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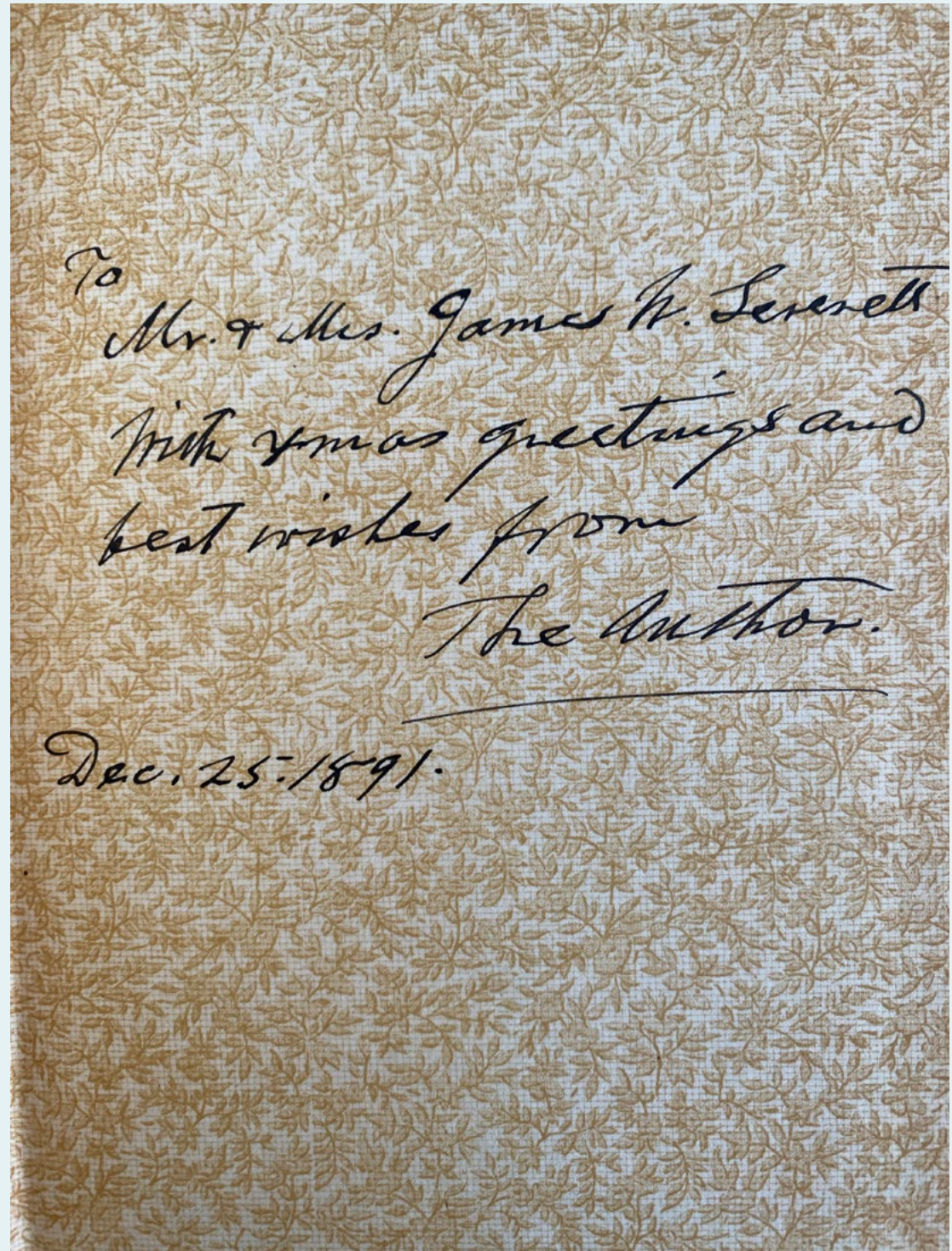


[AFRICAN-AMERICAN AUTHORS] GRIMKE, ARCHIBALD

William Lloyd Garrison,
The Abolitionist. [Inscribed
Copy]

New York, Funk and Wagnalls, 1891. 8vo,
publisher's cloth, 405 pp. Fine condition.

A fine copy of Archibald Grimke's biography of William Lloyd Garrison, inscribed in the year of publication: "To James W. Everett (?) / with xmas greetings and / best wishes from / The Author. Dec. 25, 1891." We find no record of Severett. The first of two books Grimke wrote, the other being a biography of Charles Sumner written a year later. Despite Grimke's prolific writings on civil rights and other subjects, we find no other examples of works signed by him in the trade.



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - ' BUFFALO SOLDIERS ' -
COLORADO] BAKER., HIRAM JR.

Photograph of Hiram
Baker Jr., Company L of
the 25th Infantry, Denver
c. 1900.

Denver, c. 1900. Cabinet card photograph
measuring 5 ½ x 4 inches on larger mount.
Slightly faded, near fine.

A portrait of Hiram Baker Jr., a soldier in Company L of
the 25th Infantry, taken in Colorado. Baker is in civilian
clothing but appears to be in front of an army barracks
or similar brick building. We find genealogical records
of a Hiram Baker born in 1876, making it possible that
Baker Jr. saw service in the Spanish-American War with
the 25th Regiment. Fort Logan was the home of the 25th
Regiment during the period of 1894-1909, making the
most likely scenario that this picture was taken c. late
1890s-1900 in the Spanish-American War period. The
25th served in Cuba in 1898.



*Hiram Baker Jr. Comd L.
25 inf.*

*Miss Julia Delaney
From your Friend
Hiram Baker Jr
- 25 inf. Com. L.
Fort Logan Denver. Colo.*

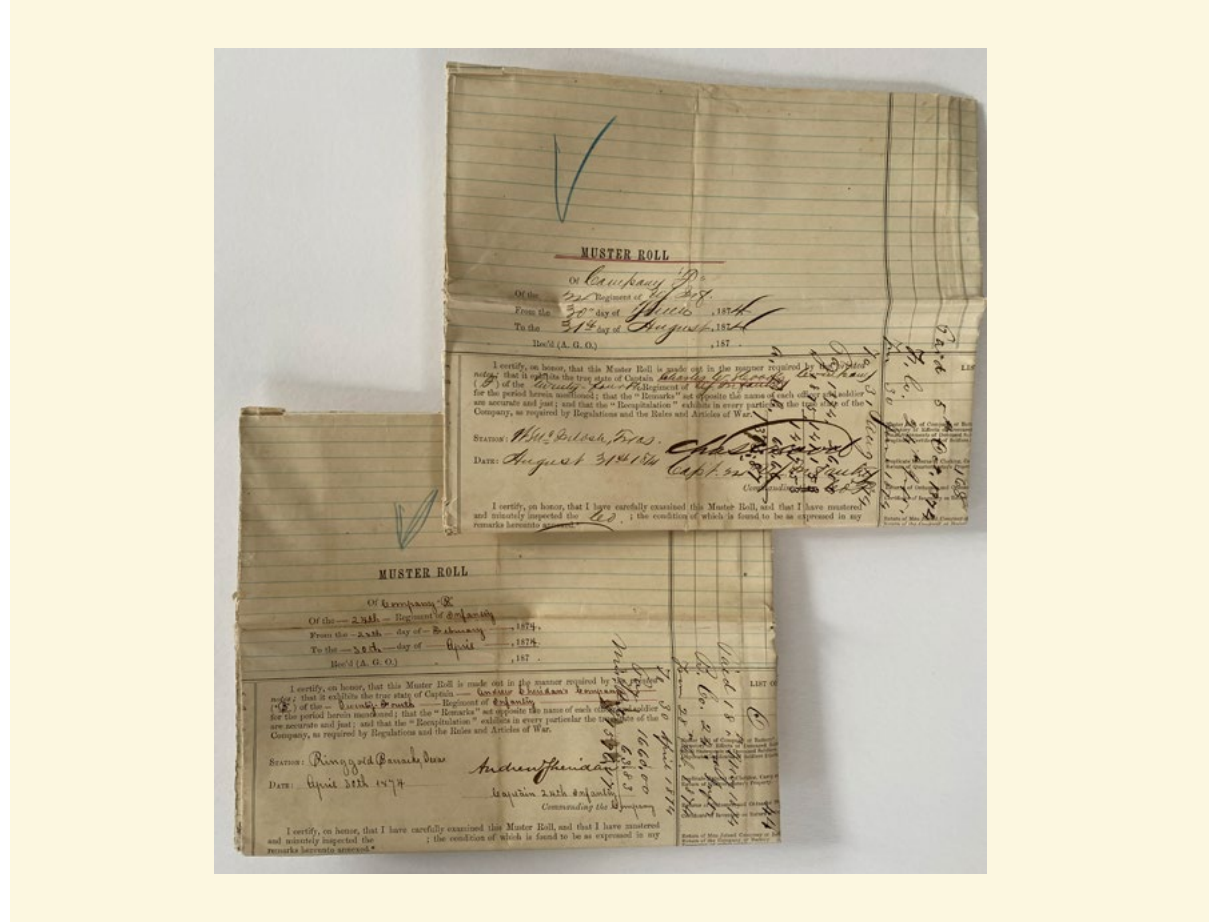
[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - 'BUFFALO SOLDIERS' - TEXAS] UNITED STATES ARMY

Pair of Muster Rolls for Companies B and F of 24th U.S. Infantry, an African-American Regiment Stationed in Texas, 1874.

Texas, 1874. Partially printed documents signed, August 31, 1874, Fort McIntosh, Texas. 2 pp., 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Some tears at folds but very little text loss, near fine.

An interesting pair of documents documenting the muster and disposition of soldiers in Companies B and F of the 24th Infantry, an African-American 'Buffalo Soldiers' regiment stationed in Texas near the Rio Grande frontier. Between the two documents, one hundred twenty-three men listed, with sixty-one from Company F and sixty-three from Company B.

The two companies were stationed at different forts in Texas, with Company B at the Ringgold Barracks, in Rio Grande City, and the report being for April of 1874, and Company F at Fort McIntosh, in Laredo, and the report being for August. The regiment was stationed in Texas as part of a broader effort to segregate African-American soldiers from the Euro-American population, and also due to racial stereotypes regarding their ability to withstand certain climates. Major General William T. Sherman, commander of the 24th Infantry unit, reported to Congress in 1874 that it was probably a good idea to keep Buffalo Soldier troops in Texas because "that race can better stand the extreme southern climate than our white troops." 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment (1869-1951) was organized in November 1869 from the 38th U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment and the 41st U.S. (Colored) Infantry Regiment. all of the enlisted men were black, either veterans of the U.S. Colored Troops or freedmen. From 1869 to 1898, the 24th served throughout the



western United States.

The documents, besides providing very interesting genealogical information, provide information on the conditions endured by the soldiers. Privates received \$26 for the two months' pay, while corporals received \$30 to \$38, and sergeants from \$34 to \$44 for the two months. Many of the privates signed for their pay with their "mark," an X between their first name and surname. During the two months, two soldiers were discharged for disability, while two others were dishonorably discharged by court martial. Seven more were discharged by special order. Captain Hood deemed their discipline, instruction, military appearance, arms, accouterments, and clothing all as

Sold

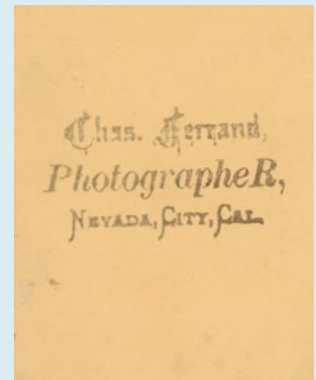
4

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - CALIFORNIA - PORTRAITURE]
FERRAND, CHAS.

Pair of Cartes-de-Visite of African-American Subjects Taken in Nevada City, California, c. 1860s.

Nevada City, 1860s. Albumen photographs measuring 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches on larger mounts. Slight fading, near fine.

A pair of photographs of African-American subjects taken in the mining town of Nevada City in the 1860s, a few years after the town's incorporation in 1856. The subjects may have moved to California for opportunities relating to the Gold Rush, or possibly as the photos were taken in the 1860s, after Emancipation. The town The photographer is Charles Ferrand, who was active in the 1860s, and whose portrait of Jaoquin Miller is held at the Bancroft Library.



5

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - PORTRAITURE - COLORADO AND THE WESTERN UNITED STATES]

[A Collection of Fourteen Cabinet Card Photographs From a Single Collection, Showing Affiliated African-American Subjects in Denver and the Western United States, 1880s-1900s.](#)

Most Denver, 1890s. Cabinet card photographs, most 3 ½ x 5 ½ on larger mounts, assorted wear and fading, large chips to one mount, very good condition overall.

In the years following Emancipation, many African-Americans left the South to escape Jim Crow laws and headed westward, with the new city of Denver becoming home to one of the largest African-American populations in the country by the 1890s. Most of the African-American community was focused in the neighborhood known as "Five Points," just north of downtown. The city eventually was given the nickname "The Harlem of the West." Candace Taylor, author of *Overground Railroad: The Green Book and the Roots of Black Travel in America*, (Abrams Press, New York, 2020) describes just how exceptional Five Points was during this period:

Denver's Five Points district played an important role for black travelers headed west. In most western cities, black people comprised only about 3 percent of the population. This wasn't true for Five Points. In 1870, there were roughly two hundred black residents, but by 1920, after the first wave of the Great Migration, there were more than five thousand, making it one of the largest African-American communities west of the Mississippi River. And because there were so few options for black people to stay in that area of the country, Five Points was a necessary stopping place for black migrants traveling west.



Offered here is an interesting group of affiliated images of African-Americans, most taken in Denver, during the 1890s and possibly just later. The studios, such as Nast, G.W. Macdonald, Monroe, Globe Photo Co., were located in the downtown region just south of Five Points. Two images from Ogden, Utah and Topeka, Kansas are included as well. The subjects lack identification, with the exception of one image being inscribed by a "Mary," but were recovered from the same estate and have been left together for that reason.

Sold

6

[AFRICAN-AMERICAN -PORTRAITURE - TINTYPES]

Three Tintype Photographs of African- American Women Taken in the Same Studio, c. 1860s.

American, 1860s. Three ninth plate tintype photographs in original paper mats, fine contrast. A few stray marks and scuffs, near fine.

An unusual group of tintypes taken at the same studio, showing a range of styles of three African-American women in the 1860s. Two of them wear similar hats, one holds a book which is possibly a studio prop. A nice and unusual group.



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - PORTRAITURE - VIRGINIA]
DAVIS, G.W. [FARLEY, JAMES CONWAY]

Carte-de-Visite Portrait
of an African-American
Man, Richmond, c. 1870s.

Richmond, 1870s?. Albumen photograph measuring 2
½ x 4 inches on larger mount. Fine contrast.

A fine portrait of a formally dressed African-American man taken in Richmond in the 1870s by the G.W. Davis studio, possibly taken during the tenure of James Conway Farley, the noted African-American photographer who Davis hired beginning in 1875. From the size of the image we believe this image dates to the 1870s or later as the transition to larger prints and the cabinet card era began. We do not know which photographer was behind the camera, though it is certainly possible that Farley took this picture, as he was one of five photographers working in the studio during his tenure there. When the other photographers complained about Farley, Davis chose to dismiss them and keep Farley employed due to his talent.



\$300

G. W. DAVIS,

821 BROAD ST.,

Richmond,

Va.

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - RELIGION - BROADCAST
EVANGELISM] MICHAUX, ELDER LIGHTFOOT SOLOMON

Oh Earth! Earth! Earth! Hear
the Word of the Lord. Get
Right with God. Do it Now.
[Illustrated Broadside]

Washington, 1936. Color broadside measuring 8 ½
x 11 inches. Some light wear and creasing, small
marginal tear, very good overall.

Lightfoot Solomon Michaux was the most popular
African-American evangelical preacher in the United
States and a pioneer in broadcast evangelism, with his
CBS-affiliated sermons reaching over twenty-five million
listeners in the period surrounding the depression.
Michaux delivered his sermons at the Church of God
in Washington, DC, where they were recorded and
broadcasted on CBS-affiliated stations throughout the
country. Michaux was also a successful businessman,
leveraging his success as a religious leader in the real
estate, newspaper and restaurant industries.

Offered here is a broadside advertising Michaux's
broadcasts, in particular a "Big Radio Revival" taking
place beginning January 12, 1936. The broadside features
an illustration of a white eagle and the phrase "National
Revival Administration," which was Michaux's play
on the National Recovery Administration. Additional
text reads: "War declared on the devil," and describes
Michaux as "The Daddy of Depression." We find no other
record of this broadside or other paper ephemera from
Michaux's broadcast evangelist career. We guess that
the broadside was produced in a small quantity for the
local Washington D.C. market, as it encourages physical
attendance at the service as well as advertising the
broadcast.

\$600

OH EARTH! EARTH! EARTH!
Hear the Word of the Lord
Get right with GOD -:- Do it NOW

Beginning

January

12th

1936

at

Church

of

God

2030

Ga. Ave.

Wash. DC

NATIONAL REVIVAL ADMINISTRATION

NRA
MEMBER



C.G.

WAR DECLARED ON THE DEVIL
The DADDY of DEPRESSION by ELDER MICHAUX

Big

Radio

Revival

over

Station

WJSV

Dial

1460 Kyc

6 A. M.

Every

Morning

Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux *the Shepherd of the Air Calls*
the nation to her knees, in the Biggest Radio Revival ever held in
America. Tune in Every Morning at 6 a. m. Eastern Standard Time to
station WJSV and hear the Elder tell the Nation how to get right with
God. The League of Nations have failed to bring Peace to the Earth.
So let man league up with God and have Peace in his heart.

Services will be held every Morning 6 to 6:30

And Every Evening from 8 to 10:30
The Morning Services will be Broadcast direct from The Church of God, 2030 Georgia Ave.—Come In or Tune In.
All Nationalities Welcome to Every Service

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - RELIGION - TEXAS]

Eleven Cabinet Cards
Showing Affiliated African-
American Subjects, Likely Part
of a Baptist Community in
Brenham, Texas, c. 1890s.

Most Brenham, 1890s. Cabinet cards of varied sizes. Considerable wear particularly to mounts, most with very good contrast, fair to good condition overall.

An interesting survival, this group of affiliated images of African-American subjects are likely connected to a Baptist church in Brenham or the vicinity, with one image identified as Revered O.E. Perpiner, who appears in records of Texas Baptists from the time period. The other names are Wade, Brown, Estelle, Smith and Graves, with most of the subjects identified on versos. Perpener was affiliated with the nearby Lincoln Trinity Church based in Columbus. Many of these are labeled "Brenham" on verso, making our best guess that the portrait of Perpener was not necessarily an indication that the other subjects are based in Columbus. The oldest African-American Baptist Church in Brenham is the Mt. Rose Missionary Baptist Church, which had its origins in the 1850s, meeting in secret with many of the members being self-emancipated formerly enslaved individuals. Overall an interesting group which we have kept together based on common provenance.

Sold



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - 'BUFFALO SOLDIERS' - TEXAS] UNITED STATES ARMY

Seven Photographs of Indigenous Culture and Scenery Taken by Albert P. Niblack During a Survey of Alaska, 1885-1887.

Alaska, 1885-1887. Albumen photographs measuring 7 ½ x 4 ½ inches on larger mounts. With Niblack's notations verso. Very good with some tanning to images.

In the early years of American territorial occupation of Alaska, little attention was paid to the territory as the government focused its efforts on the challenges of Reconstruction. The indigenous populations that had been decimated by disease and war during the Russian period in Alaska recovered somewhat, with some tourism and industry providing economic opportunities. The Smithsonian Institution performed various ethnographic and geographic surveys beginning in 1865. In 1885-1887, Albert Parker Niblack, who would become an Admiral in the U.S. Navy, was involved in the Smithsonian surveys, and took photographs of the region and its inhabitants.

Offered here are seven photographs taken by Niblack during that period, with annotations in his hand, showing a range of scenes. The images include: "View of the Kaigani village of Kasa-an, Cro. Wales Is., Alaska, July 1885," which shows the village of Kasaan and Haida dwelling structures; "Haida Indian head-dresses from the Queen Charlotte Is., B.C. from their native ceremonial dances, Oct. 1885," which shows ceremonial headdresses of the Haida people; "Totemic columns of the Chief Katishan at Fort Wrangell, Alaska, June, 1886," which shows Tlingit monuments in the vicinity of Fort Wrangell; "Indian chief's grave surr— (illegible) by a wolf indicating the totem of the deceased, Fort Wrangell, Alaska, Aug. 1886," which shows a burial site with a monument of a wolf; "Indians in dance costume at Fort Wrangell, Alaska,



Oct. 1887," which shows Tlingit subjects in ceremonial dress; "Views at the Village of Tongass, Alaska, Oct. 1887," which shows the trading village and totem poles at Fort Tongass; and "General view of Tongass Village Alaska, Oct. 1887," which shows the same village from a different perspective.

Niblack would publish a short study on indigenous culture in the area entitled "The Coast Indians of Southern Alaska and Northern British Columbia," U. S. National Museum Report for 1888 (Washington, 1890.) We find no other records of his photographs in the retail trade, and a handful held institutionally outside of the Smithsonian, which includes Niblack's name in several group collections but doesn't specify in their database how many of these images survived.

Sold

[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - APACHE] WYMAN, W.H.

"Geronimo" [Supplied
Title]

Silver gelatin print measuring 5 ½ x 3 ⅝ inches. Removed from mount. Fine contrast.

A photograph of the Apache leader Geronimo taken by the Colorado photographer W.H. Wyman in 1904, likely for the occasion of the World's Fair, and likely mounted for him by the Murillo photography studio in St. Louis. Geronimo was present at the World's Fair, two other examples of this image on the Murillo mount signed by Geronimo have turned up in the trade. This copy was removed from a mount, with the letters M.S. still visible on the mount remnants on the verso. Geronimo signed autographs at the fair, mostly in pencil, charging fifty cents per signature, as one of the earliest celebrities to sign autographs for a fee. Perhaps because he did this rather than sell cabinet card photographs to raise money, as was common during the period, period photographs of him are not very common.

\$750



[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY – CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO]
 PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

Six Photographs of
 Cheyenne and Arapaho
 Children Including the
 Children of George Bent, c.
 1891.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, c. 1890s.
 Unmounted silver gelatin prints, appx. 8 x 5
 inches, annotations recto. Some fading, very good
 overall.

A series of photographs of identified children taken on
 the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation in the early 1890s,
 including a photograph of the children of George Bent, a
 Cheyenne-Anglo who fought for the Confederacy before
 returning to act as an interpreter on the reservation.
 The photographs are labeled as follows: Arapaho
 (Algonquian) / Jesse Bent's Son [Supplied Title], showing
 a child in front of a tipi; Cheyenne (Algonquian) Nelly
 Bent (one fourth white) [Supplied Title], showing a girl
 in a dress; Cheyenne (Algonquian) / Children of George
 Bent [Supplied Title], showing four children including
 the girl previously identified as Nelly Bent; Cheyenne
 (Algonquian) / Nehan-Biquit = Yellow Dress + Sister,
 showing two girls in a mix of traditional and trade store
 dress; Arapaho (Algonquian), showing two children in
 the foreground and several adults and buildings in the
 background; and Cheyenne Apache (Algonquian) / Boy
 of Jim Frost, showing a boy dressed traditionally in a
 reservation setting. All are annotated in the same hand.
 Overall an interesting document of children's lives and
 appearances during this period of forced acculturation
 following the end of the Indian Wars.

Sold



12B

[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - CHEYENNE
HOTAMATANE O OR DOG SOLDIERS - PAWNEE]

Cheyenne Indian Camp Near
Pawnee Okla. Ter August
1905. When they were visiting
the Pawnee Indians. [Supplied
Title]

Oklahoma Territory, 1905. Panoramic gelatin
silver print measuring 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches on
larger mount. Tears to rear of mount from removal
from mat, mount cracked at edge of image, image
very good with excellent contrast.

In August of 1905, the Hotametano'o, or Dog Soldiers, one of the six militant bands of Cheyenne, visited the Pawnee in Oklahoma Territory in an apparent attempt to resolve the sixty-five year old controversy surrounding the Cheyenne Sacred Arrows, two of which were still in Pawnee possession. According to a newspaper account of the visit, the Pawnee gave the Cheyenne gifts and performed a war dance, but did not return the arrows, which would continue to be a source of bitterness and antagonism for decades to come. This image, of which we find no other copies, shows the Cheyenne camp near Pawnee, with several wagons and canvas tipis visible, as well as one Cheyenne subject. The Dog Soldiers had been greatly reduced in number since the beginning of the conflict in 1840, and the camp shows canvas tipis and reservation-issue wagons.

\$600



[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - COMANCHE] [FILM HISTORY] BATES, EDWARD

“Wanada Parker,
Daughter of Quanah
Parker, Chief of the
Comanches” [Supplied
Title]

Lawton, 1909. Realphoto postcard measuring 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Slight slivering at margins, still fine with fine contrast.

Wanada Parker, later Wanada Parker Page was the daughter of Quanah and Wekeah Yellow Bear Parker. She was born in 1882, and attended both the Chilocco Indian School and the Carlisle Indian School, where she remained for several years, and then the Fort Sill Indian School. She worked as a nurse at the Fort Sill Indian hospital, and spent her adult life mostly in Oklahoma, living until the age of 89.

In 1920, Parker starred in the film *Daughter of Dawn*, a docudrama filmed in the Wichita Mountains which was one of a handful of films produced during this period with an all-Indian cast. The film featured over 300 Comanche and Kiowa, including Wanada's half-brother Whtie Parker.

This image shows Wanada in 1909 at age twenty-seven, and was taken by the local photographer Edward Bates, and likely printed a few years later. We find one example, at the Alvin Rucker collection at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

\$450



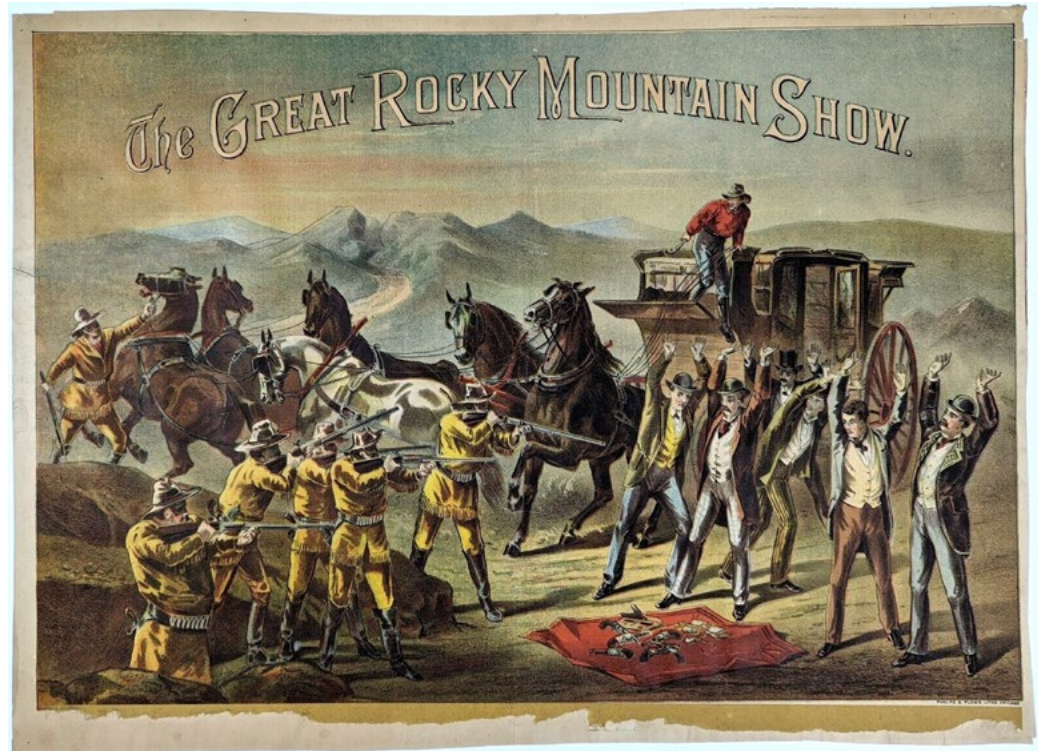
[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - CROW - PERFORMANCE]
[WESTERN SHOWS]

The Great Rocky Mountain Show.

