development. The detail is, of course, less, due to the smaller scale, and the minerals are not colored. Nonetheless it is still an excellent map of the west of its time, and is far more scarce than the larger issue of 1867." We agree with Rumsey's assessment regarding scarcity of the present version as compared to the 1867 official version. We sold a copy on bank note paper, rather than wove, at our Auction 18 in February 2006 @ \$4,600.

In some respects Keeler seems to have been using his maps for entrepreneurial purposes, especially those related to railroad promotion. The present pocket map version was issued by Keeler for his own purposes, whereas the 1867 large version was definitely an official publication. In fact, copies of the 1867 official version are usually always found as presentation copies by government officials and representatives, sometimes to railroad magnates.

Besides its obvious importance as a railroad map, the map is primary documentation on Native Americans, their lands being colored in light orange. The thoroughness with which Keeler covers reservations is not surprising given his own work with the Indian Bureau. For mining, the map is key for the period, with types of minerals located, including splotches of bright yellow-orange indicating gold

fields in California, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, etc. Some of these mining operations were quite new at the time, such as those in Idaho.

Martin & Martin 47: "In 1867, seeking to take advantage of public interest in all aspects of the West, but particularly the railroad routes, William J. Keeler, an engineer working in the Indian Bureau, published a large, attractive map of the entire country west of the Mississippi.... As a product no doubt of Keeler's own employment with the Indian Bureau, the various Indian reservations were clearly shown and identified by a color scheme, an early use of this thematic device." Martin & Martin's selection of Keeler's map for their exhibit and book on Texas cartography is appropriate. Detail in Texas is excellent, and Keeler's conformation would be borrowed for decades after its appearances in 1867 and 1868.

Wheat ably sums up Keeler's map as an imposing production offering something of interest for every part of the West. (\$3,500-7,000)

62. [MAP]. MACKIE, Simon F. *Salt Lake City, Utah. Compiled from the Records and Actual Surveys by Simon F. Mackie, Civil Engineer. Published by W. H. Whitney, August 1st, 1889 for _____ [logo in lower image area] Rio Grande Western Ry. [below lower neat line] Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1889, by W. H. Whitney, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington | Everts & Howell, Engravers, Philadelphia, Pa. [inset map upper left] The Vicinity of Salt Lake City.* Philadelphia, 1889. Lithograph map on Creme Bond paper, original vivid hand color. Neat line to neat line: 52.5 x 88.3 cm. Folded into pocket covers (15.2 x 10.5 cm), original burgundy leather, *Whitney's Pocket Map of Salt Lake City Utah* lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers gilt ruled. Minor shelf wear to pocket covers (mainly at corners and extremities). Other than a few stains and neat reinforcements along fold lines (a few tiny losses), a very fine copy of a scarce map. Contemporary editorial corrections in pencil concerning placement of railroad lines, instructing "put in" and "cut out."

Phillips, *America*, p. 773. This highly detailed map was apparently issued as part of the publicity efforts of the Rio Grande Western Railway, whose line ran through Salt Lake City. About this time the railroad published numerous printed promotionals for Salt Lake City as well. The map closely documents the progress made in establishing the City since its founding forty years previously, although

development is still confined to the east side of the Jordan River. The City is shown as platted into blocks and building lots with such features as public parks, Temple Block, Warm Springs Bath House, Fort Douglas Reservation, race track, penitentiary, etc. As the blank space at the end of the title would seem to indicate, Whitney was happy to make his map available to one and all.

In addition to the present map publisher W. H. Whitney produced maps of Oregon, Washington, and Colorado in the late 1880s and 1890, and contributed to the 1883 atlas of Union & Confederate Campaigns. Regarding engravers Everts & Howell, Tooley notes that Louis H. Everts was in business for many years under a confusing array of company names and combinations. (\$1,500-3,000)

63. [MAP]. McDONALD, R. H. *R. H. McDonald's Map of Chicago, with a Correct Outline of the Great Fire, from a Careful Survey by Sharp & Thain, of Chicago.* New York: R. B. Thompson & Co., Publishers, 735 Broadway, 1871. [along right margin] *Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1871, by R. H. McDonald & R. B. Thompson, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.* [above neat line at lower left] *Drawn by Albert L. Rawson.* [vignette at top] *City Hall.* New York, 1871. Lithograph map with section of fire in bright rose coloring. Neat line to neat line: 50.6 x 41 cm. Folded into covers (19.8 x 12.9 cm), original black cloth with gilt lettering on upper cover: *R. H. McDonald's Illustrated History and Map of Chicago and the Great Fire.* Bound with text (as issued): *R. H. McDonald's Illustrated History and Map of Chicago, With a History of the Great Fire; Containing Views of Chicago in 1820 and 1871. Photographs of the Public Buildings Burned. Growth and Progress of Chicago from 1774 to 1871. Its Enterprise, With a Record of All the Great Fires of the World. The Map is from an Official Survey of the City as it Was, With a Careful, and Correct Outline of the Burned District.* New York: R. B. Thompson & Co., 1872.... 24 pp., 10 text engravings (*Chicago in 1820...*, *Bird's-eye View of Chicago in 1871—before the Fire*, plus 8 scenes of architecture and public works). Covers neatly touched up, gilt-lettering a bit dull, professional reinforcement of some folds on verso (no loss), generally fine, with contemporary signature of Frank Taylor, Jr. With ephemeral newspaper-broadside-map and article with breaking news about the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, issued as an extra with No. 95 of *Every Saturday*.

Bradford 3142. Eberstadt 133:495. According to the Chicago Public Library on-line catalogue the burnt district is incorrectly indicated. Reps does not list the birds-eye view of Chicago on p. 3 of the text. The broadside, which contains news of the Chicago Fire of 1871, was a complimentary extra from the popular weekly literary periodical *Every Saturday*, published in Boston (1866-1874) and edited by Edwin Percy Whipple and Thomas Bailey Aldrich. (\$600-800)

LEADEN DREAMS

64. [MAP]. MISSOURI IRON COMPANY. *Missouri City. Moore's Lithography - Boston. Prospectus. Missouri City is situated on a beautiful plane [sic], at the base of the celebrated Iron Mountains, 90 miles south of St. Louis and 40 west of the Mississippi River...J. L. Van Doren, Henry Pease, Proprietors.* [inset railroad map of east central Missouri locating Missouri City, with parts of Illinois and Kentucky] *State of Missouri. With her Chartered & Contemplated Rail Roads* [inset at upper right] *Works of the Missouri Iron C^o.* Boston, n.d. [ca. 1836-1837?]. Lithograph city plan on bank note paper. Neat line to neat line: 55.8 x 90.1 cm. Creased where formerly folded, browning and minor loss of image along two folds, minor edge chipping (not affecting image), professionally strengthened on verso.

First printing. Miles & Reese, *Creating America* 77. This historic urban plan depicts a projected city at or near the present site of Iron Mountain, St. Francois County, Missouri (not Missouri City in Clay County, Missouri). This plan shows one of two communities projected by the Missouri Iron Company. This image shows the town planned for the upper classes and for management, including many of the amenities they would require, such as parks, numerous churches, social institutions (insane asylum, schools for the deaf and blind), medical college, library, divinity school, official buildings, etc. Specifically excluded, according to the legend will be such things as bars, gambling establishments, houses of prostitution, slaughter houses, tanneries, soap factories, etc. On the other hand, the sister city, which was to be named Iron Mountain City and for which the Company also issued a prospective view, was intended for the working class and apparently permitted such institutions as dram shops. Shown at the lower right is small steam train running along the route of the Iron Mountain & Mississippi Rail Road.

As with so many such paper cities through the years, nothing ever became of this one, although the large mountain composed of nearly solid lead ore in the vicinity (shown at upper right in birds-eye view) was eventually mined successfully by a succession of companies. The deposit was so large and pure that in the early stage of its history it was considered a mineralogical joke on the East coast. According to Tooley, lithographer Thomas Moore worked in Boston around this time. (\$3,000-5,000)

SUPERB COPY OF A LANDMARK MAP & GUIDE FOR THE AMERICAN WEST

65. [MAP]. MITCHELL, S[amuel] Augustus. *A New Map of Texas Oregon and California with the Regions Adjoining. Compiled from the Most Recent Authorities. Philadelphia Published by S. Augustus Mitchell N. E. Corner of Market & Seventh Streets. 1846* [lower left above border] *Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1845 by H. N. Burroughs in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.* [texts at lower left] *Explanation [and] Emigrant Route From Missouri To Oregon.* Philadelphia, 1846. Lithograph map on bank note paper, original full hand color, ornamental border in pink. Folded as issued in original cover. Border to border: 56.4 x 52 cm. Bound with text (as issued): *Accompaniment to Mitchell's New Map of Texas, Oregon, and California, With the Regions Adjoining Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, N.E. Cor. Market And Seventh Sts. 1846.* [1-2] 3-46 [2 blank] pp. 12mo, original plain lower wrapper (probably as issued). Second signature signed both 2 and B. Map and pamphlet bound into pocket covers (13.5 x 8.5 cm), original purple roan, original leather label on upper cover lettered in gilt *Texas, Oregon And California*, both covers elaborately blind-embossed. Contemporary ink signature "James Gibb 1847" on front pastedown. Covers and text very fine. Except for two tiny splits at vertical folds reinforced on verso and three letters in title damaged, the map is very fine and crisp, with superb color. A wonderful copy. Preserved in a half brown levant morocco and burgundy cloth clamshell case.

First edition. Baughman, *Kansas in Maps*, p. 35. Braislinsale 1268. Cohen, *Mapping the West*, pp. 134-135. Cowan II, p. 433. Day, 387. Graff 2841. Holliday Sale 787. Howes M685. Littell Sale 742. Martin & Martin, pp. 134-135, Color Plate XI (p. 56). *Plains & Rockies* (4th) 122b. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, p. 276. Sabin 49714. Smith 2529. Streeter Sale 2511. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* #520, Vol. III, p. 35. Wheat, *Maps of*

the Gold Region 29, pp. xv-xvi. Cf. Phillips, *Maps of America*, p. 844.

This map and its accompanying emigrant guide have been widely and frequently praised as the most accurate and current information then available in separate cartographic form for the regions shown. According to the accompanying pamphlet: "The chief authorities from which the map is compiled, are the Congressional Map of Texas, 1844, Kennedy's Map of Texas by Arrowsmith, Mitchell's Map of Texas, Ward's Map of Mexico, Fremont's Map of his explorations in Oregon, California, &c., 1842, 1843, 1844, Map of Lewis and Clarke's tour, Major Long's tour to the Rocky mountains, Nicollet and Fremont's exploration of the country between the Mississippi and Missouri, the Congressional Map of the Indian territory, and Mitchell's Map of the United States" (p. 3).

For those contemplating the journey west, the Oregon Road and the Santa Fe trails from Independence, Missouri, are shown and a table of distances between Westport and Oregon City is printed. Even with these advances, however, the map also makes clear the vast stretches of Old Mexico and the West that remain unknown and unexplored. Much of California and the rest of the West is shown basically featureless, and "California" occupies the entire area of modern-day California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado. The map also shows an early depiction of Texas as a state of the Union, complete with all its extravagant territorial claims, including a Panhandle that stretches aggressively north to the 42nd parallel and a border on the Rio Grande. This map has been updated, however, to show Texas divided into counties instead of empresario grants.

What information the map may lack is in many ways supplied by the pamphlet, which discusses Texas, Oregon Territory, California, Iowa, Indian Territory, and Missouri Territory, but the majority of it is devoted to the first three. In several respects, some of the remarks about Californians are astounding, even for the time: "Descended from the old Spaniards, they are unfortunately found to have all their vices, without a proper share of their virtues.... Their amusements are cock-fighting, bull and bear-baiting, and dancing...always accompanied with excessive drinking.... The female portion of the community are ignorant, degraded, and the slaves of their husbands.... The Indians of Upper California are indolent and pusillanimous... they are all extremely filthy in their habits" (pp. 28-29). On the other hand, Texas, the success

of which Mitchell clearly wishes to promote, is made to sound like an earthly paradise. Oregon, which Mitchell wants the United States to incorporate, is also described favorably at great length. By contrast, the Missouri Territory is only briefly touched upon in an almost dismissive manner.

Mitchell also published this map with a different border as an inset in his oversize *Reference and Distance Map of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1846), which was printed on nine separate sheets. The fact that the inset contains its own copyright notice strongly implies that it was ready before the rest of the map. Copies of the *Accompaniment* are occasionally encountered separate from any map. (\$10,000-20,000)

"MITCHELL'S FIRST 'ORIGINAL' PRODUCTION" (RUMSEY)

66. [MAP]. MITCHELL, S[amuel] Augustus & J[ames] H[amilton] Young. *Map of the United States by J. H. Young* Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell [below title] Entered according to Act of Congress in the Clerks Office of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania October 10th 1831 by S. Augustus Mitchell [center left above map inset] Engraved by J. H. Young, D. Haines & F. Danksworth [inset maps, views, tables, and vignette, clockwise from upper left] (1) Vicinity of Albany; (2) Vicinity of the Falls of Niagara; (3) [large untitled pictorial vignette at top with Niagara Falls, classic architecture, American eagle, modes of transportation, etc.]; (4) Distances on the Erie and Champlain Canals; (5) Lengths of the Principal Canals of the United States; (6) Vicinity of Boston; (7) Vicinity of New York; (8) Vicinity of the Falls of Philadelphia; (9) Vicinity of Baltimore; (10) Vicinity of Charleston; (11) Vicinity of N. Orleans; (12) Map of North America Including all the Recent Geographical Discoveries (neat line to neat line: 35 x 31 cm); (13) [large inset combining three elements] *Comparative Heights of the Principal Mountains and Hills of the United States...; Statistics of the United States...; Comparative Lengths of the Principal Rivers of the United States...* Philadelphia, 1831. Steel-engraved varnished wall map with original full and outline color, ornate frame border, mounted on original linen, contemporary black wooden rollers, original green cloth selvages. Neat line to neat line: 110.5 x 88.9 cm. One roller chipped at end, selvages tattered. Map starting to separate from roller at top right and with moderate abrading, small cracks, and creases from use, but no

losses. Light chipping and a few short tears along blank right and left margins. Moderate to heavy staining (more visible on linen backing). Verso with original white label printed in green ink: *S. Augustus Mitchell | Philadelphia | Publisher of Maps, | Office, No. 4, Ranstead's Court, | Opposite the Indian Queen Hotel, | Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut Sts.* Label abraded with loss of a few letters, but a remarkable survival.

First edition, first wall map issued by Mitchell, a significant, handsome work of nineteenth-century Americana and American map making at a formative juncture in the history of the United States. Karrow 1:1473. Ristow, American Maps and Mapmakers, p. 309. Rumsey 2723 (describing the pocket map format): "This edition does not have the counties delineated and numbered. Ristow mistakenly says all editions have the townships (he means counties) numbered, but this one, the first, does not, thereby eliminating the index of counties and thus showing more of the western territory. This map predates the Traveler's Guide by one year, and thus is Mitchell's first 'original' production, as opposed to the Finley material he reissued as the American Atlas and Pocket Maps... Copyright date is October 10, 1831. There is no other date on the map. Ristow thinks the map was issued in early 1832, but it is not in Phillips until the 1834 edition (which probably has the counties indicated by number and the 1831 copyright), so Ristow may not have seen this edition, but rather the 1834. The map is hand painted in bright full color by state (insets by county)."

Mitchell's first original separately issued publication, one of the early steel-engraved maps created in the United States, propelled his cartographic enterprise to a position of dominance in American commercial map making. This grand map also inaugurated the long, dynamic alliance between Mitchell and brilliant engraver James H. Young, whose aesthetics and precision are beautifully showcased here. The relationship between Mitchell and Young serendipitously gave us some of the truly outstanding maps of America, the West, and Texas. The cartographic labors of Young and Mitchell resulted in maps that have been compared to the work of distinguished English mapmaker John Arrowsmith the younger. Mitchell and Young arrived on the scene at a great moment in national expansion, following the expeditions of Lewis and Clark, Pike, and others, which stimulated an interest in the newer parts of the country and created a strong market for maps, atlases, and guidebooks. See *DAB (Mitchell)*. (\$6,000-12,000)

NELL'S RARE LARGE-SCALE 1880 MAP OF COLORADO

67. [MAP]. NELL, [Louis]. *Nell's New Topographical & Township Map of the State of Colorado Compiled from U. S. Government Surveys & Other Authentic Sources* Washington D.C. 1880 Stone & Co. General Agents for Colorado 372 Larimer Str. Denver [below lower neat line] Am: Photo-Litho Co. N.Y. (Osborne's Process) | Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1880 by Louis Nell in the Office of Librarian of Congress at Washington D.C. Washington, 1880. Photolithograph map with original outline color, mounted on linen. Neat line to neat line: 69 x 97.5 cm. General light wear, some splits and a few small voids (minimal losses), generally good.

First issue of a map published repeatedly by various publishers, all of whom seem to use basically the same map but sometimes drawn to different scales. No matter which issue is being discussed, all of Nell's large-scale maps of Colorado are extremely detailed and important. They demonstrate the state and its shifting county lines with great clarity and were no doubt of much use to real estate speculators, miners, railroad and transportation companies, and potential settlers.

Ellis is uniform in his praise of all versions of Nell's maps. Of the this first issue of Stone & Company's map, he remarks (*Colorado Mapology* 83): "Townships only are shown without indication of sections. But in a number of places the unsurveyed areas have projected township lines (dotted). The county boundaries are clearly indicated. Instead of having each county tinted in some different color from the surrounding ones, here each county boundary has a colored (brilliant) shading. Thus each line that shows the boundary between two countries has two different bands of color on the two sides of the line. This is an excellent map. Enough of the mountains are shown to give an idea of the character of the country without filling up the map too much. Towns are very clearly shown with connecting wagon roads. County seats are fully identified. Elevations of many peaks are shown. Tables on the side of the map give area of counties, of arable lands by basins, and the astronomical positions of seven main towns. However, the county list includes only 31 counties. The railroads shown on this map are much further advanced."

Louis Nell (1842-), a German emigrant, quickly became recognized as an efficient surveyor shortly after he arrived in the United States. The U.S. Army hired him as a

chief topographer to explore west of the hundredth meridian, and he assisted with topographic surveys for the U.S. Geological Survey under Wheeler. He settled in Denver and began issuing Colorado maps in 1880, revising them periodically as the need arose. He was the most important Colorado topographer of his time, and his maps were not only a commercial success but also a benchmark for Colorado cartography. (\$2,500-5,000)

68. [MAP]. NELL, Louis. *Nell's Topographical & Township Map of the State of Colorado* E. Besley & Co. Publishers, Denver. 1889 [below neat line] *Photo Lith. Century Lith. Co. Phila. Pa.* | *Copyright by Louis Nell, Washington D.C. 1887.* Philadelphia, 1889. Photolithograph map with original full color (land grants, forts, and Ute reservation in vivid pink), mounted on linen. Neat line to neat line: 68.5 x 95.5 cm. Contemporary markings in blue, red, and graphite showing lines radiating from Denver to the west (possibly proposed railroad lines?). Contemporary pencil names of H. G. Sperry and P. M. Calahan. This is a working copy, apparently used for some developmental purpose. The mounting on linen was carelessly done, resulting in slight overlapping (center of map at juncture of the two sheets of the map). A bit wrinkled and worn, several short splits and tears (a few minor losses).

Another of Nell's excellent Colorado maps, this one being a reissue of Nell's 1885 map published by E. Besley & Co. Ellis (*Colorado Mapology*) does not list this issue but has entries for the first version of 1885 (Ellis 107, with J. L. Smith at lower left) and the 1888 version (Ellis 108, no copyright notice). Like the 1888 version, this issue does not carry the tables of county areas and of astronomical positions which appeared in the 1885 issue. (\$1,000-2,000)

"THE POLITICAL JUXTAPOSITION OF THE REPUBLIC WITH THE REVOLUTION AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS MADE EXPLICIT BY CULTURALLY RICH WALL HANGINGS SUCH AS THIS" (MATTHEW H. EDNEY)

69. [MAP]. PHELPS & ENSIGN. *Phelps & Ensign's Travellers' Guide, and Map of the United States, Containing the Roads, Distances, Steam Boat and Canal Routes &c.* New York *Published by Phelps & Ensign 1840* [below title] *Engraved on Steel by J. W. Wells, Brooklyn, L.I.* [below images at bottom] *Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1840 by Phelps & Ensign in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Southern District in the State of New*

York [insets of scenes, maps, profiles, portraits, clockwise from top left] (1) *A Comparative View of the Chief Rivers in the World...*; (2) *The World* (double hemisphere); (3) *A Comparative View of the Principal Mountains in the World...*; (4) *In Congress July 4th 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America* [facsimile of the Declaration with signatures plus cartoon rendition of the signing]; (5) *George Washington...*; (6) *Thomas Jefferson...*; (7) *John Adams...*; (8) *James Madison...* (9) *King Philip 1676* [portrait surrounded large elaborate border of Native American artifacts]; (10) *Landing of the Pilgrims Dec^c. 22nd 1620*; (11) *Battle of Lexington April 19th. 1775*; (12) *Battle of Bunkers Hill June 17th. 1775*; (13) *Washington's Farewell to His Army N.Y. Dec^c 4, 1783*; (14) *The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America July 4th. 1776*; (15) *E. Pluribus Unum* [untitled portrait of George Washington within wreath, surrounded by large elaborate border of flag, military accoutrements, etc.]; (16) *John Q. Adams...*; (17) *James Monroe...*; (18) *Wm. H. Harrison*; (19) *Martin Van Buren...*; (20) *Andrew Jackson...*; (21) *South Part of Florida*; (22) *Vicinity of Charleston*; (23) *Vicinity of Pittsburg*; (24) *Vicinity of Chicago*; (25) *Vicinity of Detroit*; (26) *Vicinity of Washington*; (27) *Vicinity of Baltimore*; (28) *Vicinity of New Orleans*; (29) *Vicinity of Mobile*; (30) *Vicinity of Cincinnati*; (31) *Vicinity of St. Louis*; (32) *Vicinity of New York*; (33) *Vicinity of Philadelphia*; (34) *Vicinity of Boston*; (35) *North Part of Maine*. New York, 1840. Engraved varnished wall map with original outline and wash color, mounted on original linen and with original selvages, contemporary black wooden rollers. Map proper within ornate fine border: 43.5 x 66 Overall image: 66 x 96.9 cm. Overall sheet: 71 x 105 cm. Cracks and abrasions with some small losses to image (customary for wall maps, due to use), short tears along blank margins, age-toned, and some staining. An unsophisticated copy with no misguided dolling-up.

This extravagant icon of Young Republic popular culture came out in several editions during this time period. An 1837 copyright has been noticed for one version, with copies of 1838 and 1839 found. The present 1840 edition is the first of this particular revision, and the first to show Stephen F. Austin's colony in Texas. The map reaches farther West than most maps of the United States at this period, extending west to the Rockies, including a huge Missouri Territory (seemingly encompassing all of the Great Plains), New Mexico (with southeastern boundary at

San Antonio), and a scaled-down Texas as an independent political entity (Brazoria and north, with Stephen F. Austin's colony prominently shown; the town of Austin is not yet located). Since this was a map intended to guide travellers, railroad, steamboat, and canal routes are shown.

Matthew H. Edney, *Mapping the Republic: Conflicting Concepts of the Territory and Character of the U.S.A., 1790-1900* (citing the 1841 edition; see <http://www.usm.maine.edu/maps/exhibit11/11-02.html>): "The political juxtaposition of the Republic with the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence was made explicit by culturally rich wall hangings such as this. The map (originally designed to be printed on tissue paper and folded into a pocket guide to the more populated parts of the United States) was displayed within a larger complex of images symbolizing the history and character of the Republic: (a) a rather crude rendition of John Trumbull's 1824 painting, commissioned for the Capitol Rotunda by Congress in 1817, of the signing of the Declaration of Independence; (b-d) the text of the declaration, a facsimile of its signatures, and a key to the painting, all at left; (e-h) four images depicting iconic moments in the early history of the United States, one of the landing of the 'Plymouth Pilgrims' in 1620 and three of the start and end of the Revolution; (i-j) allegories of the two great military leaders produced by America (King Philip [or Metacom], the Wampanoag sachem who fought the New England colonists in 1675-1676, and George Washington); and, (k-l) portraits of each of the Presidents in two panels. Three images of the world and its primary geographical features reinforce the common distinction between the Old World of Tyranny and Despotism and the New World of Liberty and Democracy. The overall political meaning of this wall hanging would have been quite obvious to its viewers in schools, libraries, and homes." (\$750-1,500)

70. [MAP]. POPPER, Julio. *Mapa de las lineas de transporte tributarias a los intereses comerciales de Nueva Orleans preparado para la Bolsa Mercantil Mexicana. Centro y Sur Americana por Julio Popper 1883.* [above lower neat line]: M. F. Dunn & Bro. Lithographers. New Orleans, La. U.S.A. | Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1883 by Mexican Central American & South American Commercial Exchange of New Orleans, La. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress. New Orleans, 1883. Lithograph map with original maize shading, on thin paper. Neat line to neat

line: 86 x 62 cm. Creased where formerly folded, a few splits and tears at folds (a few minor losses), a few stains and spots. Very scarce.

The map shows the U.S. west as far as Idaho and extends south to the Galapagos and Ecuador and east to Haiti, with an emphasis on railroads and shipping lines. The thrust of the map is directed to inter-American transportation and communication, and directing that flow to Europe. Shown is the projected route of the Panama Canal, on which the French had begun construction the previous year.

Julio Popper (1857-1893; also listed under Julio Popper Ferry) was a brilliant Jewish Rumanian engineer, cartographer, miner, and businessman who promoted integration and development of American transportation and trade. His travels included Egypt, Japan, China, India, Siberia, United States, Cuba, Mexico, and Brazil. He is best known for his adventures in Tierra del Fuego, settling at "El Páramo" where he built and worked gold mines (the location of which are still undiscovered). He coined his own money and stamps, and had his own small army uniformed as Prussian soldiers to thwart marauders attracted by the desire for gold. (\$400-800)

71. [MAP]. ROESSLER, A[nton] R. *New Map of the State of Texas Prepared and Published for Albert Hanford's Texas State Register for 1876 by A. R. Roessler, Civil and Mining Engineer 52 Beekman St. New York.* [below neat line] *Ed. W. Welcke & Bro. Photo-Lithographers, 176 Williams St. N.Y. | Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1875 by A. R. Roessler in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.* [inset table at lower left] *Name of Station...* [key at lower left with symbols for various minerals] *Explanations...* [inset colored map below left] *Map of the Vicinity of Galveston City.* [New York, 1875]. Lithograph map on bank note paper, full original color. Neat line to neat line: 46.2 x 49.6 cm. A few tiny losses along folds, some loss at left blank margin (not in image area) where removed from book, some folds professionally strengthened on rear, but generally fine and crisp with good color retention. With the guide in which the map appeared: *Albert Hanford's Texas State Register for 1876...* (Galveston, 1876). 144 pp., title with engraved illustration (*State House, Austin*), text illustrations (mostly in ads). 8vo, original pictorial wrappers (with illustration of the Texas State House), stitched. Wraps lightly chipped, last few

leaves and back wrap stained, text uniformly browned. Preserved in dark green morocco and cloth folding box.

First edition, first issue of Roessler's small-format Texas map (Taliaferro 352A). This issue was reworked by Roessler in 1877 for the 1878 *Burke's Texas Almanac* (Taliaferro 352B). The present issue is distinguished by the inset map of Galveston, which was replaced with an illustration of the State House in *Burke's Texas Almanac*. Roessler's large-format Texas map came out in 1874 (Taliaferro 349: "Roessler's maps are the only printed maps that preserve the results of the Shumard survey, the state's first geological and agricultural survey"). Raines, p. 107. Winkler 3895.

Roessler's map and Hanford's guide stimulated interest in emigration to Texas. The text of the guide includes Roessler's essay "Some Account of the Mineral Wealth of Texas" in which he declares: "Texas is, or will be, the wealthiest State in the Union, possessing as she does great agricultural capabilities, all the varieties of soils minerals, and useful rocks known to exist in the world." The maps of Roemer and Roessler are the most important geological maps of Texas in the nineteenth-century.

Hungarian Anton R. Roessler (1826-1893) was a notable cartographer, topographer, draftsman, geologist, real estate promoter, self promoter, and "the most thorough and ideal crank of any age" (p. 156, *Vasváry Collection Newsletter*). His training, said to have been in Vienna, must have been rock solid, because Roessler became one of the best cartographers in Texas when he emigrated to Austin in 1860. In 1860-1861 Roessler served as draftsman, cartographer, and geologist for the Shumard Survey, the first in-depth geological and agricultural survey of Texas. Regrettably, the Shumard Survey derailed due to the exigencies of politics and the Civil War. Unlike some other members of the survey team, Roessler remained in Texas and served as chief draftsman of the Austin arsenal during the Texas Confederacy. Though later accused of plagiarism (and worse), which Roessler hotly contested, there is no doubt that he was responsible for preserving documentation on the 1858 Shumard Survey, which otherwise would have been lost or destroyed when the geological survey rooms were converted to be a percussion-cap factory for the Confederacy. Roessler was accused of stealing the Shumard survey data for private use in his mining and real estate ventures (the Texas Land and Copper Association and the Texas Land and Immigration Company of New York). In the

late 1860s, Roessler worked as a geologist for the United States Land Office in Washington, D.C. In the 1870s he created sixteen county maps and at least three maps of Texas that bear his name. See *Handbook of Texas Online*: Anton R. Roessler and Keith Young, "The Roessler Maps," *Texas Journal of Science* 17 (March 1965). Roessler's incorporation of detailed documentation from the Shumard Survey into his maps make them the most reliable nineteenth-century record of agricultural and mineral wealth of the state.

The present map shows counties in color, towns, roads, railroads, telegraph lines, military posts, physical features, Native American reservations in New Mexico and Indian Territory, and locations of mineral deposits (with illustrated key to types of minerals). The hotly disputed Greer County to the east of the Panhandle is still shown as part of Texas. (\$6,000-12,000)

TANNER TREATY SEQUENCE MAP, THE FIRST WITH THE FREMONT DISCOVERIES

72. [MAP]. TANNER, H[enry] S[chenck]. *A Map of the United States of Mexico, as Organized and Defined by the Several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a Great Variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Third edition, 1846* [below neat line at left] *Published by H. S. Tanner* [below neat line at right] *Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1846, by H. S. Tanner in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York* [two insets at lower left] (1) *Tables of Distances*; and (2) *Map of the Roads & from Vera Cruz & Alvarado to Mexico* [inset at right margin]: *Statistical Table*. New York, 1846. Engraved map on bank note paper, original full outline coloring. Neat line to neat line: 57.5 x 73.5 cm. Accompanied by upper pocket cover (lower cover lacking), 15 x 10.2 cm, original embossed plum cloth, gilt-lettered on cover: *Tanner's Travelling Map of Mexico*. Mild staining and offsetting, a few tiny voids and short repaired splits at folds (minimal losses). Original pocket folder faded. Thomas W. Streeter's pencil notes inside front cover: "This is the first Tanner map to contain the Fremont information."

"Third edition" (dated 1846; copyright 1846). The first edition came out in 1826. Martin, "Disturnell's Map" in *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America Edited by Hunter Miller* (Tanner) h. Streeter Sale 3824 (this copy). Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 529 & Vol. III, p. 38. Wheat, *Maps of*

the California Gold Region 32. Hailing it as a much superior production to the second edition, Wheat speculates that Tanner's conscience must have been "pricked" by his earlier production. Texas and New Mexico are unaltered, but Tanner has incorporated Frémont's 1845 map, thereby rendering inland portions and the coast of California in a much more accurate manner, even though the coast line still leaves something to be desired. More significantly, in the latter's case, he has engraved a prophetic boundary line between Upper and Lower California, which, as Wheat (*Mapping*) points out, "had Disturnell done likewise, that southern boundary might well have been drawn differently in the treaty" (p. 38). No doubt published with the same motivations as his second edition, Tanner has here made a more sophisticated attempt to separate the public from their money.

Tanner's maps of Mexico, based on the work of Humboldt, Pike, Darby, and others, were primary sources for cartographic intelligence on Mexico and the emerging western territories of the United States for three decades. For instance, Tanner's 1834 map was one of the few sources to include Stephen F. Austin's recent surveys (Tanner also published Austin's maps). Other mapmakers, such as Rosa, selected Tanner's map of Mexico, indicating the importance placed on Tanner's map as the ultimate authority on the region. As Wheat concludes, it was probably issued in great haste to take advantage of the populace's unending appetite for news of the Mexican-American War. The map's importance lies in the fact that Tanner revised it and reissued it, and it became one of the series of maps that formed the basis for Disturnell's blunders, which, combined with Bartlett's, ultimately left Mexico in possession of the territory that held the only viable southern route for U. S. transcontinental rail service. See item 50 herein. (\$15,000-\$25,000)

NOT IN PLAINS & ROCKIES

PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED OVERLAND GUIDE, POCKET MAP & SAN FRANCISCO IMPRINT

73. [MAP]. TAYLOR, E. A. (publisher). Broadside with text surrounding map, in pocket map format. Broadside title: *Railroad, Steamboat and Stage Routes in the United States*. [center above map] *Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by E. A. Taylor, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of California*. [colophon] *O'Meara & Painter, print, San Francisco*. Broadside printed in nine columns, sheet measures 72.5 x

60.7 cm. Inset map at center: *Map of the United States of America Mexico Central America the Pacific Coast from Panama to Victoria Presenting a system of Rail Roads and Routes of Travel throughout the several States and Territories The proposed Routes of the Pacific Rail Road and the different Wagon Roads Stage Routes Isthmus transit Routes by water from San Francisco to New York New Orleans and Intermediate Ports Distances Descriptions &c. Published by E. A. Taylor San Francisco 1859.* [below neat line] *Kuchel & Dresel's Lith. San Francisco.* Lithograph map on wove paper, original bright outline color with gesso highlights. Neat line to neat line: 30.5 x 25.4 cm. Folded into pocket covers (13.4 x 8.7 cm), original dark brown cloth with original paper label on upper cover printed: *Taylor's New Map of the United States...The Various Overland Routes and Proposed Pacific Railroads from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast with distances &c. 1859* (lettering faded), pastedowns original goldenrod paper with contemporary pencilled provenance ("William Mack from Theodosius Barton...Ohio"). Slight losses and light browning along a few folds, otherwise a very fine copy of a remarkable survival. Preserved in black calf and cloth clamshell case.

Unrecorded. Although well within the scope of Becker-Wagner-Camp (*Plains & Rockies*), this imprint is not listed in any of the editions. This unusual large folio broadside, like *Caesar's Gaul*, is thematically divided into three parts. The majority of the text is taken up with listings of routes between various places in the U.S., from the East to the West coasts, although most of the routes listed are in the East. Detailed routes for Texas are given, however, as are numerous routes to reach the crucial port of New Orleans. At the bottom is a more far-reaching list that encompasses "Description of Overland Mail Routes and Wagon Roads, Distances, &c.," including the Butterfield and Central Overland routes. A third smaller section below the map lists "Proposed Pacific Railroads" and enumerates routes from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, New Orleans, Puget Sound, and Santa Fe to the East. An interesting feature of the map is the location of Pike's Peak and one of the early references to gold in Colorado. The entire listing is drawn together by the handsome centrally placed map that shows the entire nation as it is and as it will be once all the proposed transportation routes are completed.

Greenwood lists printers John O'Meara and J. B. Painter active in San Francisco from 1854-1859. Taylor is also listed as copyrighting several other works, including

a map that is quite similar in title to this one in 1858 (see Greenwood, p. 495, Item 165). Kuchel & Dressel were prominent lithographers who produced a large body of work in their years in business, on whom see Peters, *California on Stone*, pp. 141-151.

This unusual broadside-pocket map apparently is unrecorded, not in Cowan, Graff, Greenwood, *Plains & Rockies*, etc. Greenwood (p. 494, Item 159) lists an 1858 copyright for another guide by E. A. Taylor: *Traveler's guide and table of distances in California from all the principal cities, towns, and mining camps throughout the States*. (\$15,000-30,000)

THAYER'S RARE 1880 MAP OF COLORADO

74. [MAP]. THAYER, H[omer] L. *Thayer's New Map of the State of Colorado Compiled From Official Surveys and Explorations Published by H. L. Thayer, Denver Col. 1880. Established in 1871. Drawn By Edward Rollandet [below neat line] Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1878 by H. L. Thayer in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.* Denver, 1880. Lithograph map mounted on linen, original color (two-color outline for counties and some shaded areas). Neat line to neat line: 63.5 x 80.5 cm. Top and lower left margins with voids (affecting short sections of neat line), splits at some folds (a few minor voids), a few stains and overall darkening and light wrinkling. Very rare.

Ellis, *Colorado Mapology* 84: "Published by H. L. Thayer, of Denver, Colorado, under date of 1880; but it shows a copyright by Thayer in 1878 and the map does not seem to be much updated except that it does show the 31 counties.... Thayer has not discovered the fact that the east line of Colorado is not on the 102° meridian west from Greenwich.... This map is not nearly as good as [Nell's and Rand McNally's 1880 maps]. Too much general hachures to show mountain names, towns not too generously supplied, roads not clearly shown, etc." Rumsey (4787.001) disagrees with Ellis, stating: "Ellis is not fond of this map.... We find it a very attractive map, however the high degree of hachuring does somewhat limit its clarity." Rumsey indicates this to be the third issue: "It was first issued in 1878, with a second edition in 1879."

Shown are towns, railroads (in operation and in progress), wagon roads (existing and proposed), trails, public land surveys, Spanish and Mexican land grants, military posts, Indian reservations (Utes occupying most of

the Western slope), larger land districts (e.g., Central City, Leadville, Denver), elevations by contour lines, and physical features.

Thayer established his map emporium in Denver in 1871, and the 1876 Denver directory lists him in partnership with Frank P. Swindler in the business of real estate and publishing maps, making him among the early map publishers in Colorado. His 1871 *Sectional Map of Colorado* is "by far the best map of Colorado to date" (Ellis 44). A Civil War veteran, Thayer served with honor in the Third Michigan Infantry. (\$2,500-5,000)

RARE GUIDE TO MEXICO WITH MAPS OF RESACA DE PALMA & PALO ALTO

75. [MAP]. THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO. (publisher). *Map of Mexico including Yucatan*. [below neat line] Lower left below neat line: *Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co. in the Clerk's office of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania* [inset map at upper right] *Fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma* See Description page 73 [neat line to neat line: 6.6 x 4.8 cm]. [inset map at lower left] *Valley of Mexico including the Federal District* [neat line to neat line: 6.7 x 6.2 cm]. Lithograph map on bank note paper, Mexico and New Mexico in original full color and the inset maps in original outline color and with gesso highlights. Neat line to neat line: 19.8 x 26.5 cm. Folded into pocket covers (13.5 x 8.2 cm) and pasted to rear cover of pocket folder, original dark green roan, matching leather label on upper cover (lettered in gilt *Mexico*), both covers blind-embossed. Pasted to front cover is a pamphlet entitled: *Description of the Republic of Mexico, Including its Physical and Moral Features, Geography, Agriculture, Products, Manufacturers, Etc. Illustrated by a Map, in Which is Included Smaller Maps of the Valley of Mexico, and the Fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma*. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., 1846. iv, 3-83 pp., engraved text illustrations (scenes, views, flora and fauna, mining, Mexican types, social life, etc.). Map with mild uniform browning and a few fox marks, outer blank edges with a few minor chips. Text with occasional foxing. Folder worn and with a few voids and stains. Modern ownership inscription on front free fly leaf.