Chicago, Phelps & Plows, [1884]. Lithograph poster measuring 26 x 19 inches. A bright and quite attractive example with a few small closed tears at margins of no more than an inch, some repaired with archival tape, some residue at margin not affecting image, very good plus overall.

The Great Rocky Mountain Show was organized by Tom Hardwick and William Skiegle in 1884 and starred Ashishishe aka Curley and numerous Crow. It was a notable show not just for being one of the earliest western shows to tour eastern cities, in direct competition with the shows of Buffalo Bill, Pawnee Bill and Doc Carver's shows, but also for providing the first outdoor re-enactments of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, helping to create the legend of Custer's Last Stand and introducing the world to Ashishishe, who would eventually become quite famous for his involvement in the battle.

The show starred John "Liver Eating" Johnson, Marsha Jane Cannary aka Calamity Jane, and others, and the most extensive descriptions are in Cannary's biographies. It is notable that Johnson performed alongside Crow, as he had gained fame for his feats of violence against the tribe in the early nineteenth century in revenge of his wife's death, which were likely highly exaggerated. The show probably began in Bismarck in



May, and traveled through Milwaukee and Janesville, Wisconsin, where despite performing for crowds as large as ten thousand, they began to encounter financial problems. Cannary had returned to Montana to secure additional horses for the show, but by the time she returned to Chicago, some of the Crow performers had quit the show and decided to return home. Several Crow stopped at the office of a St. Paul newspaper on their way back to Montana Territory, reporting on the show's demise. The troupe was stranded in Milwaukee and offered admission to the "Indian Camp" to try to raise funds.

By the time they arrived in Chicago in late July, the show was in dire financial straights, and soon disintegrated entirely in early August after a handful of performances in the city, where attendance was reported to be as high as 12,000 people. Several of the cowboys were arrested for going on a shooting spree downtown, perhaps with

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14 CONTINUED

The Great Rocky Mountain Show.

[Lithographic Poster]

Cannary among them, and police confiscated “twelve large navy revolvers and a knife” from those involved. Soon after, the cowboys demanded payment from Hardwick and Skiegle, and when the pair refused, the show dissolved. It was reported that the performers had to sell their horses to raise funds for their return to Montana Territory.

We find no other surviving ephemera from the show. We can only guess that this poster was produced for the show’s final performances in Chicago, though it’s possible that it was used for earlier performances as well. Despite its short duration, the show is significant in the history of the careers of those involved and also in the creation of the Custer myth, the legend of Ashishishe, and in the history of Euro-American perceptions of American Indians in general.

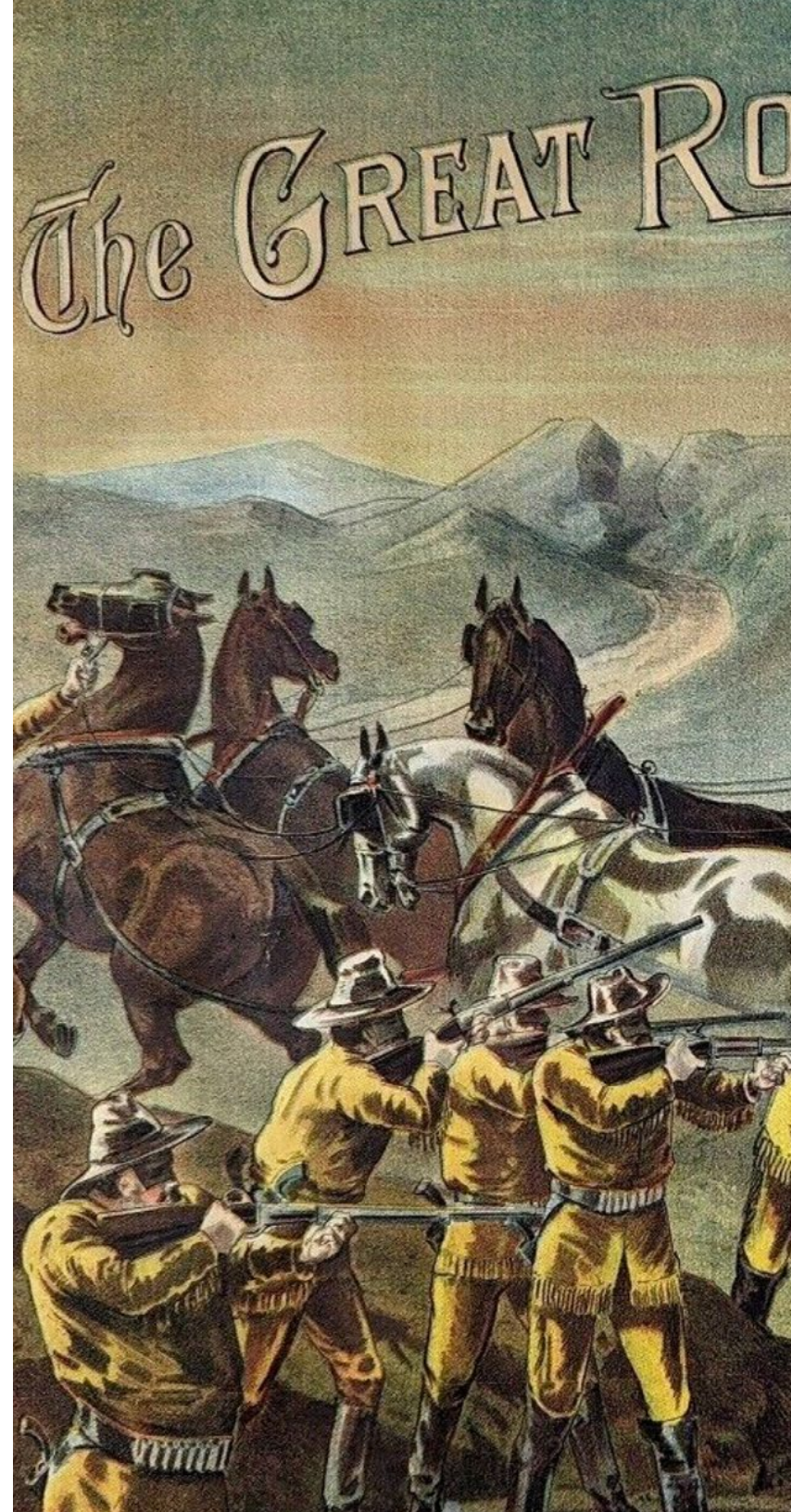
References:

Etulain, Richard. *The Life and Legends of Calamity Jane* by Richard W. Etulain. University of Oklahoma Press, 2014 (pg. 126-128)

Lookingbill, Brad (editor). *A Companion to Custer and the Little Bighorn Campaign*. John Wiley & Sons. 2015 (pg. 428-429)

McLaird, James. *Calamity Jane: The Woman and the Legend* by James McLaird. University of Oklahoma Press. 2012 (pg. 127-129)

Sold



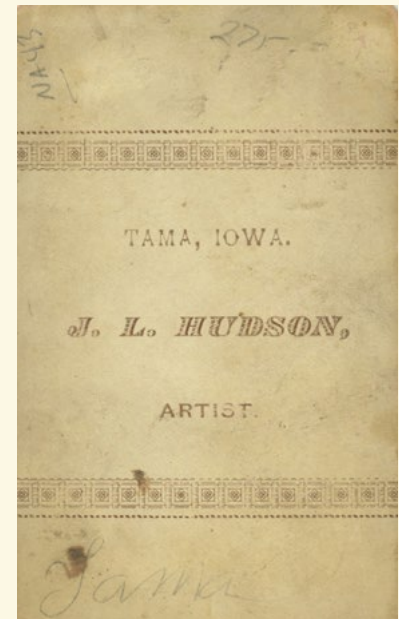
15

[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - MESKWAKI] HUDSON,
JOSEPH L.

Carte-de-Visite of Three
Meskwaki Subjects in
Mixed Attire, c. 1860s.

Tama County, Iowa, 1860s. Carte-de-visite
photograph measuring 3 ½ x 2 ¼ inches on larger
mount. Semi-legible ID on lower portion of image
in pencil, some normal wear, very good overall.

An early and interesting image of Meskwaki subjects
seated in a studio setting, likely taken in the 1860s or
early 1870s in the CDV era. The subjects wear what
appears to be a mix of traditional and western dress,
with short haircuts and a Euro-American style hat in
the background. The scene appears to be staged, with
what looks to be hay underneath the subjects and one
of the subjects looking at his hands. Joseph L. Hudson
(1828-1906), who operated a studio in Tama, was the
photographer. Later examples of Hudson's work are held
at the Denver Art Museum.



\$450

[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY – PHOTOGRAPHY] LENNY AND SAWYERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Collection of Thirty Original Photographs of Native American Subjects Including Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita by the Lenny and Sawyers Photographic Firm in Oklahoma Territory, c. 1890s-1900.

Purcell, 1890s-1900. Unmounted gelatin silver prints and one mounted boudoir card, most images measuring 8 x 5 and 7 x 4 ½ inches. Varying levels of fading, else about fine. With gallery stamps of Fenn Gallery, Santa Fe verso.

In the years following the Land Run of 1889, which opened land in Indian Territory to Euro-American settlement, professional and amateur photographers alike moved to the region. Their motives varied, with some attempting to document the vanishing indigenous culture and others trying to capitalize on the Euro-American demand for photographs of Native Americans in both traditional and western attire. Some studios would use single sets of props for different tribes. Despite these issues, the images from the period do illuminate the period of acculturation and displacement in the history of the Southern Plains Indians tribes, and also provide a record of the motives of the Euro-American photographers behind the camera.

William J. Lenny and William L. Sawyers were photographers working out of Purcell in the years



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16 CONTINUED

Collection of Thirty Original Photographs of Native American Subjects Including Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita

immediately following the land rush. They photographed the tribes on the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache and Wichita-Caddo reservations. Lenny was a field photographer and likely took most of the photographs, while Sawyer managed the studio. Offered here are a very extensive group of photographs taken by the duo - twenty-seven in total - giving a visual record of the Kiowa and other tribes during this period. Some of these images - though not these copies - were included in the Museum of the Great Plains Exhibition In Citizen's Garb, and we have included their reference numbers where applicable.

Overall an uncommonly large group in fine condition, with some fading. From the collection of Forest Fenn, the noted Santa Fe gallerist.

1. Indian Police / Kiowa and Comanches [Supplied Title]. The images shows seven mounted police officers, with the one furthest to the left appearing to be Euro-American.

2. Arko, Captain of the Indian Police (Comanche.) [Supplied Title] Indian police commonly earned \$8-\$10 per month to work on the reservation, where their duties included expelling intruders, bringing children to the schools, curbing crime and preventing the sale of alcohol. He's dressed traditionally including a single feather worn as a headdress. [In Citizen's Garb 32]

3. Chief Tow-Wac-A-Ny and Wives. Wichitas. [Supplied Title]. A portrait of 'Towacany Jim,' a famous military scout, posed with a Navajo-style blanket along with his two wives. The women are wearing purchased shoes



CONTINUED

16 CONTINUED

Collection of Thirty Original Photographs of Native American Subjects Including Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita

common in this period. He earned \$10 per month as leader of the Indian Police and traveled to Washington, D.C. on diplomatic missions. Fine contrast.

4. Big Tree's Boy and Girl. Kiowas. [Supplied Title] A portrait of two children of the chief Big Tree. The pair wear traditional dress. Faded. Big Tree.

5. Kiowa Chief. [Supplied Title] A portrait of A'Do-Ette, or Big Tree, the Kiowa chief. Fine contrast.

6. [Portrait of A'Do-Ette] . He wears the same costume used by the photographers for various other tribal leaders, including a large headdress. Faded.

7. Chief Big Tree's Daughters. (Kiowas.) [Supplied Title] The image shows two girls identified as Alma (left) and Leena (right). Alma wears a dress of dark buckskin. Both girls have beaded bags, known as "Strike-a-Light" bags hanging from belts.

8. Lone Wolf. Kiowa Chief. [Supplied Title] A photograph of Mamay-day-te, or Lone Wolf the Younger, in the same costume used for O'Do-Ette's portrait and others. Some fading.

9. Photograph of Laura Dunmore, or Laura Pedrick. Dunmore was a graduate of Carlisle School and sister of Chief Aptone. She is pictured here with a parasol, tartan cloth and tinkling cone earrings, providing a striking study in fashion during this period. Fine contrast.

CONTINUED



16 CONTINUED

Collection of Thirty Original Photographs of Native American Subjects Including Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita

10. Photograph of a Camp Scene in Summer on a Reservation. This scene, perhaps a Kiowa-apache camp, contains a tipi made of canvas instead of hides. A man in an expensive set of purchased clothing sits in the foreground. Excellent contrast. [In Citizens Garb 9]

11. Photograph of a Camp Scene in Summer. A variant of our no. 10, showing the same scene from a different angle. Excellent contrast.

12. Chief Wild Horse [Supplied Title] Title written in ink on margin. A photograph of Kobay-O-Burra, second chief of the Quahadi, who took over principal chieftanship when Parra-o-Coom died in 1874.

13. Photograph of Mamay-Day-Te (Lone Wolf). A variant pose as number 8 with the same dress.

14. Photograph of Five Comanche in Mixed Attire. They have been identified as Pah-do-pony (top left), To-pooh (bottom right), and Big Kiowa (bottom left, brother of Pah-do-pony and Perk-a-Quannard). (In Citizens Garb 14)

15. Apache Papoose [Supplied Title]. A photograph of a child in traditional dress. Faded.

16. Photograph of Four Indigenous Subjects in Mixed Attire. A portrait of a man and three women, the man in a Euro-American style suit and the women in a mix of traditional dress using trade fabrics. Excellent contrast.

17. Portrait of an Unidentified Man. A portrait of a man in heavy fringe, breechcloth and fringed leggings. This was marketed under the name "Big Tree's Son" in the 1890s and the subject is identified as Kiowa in the In Citizens Garb catalog. [In Citizens Garb 16]

18. Kiowa Squaw and Papoose [Supplied Title]. A photograph of a woman and a child in a studio setting. Very good contrast.

19. Portrait of Zah-Tay or Lizzie Woodward. Zah-Tay appeared in other photographs with her niece and son.

20. Portrait of Cora Caruth. A portrait identified as Cora Caruth, who graduated from an Indian School, perhaps Carlisle, and eventually worked as an interpreter for Wichita at Anadarko. Fine contrast.

21. Portrait of a Man in a Serape. A portrait of a seated man in a serape, or striped Mexican blanket. A breechcloth, legging and moccasins can be seen under the serape. (In Citizens Garb 23)

22. Chief Cat. Kiowa. [Supplied Title] A photograph of Ba'o (Cat) also Goon-Saudle-Te, who wandered from camp in Colorado when he was twelve and was not recovered for five years. Comanches sheltered him. Fine contrast.

23. Kiowas. [Supplied Title] A portrait of Woodward, Oliver and her niece posed in Kiowa clothing. Oliver is in a beaded cradleboard, Lizzy's dress was tied with Tartan cloth, and wears traditional Kiowa moccasins. (In Citizen's Garb 10)



16 CONTINUED

Collection of Thirty Original Photographs of Native American Subjects Including Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita

24. Portrait of Lizzy Woodward, Her Niece and Oliver. A variant of our no. 23, with Oliver and Woodward in different dress. Fine contrast.

25. Portrait of Two Kiowa Girls. Two girls pose, one in buckskin dress decorated in paint. Buckskin would become less frequent. Fading. (In Citizen's Garb 2)

26. Big Tree's Papoose. (Kiowa). [Supplied Title]. A portrait of Alma, later known as Mrs. Ahote. Fine contrast.

27. Kiowa Braves. [Supplied Title] A photograph of two young men on horseback. Very good contrast to foreground, slight fading to background.

28. A Young Kiowa Warrior [Supplied Title]. A photograph of Enoch Smokey, later known as Apenguadal, who lived near Verden, Oklahoma. His mother was noted as a beadworker and his horse is fitted with unusually decorative gear. His personal dress includes a hairpipe breastplate and a pelt around his arms. (In Citizens Garb 36)

29. Portrait of a Standing Kiowa Man. He wears the same headdress used in other studio photographs. Some fading.

30. Unidentified Man, Possibly Euro-American, Posed in a Headdress in Studio Setting. This is a mounted image, unlike the others, with the Lenny & Sawyers mount. The subject appears to be Euro-American and wears

the same headdress used by the Indigenous subjects in several of the earlier photographs. He holds a prop bow and arrow.

An uncommonly large group of images, which in total provide an impressive visual record of this period of forced acculturation and transition in dress.

\$16,500



[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - PHOTOGRAPHY]
SHOEMAKER, FERDINAND

Collection of Forty-
Two Photographs of
Indigenous Subjects and
Local Scenery in New
Mexico Territory, 1911.

New Mexico Territory, 1911. Forty-two photographs measuring 4 ½ x 3 ¼ inches, most annotated verso. Fine contrast, some light normal wear, near fine overall.

An interesting group of photographs of indigenous subjects and infrastructure in New Mexico in the early twentieth century, these forty-two photographs here were taken by the physician Ferdinand Shoemaker, who worked as a medical inspector for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They show Pueblo, Navajo and Jicarilla Apache subjects and scenery, and were taken in various locations including Santa Clara, Searna, Acoma, Jemez, Sia Pueblo, and Acomita. As a group they show a period of transition as tourism and government agency infrastructure became a larger part of indigenous communities of the region.

Some notable images include a series showing the Harvest Dance and fiesta in Acoma, a picture of the Nambe day school and another of its students, several images of domestic interiors, and Shoemaker performing a vaccination. Though many of these images are attributed to him on the verso, it's possible that Richard Throssel, with whom Shoemaker worked, was behind the camera at times. Shoemaker, in the photograph, is vaccinating a Navajo woman for smallpox following an outbreak. Shoemaker and Throssel worked together on



various public health initiatives including the production of a series of slides which became part of a nationwide federal campaign to fight the spread of tuberculosis and trachoma.

As a group they show these indigenous cultures in transition. Throssel, and perhaps Shoemaker as well, was in charge of documenting the transition to reservation life among Crow, and the attention to indigenous subjects in the Euro-American environment is apparent in this group as well.

Sold

[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - PONCA TRIBE OF INDIANS
OF OKLAHOMA - BASEBALL] PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

First 4th of July in
Perry O.T. Base Ball,
Whites vs. Indians.
[Supplied Title]

Oklahoma Territory, 1894. Cabinet card measuring 8 ½ x 4 ½ inches on larger mount. Staining to portion of image in the sky, good minus overall with significant details preserved

A very uncommon early image of baseball played between Euro-Americans and Native Americans, this photograph documents a game played in Perry, Oklahoma Territory, the year of the town's incorporation in 1894. Ernie Jonas in his "Early Day History of Perry, Oklahoma" (NP, 1931) reported "A baseball game was played on the square the first Fourth of July between the Perry team and the Ponca Indians, the Indians being badly defeated." This is the only record of the game played. Native Americans would integrate the major leagues in 1897, and schools such as Carlisle would eventually produce many professional athletes across multiple sports. Teams composed of Native American scouts would occasionally play Euro-American teams during the last years of the Indian Wars.

Jonas's account of baseball in Perry in 1894 continues: "In the summer of 1894, Perry fans enjoyed some good contests on the diamond at the fairgrounds on the Russell claim, adjoining town on the south side of Cow Creek and west of state highway 86. The team was known as the "Famous" named after the store owned by Lobsitz and McCreedie who furnished the uniforms gratis. The



team was as follows: McIntire, catcher; Billie Wayne and Kid Bevis, pitchers; Billy McCoy, 1st base; John McClintic, shortstop; Homer Bostick and O.H. Bevis, third base; Butch Meyers, Frank Adams and Hank Bevis, outfielders".

We find no other examples in the auction records of nineteenth century images of Native American baseball teams unaffiliated with Indian Schools.

Sold

[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - SICANGU LAKOTA OR ROSEBUD SIOUX - PHOTOGRAPHY]

Collection of Thirty-Two Photographs of Sicangu Lakota with Annotations and Identifications, Most Circa 1900-1920.

Most South Dakota or Environs, 1900-1920. Mix of formats including realphoto postcards, snapshots and cabinet cards, annotations verso. Worn overall, good to very good with some assorted chips and wear but very good contrast.

An interesting and illuminating group of images compiled by a member of the Sicangu Lakota community, with most images identified to versos. The group documents an interesting time and is the first we've encountered to blend a mix of vernacular snapshots with realphoto postcards and images produced for a Euro-American audience by a member of an Indigenous community. We believe that the original owner was Tommy Thompson, one of the original members of the Black Pipe Community, to whom we find references in Sicangu Lakota references online as being one of the original families on the Rosebud Reservation.

The group presents a valuable amount of genealogical information, as well as providing a visual document of a transitional time in the community. The style of dress ranges from traditional to fully Euro-American, with many images showing subjects in mixed attire. The names encountered - Standing Elk, Red Hawk, Boudreaux, Little, et al - match genealogical and tribal records for Sicangu Lakota. Several of the images



have the Thompson identification to verso, with one postcard addressed to Tommy Thompson, which makes our best guess that these were collected by Thompson while a member of the Little White River community. One postcard describes an episode involving their horse thief William "Buffalo" George: "Jesse Brown shot Buffalo George in hip. And he still chasing him and capture him [sic]."

The collection would be a valuable resource for any genealogical research into Sicangu Lakota of the period from 1900-1930, and provide an unusual visual compilation of several types of photography not usually seen together and the relationship to traditional culture during this period of cultural transition.



[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - SICANGU LAKOTA OR ROSEBUD SIOUX - PHOTOGRAPHY]

Collection of Twenty-Eight Photographs of Indigenous Subjects Including Two Guns White Calf and Other Tribal Leaders Taken by Richard Lewis in the Pacific Northwest, With Accompanying Descriptions, 1920s-1930s.

Northwest United States, 1920s-1930s. Silver gelatin photographs and one photomechanical reproduction, all measuring 8 x 10 inches, fine condition.

A collection of photographs by Richard T. "Dick" Lewis, of Spokane, Washington, who was a resident of Coulee City and friends with Indigenous people from a young age, eventually gaining access to photograph various tribes in the Pacific Northwest through his friend Chaffin "Chap" Dunning, a woman who served as a mentor to various Indigenous girls. Dunning and Lewis traveled to reservations throughout the Pacific Northwest, including the Spokane, the Kalispel, the Coeur d'Alene, the Colville, the Nez Perce and the Blackfoot tribes. Lewis photographed prolifically during these visits, and his photographs offer an uncommonly intimate photographic document, perhaps because of Dunning's relationship with the people he photographed. He also worked for the Park Service in the 1920s and photographed Blackfoot subjects during that time. He was one of the founders of the Pacific Northwest Indian Center. His work is now held at the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture.

Offered here are twenty-eight images taken by Lewis, most with identifications. Fifteen of them are numbered as part of a series - we are not sure the purpose - and the others are not, though some have identifications on versos. Several photographs have pieces of paper accompanying them providing information on the subjects. The subjects include: Ghost House, a Blackfoot structure to house the dead that



was built after the government forbade tree burials in 1910 on the a hill overlooking the Big Badger River; A portrait of Two Guns White Calf in front of the East Glacier Hotel in 1926 when Lewis worked for the National Park Forest Service as a packer and trail builder; two photographs of Bull Head, a Blackfoot medicine man; an outdoor scene; two photographs of tipis labeled "Old Buffalo Hide Lodge," two photographs of a traditionally constructed dwelling; a portrait of an indigenous subject labeled Old Nick / Kalispel Indian; a portrait of a woman labeled Mary Massilou / Kalispel Indian / lived on Couer D'Alene Reservation; a portrait of Julie Ironpipes, a Blackfoot; a portrait of Chewing Black Bones, a Blackfoot medicine man; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour / Kalispel Indians, with another portrait of Mrs. Seymour; Lucy Moses / Spokane; Margaret Adams / Spokane / taken at St. Michael's Mission; and Chief Dan George / member of the Co-Salish tribe of British Columbia (supplied title). The other photographs show unidentified indigenous subjects.

Overall a nice collection of identified images. Lewis's work rarely turns up in the trade, these images being the only examples known to us.

Sold

[AMERICAN INDIAN PERFORMERS - LONDON] [THE GOLDEN WEST AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION]

Portraits of Little Holy Flower, Hold His Hand, and Come in Camp, Three American Indian Child Performers at the 'Red Man Spectacle,' Earl's Court, 1909.

London, 1909. Silver gelatin prints measuring 5 ½ x 4 ½ inches. Editorial marks to verso, one marginal tear, else about fine with fine contrast, very good plus overall.

Western shows, particularly Buffalo Bill's, which ran in Earls Court for several years, were highly influential in introducing the British public to American Indian culture, often in highly fictionalized form. After the Buffalo Bill show ceased performing in London, others followed, including the The Golden West and American (U.S.A.) industries exhibition of 1909. Offered here are three photographs of American Indian children from the exhibition, who were likely part of the show's 'Red Man Spectacle.' They are likely Oglala. The show featured a reenactment of an entirely fictitious event called the "Black Hawk Massacre in Colorado," and some veterans of Cody's shows including Red Shirt, Lone Bear and Painted Horse were among the performers. The three children pictured here are named Little Holy Flower, Hold His Hand and Come in Camp. A note to a verso says the pictures were taken concurrently with the Franco-British Exposition, which continued for several years in various iterations beginning in 1908. We find one variant image from this shoot, otherwise no record of these images, which may have been taken by the Brown Brothers firm or possibly ended up in their possession from another photographer.



[BRAZIL - CARTOGRAPHY] [AFRO-BRAZILIAN
CARTOGRAPHERS] SAMPAIO, TEODORO

Carta de Reconcavo de Bahia.

Bahia: 1928. Folded map. Fine condition.

Teodoro Sampaio was an Afro-Brazilian cartographer, engineer, politician and historian who was very active in Brazil, particularly in Bahia, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Offered here is Sampaio's map of Bahia from 1928, which updates a map he produced in 1899 of the same region, with updates of the settlement of the region including a detailed inset of the city of BBahio de Todos os Santos on the lower right corner. At the time of the map's production, Sampaio was an authority on Brazilian geography, being a member of the Instituto Geográfico e Histórico da Bahia, serving as president in 1922, and a member of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro and the Instituto Geográfico e Histórico da Bahia, and publishing several books on Brazilian geography. The period between 1899, when the first edition of this map was published, and 1928 saw the development of rubber plantations in Bahia, and the map provides detail on the region's roads and population centers. We find no publicly held examples of this edition and one copy of the 1899 edition, at Princeton, though we do find a reference to this edition at the Brazilian National Archives.



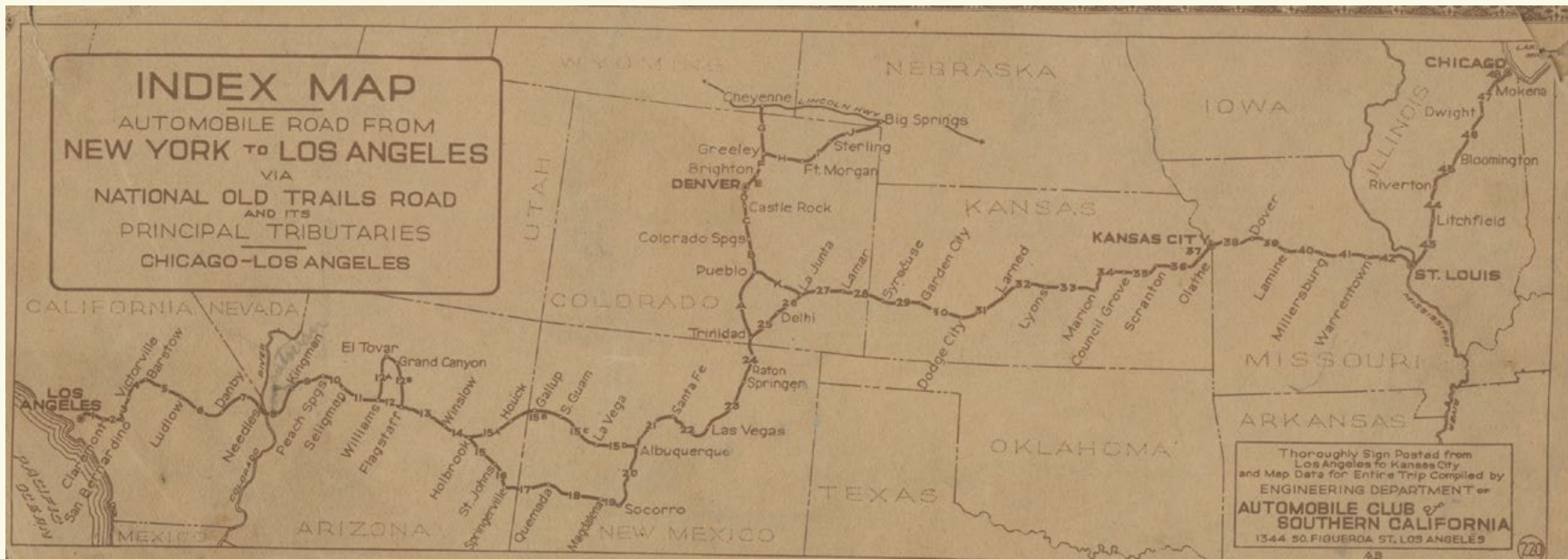
[CALIFORNIA - EARLY AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL - MAPS]
AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Automobile Road from New
York to Los Angeles via
National Old Trails Road and
its Principal Tributaries.

Los Angeles, 1920s. Guidebook measuring 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 inches. With forty-eight numbered and eleven lettered (A-K) maps. Some chipping and folding to edges primarily of outer pages, some loss to a few margins, otherwise bright, very good minus overall with some brittleness and toning.

An uncommon early automobile guidebook of the National Old Trails Road, published in the early 1920s before the road became the western portion of Route 66. This copy seems to match the 1923 edition held at the Huntington, and would be published in varied form through the decade and beyond as automobile travel became more common. The guidebook contains fifty-nine detailed maps in total, with an eight page article at the rear discussing the National Old Trails Road, The road was established in 1912 to promote a national trail system, and Harry Truman would serve as president of the National Old Trails Road Association beginning in 1926.

\$850



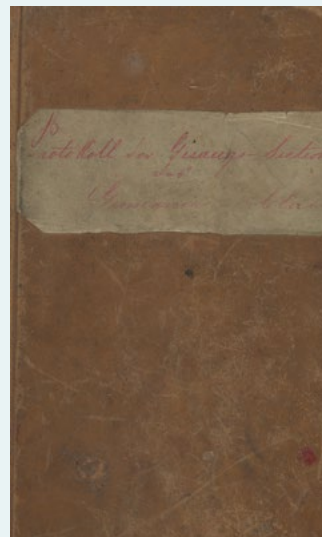
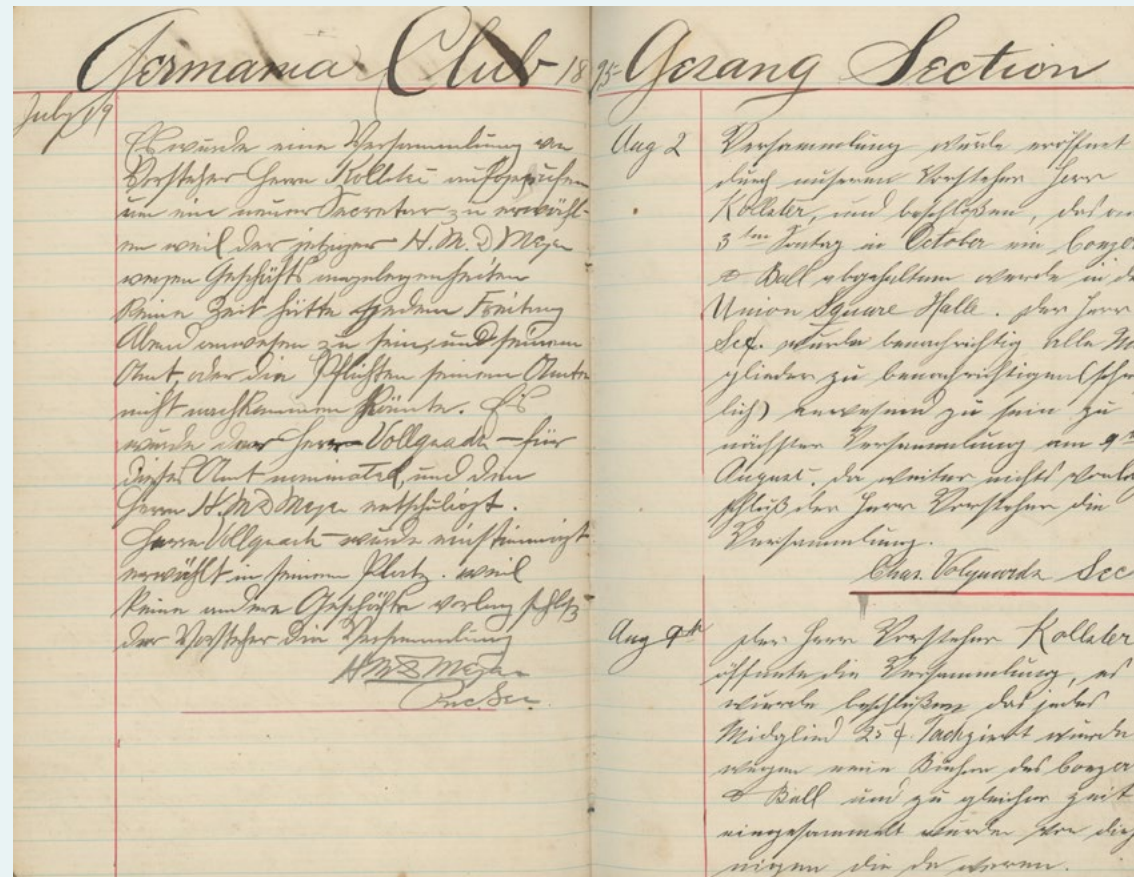
[CALIFORNIA - GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITIES]
GERMANIA CLUB

Protokoll der Gesänge
Section, 6, Germania Club
[Logbook for the Singing
Section of the San Francisco
Germania Club, 1891 - 1900]

San Francisco: 1891-1900. First Edition. Calf notebook, appx. 200 pages, mostly filled. Some wear, very good overall, concert program affixed to front board. Very Good.

An interesting logbook of the singing section of the San Francisco Germania Club in the late 1890s, which gives an interesting look into the workings of a German-American during a period of dwindling attendance and enthusiasm for the club in the late 1890s. The logbook details the difficulties of funding, leading, and organizing the club, due to irregular record keeping, lack of regular paying of dues and turnover at the director position. The group competed in a league of singing clubs, likely in some sort of competition, and despite the dwindling attendance at rehearsals there are signs that the club overall was still vibrant, with large picnics planned, one of which had a budget for 125 gallons of beer. A constant theme from the logbook is that members are skipping rehearsals but still attending the picnics and other social events, perhaps as a sign of shifting priorities as the community more assimilated, or possibly just because picnics are more fun than going to rehearsals. The logbook contains names and details of the directors and officers, and offers research potential for those interested in the German-American community in the 1890s, Germania Clubs and civic clubs in general, and more broadly the logistical challenges and minutia of cultural social clubs during the period.

\$1,500



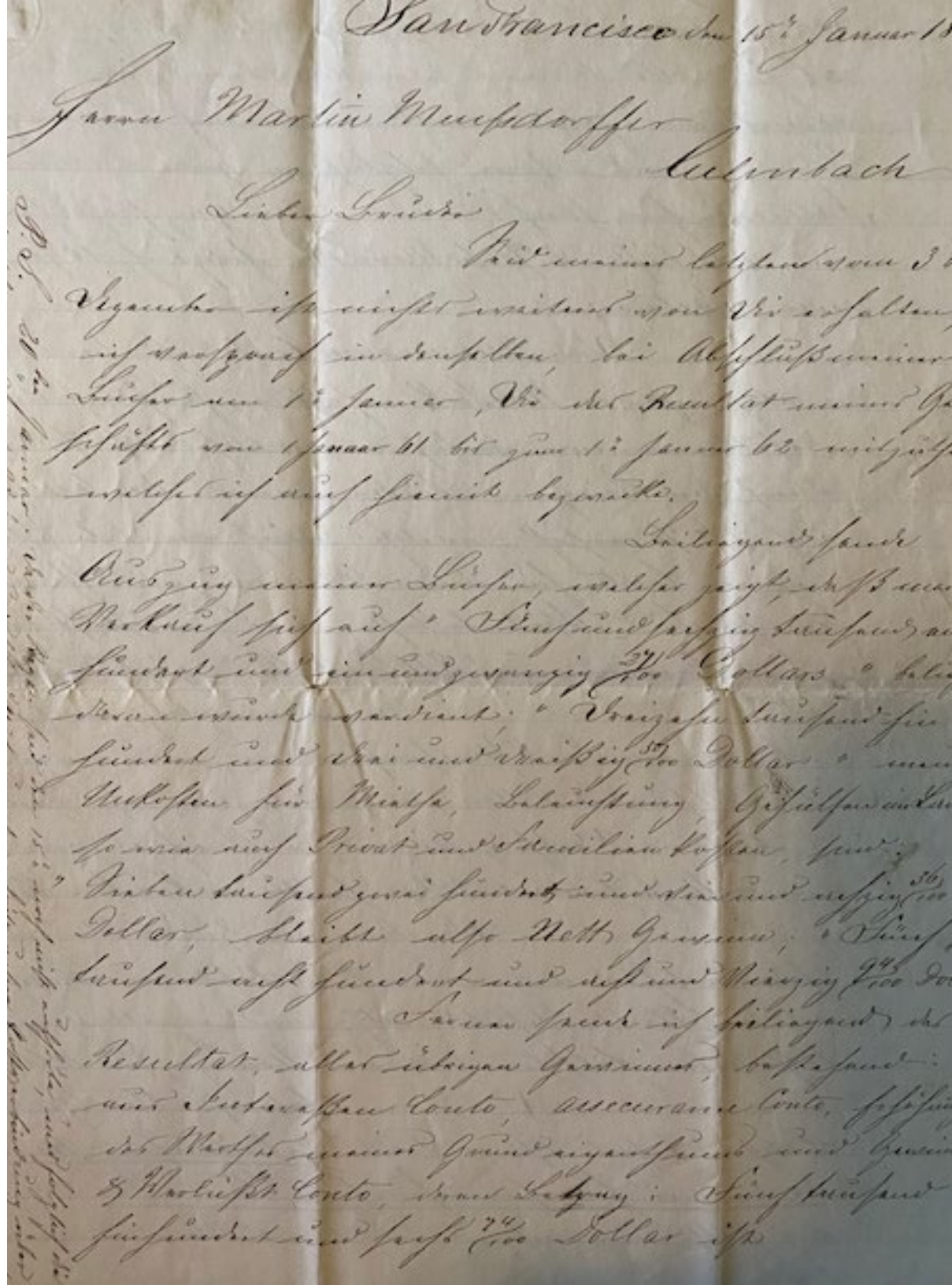
1. Mai. Der Vorsteher berichtet
über die allgemeine Gesangsvereinigung
am letzten Sonntag des Monats
in der Halle der Gesellschaft. Die
Sängerinnen waren sehr zahlreich
und haben sehr gut gesungen.
Die Besetzung für die nächste
Wochensitzung ist: Chor, Lied, Frauenchor,
eine Solistin, eine Bläsergruppe.
2. Mai. Es werden beschlossen, den nächsten
Freitag, den 2. Mai, zu einer
Picnic-Party zu gehen. Die
Sängerinnen sind eingeladen.
3. Mai. Es werden beschlossen, den nächsten
Freitag, den 3. Mai, zu einer
Picnic-Party zu gehen. Die
Sängerinnen sind eingeladen.
4. Mai. Es werden beschlossen, den nächsten
Freitag, den 4. Mai, zu einer
Picnic-Party zu gehen. Die
Sängerinnen sind eingeladen.
5. Mai. Es werden beschlossen, den nächsten
Freitag, den 5. Mai, zu einer
Picnic-Party zu gehen. Die
Sängerinnen sind eingeladen.

Collection of
Correspondence and
Business Records Relating
to the Meussdorffer Family
and the J.C. Meussdorffer
Hat Company, 1859-1877.

California and Germany, 1859-1877. Bulk late 1860s. Generally fine condition. 86 pieces total, most correspondence (roughly 75%, about half multiple pages) the remainder business inventories and financial documents, Year by year breakdown as follows: 1851 - 1 , 1861 - 6, 1862 - 6, 1865 - 9, 1867 - 35, 1868 - 12, 1869 - 1, 1870-6, 1872 - 4, 1873 - 2, 1874 - 1, 1875 - 1, 1877 -1.

The Meussdorffer family of Bavaria were a family of hat merchants who emigrated to California one by one beginning in 1849, when John Charles Meussdorffer arrived in San Francisco and eventually established the J.C. Meussdorffer Hat Company. His three siblings, Konrad, Martin and Christian, eventually emigrated as well, and helped to expand the company to Marysville, Sacramento, and Portland. The J.C. Meussdorffer Company became one of the largest hat companies in the state. He would take his sons into the partnership in 1877, and the company survived for several more decades.

CONTINUED



25 CONTINUED

Collection of Correspondence and Business Records Relating to the Meussdorffer Family and the J.C. Meussdorffer Hat Company, 1859–1877.

Offered here is an interesting group of correspondence mostly from the 1860s, between members of the Meussdorffer family including his brothers and nephews. While a lot of the correspondence relates to the hat business, there is much of interest regarding the German-American emigrant experience and the conditions that led the Meussdorffers to leave Germany. The letters in German are some of the most interesting of the group, focusing more on the family story, whereas the English-language letters are more mercantile in nature.

In one letter to his brother Martin, J.C. discusses leaving Germany to avoid conscription and the necessity of limiting contact with other immigrants to improve his English. In another J.C. writes further to Martin about coming to the USA, boasting that California is a land of opportunity ("kein Land ein besseres Feld bietet wie California"). He says that in order to become American ("um Americanisiert zu machen") one would need to speak English well and would need to have an understanding of American business dealings; both of which Martin could learn from J.C. Interestingly, Martin and J.C. begin corresponding in English a few years after Martin arrives in California.

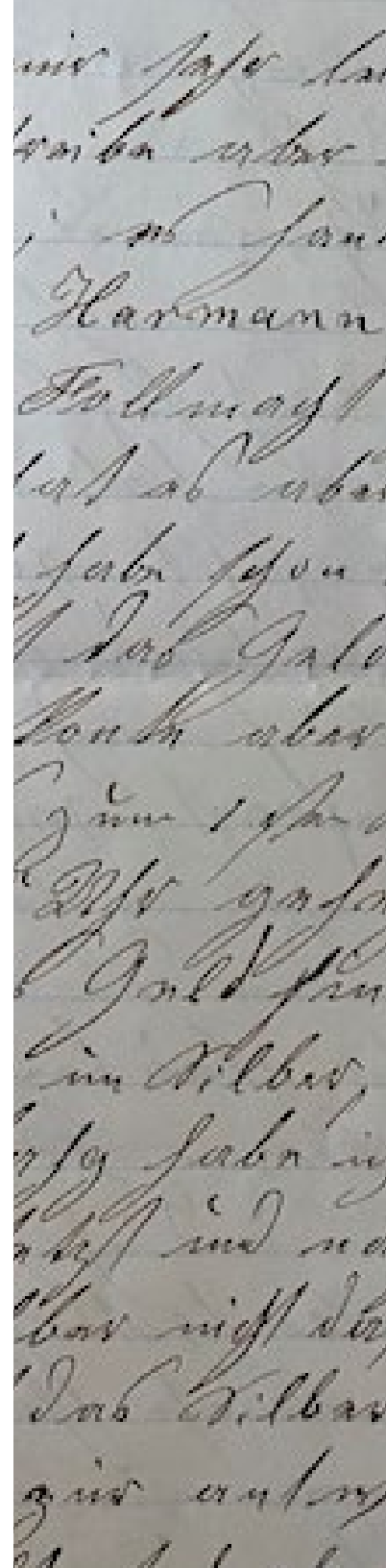
Another letter describes the Great Flood of 1862 in Sacramento. He writes that steamboats ("Dampfboote") were used to rescue people from the second story and roofs of buildings. He writes that wood houses were carried away by the current. He reports that the damage

to Sacramento was over \$2 million. There was a second flooding, and on 1/11/1862, a third that was the worst of all. Steamboats traveled through fields and meadows, from one farmhouse to another, rescuing people from drowning. The damage can't even be quantified. Brother Konrad was okay, as his business is at the highest point in Marysville, and his apartment was also high enough (though a few inches shy of having water in his living room).

Other letters describe the traits necessary to succeed in the U.S., and express reservations about certain family members who are considering emigrating. As there are copies of outgoing and incoming correspondence, particularly between J.C. and Martin, the collection presents a broad picture of the family and social networks in both the United States and Germany.

Hats themselves - the styles, the sourcing of materials, the difficulties in selling them - are the subject of a large part of the archive. Letters and receipts from New York and Paris show the travel and work involved in sourcing materials and styles. Overall the group presents research opportunities for those interested in the mercantile history of California, its relationship to Europe, and nineteenth century fashion.

Sold



[CALIFORNIA - GERMAN-AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS -
GUERNEVILLE - CORRESPONDENCE ARCHIVES] MERK, W.K.

A Large Collection of
Correspondence Written
by the Guerneville Miner,
Steam Cooker, Lumberman
and General Store Owner
George W. Merk to his
Brother Fred, Discussing
Life and Work in Sonoma
County, California, 1876-
1901.

Most Guerneville, 1876- 1901. One hundred thirty five letters, one hundred eighty pages total.

An interesting collection of correspondence documenting the professional and personal life of George Merk, a German emigrant born in 1836 who worked in many capacities in Guerneville and the surrounding areas over the period of several decades documented here. The letters are written to George's brother Fred, and document the challenges of daily life as George works his way through several different professions. As a group they document the entrepreneurial challenges of the era, as well as the overall cultural landscape of Sonoma County and the environs during the first decades of increased Euro-American settlement of the region.

The letters provide an interesting and pragmatic look at the challenges of sustaining oneself in California with limited resources, and Merk has a very practical approach to the subject. His observations not only

CONTINUED

*Guerneville Ca
Dec. 31st 1889*

Dear Brother

*Your letters dated Nov. 7
to 10 & 26^{inst} have been received
some time and you will ex-
cuse me for this late ans.
over owing in not getting to
Postoffice Rain for 7 weeks
and terrible bad Roads, I
have not received no news from
Elise for a long time, she
wrote me a letter about 8
months ago, but I neglected
to answer same, in fact I got
his hearted about writing to*

26 CONTINUED

A Large Collection of Correspondence Written by the Guerneville Miner, Steam Cooker, Lumberman and General Store Owner George W. Merk to his Brother Fred, Discussing Life and Work in Sonoma County, California, 1876-1901.

include discussing California life but also comparing his plight to that of family and friends who remained in Germany. Merk discusses the differences between Germany and America, and his surprise that German immigrants are willing to endure such poor conditions in America. "Eastern fellows are delighted by mine offers throughout the Rocky Mountains, so they are getting very particular." At one point he discusses a legal bullying situation, "it sounds more in the shape of blackmail or extortion - and I don't see how they would push it on you a non-resident." He seems interested in living rurally though complains of the impossibility of success in agriculture: "I like this country outdoor life well enough, in fact would not live in a city... a mechanic or tradesman don't have to work as hard as hard as farmers."

Merk has a particular interest in financing, business, and the difficulties of obtaining credit and operating as a merchant. He discusses interest rates, other fiscal policies of the San Francisco banks, and financial institutions in general, and discusses the difficulty of California's credit systems multiple times. He seems at times sympathetic to the plight of laborers, stating: "saw a great many going into the hills, they were all poor people and will no doubt see a hard time." He discusses a saloon that "makes 100 a month in a log hut" in Deadwood. He discusses Chinese laborers and California in general, and offers a contradictory perspective on Chinese laborers: "There is several drawbacks unfavorable in California, which keeps small capitalists and farmers away and that is the monopoly in

the best lands in the state (Mexican land grants) and the Chinese cheap labor, but the latter have really been a benefit to the state in developing the lands and building R.R. if they could only keep any more from coming, it would be better." At one point he applies for a patent for a steam cooker. Also includes a letter from Fred's daughter, which is the subject of several letters. Many of the later letters are written from Duncan Mills. "No business is for sale where an owner makes more than his experience."

It is interesting that Merk and his brother correspond in English, and it speaks to the effort given to succeed in the American economic landscape. Overall the group presents a very astute and detailed body of correspondence relating to economic activity, difficulties encountered by immigrants, and overall economic challenges of late nineteenth century California, with many interesting details from Merk's travels, of interest to scholars of German-American immigrants, California economic history and late nineteenth century business in general.

Sold

Country I sp
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tern capita
it too much
there at pr
R. R. as
has a heal
iable payin
to stop a
much stru
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Three Letters Written
by Orange Andrews
to his Family in Troy
Grove, Illinois, Detailing
his Difficulties and
Uncertainty in Woods
Diggings and Stockton,
California, in 1851.

California, 1851. Three letters spanning a period of three months, dated July 10, August 12, and October 12, 1851. Ten pages total. Very good minus condition with assorted wear and tears and dampstaining, quite legible.

A compelling series of letters written by Orange Andrews, originally of Troy Island, Illinois, to his parents, detailing his hardships in California during a period of personal uncertainty in 1851, as he tried to assess the opportunities in California and raise money for a return home to Illinois.

His first letter, written from Woods Diggings in 1851, is the most optimistic of the bunch, though he has already lost money at this point and is doubting his ability to earn enough to return home: "I am well and enjoying myself as well as could be expected under the garb of old bachelorism. I last wrote you that I had a team and was hauling dirt. I now have to say that I shall have to dispose of it without meeting my expectations and be a hundred dollars or more worse off than I should have been if I had not bought it. But this is not much for California. Many do worse & some better. It will take a little longer hard

CONTINUED

Woods Diggings Tuolumne co July 10th 1851
Wm. Catp
Dear Brother—
You are probably aware
the cause of my detention her before
time. I wrote you a few week ago
after ^{receiving} two letters from you the wous
march & the I then wrote you that I was
still digging to get enough to get back
with. and I still have the consolation
you. that I am well. and enjoying my
self as well as could be expected under
the garb of old bachelorism. I last wrote
you that I had a team and was hauling
dirt. I now have to say that I shall have
to dispose of it without meeting my
expectations. and be a hundred dollars or more
worse off. than I should have been if
I had not bought it. but this is not
much for California. Many do worse & some better.
It will take a little longer hard digging
for me to get back. which I intend
as soon as I can. Yours @ the Square etc
is no doubt in my case. but you may
not be surprised to see them soon to partake
of the hospitality of your house. and

27 CONTINUED

Three Letters Written by Orange Andrews to his Family in Troy Grove, Illinois, Detailing his Difficulties and Uncertainty in Woods Diggings and Stockton,

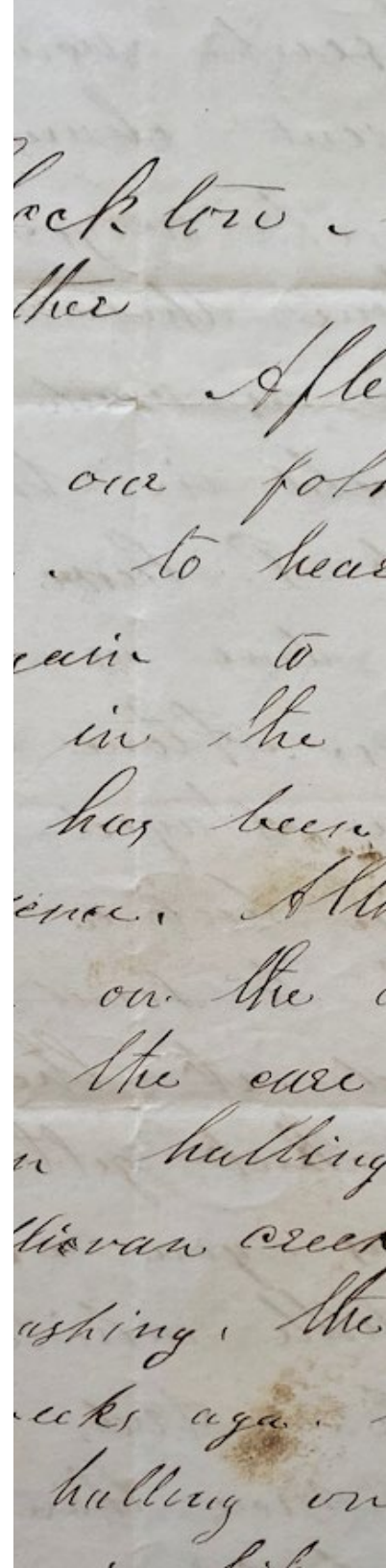
digging for me to bet back, which I intend to do as soon as I can....Then the water came along after been short all of the week. Unable to run the [...?] but two days last week. Dorman & myself went out bare-footed and pulled off our pants and went to work with nothing but shirt and hat on, worked until dark, ate supper and I commenced writing to you, stating that I shall send you a couple of hundred to you in the shape of a draft which you may find with this sheet...In regard to mining, you are probably aware of the different modes of trying to get rich in this country. Some are sinking holes in the quartz rocks, some washing surface dirt, others are trying to get in to the bottom of the river to get their gold already washed and many will find it washed away. Men have been very venturesome here, more so a year ago than at present. Some do well by it, while many are ruined. I have not seen the place yet where there was a pile for me." He then discusses the California climate and various family matters.

In his second letter of August 12, written from Stockton, Andrews writes: "The time that I have spent, not realizing near as much as you imagined a person could in this land of golden promises, yet I have the conscious to say that I have done as well as I could under the circumstances. Alone and not much to do with. I have stayed and dug, worked hard and have made but a little, although I have been able to send [...?] some more than I had at the time. I want to send to him, but getting here late and sundry things not as you expected, I determined to stay here a little while and try to pay for my exile... If I do good at not much of a sacrifice and do well for a few months more I shall start for the east once more to mingle my voice with those of dear friends. You may wish to know something of the prospects of this country, what will be

the chance in future. That is more than anyone here is able to tell. Things are very fluctuating at present. Many miss - where a few hit. I have not been in luck of late. But hold on for another turn. I came in town today. Start for the mines tomorrow..."

His third letter, also from Stockton, is the saddest of the three, mostly due to him discussing recent family deaths. At this point he is trying to earn money to return home, and describes his current work riding a mule to and from the mines: "At the time, we talked or agreed for me to start for home. Including money, tools and provisions, the remittance may look small for one under such circumstances as I came under, but so it is. And it is more than some I know of can do now that have been here longer than I have and you may know them. But I forebear being personal concerning any but myself here and those actions are before you, and also before any that have a desire to become acquainted with my actions or the character that I sustain in Cal. But we will let it rest a little longer, as I have some hopes of seeing you before long by the side of our pleasant fireside...In regard to myself, last fall I was in company with some men from Springfield, Mass., built a house in company with five. Three sold out soon after. I staid in company with two until in March, then I sold out, worked by the day awhile, then bought a horse team with Dorman to haul dirt, worked at it two months, water gave out and we sold it. Then went to mining a few weeks ago. A merchant in the mines wanted that I should drive his team a while. This is tiresome, as I drive every day. And today I have rode a mule 38 or 40 miles, brought some passengers from the mines that are going home. Some were of such a cast that we brought them in a cage, 2 grizzlies."