First edition. Rumsey 4716. Not in Howes, Wheat, Palau, Garrett & Goodwin's *Mexican-American War*, etc. This exceedingly rare pocket map and guide to Mexico, published in the first flush of war, has good coverage of the two

battles fought on Texas soil (Resaca de Palma and Palo Alto), both of which are illustrated in insets on the map. Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845, and this map shows the extensive territory then still part of Mexico that would soon be lost in the Mexican-American War. It was probably put out in haste to satisfy the appetite for news from the front and for the men going to war. The news is so fresh, that the map includes a route from Matamoros to Mexico which "Gen. Taylor most probably will take, should be he directed to march on the capital." The crude little vignettes are based on illustrations from earlier works, such as Humboldt, Nebel, Gualdi, and others. (\$3,500-\$6,500)

76. [MAP]. UNITED STATES. POST OFFICE. POSTMASTER GENERAL (William L. Wilson). VON HAAKE, A. [Oval Post Office logo showing post rider, train, steamship and telegraph lines] *Post Office Department. United States of America. "With Celerity, Certainty and Security."* [title] *Post Route Map of the States of Kansas and Nebraska Showing Post Offices with the Intermediate Distances and Mail Routes in Operation on the 1st of September, 1895. Published by Order of Postmaster General William L. Wilson under the Direction of A. von Haake, Topographer P.O. Dep^t.* [inset map at upper right] *Counties of Jackson, Mo. and Wyandotte, Kan.* [table at lower left] *List of Counties in Kansas... List of Counties in Nebraska...* [Washington, 1895]. Lithograph map on two separate sheets of wove paper, original outline color (counties and some mail routes). Neat line to neat line: 108 x 133.5 cm (overall). Folded into pocket covers (15 x 10 cm), original black cloth, *Map of Kansas, Nebraska* lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind-embossed. Pocket covers fine; map fine except for small splits along a few folds with minor losses (expertly reinforced).

A very large-scale map with a key at lower left (*Explanation of Mail Service*) that indicates routes marked in black (six times a week), blue (three times a week), orange (twice a week), etc. Because the map is such large scale, it includes an astonishing amount of detail, including water courses, roads, railroads, and all mail routes. This is one of the series of postal maps issued and updated over the years as postal service expanded across the United States. William Lynn Wilson (1843-1900) was Postmaster General from 1895 to 1897. (\$750-1,500)

77. [MAP]. WELLS, J[ohn] G[aylord]. *Wells New Sectional Map of Nebraska from the Last Government Surveys J. G. Wells 11 Beekman St. New York. J. B. Snow Land Agent Otoe Nebraska.* [lower right in image] *Lith. V. Keil. 181 William St. N.Y.* [center below border] *Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1857, by J. G. Wells, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.* New York, 1857. Lithograph map on bank note paper, original color wash and bright rose outline, ornamental grapevine border. Border to border: 71.5 x 54 cm. Folded into pocket covers (14.5 x 8.7 cm), original green cloth, *Wells' New Sectional Map of Nebraska*, both covers blind-embossed, printed leaf affixed to verso of front board: *Wells' List of New Publications* (wherein the map is listed for fifty cents). Map with light browning and foxing, dark adhesive stain at left blank margin, two other minor stains. Pocket covers very fine except for light foxing to printed pastedown.

Streeter Sale 2003: "This map, showing Nebraska townships to 97.5° and extending to about 98° 20' was evidently issued for J. B. Snow of Otoe, Nebraska, since the 'Great Emigrant rout [sic] to California and Oregon via Ft. Kearney' starts at Otoe, a town no longer in existence, located across the Missouri from the Iowa-Missouri state line. This is an early and good large scale map of eastern Nebraska.--TWS." Tooley lists cartographer Wells but notes only one map (Ohio) by him. The Newberry Library Cartographic Catalogue lists the present map by Wells (1821-1880) along with views in an 1872 book on the Chicago fire by F. Luzerne, *The Lost City!: Drama of the Fire Fiend*; sectional map of Minnesota (1857); and a Civil War view *Panorama of the Seat of the War.* (\$2,000-4,000)

78. [MAP]. WHITE, D[avid] H. *Map of the City of Tacoma & Vicinity, Washington Compiled by D. H. White, C. E. Tacoma, Wash. Hydraulic, Mine & Railroad Engineering Surveying, Drafting, Maps & Blue Prints Copyright 1906 by David H. White.* N.p., n.d. [ca. 1906]. Lithograph town plan on bank note paper. Neat line to neat line: 57 x 63.3 cm. Creased where formerly folded and rolled, lightly uniform wrinkling and browning, small losses to image along central horizontal creases, neatly strengthened at folds and occasional repairs.

This map shows real estate development and land use in 1906, including platted city blocks with lot numbers, subdivision names, waterways, railroads, wharves and piers, cemeteries, and schools. The map was apparently updated and

reissued for several years by White, who served Pierce County as surveyor between 1890 and 1893 and engineer from 1914 to 1919. In 1873 Tacoma became the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which in combination with its location on Commencement Bay, made it a strategic city in the Pacific trade and promoted its growth. (\$300-600)

RARE POCKET MAP ISSUE SHOWING TEXAS AT ANNEXATION

79. [MAP]. [YOUNG, James Hamilton (after)]. *Map of Texas from the Most Recent Authorities. Philadelphia: Published by C. S. Williams N.E. corner of Market & 7th Streets. 1845* [above lower neat line] *Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1845, by C. S. Williams, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.* [inset map at lower left] *Texas North of Red River. Philadelphia, 1845.* Engraved map, original full hand coloring, ornamental border in green. Border to border: 30.2 x 37.2 cm. Folded into pocket covers (12.3 x 8.1 cm), original burgundy roan, *Texas* lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers elaborately blind-embossed with floral motif. Map with two small splits along folds in right margin (barely touching border), boards slightly rubbed, otherwise very fine.

The rare pocket map issue of an excellent map published the year of annexation. Day, *Maps of Texas*, p. 40. Streeter 1629 (citing another issue, without Young's name, from Tanner's atlas, but in pocket map format, as here). J. H. Young published the first version of this classic nineteenth-century Texas map in 1845, and it was frequently republished in various atlases. In this particular iteration the erroneous Spring Creek County noted by Streeter in the first edition is still present, and the legend "Colorado Hills" still appears above Austin. The map also shows all the major roads, counties, many of the primary streams, and some persistent legends such as the "Silver Mine" west of San Antonio. Flags and legends mark the site of the battles of San Jacinto and Alamo. A note in the northwest section reads: "This tract of Country as far as North Canadian Fork was explored by Le Grand in 1833, it is naturally fertile, well wooded, and with a fair proportion of water." This "fertile" area actually turned out to be rather dry, except for the later abundant oil wells found there. (\$3,500-5,500)

80. [MAP]. YOUNG, J[ames] H[amilton]. *Map of the State of Texas from the Latest Authorities. By J. H. Young.*

Published by Charles DeSilver Philadelphia...1858. Eng. by J[ohn] L. Hazzard. [at bottom below border] Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1856 by Charles DeSilver in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania | Charles DeSilver Publisher 714 Chesnut S^t. Philadelphia. [inset map at upper left] Northern Texas on the Same Scale as the Larger Map [inset map at lower left] Map of Galveston Bay from the U.S. Coast Survey. [table at left] Population &c of Texas according to the Census of 1850 [table at right] Railroads, etc. in Texas. Philadelphia, 1858. Lithograph map, original pastel color wash and outline color in pink, ornamental border. Border to border: 33.3 x 40 cm. Folded into pocket covers (12.5 x 8 cm), original black roan, Mitchell's Map of Texas lettered in gilt on upper cover, both covers blind-stamped, tan paper pastedowns. Map with uniform light foxing, slightly faded, some staining from original adhesive where map was attached to pocket folder, a few tiny losses and reinforcement at some folds, contemporary ink notations on Galveston Bay inset, verso with contemporary pencil notations concerning distances to Aransas Pass, Corpus Christi, and Brazos Santiago.

Rare pocket map issue of a map originally published by Young in 1850 and appearing numerous times in various formats, including atlases. The map was continuously updated to reflect changes in transportation and such things as creations of new counties. Day, p. 65. See Taliaferro 311A & 311B for the 1855 and 1856. Reflecting the progress and westward push of Texas settlers, the map shows a well-organized eastern Texas with many counties, railroads, and roads connecting most towns. In the unsettled west are shown proposed railroads, a few roads, passes, trails, and forts, including the so-called Emigrant's Route, which links up with Whiting and Smith's route to El Paso. Emigrants who stayed are reflected in the notation "German Sett[lements]" shown on the Llano River just east of Fort Mason. Many forts are shown, including Clark, Bliss, McIntosh, McKavett, Lancaster, Martin Scott, Ringgold Barracks, etc. (active forts are underlined). Notable battles (Alamo, San Jacinto, Palo Alto, Resaca de Palma) are shown and dates provided. The map shows Texas' border with New Mexico as decided in the Compromise of 1850.

An interesting feature of the map is the 1850 census table which lists 331 "free coloured" and 58,161 slaves out of a total population of just over 200,000 people. As a

measure of the State's progress, the population in 1857 is estimated at half a million people. (\$1,500-3,000)

81. [MASONRY]. Bound collection of nine Mexican imprints on Masonry, two chromolithographs, and a broadside printed in Puebla de los Angeles and Mexico City, 1875-1879. (See short title list below.) 12mo and 8vo, bound in contemporary dark green Mexican sheep over black and grey mottled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering. Also bound in with the volume are three related excerpts on Masonry from other unidentified works (not listed below). Condition very good to fine except for occasional light to moderate worming in lower gutters (costing a few letters and words) in two of the imprints.

Short title list & brief collations:

Jurisdiccion de la República Mexicana Rit. Es. Ant. y Acep. Constituciones Generales.... Mexico, 1878. 122 pp.

Reglamento Interior de la Resp. Log. "Gran Famiolia" Num. Diez y Ocho.... Puebla, 1878. 14 pp.

Reglamento Interior de la R. Gr. Log. de Est. al Or. de Puebla...al 17 de Setiembre de 1878. N.p., n.d. 8 pp.

Liturgia del 1^{er}. Gr. (Rito Esc. Ant. y Acep.)...Mandada observar por el Sup. Cons. de Mexico.... Mexico: Imprenta de Jens y Zaplain, 1878. 44 pp.

Liturgia de Comp. Mas....Mandada observar por el Sup. Cons. de Mexico.... Mexico: Imprenta del Gobierno, en Palacio, 1878. 34 pp.

Liturgia del 3^{er}. Gr. Ceremonial de Llog. y Ggr. Llog. sancionada y mandada observar por el Sup. Cons. de Mexico.... Mexico, 1879. 76 [2] pp.

Liturgia del Grado 13^o Precedida del extracto de los Ggr. 4^o al 13^o inclusive por el Sob. Gr. Consistorio de Mexico.... Mexico, 1879. 30 pp.

Prontuario de los Ggr. 14^o al 17^o inclusive para uso de...Mexico.... Mexico, 1879. 51 pp.

Liturgia del grado 18° del R.A.A.E. 15° de los capitulares...en la República Mexicana. Mexico, 1875. 22 pp.

Mexican Masonry has long had a reputation for involvement in political and religious intrigue, including some Texas-Mexico lore such as Sam Houston's sparing Santa-Anna's life after the Mexican leader's defeat and capture at San Jacinto. All such lore aside, Masonry has exerted influence in Mexico since its earliest documented introduction in 1791, when French retainers of the Viceroy organized the first lodge and the local parish priest tipped off the Inquisition, resulting in French chef Laussel's sentence of three years imprisonment in Africa as heretic and Freemason. During the struggle for Mexican independence from Spain, the Masonic lodge, shrouded as it was in mystery and confidentiality, offered the perfect privacy for political fomentation (Masonic lore suggests that Father Hidalgo was a Mason). Joel Poinsett, the first U.S. ambassador to Mexico, tried unsuccessfully to buy Texas from Mexico, but managed to introduce York Rite Masonry into Mexico, possibly as an avenue to extend U.S. influence in Mexico. He was assisted by Lorenzo de Zavala, noted Texas patriot and one time Vice-President of the Republic of Texas.

Fast-forwarding past the history of Masonry in Mexico, the present works focus on the rules and rites of late nineteenth-century Masons in Mexico. Although unsigned, from the library of General Juan N. Méndez (1820-1894), who fought in most of Mexico's late nineteenth-century wars, including both the U.S. and French invasions and twice served as governor of Puebla. It was probably assembled by him in this eclectic fashion for his own personal use. Of special interest are two large, highly unusual chromolithographs by L. A. Eschaury at the end of the volume: [1] *El Gran Geroglífico de la Naturaleza* (sheet size: 49.2 x 64 cm); [2] *Biblioteca Masonica Universal. Piedra Angular llamada impropriadamente Piedra Cúbica de Punta* (sheet size: 47.2 x 64 cm). A large folio broadside at end gives a list of Masons at the Puebla lodge founded on May 20, 1869. (\$150-300)

82. McCALLA, W[illiam] L[atta]. *Adventures in Texas, Chiefly in the Spring and Summer of 1840; with a Discussion of Comparative Character, Political, Religious and Moral; Accompanied by an Appendix, Containing an Humble Attempt to Aid in Establishing and Conducting Literary and Ecclesiastical Institutions with Consistency and*

Prosperity, upon the Good Old Foundation of the Favour of God our Saviour. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1841. 8 [13]-199 pp. 16mo, original blind-stamped dark brown cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. Fine.

First edition. Clark, *Old South* III:209. Graff 2575. Howes M34. Phillips, *American Sporting Books*, p. 242: "Hunting experiences." Rader 2275. Raines, p. 142. Streeter 1387: "Account by a Presbyterian minister of a journey by sea to Galveston and then to Houston, Austin, San Antonio and Goliad.... One of the items in the index is the Proposed Charter of Galveston University." Vandale 107.

The first half of the book recounts the author's trip through Texas "alone on a pony," interspersed with adventures with Native Americans and hunting; the latter sections contain reflections on Texas morals and manners. "The Reverend Mr. McCalla was living in a tent on the beach, not choosing 'to go into any public house or private family,' and trying to establish a university at Galveston when [Daniel] Baker encountered him. Baker heard him deliver an 'elaborate address' in favor of the university, but his efforts came to naught, as might have been expected, for Galveston was certainly not a proper location for such an institution" (Sibley, *Travelers in Texas*, pp. 16 & 213).

McCalla (1788-1859) was one of the more controversial Presbyterian clergy of his time. His small sojourn in Texas gives various insights into his character and religious feelings not available in his other more controversial writings. Arriving in Galveston after a horrendous sea voyage around Cape Hatteras, in which the passengers were nearly suffocated by the captain's actions, he spent his time in Texas visiting various locales, such as Houston, Austin, and Goliad. He describes his adventures with his tongue in cheek. The second half of the book is taken up with a vivid defense of Texas morals and character, which he believes have been wrongly depicted by other writers as vicious and irreligious. McCalla, in fact, believes Texas to be relatively pure and unpolluted, although it certainly is not without its problems. At the very least, he says, it is not overrun, as the East is, by ministers whose title ends in D.D., which McCalla says variously stands for "Dismal Dreamer, Dull Disciple, Dizzy Dolt, Dastardly Drone, Dare Devil, Double Dealer, or Dumb Dog." He also remarks that the use of the stiletto has prevented Mexico's population from being twice its size. See *DAB*. (\$2,000-3,000)

U. S. ARMY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN MEXICO DURING THE OCCUPATION
EXTRA PRINTS BOUND IN

83. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. AMERICAN STAR, DAILY AMERICAN STAR & THE NORTH AMERICAN. 57 issues of three newspapers published in Mexico City in 1847 during the U. S. occupation of the capital at the end of the Mexican-American War. Text in English and Spanish, each issue being 4 pages (2 leaves) in four columns. Included in the volume are several lithographs (see below for detailed listing). Folio, contemporary three-quarter leather and marbled paper. The deteriorated contemporary binding has been removed but retained. Newspapers and other materials are now separate and individually preserved. Some of the newspapers and all the prints have been conserved by washing them when necessary, removing them from old backings, and making paper repairs. The entire collection is preserved in a custom one-half leather over marbled paper case with spine title in gilt lettering. Printed library label of City Library Association, Springfield, Massachusetts, on front pastedown. The institution was contacted and deaccession was authorized.

First editions. Charno, *Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries*, pp. 325-326 (*American Star* and *Daily American Star*), pp. 386-387 (*The North American*). Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*, p. 510 (*Daily American Star*).

Detailed contents as follow (in good to very good condition unless otherwise noted; some issues with light foxing)

American Star (Mexico City: Peoples & Barnard):

Vol. 1 No. 7 Oct. 5, 1847. Preserved and supported with tissue backing.

Daily American Star (Mexico City: Peoples & Barnard):

Vol. 1 No. 11 Oct. 13.
Vol. 1 No. 13 Oct. 15. Edge paper repair affecting text.
Vol. 1 No. 14 Oct. 16.
Vol. 1 No. 15 Oct. 17. One page with crease and repair.
Vol. 1 No. 16 Oct. 19.
Vol. 1 No. 17 Oct. 20.
Vol. 1 No. 18 Oct. 21.
Vol. 1 No. 19 Oct. 22. Some spotting.
Vol. 1 No. 20 Oct. 23.

Vol. 1 No. 21 Oct. 24.	
Vol. 1 No. 22 Oct. 26.	
Vol. 1 No. 23 Oct. 27.	
Vol. 1 No. 24 Oct. 28.	
Vol. 1 No. 25 Oct. 29.	
Vol. 1 No. 26 Oct. 30.	
Vol. 1 No. 28 Nov. 2.	
Vol. 1 No. 30 Nov. 4.	Creased.
Vol. 1 No. 31 Nov. 5.	
Vol. 1 No. 32 Nov. 6.	
Vol. 1 No. 33 Nov. 7.	
Vol. 1 No. 34 Nov. 9.	
Vol. 1 No. 35 Nov. 10.	
Vol. 1 No. 36 Nov. 11.	Small crease and tear.
Vol. 1 No. 37 Nov. 12.	Small hole.
Vol. 1 No. 38 Nov. 13.	
Vol. 1 No. 39 Nov. 14.	
Vol. 1 No. 40 Nov. 16.	
Vol. 1 No. 41 Nov. 17.	
Vol. 1 No. 42 Nov. 18.	
Vol. 1 No. 44 Nov. 20.	
Vol. 1 No. 45 Nov. 21.	
Vol. 1 No. 46 Nov. 23.	
Vol. 1 No. 47 Nov. 24.	Two-inch tear to one page
Vol. 1 No. 48 Nov. 25.	
Vol. 1 No. 49 Nov. 26.	
Vol. 1 No. 50 Nov. 27.	
Vol. 1 No. 51 Nov. 28.	
Vol. 1 No. 52 Nov. 30.	
Vol. 1 No. 53 Dec. 1.	
Vol. 1 No. 54 Dec. 2.	
Vol. 1 No. 55 Dec. 3.	
Vol. 1 No. 56 Dec. 4.	Two-inch tear to one page
Vol. 1 No. 57 Dec. 5.	
Vol. 1 No. 58 Dec. 7.	
Vol. 1 No. 59 Dec. 8.	

The North American (Mexico City: W. C. Tobey):

Vol. 1 No. 8 Oct. 26.	
Vol. 1 No. 10 Nov. 3.	Hole in blank margin.
Vol. 1 No. 11 Nov. 5.	
Vol. 1 No. 13 Nov. 12.	
Vol. 1 No. 14 Nov. 16.	
Vol. 1 No. 15 Nov. 19.	
Vol. 1 No. 16 Nov. 23.	
Vol. 1 No. 17 Nov. 26.	Capt. Kimball in contemporary ink.

Vol. 1 No. 18 Nov. 30.

Vol. 1 No. 19 Dec. 3.

Vol. 1 No. 20 Dec. 7. Tear & Kimball's name in ink.

Additional materials as follow:

[ANONYMOUS]. Original unsigned charcoal sketch. Sheet size 32.7 x 48.4 cm. Lightly foxed, edges with slight chipping, small water stain in upper left corner.

[NEBEL, Carlos]. *Interior De Mexico* [below image] *Ch. Nebel del.* | *Imp. par Benard.* | *Arnout lith.* Lithograph with original color. Neat line to neat line: 23.3 x 34.3 cm. Minor wrinkling, closed 11-cm tear on left side affecting image, some light marginal foxing. *Imágenes de México*, pp. 630-631. From an edition of Nebel's celebrated color plate book on Mexico (first came out in Paris, 1836, with various versions, some plagiarized, following). Plaza of Mexico with cathedral at left, coaches, riders, muleteer with team kicking up dust, carriers, and walkers, mountains in background.

[NEBEL, Carlos]. *La Mantilla. Traje por la mañana.* [below image] *C. Nebel del^t.* | *Lith. de Lemercier r. de Seine S. G. N. N^o. 55* | *E. Lasalle Lith.* Lithograph with original color. Neat line to neat line: 27.4 x 37.4 cm. Small closed tear in upper right just into image area, minor marginal spotting. *Imágenes de México*, pp. 636-637. Another plate from Nebel, this one a costume group in street scene with well-dressed threesome (man wearing cloak and hat, two women in fancy black dresses and mantillas), woman in balcony above, two peasants in humble attire sitting on street curb, cathedral in background.

[NEBEL, Carlos (after)]. *Poblanas* [lower right below image] *Lit calle de la Palma n^o. 4.* Uncolored lithograph. Neat line to neat line: 26.7 x 37.4 cm. Light foxing, light water stain in lower right blank corner. Cf. *Imágenes de México*, pp. 644-645. Plagiarized issue. Costume group set in doorway with three pretty ladies decked out in China poblana attire, smoking cigarettes, and one holding a big Mexican spur; man to left in fancy vaquero garb and spurs, saddle on ground at right. Perhaps this is the most enduring image of Nebel's images of Mexico, quickly copied by George W. Kendall and a host of other print recyclers.

[NEBEL, Carlos (after)]. *Arrieros*. Uncolored lithograph
Neat line to neat line: 28.6 x 39.5 cm. 10.5 cm closed tear
into lower image area, light staining and small water stain
at upper right just into image. Cf. *Imágenes de México*, pp.
664-665. This view appeared in a plagiarized version of
Nebel's work, with the same title. *Imágenes de México*, pp.
766-767. Costume group of three muleteers valiantly
struggling to get a heavily loaded mule in action.

*Vista de Chapultepec y el Molino Del Rey. Tomada en la Casa
de Mata View of Chapultepec and Molino del Rey. From Casa
de Mata.* [upper right above image] *Propiedad del Editor J.
Rabouin* [lower right in image] *H. Mendez* [upper left above
image] *Frente de la Profesa N^o. 7* [lower left below image]
Lit. de R. C. de Tacuba, n^o. 14. Uncolored lithograph. Neat
line to neat line: 22.2 x 35.7 cm. Marginal wear and
chipping, some spotting at lower left not affecting image.
Eyewitness to War 142 (illustrated on p. 320). Kurutz &
Mathes, *The Forgotten War*, pp. 85-86: "This print by José
Severo Rocha was probably produced for sale as a souvenir
to occupying forces and was closely copied by Nathaniel
Currier in New York in the same year." Mexican lithographs
of this type done during the war are uncommon, and this one
is well done, far superior to the Currier knock-off. The
lithographer was José Severo Rocha. Mathes, *Mexico on
Stone*, pp. 17: "While the lithography shops of the Academia
de San Carlos languished, a firm established by two
Frenchmen, José Severo Rocha and Carlos Fournier, began the
production of lithographs for public sale. At their
shop...Rocha y Fournier (R y F) drew and printed the
lithographs used to illustrate Mariano Fernández de
Echeverría y Veytia's three-volume *Historia Antigua de
México*...thus initiating the practice of providing numerous
plates to enhance an extensive text"; 55 (cited in
bibliography); 65 (Rocha y Fournier).

Battle of Contreras. Mexico. August 19 and 20, 1847.
Batalla de Contreras. Mexico Agosto. dias 19 al 20 de 1847.
[signed lower right in stone] *J. Heredia* [along bottom
below image] *Imp. Lit de R.C. de Tacuba N^o. 14.* | *Luis
Meunier, almacen de la Profesa 3^a. C Sⁿ. Francisco n^o. 5.*
Image area: 25.5 x 37.5 cm. Light foxing. *Eyewitness to War*
133: "Of the few existing prints of the battle of
Contreras...this lithograph is one of the more intriguing.
Its combined English and Spanish title suggests it was
intended for sale to U. S. soldiers during the occupation."
Here José Severo Rocha works with J. Herédia (sometimes H.

C.). Dr. Mathes comments on the fine quality of Herédia's work (p. 24, *Mexico on Stone*) and notes his collaboration with Iriarte on the magnificent 1842 edition of *El Ingenioso Hidalgo don Quijote e la Mancha*.

Catedral De Mejico [along bottom below image] *Luis Meunier Almacen de la Profesa 3ª. Calle de Sª. Francisco nº. 5 | Lit. de R. C. Tacuba nº. 11*. Uncolored lithograph. Image area: 28.9 x 38 cm. Some foxing, upper and lower blank margins chipped, the latter strengthened. The work of José Severo Rocha (see above).

View of Chapultepec taken from the South East. Showing the attack on the castle made by the Divisions of Gen^{ls}. Quitman & Shields. | *Vista del Ataque al Castillo de Chapultepec por las Divisiones de los Generales Quitman y Shields.* [along bottom below image] *Luis Meunier Almacen de la Profesa 3ª. Calle de Sª. Francisco nº. 5 | Lit. de R. C. Tacuba nº. 11*. Uncolored lithograph. Image area: 25 x 37 cm. Some foxing, left and upper blank margins chipped, the latter reinforced closing two short tears. By José Severo Rocha. *Imágenes de México*, pp. 566-567. Kurutz and Mathes, p. 85: "It was probably created for sale as a souvenir to occupation forces." Not in *Eyewitness to War*, Garrett, or Tyler.

Colegio Militar de Chapultepec. The Military College of Chapultepec. [along bottom below image] *Lit. de M. Murguía en el Portal del Aguila de Oro, en Mexico.* | *Propriedad del Editor.* [along top] *Recuerdo de Mexico*. Uncolored lithograph. Neat line to neat line: 25.4 x 38.4 cm. Moderately foxed, two of the blank margins chipped, upper part with repairs, light wrinkling at top. Not in *Eyewitness to War*, but cf. 154, wherein it is suggested that this view was originally by Pietro Gualdi. The Murguía firm was prolific and long-lived in nineteenth-century Mexico. Mathes, *Mexico on Stone*, p. 64 (Murguía)

La Alameda De Mexico [along bottom] *Lit. de M. Murguía en el Portal del Aguila de Oro.* | *Propriedad del Editor*. Uncolored lithograph. Neat line to neat line: 24.4 x 35.7 cm. Light foxing.

[GUALDI, Pietro]. *Explicacion de la 1ª. Vista Del Panorama De Mexico*. Image area: 33 x 51.7 cm. Key at bottom in four columns. Creased vertically where formerly folded, split along fold (no losses), blank margins chipped, small tear

at right barely into image area. Professionally repaired and backed. *Imágenes de México*, pp. 1024-1025. This is the first of a series of three outline views that originally appeared in his *Monumentos de Méjico* (1841). Mathes, *Mexico on Stone*, pp. 21: "A milestone in Mexican lithography was reached in 1841 with the publication of *Monumentos de México*...printed by Lara and lithographed by Massé and Decaen, with illustrations by Pedro Gualdi"; 55 (cited in bibliography); p. 64 (Massé y Decaen).

Mr. W. E. Burton as Dr. Ollapod in the Comedy of "The Poor Gentleman." [lower left below image] "Painted by H. Inman"; [lower right below image] "Engraved by J. Sartain." Steel engraving. Image area 10. x 8.8 cm. Fair.

Five pages of clipped and mounted newspaper articles, one from the *Daily American Star* Vol. 1, May 11, 1848 (including material on the apparent original owner of this volume, Capt. A. E. Kimball; most of the articles concern Vermonter Colonel Thomas P. Pierce, one of the chief organizers and leaders of the New Hampshire troops).

The *Daily American Star* (started out as the *American Star*), was published in both Jalapa and Puebla as the U. S. Army advanced towards Mexico City itself. The paper ran from September 20, 1847 to May 30, 1848. *The North American* ran from September 29, 1847 to March 31, 1848. The final defeat of Mexican force occurred on September 14, 1847, and shortly afterwards Scott entered Mexico City.

In many ways, these U. S. newspapers were just one more insult against the Mexican populace and its feelings. Printed on captured presses, the newspapers spouted the glories of U. S. occupation and often printed items that reinforced the hopelessness of the Mexican cause. The October 16 issue of the *Daily American Star* noted, for example, that a new, large U. S. flag had now been procured to fly over the National Palace, replacing the worn one that had been carried into the many battles Scott fought. The issue of October 26 announces the display of a new oil painting by James Walker depicting the storming of Chapultepec, which painting the editors hope will be reduced to lithography in New Orleans since it "would make an acceptable visitor in every family." (See Tyler pp. 45-48 for a discussion of this famous painting and Peters, *America on Stone*, pp. 353-354, for the famous Sarony & Major lithograph based on it. The account here of the painting's origin seems completely unknown.) The November

10 issue has an article on the futility and inappropriateness of Mexican women's tender concerns for the San Patricios, whom the paper dismisses as "toad-spotted traitors who were taken in arms against their country." The November 28 issue has a long essay denigrating Mexico, which opens, "Mexico is as false in pretending to be independent from Spain as she is in almost everything else"; the essay goes downhill from there. *The North American* ran a series of articles denigrating Santa-Anna (October 26 et seq). This newspaper went so far as to pursue a propaganda campaign favoring annexation of all of Mexico by the United States.

Despite the sometimes onerous tone of the newspapers, they are vital for insights into the U. S. occupation of Mexico and into the daily business of running a captured city and country. Each issue contains numerous articles containing news and developments from elsewhere in Mexico and the world beyond intended for the consumption and information of not only Americans in Mexico City but also of the inhabitants. *The North American*, for example, in its November 5 issue remarks on the Texas Rangers that are with the army marching from Vera Cruz to Puebla. Stating that they live up to their name, the paper remarks that if they fall in with Mexican guerillas, the results are likely to be sanguinary "as the practice of taking prisoners appears to be entirely unknown to them." Numerous army orders and other regulations governing daily life are also printed, although in one case soldiers are reminded that it is illegal to have some dispatches and information published without permission (*The North American*, November 16).

The newspapers also give interesting insights into the everyday life of average Mexican citizens and their conquerers. Various ads document the intrusion into Mexican life of those associated with the army and the U. S. way of life. Numerous Anglos announce the opening of restaurants, livery stables, theaters, medical practices, and all other sorts of businesses, many of them intended to draw the dollars of the occupying Americans. Ads for such Mexican enterprises are almost totally absent. Such ads are reminders that the military conquest of Mexico also developed into an economic assault, as well.

Finally, one is struck by how truly dangerous and violent a place occupied Mexico was. Some of the articles and information could have originated from today's Baghdad and Iraq. Present are numerous reports of Mexicans killing each other and of Mexicans killing U. S. soldiers, whose bodies are found lying in the streets. The October 16 issue

of the *Daily American Star*, for example, reports the murder of Sergeant Sutcliffe and an unknown number of privates on the same night. In a sentiment reminiscent of occupying armies everywhere, the editors futilely hope, "An example will ere long be made of some of these assassins, that will be a warning for the rest." Several issues of the paper print extensive, detailed casualty lists for U. S. troops (e.g., November 9), reminders of how costly the campaign had been. Reports of Mexican casualties are, of course, non-existent.

The overall U. S. boosterism of these papers is somewhat belied by the included lithographs. Although they generally show images of U. S. battle victories, some of them seem to have been produced by profiteering Mexican publishers who made them specifically to sell to their occupiers, as the captions in two languages suggest. (It is difficult to believe that average Mexican citizens would be interested in immortalizing these defeats by hanging the images of them on the walls of their homes.) Despite the presence of the military scenes, however, it is also clear that the collector of these scenes found Mexican life seductive and charming, as is alluded to in many of the newspaper articles. Included, for example, are the famous lithographs showing the "Poblanas" and "La Mantilla," both redolent with the exotic nature of Mexican women, who no doubt filled with wonder the country boys who made up the bulk of the U. S. army.

Extensive runs of any of these newspapers are extremely rare. Charno reports that most libraries, except for Yale and the Library of Congress, hold only scattered issues or microfilms of either paper. The collection here is unusual in that it is supplemented by lithographs that were probably purchased in Mexico City by the original owner, Captain Kimball, who seems to have been there at the time of occupation. Newspaper clippings in the volume refer to a Captain E. A. Kimball of Company D, New Hampshire, of the New England Regiment. The Company was light infantry. He was one of the heroes of Churubusco and Chapultepec and was given a citation for the former battle for "gallant and meritorious conduct" and promoted to Major. (That probably explains all the Chapultepec prints in the album.) Supposedly Bravo surrendered to him at Chapultepec. One of the news articles identifies him (erroneously) as being from Vermont, but may in fact refer to Edgar Allison Kimball, a Vermonter who was also in the Mexican-American War. (\$15,000-\$20,000)

84. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. FRANCO, Agustín A. *Alegato de defensa que ante un consejo de guerra de oficiales del ejercito de los Estados-Unidos del Norte, pronunció el licenciado.... El dia 14 de Febrero 1848*. Toluca: Impreso por Manuel R. Gallo, Calle de Victoria No. 9, 1848. xix, [1] pp. 8vo, original grey printed wrappers. Very poor condition, stained, brittle, and with some loss. Rare.

First edition. Kurutz & Mathes, *The Forgotten War*, pp. 99-100: "This is a translation of the defense before a Council of War by Lic. Agustín A. Franco of Martín and Francisco Esteves. The Esteves are Mexican citizens charged under martial law with seduction of United States soldiers to desert by offering them clothing, horses, arms, money, and employment. They are also charged with incorporation into the Mexican army of Corporal Michael Dowie and soldier John Sexsmith of Company F. 4th Artillery Regiments of the United States in Toluca, on or about the 23rd to 25th of January 1848. On January 25, Dowie and Sexsmith entered the store of Francisco Esteves and asked for a drink and to rest. When closing time arrived, Dowie and Sexsmith threatened Esteves and his son with arms when asked to leave. Dowie took the elder Esteves' watch and Sexsmith put out the lights, slashing at Esteves with a saber and closing the doors. A shot drew a patrol and the Esteves were arrested. Testimony of Dowie and Sexsmith is contradictory in time, dates, and facts, and claims of offers are absurd and without foundation in logic. The counsel determined that the accusers are the delinquents. The defendants were found not guilty and released on February 14 by order of Brigadier General George Cadwalader." Anderson Sale 1686:737. Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*, p. 71. Sabin 25480. (\$150-300)

85. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. LAZO ESTRADA, Francisco. *Defensa de D. Francisco Lazo Estrada, redactor del Boletin de la Democracia, contra la acusación que le hizo D. Ignacio Trigueros, Gobernador del Distrito Federal, pronunciado ante el jurado de sentencia que se reunió en México el dia 20 de julio del presente año [dated on p. 4: August 13, 1847]*. Toluca: Impreso por Pantaleon Diaz Gonzalez, 1847. 32 pp. 8vo, original grey printed wrappers. Light wear to fragile wraps, overall very good.

First edition. Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*, p. 76. Trigueros accused Lazo Estrada of being a Yankee collaborator and for publishing a seditious libel. Lazo retorts that Trigueros and Santa-Anna have mismanaged the war and gives a detailed defense against such charges.

Lazo Estrada, who fought with valor at the Battle of Chapultepec, was editor of the *Boletín de la Democracia*. He fled to escape prosecution, but was apprehended and arrested. This pamphlet documents persecutions against the Mexican press during the North American Invasion. Included is some discussion of events in Texas. (\$200-400)

THREE UNCOMMON MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR PAMPHLETS BY SANTA-ANNA

Antonio López de Santa-Anna, born in 1794 in Xalapa, Veracruz, of a wealthy criollo family was by far the most enigmatic leader in Mexican history. An incredible opportunist with extraordinary charisma, he overshadowed national politics for a half century, and died of old age, poor and alone, in Mexico City in 1876. In 1810 he joined the royal army and the following year participated in the Comanche pacification campaign in Texas where he was wounded and praised for bravery. In 1821 he performed the first of numerous moves of volt face in his career: a lieutenant colonel in command of Orizaba against the insurgent forces, he defected and joined the independence movement under the Plan de Iguala. As an imperialist, he aided in bringing Agustín de Iturbide to the Mexican throne, and a year later led a successful republican revolt against him. At one moment a centralist and another a federalist, he held the presidency innumerable times, occasionally for only a few days, from 1833 to 1855. His first military defeat at San Jacinto, Texas, in 1836, began a life-long series of military defeats. Two years later against the French invasion of Veracruz he lost the battle and a leg, and from 1846 to 1848 in combat with the United States, even when he won a battle (Buena Vista) he retreated. These losses, possibly corrupt as a result of his being permitted through the U.S. blockade of Veracruz on his return from exile in 1846, or certainly incompetent, led to his flight to Jamaica in 1848 to escape Texian and Mexican vengeance. As only he could do, he returned to Mexico to the presidency in 1853 and completed the sale of the Mesilla Valley under the Gadsden Purchase in 1854. Overthrown in 1855, he left for Havana and, upon attempting to return in 1867, was imprisoned by Benito Juárez. Released on Juárez death in 1872, he lived out his remaining years in a slum apartment with only a saber, uniform, and box of medals.

86. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. LÓPEZ DE SANTA-ANNA, Antonio. *Exposición que eleva al soberano congreso nacional al*

excelentísimo Sr. Presidente interino de república, general de división y benemérito de la patria, D. Antonio López de Santa-Anna, con el documento que en ella se cita, dirigido al encargado del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo.... [Dated at end, Tehuacan, November 10, de 1847]. Orizava: Imprenta de la Caja de Ahorros, dirigida por J. Ramon Matos, 1847. 16 pp. 8vo, original yellow printed wrappers, stitched. Upper corner of front wrapper supplied in excellent facsimile, entire pamphlet and wraps gently washed and stabilized, staining (mainly confined to wraps and upper blank corners of text). Very rare.

First edition. Not in Garrett & Goodwin (*The Mexican-American War*), Kurutz & Mathes (*The Forgotten War*), Palau, Sabin, Sutro, Tutorow, etc. Following disastrous defeats in at Monterrey, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, and the fall of Mexico City to General Winfield Scott on 15 September 1847, interim president Antonio López de Santa-Anna moved the national government to Querétaro, resigned his office on 16 September and delivered executive power to the president of the supreme court, Manuel de la Peña y Peña. Santa-Anna retained command of the remainder of the Mexican forces and marched upon Puebla, perhaps hoping to cut the U.S. supply line from the port of Veracruz or, perhaps, hoping to advance his flight from the country through that port. Thus absent from national politics, Santa-Anna was accused by his enemies of treason for his failure to defend the nation from the invader and to negotiate an armistice, thus avoiding heavy losses in and around Mexico City.

Notified of demands for him to appear before a tribunal, on 1 November 1847 from Tehuacán, Puebla, Santa-Anna wrote to the national congress, publishing his letter and supporting documents as a means of seeking political support. In his letter he states that he has always been aware of his duty and the honor of the presidency, and that, even knowing he would be the target of factions, he had set aside personal considerations, thinking only of combating the invaders. He writes that he was called to the government by the congress in February and then led forces to La Angostura and later to Cerro Gordo against a powerful enemy, and that although he was not victorious, he made the enemy aware of Mexican determination in defense of the nation. Arriving at Puebla, he was unable to hold the city without supply, and returning to the capital he began its fortification. He declares that he gave presidential power to the president of the supreme court in case of his death in combat and had not considered it a permanent resignation. He considers the actions of Peña y Peña as

arbitrary, and herewith submits his resignation. He closes by protesting the defamations and calumnies of "bastard enemies" following the war, and that he was the subject of military misfortunes, having served with loyalty and honor.

Santa-Anna appended his letter with a letter directed to Peña y Peña under the same date, explaining his transfers of government as a result of accusations of treason and demands of relinquishing command because of his losses, without consideration of the office of the presidency. He states that he was obliged to leave Mexico to save the government and continue war, and installed it in Querétaro while he marched on Puebla. His renunciation of the government was temporary and to avoid separation from it due his inability to act as commander and civil authority at the same time. He declares that the government was not abandoned, and that his act of going to defend the nation was not illegal, not subject to criticism, nor does it empower Peña y Peña to take power. There exists no constitutional power to force him to submit to a tribunal regarding his errors and failures, and he is prepared to give a full explanation of actions to the nation.

The critical loss of the Battle of Cerro Gordo, which has been called "the Battle of Thermopylae of the West" (the use of terrain was similar to the maneuver that the Persians used to eventually defeat the Greeks), is often cited as typical of Santa-Anna's stubborn unwillingness to listen to others. This was one of the more humiliating moments suffered by Santa-Anna, including the capture of his cork leg which eventually made its way to an Ohio museum. (\$500-1,000)

87. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. LÓPEZ DE SANTA-ANNA, Antonio. *Manifiesto del General de División, Benemérito de la Patria Antonio López de Santa-Anna, á sus conciudadanos* [dated at end: March 24, 1848]. Mexico: Imprenta de Navarro, calle de Chiquis núm. 6, 1848. 12 pp. 12mo, disbound. Trimmed closely at top, otherwise fine.

First edition. Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*, p. 101. Palau 297732. Sabin 76742. Sutro, p. 840. Not in Kurutz & Mathes (*The Forgotten War*). Following Santa-Anna's unsuccessful secret negotiations with General Scott, the U.S. capture of Mexico City, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February, Santa-Anna quickly exiled himself to Jamaica. Addressing the Mexican citizenry on the eve of his departure, he justifies and defends his conduct and motives during the devastating and unwinnable

war into which Mexico was forced by the United States.
(\$300-600)

88. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. LÓPEZ DE SANTA-ANNA, Antonio. *Parte oficial del Exmo. Sr. Division benemérito de la patria...al supremo gobierno sobre la sorpresa....* Orizava: Imprenta de la Amistad, 1848. 7 [1 blank] pp. 8vo, original printed wrappers. Fine.

Not in Garrett & Goodwin (*The Mexican American War*), Kurutz & Mathes (*The Forgotten War*), Palau, Sabin, Sutro, etc. This prints Santa-Anna's request of January 22, 1848, that he be allowed to resign from the army and leave the country. It is preceded by his February 1, 1848, recounting of eluding an attempt to capture him. Every unwinnable war needs a scapegoat, and Santa-Anna certainly possessed the credentials to fit the bill. This would not prove the final curtain in the Theatre of Santa-Anna. (\$400-800) SR 6

89. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. MEXICO (Republic). MINISTRO DE ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO DE GUERRA Y MARINA (José Ignacio Gutiérrez). *El Ministro de Estado y del Despacho de Guerra y Marina. Por quanto en el Ciudadano [Eleuterio Méndez Coronel] concurren las circunstancias provenientes en el artículo 2^o. del Reglamento para el servicio de secciones ligeras de la guardia nacional de los Estados y territorios de la República, circulado por este Ministerio con fecha 28 de Abril último: y en consideracion á que para auxiliar las operaciones del ejército permanente, en la presente guerra con los Estados-Unidos del Norte, ha pedido la autorizacion necesaria para levantar, organizar y poner en estado de servicio, una seccion de voluntarios de la referida guardia en la demarcacion de [Chalco] perteneciente al Estado de [Coyocán]....* Dado en el Palacio del Gobierno general en México.... Mexico, May 8, 1847. Large folio broadside on thin paper (43 cm. tall, folded to 4 pp. with integral blank), ornate lithograph of Mexican eagle at top; completed in ink, signed, and with contemporary ink note apparently by the son of Méndez stating that the document concerns his late father's appointment as a military commander, on verso of p. [4]. Creased where formerly folded and a few small holes (touching three letters), otherwise fine and very handsome. A scarce type of documentation from "The Other Side."

Col. Eleuterio Méndez is granted permission by the Secretary of War to raise a militia of volunteers in Chalco to fight the North American invaders. The relative ease with which the United States' invading army cut to the

heart of Mexico exposed the country's weak system of national defense, necessitating and inspiring volunteer companies like the one documented here. (\$200-400)

YANQUI BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS

90. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. MEXICO (Republic). PRESIDENTE INTERINO (Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga). *Ministerio de Hacienda. Seccion 1.^a ... El Exmo. Sr. Presidente interino se ha servido dirigime el decreto que sigue. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga...sabad: Que con el fin de evitar en lo posible... 1.^a. Mientras subsista el bloqueo de los puertos de la república...* [Decree allowing imports into Mexican ports such as Tuxpan, Soto la Marina, Manzanillo, etc. because of U.S. naval blockade of the usual ports of entry]. [Dated and signed in print at end]: *Mexico, Julio 10 de 1846 | Iturbe. 4-page folder printed on pp. [1-2] (22.5 x 16.2 cm), wove paper. Except for ink bleed-through from Iturbe's ink rubric on p. [2], very fine.*

This is an early official decree issued by the Mexican government at the beginning of U.S. occupation during the Mexican-American War. It reflects the degenerated state of the Mexican Navy and specifically refers to "bloqueo que sufren los puertos de la República por las fuerzas navales de los Estados-Unidos de América." About May 18 the U.S. Navy had begun to blockade both Tampico and Vera Cruz, and other U.S. naval forces had begun to capture Mexican shipping. On July 21 the U.S. Navy extended its blockade to some of the ports mentioned here. Harper (12:233) lists the D.F. broadside edition. Not in Garrett & Goodwin (*The Mexican-American War*), Kurutz & Mathes (*The Forgotten War*), Tutorow, etc. (\$250-500)

91. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. MEXICO (Republic). PRESIDENTE (José Mariano de Salas). *Ministerio de Relaciones Interiores y Exteriores... Que considerando las ventajas que pueden proporcionar las públicas discusiones en las difíciles circunstancias en que se halla la nación...* [Decree regarding public meetings]. [Dated and signed in print at end]: *México, Setiembre 10 de 1846. | Rejon. 4-page folder printed on pp. [1] (21.3 x 15.7 cm), wove paper. Other than uniform age-toning, very fine.*

Salas, who had assumed supreme executive power by his pronunciamiento August 4, modifies censorship of public meetings which had hitherto existed during the North American invasion. By the new law Mexicans who wish may gather peacefully in any public place to discuss how the

institutions of the country might be saved during the present war with the U.S. Citizens may also direct petitions to authorities without asking permission of any public functionary. Kurutz & Mathes, *The Forgotten War*, pp. 32-33. Not in Garrett & Goodwin (*The Mexican-American War*), Harper, Tutorow, etc. (\$150-300)

MEXICAN DRAFT LAW TO DEFEND AGAINST LOS BÁRBAROS

92. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. MEXICO (Republic). PRESIDENTE SUSTITUTO (Pedro María Anaya). *Ministerio de Guerra y Marina.... sabed: Que el Soberano Congreso constituyente a tenido á bien decretar lo que sigue.... Para llevar al cabo la guerra que la nación sostiene contra los Estados-Unidos del Norte....* [Decree of April 8, 1847, drafting men into Mexican armed services to repel the U.S. invasion]. [Dated and signed in print at end]: *México, Abril 9 de 1847.* | Gutierrez. 4-page folder printed on pp. [1] (21.5 x 15 cm), wove paper. Very fine.

Eberstadt 412: "An interesting decree issued in desperation over the shortage of men ordering into service all men capable of bearing arms, and setting up government depots for the provisioning of these new troops." Kurutz & Mathes (*The Forgotten War*), p. 57. Not in Garrett & Goodwin (*The Mexican-American War*), Harper, Tutorow. (\$150-300)

93. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. MEXICO (Mexican State). LEGISLATURA. *La legislatura del estado libre y soberano de México a los habitantes del mismo* [dated April 26, 1847]. Toluca: Impreso por Quijano Gallo, 1847. 11 [1, blank] pp. 8vo, stitched as issued. Very fine.

First edition. Eberstadt 160:339: "The people are urged to engage in guerrilla warfare: 'Tenacious, implacable, attacking at all hours at all instants--no human power can withstand that.'" Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*, p. 86: "This rare and virtually unknown pamphlet criticizes the way the central government is handling the war. The writers are especially upset over taxation and the fiscal policy." Sutro, p. 852. Written immediately following the stinging defeat at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, this address to the populace urges the need to concentrate on defeating the U.S. forces who intend to subjugate not only Mexico but all of the Americas. (\$200-400)

94. [MEXICAN COOKBOOK]. *La Cocinera poblana y el libro de las familias novísimo manual práctico de cocina española,*

francesa, inglesa y mexicana higiene y economía doméstica contiene mas de dos mil formulas de ejecución sencilla y fácil tratados especiales de pastelería, confitería y repostería diversas recetas de tocador y medicina doméstica para conservar la salud y prolongar la vida. Tercera edición, corregida y aumentada. Mexico: Tip. de J. F. Jens. San José de Real, núm. 22, 1887-1888. Vol. I: 435 [1 blank]; Vol. II: 331 [1 blank] pp. 2 vols. in one, 12mo, contemporary half brown leather over black and blue mottled boards, spine gilt-lettered. Spine and boards lightly scuffed, lower board cracked, hinges starting but holding, small worm holes in upper blank margin just touching a few letters near end. A few leaves in each volume are bound out of order, but the text is complete.

Third edition of a cookbook that apparently went through many editions (see Palau 55878). This work concentrates heavily on recipes, formulas, and methods that would be available and easy to use for a domestic Mexican household of ordinary means. Reflecting the nineteenth-century linking of medicine and gastronomy, numerous items concern alimentation as it affects health, disease prevention, and treatment. One chapter, for example, is devoted entirely to preserving fresh foods for later use (I, pp. 360-373). Another chapter, "Higiene Domestica: Enfermedades mas comunes," covers illnesses and their treatments (II, pp. 252-296). More than a mere cookbook, this manual also ventures into the area of manners and domestic economy. For example, a section entitled "Urbanidad de la mesa," counsels "Cuando se anuncia la comida está servida, no debe uno precipitarse hácia el comedor" (I, p. 374), stating rather that a gentleman should slowly escort a lady toward the dining room.

With its emphasis on native ingredients and techniques, this work is a classic Mexican recipe book intended for the average Mexican cook. (\$200-400)

95. [MEXICAN COOKBOOK]. *La Cocinera Poblana Ó La Señora De Casa Novísimo Manual Práctico De Cocina Mexicana, Poblana Y Tapatía Con Un Manual De Nevería, Pastelería Y Repostería Francesas. Obra Expresamente Escrita Para Las Señoras Mexicanas, Por Anita M. Vda. de Medellin.* Puebla: Imprenta y Librería de A. Méndez, 1899 [bound as issued with] *Pasteleria Y Reposteria Franceses.* New York Imp. Poliglota-Broadway, Number 120, n.d. 207 [1 blank] pp. + 51, v pp. 12mo, original black lettered orange paper covers, edges tinted green. Cover slightly rubbed, front hinge starting, some worming throughout in lower gutter affecting several

pages of text with loss of a few letters, paper uniformly age toned with a few minor, scattered stains. Contemporary ink signature on front flyleaf of R. Enriquez.

Neither work in Palau. According to the preface, which seems intended for both works, the author has discovered that many recipes are unreliable and unsuited to Mexican tastes and needs. She here seeks to address those issues by creating a simpler cookbook containing recipes appropriate to the country and its foodways. The recipes are normally quite brief with minimal instructions and seem to assume at least a modicum of expertise and experience on the part of the user. The second work, international in nature, is indicative of the continuing wide influence of nineteenth-century French dessert and pastry cookery. Many of the recipes in it are far more detailed than those in the first work. (\$150-300)

MEXICAN COOK BOOK WITH POSADA ILLUSTRATIONS

96. [MEXICAN COOKBOOK]. GOUFFÉ, Jules. [Part I]: *El Libro de cocina por Jules Gouffé antiguo jefe de cocina del Jockey-Club de Paris primera edición mexicana esmeradamente traducida de la última edición francesa e ilustrada con numerosos grabados contiene la cocina casera y la gran cocina y un tratado especial de la cocina mexicana formada expresamente por una cocinera poblana*. Mexico: Editores: Ed. Rodriguez y Co., Calle del Refugio núm. 15. Impresores: Ed. Dublan Y Comp. Calle de 57 núm. 7., 1893; [Part II]: *Apendice al libro de cocina por Jules Gouffé formulario de las cocinas mexicana y española. Colección de recetas prácticos de cocina, repostería y dulcería*. Mexico: Editores: Ed. Rodriguez Y Co., Segunda Calle del Factor núm. 6, Impresores: Ed. Dublan y Comp., Calle de 57 núm. 7, 1893. Vol. I: 1085 [1 blank], [2] pp., 1 engraved plate, numerous woodcut text illustrations; Vol. II: 418, xxii pp. 8vo, contemporary three-quarter Mexican tree calf over brown cloth, raised bands (recased, corners renewed, new endpapers). Binding slightly scuffed, uniform age toning because of paper quality, small hole in last leaf in blank margin not affecting text, otherwise very fine.

First Mexican edition of this translation, apparently translated from the 1888 seventh French edition; other translations had appeared in 1885 and 1890 (see Palau 106411-106412) with different illustrations. See Feret, *Gastronomical and Culinary Literature*, pp. 41-42. The cut on p. 153 is signed by [José Guadalupe] Posada; many other

cuts in the text are redolent of his work and are likely by him.

This work is to nineteenth-century Mexican cookery what *The Joy of Cooking* is to modern-day practices and even resembles the latter physically in some respects. Gouffé in his introduction states that he wished to produce a cookbook that would be of practical use to both domestic cooks and to those who had to prepare the most elaborate meals in the finest homes. The comprehensive text covers an astonishing amount of material, all the way from selecting food at the market to cookware and utensils needed (including stoves), to proper presentation of the dishes. The dozens of illustrations show not only utensils but also actual methods of preparation and presentation.

Among the hints given to those who prepare food is "Nada de aves viejas," which is followed by several paragraphs of stern warnings that no amount of skill or preparation can ever make an old bird into a successful dish: "Es igualmente un error creer que se puede llegar á hacer un buen guiso con un ganso viejo ó una pava vieja; siempre se obtendrá un mal resultado" (p. 63). Furthermore, chefs are warned never to print the menu until all the ingredients for the dishes are in hand and completeness is assured. As might be expected in a cookbook based on a French source, extensive coverage is given to pastries and other forms of deserts, including ice cream. In many instances, especially in Part I, there are numerous recipe names that defy translation and remain in the original French. The second part concentrates on native Mexican recipes, including making pulque and other alcoholic drinks. Although Gouffé generally wrote for very high-end chefs who could afford elaborate menus, the work as presented here covers the entire gamut of cooks and their individual situations. Overall, this is an arresting, beautifully printed tour de force of nineteenth-century French cookery transplanted into Mexico.

Gouffé (b. 1807), head chef at the Jockey Club in Paris, wrote extensively on the art and practice of cooking; his works were widely translated. In his preface, Gouffé acknowledges the assistance of his two brothers, Alfonse and Hipolite, who were also chefs in other parts of Europe. As Feret remarks, the nineteenth century "saw the triumph of French culinary artistry throughout most of the Western world. Although many works written for the English housewife appeared, the French chefs and French writers were looked to for inspiration and authority" (p. 38). The

present work is an excellent example of that dominance.
(\$2,000-4,000)

"PASSED IN THE WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM RESULTING FROM THE VICTORY AT THE
ALAMO"—STREETER

97. MEXICO (Republic). LAWS (April 9, 1836). [Decree, approved by José Justo Corro, President *ad interim*, and promulgated by José María Tornel, making effective the right of the nation to indemnify itself for expenses and losses incurred in the Texan war by confiscating the property of those promoting it]. [At top] *El C. Jose Gomez de la Cortina, Coronel del batallon del Comercio y Gobernador del Distrito.* [text commences] *Por la Secretaría de Guerra y Marina se me ha comunicado el decreto siguiente... El Gobierno hará efectivo el derecho de la nacion à ser indemnizada de los gastos, daños y perjuicios que se le ocasionaren ó hubieren ocasionado en la actual guerra de Tejas, con los bienes de los promovedores ó sostenedores de ella....* [at end] *Dado en México á 11 de Abril de 1836.* Broadside (30.6 x 21.5 cm), printed on laid paper with watermark (Gior^o Magnani). Very fine, untrimmed.

Mexico City bando issue of a federal decree published two days earlier. Streeter 875 (lists the federal issue and locates only his own copy, now at Yale): "This was one of the laws passed in the wave of enthusiasm resulting from the victory at the Alamo." Streeter, *The Only Located Copies of One Hundred Forty Texas Pamphlets and Broadside* 87 (federal issue).

The decree, issued on 9 April by Corro and on the same day by Tornel, is published by Gómez de la Cortina and countersigned by secretary Catalino Barroso in Mexico City on 11 April, and is to be posted in the customary places and circulated to interested parties. This brief document decrees the confiscation of the property of supporters of and participants in the Texian revolution. In 1835, Antonio López de Santa-Anna turned his government over to Miguel Barragán as interim president and marched to Texas. Resigning due to illness, Barragán was succeeded by Corro from February, 1836 to April, 1837, during which time he established the centralist Poder Conservador (a form of constitution creating a centralized government). During his presidency, the war in Texas reached its zenith at San Antonio and its culmination at San Jacinto resulting in the capture of Santa-Anna by the Texian forces and the establishment of the Republic of Texas. (\$1,000-2,000)

MEXICAN DECREE ON THE FATE OF TEXANS AFTER THE VICTORY AT THE ALAMO AND A
WEEK BEFORE SAN JACINTO

98. MEXICO (Republic). LAWS (April 14, 1836). [Decree of the *Congreso general*, approved by José Justo Corro, President *ad interim*, and promulgated the same day by José Maria Tornel, composed of five articles regarding Texian prisoners and seven articles for its implementation]. [At top] *Secretaría de Guerra y Marina. Sección Central. Mesa 1^a*. [text commences] *El Exmo. Sr. Presidente interino de l República Mexicana se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue... Art. I^o. "A los prisioneros hechos en la guerra de Tejas á la fecha de al publicacion de este decreto, que hubieren incurrido en la pena capital segun las leyes, se indulta de ella, aunque hayan sido aprehendidos con las armas en la mano... [at end] México 14 de Abril de 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20.4 cm), 2 pp., printed on laid paper with watermark (crest). Integral blank not present. Lightly creased where formerly folded otherwise fine.*

First printing (regional re-issues followed). Eberstadt 162:839. Palau 331173 (150 pesos Porrúa 1949). Streeter 876 (locating only his own copy, now at Yale, yet there was a copy in the Streeter sale): "Passed in the flush of the victory at the Alamo." Streeter, *The Only Located Copies of One Hundred Forty Texas Pamphlets and Broadsides* 88. Streeter Sale 347.

The first five articles are as follows: (1) Prisoners taken in the Texas war at the time of the publication of this decree, who are under sentence of death are commuted from it, even if they were taken with arms in hand. (2) The same commutation is applied to those who voluntarily place themselves under control of the Government subject to its terms. (3) The exceptions from this pardon, in all cases, are the principal leaders of the revolution: those who have formed the so called General Council of Texas; those who have intrusively served as governor and vice-governor; those who have been captured commanding any land or sea armed force, and those who have committed a murder in cold blood. (4) Capital punishment shall be commuted to perpetual exile from the Republic for those who entered under the law of 6 April 1830 (colonists). The others may elect the same punishment, or that of confinement for ten years in the places in the interior designated by the Government at least sixty leagues from the coasts and border areas. (5) Those colonists who migrated legally and elect confinement in the interior of the Republic under the previous article may have their time reduced relative to

their greater or lesser participation in the war, but not for less than four years.

The seven articles of implementation are: (1) The time set for the surrender of insurgent colonists is fifteen days, but may be extended by the President Commanding General of the Army (Santa-Anna). (2) The determination of the time and place for the embarkation of those to be exiled is to be made by the Commanding General. (3) The place or places of confinement for those who elect to remain in the Republic will be determined by the government after consultation with the Commanding General. (4) A reduction in time of confinement of legal colonists will be subject to the opinion of the Commanding General. (5) The President Commanding General of the Army may delegate authority to division commanders if so desired. (6) The President Commanding General will issue a document to those pardoned that confirms the commutation conceded, ordering that descriptive identification be taken of those exiled so they can be recognized in the event they return to the Republic. (7) If exiles who return are identified, it will be considered an aggravation of their crime, that will be judged according to the law.

Events at the field of San Jacinto a week later would obviate the necessity for such a decree. (\$1,200-1,800)

A MINE OF MINING EPHEMERA

99. [MINING]. FRASER AND CHALMERS, CHICAGO. Sammelband of 30 of the firm's catalogues. Chicago, 1889-1892. Presentation binding. 8vo, full contemporary brown blind-embossed roan with gilt lettering on upper cover reading "Compliments of Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago" and on spine reading "Fraser and Chalmers. Complete Set Of Catalogues"; bevelled edges, a.e.g. Roan slightly scuffed and faded with old label attached to spine with thin strip of cello tape, floral moiré endpapers. Very fine. Although unsigned, from the library of General Juan N. Méndez (1820-1894), who fought in most of Mexico's late nineteenth-century wars, including both the U.S. and French invasions. He twice served as governor of Puebla.

Of special interest for Western mining is a separate reprint for distribution of T. A. Rickard's 1889 *Gold Milling in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and at Grass Valley, California* (*American Institute of Mining Engineers Transactions*, v. 25, pp. 906-928), the text of which provides an interesting example of the advances in technology required by large-scale mining operations.

Various editions of thirty separate catalogues and offprints concerning Fraser and Chalmers' mining machinery and mining topics. Most are heavily illustrated and some have folded plates, including one, for example, of a complete stamping mill provided by the company. The firm was one of the leading mining equipment manufacturers in the world. Founded in 1871, the company merged with several other firms to form what became the present-day Allis-Chalmers Company, a leading producer of farm equipment. Reflecting their wide experience in the industry, the company in the introduction to the first catalogue lists the countries in which its machinery is used, including Spain, Mexico, Portugal, Russia, and the Philippines. Also of interest is their grasp of the sometimes difficult circumstances under which miners operate. They remark, for example, on their "facilities for the manufacture of sectional machinery adapted for transportation on pack animals in mountainous districts." The company, nevertheless, was also on the cutting edge of industrial technology; one item they manufactured and supplied were Corliss steam engines, at the time a leading industrial power plant.

Because this copy was in Méndez's possession, it seems likely that he obtained it directly from the company and referred to it for potential mining operations in the Mexican state of Puebla. All Fraser and Chalmers catalogues are now rare. (\$750-1,000)

THE FIRST MAJOR WORK TO BE ILLUSTRATED WITH POLITICAL CARICATURES
(MATHES, *MEXICO ON STONE*)

100. [MORALES, Juan Bautista]. *El Gallo Pitagórico*. 1845 [lithograph title page on grey tinted ground]. Mexico: Imprenta Litog. de Cumplido, 1845. [2 (lithograph title)], 280, [8 (2 index, 6 Cumplido catalogue)], [final verso blank] pp., 19 lithograph plates by Cumplido after art work by Iriarte, Blanco, and Herédia (illustrated title, portrait of Morales, and 17 caricatures), a few text engravings, (one signed by Rafael), ornamental head- and tailpieces. (The number of plates in this work vary; one copy we know of has two distinct issues of the plate *La Orquesta*.) 8vo, original lithographed yellow wrappers with illustrations on upper and lower wrappers (not included in plate count preceding), bound in contemporary mottled Mexican sheep. Binding abraded, dry, and worn, numerous old repairs to text leaves and plates, some leaves and plates mildly waterstained, some plates slightly damaged with

loss. Later ink ownership stamp of Luis Bota Sarmiento at lower margins of pp. 19 and 109.

Plates:

[Illustrated ornate title] *El Gallo Pitagórico. 1845*
Imprenta litog. de Cumplido.

[Portrait of author with facsimile autograph] *Juan Baut^a*
Morales [signed in image] *Blanco* [below portrait] *Imprenta*
litog. de Cumplido.

Dentro de este gallo tienes el ala de Pitágoras. [below
image at right] *Imprenta lito. de Cumplido.*

Militares. [below image at right] *Imprenta lito. de*
Cumplido.

Diputados. [above image at left] *Pag. 33.* [below image at
right] *Litog. de Cumplido.*

Un Juez y su Escribano. [signed in image] *Iriarte Lit.*
[below image at right] *Litog. de Cumplido.*

Agiotista [signed in image] *Iriarte Lit.* [below image at
right] *Imprenta litog. de Cumplido.*

Artesanos. La poca esperanza de medrar causa desaliento.
[below image at right] *Imprenta litog. de Cumplido.*

Periodistas. [below image at right] *Imprenta litog. de*
Cumplido.

Hipócritas. A rio revuelto, ganancia de bribones. [above
image at right] *Pag. 82.* [below image at right] *Litog. de*
Cumplido.

Ay! Ay! Que se resbala Tonchita! [above image at right]
Pag. 82 [below image at right] *Imprenta litog. de Cumplido.*

Vieja remilgada. [above image at right] *Pag. 103* [below
image at right] *Litog. de Cumplido.*

Tenemos que andar algunas leguas en pocos minutos. [signed
in image] *Heredia* [above image at right] *Pag. 114* [below
image at right] *Litog. de Cumplido.*

Que Jupiter con sus rayos los arrojara de cabeza al lago de Texcoco. [above image at right] Pag. 123 [below image at right] *Litog. de Cumplido.*

Si no andan en las campañas de Marte, sí marchan á paso redoblado á las de Venus. [above image at right] Pag. 132 [below image at right] *Litog. de Cumplido.*

Mortus est qui non resollat. [below image at right] *Imprenta lito. de Cumplido.*

Gran Orquesta. [above image at right] Pag. 114 [below image at right] *Imprenta lito. de Cumplido.*

Correos de Gabinete. [below image at right] *Imprenta lito. de Cumplido.*

Metamórfosis, El miedo convierte á dos gallos en ratones y á otro en pescado. [above image at right] Pag. 265.

Wrappers:

[Upper wrapper] *El Gallo Pitagórico* [four human figures at a pediment atop which is a cock crowing].

[Lower wrapper] Untitled illustration of two men observing a cock fight.

First book edition of a classic of political literature and an outstanding Mexican lithographic work. Published in at least two numbers, the second number begins at p. 63; the last four leaves (final signature) consist of one page of index and five pages of Cumplido's catalogue. Mathes, *Mexico on Stone*, pp. 23: "The great work of Cumplido in 1845 was *El Gallo Pitagórico*. Combining Cumplido's typography, Juan Bautista Morales's political satire and the excellent lithographs of Heredia, Iriarte and newcomer Plácido Blanco, this was the first major work to be illustrated with political caricatures. Such caricatures would later become the principal subject for lithographers"; 25 (illustrating a plate); 56 (title cited in bibliography); 63 (Cumplido); 64 (Iriarte, Rafael). Palau 180849. Sabin 50499. Toussaint, *La Litografía en México*, p. xx & plates 25 & 26.

Some of the fantastic lithographs evoke the nightmarish visions of Hieronymous Bosch. A brief essay entitled "Anglo-Americanos" (pp. 20-22) is bitterly

critical of the U.S. as being inhabited by people whose god is money and who make their living by smuggling contraband into Mexico. The essay also laments the condition of African-Americans and Germans in the U.S. Morales (1788-1856), journalist, editor, jurist, magistrate, president of the Supreme Court, and governor of Guanajuato, lampoons the corruption and tyranny of Santa-Anna and his regime.

Cumplido (1811-1877) was the most important Mexican printer and lithographer of his day, introducing many modern machines and techniques that he discovered in Europe. He was known as a proponent of liberal causes, some of which landed him in prison, once ironically when he was director of prisons. Cumplido's catalogue at the end is valuable documentation for the history of his firm and their offerings at the time. (\$500-1,000)

MAGNIFICENT CLASSIC OF MESOAMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY

101. MORLEY, Sylvanus Griswold. *The Inscriptions of Peten*. Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1937-1938. Vol. I: xxviii, 465 [1] pp., 3 photographic plates (including frontispiece), text illustrations (1-24); Vol. II: xi [1 (blank), 607 [1] pp., photographic frontispiece, text illustrations 25-88; Vol. III: ix [1 (blank)], 493 [1, blank] pp., photographic frontispiece + 3 leaves of plates (photographs on rectos and versos), text illustrations 89-137; Vol. IV: xii, 496 [2] pp., photographic frontispiece + one plate (photographs on recto and verso), text illustrations 138-161; Vol. V (Part 1): xxiii [1 (blank)], [2] pp., 186 (numbered 1-178H) plates, some folding (drawings and photographs of antiquities, inscriptions, views, scenes); Vol. V (Part 2): viii, [2] pp., 40 maps and plans, most folded (numbered 179-218), one photographic plate (numbered 219); untitled suite of extra Plates 1-50 (some folded) and Plates 174 & 175 (both double-page, these latter 2 plates before photographic material was added and with typed caption slips and plates numbers). 7 vols.: Vols. I-VI (Parts 1 & 2): 6 vols., 4to, original grey printed wrappers; Volume of extra plates: 4to, contemporary tan cloth over serviceable stiff tan mottled boards. Except for defective spine of extra plate volume and light darkening of other spines, an exceptionally fine set. With author's signed ink presentation in extra plate volume: "To my distinguished colleague and friend [name abraded off] This separate of his drawing plates of 'The Inscriptions of Peten' is most cordially subscribed by the author Sylvanus Griswold Morley, Mexico City November fifteenth 1933."

First edition of Morley's magnum opus, which won him the Duc de Loubat Prize from Columbia University and the Guatemalan Order of the Quetzal. Griffin 1191: "This set is not for the beginner, but is almost indispensable for advanced study in Maya epigraphy." Palau 183155: "Obra útil para el estudio de la arqueología Maya."

Morley (1883-1948), Maya archaeologist and epigrapher, decided against a career in Egyptology to pursue Mesoamerican studies, especially the Mayans. His first publication, *Study of Mayan Hieroglyphs* (1915), was based in part on his three-year visit to Quirigua, the restoration of which Morley oversaw and which were the first Mayan ruins so treated. He next studied the Chichen Itza ruins, but all his previous work was overshadowed by his discovery of Uaxactun, one of the more important Mayan sites discovered in the twentieth century.

In keeping with the prevailing archeological theories of his day, Morley did not seek to interpret all the glyphs he found nor did he seem even interested in doing so. Thus, he did not record and interpret many of the religious and historical glyphs that he could have potentially unlocked, a procedure for which he has been criticized by more recent scholars. Despite that, his transcriptions and interpretations of Mayan chronology are vitally important and useful contributions to the understanding of the Mayan civilization and are consulted to this day. His indefatigable recording of inscriptions is a monument to his scholarship and industry, although the latter was somewhat impeded by a delicate constitution. His efforts were also instrumental in establishing the Carnegie Institution as a major research institution in the field, as their publication of these superlative volumes indicates. (\$2,500-4,500)

LARGE ARCHIVE ON OKLAHOMA REPUBLICAN PARTY
TRANSITION FROM TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD
1900-1908

102. [OKLAHOMA INDIAN TERRITORY AND EARLY STATEHOOD]. Personal archive of correspondence to and from Samuel Grant Victor, 1900-1908. Approximately 1800 items plus printed ephemera scattered throughout the collection, and a few maps. Consists of autograph letters signed and typescript letters signed to Victor from various correspondents and of typescript retained copies of correspondence from Victor. Mostly 4to, one page, although many letters are longer. Some in smaller formats. Condition is generally fine to

very good, although a few items have some water damage and some are faded. Preserved in fifteen three-ring binders with each letter in its own sleeve and the entire collection in chronological order. The printed ephemera consists generally of Republican publications concerning campaign meetings, rallies, and political meetings, including tickets to national conventions. Copies of some historic photographs concerning Victor and his family are also included, as are two heavily damaged large photographs of Victor and his wife. Finally, included are two lithographed maps—one from 1923 entitled *Outline Map Red River Oil Field* (neat line to neat line 39.7 x 72.2 cm); and another printed in color from 1923 entitled *Map of Disposals; Lands Bordering Red River Receivership Area...Sheet No. 2* (neat line to neat line 80.1 x 123.5 cm). Both creased where formerly folded but in good condition and with contemporary manuscript annotations presumably in Victor's hand. The collection was discovered in 2005 in an Oklahoma house, the contents of which were being sold.

According to biographical information gleaned from the correspondence and other sources, Victor (1867-1934) was born in Phlashi County, Illinois, on November 17, 1867, and received a common schools education. He was a brick mason who served his apprenticeship in Cairo, Illinois. He moved to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1886, where he helped organize the brick masons union in 1887. He subsequently moved to Indian Territory in 1891, where he married Cherokee Delilah C. Hastings (1870-1921) on February 16 of that year. Both he and his future wife had graduated from the Cherokee National Seminary in June, 1890, where no doubt they met. The couple had five children. He was elected chairman of the Indian Territory Republican Committee in 1901, a position he held for six years; he was also a member of the Republican Committee in Cherokee Territory. Subsequently, he was appointed a U.S. Marshall for the Southern District of Territory in April, 1908. He also appears at some point to have been admitted to the bar and was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. The Victors are buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery in Afton, Oklahoma, a community in the far northeastern corner of the state, where they lived for many years.

The backdrop of this archive is the critical period in which Oklahoma was moving from a territory to a state in its own right. The admission of new states was fraught with difficult questions on which Democrats and Republicans held profoundly different views and contested fiercely the votes

of those who would attend constitutional conventions in various venues. Oklahoma's situation was unique in that it was possible that the Indian territories could be admitted as their own state while the rest of the territory could also be admitted a separate state. Indeed, the State of Sequoyah had been proposed in 1905 as a separate political entity (see No. 114 herein), although President Roosevelt eventually determined that Oklahoma would be admitted as a single state rather than as two states. Other large questions concerned the doctrine of "separate but equal" education facilities for Blacks and Anglos and the problem of whether to write prohibition into the new constitution or to leave the decision concerning alcohol sales to local choice. All of these questions are debated at length in this archive by various writers and by Victor himself.

The most fascinating aspect of this archive is the minute details it reveals about Republican efforts to carry the 1906 constitutional convention, an effort in which they were unsuccessful. The letters that pour into him from every part of the territory often contain frank and detailed assessments of local communities and their problems, all the way from disreputable and disloyal party members to the perennial question of who will be appointed postmaster. Some writers are extraordinarily blunt about the problems of courting the "negro" and the Indian vote. Victor is also besieged by requests for powerful Republican orators to address and motivate local meetings, the need for campaign literature, for financial backing, and for guidance on forming Republican clubs, which were the backbone of the party's organizational efforts. Victor, as chairman of the Republican party, was consulted on nearly every minor or major squabble or question that arose in that effort, and the collection is quite rich in materials that document those concerns and the party's efforts to succeed at the polls. It would, indeed, be a challenge to find a collection that was more revealing of the problems of both the Republican party and the territory given Victor's crucial position in the entire process. He was truly the spider at the center of the orb who was attuned to every distant movement in the web. Finally, the later letters addressed to him and written by him as U. S. marshal also are equally revealing of the problems of administering justice in the new state. Moonshiners, for example, remained a constant problem.

The process of organizing "clubs" was obviously critical to Republican efforts in Oklahoma. Those clubs were in fact the backbone of the party organization both

for logistical and financial purposes. Not only did they contribute votes to the cause, but also they were expected to contribute money. Victor is constantly writing his Republican friends in various parts of the territory asking if they have clubs already and if so who the officers are. He, in turn, is frequently written by concerned fellow Republicans who wish to establish an organization in their locales. What would seem a straightforward process was, however, attended by numerous difficulties. Printed campaign and party literature was apparently in short supply, and Victor was often unable to supply sufficient quantities to those interested in obtaining it. Poll books for registering voters were also scarce. Requests for prominent speakers often went unfulfilled, despite numerous letters from Victor to prominent Republicans asking that they participate. Finally, the actual process of organizing clubs had its own local difficulties. In one instance a local Republican stalwart wrote Victor to report that the organizational meeting was a farce dominated by drunken Blacks and Indians. The idealistic face but sometimes dark underside of such political machinations are on full display in this correspondence.

The collection and its contents break down as follow:

1900-1903: Approximately 70 letters, mostly concerning political affairs and appointments. One letter from E. S. Bessy, a Republican leader with Victor in the Cherokee nation, remarks that after seeing the printed version of the *Republican Rules and Regulations* he can only conclude from the frequent typographical errors, "at least some of the committee were drunk at the time they were formulated." He suggests that "Men with an academic education should do better" and proposes a second, corrected edition.

1904: Approximately 70 letters, concentrating heavily on the problem of establishing Republican clubs in various locales. Also included are some letters concerning Victor's own personal dealings in land, hay, and cattle. One letter seeks Victor's guidance on whether the local Republican club should support separate statehood for the Indian territories.

1905: Approximately 100 letters, again concentrating heavily on the problem of establishing Republican clubs. Other letters touch on the need for polling books so

that local Republicans can verify eligible voters and on the need to construct favorable voting districts. A small broadside announces a meeting in Wewoka, a town the Creek nation, for forming a local Republican Club.

1906: Approximately 1100 letters reflecting all aspects of Republican activities in this crucial year. The election for members of Oklahoma's constitutional convention was held on November 6, 1906, and the letters here document the party's frantic but unsuccessful activities to prevail in that contest. Victor is besieged by requests for printed campaign literature, polling books, money, organizational guidance, and powerful orators who can espouse the Republican cause. He himself writes many letters to Republican heavy-hitters, many of them in remote locales, pleading that they come to Oklahoma to rally the troops. (Regrettably, almost all such invitations are declined.) Schemes are floated to establish Republican leaning newspapers in various locales.

Of special interest is the question of "negroes," who Victor feels should be natural Republicans based on Lincoln's legacy but who are nevertheless problematic. Natural affinity does not appear to be the case. He is repeatedly asked for "negro" speakers who can persuade others to vote the Republican ticket. Jim Crow laws and the "negro question" are constantly discussed, especially whether they shall be afforded separate but equal treatment. It was especially important to Republicans that "negroes" not run as delegates to the convention. On September 22, Victor wrote Lee Moore of Atoka and basically ordered him to drop out of the race, since his candidacy would be divisive and result in the election of a Democrat. Moore responded vigorously, although he demurred, on the 24th prophetically stating, "the negro must work out his own destiny." The correspondence reveals that the Republicans apparently had little better success with the large Native American population.

The question of favorable voting districts was also critical. The correspondence is replete with requests for polling books, so that legitimate voters and their addresses may be ascertained. Naturally, both parties were seeking to gerrymander districts. On July 14, L. M. Lett of Dustin wrote Victor explaining how this process

would work in his district. After explaining that he proposes to exclude one area, he promises Victor, "This I think will assure us of a Republican Delegate from this district." On the other hand, the Democrats are hardly indolent. On July 19, Olin W. Meacham from Henryetta writes Victor exposing a Democratic gerrymander in his area by which they intend "to shut our town out."

The results of the election were disastrous for Republicans, who were defeated by the Democrats. One sardonic writer to Victor in the wake of that defeat is worth quoting. J. L. Skinner of Wetumka wrote Victor on the day following the election: "I heartily congratulate you, sir, upon your great victory. Another such victory, sir, would cost us the entire party, you having lost already more than one half of the party's strength by your wise management." Sic transit gloria mundi.

1907: 8 letters on routine matters.

1908: Approximately 400 letters concerning his duties as U. S. Marshall in Oklahoma. The letters give great insight into the political nature of such appointments, including Victor's own nomination, the progress of which is plotted at length in nearly daily telegrams from Washington, D.C., leading up to his swearing in on April 17, 1908. Upon assuming his duties, Victor is deluged by deputy marshals seeking reappointment and others who wish to assume such an office. G. A. Bruce, an African-American from McAlester, writes Victor on printed letterhead with his portrait on March 23 seeking appointment as a jail guard. From South McAlester, Deputy Marshall Harry G. Matson writes on April 28 denying that he is a trouble-making drunk. Charles O. Frye, a Republican committeeman from Sallisaw, writes on July 14 to complain that Victor has appointed a deputy who is not a true party member: "If Mr. Rhodes is a Republican, he has never shown it in this county." The day-to-day details of prisoner custody, feeding and clothing them, and serving subpoenas constitute a large part of the correspondence.

The ephemera separate from the correspondence include several examples of campaign literature and other such political publications. For example, a somewhat water stained Chicago guide for delegates to the 1916 Chicago

Republican convention is present, as are Victor's admission tickets. He apparently also attended the convention in 1920 in Washington, D.C., for which tickets are also present here. Copies of a few historical photographs round out the ephemera.