\$1,200



[CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH - INDENTURED SERVITUDE]
[ILLINOIS - WHITESIDE FAMILY]

Gold Rush Labor Contract, 1849.

Joe Daviess County, likely Galena, 1849. 4 pp
bifolium, 13 x 7 ½ inches. Fine condition.

The role of indentured labor in the California Gold Rush has been a subject of scholarship in recent years, particularly in regards to the contributions of enslaved individuals. Offered here is an interesting indenture binding an unspecified amount of unnamed laborers - likely two or more - to William B. Whiteside Jr., promising labor in exchange for passage to California. The people had previously been working in the silver and lead mines of Wisconsin and Illinois. The contract states: "whereas we are desirous of leaving the lead mines of Wisconsin & Illinois and being anxious to emigrate to the gold mines of California, and as we have no teams or conveyance of any kind suitable to carry provisions from here to California and being entirely destitute of any money or means to purchase either provisions or teams for that purpose, we have bound ourselves to William B. Whiteside..."

The bulk of the document describes in detail the labor to be performed, which included paying Whiteside half of all of their income from their first twelve months in California. It states: "That we shall drive said team from this place to the gold mines of California and that we will & shall use every exertion in our power to use the team well and take all necessary care of it to keep it in as good order as we can. And when we arrive at the gold mines, that we shall deliver said team to the said Whiteside or

CONTINUED

Know all men by these presents, that we
of the County of Jo Daviess & State of Illinois
are each held & firmly bound unto
William B. Whiteside of the same County
& State and to his heirs, executors
administrators & assigns in the penal sum
of Five Hundred Dollars for the payment
of which well & truly to be paid we do
hereby bind ourselves our heirs, executors
administrators & assigns. Forthwith several
firmly signed with our names & sealed
with our seals at Galena, Jo Daviess
County & State of Illinois this second day
of April in the year of our Lord one
thousand Eight Hundred & forty nine.
The Conclusion of the above obligation is such
that whereas we are desirous of leaving
the lead mines of Wisconsin & Illinois
and being anxious to emigrate to the
gold mines of California. And as we have
no teams or conveyance of any kind suitable
to carry provisions from here to California
and being entirely destitute of any money
or means to purchase either provisions
or teams for that purpose. We have bound
ourselves to William B. Whiteside of the same

28 CONTINUED

Gold Rush Labor Contract, 1849.

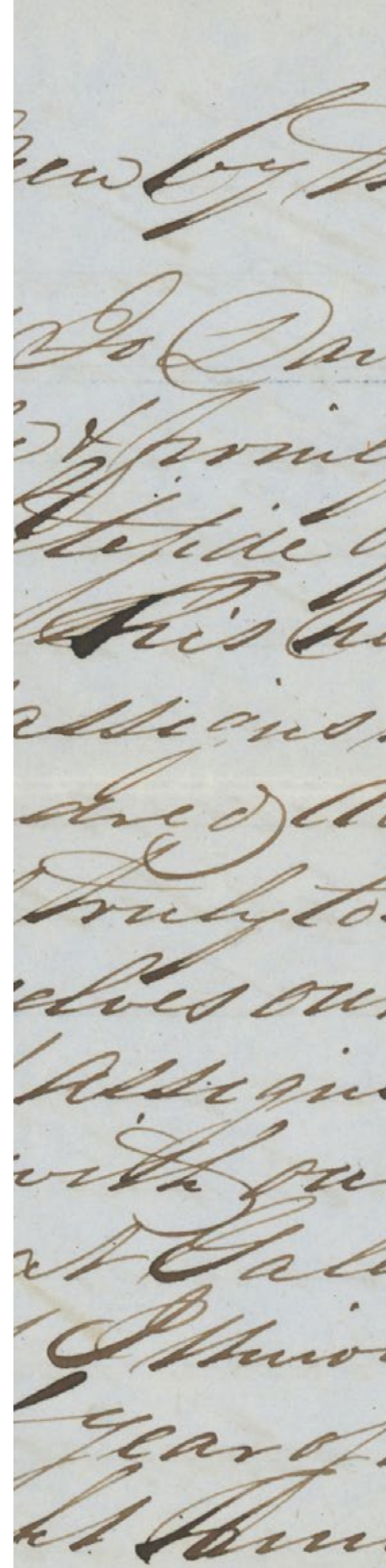
to any other person or persons that the said Whiteside may direct. And we do hereby bind ourselves to the said Whiteside that from the time we start from this place until we shall arrive at California, to acknowledge ourselves in the employment of the said Whiteside and shall be entirely under his direction and employment and that we shall not quit his employ or leave him unless by the request of the said Whiteside, until we comply with all of this contract. And we do also further bind ourselves to the said Whiteside that we will after our arrival in the gold mines of California render to the said Whiteside one half of all our labor, profits, monies & all matters of interest & every thing of every kind & nature that we possess or may make for the term of twelve months after our arrival in the gold mines of California. The said twelve months to commence as soon as we commence work or operation after our arrival in the mines, which is to be as soon after our arrival as we can, nothing but unavoidable occurrences excepted. And we do bind ourselves to use all reasonable industry & exertion and will devote our whole time & interest during that period to any employment that the said Whiteside may think most profitable and advantageous to his interest." While there is no evidence that the individuals were under a similar contract during their mining efforts in Wisconsin and Illinois, it seems likely.

The Whiteside family were one of the first Euro-American settler families in Illinois, and had brought with them a number of enslaved people under the pretense that they were indentured servants. The Madison County Historical Archive states: "In addition to his participation in the dispossession and massacre of American Indians, Whiteside was part of America's other original sin: slavery. Though slavery was officially banned in the Illinois territory by the Northwest Ordinance, many

migrants from the south, like the Whitesides, ignored the rarely enforced ordinance and brought their slaves with them. Usually, they held their slaves as "indentured servants" as a legal loophole, and William B. Whiteside was no exception. He is known to have owned at least two enslaved women, Caty Smith and Tamor, who were likely responsible for farm work or house service." They cite indenture records as evidence. It is unclear who the individuals in this indenture were, or whether they were African-American, however the continuity of use of indentured servitude by the family through the early nineteenth century and extending to the middle of the century is worthy of study.

Overall an interesting primary source document documenting the relationship between indentured servitude and settlement in California during the Gold Rush period. We find no other similar examples in auction records or in the trade.

Sold



[CALIFORNIA - GOLD RUSH - SURVEYING - PERSONAL ARCHIVES] WILLIAMS, EDWARD

Gold Rush-Era Archive of Surveyor Edward Williams, including Thirteen Letters Written from Monterey in 1850, a Transcribed Copy of a Mexican Land Grant from 1834, and Notes Relating to his Work as a Surveyor.

California, 1850s. With thirteen letters, most multi-page, written from Monterey in 1850, a 7 pp facsimile transcription of a 1834 Mexican land grant on cloth measuring 11 x 14 inches, and an eleven page document on paper in Spanish relating to a Monterey land grant, transcribing an 1841 document. Letters heavily worn with some loss at margins but mostly legible, land grant in good to very good condition, transcribed document in Spanish in fair condition with water damage to margins.

An interesting archive of 1850s-era material relating to the life and career of the surveyor Edward Williams, which recently surfaced in the central mother lode region. The group includes his personal letters from the California Gold Rush, as well as two interesting documents from his work for the Surveyor General J.W. Mandeville in 1858, where he transcribed two Mexican land grants.

CONTINUED

mas de unas quantas vestijas cavallas
B. Resolverá lo que no pueden consumir los pastos
y. pure de su Dos tanto.

Suplicas a ² A.V. S. Suplica se suva decerta como
grad. Monterey lleva pedido, en todo lo que recibiera
Ene 29 de 1834 gracia Monterey Enero 27 de 1834.

Por no saber firmar el interesado lo firmo
Juan P. Gamoran a un ruego
Juan. de Trancho

Monterey Enero 30 de 1834.

Para la posesion con que dá principio este expediente
el informe del comandante de la compania de carab
ria de este Pucio con todo lo demas que se tubo
presente y va comiso: de conformidad con lo
dispuesto por las leyes y reglamentos de la nacion
se concede a Francisco Altesa en el paraje nom
brado Corral de Tierra una area de ~~tierra~~
terreno de regadio o de humedad de Doncien
varas cuadradas declarandole dueño en propiedad
de dicho terreno sin perjuicio de los pastos de
cavallada de la tropa a que está destinado y
sujeto a las condiciones que se estipularon: No
se el despacho correspondiente: tomase raras

29 CONTINUED

[Gold-Rush-era Archive of Surveyor Edward Williams, including Thirteen Letters Written from Monterey in 1850, a Transcribed Copy of a Mexican Land Grant from 1834, and Notes Relating to his Work as a Surveyor.](#)

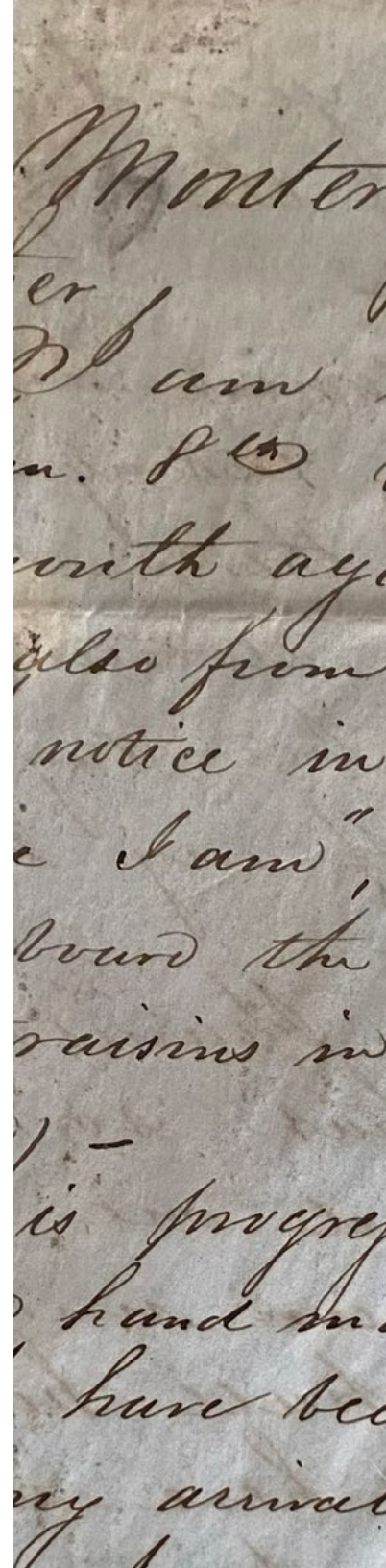
Lt. Edward Williams was a member of Company E, New York Volunteers under Capt. Nelson Taylor. He came to California around 1847 and found employment as a deputy surveyor, later working for the Office of the Surveyor General of the United States for California. In 1858, Surveyor General J.W. Mandeville commissioned a report on Mexican-era California Land Grants. Mandeville had Williams copy the original documents exactly - inclusive of an ink copy on linen that is an "exact tracing" of the original documents, starting with 1834 up through about 1840. These "copies" were submitted to the Surveyor General in 1858 for use in the report. Williams continued the title work by copying other documents from about 1841, though this time not as a tracing, but hand copied on the usual blue paper of the 1850s.

The documents illustrate the length officials went to while they investigated Mexican Land Grant titles to California properties in the 1850s. The process was difficult, and involved two distinctly separate cultures and legal systems that clearly conflicted. The Mexican Government granted rights for these large land parcels in California to various people, but clearly stated they could not sell parts of the property. The wording was used many times in litigation of the period in both defense of the land grants, and in opposition to how the land grants were handled. The issues were actually quite simple, in that the Mexican legal standards for land grants was far different from those in the United States, and the two differing forms of written land ownership (and use) clashed.

These documents reflect a parcel of land granted to Francisco Mesa at "Corral de Tierra," a large parcel in Monterrey County, California. Mesa had requested land for "his personal use and that of his family." In the Grant,

the title papers reflect "while the land is under (Francisco's) possession it cannot be divided, mortgaged, or a levy placed on it, nor handed down..." These original documents help illustrate the complex story of Mexican Land Grants in California.

Also included are thirteen letters from Ed (aka "Ned") to various family members, primarily his mother and sister Alice, and vice versa. About half are from Ed, the other half are written to him. The dates of the letters are; 1850: February 10th, April 15th, April 16th, April 28th, June 10th, July 30th, October 11th, and November 17th, and 1851: September 9th. One undated letter with heavy loss is written from Panama. The letters are generally readable, but the condition far from perfect, with water stains throughout and chips abundant along edges, and significant textual loss. The letters are generally at least two pages, sometimes four or more, inclusive of writing in the crossed line custom to save paper. Most are datelined at Monterrey, where he discusses the people, the customs, setting and more. Despite the condition flaws, there is much to be gleaned from his correspondence. In his April 15, 1850 letter, he describes his trip to San Juan (Bautista) from Monterrey in detail while he was on his way to San Francisco. Williams writes of his great pleasure on tasting cooked beef by the Indians that he found was the best he ever tasted as they camped on the way to San Jose, with the ultimate goal, Mission Dolores in San Francisco: "this [the beef] they put on the embers of the fire and broiled it - I never tasted anything like



29 CONTINUED

Gold-Rush-era Archive of Surveyor Edward Williams, including Thirteen Letters Written from Monterey in 1850, a Transcribed Copy of a Mexican Land Grant from 1834, and Notes Relating to his Work as a Surveyor.

it before, so tender, so juicy..." One of his first notes on San Francisco: "There are regular streets filled with all kinds of sorts of stores... The shipping covers the water as far as you can see. And those nearest the shore are converted into store houses, the rigging being taken down and the and holes cut in the sides for doors...The best houses in town are occupied by gamblers ... a large saloon filled with tables on which are played all kinds of games of chance - at some of the tables are displayed immense amounts of coin and gold in lumps worth from 1 to 5000 dollars which some poor infatuated fool of a miner has at some time lost to them."

In his letter of April 16th, he discusses both his difficulties with women in California and his lack of fitting in back east: "The Spanish Girls are very nice and all that sort of thing but the trouble is to find one that is educated. I can't bear an uneducated wom an and I think I shall have to come to N.Y. and bring one out here... I know one or two in N.Y. but I don't believe they would have such an uncouth specimen of an 'hombre' as me..." In his next letter, he describes Carmel in detail. He states: "I haven't been to the mines nor have I any inclination to go," though he intends to settle in California permanently. In his next letter he discusses the people he's met, and how he detests the anglophone community there: "How do I like the People? Those of Spanish whom I call my friends, I love with all my soul - there is not much society except among them... the Eng. and Am. population I detest from the bottom of my heart. This may sound strange, but you will know the por que? when you arrive." He then praises the climate and scenery of Monterey. One letter written from Panama, which has unfortunately sustained heavy losses at margins, offers some details of the trip on the Chagres River. The replies to Williams from his family

offer details on life in New York, and are similarly compromised in condition, but overall there is enough to glean from the group to provide a detailed example of family correspondence from the period.

Overall a very interesting and unusual archive of a young professional who moved to California during the Gold Rush period and rejected the Anglophone mining community, with particular interest to historians of Monterey and of the systems of land grants that shaped Mexican and American land policy in the nineteenth century.

\$7,500

March 26
five days
broom of
- head -
"Carolina
Acapulco
San F. Cruz
tain the
them down
vering our
also in p
- both in
of Feb. 12
m. advise

New York, 1867. Broadsheet measuring 5 x 10 inches. Fine condition.

A scarce broadside published by the Newport California Land Company extolling the virtues of California and offering homestead lots to be given away via agents on the East Coast. "In view of its having been selected as the depot and terminus of the great Pacific Railroad," it states, "we desire to distribute and give away... several homestead lots... if you don't want oe for yourself, take one for your children." The verso lists the wages of various professions in California. We find one copy of this broadsheet, at the Huntington, and a similar publication a year earlier entitled "Free Passage to California," published by the same company, at the Bancroft.

\$750

Nine hundred million dollars in gold and silver have been exported from California since its first settlement, within eighteen years; and over sixty million dollars is now the yearly product of the Great Pacific Coast. Each summer from that coast brings from one and a half to two millions of gold; and, while but a few days since a California Steamer arrived at New York with over three million dollars in gold and silver. These almost fabulous amounts of precious metal is but one branch of the product of the great western coast. The most splendid and productive farms and ranches are scattered throughout the valleys of California, and it is estimated that over seven million bushels of grain will be to spare or for export this year. Flour, of the very choicest quality, is from \$5 to \$6 per barrel, and living generally at least thirty per cent. cheaper than on the Atlantic Coast. The grape and wine trade — one of the most extensive and remunerative — is rapidly increasing. California Wine is now used in all parts of the world. Fruits, vegetables and meats are unequalled in quality. The climate of California is perfect. The Atlantic Coast bears no comparison to it whatever. The Great Pacific Railroad, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, is now being pushed with great vigor to the end. About twenty thousand men are at work on the California end; and within three years the cars will be running nearly the entire length. Government having subsidized the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a line of four thousand tons steamers will run regularly from San Francisco to China, and a line also to the Sandwich Islands. California is just upon the point of taking a grand stride in importance, and no one should fail to secure any advantage that may be offered in a country of such prospects. The City of Newport, about 34 miles from San Francisco, is a thriving place, over four years old; has a post-office, Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, a hotel, warehouse, stores, and dwellings; a large wharf, at which the steamers from San Francisco for Sacramento and Stockton stop daily. A steamer ferry plys regularly to the Mount Diablo Coal Mines Depot, opposite. *Report to the print selected for the tercentary of the Great Pacific Railroad.* It is the heart of Bay Navigation, and at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers; is the shipping point for Solano County and one of the richest farming counties in California. The location is most central, high and commanding; the climate beautiful and healthy, neither snow, frost, or hot weather, and the county adjacent will produce anything from cotton to potatoes.

A glance is sufficient to convince all of its natural and central position, and that a more favorable point could hardly have been selected upon the Pacific coast, outside of the City of San Francisco, than that which has been chosen for the location of the new depot and terminals of the great Pacific Railroad, we desire to indicate to you the advantages which will be realized by the location of your business in this city, and to encourage immigration and improvement, thereby enhancing the value of the entire property. We propose to distribute or give away, free and unconditional, a number of building or investment lots, of choice location, in the City of Newport, California. If you don't want to do it for yourself, take one for your children. For information, particulars, maps, etc., apply to the undersigned.

ATLANTIC BRANCH OF THE NEWPORT, CAL. LAND CO.

JOY'S BUILDING, 81 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, ROOM 24.
Or, SMITH, MARTIN & Co., Agents, 432 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

Reviews

SMITH & RANDOLPH, *Brokers, Philadelphia.*
 FISKE, THOMAS & Co., *Bankers, New York.*
 M. S. LATHAM, *Banker, San Francisco, Cal.*
 S. C. BRADSHAW, *Commissioner for California, at Boston.*
 W. ALPHEUS SMITH, *Commissioner for California at New York.*
 GEORGE W. BAINE, *Merchant, New York.*
 JOSEPH VEAZIE, *Banker, Boston.*

RATES OF WAGES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the Daily "Alta California," of Wednesday, Aug. 8th, 1866.

House Carpenters,	\$ 2.00	Ship Carpenters,	\$ 3.50 to \$ 4.00
Blacksmiths,	\$ 3.00 to \$ 5.00	Shy Drivers,	5.00
Blacksmiths, Helgers,	3.00 to 4.00	Callers, Night Drivers,	4.00
Patron Makers,	3.00 to 4.00	(6 to 10 hours),	9.00
Patron Drivers,	3.00 to 4.00	Coopers,	3.00
Plaster Makers,	4.00 to 5.00	Farmers,	4.00
Plaster Drivers,	3.00 to 4.00	Farmers, Helgers,	3.00
Refrigerator Makers,	3.00 to 4.00	House Makers,	3.00
Refrigerator Drivers,	3.00 to 4.00	Ironing, Helgers,	3.00
Flitters up,	3.00 to 5.00	Plasterers,	2.00
Turners,	3.00 to 4.00	Plumbers,	3.00
Scovel Turners,	3.00 to 4.00	Plumbers, Helgers,	3.00
Turners,	3.00 to 4.00	Shoefitters,	4.00
Turners, Helgers,	3.00 to 4.00	Shoefitters, Helgers,	4.00
Manufacturing Jewellers,	2.00 to 3.00	Street Vendors' Conductors,	2.00
Barbers and Cobblers,	2.00 to 3.00	" Drivers,	2.00
Holmists,	3.00 to 4.00	Glazier Drivers,	3.00
Millwrights,	3.00 to 4.00	Laborers,	3.00 to 4.00
		Millers,	3.00 to 4.00

The above races are by the day of ten hours, except when otherwise stated, and payable to said

The following rates are by the month, and found.			
Chambermaids,	\$2.00 to \$2.50	Carter,	\$2.50
General House-keepers,	3.00 to 3.50	Teamster,	2.00 to 2.50
Women Cooks,	2.00 to 3.00	Hand Hauls,	30.00
Landresses,	2.00 to 3.00	Saw Mill Hands,	\$2.00 to 4.00
Landmen,	2.00 to 3.00	Blacksmiths,	2.00 to 3.00
Milkmen,	2.00 to 3.00	New Cooks,	80.00 to 90.00
Winters,	3.00 to 3.50	Engineers,	80.00 to 90.00
Men Servants,	2.00 to 2.50	Blacksmiths,	80.00 to 90.00
Saddlers,	30.00 to 40.00	Carpenters,	75.00
Wagon Makers,	50.00 to 60.00	Farmers, at sea,	50.00
Seamstresses,	40.00 to 50.00	at rivers,	60.00
Wood Choppers,	35.00 to 40.00		

PRICE, WOLFE

[illegible]

All payable in gold for first-class workmen.

Every person, man, woman, or child, be they rich or poor, should have one of the building lots now being given away free, in the thriving City of Newport, California, the terminus of the great Pacific Railroad, a point within about thirty-eight miles from San Francisco. Newport is daily growing in importance, and with the exertion now being used to create and distribute an interest, it must shortly be the preeminent city of the Pacific Coast.

For information in regard to the different routes and rates of fare to California, or by steamer or overland passage tickets, apply to the office of the Atlantic Branch of the New York, California, and Oregon Coast.

81 Washington Street, Joy's Building, Room 24, Boston.

Or SMITH, MARTIN & Co., 432 Walnut St., Philadelphia

[CALIFORNIA - OENOLOGY] BIOLETTI, FREDERICK T.

Album of Photographs Taken
by Frederick Bioletti, Professor
of Oenology, to Europe in 1904
with Photographs of Vineyards
and Wine-Making Activities.

France, 1904. Photograph album with ninety-two silver gelatin photographs, forty-seven of which relate to wine and winemaking regions, the remainder showing scenery in France. Fine condition.

Frederick Bioletti, who taught at University of California, contributed greatly to California oenology through his research on soil types, grape varieties, and other details about wine-making, helping to advance winemaking in California. Offered here is an album of photographs taken by Bioletti on a trip to France in 1904, with forty-seven images detailing French winemaking. Bioletti visited France and South Africa during the trip - presumably for wine-related reasons as well - and this album documents the European portion. Many of the photographs concern the technical aspects and placement of vines - their placement in soil, the types of soil used, and the general orientation of the vineyards. Photographs of the Rhone Valley and syrah grapes likely relate to Bioletti's research on the grape, which would eventually thrive in California. Other photographs show winemaking operations - horses hauling casks of wine, barrels, and other logistical concerns. Overall an interesting album and an uncommon visual document of the evolution of California oenology.

Sold



[CALIFORNIA AND OREGON - GOLD RUSH PERIOD -
POSTAL HISTORY - PANAMA ROUTE] JOHNSON, CAVE

Instructions No. 10, 1850. By
Command of the Postmaster
General. Notice to the
Public, and Instructions to all
Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters
and Letter Receivers. California
and Oregon, Option of
Transmitting Correspondence,
for Through United States.

Washington, 1850. Broadside measuring $9 \frac{7}{8} \times 15 \frac{3}{8}$ inches. Some chipping and wear to edge, ink number written in corner, two small section of loss due to improper mounting, very good overall.

A scarce broadside relating to the Panama Route through the Chagres River, which supplied mail to California and Oregon beginning in 1848 before eventually being replaced by the Overland route in 1860. The service was characterized by long delay times, as steamships on either side of the isthmus were often not coordinated, causing major delays in the delivery. Several different steamship companies operated privately, some carrying express mail. The letters were transported by canoe or pack animal across the isthmus. Postmaster General Cave Johnson began establishing post offices in California in 1848. Johnson also oversaw the transition to the prepaid delivery system. The broadside here, of which we find no other records, does state that postage must be prepaid, and that the route can be accessed by writing "via New York" on the letters. We find no other records of this institutionally or in the trade.

\$1,500

Instructions No. 10, 1850.



By Command of the Postmaster General.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

AND

**Instructions to all Postmasters,
Sub-Postmasters and Letter Receivers.**

CALIFORNIA and OREGON,

Option of transmitting Correspondence for,

THROUGH UNITED STATES.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
April, 1850.

THE United States' Government having established Mail Packets between New York and Chagres, in connexion with a Line of Packets proceeding at regular intervals from Panama to San Francisco, the Public may avail themselves of this line of communication for their correspondence to California and Oregon, by specially addressing "*via New York*," or "*via the United States*," any Letters or Newspapers they may desire to be so forwarded.

The combined British and United States' Postage upon Letters for California and Oregon, sent by this route, *must be prepaid*, and will be, upon a Letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 4s. 11d., and so on, according to the Scale in operation for charging Inland Letters. The postage will be the same, whether the Letters be conveyed from this country by British or by United States' Packets. Newspapers will be liable to a combined British and United States' postage of 2d. each.

[CHINESE-AMERICANS - MILITARY HISTORY - WORLD WAR TWO] MAR, CORPORAL QUOCK C.

Album of Photographs
Documenting the Military
Service of Corporal Quock
C. Mar in Training at the
Desert Training Center and
the Pacific Theater, c. 1944.

Various locations, early 1940s. 130 images, most measuring 3 ¼ x 2 ¼ inches. Fine condition, very well preserved.

An uncommon and very well preserved photographic record of Chinese-American service during World War Two in the Pacific Theatre and during training at the Desert Training Center, this album documents the service of Corporal Quock C. Mar of California (1916-1984). The pictures begin during a training session, likely some time into Mar's career as he had achieved the rank of Corporal by 1944, with many photographs of Mar in the desert setting of the training center. One photograph shows the Needles High School in California, which is in close proximity to the Desert Training Center and assisted in our identification of the location.

The album then shifts to show Mar's service in the Pacific Theater. Mar crossed the international date line on January 14th en route to either Nouméa or Guadalcanal aboard the USS West Point. Several pages of photographs show Mar and other soldiers exploring wreckage on a battlefield, suggesting that possibly they were at Guadalcanal. Another picture shows a Marine Division cemetery at an unknown location in the Pacific.

We are unable to confirm the exact division in which



Mar served. Early photographs at training camp appear to suggest he may have served as a medic, but the photographs in the Pacific setting, including several with Mar holding a machine gun, suggest the possibility that he was in the USMC.

Overall the album provides a compelling photographic record of Mar's service as one of the 13,000 Americans of Chinese ancestry who served during the conflict. Many of the photographs show Mar with other soldiers, and the album as a whole is worthy of further study for those interested in Chinese-American contributions to the war effort and the degree to which Chinese-Americans were integrated within military units.