A more dense, detailed collection of a private individual so engaged as he was in the politics of the latter days of the Oklahoma Territory and early days of statehood would be difficult to encounter. Despite what are apparently some gaps in the correspondence, the collection still stands as an important research resource into the detailed, minute affairs that ultimately informed the fate of Oklahoma. Someone's dissertation awaits. (\$10,000-20,000)

103. ORTEGA, José de & Juan Antonio Balthasar. *Historia del Nayarit, Sonora, Sinaloa y ambas Californias. Que con el título de "Apostólicos afanes de la Compañía de Jesus, en la America Septentrional" se publicó anónima en Barcelona el año de 1754, siendo su autor el padre José Ortega. Nueva edición aumentada con un prólogo escrito por el Sr. Lic. Manuel de Olaguíbel.* Mexico: Tipografía de E. Abadiano, 1887. x, 564, [vi (index)] pp. 8vo, contemporary tan Mexican sheep over black and beige mottled boards. Extremities chipped, corners bumped, binding generally worn and sheep dry, occasional mild staining and some underlining. Laid in is a broadside announcing the beginning of the publication of this edition: 34 x 23 cms., black type on a light yellow paper, folded in quarters (creases visible but no tears, chips or other damage). The book was to be issued in fascicules.

Second edition, with scholarly introduction and index (first edition anonymously issued at Barcelona in 1754 under title *Apostólicos afanes...*). Barrett 1919. Beristain IV:57. Cowan I, pp. 6-7. Cowan II, p. 17. Hill II, p. 1267. Howell, *California* 50:1771. Howes O127. Mathes, *California Colonial Bibliography* 48n: "The authors chronicle the missions of Sinaloa, Nayarit, and Sonora. The work contains relations of Kino's explorations to the Colorado River, and publishes, for the first time, the diary of the expedition of Consag to the Colorado River in 1751." Palau 204881: "Obra importante." Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 128n. (\$350-550)

104. PARKER, A[mos] A[ndrew]. *Trip to the West and Texas. Comprising a Journey of Eight Thousand Miles, through New-York, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, in*

the Autumn and Winter of 1834-5. Interspersed with Anecdotes, Incidents and Observations. Concord: Printed and Published by White & Fisher, 1835. 276 pp., 2 woodcut plates: (1) *Catching Wild Horses* (frontispiece, 7.5 x 7.3 cm); (2) *Shooting Deer* (facing p. 141, 6.4 x 7.1 cm). 12mo, original brown cloth, gilt-lettered tan leather spine label. Binding worn and rubbed, loose in binding, foxed. Difficult to find in fine condition.

First edition. *Basic Texas Books* 159: "Parker, an observant chronicler, visited Texas just prior to the revolution. Ray Allen Billington states: 'His descriptions of the Texan settlements and people are vivid and discerning. He also reveals the cultural conflicts with Mexico which played a part in the Texas Revolution. Because this is one of the earliest travel books written in English about Texas, it is of great value.'" Buck 276. Clark, *Old South* III:82: "One of the earliest descriptions of Texas in English, by an observing and friendly traveler...land, crops, game, and advice to travelers and emigrants." Graff 3183. Howes P74. Kelsey, *Engraved Prints of Texas, 1554-1900*, p. 26. Phillips, *Sporting Books*, p. 286. *Plains & Rockies* IV:57a:1. Rader 2588. Raines, pp. 161-62. Sabin 58643. Sibley, *Travelers in Texas*, p. 217. Streeter 1172. The section titled "General View of Texas" commences: "From whatever point you approach Texas, its aspect is unfavorable." (\$400-800)

ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR OF FORT BLISS IN 1855

105. PERCY, Frederic Augustus Percy. Fort Bliss: [Title in ink on recto of image at upper right] "Fort Bliss Texas looking east by F. A. Percy for W. W. H. Davis" [lower right] "1855"; [Title in ink in Davis' hand on paper label on original wooden frame back]: "Fort Bliss, Texas, Looking East: By F. B. [sic] Percey [sic]. For W. W. H. Davis." N.p. [Fort Bliss, Texas], 1855. Original watercolor and ink sketch. 13.6 x 21.3 cm. Tacked at upper left corner on later paper. Faint marginal mat burn. Vertical crease where formerly folded. Two clean splits at extremities of fold and two other small tears in margins (no loss of image). Moderately browned and slightly wrinkled.

Original art work depicting Texas at this early date is exceedingly difficult to find. Percy's work is somewhat primitive, but what it lacks artistically, is compensated by its historic importance and early date. The image is a panoramic view showing the interior of Fort Bliss with troops on parade, large U.S. flag flying at center. This

watercolor is original art work from which an engraving was made to accompany William Watts Hart Davis' *El Gringo; or New Mexico and Her People* (New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1857), one of the earliest full-length books on New Mexico in English. The image is quite similar to the printed image in Davis' book, except in the printed image two figures have been added to the foreground (p. 377).

Not a great deal is known about artist Frederic Augustus Percy, who was an Englishman living in the El Paso region in the mid 1850s. He is best known as author-artist of the hand-written illustrated newsletter *El Sabio Sembrador*, of which only a single copy survives. It is believed Percy died in Mexico in 1868. Other examples of Percy's work can be found in Rex W. Strickland, *El Paso in 1854* (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1969).

Fort Bliss, established in 1848, is now a major U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command installation comprising some 1.12 million acres of land extending across Texas and New Mexico, making it comparable in size to Rhode Island. *Handbook of Texas Online* (Fort Bliss):

After the end of the Mexican War the need to defend the new border, to maintain law and order, to protect settlers and California-bound migrants from Indian attacks, and to survey for a new transcontinental railroad compelled the United States government to establish a military post on the Rio Grande in the area of El Paso del Norte (now Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua). On November 7, 1848, the War Department instructed the Third Infantry to take up quarters at the pass, and Bvt. Maj. Jefferson Van Horne led 257 soldiers, including the regimental staff, six infantry companies, and a howitzer battery, west from San Antonio. They arrived in the area on September 8; on September 14, four companies were quartered on Coons' Rancho, formerly Ponce's Ranch, in downtown El Paso. About one-third of the troops occupied the presidio at San Elizario, an old Spanish garrison twenty miles southeast of El Paso.

The War Department closed the post and presidio in September 1851 and withdrew the troops to Fort Fillmore, forty miles to the north. A military post was reestablished on the Rio Grande in January 1854 when Lt. Col. Edmund Brooke Alexander, with four companies of the Eighth United States Infantry, rented quarters at Magoffinsville, a hacienda three miles east of Coons' Rancho. On March 8, 1854, the official name of the post

became Fort Bliss, in memory of Lt. Col. William Wallace Smith Bliss, Gen. Zachary Taylor's chief of staff during the Mexican War and later his son-in-law.
(\$24,000-36,000)

106. PICCOLO, Francisco María. *Informe del Estado de la Nueva Cristiandad de California 1702 y otros documentos. Edición, estudio y notas por Ernest J. Burrus, S.J.* Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1962. xxiv, 481 [3] [2, ads] pp., facsimiles, 4 folding maps. 4to, original beige printed wrappers. Slight wear to fragile wraps, otherwise very fine. Exlibris of John Randell Carpenter.

Limited edition (#126 of 200 copies). Colección Chimalistac, 14. Scholarly, greatly augmented edition of the exceedingly rare original edition published in 1702. Hill 1352: "The *Informe* is generally considered the first printed account of California." For citations to the original edition, see: Barrett, *Baja California* 4303. Graff 3279. Howell, *California* 50:191. Mathes, *Historiography of the Californias: Imprints of the Colonial Period, 1552-1821* #27: "Piccolo provides a detailed report of the first five years of the Jesuit missions in California and a request promoting support for their continuation by their legal representative." Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 74.

Father Piccolo, third Jesuit missionary to California and founder of its second mission, San Francisco Xavier Viggé, in 1702 was appointed by Father Juan María de Salvatierra, founder of the first mission of the Californias at Loreto and their superior, to serve as the representative of the California enterprise to the outside world. In that year, in Guadalajara, he negotiated supplies and aid to the enterprise. The latter was successful, to a great extent due to the *Informe* that Piccolo had printed in Mexico City. The first overview of the settlement of California from its inception, this account of the labors of the Jesuits drew such support for the Pious Fund (fund established for the missions and later used in Alta California) that it assured the permanence of the otherwise very tenuous presence of the missionaries in the isolated peninsula. Father Burrus' edition with supporting documentation is the definitive work on Piccolo and his contribution to the history of California. (\$250-500)

"THE EARLIEST OFFICIAL GEOGRAPHICAL IMAGE OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI WEST"

"NO MORE SUCCESSFUL ESPIONAGE OPERATION HAS EVER BEEN CONDUCTED IN RECORDED AMERICAN HISTORY" (GOETZMANN)

107. PIKE, Z[ebulon] M[ontgomery]. *An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the Western Parts of Louisiana, to the Sources of the Arkansaw [sic], Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun, Rivers; performed by Order of the Government of the United States during the Years 1805, 1806, and 1807. And a Tour through the Interior Parts of New Spain, When Conducted through these Provinces, by Order of the Captain-General, in the Year 1807. By Major Z. M. Pike. Illustrated by Maps and Charts...* Philadelphia: Published by C. & A. Conrad, & Co. No. 30, Chesnut Street, Somervell & Conrad, Peterburgh. Bonsal, Conrad, & Co. Norfolk, and Fielding Lucas, Jr. Baltimore. John Binns, Printer, 1810. Text: 5, [3], [1]-105 [1, blank], [10, meteorological observations], [107]-277 [3, blank], [2, meteorological observations], 65 [1], 53 [1, blank], 87 [1, blank] pp., stipple-engraved portrait of Pike (*Edwin sc.* | *Lieut. Z. M. Pike*), pasted, as issued, to flyleaf to face title page), 3 folded letterpress tables. 8vo (22 x 14 cm), contemporary full mottled calf, spine gilt, new sympathetic maroon gilt-lettered label (expertly rebacked, original spine preserved and laid down). Atlas: 6 engraved maps, 5 of which are folded. 8vo (22.5 x 14.4 cm), contemporary brown sheep over grey and beige marbled boards. Both volumes with less than usual uniform mild age-toning and offsetting. Binding of text vol. somewhat worn (at corners and spine), but expertly restored. One-inch tears with no losses to text pages (83/84 and 209/210). Contemporary ink ownership inscription of Philadelphia merchant William Priestman, Market & Ninth. In an 1800 U.S. Supreme Court case Priestman was accused of transporting without permit 203 silver watches, three gold watches, two enamelled watches, two metal watches, two hunting watches, and seven pinchbeck watches of foreign manufacture (Priestman vs. U S, 4 U.S. 28). Occasional contemporary pencil and ink notes in text. Atlas spine dry and chafed with extremities chipped, fragile old boards rubbed and with a few stains and voids to marbling, front hinge open, the maps untrimmed and lovely, very fine, with only a few minor flaws: two maps with short tear at juncture with book block, a few short splits at folds (no losses in either case), one map with old paper repairs to verso. Overall an excellent, complete, and desirable copy, very fresh with original endpapers. This work is increasingly found incomplete and in poor condition. Preserved in a new black morocco and dark blue cloth slipcase, each volume protected in chemise.

Maps

Falls of S^t. Anthony. 11.2 x 19.9 cm.

A Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana, Including all the hitherto Unexplored Countries, Lying between the River La Platte of the Missouri on the N: and the Red River on the S: the Mississippi East and the Mountains of Mexico West; with a part of New Mexico & the Province of Texas. by Z. M. Pike Captⁿ. U.S.I. [above lower neat line] Plate II. Neat line to neat line: 43.4 x 38 cm. Compass rose.

The First Part of Captⁿ. Pike's Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana See Plate 2^d. & References. [above lower neat line] Plate I. | Reduced and laid down on a Scale of 40 miles to the Inch. By Anthony Nau. Neat line to neat line: 44.4 x 45.5 cm.

A Sketch of the Vice Royalty Exhibiting the Several Provinces and its Aproximation [sic] to the Internal Provinces of New Spain. Harrison Sc^t. Neat line to neat line: 32.5 x 39.8 cm.

Map of the Mississippi River from its Source to the Mouth of the Missouri: Laid down from the notes of Lieu^t. Z. M. Pike, by Anthony Nau. Reduced, and corrected by the Astronomical observations of M^r. Thompson at its source; and of Captⁿ. M. Lewis, where it receives the waters of the Missouri. By Nich^s. King. Engraved by Francis Shallus, Philadelphia. Two sheets, joined at center, as issued. Neat line to neat line: 23 x 76 cm. Vignette of eagle with olive branch and lightning bolts beneath. Compass rose.

A Map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain. The Outlines are from the Sketches of, but corrected and improved by Captain Zebulon M. Pike, who was conducted through that Country, in the Year 1807, by Order of the Commandant General of those Provinces. 46.6 x 45.4 cm.

Tables

Recapitulation of Furs and Peltries, Fond du Lac department, Marks and Numbers as per margin. North West Company, 1804-5....

Abstract of the number, &c. of the Nations of Indians Residing on the Mississippi and its confluent streams, from St. Louis, Louisiana, to its source, including Red Lake and Lower Red River....

A Statistical Abstract of the nations of Indians who inhabit that part of Louisiana visited by Captain Z. Pike, in his tour of discovery in that country, in the years 1806 and 1807.

First edition of the first U.S. government exploration of the Southwest. *Basic Texas Books* 163: "The beginning of serious interest in Texas." Bennett, *American Book Collecting*, p. 46. Bradford 4415. Braislin 1474. Eberstadt, *Texas* 162:603. Field 1217. Graff 3290. Hill I, p. 236. Hill II:1357. Howes P373. Jones 743. Martin & Martin 24. Palau 225874. *Plains & Rockies* IV:9:1: "For his report, Pike adapted without acknowledgment the map of Mexico left in Washington by the world-famous geographer Alexander von Humboldt, who complained of the plagiarism to Thomas Jefferson." Raines, p. 165. Rittenhouse 467. Sabin 62936. Shaw & Shoemaker 21089. Streeter, p. 328 (citing the book as especially desirable for a Texas collection): "Its early date and its writer make it a foundation piece.... The account of Texas in the appendix to Pike is the first, in English, for Texas as a whole. Three of its maps show Texas"; 1047: "Pike's account of the journey and of the week he spent in San Antonio, where he was handsomely entertained by the Spanish officials, makes interesting reading." Streeter Sale 3125. Tate, *The Indians of Texas: An Annotated Bibliography* 2183. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 298-99 & II, pp. 20-24.

This edition contains the first appearance in print of the first maps of the Southwest to be based on firsthand exploration—"milestones in the mapping of the American West" (Wheat). Cohen, *Mapping the West*, pp. 97-99 (discussing and illustrating *A Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana...*): "In the hierarchy of significant westward expeditions, that of Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike (1779-1813) ranks right below that of Lewis and Clark... While his was not the first official reconnaissance of the west, he provided 'the earliest official geographical image of the trans-Mississippi West'... Pike's map and journal...provided the first authentic information about the Upper Mississippi... On the Conejos River, an effluent of the Rio Grande, well into Spanish territory, Pike boldly constructed a fort. It was at this fort that he was

arrested and taken first to Santa Fe and then to Chihuahua for a meeting with Don Nemesio Salcedo, the governor of New Spain. The authorities confiscated, among other documents, a manuscript map of the Santa Fe Trail... While in custody of the Spanish, Pike learned 'just how many and what kind of troops the Spanish had on hand to defend the northern provinces,' according to William Goetzmann, 'and he was well informed on the character and personalities of all the Spanish military leaders. No more successful espionage operation has ever been conducted in recorded American history.' Pike returned from captivity without his sketch maps, making the creation of his own map more difficult. He had managed to smuggle traverse tables in the rifle barrels that he and his men were allowed to take with them after being released. These tables enabled him to reconstruct parts of the upper Arkansas, and to his credit, his map is the first to accurately delineate the Arkansas and its tributaries. Nevertheless, large sections of '*A Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana*' (1810), were based on Alexander von Humboldt's map [see Humboldt herein]... It is paradoxical that Pike, who had actually explored the internal part of Louisiana, relied on the cartography of Humboldt, who had never been there."

"Pike has been suspected of complicity with the Aaron Burr conspiracy to establish an empire in the Southwest, carved from the Spanish provinces of northern Mexico and the western United States, but no firm evidence supports those charges. He remained, however, outspoken in his resistance to the democratization of the army during the Thomas Jefferson administration.... Pike published the journals of his explorations in 1810, supplemented with his correspondence with General Wilkinson, his speeches to the Indians, and detailed descriptions of the land through which he traveled, as *An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi and through the Western Parts of Louisiana*. Appearing as it did, four years before the publication of the journals of Lewis and Clark, Pike's book provided the American public with its first written description of the trans-Mississippi West.... He was killed in action at the storming of York, (now Toronto), Canada, on April 27, 1813, when the enemies' powder magazine exploded" (*Handbook of Texas Online: Pike, Zebulon Montgomery*). (\$15,000-30,000)

A LIBERAL MEXICAN EXILE'S TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES
WITH LITHOGRAPHS, INCLUDING SAN FRANCISCO & SAN ANTONIO

108. PRIETO, Guillermo. *Viaje á los Estados-Unidos por Fidel... (1877)*. Mexico: Imprenta del Comercio, de Dúblan y Chávez, Calle de Cordobanes número 8, 1877-1878. Vol. I: [2], ix [1 blank], 625 [1 blank], [2 table of contents] pp., 12 lithograph plates; Vol. II: 593 [1 blank], [5 table of contents] [1 blank] pp., 12 lithograph plates; Vol. III: 532, [4 table of contents and plate list] pp., 6 lithograph plates. Total: 30 lithograph plates by Hesiquio Iriarte (city views, plus two portraits, one of which is a frontispiece portrait of the author on tinted ground), a few text engravings. 3 vols., 8vo, contemporary red Mexican sheep over red and black mottled boards, spines lettered in gilt, raised bands, gilt ownership initials "J.M.S." on spines, goldenrod endpapers. Moderate shelf wear, spinal extremities of Vol. I and foot of Vol. II slightly chipped, some darkening to spines, boards rubbed, intermittent light to moderate waterstaining (primarily affecting only blank margins of text or plates), worming to top blank margins of Vol. III, overall a very good copy of a scarce travel account.

First edition. Howes P607. Mathes, *Mexico on Stone*, pp. 41: "Iriarte's fine work continued in 1878 with *Viaje á los Estados-Unidos por Fidel*"; 60 (citing the title); 63 (Dúblan y Chávez); 64 (Iriarte). Onís, *The U.S. as Seen by Spanish American Writers*, pp. 118-120: "[Prieto's] first impressions...are of particular interest to us because of his strong Spanish point of view, which brings out the contrast between the Spanish and English cultures." Palau 237011. Only the portion on San Francisco has been translated into English: *San Francisco in the Seventies: The City as Viewed by a Mexican Political Exile. Translated and Edited by Edwin S. Morby*, published in San Francisco by John Henry Nash in 1938. For the English excerpt, see: Howell 50:1415: "Prieto visited the city at a time when it was adjusting to the uncertainties of the post-Gold Rush period—a decade that has received comparatively little attention from either foreign or domestic observers." Norris 3106. Rocq 11047.

Prieto's lengthy, perceptive descriptions in his travelogue through Reconstruction U.S. are accompanied by many excellent lithographs (not in Peters, *America on Stone* or *California on Stone*). Images include New York (State House at Albany, Central Park, Broadway Street, NYC City Hall), Niagara Falls (two views), Washington, D.C. (White House, Capitol Building, various government buildings), Philadelphia (Greenwood Cemetery), San Francisco (bird's-eye view of San Francisco, Kearny Street, Palace Hotel,

Chinese types and temple scene, Cliff House, Woodward Gardens, cable car), view of the Sierras from a railroad car of the Central Pacific, New Orleans (Canal Street, Cathedral on Jackson Plaza, Custom House, Hotel San Carlos), Cincinnati (grand fountain), and Texas (*Templo Católico Mexicano. | S. Antonio.* [at right below neat line] *Lith. H. Iriarte Mexico*). This last view is San Fernando Cathedral on the Main Plaza of San Antonio, before its renovation to its present state. This historical structure, the oldest cathedral sanctuary in the United States, played a role in the Battle of the Alamo, and houses a sarcophagus purportedly containing the remains of the Texans who died at the Alamo. Ron Tyler in his forthcoming study of nineteenth-century Texas lithographs lists this plate by an unknown artist and comments that it was based on the print *Mexican Catholic Church, San Antonio* in M. Whilldin, *A Description of Western Texas, Published by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company, the Sunset Route* (Galveston: Printed at the "News" Steam Book & Job Office, 1876).

Prieto (1818-1897; *Dicc. Porrúa*), a bright light of liberalism in nineteenth-century Mexico, was a liberal politician, journalist, teacher, dramatist, and poet, who has been called the Walt Whitman of Mexico. He was a prolific writer, with some thirty-five volumes compiled to date. He is considered the grandfather of the literary genre known as "Tradición." Among his poetic output are an acerbic ode to Slidell and bitter verses on the Texas battles of Resaca de Palma and Palo Alto (*Colección de Poesías escogidas publicadas e ineditas...* Mexico: Tipografía de la Oficina Impresora de Estampillas, 1895-1897). His writings on the North American Invasion were by no means limited to poetry. Prieto was a contributor to the rare *Apuntes para la historia de la guerra entre México y los Estados-Unidos* (Mexico: Tipografía de Manuel Payno, Hijo, 1848), a work so critical of Santa-Anna that the dictator ordered the edition destroyed and its authors imprisoned. On the political front, Prieto was active on the scene for many decades and involved with key political and military players. He promulgated the Reform Laws and intervened to save Benito Juárez from a firing squad. Prieto spent some time in exile in the U.S. during the imperial reign of Maximilian and Carlota (1864-1867) and again in 1877. During his sojourn in San Antonio he is credited with helping to smuggle seven thousand rifles into Mexico for Juárez to use in driving the French out of Mexico.

In the present work, Prieto attempts to demystify the U.S. for his compatriots. Some scholars have suggested that Prieto's unusual, enlightened travel account of the U.S. can also be interpreted as part of exiled Mexican liberals' nation-building project. In chapters XXI-XXIV (pp. 461-532) on Texas, Prieto gives an overview of the state's history, boundary disputes, Austin's colonization projects, the Texas Revolution, annexation, the Mexican-American War, resources, climate, ethnic diversity, and a lengthy poem "De San Antonio a Piedras Negras," describing his journey from San Antonio to the Border via Castroville, Orvalde (Uvalde), Blaskville (Batesville), Fort Clark, and Eagle Pass. He recalls his sojourn in San Antonio in 1866 when in exile from Mexico. This work is long overdue for complete translation into English. For more on Prieto, see Malcolm D. McLean, *Vida y obra de Guillermo Prieto* (Mexico: El Colegio de Mexico, 1960). (\$750-1,500)

109. [PUEBLA IMPRINT]. *Summario de las gracias, e indvlgençias concedidas, por la SS. de Paulo V. y confirmadas por la a innocencio IX a la Cofradia de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, y titulo de siervos de Maria Santissima, Fundad, en su capilla de el Puente de San Francisco, de esta Ciudad de la Puebla de los Angeles, quales goza por vnion à la sagrada religion de los servitas, fundida en la ciudad de Roma.* N.p., n.d. [Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico? ca. 1700]. Broadside (43 x 31.5 cm) with woodcut of the Virgin of Seven Sorrows at top, text in two columns within typographical border, typographical ornamentation. Creased where formerly folded, small losses at some folds, a few wormholes at top. Contemporary ink manuscript completion on recto obligating Doña María Barbara de la Banda to abide by the conditions necessary to receive the indulgences; ink ms. docket on verso.

This vibrant imprint is a listing and summary of the indulgences granted to the Cofradia de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores originally by Paul V and confirmed by Innocent IX, the latter of whom was pope only for two months in late 1692. The imprint is undated, but the printer in Puebla at the time was Diego Fernández de Leon. In Mexico Our Lady of Sorrows, Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, is celebrated with processions, masses, and altars on the final Friday of Lent. The Virgin is shown with the customary iconography, widow's veils, her hands are clasped in an attitude of prayer, and seven swords penetrate her heart. (\$200-400)

110. RONAN, Peter. *Historical Sketch of the Flathead Indian Nation from the Year 1813 to 1890. Embracing the History of the Establishment of St. Mary's Indian Mission in the Bitter Root Valley, Mont. With Sketches of the Missionary Life of Father Ravalli and Other Early Missionaries, Wars of the Blackfeet and Flatheads and Sketches of History, Trapping and Trading in the Early Days, with Illustrations.* Helena, Montana: Published and Copyrighted by the Journal Publishing Co., [1890]. [4], 80 pp., text and title printed within red decorative borders, 12 engraved plates (frontispiece portrait of author, agency, Flatheads, scenes, artifacts). 8vo, original black gilt-lettered cloth, pink endpapers, edges red. Corners slightly bumped, upper hinge tender, lower hinge cracked, otherwise fine, with contemporary ownership inscription of C. E. Bennett, Helena, Montana.

First edition. Braislin 1577. Graff 3559. Howes R428. Smith 8764. Peter Ronan (1838-1893), the first U.S. agent to the Flathead Reservation in northwestern Montana (1877 to 1893), presents a detailed, compassionate account of the Flathead from sovereign nations in the era of Lewis and Clark to dependence upon Euro-American culture. (The work includes the account of Ochane, an elderly tribeswoman who was present at the encounter between the tribe and the Corps of Discovery in the upper Bitterroot Valley in September of 1805.) Unlike many federal agents to Native Americans, Ronan was sensitive to the plight of the confederated Flathead Nation and strove to protect their rights in the face of overwhelming pressures from Anglo settlers, ranchers, and entrepreneurs, as well as his own Federal government. Ronan, originally a newspaperman and printer, arrived in Bannack in April 1863, after his newspaper office in Leavenworth was destroyed by a mob during Civil War tensions. According to the preface, this work was first published in the columns of the *Helena Montana Journal*. This is an unusual, handsome Montana imprint with excellent content. (\$250-500)

111. [SAN FRANCISCO]. CURRIER & IVES. *California Scenery. Seal Rocks-Point Lobos.* [below image] *Published by Currier & Ives | 125 Nassau St. New York.* New York, [1870s]. Lithograph with original hand coloring. Image measures 20.3 x 31 cm. Image and title measure 23 x 31 cm. Two marginal tears neatly repaired, otherwise fine.

Romantic Victorian view of the Cliff House and Seal Rocks by moonlight, with horses and carriages approaching

and leaving the landmark. Conningham & Simkin 768. Peters, *California on Stone*, p. 109. (\$600-1,200)

RARE STEEL-ENGRAVED PANORAMA OF SAN FRANCISCO IN THE SEVENTIES

112. [SAN FRANCISCO]. HESS, Fredrick. *San Francisco - California. Frederick Hess Publisher* [lower right] *Entered according to act of congress in the year 1874 by Frederick Hess in the office of the librarian of congress Washington D.C. N.p., 1874.* Steel-engraved panoramic view surrounded by 22 vignettes of landmarks (list below), on heavy paper, original delicate hand coloring. Overall sheet: 31 x 68 cm; image with title: 27.5 x 62.3 cm. Margins trimmed but ample, very lightly toned, good strong impression with especially beautiful, restrained hand coloring, nearly fine overall. Very rare.

Central panoramic view:

San Francisco. 12.8 x 45 cm. (engraving and title)

Vignettes of landmarks (clockwise from top left, measuring engraving and title):

Nevada Block. 4.8 x 7.8 cm.

Calvary Church. 4.8 x 3.7 cm.

Sansome Street. 4.8 x 3.7 cm.

Palace Hotel. 4.8 x 7.4 cm.

City Hall. 4.8 x 13.1 cm.

Grand Hotel. 4.8 x 7.5 cm.

London & S. Fr. Bank. 4.8 x 3.7 cm.

S. Mary's Cathedral. 4.8 x 3.7 cm.

Cliff House. 4.8 x 7.8 cm.

Lick Hotel. 4.1 x 7.8 cm.

The White House. 4.1 x 7.8 cm.

Occidental Hotel. 4.4 x 7.8 cm.

Corner Geary and Kearny Street. 4.8 x 7.8 cm.

Corner First and Market Street. 4.8 x 7.8 cm.

California Street. 4.8 x 10.8 cm.

P.M.S.S. Co's Wharf - Off for China and Japan. 4.8 x 6.9 cm.

Montgomery Street. 4.8 x 10.8 cm.

Mercantile Library - Bush Street. 4.8 x 7.2 cm.

California Street. Corner Sansome. 4.8 x 7.8 cm.

Oriental Block. 4.2 x 7.8 cm.

Murphy, Grant & Co's Building - Sansome Street. 4.2 x 7.8 cm.

Russ House - Montgomery Street. 4.2 x 7.8 cm.

Reps, Views & Viewmakers of Urban America 322
(locating two copies, Library of Congress, uncolored; Oakland Museum, unknown if colored). Although Baird & Evans (*Historic Lithographs of San Francisco*) illustrate this view, it is not described in their catalogue because it is a steel engraving rather than a lithograph. The view shows San Francisco as a sophisticated metropolis and cultural center in the seventies, during its phase of prodigious urban development after the Gold Rush and before the 1906 earthquake. At that time public and private architecture mushroomed, and old trails through sand dunes were replaced by extensive street improvements. Some of the vignettes show streets still with wooden planking. In addition to the expected horse-and-buggy mode of transportation, some of the vignettes illustrate horse-drawn omnibuses and street cars travelling on metal tracks. These horse-drawn street cars were the immediate precursor to the cable car and look like the earliest cable cars were it not for the horses pulling them (cable cars were first used on a trial run in August of 1873 and put into service in September of the same year). The central panorama of this large engraving is a lovely view of the city looking toward the Bay with the most prominent feature being St. Mary's Church at left.

Each of the twenty-two precisely engraved vignettes offers historical documentation of San Francisco architecture, and includes people engaged in various activities. The most vividly colored of the vignettes is *P.M.S.S. Co's Wharf - Off for China and Japan*, depicting a teeming, boisterous international crowd of humanity, ranging from riff-raff to Victorian black silk top hat elegance. Included is a very serious fist fight and a goodly number of Chinese. This scene is in contrast to other scenes such as the serene view of the Cliff House made from high above on Alfred Sutro's estate. Here the Cliff House is shown in its original 1863 modest version, before it was destroyed in 1896 and rebuilt in grandiose style. These vignettes are little jewels of history that reveal a great deal and deserve further study. It is astonishing to look at the engravings under magnification. If Hess was the engraver, he certainly was brilliant, accomplished, and very patient.

Little is known of the creator of this rare engraving, remarkable for its technical proficiency, documentary value, and high aesthetic qualities. Baird does not provide any biographical information on Hess, nor do the standard sources such as Mantle Fielding, Peters, etc. Baird (*California's Pictorial Letter Sheets* 232) records a letter sheet by Hess (see next entry in this catalogue). However, that letter sheet is an entirely different production, being similar to the present print in being steel engraved and with a central view of the city surrounded by vignettes of landmarks. But the central scene and the vignettes in the present larger print are not the same as those on the letter sheet, and here there are twenty-two vignettes. The letter sheet is printed on very thin paper, whereas the present engraving is printed on thick, high-quality paper. The letter sheet is uncolored, and the present print is colored. Hess apparently was a gentleman of enterprise and energy. The small letter sheet includes the statement: "Orders for engraving on steel promptly executed. Each image captioned."

We found only a few intriguing leads for possible identification of Frederick Hess. A person of that name, a San Francisco newspaperman, founded the La Jota Vineyard Company in Napa Valley in 1898. He served as editor of German-language newspapers in San Francisco, including *California Demokrat*, the oldest daily existing on the Pacific coast (purchased by Hess in 1858 when he was eighteen years of age). A Frederick Hess published *Californischer Almanach fu r das Jahr 1900* (California

Demokrat Publishing Co., 1899; UCLA holds a copy). The Bancroft Library has an archive of Civil War letters (1862-1865) from Frederick Christian Hess of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry (1838-1916) to Tobitha Hess (1862-1865). The Bancroft also holds a complex graphic on a souvenir rose by Frederick Hess of San Francisco with 31 steel-engraved vignettes printed in Hamburg (date unknown, but Bancroft cataloguing suggests 186-?). That may well be the Rosetta Stone for pulling together Hess' iconography of San Francisco. Tooley lists a surveyor by the name of F. Hess, who worked in the Midwest in the late 1850s, creating for instance, a map of Champaign County in Ohio in 1858. Interesting research awaits this excellent engraving. (\$5,000-10,000)

113. [SAN FRANCISCO]. HESS, Frederick. [Central vignette title] *San Francisco*. [below neat line at right] *Frederick Hess, Publisher, San Francisco*. | *Orders for Engraving on steel promptly executed*. N.p., n.d. [Baird suggests end of 1860s based on architecture]. Steel-engraved panoramic view surrounded by 12 vignettes of landmarks: *Merchant's Exchange*.; *Montgomery Street*.; *Kearny Street*.; *Masonic Temple*.; *Bank of California*.; *S.F. Savings Union Building*.; *Cal. S.S.N. Co's Wharf*.; *Bush Street*.; *California Street*.; *Nucleus* [sic] *Hotel*.; *Fireman's Fund Ins Building*.; *Lincoln School*. Letter sheet format, folded (as issued), to 4 pp., on thin wove paper, uncolored. Overall sheet: 30.8 x 49.7 cm. Image, neat line to neat line: 14.9 x 22.4 cm. Other than slight discoloration along fold, very fine.

See preceding entry. Baird, *California Pictorial Letter Sheets* 232 (noting this was one of the last of the letter sheets, and remarking on letter sheets in general): "Manifestly, the pictorial letter sheet of California was an extraordinary phenomenon-unparalleled in development anywhere else in the United States." Gary Kurutz in the introduction to Henry H. Clifford's letter sheet catalogue remarks: "The California pictorial letter sheet provides the best visual chronicle of the California Gold Rush and the golden decades of the 1850s and 1860s. Imprinted on sheets of writing paper were views of rough-and-ready mining camps, Argonauts panning for gold in the boiling Sierra foothill sun, pioneers pushing their way across the continent, terrifying city fires, vigilance committees marching down San Francisco streets, and California's spectacular natural wonders. Because of this union of pictures with stationery, historians call the letter sheet the forerunner of the modern picture postcard.... Artists

delineated the mushrooming growth of Queen Calafia's cities, towns, and mining camps. Together these form a remarkable visualization of urban development not found elsewhere in the country." (\$500-1,000)

SEQUOYAH CONSTITUTION WITH MAP OF THE STATE OF SEQUOYAH

114. SEQUOYAH (INDIAN TERRITORY). CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. *Constitution of the State of Sequoyah* [caption title]. [At end]: *Done in Open Convention at the City of Muskogee, in the Indian Territory, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five. We hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and complete copy of the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Sequoyah (Indian Territory). In testimony whereof we hereto set our hands this 14th day of October, 1905. P. Porter, Chairman. Attest: Alex Posey, Secretary, Phoenix Printing Co., Muskogee. I. T. [printers' slug] Typographical Union Label Muskogee.* <68> pp., folding chromolithograph map between pp. 48 and 49: *State of Sequoyah* [state seal dated 1905] *Note:—Map compiled; from United States Geological Survey Map of Indian Territory, edition of July 1902, revised to date, and County divisions made under direction of Sequoyah Statehood Convention, August and September 1905; by D. W. Bolish, Civil Engineer, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.* [below neat line] *Aug. Gast Bank Note & Litho. Company, Map Publishers, St. Louis.* Neat line to neat line: 41.5 x 37.6 cm. Graphic scale "approximately 8 miles to the inch." Small 4to, early three-quarter crimson sheep over dark olive green cloth, title in gilt on upper cover (neatly recased, new endpapers). Binding lightly rubbed, marginal browning to flyleaves due to contact with sheep turn-ins, text with light uniform age toning, map with a few old tape repairs and stain in left margin barely over neat line, overall very good, with contemporary ink marginal numerals on pp. 42-49 (numbering counties on map) with ink blot in gutter margins of pp. 49 & 50. Contemporary ink signature of A. H. Ellis of Hayward, Oklahoma, February 19, 1921, on front flyleaf and p. 1. Ellis was a politician active in the early years of Oklahoma statehood.

First edition, second issue, with printers' slug at foot of last page and without page number on final page. Anderson Sale 1686:846. Foreman, Oklahoma Imprints, p. 50. Gilcrease-Hargrett, Catalogue of Imprints, p. 351. Howes S295. Morris & McReynolds 54. Rader 2011. Streeter Sale 605: "This was an attempt by the Five Civilized Tribes and

some white inhabitants of Indian Territory to forestall the creation of one state out of Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory. The Convention met at Muskogee, 21 August 1905, and the constitution worked out by a committee of fifty was adopted 8 September. It was submitted to popular vote in the 7 November 1905 election, and carried by an overwhelming vote. All this was to no avail, for the act creating the present state of Oklahoma became law 16 June 1906. This is one of the cases in our history, at the moment I can think of no other, where a separate region seeking statehood and adopting a constitution was finally denied statehood by Congress. The map is of great interest. It divides the Indian Territory into nearly fifty counties but very few of the county names or even the boundaries can be found on today's map of that part of Oklahoma. In a letter of 17 January 1947, Lester Hargrett says: 'The Constitution of the State of Sequoyah ought to have 68 p., a caption title only, and a folded colored map (Aug. Gast Bank Note & Litho. Co., St. Louis) showing proposed county divisions. The volume was printed at Muskogee, Okla.'"-TWS (\$3,000-6,000)

"THE EARLIEST REPRESENTATIONS OF THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF JAMAICA" (HUNT)

115. SLOANE, Hans, Sir. *A Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbados, Nieves, S. Christophers and Jamaica, with the Natural History of the Herbs and Trees, Four-footed Beasts, Fishes, Birds, Insects, Reptiles, &c. of the last of those Islands; To which is Prefix'd an Introduction, Wherein is an Account of the Inhabitants, Air, Waters, Diseases, Trade, &c of that Place, with some Relations concerning the Neighbouring Continent, and Islands of America....* London: Printed by B[enjamin] M[otte] for the Author, 1707 & 1725. [16], cliv, 264 [1, blank] pp., 1 leaf with 3 maps (i. e., Plate I), 155 plates (numbered 1 to 156) + [4], xviii, 499 [1 blank] pp., 129 plates (one series numbered II to XI, another numbered 157-274). Total: 285 folding copper-engraved plates (including leaf of maps) of botany, birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, insects, scenes, etc.; titles printed in red and black. (The map is counted as Plate I and is followed by ten other plates numbered II-XI; a second series of plates is numbered 1-274.) 2 vols., folio, full contemporary calf, spine extra-gilt with gilt-lettered tan and dark green morocco labels, raised bands, edges sprinkled red (skillfully rebacked, original covers and spines laid down, voids to covers and corners neatly filled). Occasional very minor foxing and very light

staining to a few plates and leaves in Vol. I. Occasional neat pencil and ink marginal annotations in both vols. A few plant specimens laid in Vol. I, one with nineteenth-century ink notes. A few plates have closed tears and about ten others are slightly trimmed, barely into the image area. Overall, the text and plates are very fine and fresh. All leaves mounted on stubs (contemporary with book), as is often the case (cited by Hunt). This is a handsome set with the plates in strong impressions; difficult to find complete and in contemporary binding, as here.

On the front pastedown of each vol. is the engraved blue and white book label of Jared Potter Kirtland of Cleveland, Ohio. Kirtland (1793-1877) was a prominent physician, naturalist, and educator, who, after receiving his education on the East Coast, moved to Ohio where he spent the rest of his life and where he was instrumental in the advancement of medicine and natural sciences, particularly discovering several native species of fish in Ohio streams. He was a prolific author who wrote nearly two hundred scientific articles. See *DAB*.

First edition. Arents 467. JCB III:102. Cox II, p. 210. Cundall 168. *European Americana* 707/138 & 725/188. *Great Flower Books* 76: "A fundamental work for West Indian botany." Handler 19. Hunt 417: "The earliest representations of the flora and fauna of Jamaica." JCB III:102. Nissen, *ZBI* 1854. Palau 315109. Pritzel 8723. Sabin 82169. Stafleu 1232.

Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753), the first British medical practitioner to receive an hereditary title, began his career when he was sent to Jamaica in 1687 as the personal physician to the Duke of Albemarle, who had been appointed the island's governor. Although his patient died shortly after arriving on the island, Sloane's reputation hardly suffered from the coincidence, and he filled his time collecting plant and animal specimens on the island. After returning to London in 1689, with over 800 specimens, he established himself as a successful physician and began a life-long passion for collecting materials similar to those he had started accumulating in the West Indies. His huge collection became an important resource for other investigators, and in an act of extraordinary generosity, he made provisions in his will that Britain could purchase it for £20,000. After the collection was purchased, it became the foundation of the present-day British Museum and is still used to this day.