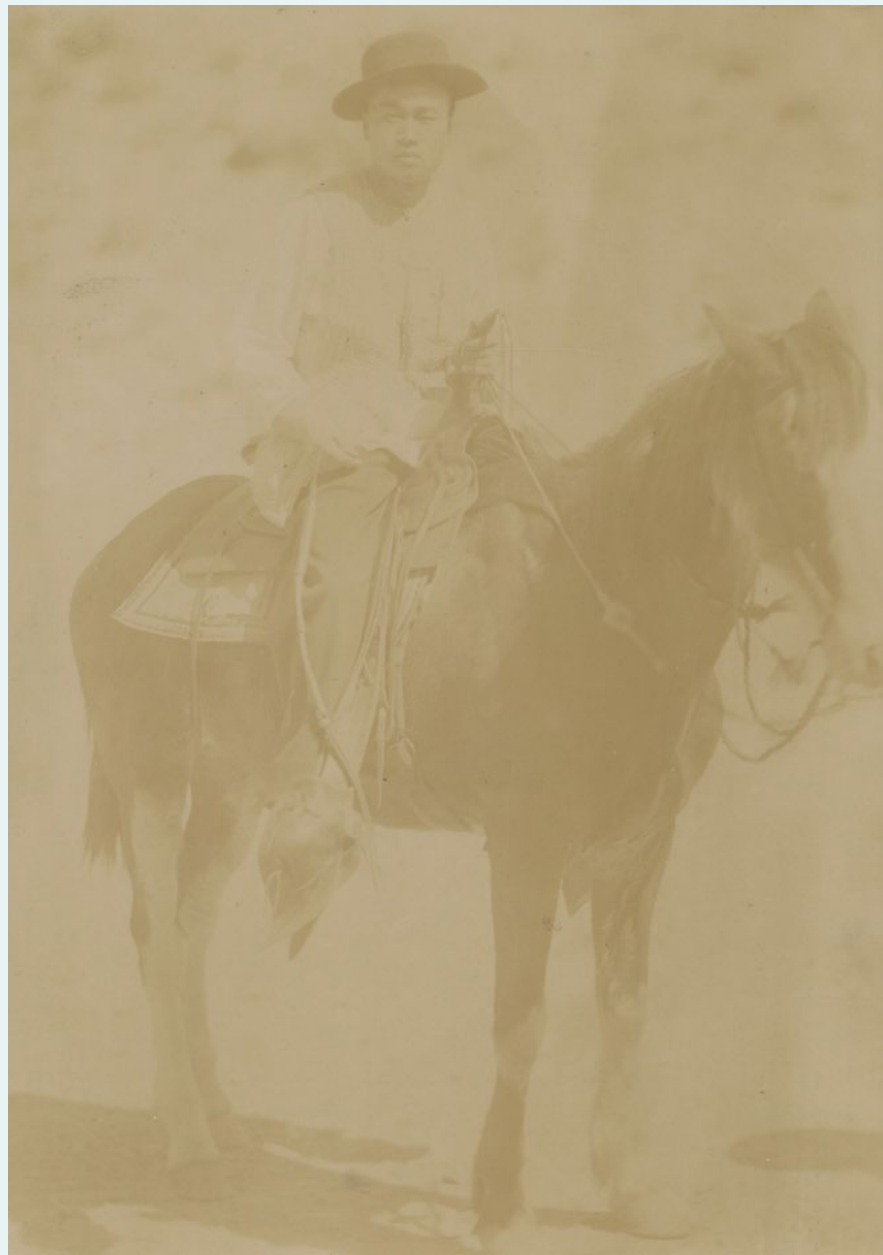
Sold

Charley Young.

[Supplied Title]

American West?, 1880s -1890s. Cabinet Card measuring 5 ½ x 4 inches on larger mount. Identification on ink verso. Some fading, very good.

A photograph of a Chinese man on horseback in western attire, possibly taken in Oregon or California in the 1890s. A search of genealogical and newspaper records yield results for one or possibly two Charley Youngs of Chinese descent living in the United States during the period. We find a record of a Charley Young of Chinese descent living in San Francisco in the 1890s, with a birthday listed as 1865. There are also multiple newspaper accounts of a Charley Young in Portland, who married the superintendent of a school in Portland: "Charley Young, an Americanized Chinaman." He married Mary Bly, superintendent of the Baptist Chinese Mission School in Portland. A Charley Young later appears in court records for a smuggling case involving prominent Chinese merchants in Oregon, and describes a "Charley Young, an Americanized Chinaman recently married to a white girl." We are unable to tell, given the limited identification on the photograph, whether these records refer to our



Charley Young

34B

[CHINESE-AMERICANS - NEVADA - 19TH CENTURY]
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Receipt for Special Ticket Issued to Chinese Men for Passage from Carson to Badie, 1871.

Carson, 1881. Single sided receipt measuring 7
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Near fine with a small tear to
bottom of page.

A receipt issued for passage from Carson to Badie,
Nevada, in 1881 aboard the Virginia and Truckee Railroad,
issued with a note that reads "Chinamen" in the remarks
section. The Virginia and Truckee was originally built to
service the Comstock Lode area in Nevada. Chinese,
who represented ten percent of Virginia City during the
period, referred to Nevada as "Yin Shan," which translates
to "Silver Mountain." Chinese people in Nevada held
varied jobs in the state, perhaps more so than in other
parts of the United States, with an 1870 census listing
Chinese merchants, miners, laborers, laundrymen,
cooks, gamblers, and harlots. Despite the heavy
involvement of Chinese in Nevada during the period, few
ephemeral records surface in the trade, likely due to the
drops in population caused by the Chinese Exclusion Act,
and perhaps also due to the overall population drop when
miners left the region.

\$1,200

Virginia and Truckee Railroad.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE.

Carson, Nev. May 26, 1881

Mr. W. S. Mann Agent,
Carson Station.

Dear Sir:

You will please issue Special Tickets as
follows:

From Carson

To Badie

In effect from May 26, 1881

Date of expiration 1881

Rate 76¢

On account of O. J. Chaish

Remarks: Chinamen

No. _____

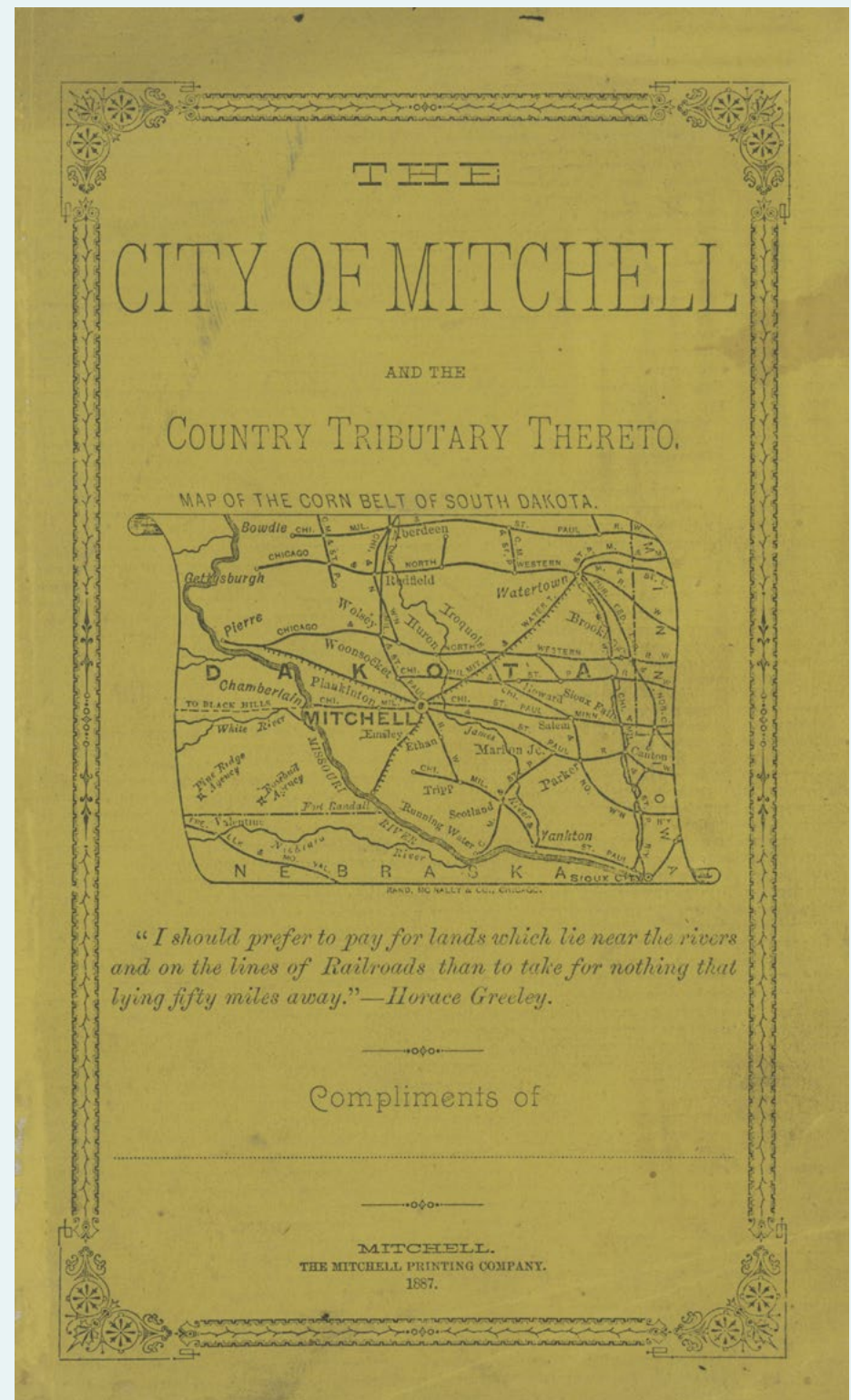

Gen'l Tk't Ag't.

[DAKOTA TERRITORY - PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE - MITCHELL]

The City of Mitchell and the Country Tributary Thereto.

Mitchell, 1887. 8vo, wraps, 82 pp. Tears to wraps, partially disbound, contents very good, good overall.

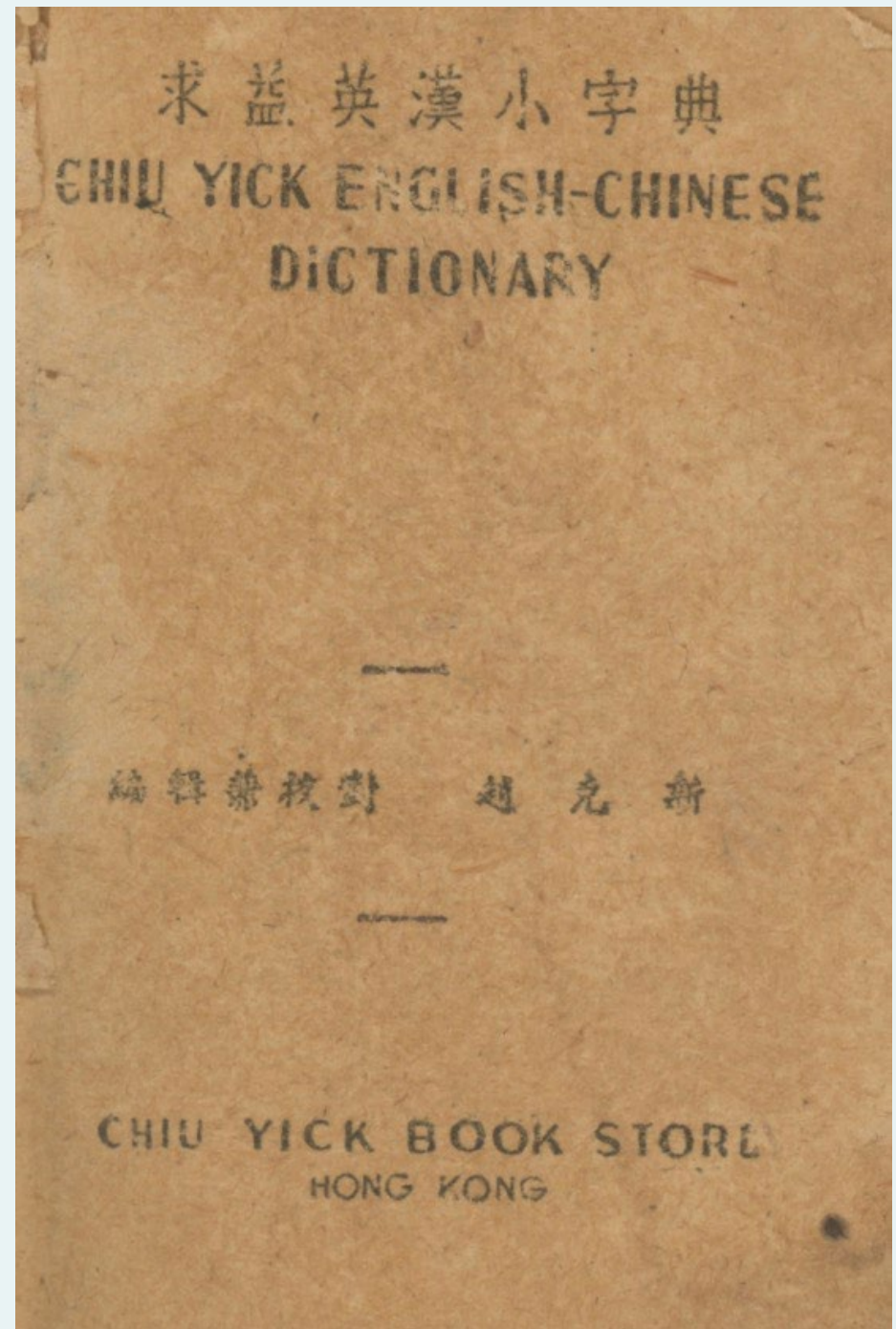
An unrecorded promotional book written about the city of Mitchell four years after its founding and near the end of the Dakota Boom. The introduction states "No apology is needed for the publication at this point of a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of this city and the country tributary thereto... The east is overcrowded with people... the west presents the opposite condition. Business opportunities are plenty. A little money goes a great ways..." The book is illustrated with woodcut illustrations of the scenes and businesses of Mitchell, and a map on the rear wrap shows the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, for which Mitchell provides a junction of two of the branches. We find no record of this book, which overall provides insight into the city's early history and more broadly is an excellent example of promotional literature of the Dakotas in the period just before statehood.



Chiu-Yick English
Chinese-English
Dictionary.

Hong Kong: Chiu Yick Book Store, 1890s? Miniature dictionary measuring $2 \frac{7}{8} \times 1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches 606 pp plus glossaries. Lacks covers, text block very good. Fair.

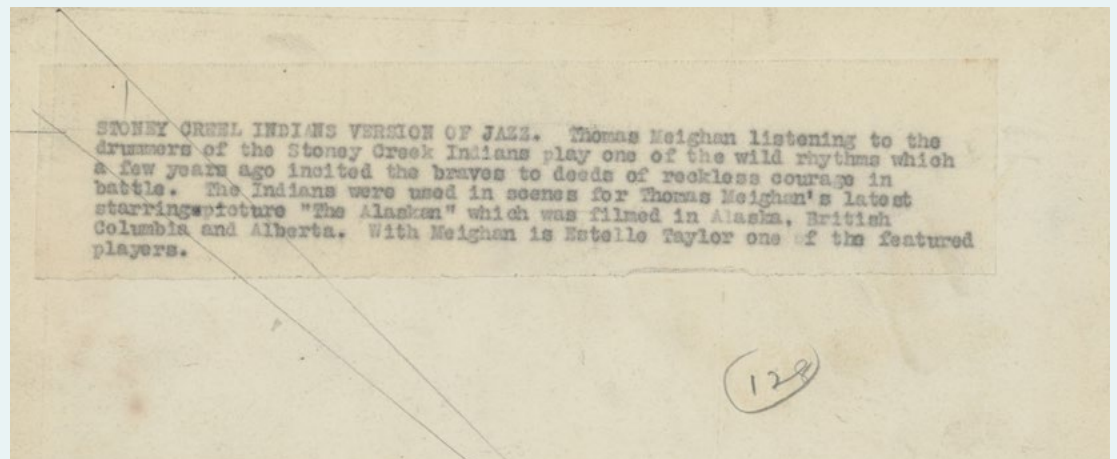
A very rare miniature English-Chinese Dictionary, printed in Hong Kong perhaps in the 1890s or c.1900, in the early decades of British Hong Kong. The dictionary was printed by the Chiu Yick Book Store, of which we find no record. None in OCLC, one located at the Lytton Chinese History Museum.



Photograph of Saik'uz
Musicians Performing
Music on the Set of
"The Alaskan," 1924.

Silver gelatin print measuring 9 ½ x 7 ½ inches. Editorial marks else near fine.

A photograph of Saik'uz First Nation musicians on the set of *The Alaskan*, the 1924 film starring Thomas Meighan, who is visible in the photograph. Anna May Wong also starred in the film in an early role. The project was filmed in Alaska, British Columbia and Alberta, and we find no mention of First Nation contributions to the filming in the online references, or other copies of this photograph, making this a little-known chapter in indigenous film history. As this was during the silent film era, the musicians were not recorded, and Saik'uz are not credited as actors in the film. The caption on the back reads "Stoney Creek Indians Version of Jazz," and describes the music as "wild rhythms which a few years ago incited the braves to deeds of reckless courage in battle."

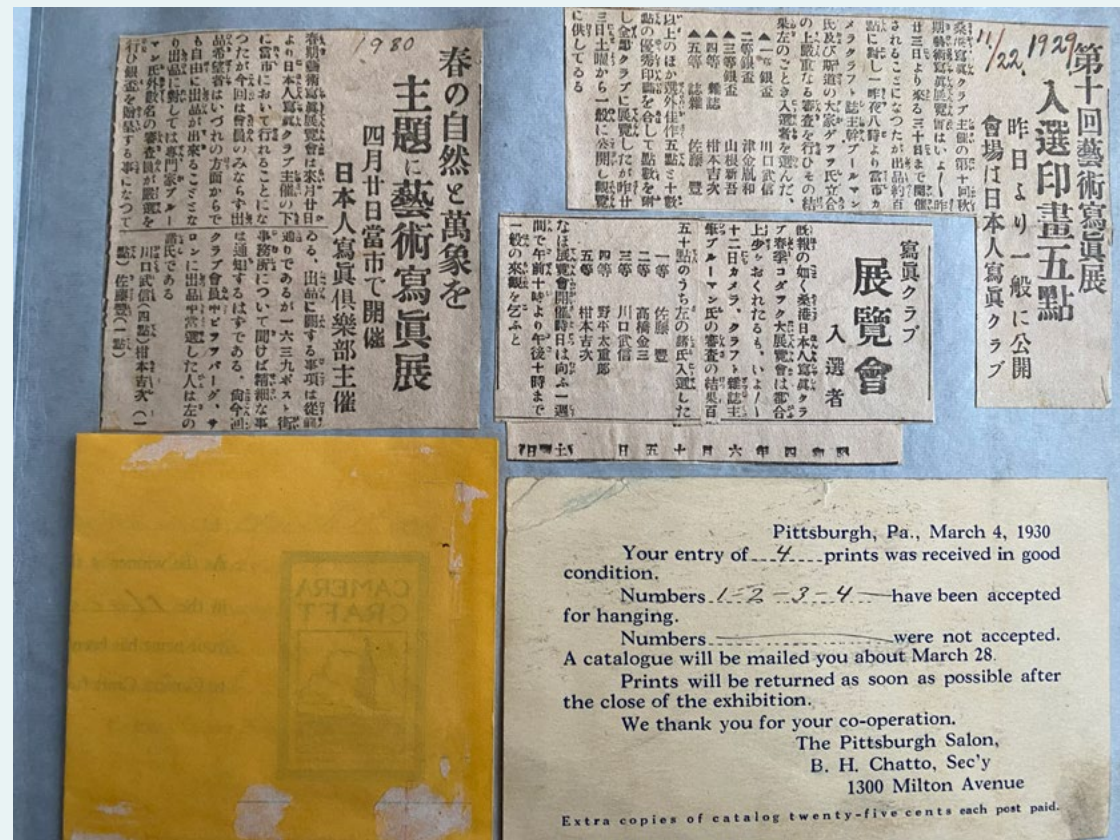


Scrapbook Belonging to
Takenobu Kawaguchi
Documenting his Participation
in the San Francisco Japanese
Camera Club and as a Member
of the Red Cross in San
Francisco, 1930s.

San Francisco, 1930-1937. Oblong folio, 11 ½ x 8 ½ inches, with appx. 30 pages used as a scrapbook, most being affixed newspaper clippings relating to Kawaguchi's photographic activities, photography and his Red Cross training. Cover logo of Leland Stanford University. Fine

An interesting scrapbook assembled by Takenobu Kawaguchi, a photographer and paramedic from San Francisco, focusing on his work as a member of the San Francisco Japanese Camera Club and contributed to the The Japanese American News. Kawaguchi's photographs, reproduced here in newspapers, are pictorialist in style, as was typical for the 1930s. The Japanese American Camera Club became a member of the Photographic Society of America, and some clipped articles document this participation. Kawaguchi was also a paramedic, with some of the articles documenting his training by the Red Cross and also an episode where he and two friends heroically rescued a drowning fisherman from in front of a ferry near Sausalito. Besides one photograph of Kawaguchi's held at the Getty, we find few records of his continued activities as a photographer past this point. We find records of his internment at Tule Lake during the 1940s, and his death in 1956 at age sixty-three.

Sold



Album of Photographs of a Japanese-American Family in California in the 1920s-1930s, with Photographs of Early Automobile Tourism Including Images of Yosemite, and of Work and Family Life.

California, 1928-1935. Album measuring 9 ½ x 7 inches with sixty three photographs most measuring 2 ¼ x 1 ¾ inches. Some images missing from album, no cover on album, images themselves very fine with fine contrast.

An interesting document of Japanese-American life in 1920s-1930s California, this album shows an unidentified family enjoying life and the early days of automobile tourism, with several shots of Yosemite and other outdoor settings, and photographs of family members posed with their houses, cars, bicycles, their dog, at work and outside in varied settings. Several photographs show the family on a boat. We are unable to identify the family, though removing the images from the album may yield more information. Because the mounts are very fragile we have left the pictures intact, though we did remove one with visible writing, of a pair of shirtless men, with the caption "tch! Tch! Where's your shirt, Isamu?"



[JAPANESE AMERICANS - CIVIC LIFE - CALIFORNIA - 1930S]

Photograph Album Depicting Several Japanese-American Organizations' Participation in Civic Parades and the Family Life of the Kayitani Family In Fresno, 1930s.

California: 1930s. Album measuring 11 x 7 ¼ inches containing 114 pictures and one collage postcard. Photographs generally fine, album missing images particularly at rear portion, some pages detached from binding. With appx. thirty images showing parades. Very good overall with fine image quality.

A collection of photographs documenting civic life in California in the 1930s as well as family life, assembled, we believe, by the Kayitani family in Fresno, who are the recipients of a postcard included in the collection. The collection begins with a fascinating collection of images of the Selma Japanese Association's participation in a parade in 1933 celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Selma Lodge no. 309 Oddfellows Club. We find a contemporary newspaper account that describes the parade, and have identified it by the description of the float as having the National Recovery Act Eagle, which is visible in the pictures. Several of the participants are photographed as well. The next series documents a parade from 1936 involving the Sanger Japanese Association, with a float showing a group of Japanese-American women in traditional dress and a group of Japanese-American women in western dress, with a boat in between the groups, with the theme of "Japanese-American Friendship," according to contemporary newspaper accounts. The remaining images in the album document family life in the mid to late 1930s, with the only dates we can identify as being from 1937 from the remainder of the pictures. The family



is shown in a range of settings, with some photographs documenting some sort of flag ceremony with miniature American flags, others showing recreational scenes, and others showing a formally dressed man in a city. Four photographs show a scene of a train wreck. Overall an intimate portrayal of public and private life, and an uncommon visual record of vibrant Japanese-American

Sold

[JAPANESE-AMERICANS - WASHINGTON STATE]

Album of Photographs of a Japanese-American Family from Seattle, Showing Outdoor Recreation and Family Life in the Pacific Northwest and Canada, 1930-1941.

Oblong album measuring 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 144 photographs. Most measuring 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$., very good overall with photographs in fine condition.

An album documenting the lives of a Japanese-American family in Seattle in the 1930s, when the ethnic Japanese population in Seattle was about 9,000, making Japanese-Americans the fourth largest group by nationality in the city. This album shows the travels and activities of a recreation-loving family in various settings, including skiing, possibly British Columbia, several series of camping and outdoor adventures, including time at the beach and boating. Two photos show the family at the border crossing to Canada, with one image of the family posing alongside immigration officials. Two photographs show sports teams of Japanese-Americans, one a baseball team and one a football team. The album ends abruptly in 1941, with one loose photo of a wedding from 1952 inserted later. Most Japanese-Americans from Washington State were relocated to the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho, it is unclear if this unidentified family was among that group. The final four pictures in the album show scenes of formally dressed Japanese-American women traveling, with their belongings with them, though two of the photos show a woman onboard a ship which would suggest it was not part of the relocation process. Overall a joyful and compelling photographic document of pre-War Japanese-American life in the Pacific Northwest in the early days of automobile tourism and accessible outdoor recreation.

\$1,750



Hampton Mine. Grant's
Pass. 1890s. [Supplied
Title]

Silver gelatin photograph measuring 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Fine condition, some wear to mount.

A striking photograph of a group of miners in Grant's Pass in Oregon in the 1890s, including a woman and a girl. We believe the photograph to be taken near Tom East Creek, which provides drainage from the Greenback Lode Mine, produced a prolific amount of placer gold in the 1890s. A wonderful photograph that has a somewhat otherworldly quality due to the long exposure times and the sharpness of the subjects in relation to the creek behind them.



[NATIVE AMERICAN-AFRICAN HISTORY – AFRO-SEMINOLES] PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.

Jim Bowlegs [sic] and Son
Florida. [Supplied Title]

Silver gelatin photograph measuring 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Fine condition, some wear to mount.

An uncommon nineteenth century photograph of an Afro-Seminole, this is a portrait of Jimmie Bowlegs, who was part of the Dosar Barkus band of Seminole Freedmen. Bowlegs appears in the 1900 census for Seminole County in Seminole Nation and notes his birthplace as Florida. He also appears in a Dawes Roll, noting that he is in the Dosar Barkus band of Freedmen, an identification that the Dawes Roll created. The band has been identified as being made up of individuals who descended from people enslaved by John Jumper, the Seminole chief who fought for the Confederacy and was elected chief of a united Seminole Nation in 1882. Genealogical records date Bowlegs as being born in 1818 and dying in 1903, and the Dawes entry records his age as 80 at c. 1900, so we guess by his appearance in this image that it was taken two or three decades earlier. Genealogical records also list his birthplace as Florida and his parents as Plenty Bowlegs and Rose.



[OIL INDUSTRY - PHOTOGRAPHY - ARKANSAS] TAYLOR
GRABILL SERVICE

Hazel Well #9. One Sure Way
at El Dorado, Ark. Owned by
Margie, Hazel & Margaret
Brummett. [Supplied Title]

El Dorado, 1920s. Panoramic photograph measuring
44 x 7 ¼ inches. Some fading, excellent
condition overall, one small marginal tear at
edge of about 1/2 inch.

A striking panoramic photograph of a pair of workers, one African-American, hauling equipment in El Dorado, Arkansas, during the oil boom period of the 1920s. Numerous wells are visible in the background. El Dorado became a boom town in the 1920s following the discovery of oil in 1921, when the Busey-Armstrong No. 1 well blew a geyser of oil, perhaps as much as 10,000 barrels, for a period of 75 days, covering the surrounding countryside. Many fortunes were made and lost in the ensuing decade. The well in this picture, Hazel No. 9, was owned by three women, Margie, Hazel and Margaret Brummett, with the latter two being the daughters of Margie, who was married to W.H. Brummett. An interesting and visually striking record of small scale oil operations during the period and of oil boom towns in general.

Sold



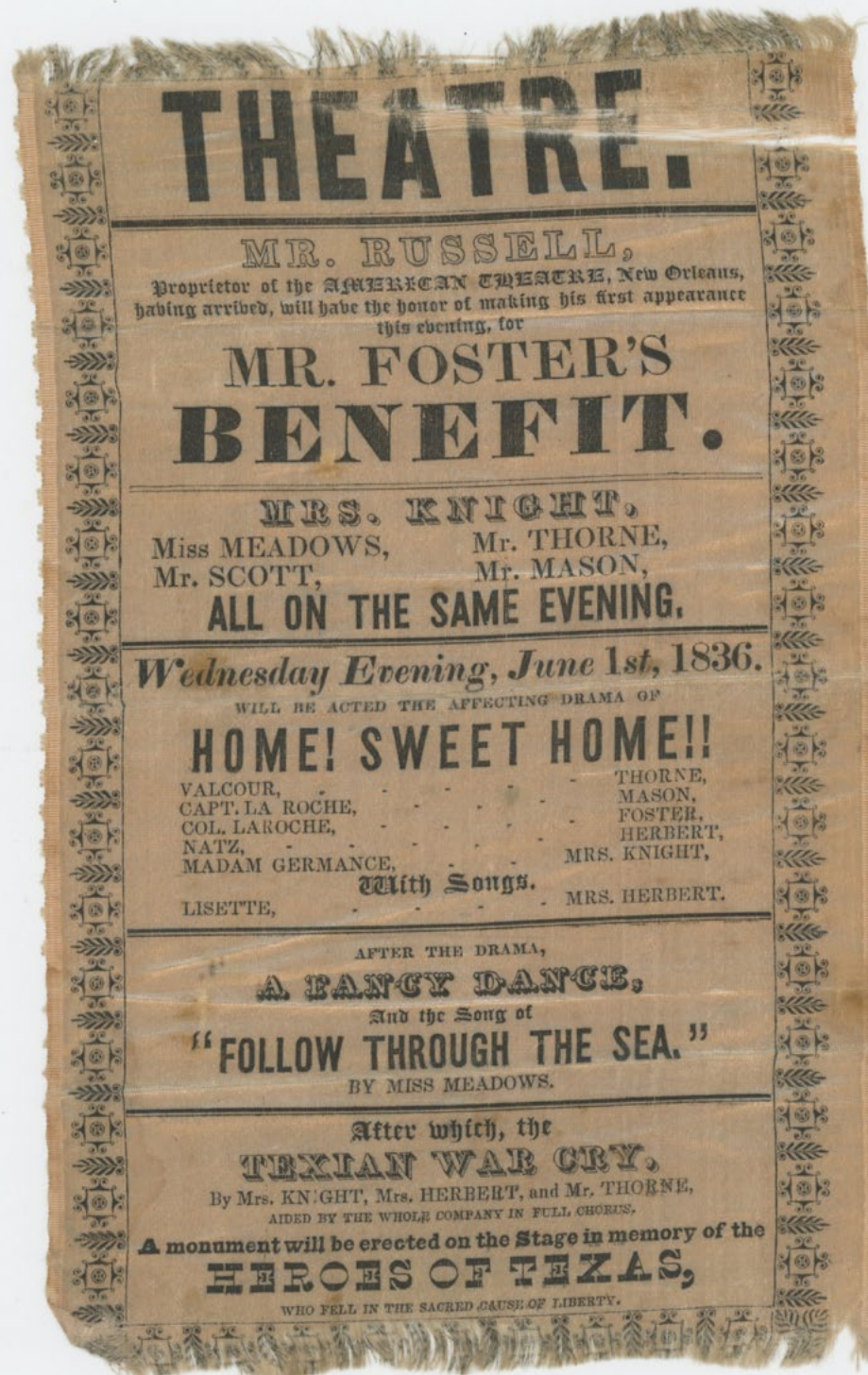
[PERFORMANCE - TEXAS REVOLUTION IN VERSE AND ON STAGE - THE ALAMO] [THEATER - MISSISSIPPI - 1830S] THORBES, G.V.H., ET AL.

Theatre. Mr. Russell, Proprietor of the American Theatre, New Orleans, having arrived, will have the honor of making his first appearance this evening for Mr. Foster's Benefit... Wednesday Evening, June 1st, 1836. Will be acted the affecting drama Home! Sweet Home!! After the drama, A Fancy Dance, and a song of "Follow Through the Sea..." After which, the Texian War Cry... A Monument will be erected on the stage in memory of the Heroes of Texas, who fell in the sacred cause of liberty. [Playbill on Silk]

Vicksburg, 1836. Playbill on silk measuring 7 ½ x 4 ¾ inches. Fraying with some loss to margins at head and heel, very good condition overall, textually complete and attractive.

The legend of the Alamo, which would be promulgated through various forms of popular culture for decades following the Battle of the Alamo, had its roots in the newspaper culture of the 1830s, in which poems about the Texas Revolution were published by a range of authors. One of the first poems to reference the Battle of the Alamo explicitly was "Texian War Cry," written by G.V.H. Thorbes and set to the tune of La Marseillaise, including a reference to "the scathed and war torn Alamo."

CONTINUED



45 CONTINUED

Theatre. [Playbill on Silk]

"Offered here is a handbill advertising a performance by James Scott and James Thorne's Mississippi-based theater company advertising a performance with a dramatic rendition of "Texian War Cry," including the construction of a monument on stage. This, to our knowledge, is the second known theatrical performance to reference the battle, preceded only by a Philadelphia-based production entitled *The Fall of the Alamo*, and decades before the bulk of the dramatic renditions of the battle. The handbill offered here is, to our knowledge, the first surviving relic of an Alamo-related performance on stage, and the only record of verse or performances relating to the battle, outside of newspapers, from 1836, that we are able to locate.

"Texian War Cry" appeared in the April 15, 1836 Mississippi Free Trader and various other newspapers, and would eventually be anthologized by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in their 1925 publication *American War Songs*. It was never published as a stand-alone piece of sheet music. Interestingly, all references to the poem cite its publication as being in August of 1836 in *The Telegraph* and *Texas Register*. Newspapers were the driving force not only in the romanticization of the Alamo and the revolution but for poetry and literature in general in Revolution-era Texas. In his introduction to *Early Texas Verse*, (Austin, The Steck Co., 1936. p xiii) Philip Graham writes:

"Schools and libraries were almost entirely lacking during the days of the Republic. But the literary spark was kept alive by editors, a tribe of versatile and brave men... each paper boasted a 'Poet's Corner,' filled with either naive or borrowed compositions. A single issue of the *Texas Republic* (Brazoria) printed five poems. Other leading

papers of the Republic usually printed one to four poems in each issue."

In *The Alamo: A Cultural History*, (Boulder, Taylor Trade Publishing, 2001), the film historian Frank Thompson singles out the "Texian War Cry" as one of the first poems to make explicit mention of the Alamo. The first attempt to dramatize the battle, according to Thompson, happened in Philadelphia, as a June 2, 1836 edition of the *The Boston Morning Post* lists a play entitled *The Fall of the Alamo* at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia, however he is unable to find any additional information on the Arch Street production besides this newspaper mention. Thompson adds: "Taking into consideration how slowly news traveled at the time, a June dramatization of an event that had happened less than three months ago is astonishing in itself... The next Alamo drama didn't come until forty years later." (Thompson, p. 125). Thompson was not aware of this production when he wrote his book.

The description on the handbill - of a monument being erected on stage - suggests that Scott and Thorne's act may have been more elaborate than the common musical interludes of the era. We are unable to locate any descriptions of the show in Mississippi newspapers, and like the Arch Street production, are only able to guess as to the contents and extent of the work, though this would seem likely to be less of a standalone feature than the Philadelphia production. Still, with so little information available on these early performances, the handbill does contribute to the extant information on the earliest performances relating to the Texas Revolution.



45 CONTINUED

Theatre. [Playbill on Silk]

James Scott and James Thorne established the first theater group in Mississippi, which had in the years prior to 1836 been served only by itinerant groups traveling on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and points north. The pair were responsible for opening Vicksburg's first theater in 1836 and establishing the first troupe of actors in the state. Newspaper accounts describe performances as early as May of 1836, and the enthusiasm for the early performances would eventually lead to fundraising for a permanent theater. By 1837 the Spirit of the Times correspondent in Vicksburg was crediting the co-managers with "the introduction and establishment of the drama in the state of Mississippi." This handbill advertises one of the troupe's first performances in Vicksburg.

Theater in Mississippi prior to 1836 consisted of various itinerant companies who would stop in Mississippi on their way between New Orleans and the northern cities upriver. Guy Herbert Keeton, in his thesis *The Theatre in Mississippi From 1840 to 1870*. (LSU, 1979), writes:

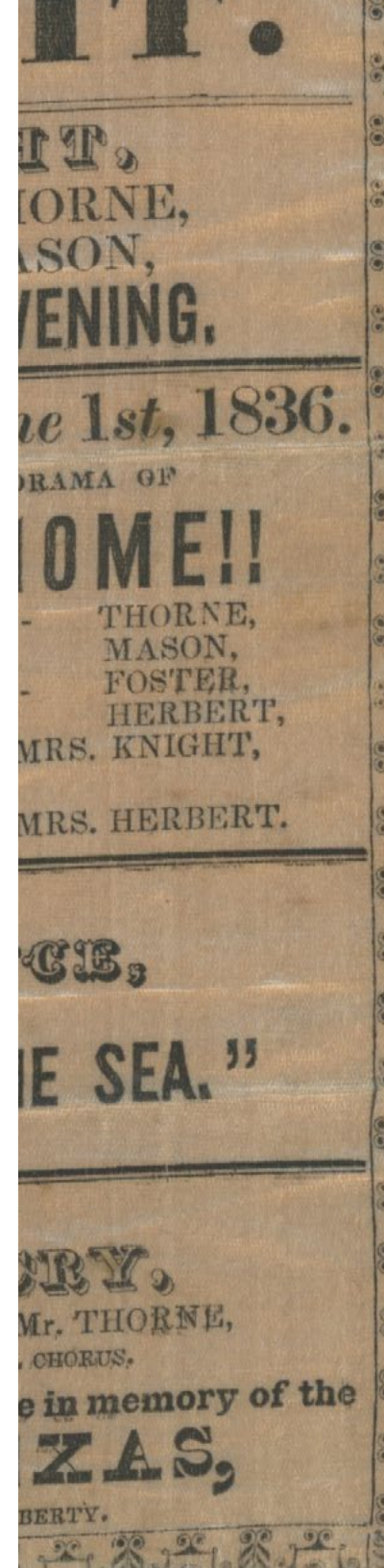
"With companies varying in size from ten to thirty-five members, pioneering theatrical managers visited the towns of southwestern Mississippi during the late fall, winter, or spring months when the danger of the yellow fever scourge was least. Generally they were on their way to New Orleans for the winter from northern cities such as St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, or Nashville."

Scott and Thorne's troupe of about thirty actors was the first to be based in the state, traveling between Vicksburg and Natchez and eventually opening their own theater in Natchez. Shortly after they opened their theater in Natchez in 1840, it was destroyed by a tornado,

and the pair parted ways, with Thorne continuing to operate the theater in Vicksburg. Despite their relatively short time working together, the pair has been credited by multiple authors as instrumental in the establishment of Mississippi theater, which was part of a larger pattern of cultural development of the state in the ante-bellum period.

The handbill is quite uncommon for two reasons; contemporary ephemera related to the poetry or performance of the Texas Revolution is exceedingly scarce, with digitized newspapers and their physical counterparts providing the only available resource. We find no other records of printed poems or broadsides referencing the Alamo or the Texas Revolution in verse or on stage from 1836 outside of newspapers. In addition, we find no other records of theatrical ephemera from Mississippi from this period. Overall a remarkable survival, worthy of study for scholars of the Texas Revolution in the arts, the history of Mississippi theater and for the cultural and political development of the South and Texas during the ante-bellum period.

Sold



45B

[PERFORMANCE - RACIAL IMITATION - CON ARTISTS]
KRARER, MISS OLOF

Miss Olof Krarer, the Native Esquimaux Lady, will Deliver her Great Lecture on 'Greenland; or, Life in the Frozen North.' Normal School Chapel, Friday Evening January 10, 1890.

Chicago, 1890. Program 9 inches by 9 inches, 4 pp. Very good plus with some toning and small marginal tears.

Olof Krarer was a Greenland-born person of short stature who moved to America in 1877, eventually becoming one of the most prolific racial impostors of her era. Her employment opportunities were limited because of her stature, and gaining employment at a circus as the "wife" in a dwarf couple in a circus. She soon began marketing herself as an 'Esquimaux,' and would eventually deliver over 2,500 lectures on her highly imagined and fictitious version of Greenlandic Inuit culture, eventually becoming one of the most prolific con artists of the late nineteenth century.

Offered here is a program, which was printed for engagements in various cities, giving a summary of her lectures, with examples of some of her fictitious claims. Several 'leading clergy' give testimonials on her lecture, and it is unclear whether these are fabricated as well. We find one other example in the trade in recent years. Despite her prolific touring schedule, most of the material that has survived are photographic cabinet cards that she sold as souvenirs.

Sold

"THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE OF HER RACE IN THE COUNTRY."

CHICAGO, CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. NEW YORK, BELVEDERE HOUSE.

MISS OLOF KRARER,
31 YEARS OF AGE, 40 INCHES IN HEIGHT, AND WEIGHS 120 POUNDS.

THE NATIVE ESQUIMAUX LADY
WILL DELIVER HER GREAT LECTURE ON

From Rev. Dr. Paddock, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia.
Miss Olof Krarer's lecture in the Chapel of St. Andrew's Church, on the evening of January 16, was a success in every way. In an hour's time she gave her audience a better idea of the peculiar life, customs, and belief of the Esquimaux than can be gained from days of reading. Her fluency and correctness of speech for a native Greenlander was surprising, while her diminutive size, pleasant manners, concise, yet clear descriptions, with an occasional flash of humor, rendered her narrative as interesting as it was instructive.

From Rev. John Hemphill, D.D., of West Arch St. Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
Having heard of Miss Olof Krarer's wonderful gifts, we engaged her to deliver her lecture in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, not without some scruples on the part of some. Before the little lady had spoken five minutes, the scruples were all scattered. Her lecture was a most decided success. Her voice is strong, yet musical; her manner dignified yet easy and natural, and her way of putting things pointed and pungent, always interesting and often amusing. Any church can afford to have her. There is no cheap sensationalism about her lecture. It is high-class throughout. I was delighted with it. So were my people.

"Greenland; or, Life in the Frozen North."
AT
NORMAL SCHOOL CHAPEL,
Friday Evening, January 10, 1890.

CHICAGO. THE SLAYTON LYCEUM BUREAU, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS. NEW YORK.

SHE IS ALL HER FRIENDS HAVE CLAIMED FOR HER.

"CREATED A DECIDED SENSATION AMONG OUR PEOPLE."

[PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR - CEBU] PHOTOGRAPHER
UNKNOWN

Extensive Photographic
Archive of the
Philippine-American
War in Cebu, with
218 Photographs
of the Conflict
Including Images of
the Surrenders of
Filipino Forces and
Photographs of Filipino
Culture and Scenery.

Most Cebu: 1899-1902. Two hundred eighteen silver gelatin photographs, most measuring 6 ½ x 4 ½ inches, with forty one panoramic photos measuring 11 ⅞ x 3 ⅞. Fine contrast, heavy wear and some tears to bindings, excellent image quality and good bindings. Very Good.

A remarkable photographic record of the Philippine-American War in Cebu, this group of photographs was taken by an unknown but very talented photographer likely associated with the 19th Infantry, which was stationed in Cebu during the conflict. Consisting of two hundred eighteen continuously numbered images, the collection contains a surprisingly insightful look at Filipino culture considering the military background of the photographer, and includes some very rare scenes

CONTINUED



46 CONTINUED

Extensive Photographic Archive of the Philippine-American War in Cebu

including perhaps the only extant examples of images of the surrenders of the Filipino Generals Mateo Noriel Luga and Aguedo de Rosario.

We find no other comparable photographic records of the war in Cebu. Cebu was somewhat unique in that Cebuanos did not participate in the war against the Spanish prior to 1898, but fought actively against American forces after they arrived by gunboat in February of 1899. American forces committed many atrocities during the conflict, and active guerrilla warfare continued after the surrenders of the Cebuano leaders in 1901. Resil Morales' book *The War Against the Americans: Resistance and Collaboration in Cebu 1899-1906* (Manila University Press, Manila, 1999) studies the conflict and its underlying anti-imperialist causes.

This collection documents Cebuano life in surprising detail, with about sixty percent of the images showing Cebuano subjects and scenery and the other forty percent pertaining to military operations. Two photographs show scenes in Hong Kong, likely taken during a refueling of a hospital ship at Hong Kong, the remaining are in the Philippines.

The full subject list, album by album, is as follows:

The first image is of July 4th 1902 (likely the last images taken) in Cebu PI. Subjects in this album include an elaborate military bicycle race, Washington Park, Filipino Men / 29th Infantry Band and of the panoramas: Fort San Pedro, Army Barracks, Military Parades, Escolta Port (Abu), San Nicholas Market, Dock of Smith (Abu), Cebu Bay, theatre, churches, convent, St. Joseph Hospital & Schools (colleges), 19th Infantry Band HQ, native

scouts, church yards, Calle Infanta, shops, cathedrals, street views, Chinese Trolleys and warehouses, German drug store, Santa Nina Church, San Nicolas Bridge and housing.

Volume Two (#55 to 109): Unloading Casco at Cebu, Camp at Guadalupe, Cartel Inganteria, Railroad from Coal Mines at Danao w/ Child (this is the most artistic shot in the whole collection), U.S.S. Nashville Gun, Naga Barracks, Detachment Company A Native Scouts Naga, Quarters of the Military Governor, Church at Naga, Colonel McClernand driven in a rickshaw several interiors of his home, 19th Infantry Band Baseball Team, Dance of the Seven Doctors, aerial views of Cebu, Surrender of Insurgents at Iloilo, 44th Vol Infantry Band, St. John the Baptist Day Bathing in the Ocean, General Luga and his men, Fort San Pedro, Farming, Filipino Homes, Families, Recoletos Church, Unloading Rice Boats, Street Scenes & Ports, Hospital Ship Relief, Elaborate Holy Day Celebrations, Moro Surrender and the 1901 Surrender of General Rosario. This album houses a total of six insurrection photographs.

Volume Three (#111 to 165): Hong Kong, Coconut Groves, Where the first Mass was celebrated in PI by Magellan 1565, Covent Recoletos, Roman Catholic Cathedral, Cebu Street Scenes, Market in Jolo (Type II photo), Suburbs Cebu, City Hall & Jail Cebu, Magellan's Monument Mactan Island, San Nicholas Market & Street Scenes, Surrender of Insurrectos Cebu 1901, Cemetery at Cebu, Cebu Port, Back Streets, Mimic Combat by Moros (Type II photo), Farm House, 'Mixed Family', Catholic Process San Nicholas, Insurrectos / General Luga series of photos ending in Surrender of General Luga to Captain McIntyre / 19th at Guadalupe 1901.



46 CONTINUED

Extensive Photographic Archive of the Philippine-American War in Cebu

Volume Four (166 to 218): opens with indigenous children, ox cart and American soldiers in front of Fort San Pedro, Company G / 19th US Infantry Fort Brady MI (one of the less than a half dozen US images), Insurgent Fort Mt. Sudlon, Cebu PI captured Jan 8, 1900, Recruits of Native Puerto Rican Battalion Ponce PR, 1899, Moro Spear Dance (type II), Colony of Lepers Cebu, Cebu from church tower, Guam from the sea, Filipino Prisoners for Guam (pair), Deportation of Prisoners for Guam (pair), church interior w/young girl's choir, beautiful pair), Filipino House w/family and soldier, Palace at Cebu, Naga family w/impressive house, Filipino Family (wealthy dress), Adjutant's Quarters Cebu, Interior series of McClernand's home, Hong Kong (type II), Spanish Drilling (type II), Feast of the Seven Doctors.

Overall an exceptional collection of images. Please visit our website for more examples.



On Hold

[PIRACY – ATLANTIC TRADE – PENINSULAR WAR]
 GALINDO, JAMES (NOTARY); HAWKINS, ISAAC
 (COMMANDER); IGNACIO, DON JOSE ET AL.

A Manuscript 'Public
 Statement of protest'
 Recording the Hostile Actions
 of a French Privateer Against
 a Portuguese Merchantman,
 in June 1813.

Plymouth: 1813. Plymouth, Devon, England: 21st July 1813. Folio, 7 pages (13 1/8 x 8 1/4 inches), duty blindstamp, small ink stamp to upper inner margin of the first page, two seals to the last page, signed twice by Galindo. Toned, some small repaired tears (using reversible archival ph-neutral paper-repair tape), very good to near fine.

An interesting document of privateering in the Peninsular war, this 'Public Instrument of Protest' documents a Portuguese captain and crew complaint (in detail) to an English notary. After sailing from Calcutta to Brazil and then from Rio to just outside of Lisbon, their ship, the 700-ton 'Oceano', was seized and comprehensively ransacked by a French privateer (the 'Lion' out of Lorient). Most of the crew and passengers were offloaded onto a passing American vessel, the 'Leda' bound for Lisbon. Meanwhile, the 'Lyon' escorted her prize towards the nearest French port, but before a friendly haven was reached they were both set upon by the brigantine HMS 'Achates'. The 'Lyon' escaped but the 'Ocean' was captured by Commander Morrison and the 'Achates'. The 'Ocean' was taken to Plymouth, and moored in the Hamoaze. The remaining Portuguese crew who had been forced to remain aboard the 'Ocean' by the French, got a message to the 'Ocean's Master Dn. Ignacio Joze Martins and he, and the boatswain, made their way

to Plymouth as quickly as possible. The sworn statement presented here is in English, thanks to the translation given by Francisco Martins d' Magalhaens, master of a Portuguese ship "now dwelling in Plymouth"

The 'Oceano' sailed from Calcutta to Brazil, arriving 10th February 1813. She left Rio on 4th April, all was plain sailing until the afternoon of the 7th June (off the Rock of Lisbon) when the 'Lion' showed up, first under false British colors, then French. The fighting was fierce (the privateer was driven off once) but eventually the 'Oceano' was taken. The night of the 7th June was spent by the French 'conveying everything Moveable and Valuable from the Ocean to the Privateer'. The 'Leda' (the US vessel) landed the majority of the 'Ocean's crew, including the Master, in Lisbon on the evening of the 9th June. Monday 14th June, the 'Lyon' engaged in a running battle with HMS 'Achates' and escaped, but the 'Achates' did capture the 'Ocean'. Wednesday 16th June the 'Ocean' arrived in Plymouth under the watchful eye of the 'Achates'. Receiving the crew's message, the Captain of the 'Ocean' left Lisbon for Falmouth and then Plymouth arriving on the 20th July. The document was dated 21st

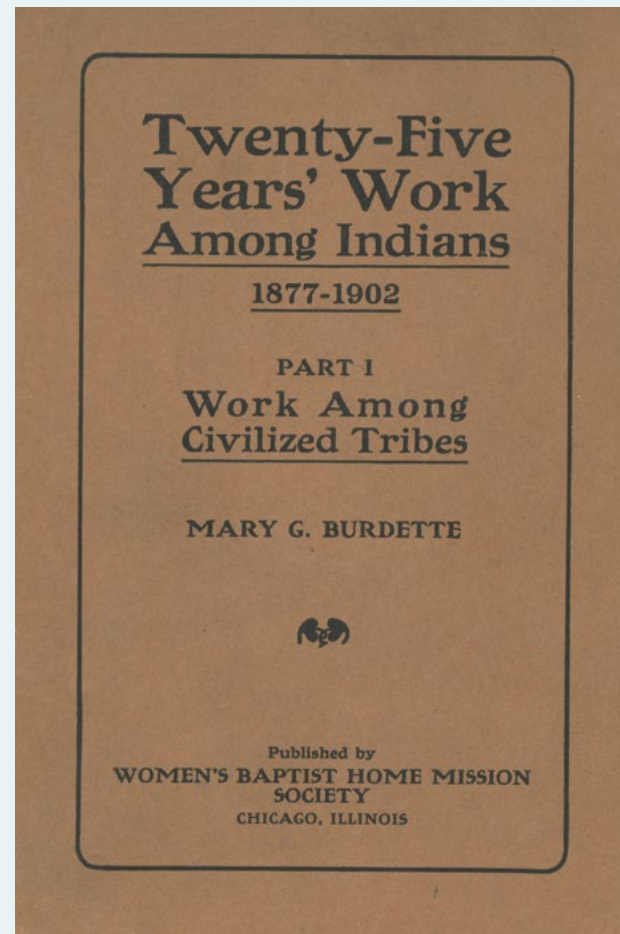
\$750

[RELIGION - EURO-AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN
INDIGENOUS AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITIES -
WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY] BURDETTE,
MARY

Twenty-Five Years
Among Indians, 1877-
1902. Part 1: Work
Among Civilized Tribes.

Chicago, Women's Baptist Home Mission Society,
1902?. 8vo, wraps, 44 pp. Near fine with light
normal wear.

An unrecorded history of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, which was founded in 1877 in Chicago with the goal of spreading Christianity in Indigenous communities. The organization commissioned E.A. Shaw, M.D., and Mrs. C. Bond (who was a Choctaw Christian) to serve with the Choctaws and Chickasaws in Indian Territory. They would later work among the Seminole, establishing the Seminole Academy in Emahaka. The present volume describes the organization's activities in its first twenty-five years, with particular emphasis given to the setbacks encountered by the missionaries. It includes photographs, including a picture of pupils of the Atoka Baptist Academy, a picture of the Baptist Indian University in Bacone, with staff in the foreground, a picture of the school building at Ehamaka and portraits of the various women who worked in the organization. Mary Burdette was the corresponding secretary of the organization, and died in 1907 in Oklahoma Territory.



[RELIGION - MISSIONARIES - NATIVE AMERICAN]
[MARKSMAN, PETER] PITEZEL, J.H.

Lights and Studies of
Missionary Life: Containing
Travels, Sketches, Incidents
and Missionary Efforts,
During Nine Years Spent in
the Region of Lake Superior.
[Inscribed to Peter Marksman]

Cincinnati, Western Book Concern, 1859. 8vo,
publisher's cloth, 431 pp. Private ownership
stamp to title page, about near fine with some
shelfwear. Second state of the first edition, two
years after the initial publication in 1857.

A significant association copy of this missionary memoir,
written by John Pitezel and inscribed to his colleague
and friend Peter Marksman, the Native American
Methodist minister, who worked among the Potawatomi
in Michigan. The book contains some marginalia which
we believe to be in Marksman's hand. Marksman was
from the L'Anse Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. His
Indian name, Ma-dwa-gwun-a-yaush, from the Ojibwe
Madwegwaneyaash, was an indicator of being an
excellent archer/marksmen, so when he adopted English
he used the surname Marksman. Pitezel and Marksman
worked together closely, with Pitezel writing a biography
of Marksman that was published by the Methodist Book
Concern.

*Presented to Rev. P. Marksman
and Lady as a Token of
kind regard and affection
from their old friends and
Co-laborers in the mission
field of Lake Superior.*

J. H. Pitezel
Albion Mich. } A. Pitezel
Sept. 21. 1859 }

[SLAVERY - U.S. MILITARY COMPLICITY] EDWARDS,
OGDEN

Four Page Letter Written
from Manila in 1878
Recalling American Military
Complicity in the Slave
Trade in the Late 1850s.