This work introduced England and Europe to the flora and fauna of Jamaica. In 1700 Sloane commissioned

Everhardus Kickius to make drawings of some of the specimens, from which the engravers Vander Gucht and Savage executed the plates from the dried specimens from Sloane's herbarium. Also included were drawings by Garrett Moore done for Sloane in Jamaica and representing plants that were unsuitable for preservation by drying. Although the title page states that the plates show images "as big as the life," some of the illustrations are actually of a reduced size. Sometimes criticized for lacking artistic merit, the plates were probably never intended to be anything other than literal representations of their subjects. The work is a foundation stone of any collection of natural science or the West Indies.

Despite the fame of the work for its natural history illustrations, other aspects of the work sometimes overlooked also are important. Sloane was interested in cochineal, and Plate IX especially is a stunning illustration of the growing of cochineal and maguey in Mexico. While in Jamaica, Sloane also continued his medical practice. The introduction includes a section entitled "Of the Diseases I Observed in Jamaica, and the Method by Which I Used to Cure Them" (Vol. I, pp. xc-cliv). In this fairly substantial disquisition on various ailments he encountered among both the European and African-American residents, he comes to the somewhat startling conclusion that there really is no difference in diseases among the races. For example, in speaking of the prevalence on gonorrhoea in the population, he concludes: "I was of the opinion of the generality of the World when I went to Jamaica, but found as the Disease was propagated there the same way, and had the same Symptoms and Course amongst Europeans, Indians, and Negroes, so required the same Remedies and time to be cured" (Vol. I, pp. cxxviii). Finally, one of Sloane's personal discoveries during his visit was cocoa, which he did not like because it was bitter. He later learned to mix it with milk and even prescribed it as a medicine. He eventually sold the rights to his formula to the Cadburys, thus giving us their modern-day chocolate. (2 vols.) (\$30,000-40,000)

116. [SMALLPOX]. SPAIN. KING (Carlos IV). *Estatutos, que la Real Junta Central Filantrópica General de Vacunación Pública de San Carlos de la Ciudad de la Puebla, ha dictado para el establecimiento y gobierno de las foráneas que han de erigirse en toda la diócesis y provincia, en cumplimiento de las soberanas determinaciones en que S. M. (Dios le guê.) lo tiene prevenido á beneficio de sus amados*

vasallos de Reyno. Puebla de los Angeles: Impresa en la Oficina de D. Pedro de la Rosa, 1805. [2], 10 pp. Folio, original plain paper wrapper, stitched. Regrettably, this rare Mexican medical imprint has significant worm damage costing numerous letters and a few words throughout. Despite its condition, a medical rarity of importance.

First Puebla edition. Not in Garrison-Morton (5th edition), Medina (*Puebla de los Angeles*), Palau, Sabin, etc. Within five years of the publication of Jenner's *Inquiry*, King Carlos IV, after his daughter survived a bout of smallpox, determined to undertake the first massive smallpox inoculation in modern history. Desiring to spread the benefits of the procedure to his overseas possessions, he had his Royal Physician, Francisco Javier de Balmis (1753-1819), work out a way by which live cowpox virus could be transported across the Atlantic. Balmis used orphaned boys which he infected seriatim until he reached America, where a campaign of mass vaccinations began. The present imprint is the effort in Puebla de los Angeles to establish a bureaucratic framework to administer and monitor the vaccination program. It is interesting that although Spain was considered by many to be a backward European nation, Carlos IV's Balmis Expedition was the first instance of widespread inoculation and probably saved tens of thousands of lives. (\$500-1,000)

117. SPRECKELS & BROTHERS. [SAMUELS, Frederick K. (compiler)] & J[ohn] D[iedrich] Spreckels. [Cover title] *Ports of San Francisco San Diego Puget Sound Portland and Honolulu Compliments of J. D. Spreckels & Bros.* [Copyright page] [San Francisco]: William C. Brown, 1889. [6], 54, [10] pp., text printed within maroon ornamental border, 4 plates (photographs of ships), one ad (Oceanic Steamship Company) with chromolithograph, engraved text vignettes (ships), 3 folding colored maps: [1] *The Harbor of San Francisco, and Tributary Waters. Compiled from U.S. Survey Charts by A. M. Clay 1889*; [2] *The Piers of the City of San Francisco, Compiled from Official Maps By A. M. Clay 1889*; [3] *Map of San Diego Bay California 1889*. 8vo, original brown gilt-lettered and ruled cloth, bevelled edges. Binding lightly scuffed, front hinge open, rear hinge weak, penultimate page with one-inch tear barely into text (no loss), second map has a small tear at text block (barely into image), but overall a very good copy of an uncommon book.

Second edition, expanded (first edition, 1886; the first edition covered only San Francisco). Rocq 12268. Not

in Cowan, Forbes (*Hawaiian National Bibliography*), etc. This book is a special edition, as probably they all were, specially bound for presentation. Elaborately printed and illustrated with plates of the Company's tug/fire boats and rescue vessels, this work reviews customary practices at the ports it covers and promotes Spreckels' maritime services. The Spreckels brothers were all prominent Southern California citizens. The best known was John D. Spreckels (1853-1926), who became extremely wealthy from his investments in the San Diego area and beyond. At one time the brothers owned the largest sugar beet mill in the United States at Spreckels, California. John is remembered as one of the major benefactors of San Diego when it was a young town, and many of his benefactions are still enjoyed today. (\$250-500)

CHE! WAH! WAH!

ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF TEXAS, THE WEST & MEXICO

118. STREET, George G. *Che! Wah! Wah! Or the Modern Montezumas in Mexico...Illustrated with Photographs Taken during the Trip by R. D. Cleveland, and Wood Cuts from Sketches by the Author.* Rochester: E. R. Andrews, Printer and Bookbinder, 1883. 115 [1 blank] pp., black, blue, and white frontispiece after woodblock print of train chugging through canyon (*Che! wah! wah! Moonlight in the Grand Canon of the Arkansas*), 33 albumen prints by R. D. Cleveland on letterpress mounts documenting train journey from Colorado to Mexico, one wood-engraved plate ("*The Montezuma*" *Las Vegas, Hot Springs*), wood-engraved fanciful pictorial initials and text-illustrations (one full-page, *The Market, Exterior of Chihuahua Market*), fold-out map (untitled engraved map of Northern Mexico and the U.S. from Alabama to California [upper inset] *Map of a Portion of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway from Salida to Marshall Pass* [below neatline at left] *S. O. L. Taunton, 88 Warren St. N.Y.*, 13.3 x 20.2 cm. 8vo, original gilt-pictorial terracotta cloth stamped in black, title lettered in gilt on spine, bevelled edges, thick white moiré endpapers. Spine with small hole and snag, a few spots and scuffs to binding which is frayed at corners and extremities, hinges cracked (but holding), interior and photos very fine.

First edition, privately printed in a small edition. Adams, *Herd* 2187: "Has a chapter on cowboys." DeGolyer Library, *To Delight the Eye* #22. Hanna & Reese, *From Train to Plane* 43: "This excursion tour was really a busman's holiday; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Denver & Rio

Grande, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads hosted a tour of Colorado, New Mexico, and Mexico for a group of eastern freight agents. The party derived a good deal of innocent amusement from their Che! Wah! Wah! joke." Palau 322926. Van Haaften, *Bull. NY Pub Lib.* #420.

Travelling from Chicago to Chihuahua, the party passed through or stopped at Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Canon City, Leadville, Marshall Pass, Pueblo, Trinidad, El Paso, Raton, Las Vegas, Wagon Mound, Chihuahua, and other spots along the route. The photographs illustrate landmarks, trains, views, people, architecture (including churches, depots, Montezuma Hotel and Hot Springs in Las Vegas, Windsor Hotel in Denver). One of the more unusual travel books, and one of the few nineteenth-century books with original photographs of Texas. (\$1,000-2,000)

THE "UNION" CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN TEXAS
IN RARE OVERSIZE BROADSHEET FORMAT

119. TEXAS. STATE. CONSTITUTION. Newspaper extra printing of the 1866 Texas State Constitution: *Supplement to Flake's Weekly Bulletin of May 16, 1866.* | (Published by Authority.) *Constitution of the State of Texas, As Amended.* [Galveston, May 16, 1866]. Double folio (60 x 46 cm). 2 pp., printed in 7 columns on recto and verso, three ads at end. Moderate waterstaining at left affecting text, light foxing and overall uniform toning, creased where formerly folded, a few minor splits (no losses). More respectable than the condition report would seem to indicate.

Rare newspaper extra of the Texas reconstruction constitution. Primary in the text is "An Ordinance, Declaring the Ordinance of Secession Null and Void": "Be it ordained by the people of Texas in Convention assembled, That we acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof; and that an Ordinance adopted by a former Convention of the people of Texas on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1861, entitled An Ordinance to Dissolve the Union between the State of Texas and the other States, united under the compact styled 'Constitution of the United States of America,' be and the same is hereby declared null and void; and the right heretofore claimed by the State of Texas to secede from the Union, is hereby distinctly renounced. Passed 15th March, 1866." Interestingly, when the Civil War ended in April 1865, Texas was still considered to be in revolt (the last battles of the Civil War were fought on Texas soil by Rip Ford well after the

surrender at Appomattox). Although a state of peace was declared as existing between the U.S. and the other Southern States on April 2, 1866, President Andrew Johnson did not issue a similar proclamation of peace between the U.S. and Texas until August 20, 1866, even though the Constitutional Convention of 1866 here approves such on March 15, 1866.

This "Union" constitution abolished slavery and made all men free and equal-with certain glaring reservations, e.g., only free "white" males were eligible for election to the legislature, specifically prohibiting "Indians not taxed, Africans and descendants of Africans", etc. This constitution reflects the altered social, economic, governmental, and financial condition of the overwhelmed state after the Civil War. All debts for the "late war" are declared null and void, followed by robust tax measures to be paid to both the State and the Feds, along with a jarring increase in salaries and benefits for government officials. Of special interest is proposed funding to protect the frontier. Authorization is given for military expeditions and the establishment of forts to relieve the relentless rustling of cattle and horses and depredations and captivities by tribes against private citizens on the Northwest frontier of Texas and the Mexican border. The "Kickapo," then camping in Mexico between Santa Rosa and Piedras Negras, are specifically mentioned.

The first printing of the 1866 Texas constitution is generally considered to be the edition printed in pamphlet form in Austin in 1866 by the *Southern Intelligencer* (Winkler-Friend 1533). Texas legislator A. B. Norton, a Unionist, became editor the *Southern Intelligencer* in 1860, but the newspaper ceased publication when Norton fled north "under pressure" in 1861. Norton returned to Texas in 1865 and served on the 1866 Constitutional Convention (according to the Journals of the Constitutional Convention of 1866, on April 1, 1866, Norton was appointed to superintend the printing and distribution of the constitution). Another early edition (in book or pamphlet format) was printed in Austin at the Gazette Office by State Printer Jo. Walker in 1866 (Winkler-Friend 1534 & 1535, the latter with the General Laws added). It would be interesting to determine exactly when the *Southern Intelligencer* and Gazette Office editions appeared.

The present imprint in oversize broadsheet format is dated May 16, 1866, and was published by Ferdinand Flake (?-1872), an emigrant to Texas from Göttingen, Germany, and the son of a Lutheran minister. That an early printing of

the Texas constitution abolishing slavery and forever changing Texas was published by *Flake's Weekly Bulletin* is not surprising, given editor Ferdinand Flake's unbridled, bold opposition to secession and slavery. Printing this constitution must have been a satisfying, affirming experience for Flake.

"In 1855 Flake bought *Die Union*, a German-language newspaper that F. Muhr had started in 1855. Flake, acting as both editor and publisher, brought out the paper three times a week, and soon it had the largest circulation in Galveston. But this success was undermined by Flake's unpopular strong criticism of secession and the slave trade; 'the odor of the slave trade was too strong for my nostrils,' he wrote. In 1860 he wrote an editorial condemning the secession of South Carolina, and in response a mob destroyed his offices. Undaunted by this violence, Flake used type that he had hidden at home to produce the next issue of the paper... Flake remained staunchly Unionist throughout the war, and only his strategic friendships with local Confederate leaders prevented further violence. After 1861 he discontinued his German-language paper in favor of a newspaper called *Flake's Bulletin*. It appeared in any color paper that Flake could obtain, white being unavailable due to the war, and was set on a small Washington hand press by an inexperienced compositor. Flake printed all the news he could receive from Shreveport by pony express and wire. After the war he produced the *Bulletin* with the aid of his son-in-law, Selim Rinker, and also restarted *Die Union*. Supported by the local businessmen, Flake's paper became increasingly popular in the late 1860s" (*Handbook of Texas Online: Ferdinand Flake*). See also: Earl W. Fornell, "Ferdinand Flake: German Pioneer Journalist of the Southwest" in *American-German Review* 21 (February-March, 1955).

All issues of Flake's newspaper are very rare, and even the Center for American History at the University of Texas does not have a complete run. Likely, this oversize broadsheet issue of the Texas Reconstruction constitution is more rare than the 1866 versions printed at the *Southern Intelligencer* and the Gazette Office. It certainly is more dramatic in appearance. (\$750-1,500)

120. TEXIAN CAMPAIGNE CHINA. Staffordshire plate with view of the Battle of Chapultepec and border depicting the Greek Goddess, Ceres, war trophies, and military emblems. Brown. Height: 9-1/4 inches (23.5 cm). Verso with scroll cartouche over the words: *Texian Campaigne J.B.* [England, ca. 1846-

1852]. A few minor dings on verso (not affecting face of plate). Very good, in the unusual brown color.

The Texian Campaigne china (actually pottery despite the manufacturer's naming of the series) was produced in the Tunstall area of England between 1846-1852. The series depicts romanticized views of the United States' victories in the Mexican-American War. The unique Texian Campaigne pottery has become one of the most desired and highly valued of the Staffordshire patterns. The scenes on the pottery are believed to be loosely based on lithographs produced by Nathaniel Currier and copies of the twelve lithographs in the portfolio produced by Carl Nebel in the mid-nineteenth century. While the scenes on the Texian Campaigne china appear to have been inspired by these earlier artists' work, they certainly are not exact replicas. Attention to historical accuracy was not the main concern of the Staffordshire artist, but rather portraying a glorious view of the war pandering to the public's avid interest in the event. There are believed to be three artists responsible for the Texian Campaigne china: J.B., T.W., and A. Shaw, who was the Staffordshire potter Anthony Shaw. Most of the pieces are only marked with the initials "J.B.", as here. "J.B." is thought to have been the designer. (\$400-800)

121. VARGAS, C. Manuel M. *Proyecto de una vía de comunicación de la Mesa Central a la costa de Papantla, pasando por el distrito de Tlatlauqui, promovido ante la asamblea del estado por el diputado a la misma...* Puebla: Imprenta del Hospicio, 1874. 19 [1 blank] pp., lithograph map: *Croquis del trazo de una nueva via proyectada de la Mesa Central á la costa de Papantla por Tlatlauqui, 1873...* Antonio Lórenz [lower left above neat line]: Puebla, neat line to neat line: 56.3 x 31.1 cm. 8vo, original blue printed wrappers, stitched. Wrappers lightly stained, upper right blank corner of entire pamphlet chewed, a few small wormholes on map. Author's signed presentation copy with ink inscription to General Juan N. Méndez. Rare pamphlet and map presented to one of the prominent Puebla political figures.

First edition. Palau 352380. Vargas in his report states that a commission has had a potential railroad route surveyed and here seeks approval from the state legislature for the project. The work closes with a review of the area's resources. (\$150-400)

VERGER'S REPORT TO THE VICEROY INCORPORATING CRESPI'S DIARY OF
EXPLORATION OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY MARCH 20 TO APRIL 5, 1772

122. VERGER, Fr. Rafael José (1722-1790). Manuscript report in ink, signed at end, written to Mexican Viceroy Antonio María de Bucareli y Ursúa, dated at Colegio de San Fernando de Mexico, December 25, 1772. 16 pp. on laid paper with watermark of horse, folio (30.5 x 21.5 cm), loosely stitched. Two tiny wormholes running through entire manuscript, only occasionally touching a letter, otherwise very fine. This document appears to be a file copy kept by Verger in that it does not contain an address cover (carátula) or internal address, nor does it contain any annotations or marginal notes by Bucareli. The signature, nevertheless, appears to be that of Verger. The text is in a very clear and legible hand, possibly that of Verger himself, typical of religious script of the period.

On July 15, 1772, Mexican Viceroy Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa wrote Father Rafael Verger requesting that the latter provide him with an account of the California missions. This document is Verger's response. The first part of the document is Verger's unpublished report; the second part of the document incorporates Father Juan Crespí's diary detailing his second exploration of the San Francisco Bay area.

The two documents are crucial, important descriptions of the San Francisco Bay area at the time of Spanish settlement. San Diego had been founded in 1769, only a few years earlier; Monterey, founded in 1770, was just a small presidio and Mission Carmel. As is obvious from Verger's report, the Spanish settlers were still attempting to understand the landscape and to arrive at the best means to convert and Christianize the Indian populations. Because it is so early, this is probably the first dissemination of this Crespí diary. Precisely how the reports and the diary came to Verger, who was in Mexico City, is unknown, but they may have been delivered by Father Junípero Serra on his way to Mexico. In the end, Verger's recommendations were acted upon. In 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza led about 240 people consisting of soldiers, settlers, women, and children to found the present-day city of San Francisco, over 170 years after explorer Sebastián Vizcaíno had urged that Alta California be populated.

The first part of Verger's report details the miseries and problems being caused by faltering efforts to found the missions and the problems being caused by wayward soldiers.

Despite the problems, he reports that he has received word of the founding of Mission San Antonio de Padua on 21 July by friars Buenaventura Sitjar and Miguel Pieras in Cañada de los Robles. The report states that there were 132 baptisms of children but no adults, because the latter were hunting and gathering since there was no food at the mission. The report continues with information regarding the planting of wheat, beans, barley, fava beans, lentils, and a garden with cabbage, lettuce, onions, and other crops. The land and water are good. He immediately, however, launches into his litany of complaints about the troops, about which he has received many reports. There is a lack of workers for planting and building because the soldiers will not work, and they scandalize the natives. Fray Ángel Fernández reports from Mission San Gabriel de los Temblores about disturbances among the neophytes because the soldiers have abused their women; Fray Luís Jayme of San Diego has written to Fray Francisco Palóu in Loreto that he has a similar problem. Fray Antón Paterna and Father President Fray Junípero Serra have recently reported the same excesses at their missions.

Verges concludes that because such conduct retards conversions, it would be desirable, in light of the royal decree of April 8, 1770, ordering the acceleration of the conversion of California, to issue orders to halt this problem in the interest of the defense of the territory against enemy powers. He doubts that reducing the soldier's pay to trim royal expenses would result in savings, since six well-paid soldiers of good character would be better than twenty of these others who cause problems with the natives. Soldiers of excellent character set a good example and contribute to conversion. Father Jayme reports that the Indians are not idolaters, drunks, incestuous, polygamous, fornicators, or adulterers. Verges then proceeds to describe San Francisco Bay and its chief physical features. Verges is very clear about the importance of San Francisco Bay, which he considers the key to the whole area (that conviction is probably the reason he abstracts Crespi's diary). After giving geographical details concerning the Bay, including the fact that it is protected from all winds, he states that most of the Indians around the bay are blond and bearded and very docile. Those along the river are white, blond, bearded like Spaniards, docile, and competent, not talkers like those of the Santa Barbara Channel. There are many forests of oaks. He doubts that a better port could be found, especially if ocean-going vessels can be admitted. Even if not, he reports, larger

craft could anchor outside the bay, and supplies ferried to the port itself by lighters, which could easily be built with the abundant wood in the area. The river that enters the bay is so large that it extends a great distance to the interior, coming close to New Mexico. Because the land is so vast and fertile, it should be made subject to the crown.

To both secure the establishment of the missions and to seize the Bay area, Verger concludes that Carlos III should consider augmenting the pay of the soldiers and covering other necessary costs, since the matter is of such importance to the crown and Christianity. He urges again that the soldiers involved in the crimes be recalled and replaced with a corresponding number of married, leather-jacket volunteers, who, with their wives, would be stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. Any further infractions by the Spanish should be punished in such a way that the Indians do not seek revenge. He concludes by asserting that adequate supplies should be sent to the area and that the military should not impede the friars in their searches for farm workers, as done by captain Pedro Fagés at missions San Diego, San Gabriel, San Antonio, and San Carlos.

In a dramatic conclusion, Verger opines that his proposed reforms are such that if they are not implemented, the missionaries and soldiers should be retired and no further expenditure made for the settlement projects. Unfortunately, doing so would cause the loss of what has actually been accomplished and quadruple the cost to reestablish it. He reports that the neophytes have learned much about how to combat Spanish arms, and if the Spanish leave, they would return to the wild without being converted and might fight the Spanish soldiers and prevail.

To support his petition and demonstrate the importance of this mission, Verger concludes with Crespí's detailed, descriptive diary with daily entries beginning with his departure on March 20, 1772, traveling from Monterey with captain Pedro Fagés and six Catalán volunteers, six regular soldiers, a mule driver, and a neophyte interpreter-guide. Traveling northward via San Benito, the party reached the southern end of San Francisco Bay on the 24th; exploration continued up the San Francisco peninsula, where the Farallones were sighted and the Golden Gate was reached on the 28th. Crespí estimated that the opening to the bay was adequate for heavy draught vessels because whales were spotted inside the bay. Returning southward, they reached the eastern shore of the bay, and exploration to the north

continued to a slough that had two branches forming an island (Alameda), and then a third (Carquinez Strait); the Sierra Nevada was sighted from the Oakland hills. The return to Monterey was begun on the 3rd, and two days later they reached the presidio. Crespí's report mentions a map, not included in the present report, although there is one with the original.

The report reflects several aspects of the newly established Alta California missions—the founding of San Antonio de Padua, the conflict between missionaries and soldiers regarding provisioning and treatment of Indians, and the exploration of San Francisco Bay with the first expedition to the eastern shore up to the Carquinez Strait. This version of the diary is possibly the first abridgement of it. The discovery of the Carquinez and the Sacramento-San Joaquín river system led to the belief that a great river ran from the interior of the continent (Great Salt Lake) to the Pacific. Bucareli was vitally interested in Spanish expansion into Alta California and the Pacific Northwest, and this report certainly promoted that interest.

The regulations presented on 15 November 1772 are found in Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico, Provincias Internas 152. The complete Crespí diary is found in Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Guadalajara 515; the map is in Guadalajara 512. A copy of the diary is in Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico, Historia 3. The diary has been published in a number of variations:

BOLTON, Herbert Eugene. *Fray Juan Crespí, Missionary Explorer on the Pacific Coast, 1769-1774*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1927; New York: AMS Press, 1971.

PALÓU, Francisco. *Recopilación de Noticias de la Antigua y de la Nueva California*. José Luis Soto Pérez; Lino Gómez Canedo, eds. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1998. 2 vols.

_____. *Noticias de la Nueva California*. Petra (Mallorca): Vicedo, 1989.

_____. *Noticias de la Nueva California*. San Francisco: E. Bosqui, 1774. 4 vols.

_____. *Documentos para la Historia de México. Cuarta Serie.* VI, VII. México: 1857.

_____. *Historical Memoirs of New California.* Herbert E. Bolton, ed. Berkeley: University of California, 1926; New York: Russell and Russell, 1966.

Noticias del Puerto de San Francisco. San Francisco: Windsor Press, 1940.

STANGER, Frank M. and Alan K. Brown, *Who Discovered the Golden Gate?* San Mateo: San Mateo County Historical Society, 1969.

The map to which Verger refers ("Mapa de lo substancial del famoso Puerto y Rio de San Francisco") is reproduced in:

HARLOW, Neal. *The Maps of San Francisco Bay.* San Francisco: Book Club of California, 1950.

SANTA MARÍA, Vicente., *The First Spanish Entry into San Francisco Bay, 1775.* John Galvin, ed. San Francisco: John Howell, 1971.

Online at Archive of California

See also:

BROWN, Alan K. "The Various Journals of Juan Crespí," *The Americas* 21 (1965), 375-398.

Verger, b. Mallorca in 1722, came to New Spain with Junípero Serra and Francisco Palóu, Juan Ramos de Lora, Juan Crespí, and Fermín de Lasuén to the College of San Fernando in 1749, missionary in the Sierra Gorda from 1750 to 1758, elected guardian 1770-1774 and 1777-1780; bishop of Linares (Nuevo León) 1783-1790, established Monterrey as seat of diocese, d. Monterrey in 1790.

Crespí, b. Mallorca in 1721, student of Fray Junípero Serra from 1740-1745, joined Serra and others bound for New Spain in 1749, missionary in the Sierra Gorda from 1752 to 1767, missionary to La Purísima Concepción de Cadegomó in Baja California in 1768, to San Diego with Fernando de Rivera y Moncada in 1769, to Monterey with Gaspar de Portolá in 1769-1770, returned to Monterey with Portolá in 1770 in founding of Mission San Carlos Borromeo, (knowledgeable in

the use of an astrolabe, he produced precise, detailed diaries of these expeditions), missionary with Serra at San Carlos Borromeo, lead expedition to San Francisco Bay in 1772, continued as missionary at San Carlos, to Nootka with Fray Tomás de la Peña in 1774, died and was buried at his mission of San Carlos in 1782. (\$6,000-12,000)

COPPER-ENGRAVED PLATE OF THE VIRGIN OF GUADALUPE BY TOMÁS SURIA OF THE
MALASPINA EXPEDITION

123. [VIRGIN OF GUADALUPE]. CARRILLO Y PÉREZ, Ignacio. *Pensil Americano florida en el rigor del invierno, la imágen de María Santísima de Guadalupe, aparecida en la Corte de la Septentrional América México, en donde escribía esta Historia Don Ignacio Carrillo y Perez, hijo de esta ciudad y dependiente de su Real Casa de Moneda, año de 1793.* Mexico: Por D. Mariano Joseph de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, calle des Espíritu Santo, año de 1797. [16], vi, 132 pp., copper-engraved plate of the Virgin of Guadalupe in a beautiful ornate frame border: *N. S. Ð GUADALUPE Ð MEXICO.* | *La mas semejante a su Original* [below image]: *Jose Guerrero dib.* | *Tomas Suria la grav. en Mexico ã d 1790* (image and title measure 17.3 x 10.3 cm). Small 4to, early twentieth-century smooth burgundy calf over maroon pebble cloth, spine lettered in gilt and with raised bands. Light shelf wear, title soiled and repaired (lower corner missing, with loss of a few words of imprint), a few wormholes to first several signatures, waterstaining to about half the book.

First edition. Beristain I:250. JCB III(2)3853. Mathes, *Illustration in Colonial Mexico: Woodcuts and Copper Engravings in New Spain, 1539-1821*, Register 8686. Medina, *México* 8686. Ramirez 179. Sabin 11057. The beautiful plate of the Virgin of Guadalupe was engraved by prominent Mexican engraver Tomás Suria after an image by José Guerrero. After accompanying the scientific expedition of Alejandro Malaspina to the north Pacific coast, Suria rejoined the Academia de San Carlos, where he remained the rest of his life. Author Carrillo (1765-1820), a native of Mexico, wrote this book to provide a fuller account than theretofore available of the history of the Virgin of Guadalupe and her miracles.

The avocation of Our Lady of Guadalupe of Mexico is the largest Marian devotion in the world. While highly concentrated in Latin America, it is also very extensive in non-Hispanic nations. According to tradition, the Virgin appeared to a Mexican Indian, Juan Diego, in 1531 and

subsequently, to prove her appearance, implanted her image on his cloak when he presented his report to bishop Juan de Zumárraga. Subsequently, Our Lady of Guadalupe became the patroness of nativist culture and later Mexican nationalism. While never pronounced a dogma by the Papacy, the tradition of the apparition has not been declared illegitimate, and Juan Diego, an unclear personage, has, nonetheless, been canonized. The devotion of the Mexican Virgin of Guadalupe is manifested through virtually every aspect of Catholic life, as evidenced in the continual praises of her. (\$400-800)

124. [VIRGIN OF GUADALUPE]. Collection of six broadside sonnets to Our Lady of Guadalupe, four illustrated with images of the Virgin, all but one within ornamental border. Mexico, ca. 1830-1853. Very good to very fine.

(1) *A Maria Santisima de Guadalupe Soneto. Y, qué, ¿solo el dolor y la tristura....* Woodcut of Virgin at top. Wove paper.

(2) *El crítico mas fino y eminente....* [at end] *Todas las Señoras de Temascaltepeue del valle, suplican á V. la. iluminacion los días 13, 14 y 15 del presente, la asistencia á la Misa, Sermon y Procesion, y el mayor esmero en la salva la noche del dia 12 a la nueva.* Woodcut of Virgin at top, typographical border. Laid paper.

(3) *Himno que la Junta Guadalupana de Puebla Consagra a María Santísima de Guadalupe al cumplirse los trescientos años de su aparición de México...* Laid paper.

(4) *Los impresores de la calle de las Escalerillas número 13, oficina de Abadiano, á María Santisima de Guadalupe. Soneto....* [at end] Año de 1853. Wove pale yellow paper.

(5) *Soneto. ¿Quién sino tú, dulcísima Maria, Libró con mano fuerte al Mexicano....* Woodcut of Virgin at top. Laid paper.

(6) *El Vecindario de la alcaiceria a Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe....* [at end] *El Tesorero, Secretario y Colector, suplican que en las días de la Novena, y con especialidad el 11 y 12 de diciembre, se iluminen y adornen todas las fachadas de este Guadalupano Vecindario. L.A.* Woodcut (Virgin appearing to Juan Diego) at top. Laid paper.

These lovely little imprints pay tribute to the Virgin of Guadalupe, the symbol of Mexico's spiritual unity for over 450 years. (\$250-500)

THE ONLY CONTEMPORARY COLORPLATE BOOK RELATING TO COOK'S VOYAGES

125. WEBBER, John. *Views in the South Seas, from Drawings by the Late James [sic] Webber, Draftsman on Board the Resolution, Captain James Cooke [sic], from the Year 1776 to 1780. With Letter-Press, Descriptive of the Various Scenery, &c. These Plates Form a New Series, and Are of the Same Size as those Engraved for Captain Cooke's [sic] Last Voyage. The Drawings Are in the Possession of the Board of Admiralty.* London: Boydell and Co., & W. Bulmer and Co., 1808. 8 leaves, [1]-2 pp., 2 leaves, [1]-2 pp., 4 leaves (title & 15 leaves of letterpress text, most of which are printed only on verso), 16 hand-colored aquatint plates (ships, views, scenes, Natives, in locales, including Tahiti, Kamchatka, New Zealand, Macao, Tonga, off the coast of Alaska); horizontal images measure approximately 29 x 42 cm; vertical images measure approximately 36.5 x 27 cm. Folio, contemporary three-quarter brown morocco over terracotta, tan, and blue marbled boards, spine decorated and lettered in gilt. Binding slightly scuffed and rubbed and with a few stains, missing small piece (approximately 5 cm) at lower spine, joints starting at extremities, front and back free endpapers wrinkled and with light chipping and staining at top margin. Some minor offsetting from text to a few plates (fortunately, the tissue guards have served their original purpose well, and the majority of offsetting affects only the tissue guards). Overall the aquatints are fine and fresh. This is an excellent, unrestored copy with beautiful full color. Preserved in a green cloth clamshell case with gilt-lettered black morocco spine label.

Watermark dates vary from copy to copy. All known copies apparently have the same title page dated 1808 with the plates all dated 1809 in their imprints. The watermarks in both the letterpress leaves and the plates, however, vary considerably. Beddie reports copies with all the plates watermarked 1819 and another in which some plates are watermarked 1820. That report seems similar to the copy owned by Abbey, wherein the letterpress is watermarked either "J Whatman" or "C Wilmott" and dated 1819 or 1820. Such variations are reported by others, such as Forbes. Except for what are minor variations, the plate titles and imprints here agree with those as given in Abbey. Plate numbers are taken from the explanatory text, where they are

given in Roman numerals. In this copy, the actual plates are either unnumbered or numbered in Arabic at upper right above image. Plates with Arabic numbers are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16. All tissue guards in this copy are watermarked: 1 WJ 1824.

Plates:

Frontispiece [i. e., Plate II], *Boats of the Friendly Islands*. Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.73A.b.

[Plate I], *View in Queen Charlotte's Sound, New Zealand*. Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.21A.b.

[Plate III], *A Sailing Canoe of Otaheite*. Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.133A.b.

[Plate IV], *Plate 4 The Plantain Tree in the Island of Cracatoa*. Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.414A.b.

[Plate V]: *Plate 5 A View in Oheitepeha Bay, in the Island of Otaheite*. Watermark: None. Joppien & Smith 3.92A.b.

[Plate VI], *Plate 6 Waheiadooa, Chief of Oheitepeha, Lying in State*. Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.95A.b.

[Plate VII], *Plate 7 View of Harbour of Taloo, in the Island of Eimeo*. Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.138A.b.

[Plate VIII], *Plate 8 A Toopapao of a Chief, with a Priest Making His Offering to the Morai, in Huoheine*. Watermark: None. Joppien & Smith 3.146A.b.

[Plate IX], *Plate 9 The Resolution Beating Through the Ice, with the Discovery in the Most Eminent Danger in the Distance*. Watermark: None. Joppien & Smith 3.276A.b. This view is off the coast of Alaska.

[Plate X], *Plate 10 The Narta, or Sledge for Burdens in Kamtchatka NB not Mention'd in Cooks Last Voyage*. Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.340A.b.

[Plate XI], *Plate 11 Balagans or Summer Habitations with*

the Method of Drying Fish at S^t. Peter & Paul Kamtschatka.
Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.362A.b.

[Plate XII], *Plate 12 View in Macao, Including the Residence of Camoens, When He Wrote His Lusiad.* Watermark: none. Joppien & Smith 3.372B.b.

[Plate XIII], *View in Macao.* Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.372A.b.

[Plate XIV], *Plate 14 A View in the Island of Pulo Condore.*
Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.397A.d.

[Plate XV], *View in the Island of Cracatoa.* Watermark: J Whatman 1819. Joppien & Smith 3.410A.c.

[Plate XVI], *Plate 16 The Fan Palm, in the Island of Cracatoa.* Watermark: J Whatman 1820. Joppien & Smith 3.415A.b.

Text:

Title leaf. Watermark: *C Wilmott 1819.*

Text leaf Plate I. Watermark: *C Wilmott 1819.*

Text leaf Plates II & III (on one sheet). Watermark: *J Whatman 1820.*

Text leaf Plate IV. Watermark: *J Whatman 1820.*

Text leaf Plate V. Watermark: *J Whatman 1819.*

Text leaf Plate VI. Watermark: *J Whatman 1820.*

Text leaf Plate VII. Watermark: *C Wilmott 1819.*

Text leaf Plate VIII. Watermark: *C Wilmott 1819.*

Text leaf Plate IX. Watermark: *C Wilmott 1819.*

Text leaf Plate X. Watermark: *J Whatman 1820.*

Text leaf Plate XI. Watermark: *J Whatman 1820.*

Text leaf Plate XII. Watermark: *C Wilmott 1819.*

Text leaf Plate XIII. Watermark: *J Whatman 1820.*

Text leaf Plate XIV. Watermark: *C Wilmott 1819.*

Text leaf Plate XV. Watermark: *C Wilmott 1819.*

Text leaf Plate XVI. Watermark: *J Whatman 1820.*

First edition of the only contemporary colorplate book relating to Cook's voyages. Abbey 595. Beddie 1872. Davidson, p. 67: "Exceedingly rare... These views should be added to a collection but they are so seldom available that a collector would be fortunate to obtain a copy." Forbes 397: "This collection contains no images of Hawaii, but it is included here because it is a very beautiful (if late) pictorial publication of Cook's Third Voyage." Hill I, p. 611. Hill II:1837. Hocken, p. 35. Holmes 79. Joppin & Smith, Vol. III, pp. 192-196. Kropelien 1341. O'Reilly-Reitman 441 & 10184. Streeter Sale 2414 (plates only). Tooley 501.

The publication history of this book has been the cause of much discussion. Despite the name James on the title page, certainly the person responsible for this work was John Webber, the artist on Cook's third voyage. During his lifetime, he published between 1788-1792 most of these views taken from his drawings, but since he died in 1793, he had nothing to do with this publication. His original publications were softground views finished in either water color or monochrome wash. (See Beddie 1869-1871 & Streeter Sale 2414.)

Upon Webber's death in 1793, however, the plates changed hands several times. As discussed by Joppin & Smith (Vol. 3, pp. 195-196), it would appear that the plates had a complicated publication history. Webber's stock, including the plates re-used here, was apparently acquired by John Boydell, who planned to reissue them and even went so far as to print up a title page dated 1808 and alter the plates with his own imprint dated 1809. Although Joppin & Smith locate copies watermarked "J Whatman 1805," such leaves seem to be the exception, and they conclude: "...we cannot assume that the Boydell edition was published in either 1808 or 1809." It seems possible that sheets with early watermarks are merely indications of a false start and that Boydell never finished his projected volume.

More likely, Joppin & Smith believe, is that the Boydell's stock—including the still unpublished Webber—was purchased after his death by Hurst and Robinson, who

"issued the folio edition of the *Views* c. 1820 (using the title page that had already been printed), without even changing the Boydell pressmark." James Burney, who accompanied Cook on the third voyage, has been suggested as the editor of the explanatory letterpress leaves, almost all of which are from the official account of the third voyage. He died in 1821.

Webber's art and technique have been much discussed and generally admired. Almost all the views in the present work are obviously from direct observation. The work was assessed by Hordern House as: "The great colour-plate book of the South Seas" and "the most beautiful English colour-plate book of the Pacific.... The sixteen aquatints, after Webber's drawings, and engraved by the artist himself, form one of the finest visual statements of the South Seas as a romantic Eden. This collection of magnificent coloured views by the official artist on the third voyage is certainly the most striking publication resulting from Cook's expeditions" (Parsons Collection 136).

In 1784 Webber's pictorial records of the third voyage were the first to be publicly displayed, and the Admiralty apparently gave permission for exhibition a month or two before publication of the official account. Scenes such as the shooting of the walrus (a species previously unknown to English audience) and the chilling terror of ships enclosed in ice off the coast of Alaska captured public imagination and contrasted with the warmth and beauty of the scenes of tropical paradise. Among the finest plates ever made of any scene in the the Pacific Northwest is the spectacular view of Cook's ship *Resolution* breaking through the ice fields near Alaska. (\$40,000-\$60,000)

ADDENDA

REPORT ON SEA OTTER PELT TRADE IN CALIFORNIA - 1786

126. BASADRE Y VEGA, Vicente. *Copia del Informe de Dn. Vizente Vazadre*. Scribal copy of a report to Viceroy Bernardo de Gálvez on potential California sea otter pelt trade, dated Monterey, September 14, 1786. Folio, [26] pp., self wrapper. Stitched. Except for small hole in blank area and small stain on wrapper, very fine; in a legible hand.

This manuscript outlines another instance of Spain's plans to extract wealth from abundant California; as with other schemes, however, this one came to naught. Basadre y

Vega did in fact manage to acquire otter pelts in some quantity, but the enterprise was finally abandoned.

In 1784, Vicente Basadre y Vega, a merchant in Mexico City, presented a project for the exploitation of sea otter pelts from California for exchange for quicksilver, necessary for processing silver ore, in Canton. He stated that he would have to travel to California and Manila to organize the plan that would cost only 10 pesos per pelt, hunted by California mission neophytes supervised by the missionaries. Each mission would maintain its separate accounting, furs would be sent to San Blas on the supply vessels that already called in California, and would then be shipped to Acapulco, Manila, and Macao. Trade goods, cloth, etc. would be used to pay the Indians. The plan would also favor the Manila galleons and develop Monterey as a port for them, as planned since the seventeenth century. Costs would be borne by a stock company.

Basadre received royal approval for setting up the project and voyaged to Monterey. He traveled overland from Monterey to San Diego, found that there were abundant supplies of sea otter, and received a favorable answer to his plan from the Dominicans in Baja California, where missions San Vicente, Santo Domingo, El Rosario, San Fernando, and San Borja could participate in hunting. Pelts could be sent overland to San Diego and shipped to San Blas. Basadre reported to viceroy Bernardo de Gálvez in Mexico City on February 8, 1787, and departed for Macao, where he made a profitable trade for quicksilver. However, the influence of English merchants reduced the profits so as to make them unattractive to the crown, and in Manila he met with interference from the royal government. Disillusioned, he returned to Spain from the Philippines. Because of bureaucratic interference, Basadre's visionary project failed and was taken up by the English and Russians who, in subsequent years, made fortunes in the sea otter trade, while the California missions were continually underfunded.

The report contains the following sections. Basadre y Vega's report opens aboard the frigate *Princesa* at San Blas, December 20, 1786. He reports on his plan for exploitation of sea otter pelts, of which 1,059 have been collected; there are no fur seal pelts, but the missionaries will have their neophytes hunt for them. Since the opening of the Philippines, plans for the development of ports in California have been discussed, and this is the opportunity to carry them out. He complains of the lack of cooperation of governor Pedro Fagés, whom he considers a

despot, and requests orders to correct the situation. He has traveled by land from Monterey to San Diego and has found poverty and discontent; the soldiers are favored but the missionaries are oppressed. He has calculated that 10,000 pelts can be sold to the Emperor of China for a million pesos, at a cost of 100,000 pesos, and explains the market. He is awaiting response from the Dominican missionaries in Baja California regarding their needs to begin obtaining pelts. He has the collaboration of the Franciscans in Alta California.

Next follows a copy of the recommendations presented to the governor of California, Pedro Fagés, Monterey, September 11, 1786. Basadre explains the need for boats for Baja California hunting, but he has been told by the Dominican father president (Fray Miguel Hidalgo) that the Indians could not handle them. He suggests that some Europeans could aid them. He asks the aid and opinions of Fagés.

Then is transcribed a copy of Fagés answer, Monterey, September 16, 1786. Fagés expresses his opposition to the use of boats because of cost and the fact that Indians could not maintain them. Further, it is not wise, he opines, to employ the Indians in hunting otter, although they do use rafts with great skill, because their way of life should not be altered. Whatever pelts are taken should be remitted to the governor and regulations set by him. Payment to the Indians should be in colored cloth since it is the only currency they value. The missionaries may gather five to six thousand pelts per year.

Next in order is a copy of the recommendations presented to father president Fray Francisco Fermín de Lasuén, September 11, 1786. Basadre requests aid in obtaining boats for the Indians to hunt otter, but was told that they could not handle them and they had to use Europeans. He states that the missionaries are the most appropriate to stimulate the Indians to hunt and the government should not be involved, and that he will express the desires of the missionaries to the viceroy.

Lausen's answer follows. In a letter dated September 14, 1786, Lasuén states that he does not wish to give an opinion on the boats, but the Indians do very well with rafts and canoes, and he thinks they are more practical. The neophytes need nothing more than appropriate compensation and they can carry out all the hunting. The missions are in need of supplies, including equipment for the hunters. If the missions are provided with the material for compensation for the neophytes, they can meet high

levels of production and are prepared to work on the project.

See W. Michael Mathes (editor). *Californiana IV: Aportación a la Historiografía de California en el siglo XVIII*. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1987. Pp. 132, 269-274. (\$5,000-10,000)

BORDERLAND CAPTIVITIES - 1835

127. [BORDERLANDS]. *El Noticioso de Chihuahua. Periodico Oficial. Numero 14. Viernes 3 de Julio de 1835*. [At end] *Chihuahua 1835—Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado dirigida por J. Melchor de la Garza*. [4] pp., folio, in two columns. Creased where formerly folded, light waterstaining at top in blank margin and lower left, light chipping at top margin, a few small wormholes costing a few letters on some pages.

First edition. Not in Streeter. Charno, *Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries*, p. 275, lists the newspaper *El Noticioso de Chihuahua*, noting it was established in 1833. The first page is taken up by a financial report, whereas the rest of document, entitled "Partes Oficiales sobre Incursiones de Enemigos," reprints various dispatches and reports concerning recent Mexican efforts in June, 1835, to suppress Native American raids in the borderland region and to punish the raiders, including actions on both sides of the Rio Grande. Most of the action reported took place around La Mula, a settlement in the far eastern portion of the state near the river. Other actions were conducted around Paso del Norte near the junction of the Conchos and Rio Grande. Many details of the reports recount actual battle tactics and killed and wounded on both sides.

Of even more interest, however, are the reported statements of four captives that the Mexican forces rescued. One is 28-year-old Maria Micasela Baca, a married woman who was apparently the only survivor of the four captives seized when she was taken. Margarita Saenz, seventeen years old, was captured with several others, many of whom the Indians slew, including her father and brother. María Petra Muñoz y Carrillo, also seventeen, was captured when the Indians burned the hacienda with everyone still inside. She states that she has seen the Indians murder other captives. Finally, Trinidad Ramos, of uncertain age, was captured along with many others in a long trail of Indian raids, the routes and names of which he recounts. Most of the captivities occurred around Parral.

Published reports of Mexican Indian captivities are very rare. (\$300-600)

RAISING THE PUEBLO OF LOS ANGELES TO THE STATUS OF A CITY
& MAKING IT THE CAPITAL OF THE TERRITORY, 1835

128. [CALIFORNIA]. MEXICO (Republic). PRESIDENTE INTERINO (Miguel Barragán). [Presidential decree announced by the Secretary of State, Department of the Interior, elevating the pueblo of Los Angeles to a city and declaring it capital of Alta California, heading at top] *Primera Secretaría del Estado. Departamento del Interior.* [commencing] *El Exmo Sr. Presidente de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue. "El Presidente interino de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos, á los habitantes de la República, sabed: Se erige en ciudad el pueblo de los Angeles de la Alta California, y será para lo sucesivo la Capital de este Territorio...."* [at end] *Palacio del gobierno federal en México à 23 de Mayo de 1835.-Miguel Barragán.-A. D. José Maria Gutierrez de Estrada. Folio broadside. (30 x 20 cm) Fine.*

First edition. Howell, *California* 50:79. Dublan y Lozano, number 1573, vol. III, p. 51. Streeter Sale 2476. Not in Lafragua, Sutro, Palau, Barrett, etc. Original printed decree giving Los Angeles the title of city. This decree elevated the Pueblo of Los Angeles to the dignity of a city, the first in Alta California, and made it capital of the territory, despite the fact it was really a fairly inconsiderable place at the time. This measure passed the Mexican national congress due to the efforts of Carlos Antonio Carrillo, provincial deputy from California to the Mexican congress and the author of the *Exposición* of 1831. Monterey, rival for the position of capital, was able to prevent the latter part of the decree from taking effect, and the decree fueled the controversy between the northern and southern Californians during the revolt of Alvarado. (\$2,000-4,000)

CALIFORNIA GRANTED REPRESENTATION IN MEXICAN CONGRESS, 1835

129. [CALIFORNIA]. MEXICO (Republic). PRESIDENTE INTERINO (Miguel Barragán). [Presidential decree announced by the Secretary of State, Department of the Interior, extending to Alta and Baja California representation in Mexican Congress, heading at top] *Primera Secretaría del Estado. Departamento del Interior.* [commencing] *El Exmo Sr. Presidente interino de la República Mexicana, se ha servido*

dirigirme el decreto que sigue "Los Diputados de la alta y baja California tendrán voz y voto en el actual Congreso, en la formación de leyes y decretos...." [at end] *Palacio del gobierno nacional en México à 26 de Octubre de 1835.- Miguel Barragán.-A. D. Manuel Diez de Bonilla. 1 p., folio. Fine.*

This decree and the earlier one of May 23, 1835 (naming Los Angeles capital of Alta California and upgrading it from town to city), were due to the good efforts of Carlos Antonio Carrillo, the deputy from California to the Mexican Congress and author of the *Exposición* of 1831 (*Zamorano 80 #15*). The present decree states that deputies from Upper and Lower California will have a voice and a vote in the making of laws and decrees in the Mexican Congress and names the following as members of the California deputation: José Manuel Moreno (president), José R. Malo (secretary), and Atenógenes Castellero (secretary).

President interim Miguel Barragán replaced Santa Anna in the presidency in January 1835 on an interim basis, suppressed anti-Santa Anna sentiment in Guerrero, and took measures to help widows and poor people, partly out of his own pocket. (\$400-800)

130. [MAP]. NEW ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. *The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, La., U.S.A. Department of Installation. Plan N^o 2 Map of The City of New Orleans Showing Location Of Exposition Grounds and All Approaches Thereto by Land & Water. Approved C. A. Burke, Director General. Sam Mullen, Chief Of Department.* [above neat line at lower left] *Southern Litho. Co. 38 Natchez St. N.O.* [6 insets, clockwise from upper left] (1) *The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition* [large bird's-eye view of the Exposition grounds]; (2) *Plan of New Orleans in 1770, by Captⁿ. Pittman of the British Army*; (3) *Rail-Road Map of Louisiana and Texas*; (4) *View of New Orleans 1719*; (5) [untitled view of South Pass lighthouse, Eadsport, Louisiana]. New Orleans, n.d. [ca. 1884]. Lithograph map printed on wove paper, transportation lines for steam line railway, horse cars, and steam-boat line in red, blue and dotted black lines, respectively. 67.2 x 93 cm. Staining at two folds, some splits and short tears (no losses).

There seem to be at least two (possibly three), variants of this map. Rumsey (5324) and the Louisiana State Museum have copies with more vignettes; the Rumsey map is a

sheet map, and the Louisiana State Museum copy is in pocket map format. (\$250-500)

SANTA-ANNA'S PROPAGANDA BROADSIDE IN ENGLISH
ENTICING U.S. TROOPS TO DESERT

"THE MEXICAN NATION ONLY LOOK UPON YOU AS SOME DECEIVED FOREIGNERS"

131. [MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR]. MEXICO (Republic). PRESIDENT. LÓPEZ DE SANTA-ANNA, Antonio. *The President of the Mexican Republic to the troops engaged in the Army of the United States of America*. [Text commences] *The circumstances of war have brought you to the beautiful valley of Mexico; in the midst of a wealthy and fertile country. The American governement [sic] engaged you to fight against a country from which you have received no harm.... In the name of the Nation I represent, and whose authority I exercise, I offer you a reward, if deserting the American standard you present yourselves like friends to a nation that offer [sic] you rich fields and large tracts of land....* [Signed at end] *General Quarters in the Peñon August the 15th 1847. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna.* Broadside (24.5 x 16.3 cm), wove paper. Except for small area of damage in upper blank margin, very fine.

*First printing of an extraordinary and ephemeral Santa-Anna propaganda broadside in English. Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*, p. 479. Howell 52-231. Kurutz & Mathes, *The Forgotten War*. 78 (illustrated on p. 77). Not in Graff, Howes, Palau, etc. Santa-Anna appeals to U.S. troops to desert and join the Mexican cause, stating that "the Mexican Nation only look upon you as some deceived foreigners and hereby stretch out to you a friendly hand [and] offer to you the felicity and fertility of their territory." U.S. soldiers are invited to apply directly to Santa-Anna.*

A rare survival of a Mexican propaganda piece intended to induce U. S. troops to desert to the Mexican cause, a campaign that had started as the forces faced each other across the Rio Grande at the start of the war. Blandishments here heaped on potential deserters include offers of land and wealth, freedom from slavery, and a peaceful, bucolic life with few wants or cares. Amazingly, such propaganda had its effect. Enough U.S. soldiers deserted to form their own unit, known as the San Patricio Battalion, several hundred men strong. They fought fiercely at the Battle of Churubusco, which occurred only four days after this broadside was issued. In the end, most of the

San Patricios were hanged after capture by the U.S. military, although some were punished otherwise; a few were pardoned. Some remained in Mexico after the war and were used by the Mexican government in military service before being completely dissolved in 1848. The executions of the San Patricios inflamed the Mexican populace. (\$1,500-3,000)

132. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. MEXICO CITY (Diputados). *Los Diputados que Subscriben, a sus Comitentes*. [Text commences] *La triste situacion de la república no ha podido ser indiferente à la mayoría de los Diputados que residen en la capital. Testigos de la horrores de la guerra civil, en medio de esta lucha impía, supieron con espanto que el enemigo amenazaba à Veracruz, y se preparaba à invadirnos por el Orienta...* [Circular letter of March 10, 1847 calling for López de Santa-Anna to resume executive powers.] [Dated and signed in print at end]: *México, Marzo 10 de 1847*, with forty-one names. [Mexico City]: Santiago Perez, [1847]. Broadside (41.7 x 31 cm), wove paper. Creased where formerly folded, some minor wrinkling, otherwise fine.

First edition. Not in Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*. After reviewing the present situation of the war and the political state of the country, the signers urge that López de Santa-Anna resume his political office as head of state to unite and direct the country. The appeal is made against the background of the U.S. assault on Veracruz, which had begun the previous day. The text is interesting documentation on the political disintegration of Mexico during the War. (\$250-500)

133. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. PUEBLA (Mexican State). GOBERNADOR (José Rafael Isunza). *José Rafael Isunza Gobernador constitucional del Estado libre y soberano de Puebla, Á sus habitantes, Sabed: Que con el interesante fin de salvar del mejor modo posible el decoro del gobierno, en caso de que el ejército invasor ocupe esta capital....* [Decree of April 30, 1847, announcing that if the U.S. occupies Puebla the government will move to Atlixco]. [Dated and signed in print at end]: *Puebla, á 30 de Abril, 1847, J. Rafael Ysunza [and] Manuel Orozco y Berra*. Broadside (31.5 x 21 cm), wove paper. Except for minor wrinkling and a few tiny holes in the blank margins, very good.

First edition. Not in Garrett & Goodwin, *The Mexican-American War*. This is yet another manifestation of the governmental disarray brought on by the U.S. invasion of

Mexico, although in this case the contingency plan proved prudent. U.S. troops did in fact occupy Puebla in mid-May. (\$200-400)

EARLY NEW WORLD IMPRINT

134. [MEXICAN INCUNABULUM]. Printed power of attorney form accomplished in manuscript and signed, from Miguel de Iturriaga to Antonio López de Erquiniso, dated at Puebla, 16 January 1562: [Recto commencing] ¶ *Sean quantos esta carta vieren como yo [first line of text] paraque por mi y en mi nombre podaya pedir y demandar auer recibir y cobrar [end line] quieran mi presencia o mas especial poder para Ostrosi vos doy este dicho poder para [verso, first line commencing] que ê vuestro lugar y ê minombre podays hazer et sostituyr este poder en vna per [last line] la clausula iudicium sisti iudicatus con sus clausulas acostumbradas.* [Mexico City: Juan Pablos de Brescia, ca. 1561]. Folio, [2] pp., gothic type, 35 lines of text. Except for marginal chipping and a few holes, none affecting text, very good.

Szewczyk & Buffington, *39 Books and Broadsides Printed in America before the Bay Psalm Book: In Celebration of the 450th Anniversary of the Introduction of Printing in the New World* #6 (another example of the present form). This form was printed with type employed by Juan Pablos de Brescia, an early printer in the Western Hemisphere, and probably printed by him prior to his death in the summer of 1561. However, the impression could have been made by Jerónima Gutiérrez, widow of Pablos, or by Pedro Ocharte, husband of María de Figueroa, his daughter. Because of Spanish and Mexican administrative and legal requirements, such formularies were probably a common form of job printing in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Mexico. Unless the formulary became outdated, the form would have been useful for years after it was printed. Such ephemeral printing in Mexico is basically undocumented.

Although printing did not start in British North America until 1639 in Cambridge, it had begun in Mexico a century earlier with Juan Cromberger, whose firm printed until 1547. He was succeeded by Pablos, who was then succeeded by his widow and sons. Among his more important works are the printings of Alonso de Molina's 1555 *Vocabulario* and Maturino Gilberti's 1558 *Arte de lengua Michuaca*, *Thesoro espiritual en Lengua de Mechuaca* and his 1559 *Dialogo de la doctrina christiana*, the last of which is admired for its fine printing and which Medina (Mexico, 36) declares, "es, sin duda, la obra capital de Juan

Pablos." He is best known, however, for Alfonso Molina's celebrated 1555 *Aqui comienza un vocabulario en la lengua castellana y mexicana*, one of the earliest and greatest American books, the first American dictionary, and the first dictionary of any Native American language (Nahuátl, or Aztec).

Any Mexican incunabulum is rare and costly, and the present form affords an opportunity to obtain an early New World imprint for a reasonable sum. (\$1,000-2,000)

EXCEEDINGLY RARE NEW ORLEANS IMPRINT

U.S. TROOPS DISPATCHED TO WEST FLORIDA & KEMPER FILIBUSTER

135. [NEW ORLEANS IMPRINT]. *Postillon del Mensagero Luisianés. Nueva Orleans, Lunes 22 de Julio 1811*. [New Orleans: Joaquín de Lisa and José Antonio Boniquet, 1811]. Folio broadside in three columns, 41.5 x 31.3 cm. Creased where formerly folded, a few light stains, otherwise fine.

First edition of an exceedingly rare New Orleans imprint with important content relating to dispatch of U.S. troops to quell uprising in West Florida and the Kemper brother filibusters (who would soon move their operations to Texas). Not in American Imprints, Jumonville, MacCurdy, Medina (Notas bibliográficas referente a las primeras producciones de la imprenta en algunas ciudades de la América Española...1764-1822), etc. This issue is believed to be unique.

A few scattered imprints related to the newspaper *El Mensagero Luisianés* are recorded, such as the epochal broadside of December 11, 1810 (*Postillon del Mensagero Luisianés del Martes 11 de Diciembre de 1810. By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation...*), in which President Madison announces U.S. claim to the areas of the Louisiana Purchase which Spain disputed (the Library of Congress has a photostat, and the Archivo General de Indias in Seville holds what appears to be the only surviving copy of that imprint). Raymond R. MacCurdy ("A Tentative Bibliography of the Spanish-Language Press in Louisiana, 1808-1871, *The Americas*, Vol. 10, No. 3, January, 1954, pp. 307-329) conjectures that the first issues of *El Mensagero Luisianés* appeared in 1809, but none from that year are extant. He locates two surviving issues from 1810 (October 13 and December 11) and two from 1811 (March 15 and March 23). MacCurdy lists the above mentioned separately issued broadside relating to the Louisiana Purchase claim, which like the present imprint is preceded

by the added word "Postillon" (indicating an extra put out in haste as a forerunner to the regular newspaper issue).

MacCurdy observes that Spanish-language imprints from New Orleans during the period of Spanish domination are very meager. Most official communications were printed in French because more French-speaking citizens lived in the Spanish-dominated colony. McMurtrie discovered only thirteen such imprints (*Early Printing in New Orleans, 1764-1820* and *Louisiana Imprints, 1768-1810*). As for Spanish-language imprints after the Louisiana Purchase, MacCurdy remarks: "The subsequent record of printing activity in the Spanish language is much more sketchy." MacCurdy (*History and Bibliography of Spanish-Language Newspapers and Magazines in Louisiana, 1808-1949*, "University of New Mexico Publications in Language and Literature, No. 8, Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1951) states that the first Spanish-language newspaper printed in New Orleans was *El Misisipí*, which appeared in 1808 and was published by a North American. That newspaper and *El Mensajero Luisianés* "were intended for the Spanish reader and...adopted a policy of ardent support for the motherland in its struggle against the French invader. *El Mensajero Luisianés* also lashed out fiercely against the 'renegades' of Baton Rouge, who in 1810 attempted to break with Spain, since they thought that the motherland could no longer protect them."

The present imprint reproduces three documents reprinted from Baltimore's *Federal Republican*. The first is a resolution from the U.S. Senate concerning disorders in West Florida and allowing troops to be dispatched to protect U.S. interests there. The second is a December 2, 1810, letter from Governor Vicente Folch to Colonel M'Kee, reviewing certain border disorders and military measures to stop them. The third is a December 2, 1810, letter from Folch to Smith also concerning the disorders and mentioning the role of Reuben Kemper in them.

On October 27, 1810, President Madison had ordered Governor William C. C. Claiborne to extend the jurisdiction of the U.S. into Spanish territories that had apparently been conceded to the U.S. by the Louisiana Purchase but over which the country had forborne to exercise jurisdiction. The present document is a continuation of that struggle, except that the U.S. is urged to help preserve Spanish authority over some of the disputed borderland areas, especially Baton Rouge and Mobile, because the Spanish themselves are unable to preserve order. Folch's second letter specifically complains of U.S.

adventurer and rogue Reuben Kemper (1770-1826), who, with his brothers Nathan and Samuel (see *Handbook of Texas Online: Samuel Kemper*) in 1804 had attempted to capture Baton Rouge and in 1810 attempted to capture Mobile. Even though unsuccessful, the rebels raised the flag of their newly founded Lone Star State in sight of Mobile on the opposite side of the river. Although arrested after the attempt on Mobile, Kemper was later released and participated in the Battle of New Orleans and the Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition, an early filibustering expedition against Spanish Texas (*Handbook of Texas Online: Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition*). Vicente Folche at the time was Spanish governor of West Louisiana; his jurisdiction extended from Mobile to Baton Rouge. By 1809 he had given up on any pretensions that Spain could hold the territory he governed and practically invited the U.S. to take it over.

An ad at the end of the third column states that the printers have for sale a book entitled *El Don Quixote Moderno, y Sancho Panza de Antaño*, recently imported from Spain. Printer José Antonio Boniquet was a free-wheeling old New Orleans character, who got into hot water when he established a lottery-gambling enterprise and obtained hosted dances for free blacks and mulattos, known as tricolor balls (precursor to quadroon balls). (\$2,500-5,000)

STILLMAN REDWOODS

136. [STILLMAN, G. K. (engraver)] *The Mammoth Trees of California. (Calaveras County.) (Sequoia Gigantea.)* [lower left below image] *G. K. Stillman, Engraver, 4th & Walnut, Cin.* [lower right below image area] *Times Steam Job Color Press Print.* [Cincinnati: G. K. Stillman, 1875?] Untitled key lettered A-H in two parts on either side of title. Colored wood-cut engraving 45.5 x 62 cm (central image area); 49.4 x 62 cm (entire printed area). Large crease through lower left corner into image area, some marginal chipping and tears mostly in blank margins but two of which barely intrude into image area; professionally backed with tissue paper consolidating all tears and chips. Overall, very good with excellent color retention. Dating from Currey & Kruska.

First edition? Cf. Currey & Kruska 246 (another edition of the same image): "A fanciful engraving of the Calaveras Grove, showing the principal trees, living and dead, grouped around the hotel." An excellent image seeking

to convey to Eastern viewers some idea of the magnificent California redwoods and their enormous size. Shown in the scene are "The Father of the Forest" (uprooted), "The Mother of the Forest" (girdled 110 feet up), "The Three Graces," "The Big Tree" (also felled), "The Miner's Cabin" (in a tree trunk), "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (also in a tree trunk), "The Horseback Ride," and "The Two Guardsmen or Sentinels." Their prodigious size is conveyed by the general scene, which shows the hotel at the lower center and various relatively small people engaged in such activities as walking around and climbing on the felled trees.

This print was part of the general public fascination with all things California that arose after the excitement of the Gold Rush died down and that was fueled by numerous pictorial publications depicting the state's wonders. Although some such works were intended to be actual guides for travellers, this print was clearly intended for the arm chair tourist who would enjoy the wonders shown vicariously rather than in person. (\$400-\$800)

MANUSCRIPT SIGNED BY "THE PATRON OF THE STATE OF TEXAS"

137. 137. MARGIL DE JESÚS, Antonio. Manuscript dictum written in Latin, signed by Margil in full and with rubric, as Guardian of the College of Guadalupe of Zacatecas, May 4, 1724. 4 pp., folio folder, written on p. [1] and with contemporary file note on p. [4], folded to measure 31 x 21.7 cm, overall 31 x 43.3 cm, with exceptionally beautiful embossed paper and terracotta wax seal with cut decorative paper, for the College of Guadalupe of Zacatecas lettered "SIGILLVM COLLEGII D.N. GVADALVP. ZACATECANENSIS" with illustration of the Virgin of Guadalupe, laid paper with watermark of armorial device with a cross surmounted by a crown with cross and initials CP below. Minor edge wrinkling, otherwise fine. Documents signed by Margil are rare.

Father Margil informs the friars that, under the papal bull of foundation of the College of Santa Cruz of Querétaro of Innocent XI in 1682, the friars doing missionary work do not need licenses from the local prelate to preach or administer the sacraments. The College of Santa Cruz was the sponsoring institution for the College of Guadalupe, and Margil reasons that the concessions granted to the former apply perforce to the latter.

Fray Antonio Margil de Jesús was born in Valencia in 1657 and came to the newly founded College of Santa Cruz de

Querétaro as a missionary to the Sierra Gorda in Querétaro in 1683. He subsequently served as a missionary to Yucatán, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, returning to Santa Cruz as guardian of the college in 1697. In 1702 he went to Zacatecas where he founded the College of Our Lady of Guadalupe in 1707. From there, between 1716 and 1722 he worked in the mission field of Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Texas, founding Our Lady of Guadalupe at Nacogdoches in 1716, San José in San Antonio de Béxar in 1720, and San Miguel de Adaes at Nachitoches in 1721. In 1723 he was elected guardian of the Our Lady of Guadalupe of Zacatecas, serving in that post until just prior to his death in 1726.

Margil was known for his personal sacrifice and walking tirelessly throughout Central America, southern and central New Spain, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Texas. Margil is known by many names, including "Apostle of Texas," "Patron of the State of Texas," "Giant Northern Pilgrim," "Apostle of Guatemala," "Apostle of America," "Friar of Winged Feet," and, finally his own self-effacing label for himself, "Nothingness Itself." He travelled with such speed in his forty-seven years as a missionary that it is estimated there are no less than 2,500 crosses marking his path from Chiapas to Panama alone. He is equally celebrated in Central America and Texas.

This remarkable Franciscan friar was missionary, priest, sacred orator, theologian, philosopher, polyglot, administrator, and missionary. His heart was open and his mind elevated. He possessed no national prejudices and ignored the rivalry between France and Spain. He ministered to all, from the highest to the lowest, including, remarkably, even the detested French. Father Margil was not the first missionary in Texas, but he certainly was the first to make a real difference, and his labors endured. He was preceded by abortive attempts by both the "French Thorn" and subsequently the Spanish. None of the East Texas missions Margil founded succeeded in converting very many Indians to Christianity, but they played a significant role in retaining the area for Spain. Despite the languishing of the East Texas missions, Margil's San Antonio venture was a success. During his six years spent in the mission of Texas, a startling transition took place. No lasting mission had been founded in 1716 when he entered Texas, but when he left in 1722, a well-established chain of missions stood as outposts of the Spanish empire in the vast land of Texas. He is considered the Patron of the State of Texas because his labors with his co-founders (Fr. Isidro Félix de Espinosa and Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo) resulted

in the first permanent civil settlement of Texas. Margil is "arguably the most famous missionary to serve in Texas [and] remains under consideration for sainthood by the Vatican" (*Handbook of Texas Online: Margil de Jesús, Antonio*).

Letters and documents by Junípero Serra, Eusebio Francisco Kino, and other missionaries of the Spanish Southwest come on the market from time to time, but manuscript material by Margil is incredibly rare. (\$10,000-20,000)

COLTON'S 1863 POCKET MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA
WITH OUTSTANDING PROVENANCE-PROPERTY OF A UNION HUMAN SHIELD

138. [MAP]. COLTON, J. H. *Colton's New Topographical Map of the Eastern Portion of the State of North Carolina with Part of Virginia & South Carolina from the Latest & Best Authorities. Published by J. H. Colton, N^o. 172 William St. N.Y. 1863* [copyright below and left of title] *Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1860 by J. H. Colton in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York* [imprint below and right of title] *Printed by Lang & Cooper 117 Fulton St. N.Y.* [inset between map proper and lower ornate border] *Plan of the Sea Coast from Virginia to Florida* [copyright notice for inset map, above lower neat line] *Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1860 by J. H. Colton in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York* [imprint below and right of title] *Printed by Lang & Cooper 117 Fulton St. N.Y. (12 x 63.1 cm)* [top left above border] No. 11. New York, 1863. Lithograph map on bank note paper, full original hand color, ornate border with botanical motif (sheaves of wheat and flowers), numerous types of ships at sea, border to border: 102 x 68.9 cm. Folded into pocket covers (16 x 10.5 cm), original brown cloth, lettered in gilt on upper cover (*Colton's New Topographical Map of the Eastern Portion of the State of North Carolina. Published by J. H. Colton New York*), both covers blind-embossed, printed yellow leaf (*Colton's ad and list of publications*) affixed to verso of front board: *Maps, Atlases, and Statistical Works, J. H. Colton...* Bookseller's decorative white label printed in red (*Geo. W. Hildreth, News Agent and Bookseller Pollock St. Four doors east of Middle St. Newbern N. Carolina. Signed in ink: "W. C. Maxwell Lt. Col. 103 P[ennsylvania] V[olunteers]."* With Maxwell's printed ownership label (W. C. Maxwell). Map with

a few clean splits at folds with exceedingly minor loss at two or three splits) and some light foxing at lower part of map, overall the map is fine with brilliant coloring and incredible detail. Pocket folder shows signs of use (no surprise given the provenance of this copy; see next paragraph), waterstaining with slight buckling (affect lower cover more), extremities and corners frayed, interior endpaper separated at gutter and with some chipping.

Provenance: Lieutenant Colonel Wilson C. Maxwell. According to various sources, Maxwell, whose birth and death dates seem to be unknown, enlisted in the 103rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, Company I, at age 22 on November 16, 1861, in Kittanning, Pennsylvania. He was a native of Harrisville, Pennsylvania, just east of Youngstown. He was promoted to Captain on February 22, 1861, and to Lieutenant Colonel on March 1, 1862. His regiment was part of the Peninsular Campaign and often suffered disastrous reverses, leading at times to suspicions that its soldiers were unwilling to fight. They were eventually shipped to New Bern, North Carolina (where one may assume Maxwell bought this map, given the bookseller's label in New Bern), to participate in the campaign to conquer North Carolina. At the first Battle of Kinston, North Carolina, they were instrumental in forcing their way through a swamp to carry a strategic Confederate position.

After their successes around the Kinston and Goldsboro areas, the regiment was sent to occupy what remained of Plymouth, North Carolina, in May, 1863, on the Roanoke River. They fortified the position. However, the *CSS Albemarle*, one of the two remaining Confederate ironclads in the state, sallied from upriver on April 19, 1864, sunk the *USS Southfield* and the *USS Bombshell*, and forced the remaining U.S. naval forces to retire, which basically left the Federal troops surrounded. The next day 2800 Federal troops were surrendered, among them Maxwell, who became a prisoner of war. He was sent to Macon, Georgia, where Federal officers were imprisoned. He was subsequently moved to Charleston, South Carolina, in June 1864, where he was one of the human shields Confederate forces used to try to prevent Federal shelling of the city. He was probably paroled in 1865 as the last Confederate resistance in North Carolina collapsed.

This map (first issued in 1861 <Phillips, p. 619>, and as late as 1864), exhibits the typical grandiose scale, exquisite detail, and splendid coloring of Colton's series of Civil War maps. Rumsey 3044: "This map is a companion

map to Colton's *Topographical Map of the Seat of War in Virginia, Maryland, &c...*, but on a larger scale (8 miles to an inch vs. 12 miles). It is both highly detailed (railroads, physical features, towns, counties, etc.) and highly decorative (many ships illustrated off the coasts). Map has outline color by state and water painted in blue; inset has full color by state." Stephenson 304.85. (\$1,500-3,000)

GRAPHICALLY SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF REMOVAL ON THE TRIBES

139. [MAP]. RAND, McNALLY & CO. *Map of the Indian and Oklahoma Territories 1892 Compiled from the Official Records of the General Land Office and Other Sources by Rand, McNally & Co. Map Publishers. Chicago. Rand, McNally & Co's Map of the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Copyright 1892, by Rand, McNally & Co....* [inset at top right] References [key with symbols for subdivided townships, capitols of nations, military reservations, boundaries of tribal reservations, U.S. Union Agency for various tribes, etc.]. Chicago, 1892. Lithograph map in full color (boundaries in orange outline), neat line to neat line: 62 x 82 cm, treaty dates on map of each tribal territory, relief by hachure, drainage, Indian areas, districts, roads and trails, and named railroads. Folded into pocket covers (17.5 x 11.8 cm), original brown printed paper wrappers with title on upper wrapper (*Rand McNally & Co.'s Official Map of the Indian and Oklahoma Territories. All Towns, Villages, Streams, Railways, Forts, and Ranches are accurately located and the different Nations are designated by separate colors. The routes of Mail Lines, the number of trips per week, and the dates of Treaties made with Indian Nations are clearly printed on the map. Military Reservations are shown, and Indian Reservations accurately bounded. The Eastern and Western Land Districts of Oklahoma are also shown. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers and Engravers*), verso of upper wrap with books for sale by Rand, McNally (including Marah Ellis Ryan's *A Pagan of the Alleghanies*); verso of lower wrap with ads for Cecil Charles' *Honduras: The Land of Great Depths* and Joaquín Bernardo Calvo's *The Republic of Costa Rica*. Map with a few minor splits and minimal losses at folds, otherwise fine and with good color retention. Old pencil acquisition note: "AN 4-2-28 Bookman." Fragile wraps with marginal chipping and wear.

Modelski, *Railroad Maps of the United States* 288 (citing an 1894 edition with copyright 1884). Not in

Phillips. Oklahoma occupies only small section of the map, which contains an early appearance of Oklahoma City on a printed map. The map graphically shows the situation of Native American tribes after forced removal from their homelands to the Indian Territory of eastern Oklahoma. For historical background and an illustration of this map see Clara Sue Kidwell, *The Effects of Removal on American Indian Tribes*

<<http://www.nhc.rtp.nc.us/tserve/nattrans/ntecoindian/essay/s/indianremoval.d.htm>>. There is so much history in this map, for instance, the site of We-Wo-Ka ("barking waters") District, where the Black Seminoles eventually relocated after leaving the protection of Fort Gibson. They founded an all-Black community on the site of the present-day town of Wewoka, now the home of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. Of Texas interest is the much disputed Greer County, not shown as part of Texas and bearing the designation "Unassigned Land." Texas claimed the area, but the Supreme Court denied Texas' claim in 1896. See *Handbook of Texas Online: Greer County*.

Martin & Martin (49) sum up the work of Rand McNally: "The era of railroad transportation and western migration created a great demand for Rand, McNally's maps and guidebooks; these same forces, however, rendered the product virtually obsolete overnight. The number of copies required also strained the limits of the traditional methods of producing such items. In short, there was a great demand for large numbers of accurate, inexpensive, up-to-date maps and guidebooks.... Rand, McNally's guidebooks developed into a number of other products designed to serve the same market, including a series of *County and Railroad Pocket Maps and Shippers' Guides* for the several states. These works focused on the railroad lines linking towns and settlements in the developing West and became an important mainstay in the commerce of the region. They were constantly revised and updated.... When examined in a series, these Rand, McNally maps reveal the westward march of settlement." (\$500-1,000)

LARGE FORMAT POCKET MAP OF TEXAS BY ROESSLER, 1874

140. [MAP]. ROESSLER, A[nton] R. [State seal above title] *A. R. Roessler's Latest Map of the State of Texas Exhibiting Mineral-and Agricultural Districts, Post Offices & Mailroutes, Railroads Projected and Finished, Timber, Prairie, Swamp Lands, etc. etc. etc. Authorities: Official Maps of the U.S. & Texas State General Land-Offices,*

Surveys & Reconnoissances of the U.S. Coast Survey, the Various Rail Road Surveys, U.S. Mexican Boundary Commission Surveys, U.S. Engineer Dep^t. and Other Authentic Materials. Compiled and Drawn by M. V. Mittendorfer, C.E. 1874
[copyright above neat line at lower right] *Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1874 by A. R. Roessler in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington* [below neat line at lower right] *Ed. W. Welcke & Bro. 141 Fulton St. N.Y.* [notice at left middle border] *Principal Depot at the Publication Office 83 Nassau St. New York* [large inset map at lower left] *Map Showing Agricultural Districts and Varieties of Soils in the State of Texas Printed by Ferd. Mayer 96 & 98 Fulton St. New York* [three-column chart at lower center] *Enumeration of the Principal Minerals, Rocks, Soils and Timber Varieties Known to Exist in the State of Texas, Arranged According to Counties.* [pictorial key to county seats, railroads, post routes, minerals, etc. at lower right] *Explanations* [vignette in ornate frame, below title at right] *State Capitol at Austin* [vignette in ornate frame, at left] *General Land Office at Austin.* New York, 1874. Lithographed map with original full color and rose outline. Neat line to neat line: 97.2 x 108 cm. Folded into pocket covers (18.1 x 13.1 cm), original green pebble cloth, gilt seal of the State of Texas and lettering in gilt on upper cover: *A. R. Roessler's Latest Map of Texas Published Aug 1874. New York*, both covers blind-embossed. Several splits at folds and one tear (13 cm) at lower left, but no losses, otherwise very fine and fresh, unfoxed, and with excellent coloring. Upper cover is fine; and lower cover has light staining and a few small spots. Front endpaper slightly discolored and light chipping to gutter. Old pencil note: "RNX \$175." Laid in is an early twentieth-century typewritten sheet: "Muster Roll of Captain R. J. Irving's Company of Blanco County, 3rd Frontier District Commanded by Brig. Genl. J. D. McAdoo, calling into the service of the State of Texas by Gov. P. Murroh [sic]...December 15, 1863....Captain A. S. Roberts, paymaster [list of company members] Mustered into service Janie. 30, 1864, in Blanco County by E. Franzden." Provenance: Private citizen of Pasadena, Texas, whose grandfather, a restorer of furniture, gave the map to him many years ago.

First edition, the large format version (see Item No. 71 here for the small format version that came out two years later; also additional information on Roessler). Day, p. 90. Phillips, America, p. 847. Taliaferro 349: "Roessler's maps are the only printed maps that preserve

the results of the Shumard survey, the state's first geological and agricultural survey." Hungarian Anton R. Roessler (1826-1893) was a notable cartographer, topographer, draftsman, geologist, real estate promoter, self promoter, and "the most thorough and ideal crank of any age" (p. 156, *Vassar Collection Newsletter*). His training, said to have been in Vienna, must have been rock solid, because Roessler became one of the best cartographers in Texas when he emigrated to Austin in 1860.

In 1860-1861 Roessler served as draftsman, cartographer, and geologist for the Shumard Survey, the first in-depth geological and agricultural survey of Texas. Regrettably, the Shumard Survey derailed due to the exigencies of politics and the Civil War. Unlike some other members of the survey team, Roessler remained in Texas and served as chief draftsman of the Austin arsenal during the Texas Confederacy. Though later accused of plagiarism (and worse), which Roessler hotly contested, there is no doubt that he was responsible for preserving documentation on the 1858 Shumard Survey, which otherwise would have been lost or destroyed when the geological survey rooms were converted to be a percussion-cap factory for the Confederacy. Roessler was accused of stealing the Shumard survey data for private use in his mining and real estate ventures (the Texas Land and Copper Association and the Texas Land and Immigration Company of New York). In the late 1860s, Roessler worked as a geologist for the United States Land Office in Washington, D.C. In the 1870s he created sixteen county maps and at least three maps of Texas that bear his name. See *Handbook of Texas Online: Anton R. Roessler*; also, Keith Young, "The Roessler Maps," *Texas Journal of Science* 17 (March 1965). Roessler's incorporation of detailed documentation from the Shumard Survey into his maps make them the most reliable nineteenth-century record of agricultural and mineral wealth of the state.

The present map shows counties in color, towns, roads, railroads, telegraph lines, military posts, physical features, Native American reservations in New Mexico and Indian Territory, and locations of mineral deposits (with illustrated key to types of minerals). The hotly disputed Greer County to the east of the Panhandle is still shown as part of Texas. The Panhandle includes the hunting range of the Comanche. Interesting for architectural and Austin history are the vignettes of the General Land Office and the original State Capitol building, the latter destroyed by fire in 1881.