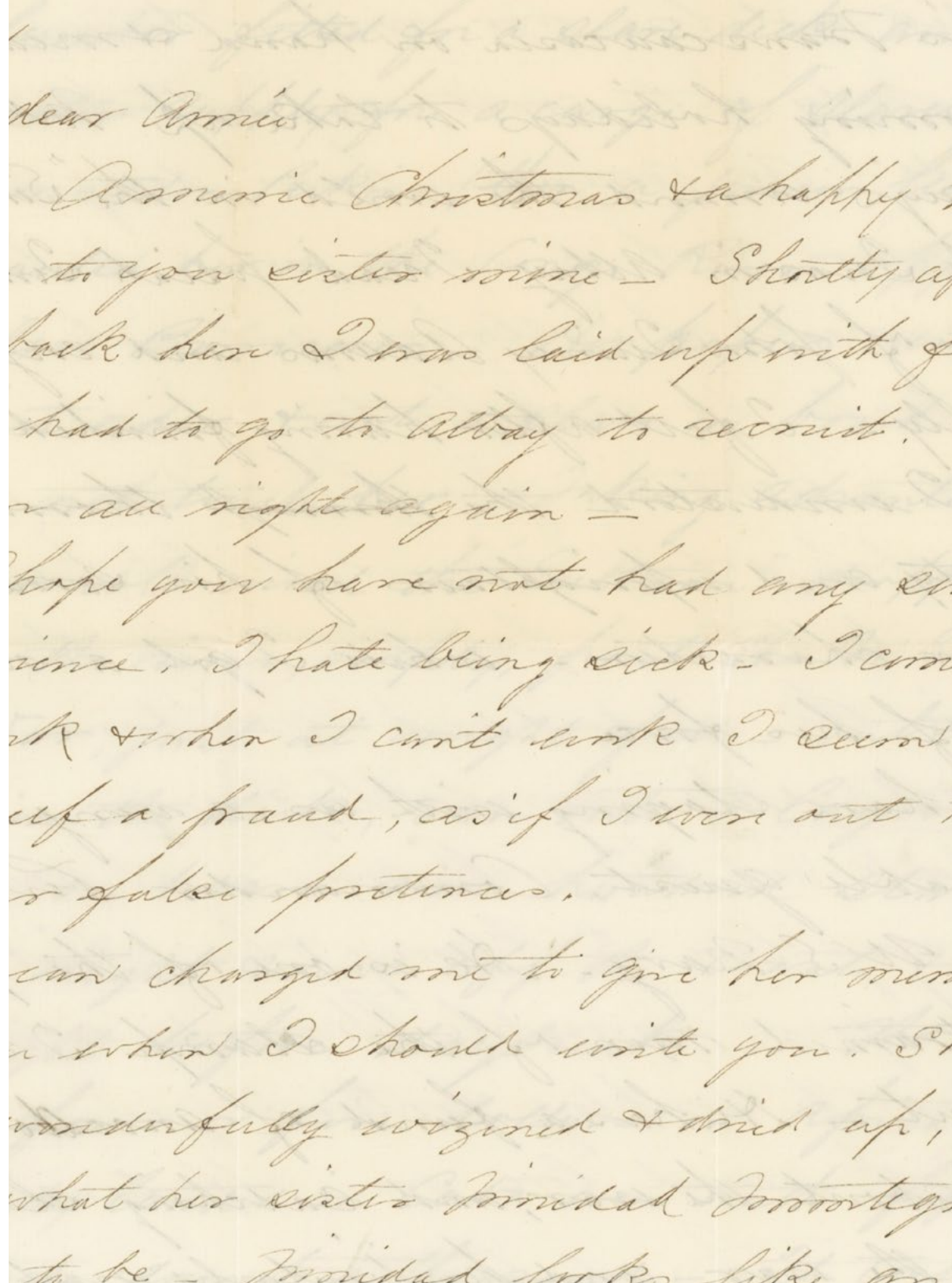
Manila, 1878. 4 pp, 12 x 8 inches, appx. 600
words. Fine condition.

This interesting four page letter written by the Manila hemp merchant Ogden Edwards to his sister somewhere in America in 1878 recalls a conversation with an American Navy Commander who witnessed complicity in the slave trade in the late 1850s. Edwards worked for the Manila company Peale, Hubbard and Col. The beginning of the letter is about personal affairs, and much of the later portion consists of a tale told by Commander Perkins of the US Navy recounting an episode from the late 1850s. These recollections indicate a strong U.S. complicity in what was to be the last vestiges of the triangular slave trade (United States / Africa / West Indies) of the late 1850s.

He writes:

"We have staying with us a very agreeable guest, Commander Perkins of the U.S. Navy. He is one of the quiet well trained men of the stamp I like to meet. He has a fund of anecdotes or stories about the war and catching slavers before the war, and particularly not

CONTINUED



dear Annie

A merry Christmas & a happy
to you sister mine - Shortly af
back here I was laid up with
had to go to Albay to recruit,
all right again -
hope you have not had any
since. I hate being sick - I can
work & when I can't work I seem
up a fraud, as if I were out
or false pretences.
can charged me to give her m
when I should write you. So
wonderfully wizened & dried up,
what her sister Trinidad thought
to be - Trinidad looks like an

50 CONTINUED

Four Page Letter Written from Manila in 1878 Recalling American Military Complicity in the Slave Trade in the Late 1850s.

catching them.

During the Buchanan Administration, New York was the headquarters of the Cuban slave trade. For example the clipper ship "sultana" was fitted out in New York with lumber fitted for a slave deck and rice and water supply for a cargo of slaves.

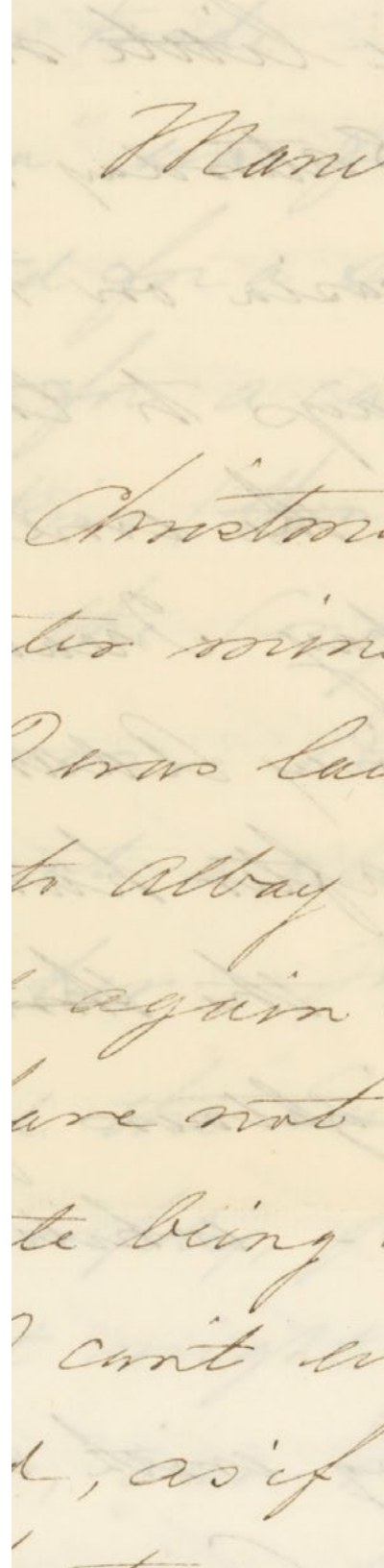
Commander Perkins, then a junior lieutenant, overhauled her in the Congo river opposite the slave Barracoons. Her papers were in perfect order and not a slave on board. He could not touch her. Taking advantage of a favorable wind the "Sultana" dropped down the river empty, past the U.S. Man of War, just at night fall, outsailed her in the dark, sailed into a lagoon, took on nine hundred slaves that night and was off the coast and out of sight before daybreak.

The slaves cost four or five dollars in Africa and safely landed in Cuba were worth fifteen hundred down to a thousand. It cost about one hundred dollars to place them in Cuba and fifty dollars to ignore the officials. Those in the business could afford to lose three ships out of four and still make money. Actually they did not lose one in three.

Everybody on the coast was interested in the trade. An American house doing a palm oil business and which never owned or had the consignment of a slaver got rich in the slave trade by each partner individually having a venture of a few slaves in every ship which cleared. It paid the slavers to take a few slaves this way to have the underhand assistance of a Respectable mercantile firm. Thank God this wickedness is at its end."

Cuba was the last location in the West Indies to ban the importation of enslaved people - in 1866 - after the writing of this letter. The growing role of American shippers in the slave trade in the years just prior to the Civil War was partially due to the U.S. Government's refusal to tolerate British search and seizure of American vessels, even if they were clearly slave ships. The vast majority of captured slave traders in the nineteenth century were by the British Navy, which was considerably more effective than their American counterparts in this regard.

Sold



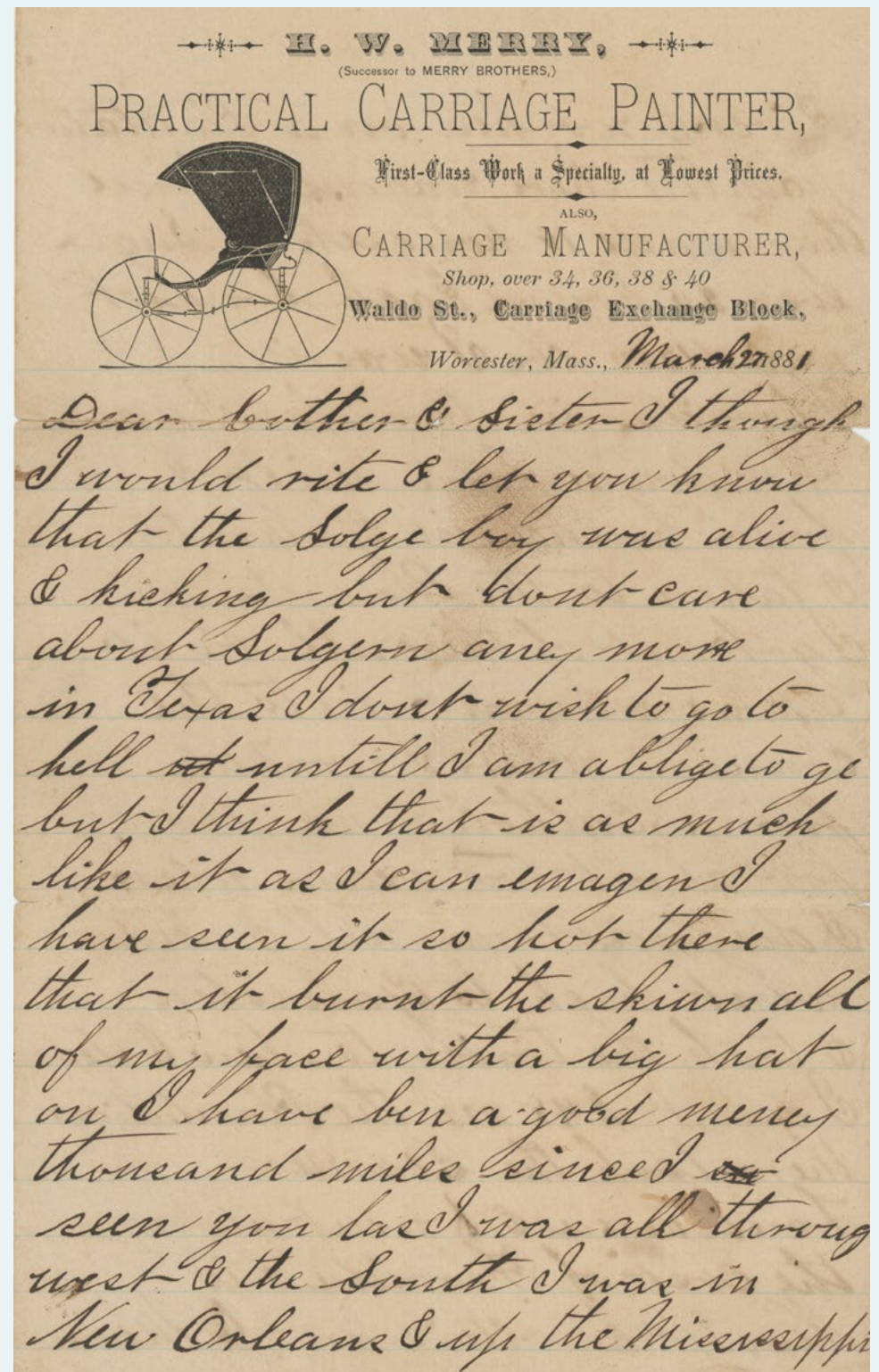
[TEXAS - CORRESPONDENCE - AFRICAN-AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT] MERRY, E.

Two Page Letter Describing Various Misdeeds, Adventures, and Escapes and an Apprehension by an African-American Man, Written by an Ex-Soldier Stationed in Texas, 1881.

N.p., 1881. Two pages, 10 x 6 inches. Good condition with tears at folds but very readable.

An interesting letter describing travel and around the south and Texas by an ex-soldier, letting his brother sister know that "the solge [sic] boy were alive and kicking but don't care about solgern [sic] any more in Texas I don't wish to go to hell until I am obliged but I think that is as much like it as I can imagen [sic]." He then describes some adventures throughout the south before ending up in New York city, "was all up the South I was in New Orleans & up the Mississippi River worked on a Plantation... I was in Florida in November I was run down by a n— and four hound in Galveston & taken to the Pllice [sic] station I got out of there all right & I was run out of country where I worked for a Catholic nunnery [sic] where I disguised myself and went back to Galveston and took the train to New Orleans I earnt \$48 on the Plantation there took steamer Louisiana & I went along the cost [sic] of Florida & to New York rite [sic] soon." Weeks' offenses to warrant his repeated retreats from Galveston and apprehensions are unclear. The letter is written on the letterhead of M.W. Weeks, Practical Carriage Painter in Worcester Mass., which is presumably the family business.

Sold

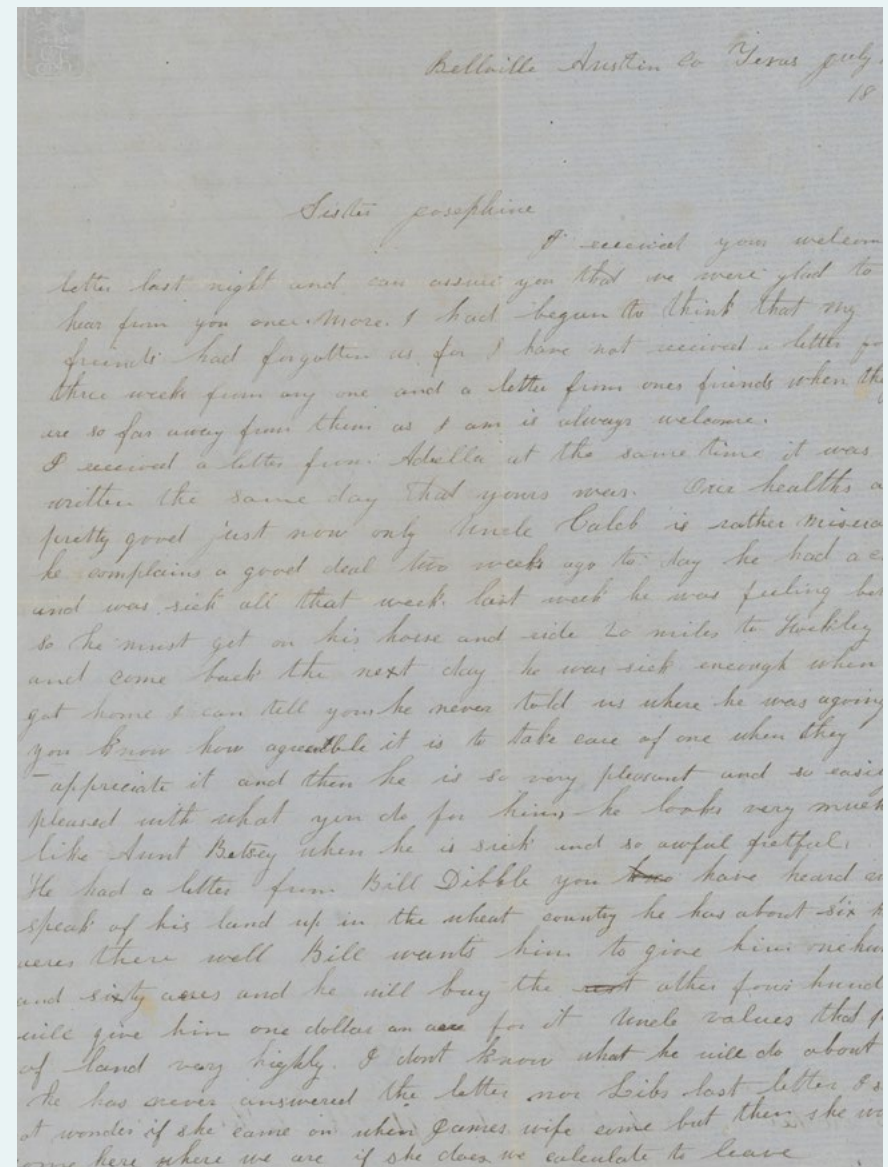


[TEXAS - RACE RELATIONS - 19TH CENTURY] DIBBLE, ANN

Four Page Letter Written By Ann Dibble, an Emigrant from Connecticut, Expressing Anger, Fear and Envy Toward Ex-Enslaved People in Bellville, Texas, 1870.

Bellville, 1870. Four pages, 8 ½ x 11 inches, appx. 1200 words.

An angry and bitter letter written by Ann Dibble, who moved to Texas from Connecticut to live on a plantation in Belleville. She writes to her sister Josephine, detailing her complaints against African-Americans and expressing resentment and anger toward her uncle who owns the plantation for unfavorable treatment: "Uncle Caleb has never given us... any land since we have been here but only gets all he can out of us and gives it to the n--- he is a very liberal man with other people's things there is no one thing we shant never ask him for anything S. can tell you but the further you keep from such people the better." Dibble lists many crimes around the area, including a Mexican rancher getting shot six times by a drover, an African-American man murdered in San Felipe, and others. She adds: "no matter about them, they can be spared as well as not for they will not work and are getting real ugly if you say anything to them they don't like they will just threaten you they say they are not obliged to work for Government will support them. If they were slaves now they would be better off so every one think here they will steal anything they want the only they can do is to get white labor and drive them out of the country for it is not safe here almost every one of them carries a bowie knife or pistol." She later mentions a vacant house which is apparently haunted, and says she wouldn't mind living there but that she can't afford it.



Bellville Austin Co Texas July 1870

Sister Josephine

I received your welcome letter last night and can assure you that we were glad to hear from you once more. I had begun to think that my friends had forgotten us for I have not received a letter for three weeks from any one and a letter from ones friends when they are so far away from them as I am is always welcome. I received a letter from Abella at the same time it was written the same day that yours was. Uncle Caleb's health is pretty good just now only Uncle Caleb is rather miserable he complains a good deal two weeks ago to day he had a cold and was sick all that week last week he was feeling better so he must get on his horse and ride 20 miles to Hurkley and come back the next day he was sick enough when got home I can tell you he never told us where he was going you know how awkward it is to take care of one when they appreciate it and then he is so very pleasant and so easily pleased with what you do for him he looks very much like Aunt Betsey when he is sick and so awful fretful. He had a letter from Bill Dibble you have heard or speak of his land up in the wheat country he has about six acres there well Bill wants him to give him one or two and sixty acres and he will buy the rest other four hundred will give him one dollar an acre for it Uncle values that kind of land very highly. I don't know what he will do about it he has never answered the letter nor Liza's last letter so it wonder if she came on when James wife come but then she would come here where we are if she does we calculate to leave.

Overall an interesting document demonstrating the hostility directed towards African-Americans during the post-Emancipation years as well as the perspective of a transplanted Northerner in Texas.

Sold

[TEXAS - RAILROADS] DENVER, TEXAS AND FT. WORTH RAILWAY

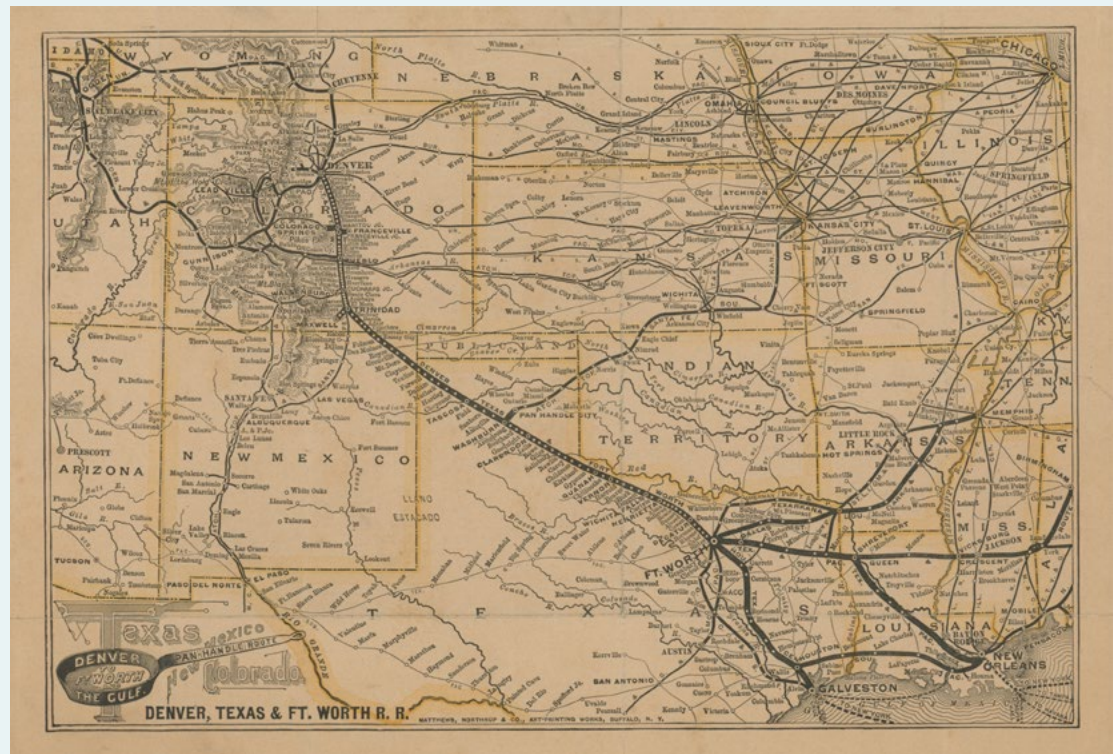
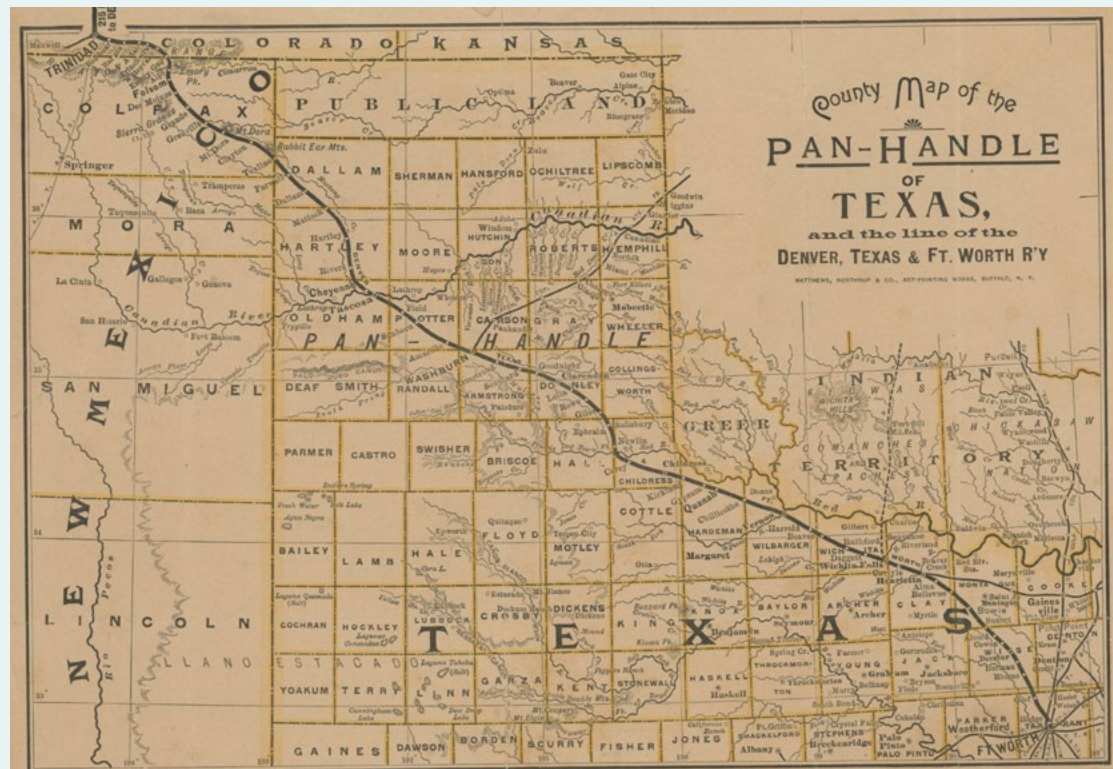
County Map of the Pan-Handle of Texas, and the line of the Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth R'y / Texas, New Mexico, Colorado: Denver to Ft. Worth and the Gulf. Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth R.R. [Two Sided Map]

Buffalo, Matthews, Northrup & Co., 1888. Map measuring 7 ½ x 10 ¾ inches. Some light wear, tear at one crease measuring 1.5 inches, very good minus overall.

The Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth Railway opened in 1888, fifteen years after its original charter by the Texas Legislature, after delays caused by the money panic of 1873. G.M Dodge, a civil engineer, was the head engineer on the project, which began in earnest in 1881 and succeeded through private capitalization despite the repeal of the Texas Land Grant Act. Towns along the way, including Amarillo, had their origins as camps for the crews working on the tracks. The railroad operated for twenty years under its original name before it became part of the Burlington System in 1908, and the Fort Worth and Denver Railway Company in 1951.

Offered here is an uncommon map of the railroad from the year of publication, illustrated on two sides, one with a county map of the Panhandle region and the other showing the entire route from Galveston to Denver. We find four copies Yale, UT Arlington, University of Arizona and the Texas State Library.

Sold



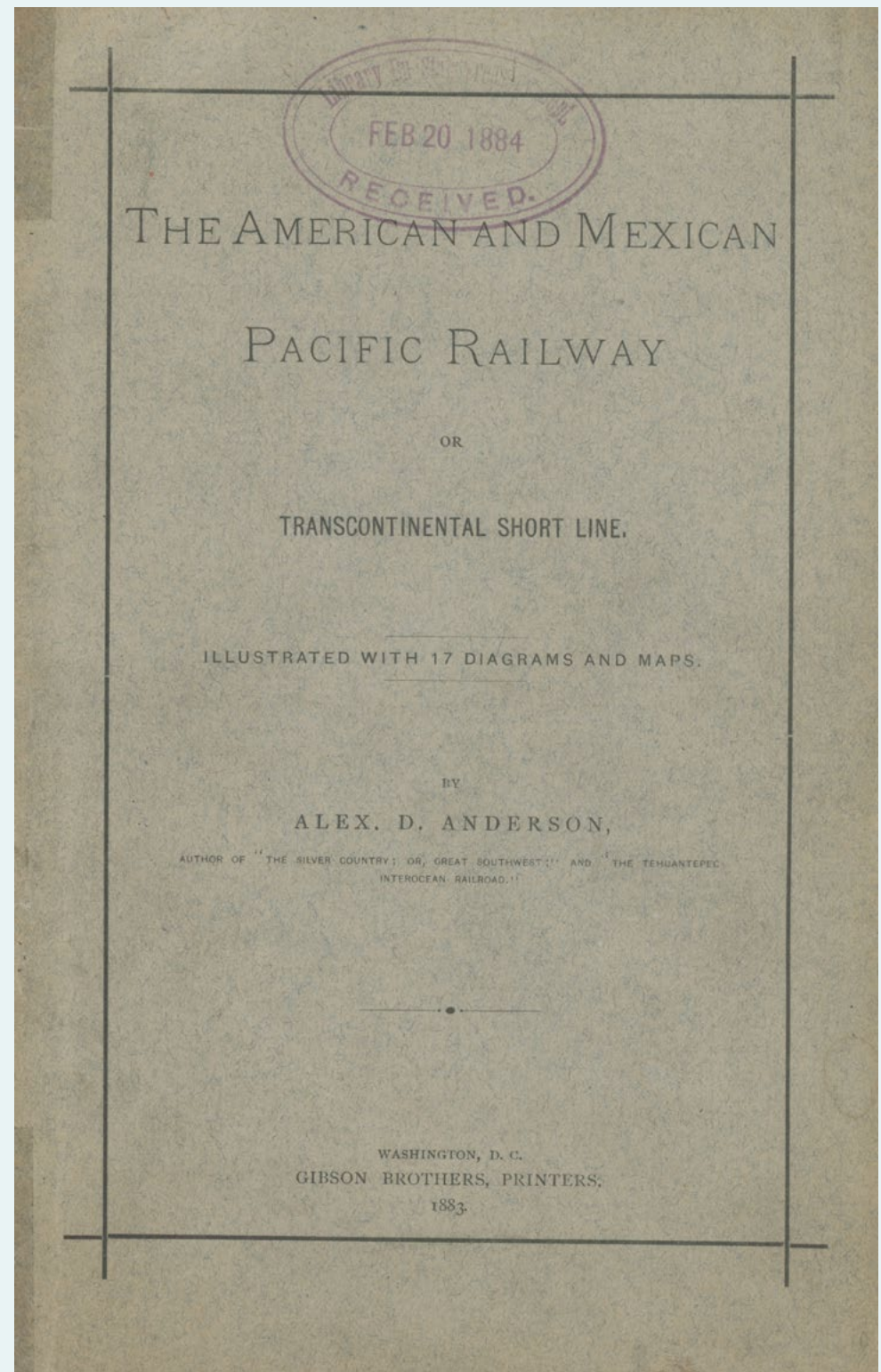
[TEXAS AND MEXICO - RAILROADS] [TEXAS,
TOPOLOBAMPO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH
COMPANY] ANDERSON, ALEX

The American
and Mexican
Pacific Railway, or,
Transcontinental Short
Line.