Historically, Roessler's large format map is rare in commerce, but two copies were sold at auction recently. A copy in pocket format sold in the Texas State Historical Association benefit auction in March 2006, realized \$26,400. A cased copy in 60 sections brought \$48,300 a few days later at Swann Auction Gallery in New York. (\$25,000-50,000)

PROBABLY THE FIRST KNOWN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE MIER
EXPEDITION

141. [MIER EXPEDITION]. NUEVO LEÓN (Mexican State). GOBERNADOR (José María de Ortega). *José María de Ortega, Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento de Nuevo Leon, á los habitantes del mismo.... Conciudadanos: una horda de ochocientos vandidos tejanos tuvo la audacia de acometer a nuestras fronteras posesionandose de Laredo y Ciudad Guerrero.... la batalla memorable decidada por nuestra parte el 26 del presente en la Villa de Mier....* [Announcement that the Texans who invaded Mier have been defeated and captured]. [Dated and signed in print at end] *José María de Ortega | Monterey Enero 1º. de 1843.* Broadside on wove paper, 31 x 21.5 cm. Very good.

First edition. Streeter 997.2 (locating only the Yale copy). "The Mier expedition, the last of the raiding expeditions from Texas into the area south of the Nueces River during the days of the Republic of Texas, was the most disastrous of the expeditions from Texas into Mexico" (*Handbook of Texas Online: Mier Expedition*). After capturing Laredo and Guerrero, Texas commander Alexander Somervell decided that it was safer to retreat back into Texas than to remain in northern Mexico, a decision that provoked the majority of his command to ignore the order and to proceed on into Mexico in search of plunder. Electing William S. Fisher as their leader, the force proceeded to capture Mier.

After a ruse detained the Texans, they subsequently decided to take the town by force this time. Mexican general Pedro de Ampudia was able after a long day of hard fighting to force the Texans to capitulate on December 26, 1842, which event is gleefully announced here. The subsequent treatment of the captured force has been controversial ever since. The most famous subsequent event was the Black Bean Episode that resulted in the execution of seventeen men. Several Texans eventually managed to escape and others were released. In September, 1844, the

remaining Texans were released from Perote Prison on Santa-Anna's orders. The text here is remarkable for the venom it heaps on Texas and the Texans. This is the earliest such announcement listed by Streeter and may be the first made in Mexico concerning the capture. Because Monterrey was the state capital, news of the Mier action would have been dispatched there first, where it obviously arrived just a few days after the Texans' surrender and was rushed into print.

Ortega (1793-1871), a professional soldier and politician, was in 1836-1837 commander of the Alamo and oversaw its destruction when Santa-Anna ordered it abandoned. He later fought against the U. S. in the Mexican-American War.

Handbook of Texas Online: Pedro de Ampudia; Black Bean Episode; William S. Fisher; Mier Expedition; Somervell Expedition. (\$1,500-3,000)

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE RIO GRANDE

142. [REPUBLIC OF THE RIO GRANDE]. TAMAULIPAS. PREFECTO DEL DISTRITO CENTRAL. (Ramón de Cárdenas). *El Ciudadano Ramón de Cárdenas de Cárdenas, Prefecto del Distrito Central del Departamento de Tamaulipas, á los habitantes del mismo.... Compatriotas! La revolucion que estalló el año pasado en las villas del Norte de Tamaulipas, invocando la restitucion del sistema federal concluyó á las orillas de Lampazos y en uno de los pieblos de Coahuila.... se presentan de nuevo en las villas acaudillando una fuerza compusta de aventureros tejanos, de indios de varias tribus y de megicanos que ne merecen ya este nombre....*

[Announcement decrying and condemning Texans and others who have invaded Mexico and defeated a group of fatigued Mexican troops]. [Dated and signed in print]: *Monterey 7 de Noviembre de 1839 | José María de Ortega*. Broadside on wove paper, 31 x 21.5 cm. Creased where formerly folded, otherwise very good.

First edition. Streeter 945.2 (locating only the CtY copy). "Ortega denounces the Federalists as a mixed force of Texans, Indians and traitors, belittles their victory at Alcantro, and warns that unless the citizens unite to resist them they will end up like their compatriots in Texas who are treated worse than slaves" (Streeter). This furious denunciation is set against the background of the invasion of Mexico by so-called Federalist Antonio Canales Rosillo (1802-1852), who as governor of Tamaulipas in fact

raised a force of Texans, Indians, Mexican deserters, adventurers, and others to invade Mexico in a purported attempt to restore Federalism according to the 1824 Mexican Constitution. Although an enemy of Centralist Santa-Anna, Canales was a mercurial man whose motives may have ranged all the way from true patriotism to the desire to loot and raid and to the wish to become President of his own separate country, the Republic of the Rio Grande.

The particular action referred to here took place near Alcantra Creek, where Centralist General Francisco González Pavón was forced to surrender because he had no water for his troops, and is usually known as the Battle of Alcantra (October 3-4, 1839). His command had been basically decimated in an action the previous day by a group of Canales' troops made up heavily of Texans and their recruits led by Texans Samuel W. Jordan and Reuben Ross. Ortega here raises the specter that some parts of Mexico will become subject to Texas rule, which he declares will result in "nuestra infamia se transmite de generación en generación."

After initial military successes, one of which is denounced here and was basically accomplished by Texans, Canales joined with others of like mind to proclaim the Republic of the Rio Grande, a vast new country that included parts of Texas, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, New Mexico, Nuevo León, Zacatecas, Chihuahua, and Durango, and of which Canales was made military chief after its formation in January, 1840. No doubt military successes such as this one emboldened all the rebels, no matter what their ultimate motives. Their luck was not to hold, however, and Canales was defeated decisively in March, 1840, forcing the government to flee into Texas, thereby giving Texas all at once two separate governments within its borders that Mexico considered illegal.

Although Canales was allowed to drum up support for his idea while exiled in Texas and although the movement did have other limited military successes under Jordan, the Republic was finally negotiated away in late 1840. As was sometimes the case in the twilight world of shifting Mexican loyalties, once defeated he was actually promoted by his old antagonist and turned against his former allies in Texas. He was instrumental in defeating the Texans at Mier (see item 141) and fought against the U.S. in the Mexican-American War. Cf. *Handbook of Texas Online*: Republic of the Rio Grande. (\$750-1,500)

143. [TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS (Local History)]. ECK, Leonard T. Printed blank form book with bills of sale and blank symbols for earmarks on rectos, acknowledgements on versos, upper cover with tan printed label]: *The Stockman's Pocket Bills of Sale and Memorandum Book* [illustration of a steer] By Joe W. Hill, Comanche, Texas, Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1881, by Joe W. Hill in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia. 47 pp. [plus stubs of about 40 other pages that have been cut from the book]. Printed bills of sale completed in manuscript with dates from November 4, 1882, to March 3, 1884. 21.3 x 9.7 cm, bound at top edge, original brown cloth. Covers worn, stained and wrinkled, a well-used but still solid account book.

The bills of sale were used by Leonard Eck of Austin and Travis County, Texas, to record loans made by him and collateral received. Each is signed by the borrower (sometimes with an X mark) and a witness. In many cases the verso of the page has a rental agreement in which the borrower agrees to pay Eck rent for the continued use of the property for the duration of the loan. The excised pages were presumably removed and given to the borrower when the loan was repaid. A few pages in the book have repayment information written and signed by Eck.

Collateral is often livestock (usually identified by color and brand) or wagons with horses and harness. The wagons and team, it is usually noted, were used in the borrower's business in Austin. Loans are also made on guns, gold watches, household goods, and even one "building now used by me [S. J. Wheeler], corner of Lavaca and West Peach [present-day 13th Street] North West corner of Capitol Square also all of my blacksmith tools and fixtures now in said building." Wheeler is to lease back the premises at \$5 per month until he can pay the loan (\$100).

Leonard T. Eck came to Texas from Germany and settled in the Austin area. He was an active businessman and investor and held business properties as well as land in several locations in and around Austin. In 1889 he "built the first Business South of the [Colorado] River in Austin at 1200 S. Congress. He also installed the first telephone South of the River. This was initially a general merchandise store that had a pawn shop, sold jewelry, produce, and home goods, and had a livery stable and blacksmith shop next to it" <<http://www.austinmotel.com/history.html>>. He donated the land for the Union Lee Baptist Church in the Manor area of Travis County. Around 1890 Eck opened a general merchandise

store 23 miles west of Austin near present-day Bee Caves in what became known as the Eck Community. In 1900, when he established a post office there and became postmaster, the name was changed to Teck because postal authorities required that the name have at least four letters. Leonard Eck died in 1925.

A few free-spirited Austinites from the 1970s will undoubtedly remember the glorious, unencumbered swimming on Lake Travis at Teck Cemetery, named for Leonard Eck. (\$500-1,000)

MANUSCRIPT REPORT ON THE GOLIAD MASSACRE BY COMMANDER PORTILLA
"THE OTHER SIDE"

144. [GOLIAD MASSACRE]. PORTILLA, José Nicolás de la. Unsigned manuscript report in Spanish on the Goliad massacre by the commander of Goliad, written in a contemporary secretarial hand, dated at Goliad, March 26 and March 27 (Palm Sunday), 1836. 2 pp., folio (31 x 22 cm), wove paper with watermark BAS within decorated oval surmounted by cross. Water damaged at fold, with loss of some words. The original presumably would reside in the Mexican Archives; thus, this is as close as one may come to the original, if indeed it exists. Apparently unpublished. Portilla, as commander at Goliad, bore the difficult burden of carrying out Santa-Anna's order to execute James Walker Fannin, Jr. and over 300 of his men. This manuscript documents Portilla's agony and horror, shows his humanity, and sheds additional light on a riveting, pivotal event in the history of Texas and Mexico. See end of description for full translation in English.

Santa-Anna had little compunction about exercising the powers given to him by the government on December 30, 1835, in the form of a law allowing foreigners taken under arms to be treated as pirates and summarily executed. He used that authority to devastating effect after the fall of the Alamo when he ordered the execution of the few survivors. Some of his subordinates did not relish such cold-blooded affairs, however, and sometimes resisted, a resistance that stretched all the way to refusal to perform a mass execution of the Mier prisoners in 1843. General José de Urrea was the man in Texas in 1836 caught between his humanity and Santa-Anna's orders. In a few cases, he managed to sidestep his superior's insistence on the letter of the law, apparently because of personal distaste for such sanguinary, arbitrary solutions.

Santa-Anna clearly wanted the authority the law provided mainly to deal with the rebellious Texans. He really did not care to take any prisoners among the rebels and consistently sought to dispatch any captives immediately. Although the Alamo had inflamed many minds against the Mexicans, it was the fate of Fannin and his command that totally voided whatever sympathies that might have remained in Texas and the U.S. for the Mexican attempt to recover Texas. Again, Urrea was caught in the middle and again managed to sidestep responsibility for carrying out Santa-Anna's orders.

Fannin, confronted by a superior Mexican force under Urrea's command at the Battle of Coleto, surrendered under what he believed to be terms that allowed his men to be treated as conventional prisoners of war. Urrea, in the negotiations, undoubtedly knew what Santa-Anna's reaction would be to these prisoners, but negotiated a conditional surrender that seemed to satisfy Fannin's concerns. Urrea was also assuredly not confident of the outcome of another battle, since this time it would be fought against men who knew they had nothing to lose by selling their lives as dearly as they possibly could. They might even prevail. Once the surrender negotiations were completed and reduced to writing, Fannin and his now unarmed men were transferred to the Mexican fortress at Goliad, where they were held in the chapel, the location whence they had departed just a few days previously.

Urrea's foresight proved entirely correct. Santa-Anna, despite Urrea's urgings of clemency, immediately issued orders to both Urrea and Colonel José de la Portilla to execute all the prisoners. Urrea had in the meantime departed Goliad, leaving the responsibility to Portilla, a move probably calculated to ensure that Urrea had no real part in what he knew was likely to happen, despite his urgings to Portilla to treat the prisoners kindly. In the end, Portilla concluded that Santa-Anna would have to be obeyed, and on March 27, 1836, his troops marched the Texans out in three separate groups down three separate roads under heavy guard and carried out Santa-Anna's wishes, although some Texans managed to escape to let the world at large know what had happened. Fannin and the wounded Texans were executed inside the Goliad fortress itself. Apparently 342 Texans were put to death but twenty-eight escaped and about twenty more were spared for other

reasons. As had been the case with the Alamo defenders, the bodies were burned and then left out in the open.

This extraordinary document consists of retained copies of two letters followed by a note in a different hand written after the executions; this document was apparently retained by Urrea, and Portilla's original communications sent on to Santa-Anna. In the first letter, dated March 26, 1836, Portilla informs Urrea that the executions will take place at 4 the following morning in accordance with the order he has received directly from Santa-Anna. He requests, however, that Urrea clarify the status of some of the other prisoners in his custody who had surrendered at Copano, since he also is in charge of them, too. He here is referring to the troops commanded by Major William P. Miller, who surrendered to Urrea in March at Copano and who were also sent to Goliad but kept separate from Fannin's troops. Miller's eighty men were ultimately not included in the executions, although Portilla's indecision here indicates that their exclusion was far from certain at one point.

In the second letter, dated March 27, 1836, and also directed to Urrea, Portilla informs him that the executions have taken place against his natural sentiments. Pulling no punches, Portilla clearly expresses his distaste for this bloody business and tells Urrea that the whole affair has horrified him and that the only reason he carried out his orders was from a sense of military duty to his superiors and to the nation. In a subtle dig on Urrea, he notes bluntly, "You have left me here, my General," but remarks that he has followed his orders, anyway, and assures Urrea of his continued loyalty and obedience.

The third item, the small note, states that Urrea was in Guadalupe Victoria about ten leagues from Goliad when he received Portilla's second letter at about 10 in the morning, too late to do anything but try to save anyone who was spared, of which he believes there were about 150. That is apparently a reference to Miller's troops, to the few of Fannin's command who were reprieved for various reasons, and to prisoners taken at Refugio. Ironically, Santa-Anna also subsequently ordered those men executed, as well, but promptly rescinded the order.

These three documents all appear to be unpublished and offer extraordinary insights into the mental process by

which Portilla screwed up his courage to the sticking point to carry out an order that he apparently found simply barbaric. The most interesting implication written between the lines is that Fannin and his troops probably came close to escaping execution, as happened to the majority of the Mier prisoners in the next decade.

Despite whatever reservations Portilla had, however, he did his duty and in so doing set off a wave of revulsion in Texas and the U. S. in which all sympathy for and understanding of the Mexican cause in Texas evaporated. As Harbert Davenport and Craig H. Roell conclude in the *Handbook of Texas Online* (Goliad Massacre):

The impact of the Goliad Massacre was crucial. Until this episode Santa Anna's reputation had been that of a cunning and crafty man, rather than a cruel one. When the Goliad prisoners were taken, Texas had no other army in the field, and the newly constituted ad interim government seemed incapable of forming one. The Texas cause was dependent on the material aid and sympathy of the United States. Had Fannin's and Miller's men been dumped on the wharves at New Orleans penniless, homesick, humiliated, and distressed, and each with his separate tale of Texas mismanagement and incompetence, Texas prestige in the United States would most likely have fallen, along with sources of help. But Portilla's volleys at Goliad, together with the fall of the Alamo, branded both Santa Anna and the Mexican people with a reputation for cruelty and aroused the fury of the people of Texas, the United States, and even Great Britain and France, thus considerably promoting the success of the Texas Revolution.

Adrián Woll later claimed that he had persuaded Santa-Anna to change his mind, but that the countermand had not arrived in time. Had Portilla shown just a little more reluctance, the course of the Texas Revolution might have been quite different. The decision would come back to haunt Santa-Anna in short order, since on April 21 he would go down to defeat under the assault of enraged Texans screaming, "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!"

Translation (with thanks to John R. Wheat):

// Recto

Sr. General Don José Urrea==Goliad, March 27, 1836==My Beloved General==I am most wretched, because today, in cold blood, a scene has been enacted that has horrified me. Ultimately, military duty and the nation will be involved.==You have left me here, my General. You will have thought it best, and I am quite obedient to your will. I came voluntarily with these poor Indians, as you know, to lend my poor efforts to the good of the nation. A man cannot be asked for more than to do that of which he is capable. I and they have been thought adequate, without doubt, for the object to which we have been assigned. I repeat my acceptance [MS torn ...] less to serve as an executioner, and be ordered to kill more people. Nevertheless, I will always do what I am ordered, since I have the pleasure of being one of the most disciplined [subordinate] officers that there could be in our army, and I always do my duty, even against my natural sentiments. I cannot write on, because I must tend to various matters [etc., etc.]==I am, my General, your loyal and loving friend w[ho] k[isses] y[our] h[and].==F[?] Nicolás de la Portilla.

// Verso

Division of Operations==Goliad Command==According to a peremptory order from His Excellency, the General in Chief, which I have received directly, tomorrow morning at 4 the prisoners that Your Lordship has left in this fortress will be shot. I do not dare confine this just to those who surrendered at El Copano to Sr. Colonel La Bara [?] because I am unaware of the particular circumstances of their surrender, regarding which I hope Your Lordship will deign to inform me, so as to save me the responsibility by this means, and tell me what I should do with them==God and Liberty. Goliad, March 26, 1836==F. Nicolás de la Portilla==Sr. General of the Division of Operations, Don José Urrea.

[In a different hand]

General Urrea was in Guad[alup]e Victoria, 10 leagues from Goliad, and received this communication on the 27th of March at 10 in the morning, when the order to execute [decapitate!] the prisoners should already have been carried out. Consequently, I can do nothing now but save the ones who escaped from that strike, which were about 150.

[Unsigned]

Handbook of Texas Online: Goliad Massacre; José Nicolás de la Portilla; José de Urrea; Adrián Woll James Walker Fannin, Jr.
(\$7,500-15,000)

Included with this lot are three additional reports concerning the Mexican retreat from Texas, apparently from the same archive:

FILISOLA, Vicente & Adrián Woll. Contemporary secretarial copies of three reports: (1) Filisola to José de Urrea, dated at Goliad, May 17, 1836. 1 p., in Spanish, folio (31 x 22.4 cm), wove paper, watermark YGNACIO. (2) Woll to José Urrea dated at Matamoros, October 4(?), 1836. 1-1/2 pp., in Spanish, folio (31 x 22.2 cm), wove paper, watermark YGNACIO, with crossovers and corrections. (3) Woll to Urrea, dated at Matamoros, October 8, 1836. 1 p., in Spanish, folio (30.7 x 22.2 cm), wove paper, watermark BAS within decorated oval surmounted by cross. First and second reports with mild darkening at upper and lower right blank margins. Water damaged at fold, with loss of some words. See below for translations of the three reports.

These three reports concern routine matters that arose as the Mexican army retreated from Texas following defeat at the Battle of San Jacinto. In many ways, they reflect the confusion, divisions, and uncertainties that controversial process entailed.

In the first, General Vicente Filisola, writing from Goliad on May 17, 1836, informs General José Urrea that sufficient water has been found at Cópáno for the troops and defers addressing for the moment the other matters he mentioned in his letter of yesterday. Mexican troops had reoccupied Goliad on May 16, and the condition of the troops holding Cópáno was of serious concern to Filisola. Urrea had written Filisola on the matter of water on this same day, reporting that Juan Davis said sufficient water was to be had, according to the letter published in Filisola's *Memorias* (1: 269-270). Filisola ruefully notes (1: 270) that Davis was wrong and there wasn't enough water there. The other matters on which Filisola defers apparently are Urrea's recommendations that Cópáno be fortified and that the army not retreat farther. The Davis referred to is John Davis Bradburn, William B. Travis' nemesis. According to Margaret S. Henson (*Juan Davis*

Bradburn: A Reappraisal of the Mexican Commander of Anahuac (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1982), Davis was ordered against his wishes to join José de Urrea's command of the port of Cópamo. See also *Handbook of Texas Online* (John Davis Bradburn).

In the second letter, Adrián Woll, writing from Matamoros on October 4 (?), 1836, to José Urrea, recounts a series of contretemps among him, Urrea, and Filisola concerning orders to send cavalry to Old Fort (in present-day Fort Bend County) to round up stragglers. Woll is referring to the area around Thompson's Ferry (called Hold's Fort by Filisola in his *Memorias*), which Santa-Anna had captured by a ruse on April 12, 1836. Woll notes that the ferry itself was destroyed by the rear guard when the Mexicans retreated from the area. In conclusion, Woll cannot help but express his frustration that he must take up his pen "to deal with some points that show me the divisions that reign among my companions, the señores generals of the Army of Texas...."

In the third letter, Adrián Woll, writing from Matamoros on October 8, 1836, to José Urrea, explains that the Texans fleeing between the Guadalupe and Colorado rivers were not pursued by Joaquín Ramírez y Sesma's cavalry because Woll lacked information on the enemy's strength and knowledge of the local terrain. Ramírez y Sesma was one of Santa-Anna's top commanders during the Texas Campaign, led the Mexican army's advance guard, and participated in the Battle of the Alamo. *Handbook of Texas Online* (Joaquín Ramírez y Sesma).

Translations of the three reports (with thanks to John R. Wheat):

(1)

Army of Operations==I am apprised of everything Your Lordship tells me in an official letter dated yesterday regarding the report given to you by Sr. Colonel Davis, it being very satisfying to me that sufficient drinking water was found for the detachment posted at El Cópamo. I should let rest the other points that Your Lordship discusses in your aforementioned letter, because it is my duty to look out for the nation's dignity as well as for the considerations due the Supreme Government, and the consideration and good name of the troops that I have the honor to command. I am grateful to you, despite the wise

observations that you are pleased to make to me, at the same time I have the satisfaction of reiterating to you the assurances of all my consideration and esteem==God and Liberty. Goliad, May 17, 1836==Vicente Filisola==Sr. General Don José Urrea, Commander of the Reserve Division.

(2)

General Staff of the Army of Operations==Most Excellent Señor==In reply to Your Excellency's note dated the 1st of the present [month]--in which you ask me to say if it is true that, when it was agreed in the council of generals that convened in the house of Madama Pawll [Powell] on April 25 that a party of cavalry should be sent to Oldfort to round up our stragglers, and [the party] was chosen from your regiment, you refused to do it--I must say that in fact the Most Excellent Sr. General Don Vicente Filisola suffers from error on the particular, because that position was adopted as a consequence of my having requested it before the meeting was held, according to Sr. Commandant of Artillery Don Pedro Ampudia. I had offered then to go in person with a battalion to the afore-mentioned crossing of Oldfort, and since the most excellent señor general in chief had granted this to me, I was preparing to march when I was notified by His Excellency that I should appoint a party of cavalry under the command of a presidial officer, being unable to allow me [to do] what moments before he had agreed to, to such a degree that, in order for the appointed officer to set out, I had to lend him one of my horses, because his own was totally useless for that purpose==I will also tell Your Excellency to recall that when I was appointed to the rank of major general upon assuming command at the house of Madama Pawll, I designated the cavalry of Your Excellency's brigade to provide the advance forces and a large guard, which measure Your Excellency resisted for the reasons that you stated in my presence to the most excellent señor general in chief, to whom I reported this incident. And he ordered me in consequence that each brigade should cover its camps according to the arrangements of their generals==It is well known that when the withdrawal was made from Oldfort, the chalán that was serving to cross the Brazos River was destroyed by order of the

commander who covered the rear guard that day==I am sorry and find it hard to find myself forced to make use of the pen to deal with some points that show me the divisions that reign among my companions, the señores generals of the Army of Texas, but being a friend of justice and of the truth, I shall pay tribute for all time to the latter with the homage that they deserve with the impartial character for which I believe I have given repeated proof==I have the honor to reiterate to Your Excellency the declarations of my esteem and consideration==God and Liberty, General Headquarters in Matamoros, October 4[?], 1836==Adrián Woll==Most Excellent Sr. General Don José Urrea.

(3)

General Staff of the Army of Operations===Most Excellent Señor==With regard to the questions that Your Excellency pleases to ask me in your note of the 1st of the present [month], about the request I made to Sr. General Don Joaquín Ramírez y Sesma as soon as we crossed the Guadalupe River, that he give me the elite companies and the cavalry of the division that the aforesaid general was commanding, for the purpose of pursuing the enemy that was in a precipitous retreat between the Guadalupe and Colorado rivers, I have the satisfaction of telling Your Excellency that [the answer] is positive, and that Sr. General Don Joaquín Ramírez y Sesma, who approved the measure, did not [MS torn ...] reason solely that we did not know the number of the enemy force and the local details of the terrain==I take this occasion to repeat to Your Excellency the assurances of my respect and consideration==God and Liberty, General Headquarters in Matamoros, October 8, 1836==Adrián Woll==Most Excellent Sr. General Don José Urrea.

Handbook of Texas Online (Vicente Filisola):

Filisola (1789-1850), military officer, was born in Ravello, Italy, in 1789 and went to Spain quite early, presumably with his family. He joined the Spanish army on March 17, 1804, and was in the military for the rest of his life. Because of his dedication, six years later he became a second lieutenant. He went to Mexico or New Spain in 1811, the year after Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla's proclamation of independence in the famous 'Grito de Dolores' of September 16, 1810. Filisola, a loyalist devoted to the Spanish cause, was made captain of artillery in 1813 and the next year captain of grenadiers. He won the confidence and friendship of

Agustín de Iturbide, and through this association became a leading military figure in Mexico. Supportive of Iturbide in his Plan de Iguala and his declaration as emperor of Mexico, and in command of the Trigarante ('Three Guarantees') army, Filisola was promoted to brigadier general and ordered to Central America to bring that region into Iturbide's empire. Filisola gained control of Central America only to have to relinquish it once Iturbide fell from power.

Despite his support of Iturbide, Filisola held a number of important posts in the Republic of Mexico during the 1820s, and in January 1833 he was named commander of the Eastern Provincias Internas. Because of a desperate illness he relinquished his command for a time, but was later able to resume his duties. As a minor empresario, Filisola, on October 12, 1831, received a grant to settle in Texas 600 families who were not Anglo-Americans. The area of his grant in East Texas included part of the land granted to the Cherokee Indians in 1823. Filisola failed to fulfill his contract with the government. When Antonio López de Santa-Anna organized his campaign against Texas, he commissioned Filisola as second in command of his army. Thus, with the capture of Santa-Anna at the battle of San Jacinto, he was faced with the formidable task of withdrawing the Mexican forces from Texas. Despite considerable opposition from other officers, Filisola carried out Santa-Anna's orders and began to retreat. By the time he received instructions from the Mexican government on May 28, he had already ordered the evacuation of San Antonio and had ratified the public treaty of Velasco, and his army had crossed the Nueces. Upon receiving the government's order to preserve conquests already made, he offered to countermarch, but because of the condition of the Mexican troops the retreat continued to Matamoros. On June 12, José de Urrea replaced Filisola in general command; Filisola resigned his own command to Juan José Andrade and retired to Saltillo. Filisola was accused of being a coward and a traitor in overseeing the withdrawal of the Mexican troops, and he faced formal charges upon his return to Mexico. The general successfully defended himself before the court-martial and was exonerated in June 1841. Upon his return to Mexico in 1836, Filisola published a defense of his conduct in Texas. It was translated into English and published by the Republic of Texas in 1837. During the Mexican War Filisola commanded one of three divisions of the Mexican army. In 1928 Carlos E. Castañeda published a translation of Filisola's account in *The Mexican Side of the Texas Revolution*. Filisola's most complete account of the Texas Revolution is his *Memoirs for the History of the War in Texas*, which was not published in English translation until 1985. Filisola died on July 23, 1850, in Mexico City during a cholera epidemic.

Handbook of Texas Online (José de Urrea):

Urrea (1797-1849), military officer, was born in 1797 in the presidio of Tucson, Sonora (now Arizona). He was a military cadet in the presidial company of San Rafael Buenavista in 1809 and a lieutenant in 1816, participating in battles in Jalisco and Michoacán. In 1821 he supported the Plan of Iguala of Agustín de

Iturbide. He participated in the anti-Iturbide Plan of Casa Mata and the siege of San Juan de Uluá. Affiliated with the Plan of Montaña, Urrea was separated from army service, but in 1829 he reentered and fought in Tampico with Antonio López de Santa-Anna against Isidro Barradas. He intervened in the Plan of Jalapa against the government of Vicente Ramón Guerrero and when Anastasio Bustamante came to power (1829-30), Urrea was named to the secretariat of the command in Durango. He was made a lieutenant colonel in 1831. In July 1832, along with Santa-Anna, he declared for Gómez Pedraza, and in 1834 he assumed the command of the permanent regiment of Cuautla, near Cuernavaca, after having received the rank of colonel from Francisco Ellorriaga, whom he had supported. As acting general in July 1835, he was sent to fight the Comanches in Durango, where he was commandant general and then governor in September and October. He participated in the expedition to Texas in 1836 and was engaged in the battles at San Patricio, Agua Dulce Creek, and Coleto. Urrea was opposed to the withdrawal of Mexican troops ordered by the captive Santa-Anna after the battle of San Jacinto. In 1837 he was named commandant general of the departments of Sinaloa and Sonora. In December, upon being passed over for the appointment of governor, he proclaimed the two departments under the federal system, whereupon he was designated constitutional governor and protector. He then turned over his executive office to the vice governor and marched on opposing forces at Mazatlán, where he was defeated. He fled to Guaymas and finally to Durango, where he became involved in yet another uprising. In 1839 he was captured and sent to Perote Prison. Later during an imprisonment in Durango he was rescued by his partisans to take part in a revolt. In 1842 he assumed the executive power of Sonora, which he held until May 1844. In 1846 he fought against the United States in the Mexican War. He died in 1849.

Handbook of Texas Online (Adrián Woll):

Woll (1795-1875), Mexican general, was born on December 2, 1795, in St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, educated for the military profession, and served as a lieutenant in a lancer regiment in the imperial guard during the First Empire. In 1815 he was a captain adjutant major in the Tenth Legion of the National Guard of the Seine. On the restoration of Bourbon rule in France, Woll sailed for America, carrying letters of introduction to Gen. Winfield Scott, headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland. Scott apparently pointed to the opportunities that the Mexican revolutionary movement in progress against Spain offered a young man of energy, skilled in the military arts. On July 3, 1816, in Baltimore, Woll joined the staff of Gen. Francisco Xavier Mina as a lieutenant colonel. He landed with Mina near the mouth of the Santander River on April 15, 1817, and assisted in seizing Soto la Marina three days later. When the Mina expedition collapsed, Woll sought other ties to the Mexican War of Independence and cast his lot with Gen. Antonio López de Santa-Anna. With the achievement of Mexican independence, Woll remained in the Mexican army, became a naturalized citizen, and married Lucinda Vautrey Griggi. He became a colonel in 1828 and served as an aide-de-camp to Santa-Anna during the capture of Tampico from the Spaniards in

1829. In 1832 he was promoted to brigadier general and awarded the Cross of Tampico. He and several other officers were commissioned by Santa-Anna to conduct and place in the hands of the central government in Mexico City the flag taken from the Spaniards. In 1832 Woll supported the pronunciamiento against President Anastasio Bustamante that brought Gen. M. Gómez Pedraza to the presidency. From Guadalajara Woll led a small, well-organized force that defeated Lt. Col. Joaquín Solórzano at Taxinastla; he entered Colima on November 15 and placed Pedraza adherents in office, then moved to Morelos. In 1835 Woll served as quartermaster general during Santa-Anna's campaign that put down the Federalist uprising led by the pure-blooded Indian Juan Álvarez in the south and by Francisco García Zacatecas.

In 1836 Woll was quartermaster general of Santa-Anna's army in the invasion of Texas. On March 8 he reached San Antonio de Béxar and reported to Gen. Vicente Filisola, second in command of the Mexican forces. After the battle of the Alamo, Woll accompanied Gen. Joaquín Ramírez y Sesma, who had orders to march with 725 men through Gonzales to San Felipe de Austin and thence to Harrisburg and Anahuac. The force included three infantry battalions, two six-pounder cannons, and forty dragoons. Ramírez y Sesma confronted Gen. Sam Houston and a Texan army on the opposite bank of the Colorado River at Beeson's Ferry, near the site of present-day Columbus, and began crossing. Houston retreated. On April 5, when Santa-Anna reached Atascosito Pass on the Colorado, Woll assigned a battalion to construct rafts to ferry across the remainder of the army, which was arriving under Filisola. Santa-Anna then proceeded with a division to San Felipe and defeat at the battle of San Jacinto. On April 26 Woll became Filisola's chief of staff. Informed of Santa-Anna's surrender, Filisola dispatched Woll to the Texan camp as an emissary under the pretext of learning the terms of the armistice, but actually to gain information on the strength, armament, and resources of the enemy. On April 30 Woll rode in under a truce flag and was detained. Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, commanding the Texan army, transferred Woll to Velasco, where he was given safe conduct to Goliad and released. Woll joined the retreating Mexican army on June 12. In 1842 Woll claimed that during the Texas campaign he had persuaded Santa-Anna to cancel his order to shoot James W. Fannin and his men, but the order could not be recalled in time.

After the Texas Revolution, Woll played an inconspicuous role in Mexican affairs. During the brief "Pastry War" with France in 1838-39, he resigned his commission to avoid fighting against his countrymen, but the Mexican government rejected his request and placed him on inactive duty. When the French troops withdrew, Woll joined Santa-Anna and the Centralists in their struggle with the Federalists. Late in November 1840 he went to New Orleans and negotiated for military supplies and other items, some of which may have been involved in a smuggling operation conducted by his wife at Saltillo. In December Woll was assigned to service on the northern frontier. In early June 1842, Woll was appointed second in command to Isidro Reyes in the Army of the North and made head of the Department of Coahuila. During the summer he received orders to invade Texas.... Woll was to capture San Antonio, then reconnoiter the Guadalupe River down to Gonzales—all within one month. He had crossed the Rio Grande at

Presidio with his Second Division by August 30 and, following a new route, entered San Antonio on September 11. He was repulsed by Texan troops in the battle of Salado Creek on the eighteenth, evacuated San Antonio two days later, and returned to Coahuila. The Mexican government hailed Woll's Texas campaign as a success, promoted him to major general, and awarded him its Cross of Honor. In February 1843 Woll became commander of the Army of the North. He served until the northern army, on December 6, 1844, joined a revolt led by José Joaquín Herrera and Gen. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga against Santa-Anna. Woll was arrested and imprisoned, but freed under a general amnesty decree of May 24, 1845.

Earlier, while commanding on the frontier, he had served with a government commission to arrange an armistice between Mexico and Texas. James W. Robinson, a Texan prisoner at Perote Prison, had offered proposals to settle the differences between the two countries, and Santa-Anna allowed Robinson to return to Texas and present his case. Houston declared a truce on June 15, 1843. The commissioners of both governments signed an armistice on February 15, 1844, at Salinas, on the Rio Grande. However, the Mexican government quickly recalled its commissioners upon learning that the Texans were negotiating in Washington for annexation to the United States and that the Texas commissioners had no authority to discuss a permanent peace. On June 19, Woll, on instructions from Mexico City, sent Houston a formal declaration of war, and hostilities resumed. During the United States invasion of Mexico in 1846, Woll served in the Mexican army until Santa-Anna's defeat in 1847, then sailed for Europe. In 1852 he landed in Havana, Cuba, and joined Santa-Anna on his return to Mexico. On April 20, 1853, at Santa-Anna's installation as president, he appointed Woll governor and commandant general of Tamaulipas. When revolutionary disturbances flared, his authority was extended over Nuevo León and Coahuila. Santa-Anna declared himself a dictator on December 16, 1853, but his support faded and he fled Mexico. Woll also left.

About three and a half years later, Woll reappeared in Mexico as an adherent of President Miguel Miramón, whose Centralist regime had been attacked by Benito Juárez and the Constitutionals. On March 22, 1859, Woll landed at Mocambo with several prominent reactionists (Díaz de la Vega, Victor Blanco, and two sons of Santa-Anna), reported to Miramón at Veragra, and was given an army command. During the ensuing Guerra de la Reforma, he defeated Gen. S. Degollado, a liberal leader, on August 30 near León and occupied Zacatecas in November. In May 1860 he successfully defended Guadalajara. The Miramón government collapsed on December 24, and Juárez became the Mexican president. Woll again returned to France. In 1862, when Napoleon III declared war on Juárez, Woll accompanied the French troops sent to Mexico and was named commandant general of the state of Vera Cruz. In March 1863 he met with A. Superviele, a Confederate agent, who urged the French government to seize Matamoros. Woll also served on the Junta Superior de Gobierno, a group of thirty-five formed by the French. The group chose three Mexican citizens to act as a temporary executive and selected 215 citizens to serve as an Asamblea de Notables. Appointed on June 29, 1863, the Asamblea met jointly with the Junta Superior and formed a monarchy. The executive committee, called the Regencia del

Imperio Mexicano, sent Woll and eleven others as a deputation to offer the Mexican imperial crown to Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria. Maximilian accepted the crown on April 10, 1864. He asked Woll to draft a plan for organizing the armed forces needed in Mexico. Woll was designated the adjutant general of the occupation forces when Maximilian landed in Mexico on May 28. He also was named chief aide-de-camp and promoted to commander of the French order of knighthood, the Legion of Honor. When Maximilian became displeased with Marshal François Achille Bazaine and demanded his recall, he dispatched Woll in the fall of 1865 to explain matters to Napoleon. Woll learned that Napoleon planned to withdraw the French troops from Mexico beginning in January 1866, and he never returned to Mexico. The French soldier of fortune died at Montauban, just north of Toulouse in southern France, in February 1875.

"A STORY OF PAINFUL BUT ABSORBING INTEREST" (RAINES)

145. DESHIELDS, James T. *Cynthia Ann Parker. The Story of Her Capture at the Massacre of the Inmates of Parker's Fort; of Her Quarter of a Century Spent among the Comanches, as the Wife of the War Chief, Peta Nocona; and of Her Recapture at the Battle of Pease River, by Captain L. S. Ross, of the Texian Rangers...* "Truth is Stranger than Fiction." St. Louis: Printed for the Author, 1886. 80 pp., 4 plates, including frontispiece (photograph of Cynthia Ann Parker, her hair chopped short to indicate mourning, and her daughter Topsannah at her breast nursing): (1) *Cynthia Ann Parker*, (2) *General L. S. Ross*, (3) *Lizzie Ross*, (4) *Quanah Parker*. 12mo, original charcoal cloth, front cover with blind embossed bands, upper cover with gilt lettering and gilt illustration of Fort Parker, original pale green floral endpapers. A few minor flecks to binding, very slight shelf wear, otherwise very fine, bright, and tight.

First edition. Ayer 63. Dobie, p. 22. Graff 1064.

Hoover 29: "One of the more unusual captivity stories, Cynthia Ann was the mother of...Comanche chieftain, Quanah Parker. Her name was legendary for generations in the Southwest." Howes D278. *Notable American Women III*:15-16.

Rader 1126. Raines, p. 67: "A story of painful but absorbing interest." Tate, *The Indians of Texas* 2280.

Handbook of Texas Online (Cynthia Ann Parker):

Cynthia Ann Parker (ca. 1825-ca. 1871), a captive of the Comanches, was born to Lucy (Duty) and Silas M. Parker in Crawford County, Illinois. According to the 1870 census of Anderson County she would have been born between June 2, 1824, and May 31, 1825. When she was nine or ten her family moved to Central Texas and built Fort Parker on the headwaters of the Navasota River in what is now Limestone County. On May 19, 1836, a large force of Comanche warriors accompanied by Kiowa and

Kichai allies attacked the fort and killed several of its inhabitants. During the raid the Comanches seized five captives, including Cynthia Ann. The other four were eventually released, but Cynthia remained with the Indians for almost twenty-five years, forgot white ways, and became thoroughly Comanche. It is said that in the mid-1840s her brother, John Parker, who had been captured with her, asked her to return to their white family, but she refused, explaining that she loved her husband and children too much to leave them. She is also said to have rejected Indian trader Victor Rose's invitation to accompany him back to white settlements a few years later, though the story of the invitation may be apocryphal.

A newspaper account of April 29, 1846, describes an encounter of Col. Leonard G. Williams's trading party with Cynthia, who was camped with Comanches on the Canadian River. Despite Williams's ransom offers, tribal elders refused to release her. Later, federal officials P. M. Butler and M. G. Lewis encountered Cynthia Ann with the Yamparika Comanches on the Washita River; by then she was a full-fledged member of the tribe and married to a Comanche warrior. She never voluntarily returned to white society. Indian agent Robert S. Neighbors learned, probably in 1848, that she was among the Tenawa Comanches. He was told by other Comanches that only force would induce her captors to release her. She had married Peta Nocona and eventually had two sons, Quanah Parker and Pecos, and a daughter, Topsannah.

On December 18, 1860, Texas Rangers under Lawrence Sullivan Ross attacked a Comanche hunting camp at Mule Creek, a tributary of the Pease River. During this raid the rangers captured three of the supposed Indians. They were surprised to find that one of them had blue eyes; it was a non-English-speaking white woman with her infant daughter. Col. Isaac Parker later identified her as his niece, Cynthia Ann. Cynthia accompanied her uncle to Birdville on the condition that military interpreter Horace P. Jones would send along her sons if they were found. While traveling through Fort Worth she was photographed with her daughter at her breast and her hair cut short—a Comanche sign of mourning. She thought that Peta Nocona was dead and feared that she would never see her sons again. On April 8, 1861, a sympathetic Texas legislature voted her a grant of \$100 annually for five years and a league of land and appointed Isaac D. and Benjamin F. Parker her guardians. But she was never reconciled to living in white society and made several unsuccessful attempts to flee to her Comanche family. After three months at Birdville, her brother Silas took her to his Van Zandt County home. She afterward moved to her sister's place near the boundary of Anderson and Henderson counties. Though she is said in some sources to have died in 1864, the 1870 census enrolled her and gave her age as forty-five. At her death she was buried in Fosterville Cemetery in Anderson County. In 1910 her son Quanah moved her body to the Post Oak Cemetery near Cache, Oklahoma. She was later moved to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and reinterred beside Quanah. In the last years of Cynthia Ann's life she never saw her Indian family, the only family she really knew. But she was a true pioneer of the American West, whose legacy was carried on by her son Quanah. Serving as a link between whites and Comanches,

Quannah Parker became the most influential Comanche leader of the reservation era.

(\$250-500)

PIMERÍA ALTA MISSIONS REPORT WITH MANUSCRIPT MAP-1693

146. ROJAS, Antonio de & Adam Gilg. Mission o Rectorado de N. P. San Francisco Xavier en la Provincia de Sonora. Ay en este Rectorado diez partidos parte antiguos, y parte nuevos, y en ellos diez Padres Misioneros, que son P. Visitador Juan Muñoz de Burgos, P. Antonio de Roxas, P. [erased], P. Pedro de Castellanes, P. Adan Gilg, P. Marcos Antonio Kappus, P. Eusebio Fran^{co}. Kino, P. Juan Bap^{ta}. Bazli, P^e Agustin de Campos, y P. Daniel Ianuske. Manuscript signed, in Spanish, being a report concerning the Jesuit missions in the central area of Sonora, Mexico, signed and dated San Miguel de los Ures, December 28, 1693. [3] pp., folio on laid paper. With accompanying manuscript map entitled: Mission del Rectorado de S. Francisco Xavier (20 x 30 cm) by Adam Gilg, also on laid paper. Fine, legible hand. Apparently unpublished. The report is watermarked with two pendant circles beneath a cross surmounted by a crown and flanked by two creatures, probably griffons or lions. The upper circle contains the letters TM, and the lower circle the number 4. The map is watermarked by three pendant circles surmounted by a cross. The top circle contains a cardinal's hat; the second the letters AC(?); the third I2.

Not in Ernest J. Burrus, *La Obra cartográfica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compañía de Jesús* (Madrid, 1967); *Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain* (Tucson, 1965). An important report and map detailing Jesuit efforts to Christianize the area, which consisted of the Pimas and Eudebes tribes, in present-day Sonora, Mexico. Rojas first reviews eight new establishments, giving their assigned missionaries and the facts concerning each one, before enumerating the older establishments and commenting briefly on them. Distances between the missions and the surrounding areas are usually commented on specifically, probably as adjunct information to the accompanying map. The Dolores mission, where Father Kino was located and which he founded, is included in the discussion of the new establishments. Usually each missionary's field of endeavor is surrounded by a dotted line. Because Eusebio Kino was the main actor in this area, the report was probably

authorized by him, and the map, although not by him, is redolent with his techniques and attention to detail.

The map is early and important documentation of this area of Sonora, preceding Kino's maps by several years, and is more detailed since it shows a smaller area than Kino's larger maps. It is likely, however, that Kino knew of this map since he and Gilg were friends and participated together in missionary endeavors both here and elsewhere. It shows the missions named in the report along with their assigned priests and other villages in the area. Also shown are major streams and crude depictions of mountain ranges. The information shown on this map was apparently incorporated by Kino in his famous depictions of the area on his 1701 map (published in 1705) and his 1702 map (published in 1726). The area depicted is that along the Rio Sonora in the so-called Pimería Alta, named after the main tribe inhabiting the area, from about 28.5-31.5 degrees north latitude, and from the Gulf of California inland to the east for an undetermined distance, although it is probably the area between about 110-112 degrees west longitude. A landmass shown in the Gulf of California near present-day Bahia Kino is today's Isla Tiburón, which Kino named Isla de los Seris, as here, after the tribe who inhabited that area of Sonora. The entire Pimería, of which this map shows a detail, stretched from northern Sonora into southern Nevada. In 1692, Gilg had also drawn a similar map depicting Seri territory and wrote a famous, oft-published letter about the tribe, which the 1692 map accompanied.

Adam Gilg (1653-ca. 1729) was a Czech priest who entered the Jesuit order in 1670 and was sent to New Spain in 1687, where he was dispatched in 1688 to this area to assist Kino in his work with the Seri and Pima tribes. He was apparently assigned mainly to Santa María del Pópulo, as indicated here, although he did serve at other stations in the area. He compiled two different dictionaries of indigenous languages. In 1699, he went with Kino to explore near the Gila and Colorado rivers and in 1705 visited lower California, where he worked at Loreto for a time. Another priest mentioned in this document, Daniel Januske, was a fellow Czech and also a friend of and assistant to Kino.

Antonio de Rojas (1658-1719), in the documents here, said to be the Rector of the mission at Ures, was born at Pachuca and entered the Jesuit order when he was fifteen.

He was a missionary in this area 1683-1698, after which he held a variety of posts elsewhere in Mexico.

Kino (1645-1711) spent the better part of his career in the Pimería Alta, where he arrived in 1687 and built his famous headquarters mission, Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, the first of about twenty such structures, all today totally gone. He organized numerous missions and explored and mapped the entire territory. At the time this report and map were produced, the area was the farthest outpost of Spanish civilization in northwestern Mexico, and all the missionaries mentioned herein are true pioneers. Kino, known as the Father of the Spanish Southwest, was perhaps the most charismatic and visionary of the early missionaries. He was a true Renaissance man of the Spanish Southwest and Borderlands: missionary, statesman, astronomer, agriculturist, architect, expert linguist, teacher, trail-blazing explorer (leader of the first overland expedition across Baja California), cartographer and geographer (proving California was not an island and creator of maps of the Pacific coast showing California was accessible overland), among the greatest equestrians ever, a pioneer cattleman (introduced stock and good stockraising methods), and a strong, intelligent, and compassionate human being. See Thrapp, *Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography*.

This report and map are previously unknown and unpublished documents relating to Kino's activities in this region and the organization of his missionary endeavors. (\$6,000-12,000)

147. BIBLE IN ALGONQUIN. NEW TESTAMENT (Selections). [I Corinthians XXVI:1-24; II Corinthians I:1-22]. [Cambridge, Massachusetts: S. Green, 1685]. [2] pp. 12mo, matted. Aged, otherwise fine.

Single leaf from the second edition of John Eliot's *Indian Bible*, revised by the editor, with the assistance of John Cotton. John Eliot learned the difficult Algonquin tongue, translated the entire Bible into this unknown and unwritten language, overcoming many technical difficulties, and then taught the tribe to read their own language. Samuel Green, the printer, was aided greatly by James Printer, a Native American compositor and corrector of the press. The language is now extinct. The first edition (1663-1661) is an entry in *Printing & the Mind of Man* 142n: "[The Eliot Indian Bible] was not only the first Bible to

be printed in the New World, but also the first complete Bible to be printed in a new language as a means of evangelization. As such it may be considered the forerunner of all the missionary translations. This translation into the Massachusetts dialect of the Algonkin family of languages, which was spoken by a large tribe, now extinct, who lived in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, was the work of John Eliot (1604-90), the 'Apostle to the Indians.'" (\$100-200)

A SELECTION OF LARGE FORMAT POSADA PRINT IN FINE CONDITION
SOME ON COLORED PAPER

148. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *Aquí la calavera está, señores, de toditos los buenos valedores* [calaveras fighting, dancing, etc.]. Broadside, full sheet, 39.2 x 29 cm, zinc etching printed in black on blue paper. Some discoloration to edges, otherwise very fine.

Not in Tyler, *Posada's Mexico*. Unrecorded broadside by the monumental Mexican printmaker who profoundly influenced subsequent Mexican artists, including Orozco and Rivera. Posada was the great artist of the Mexican revolution, and "the one true genius among the many strong personalities that mark American popular printmaking" (Mayor, *Popular Prints of the Americas*, p. 50). The work of Posada, a most uncommon common man, is recognizable virtually the world over. Posada's works are at once vivacious, profound, humorous, and tragic, brilliantly capturing not only the flow of Posada's times, but the human condition. (\$200-400)

"ONE OF THE MOST RAUCOUS OF SCENES"—TYLER

149. [BROADSIDE]. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *Barata de calaveras...* Mexico: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1907. Broadside printed on recto and verso, full sheet, 40.2 x 29.4 cm, type-metal engraving printed in black on white paper [calaveras in a cemetery seizing finely dressed ladies as calavera peasant ladies applaud]. Verso: Continuation of poem, with three more images. Paper browned, misprint of image of woman being carried by skeleton, small tear to upper left edge, lower left corner with small tear, else very fine.

Tyler, *Posada's Mexico*, #179, p. 264: "One of the most raucous of scenes—a group of calaveras apparently helping to celebrate the Day of the Dead—in which two working women are carried off into the world of the calavera."

(\$300-600)

CALAVERA BOLSHEVIK

150. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *Calavera Bolshevik*. Mexico: A. Vanegas Arroyo, n.d. Broadside, full sheet, 39 x 29 cm, zinc etching printed in black on pink paper [large running calavera with rays from his eye sockets, arms outstretched, holding bloody dagger, wearing large sombrero in a crowd of calaveras, foreground littered with skulls]. Upper right corner creased where folded, else very fine.

This print is one of the rare Posada broadsides, and very desirable not only for the classic calavera image but also for its super title: *Calavera Bolshevik*. Tyler does not list this broadside, but describes the image as used in another Posada broadside: "This dangerous—and violent-looking—calavera is apparently about the business of creating more calaveras.... One of Posada's most striking images of skeletons in motion, this print has been used for several different subjects, to represent the calavera from the state of Oaxaca or some other state or to show, after Posada's death, a presidential candidate running for an office that might, to take a hint from the calavera, do him in." (\$400-800)

DON CHEPITO MARIHUANO

151. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *Calavera de actualidad, with Don Chepito Marihuano*. Mexico: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, October 1911. Broadside, full sheet, 40 x 30 cm, type-metal engraving printed in black on pink paper. Edges lightly chipped, moderate stains on upper and lower right corners, else fine.

Don Chepito is Posada's comic-strip hero, who experiences all kinds of mishaps and represents the "folly of a snob who needs an audience to admire him" (Tyler, *Posada's Mexico*, p. 137). In this print, Tyler points out that the habit of smoking marijuana "makes even more striking the print in which we see Don Chepito, wearing a starched collar and a bow tie, standing on a floor strewn with skulls. He has picked one up and is looking at it closely, a second Hamlet holding the skull of old Yorick. But what exactly is going through the head—a head as bald as the calavera he is examining—of this ridiculous rival of the Shakespearian hero? The question will remain unanswered." (\$300-600)

152. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *Calavera de Don Juan Tenorio. Aquí está don Juan Tenorio de valor siempre notorio; pues aunque hoy es calavera no lo babosea cualquiera.* Mexico: A. Vanegas Arroyo, n.d. Broadside, full sheet, 37 x 28.2 cm, type-metal engraving printed in black on beige paper. Fine.

Don Juan Tenorio is a classic figure of the Spanish theater. The image depicts two calaveras dueling in a graveyard, one depicting Don Juan Tenorio in cape and hat, who is stabbing the other. Not in Tyler, *Posada's Mexico*. (\$250-500)

CALavera DE LOS CAMIONES

153. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *La calavera de los camiones. ¡Ahi les va la calavera de los meros copetones wue ha triunfado donde quiera, y es la de los camiones....* Mexico: A. Vanegas Arroyo, n.d. Broadside, full sheet, 37.2 x 28 cm, zinc etching printed in black on pale green paper. Lightly browned around the edges, else very fine.

Same image as #147 in Tyler, *Posada's Mexico* (p. 237), in which a large skeleton, "Death," speaks and gestures to skulls on the ground and a smaller skeleton in the Centennial Graveyard. "Here Posada made the trip to the cemetery more convenient by having the tram bring the doomed passengers directly to their graves." (\$300-600)

DAY OF THE DEAD CALAVERA

154. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *La calavera del Tenorio de la colonia de la bolsa. ¡Ojo, mucho ojo señores, que aquí la calavera del mismo do Juan Tenorio que no teme a cualquiera....* Mexico: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, n.d. Broadside, full sheet, 37.8 x 28 cm, zinc etching printed in black on gray paper. Fine.

Tyler, *Posada's Mexico*, #193, p. 272: "Posada's calavera of *Don Juan Tenorio* features a popular entertainment traditionally presented during the Day of the Dead festivities. Performed in several acts with such titles as 'Libertinism,' 'Profanation,' and 'The Devil at the Gates of Heaven,' the Don Juan drama is enlivened by the Mexicans with music and dance.... Posada's calavera depicts the last scene in the drama, a confrontation between Don Juan and the ghost of the father of one of his romantic conquests. Set in a cemetery, the ghost...overpowers the wicked character and drags him off to hell." (\$250-500)

155. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *La Tarasca*.... Mexico: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, n.d. Broadside printed on recto and verso, full sheet, 40.2 x 30 cm, type-metal engraving printed in black on green paper. Verso: Continuation of text and images. Tiny chips at lower edge, else very fine.

This broadside has three images, the most dramatic being a winged monster with forked tongue and tail. (\$150-300)

156. POSADA, José Guadalupe. *¡Rebumbio de calaveras de catrines y borrachos de viejos y de muchachos de gatos y garbanceras!* Mexico: A. Vanegas Arroyo, n.d. 1 p., broadside, full sheet, 37.2 x 28 cm, zinc etching printed in black on gray paper. Very fine.

The calavera Death is directing people toward the Pantheon. Text beneath the image: *De este esqueleto, la huesuda mano, su fin indica al miserable humano. Esta muerte inflexible nos señala cual de la eternidad es la antesala.* (\$250-500)

157. [POSTCARDS, TRAVEL EPHEMERA & TOURIST PROMOTIONALS]. Collection of almost 500 postcards, accordion postcard folders, travel destination brochures and guides, hotel brochures, tour bus folders, programs, and other ephemera. Most are scenic postcards and travel related items collected in the early and mid 1920s. Used postcards have dates ranging from 1910 to 1953. Mostly fine.

An interesting glimpse at America when things happened more slowly; the automobile was present but did not dominate; and the postcard was one of the best ways to preserve memories and communicate. The 382 scenic postcards and 29 accordion postcard folders (3 from railroad lines) depict 24 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, 3 Canadian provinces, and Mexico. Strongly represented are Texas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Subjects include public buildings and hotels, interior views, cityscapes, landscapes, the San Antonio zoo, Yellowstone Park, Field Museum, Mammoth Cave, California orange groves, Catalina Island, and the nation's capital. A sports postcard depicts the "Polo Grounds, New York City, Home of the New York Giants" (oval portrait of manager Johnny McGraw at upper right). In addition to the travel destination cards and folders, there are 77 postcards on other topics (holidays, feminine beauty, humor, art, floral, etc.) plus 14 other ephemera. (\$150-300)

"THE EARLIEST EXAMPLE KNOWN TO ME OF ENGRAVING DONE IN TEXAS"—STREETER

158. [PORTLAND, TEXAS]. LOWE, J. (engraver). Ornately engraved township stock certificate with allegorical figures, completed in manuscript, commencing: \$[100.00] No. [11] *Capital Stock Two Thousand Acres of Land & City Lots. City of Portland Matagorda C^o. Republic of Texas. This Certificate for [one hundred] Dollars will be received at par in payment for lots in the above named City of Portland [29 April] 1841...* [along left margin] *J. Lowe. Galveston Texas.* [four vignettes, clockwise from left: (1) allegorical illustration of Justice with weighing scales; (2) Native American in landscape greeting an incoming train; (3) allegorical illustration of woman with eagle and pitcher; (4) sheaf of wheat with agricultural implements]. Galveston, 1841. Fine, signed by Nicholas Clopper, notable Texas pioneer and entrepreneur, an official of the company (see below).

Streeter 450 (locating only his own copy, now at Yale): "This certificate, which is engraved and not printed, is the earliest example known to me of engraving done in Texas. I know of no other for the period of the bibliography.... This certificate represents an interesting scheme promoted by Nicholas Clopper...for establishing a new town on the Colorado River at the head of the raft. The plan was to connect the new town by a railroad with tidewater on Wilson's Creek, about three miles to the south, 'and thence by steam-boats or other craft to Port Austin and Palacios'...the chances are that the project was not carried out." Medlar (Portland), p. 152.

Handbook of Texas Online (Nicholas Clopper):

Nicholas Clopper (1766-1841), early settler responsible for the acquisition of the Twin Sisters, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on November 3, 1766. After unsuccessful business ventures in Pennsylvania and Maryland, he moved to Ohio about 1820. Two years later he moved to Texas to Stephen F. Austin's colony, hoping to recoup his fortunes by trade and land speculation. For the rest of his life he divided his time between Ohio and Texas.

Clopper was one of the first to see the potential of Buffalo Bayou as a trade route between the Brazos area and the sea. He organized the Texas Trading Association in 1827 to conduct trade over the route. In 1826 he purchased the

peninsula between Galveston and San Jacinto bays, now known as Morgan's Point. The sand bar blocking the entrance to San Jacinto Bay still bears his name. In 1835 Clopper presided over a meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, which opened a subscription to purchase two cannons, the famous Twin Sisters, for the Texas revolutionaries.

Clopper married Rebecca Chambers in 1790, and they had eleven children. One of his sons, Andrew M., was a courier for President David G. Burnet during the Texas Revolution. Another was lost at sea in 1822 or possibly killed by Karankawa Indians on the Texas coast. Two other sons, Joseph C. and Edward N., came to Texas with Clopper at various times. Clopper died on December 2, 1841. The letters and journals of the family tell much about life and events in Texas at the time. (\$750-1,500)

1762 SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF NEW SPAIN
BASIC BORDERLANDS SOURCE ON THE APACHE, PIMA, AND PAPAGO

159. SMITH, [Thomas] Buckingham (editor). [NENTUIG, Juan (attributed)]. *Rudo Ensayo, tentativa de una Preveñcional Descripcion Geographica de la Provincia de Sonora, sus terminos y confines; ó mejor, coleccion de materiales para hacerla quien lo supiere mejor, Coleccion de materiales para hacerla quien lo supiere mejor. Compilada así de Noticias adquiridas por el Colector en sus Viajes por casi toda ella, como Subministradas por los Padres Misioneros y Practicos de la Tierra. Dirigida al remedio de ella, Por un Amigo del Bien Comun.* San Augustin de la Florida [title verso: *Munsell, Printer, Munsell, Albany*], Año de 1863. x, 208 pp. (pages set as follows: left margin 3.5 cm, text 9.5 cm., right margin 4.3 cm), title printed in red and black. 4to (17.5 x 21.5 cm), original gray paper wrappers, *Provincia de Sonora* printed in black on upper wrapper, original stitching. Two small chips on upper wrapper, two larger chips on rear wrap, very light spotting to wrappers, otherwise an exceptionally fine, unopened copy. Difficult to find, especially in fine condition (due to the fragile format). This is the best copy we have seen, in its original unsophisticated state, with both wrappers, and not rebound as usually found.

First edition, limited edition (160 copies printed, according to limitation notice on p. 208), first appearance of the work except for a portion on the archaeological ruins along the Gila River, which was incorporated by Alegre in his *Historia*. Eberstadt 138:38: "An edition of

160 copies was supposed to have been printed but actually, it is said, only eighty copies were printed [source for assertion not provided]." Howell 52:244: "Edited from a contemporary copy in the Mexican archives by the distinguished American diplomat and scholar, Buckingham Smith [1810-1871], it provides a comprehensive survey of the natural history of the northern frontier of New Spain, as well as valuable information on the Indians that inhabited the area-in particular the Apaches, Pimas, and Papagos. This volume also has the distinction of being 'the first publication in its original or any language of a Spanish document of the eighteenth century' (DAB article on Smith)." Howes S578. Palau 280965 (identifying the author as Fr. Manuel Aguirre). Ramos 3943. Sabin 73899.

Streeter Sale 501 (describing a large paper copy, which the present is not): "The unknown author of this authoritative account of Sonora is thought to have been a Jesuit missionary named Juan Nentuig who reached Sonora in 1750. From a reference on p. 196, it must have been written as late as November 21, 1762. Nentuig remained until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767. The false imprint of Saint Augustine, Florida, on the title derives from Buckingham Smith's pride in his home town. The pages of this extraordinary book are set as follows: left margin 7.3 cm, text 9.5 cm, right margin 9 cm."

Father Juan (or Jean) Nentuig (sometimes Nentvig, Nentwig, or Nentoig, probably baptized Johann Nentwich) was born in 1713 in Germany in what is now Poland, entered the Jesuit Order in 1744, arrived in New Spain in 1750, and by 1751 was serving at Saric in Pimería Alta at the time of the tremendous Pima Revolt of 1751. Barely escaping, he subsequently worked in the Sonoran missions at Suamca, Tecoripa, and Guasabas. His "rough essay," written ca. 1762, provides what he called a geographic and ethnographic description of the Province of Sonora. He finished this work in the midst of a smallpox epidemic while caring for the ailing fathers Aguirre and Och, weighed down with his regular priestly duties, reconstructing the mission church, fending off Apache sieges, raising crops, and engaged in an ambitious cattle breeding venture (here is an unheralded cattleman of the Southwest!). Compounding his challenges was failing eyesight. He did not survive the Jesuit expulsion, dying at age fifty-four on a brutal forced march through the coastal jungles between Tepic, Nayarit, and Guadalajara, Jalisco.

The modest appearance of this volume belies its historical import. With its diverse documentation on

geography, ethnohistory, and ethnobotany, it constitutes a basic underpinning of the history of the Pimería Alta Borderlands, including material of resonance today. For instance, the book is a source for current studies on the endangered Rio Verde Watershed. As an imprint this book is fascinating for its eccentric Floridian imprint, as well as being one of the more unusual works of Albany antiquarian and prolific publisher Joel Munsell (1808-1880). (\$300-600)

CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEETS

Excerpt from Clifford Sale (Letter Sheets): "Images of El Dorado: The California Pictorial Letter Sheet," by Gary F. Kurutz, Director of Special Collections, California State Library:

The California pictorial letter sheet provides the best visual chronicle of the California Gold Rush and the golden decades of the 1850s and 1860s. Imprinted on sheets of writing paper were views of rough-and-ready mining camps, Argonauts panning for gold in the boiling Sierra foothills sun, pioneers pushing their way across the continent, terrifying city fires, vigilance committees marching down San Francisco streets, and California's spectacular natural wonders. Because of this union of pictures with stationery, historians call the letter sheet the forerunner of the modern picture postcard.

This pioneer stationery usually consisted of conventional lightweight blue, gray, or white writing paper embellished with a woodcut or lithograph on the front. Double sheets measured about 10-1/2 x 8-1/2 inches when folded in half, with plenty of room left for writing. When folded again, the pictorial stationery could be mailed. Single sheets were also issued, and the letter sheet's thin paper ensured that it could be sent for a minimum postal charge of 40 cents. Some letter sheets included multiple views and border decorations, and others came with ruled writer's lines to ensure a neat appearance. Reflecting the speed with which they were printed, a number of these show errors and variations in spelling, abbreviation, and punctuation.

Joseph Baird, in his monumental *California's Pictorial Letter Sheets 1849-1869*, wrote: "Manifestly, the pictorial letter sheet of California was an extraordinary phenomenon—unparalleled in development anywhere else in the United States." This phenomenon, which grew out of the Gold Rush,

satisfied an urgent need to communicate. Miners, and those who made a living selling to the miners, wanted to convey to loved ones back home an idea of their experiences in this new El Dorado. Many had kept journals detailing their trek to the golden land, but once they arrived, journal keeping became too much of a chore. An occasional letter was much easier, and a letter carrying a California scene provided an added bonus.

Gold Rush historian J. S. Holliday noted that some letter writers faced difficult composing conditions out in the wilds of the Mother Lode. Tabletops, desks, and even smooth writing surfaces were a rarity, and after a hard day's work swinging a pick or hoisting buckets of gravel, writing a letter with sore, worn-out hands by candlelight was a challenge. Those living in the cities and supply centers faced the distractions of gambling halls, saloons, crowded hotels, and making ends meet. Thousands of letters poured into San Francisco from around the world, and anxious friends and relatives expected a reply. The letter sheet, at least, eased the way....

Letter sheets enjoyed immense popularity during the early 1850s. They not only were works of art but also were priced cheaply enough to have general appeal. Most cost a modest 5 or 10 cents, a bargain compared to the inflated cost of basic necessities during that frenzied era. As Baird notes, however, it is impossible to know how many letter sheets these pioneer publishers produced. A Sacramento newspaper in 1858 announced that it had "10,000 Assorted California Letter Sheets for Sale." Hutchings boasted that he sold 97,000 copies of his Miner's Ten Commandments, a veritable best seller considering that the population of California did not exceed 200,000. Likewise, the number of individual themes cannot be absolutely determined. Baird's catalogue lists 340 examples.

Interestingly, though, despite their cheapness and quantity, very few of these pictorials were used for their intended purpose: letter writing. Most that survive today in institutional and notable private collections are blank and show little evidence of having been folded and sent through the mails. Those with writing are frequently found with nonpictorial collections of letters. Perhaps, like the picture postcard, buyers cherished them as keepsakes or mementos of their California days and did not want to spoil them with writing.

Publication of letter sheets continued well into the 1860s, but by the time the transcontinental railroad linked California with the East Coast in 1869, their use was in decline. As Society of California Pioneers historian Elliot Evans noted: "Exciting new subjects became less frequent and severe competition came from the ever increasing number of illustrated newspapers, books and periodicals." Pictorial stationery printed by resorts, hotels, and businesses continued the tradition of the letter sheet, but they lacked the vivacity and spontaneity of those issued during the golden age.

California pictorial letter sheets, as stated earlier, served to graphically tell the story of the Golden State during its most crucial decade. Recognizing their importance, historians and picture researchers have used them to illustrate countless books, articles, exhibits, and films. Because of their direct linkage to the California Gold Rush and their charm, rarity, and visual quality, institutions and collectors alike have long prized them. Along with the clipper card, the letter sheet remains the most sought-after form of California and Western ephemera.

160. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!* Samuel Whittaker and Robert McKenzie rescued from the authorities, and hung [sic] by the Vigilance Committee, on Sunday August 24th. at 3 o'clock P. M. in the presence of Fifteen thousand People. | Lith. & Publ. by Justh, Quirot & C^o. Calif. corner Montg. S^{ts}. S.F. [Baird 274]

Crowd in foreground; bodies hanging from rafters of buildings, background. Signs for: Bullitt, Patrick & Dow, Torrey & Blanchard, H. A. Cheever & C^o., Vigilance Committee Chambers, G. O. Whitney [below] Fourniture [sic]., Storage. (Issued before September 1, 1851.)

Lithograph. 16 x 25.2 cm (neat line to neat line), on a single sheet measuring 22.5 x 27.6, green wove. Very good. Creased where formerly folded, a few minor losses at folds. Peters, *California on Stone*, pp. 134-36. Cf. Baird 274. Another issue of Baird 274. Baird does not locate this issue with "Fourniture" instead of "Furniture"; apparently this version issued first (type in title not broken; in later issues Fourniture altered—F eradicated and O altered to resemble F. Baird also renders the title in part as "hanged" instead of "hung." The last official act of the

first Vigilance Committee, the execution of two Sydney Ducks. (\$300-600)

161. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *TWO ROADS IN CALIFORNIA* | Lith. & Pub^d. by Britton & Rey Cor. Montgomery & Commercial S^{ts}. S. F^{co}. [Baird 275]

Eight vignettes. Left, down: *Jones and Brown Landing* (two men walk on wharf, ships anchored background); *Brown stick [sic] to it* (Brown drives a six-ox wagon through a cleared forest toward Half Way House); *Getting a head [ahead?]* (Brown plowing; pigs with cattle in corral, right, log cabin, left); *Industry's Reward* (Brown, with wife and children, seated on second-story verandah of their home—which is rather curious architecturally; it looks more like a store; in back, many men plowing in pasture). Right, down: *Jones don't like hard Work* (Jones lying on grass by roadside while Brown works with pick and shovel); *Trys [sic] a fast way to make money* (men crowded around long gambling table; bar in background); *Wommen [sic] and Wine* (couples dancing and drinking in a large draped room); *Ruin and the Gutter* (Jones sprawled in gutter beside a lamppost, being kicked by a passerby; horse and cart going by, left; the driver ignores him).

Lithograph. Eight vignettes together: 6.1 x 9 cm, on a single sheet measuring 25.3 x 19 cm, white wove. Good. Upper right corner wanting just into image area, light staining at lower left. Peters, *California on Stone*, p. 79.

See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$250-500)

162. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO. Jn [sic] the Night from the 3^d.-4th May, 1851. Loss \$20,000,000.* | Lith. Justh & C^o. Broadway between Dupont & Stockton Sts. [Baird 77]

Conflagration near waterfront viewed looking east from Nob Hill.

Lithograph. 16.2 x 27.5 cm (neat line to neat line), on a single sheet measuring 22.5 x 28.6 cm, gray wove. Very good. Mild to moderate staining and discoloration (confined mainly to blank margins), creased where formerly folded, one tear neatly mended with tissue. Contemporary ink notations at lower left blank margin and on lithograph

indicating the writer's place of business and comment:
"This lith. has been got up in great haste to sell, and although I do not consider it good by any means yet I send it to thee thinking it may be of some little interest to the children perhaps."

See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$600-1,200)

163. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. [Long Wharf] | *Published by Charles P. Kimball, Noisy Carrier's Publishing Hall, Long Wharf, San Francisco, California.* [Baird 137]

Wharf stretches back, center; signs on many buildings (left to right): Pilots Office; W. C. Hoff; office of the *Steamer New Orleans* [over] White Hall; M. O. Power Produce & Commissions. [over] The Fountain House; Cundell C^e Shipping; Agricultural Depot, Liquors, etc. Noisy Carrier's Hall on Wharf, at left, but not so identified.

Wood engraving. 16.5 x 22.3 cm, on a sheet measuring 19.5 x 24.4 cm, white wove. Very good. A few minor losses in lower blank margin and remains of old mount on verso along bottom. Reproduced in Baird.

See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$250-500)

164. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *HUTCHING'S* [sic] CALIFORNIA SCENES. | THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS. | C. Nahl del. [in all blocks, l.l., l.r., l.c.] ANTHONY & BAKER SC. [Baird 105]

Eight vignettes. Clockwise, from top center: *An Indian Fandango; Catching Grasshoppers; Grinding Acorns, &c.; Cooking Food; Burning Their Dead; Mode of Traveling; Gathering Seeds; Gathering Acorns.* Descriptive text printed at center.

Wood engraving (eight vignettes, the six down the sides measuring 7.6 x 4.8 cm, the one at top measuring 5.5 x 10.4 cm, and the one at bottom measuring 4.7 x 10.5 cm), double sheet (28.7 x 23.2 cm), white laid, faintly ruled paper. Left edge slightly discolored, expertly backed with Japanese tissue. Cf. Baird 105.

One of the most popular letter sheets, with illustrations of California Native Americans by Charles Nahl, leading Gold Rush artist. Baird 330 uses two of the vignettes found on the present letter sheet. (\$300-600)

165. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *THE FIRST TRIAL & EXECUTION IN S. FRANCISCO ON THE NIGHT OF 10th. OF JUNE AT 2 O'CLOCK* | del. after the nature by W. C. K. | Pub. and Lith. Justh Quirot & C^o. Cor^r. Calif. & Montg. Sts. S.F. [Baird 79]

Crowd surrounding John Jenkins, hanging from the rafters of the adobe Custom House in the Plaza; sign for Burgoyne. Text, below the illustration, describes this 1851 event. (Issued before June 12, 1851.)

Lithograph. 17.5 x 24.5 (neat line to neat line), on sheet measuring 21 x 27 cm, blue or gray wove. Very fine. Small nick in upper left hand blank margin, tiny remains of old mount at upper right corner not affecting image.

First-hand reporting on the "trial" and hanging of John Jenkins, sketched and published in San Francisco. Jenkins was one of the notorious Sydney Ducks, Australian ex-convicts and escaped convicts who came to California during the Gold Rush. The Sydney Ducks were one of the targets of the actions of the First Vigilance Committee. Peters, *California on Stone*, p. 133 & Plate 66. See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$300-600)

166. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *Dividing the Pile* [upper] | *Hard Road to travel*. [lower] | Lith & Pub. by Britton & Rey, Cor Mont & Comm^l. S^{ts}. [Baird 54] From the Britton & Rey numbered series ("7").

Two illustrations. Upper: four men at a table in a cabin, one stands at left and weighs gold dust over a gold pan; of the three seated, one watches the weighing carefully, the others smoke as they await the outcome. Lower: miners on a mountain trail with packed mules; large tree, right, and hills in left background.

Lithograph. Upper: 11.3 x 18.5 cm; lower: 12.6 x 18.5 cm, on a single sheet measuring 25.6 x 19.4 cm, white wove. Very good. Small stain at lower left in blank area of lower image. Peters, *California on Stone*, p. 69. See Lot 160 for

notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets.
(\$250-500)

167. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *VIEW OF THE LAST GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN SAN-FRANCISCO ON THE 22^d. OF JUNE 1851.* | *Ten Squares burned, Loss \$3,000,000. View taken from the head of California Street during the progress of the fire* | *Pub. & Lith. by Justh Quirot & C^o. California St. corner Montgomery. S. F.* [Baird 301]

View, from Nob Hill diagonally over the Plaza to Telegraph Hill, of burning city; bay in background. (Issued before July 14, 1851.)

Lithograph. 18.4 x 26.7 cm (neat line to neat line), on a sheet measuring 21.7 x 27.3 cm, gray wove. Very good. Creased where formerly folded, small loss at top just touching image supplied in facsimile. Several contemporary ink ms notes at bottom marking places in the scene.

Peters, *California on Stone*, p. 137 & Plate 45. This devastating fire was San Francisco's sixth since Christmas Eve of 1849. Exploding kegs of miners' blasting powder and bands of looters added to the terror. See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$400-800)

168. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *San Francisco 18* | *Drawn by W. H. O'Grady from the West* | *Engraved & Printed by A. & J. M^c. Lees* | *Entered...1850, by P. O'Grady...Vermont.* [Baird 238]

View from the west, with Yerba Buena Island in background, ships in bay. On the Plaza, El Dorado sign; buildings somewhat too high, but illustration gives a useful idea of general relationships. (Issued before January 29, 1851; almost a letterhead. Possibly not printed in California, but included as W. H. O'Grady was a San Francisco artist.) Dated 1850 in pencil.

Steel engraving. 16.5 x 23 cm on white wove. Very good. Trimmed, creased where formerly folded, small nick in lower left corner, silked.

See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$200-400)

169. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *LIFE IN THE MINES* | *Lith. Britton & Rey San Francisco* [Baird 133], from the Britton & Rey numbered series. ("6" at upper right).

Four illustrations. Left to right, down: *Slap Jacks* (man flipping pancakes before tent; four others sit or stand around); *Rush for new Diggings* (parade of miners trudging over the hills; mules, horse, and cart also visible); *Tree'd* (man up a tree with bear after him); *Nooning* (one man tends fire while three others eat before a tent).

Lithograph. Four vignettes: 9.5 x 12.5 cm each, on a double sheet measuring 26.8 x 41.5 cm (with integral blank) white wove paper. Good. Light waterstaining to images and blank leaf, the latter with two small tears (no losses). Unused. Peters, *California on Stone*, p. 70. Cf. Baird 133.

See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$250-500)

170. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *Assassination* [of James K]ing of *Wm. BY JA[MES P. CA]SEY. San Franc[isco, May 14t]h, 1856. | Pub. by Britton & Rey. [Baird 5]*

Four illustrations: *Assassination; Surrender of the Jail; Funeral of J^s. King; Execution.*

Lithograph (four images, each 12 x 17 cm), printed across double sheet (overall 27.5 x 41 cm), green wove. Silked, a few chips to blank margins, some loss of title as indicated, to a few letters, and two small voids in lower right image. Good.

Documents early lawlessness in the West, illustrating in four scenes Casey's assassination of newspaperman James King of William and Casey's execution at the hands of the second Vigilance Committee. A column of explanatory text runs down the middle between the scenes. See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$500-1,000)

171. [CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET]. *SAN FRANCISCO UPPER CALIFORNIA. | IN NOVEMBER 1851. | Engraved [sic] by C. Quirot | Lith. & Pub. by Justh, Quirot & C^o. California S^t. corner Montgomery S^t. S.F. [Baird 252]*

Lithograph (12.7 x 40.7 cm), printed across double sheet (overall 27 x 43.6 cm), blue or grey wove. Very fine, creased where formerly folded, small, neat paper strengthening on verso in lower blank area.

Lovely view of San Francisco from Nob Hill east to bay, with Telegraph Hill at left and Methodist church at center foreground. See also Baird 239 (related). See Lot 160 for notes on the history of California pictorial lettersheets. (\$750-1,500)

THE END-NOT FOR THE FAINT OF HEART

GHASTLY CARICATURE OF MADERO FROM THE SCHOOL OF POSADA
MUY RARO

172. POSADA, José Guadalupe (school of). *La gran calavera. Este cráneo singular-verdades puede enseñar.* N.p., [1913]. Broadside printed on recto and verso, full sheet, 36 x 27 cm, type-metal engraving printed in black on tan paper. Verso: Continuation of the poem from recto, plus *La calavera de artesanos*, half sheet (image measures 12 x 22 cm, type-metal engraving with Posada's engraved signature. Lower edge chipped and damaged with some loss of text, two small tears at upper edge, moderate damage from worm holes, one tear at lower edge, paper browned and fragile. Needs immediate conservation.

Tyler, *Posada's Mexico*, #166, p. 252: "This [*La gran calavera*] is one of the more famous prints attributed to Posada but almost surely not by him. The caricature is of Madero, and the text describes the worms that eat his flesh. Overthrown in February 1913, Madero was 'shot while trying to escape,' the time-honored application of the *ley fuga*. Gen. Victoriano Huerto engineered the murder and paved his own way to the presidency. Since Posada had died in January, before the uprising that resulted in Madero's death, he would not have witnessed the occasion for such a caricature of Madero"; # 184, p. 266 (describing image on verso): "A bitter comment on the futile lives of poor workers.... The print shows a circle of artisans. In the front are a tailor, a cobbler, and a coffin-maker, and in the back, a hat maker and a carpenter. In the back are two small calaveras in the upper left and right corners. One holds a spade, indicating that he is a ditch digger or, in the connotation of the calavera, a grave-digger, and the other is a house-painter. All the artisans have their jaws open as if they are crying out, complaining of their lot."

(\$750-1,500)

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\$10: to \$100

\$25: \$101 to \$500

\$50: \$501 to \$1,000

\$100: \$1,001 to \$2,000

\$200: \$2,001 to \$5,000

\$500: \$5,001 to \$10,000

\$1,000: \$10,001 to \$20,000

\$2,000: \$20,001 to \$50,000

\$5,000: \$50,001 to \$100,000

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