Washington, 1883. 8vo, wraps, 80 pp. Illustrated
with seventeen maps and charts. Stamp to head
of title page from 1884, some tears to wraps,

A promotional book for the Texas, Topolobampo and
Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, printed to
attract investors. The line, which was intended to offer
the shortest possible route to Asia from the American
midwest, had its roots in 1871 when the American
engineer Albert K. Owen was commissioned by a group
of American investors to map the shortest route. He
settled on Topolobampo bay as the terminus, and in 1881
a company was formed to begin the project. The project
stalled, however, and it wasn't until 1902 that the first
tracks were laid, by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient
Railroad Company, which was funded by the American
entrepreneur Arthur Stillwell. The present volume gives
descriptions of the various natural resources along
the route, with the intention of attracting investors.
Uncommon in the trade, with the last copy appearing in
an Eberstadt catalog in 1963.

Sold



55

[WASHINGTON STATE - PUBLIC WORKS - PHOTOGRAPHY]
TIMBER VIEWS CO.

Six Large Format
Photographs of the
Construction of
Cushman Dam Number
Two, 1929-1930.

Mason County, 1929-1930. Silver gelatin
photographs measuring 11 x 14 inches. Fine
condition and contrast.

A particularly fine group of photographs by Seattle's
Timber Views Company documenting the construction of
the second Tacoma Dam in Mason County in 1929-1930.
The dam is one of two produced for the project and is the
site of Lake Kankakee. The larger format of the prints is
unusual for this type of industrial photography, and the
group is in exceptional condition overall.



Sold

Album of Photographs and Ephemera Documenting Life on the Colorado-New Mexico Border, Including Pictures of Indigenous Ceremonies, Ranching, and Rural Life, 1900-1907.

Colorado and New Mexico: 1900-1907. With ninety-six photographs measuring 4 ½ x 3 ½ and varied ephemera pasted in. Brittleness to pages, fine contrast to photos, some pages detached due to brittleness but still very good or better.

A visually compelling collection of images of rural life along the Colorado / New Mexico border, showing images of a young family on their Colorado homestead and a series of images of trips to nearby Taos, New Mexico, by wagon, including a series of images of indigenous celebrations at Taos Pueblo. As a group the We believe the photographer to be a young woman originally from Ohio, who seems to have moved to Colorado with her husband John, who is pictured in many of the photographs, and her family, as other photographs show a family with young children. Two of the realphoto postcards are addressed to a Sophia Mack in Cleveland, who the writer calls "Aunt Sophia."

The photographs are loosely in two groups, with one group offering intimate scenes of early Euro-American family life in a very remote section of Colorado, and the other showing indigenous subjects in the couple's travels near Taos. A handful of other interesting photographs show a street car wreck in Trinidad, ruins of the Pueblo Reservations where Kit Carson had his fort, Kit Carson's grave, a coal mine after an explosion in 1904, a general merchandise store, camping scenes in the desert,



portraits of two young cowboys named Ray Dwelling and Oliver Russell, and other scenes.

The photos of indigenous subjects show a sun dance ceremony at Taos Pueblo, a parade for an election of a chief on Oct. 11 1904, dancers preparing themselves with paint, an indigenous subject alongside a Euro-American, captioned "Indian chief with Mr. Miller the man they deal with will not have picture taken alone," relay races, and burros on a reservation near Taos. The photographs of the ceremonies are more intimate than general tourist photographs, with the photographer situated quite close to the subjects.

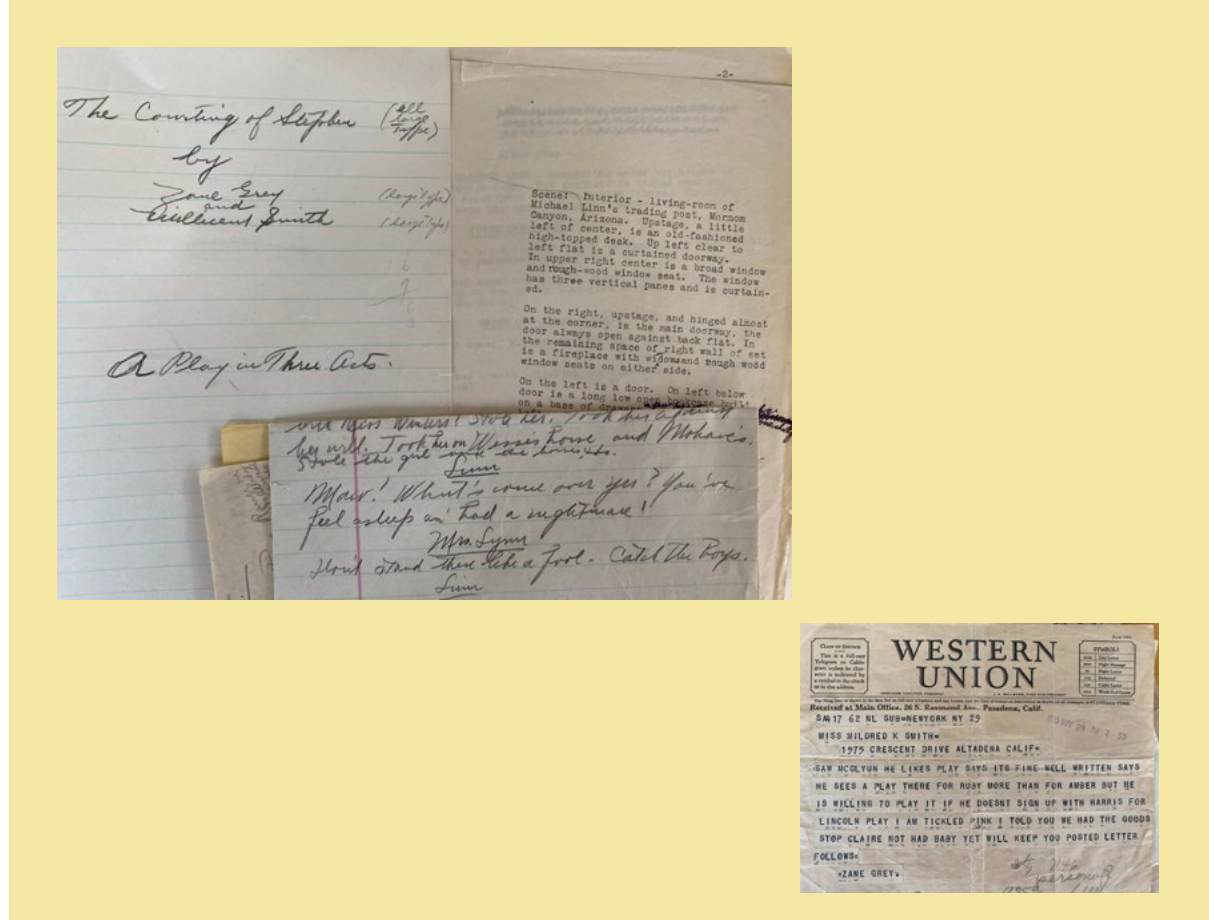
\$3,500

[WOMEN AUTHORS - DRAMA - WESTERN AMERICANA]
SMITH, MILLICENT AKA MILDRED; GREY, ZANE, ET AL.

An Archive of Scripts, Stories, Correspondence and Ephemera Relating to the Careers of Millicent "Mildred" Smith, including Original Stories, Plays, Letters, Research, Some Produced in Collaboration with Zane Grey, and with Ephemera By and About Zane Grey and his Career.

Most Alaska and Yukon, 1920s-1930s. 105 photographs in various formats, most presumably taken by Levy, a handful from Alaskan commercial studios. In a folio album measuring fifteen by twelve inches. Photographs generally fine, some light wear to album, very good or better overall.

Mildred Smith was a writer who worked with Zane Grey in various capacities, including as a co-writer on several plays, as his secretary, longtime travel companion and paramour. After her involvement with Grey, Smith continued writing, trying to sell material under her own name and an alias, producing small plays and working as a screenwriter. Collected here is a large range of material from Smith's estate, including a manuscript of a play written with Grey, several unpublished stories, a large range of correspondence, including some telegrams from Grey, and an extensive collection of letters from a studio for which Smith wrote scenarios. As a group the material shows an ambitious and talented writer trying to get out from under Grey's shadow and succeed in her



own right after they parted ways.

After she split with Grey in 1932, Smith traveled to Tahiti, where she attempted to collect material for a story or novel. Much of the material in this group relates to her travels during this period, including correspondence and drafts of her works on Tahiti. It is interesting the degree to which her career goals mimic Grey's. We find no record of her stories about Tahiti ever being published, and like much of her work post-Grey with the exception of her small theater productions, it appears she did not have much success.

CONTINUED

57 CONTINUED

Millicent "Mildred" Smith Archive

The highlight of the archive is a collection of manuscripts by Smith, several unpublished, as well as a working draft for a play Smith and Grey co-wrote. Smith, for reasons we can't say, began writing under the pen name Avon Hardy in the 1930s after her split with Grey, possibly because she thought she would have greater success writing under a male name. Also included is an unpublished story about Tonto by Romer Grey. Scholars of Grey's work may find the relationship between Smith's solo work and Grey's worthy of study, particularly due to the intimacy and length of their collaboration.

Overall the group shows Smith's talent and ambition, the closeness with which she worked with Grey during her years together (with several letters suggesting that she was somewhat of a threat to Grey's wife Dorothy due to the degree to which they co-wrote plays and Smith's reluctance to forfeit authorship rights) and her inability to succeed as a writer after their split. More broadly the group shows an intimate example of a working writer who took on professional work - in this case, screen treatments - to fund her more literary pursuits. The group should be of interest to scholars of Grey and more broadly to those interested in joint authorship and gender dynamics during the period. A full inventory follows.

Manuscripts of several of Smith's works, including "An End to Madness," an apparently unpublished story about Tahiti; "The Reckoning," a story that takes place on an Iowa farm; "New Eden," a story about the Tonto forest written under the Avon Hardy pen name; a screen treatment of "The Path of Glory;" "Spindrift," a story synopsis written under the Avon Hardy name; "Port of Call," a play co-written by Grey and Smith and marketed by Smith under the Avon Hardy pen name.

Working manuscript for The Counting of Stephen, co-written by Grey and Smith, with copious notes in Smith's hand.

Manuscript for a story entitled "Three Bears" by Romer Grey, about Tonto, apparently unpublished.

Photographs: Appx. 40, including a picture of Grey and Smith together, a picture with Lillian Smith and a large formal portrait of Smith.

Correspondence intended for Grey - Eleven pieces from various authors, including H.P. Benton and T. Hayes Hunter, who worked as an agent trying to sell Grey and Smith's co-written plays.

Correspondence from Zane and Dorothy Grey - Including five telegrams from Grey, a contract between Grey and Smith giving Smith the rights to their co-written play Port of Call in 1932; a letter from Dorothy asking Mildred to surrender rights to the story "The Water Hole" and several telegrams from Grey to Smith.

Incoming Correspondence to Smith - Various Correspondence to Smith from friends and family, approximately fifty pieces, discussing family, travel and professional matters.

Folder containing a collection of drawings of Native American motifs, used in the design of her Altadena home.

Incoming correspondence to Smith regarding her professional work, mostly for the Worcester Film Corporation as a treatment writer, appx. 40 pieces.

Several items relating to Smith's small theater productions.

\$4,500

Mildred K. Smith
Jane Grey
on, Catalina Island
California.

Dear Miss Smith:

Thank you for
fortunate coincidences,
of them behind you so
from adverse events.

I have exactly
have had removed, but
om I have that I am g
o.

I am sorry Mr.
Lines". It is a s
peak into a new line
the amateur scenario w
us that they are gif
ize what a difficult
might return to thei

When this play
d I hope you will be
ous to see it when it
ill be produced, for
er than scores of pla

I am sorry abo
played sending the che
get together on the
hat the Advertising M
the man who has charg
ar we haven't been ab
plan of attack. I
in the next week or t
just as promptly as p

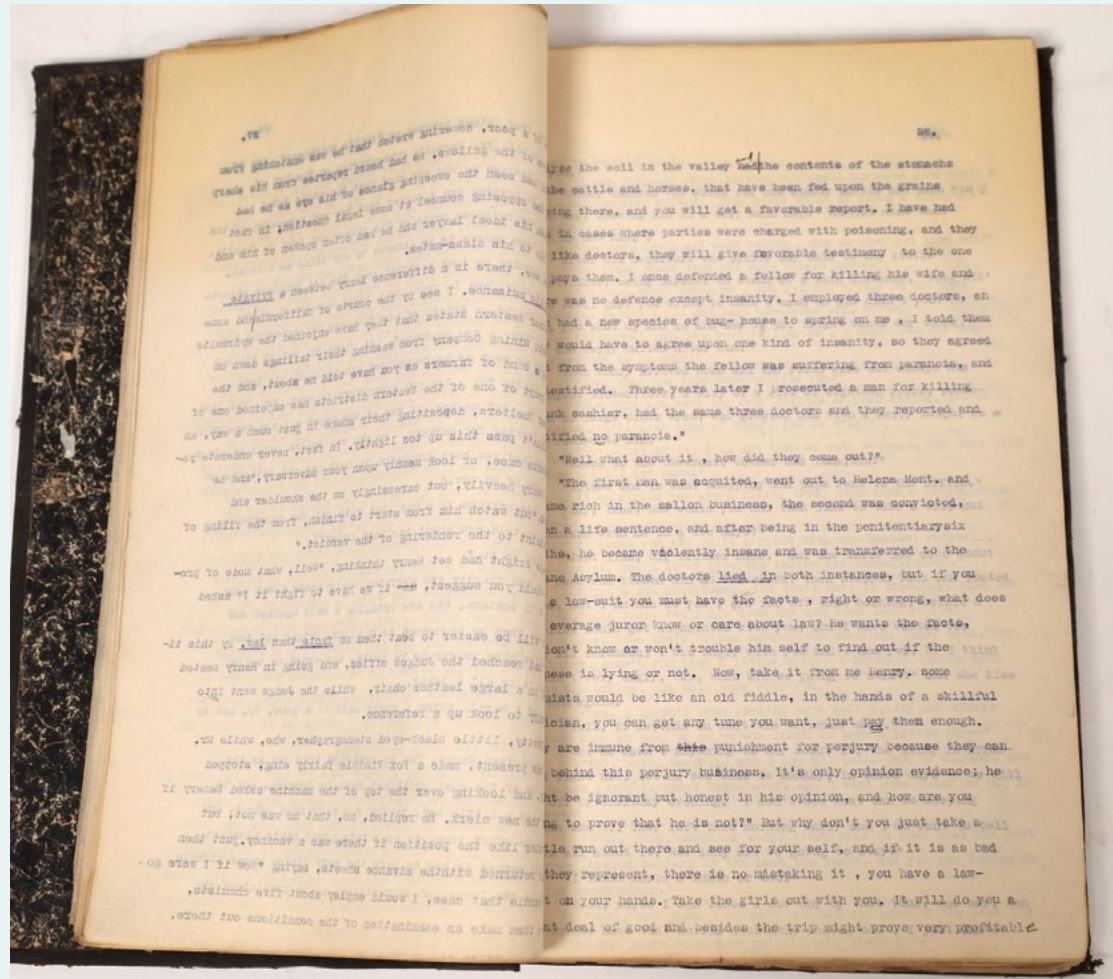
[WOMEN AUTHORS - VISIONARY FICTION - ENVIRONMENTALISM - WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT - AMERICAN WEST] BAKER, NELLIE, AKA "MONTANA MAE"

"The Devil's Dice Box"

[Manuscript]

Montana, 1910. Manuscript measuring 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Typed manuscript with text on recto only, appx. 200 pages, very good condition with some toning and wear.

Mae Baker, who sometimes used the pseudonym "Montana Mae," was an author, teacher and Women's Rights activist from Butte, Montana. In 1910, she wrote a visionary novel about the farmers of the Deer Lodge Valley in Montana and their conflict with the Anaconda Copper Company, one of the first lawsuits over environmental issues in the state. In the novel the Anaconda Company is represented by the Devil himself. She wrote it in 1910, and it was reviewed by several newspapers, though apparently never published. It's possible that she circulated it through Women's Rights movement contacts, as Baker was active in the movement (her nickname "Montana Mae" may have been from her activities as a delegate to Suffrage conventions, where she at one point was the sole delegate from Montana.) Offered here is a manuscript of the novel, to our knowledge the only surviving copy, as none exist in OCLC or in other searches of institutional collections. An important survival overall, please contact us for a more thorough write-up.



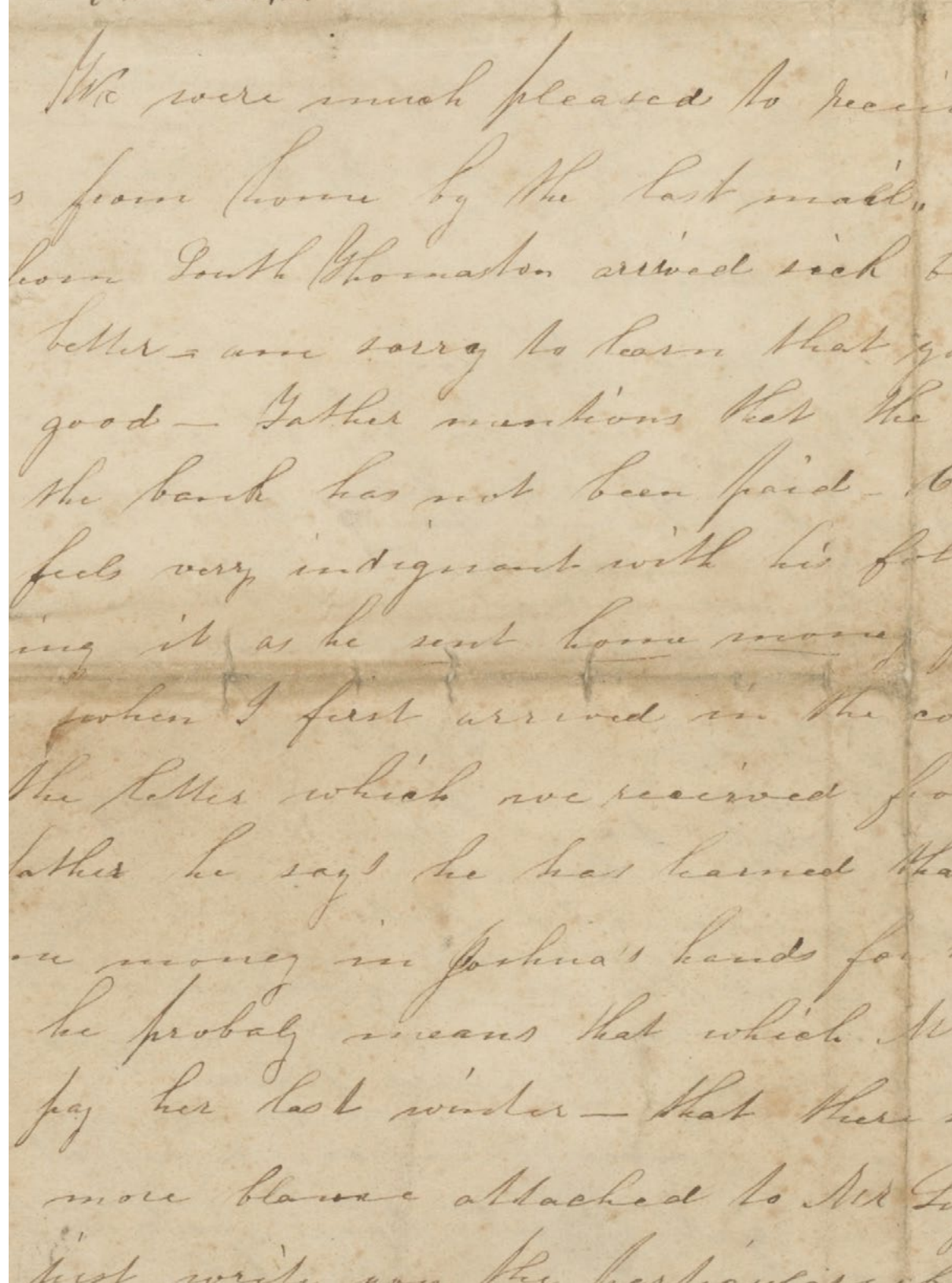
[WOMEN'S HISTORY - WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT - CALIFORNIA] THORNDYKE, ELVIRA

Six Page Letter from Elvira Thorndyke, Future Suffrage Leader in California, to Her Mother Shortly After Arriving in San Francisco, 1851, Describing the City of San Francisco, the Culture of California, and Referring to the Worcester Convention of 1850 and the Nascent Women's Rights Movement.

San Francisco, 1851. Six page letter with 8 x 5 ½ inch paper, appx. 1200 words. Some wear, very good overall.

Elvira Thorndyke, born in South Thomaston, Maine in 1825, moved to California with her husband Joshua Thorndyke in 1851, eventually becoming the first president of the California Woman Suffrage Society, a founding member of a women's group in Rockland, Maine, and a published author and editor for the cause of women's rights. She moved to California four years after her husband Joshua Thorndyke, a captain, settling first in Sacramento and later in San Francisco. In this letter home, written to her mother just after her arrival, Thorndyke describes the virtues of the city, her desire to never return home to Maine - though she would return to the East coast several times, the culture of California, emigration of New Englanders, and, briefly, the Women's Movement, asking specifically about the Worcester Convention of 1850. Elvira would later work with her sisters Lavinia and Lucy, in founding the Equal

CONTINUED



We were much pleased to receive
 from home by the last mail.
 Your South Thomaston arrived sick &
 better - am sorry to learn that you
 good - Father mentions that the
 the bank has not been paid - He
 feels very indignant with his father
 ing it as he sent home money
 when I first arrived in the co.
 The letter which we received from
 father he says he has learned that
 our money in Joshua's hands for
 he probably means that which Mr
 pay her last winter - that there
 more blame attached to Mr To
 just write you the best I can

59 CONTINUED

Six Page Letter from Elvira Thorndyke, Future Suffrage Leader in California, to Her Mother Shortly After Arriving in San Francisco, 1851

Rights Association of Rockland, Maine, before returning to California. The letter provides a very early record of the subject in California, and gives some insight into the networks of New Englanders who populated San Francisco at the time, as well as giving a fairly detailed account of life in the city.

In the letter, Thorndyke extols the virtues of California and inquires about her sisters, gossip back home, and most notably, the women's movement.

"I have just returned from Placerville, where I have been on a visit. Joshua is there yet, but does not expect to stop but a few weeks. The winter here is delightful so far. We have a rain storm about once a week and then clears away as warm as September at home. While the snow storms and winds are perhaps howling around you down in that frigid zone, I am sitting in my chamber with the window up as comfortable as though it were midsummer. I would not go back there if anyone would pay my passage and live through this cold winter as much as I would like to see you all, but you may perhaps see me drop in upon you some warm summer day - just merely to make you a visit. I like California more and more every day and shall stay here a long time if I live. It is destined to be a great country. There is to be a great State ball at the Capitol on Christmas eve. All the ladies in California are invited and all the old Spanish residents likewise. It will be a great time. The New Englanders in San Francisco celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims on the 22 of this month by a public dinner and oration - all the citizens from New England are invited. I shall not fail to be present, but do not know as I shall attend the ball or not. We are all well. California is very healthy. I attended a Theatre last evening. The play was Guy Mannering, taken from Sir Walter Scott's novels.

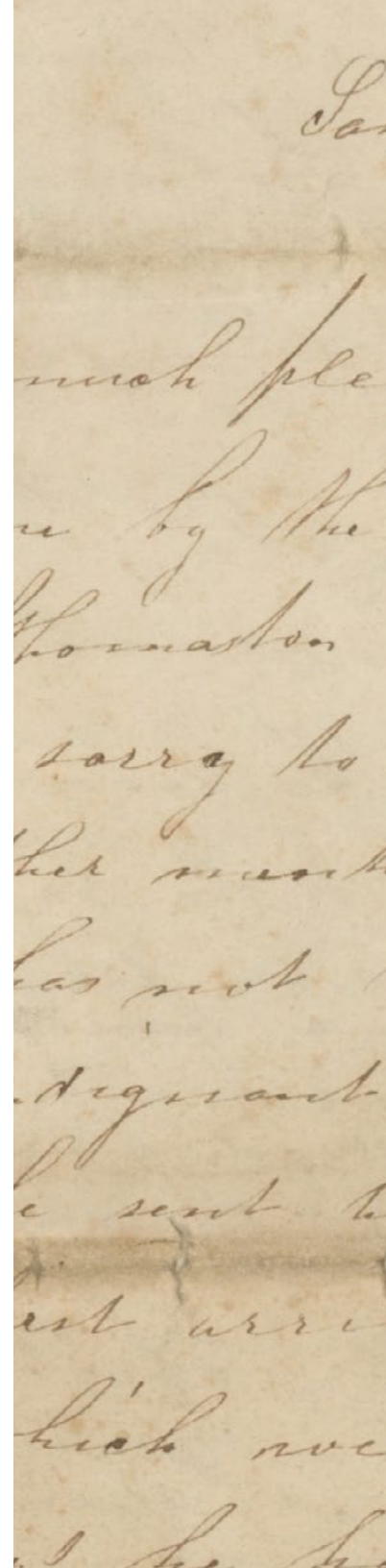
We have [a] company from Sacramento."

She continues:

"I have a good many acquaintances there. Lavinia wrote to Lucy last mail. Asa Coombs says that Lucy declares she is coming to California yet. I can tell her one thing; if she was here she would enjoy herself better than any place she was ever in. Susan I understand has been to Lowell on a visit. I don't understand who she could have gone there to visit. Tell Lucy is she should [...?] along this way she would find me on Stockton St., between Pacific and Broadway, and if she comes I will take her about to see the Elephant - and forget the letter reading last winter. By the way, how does 'women's rights' prosper at home, and what effect had the Worcester convention last Oct. We have just got the doings here. May I not expect to receive a line from some of you by this next Steamer. So Susan Maria has gone to 'settle on the banks of the pleasant Ohio'. Give my respects to all enquiring friends." - Elvira

An important letter with a very early reference to the Women's Suffrage Movement and the Worcester Convention, shedding light on a social network that would contribute to the development of an organized movement in the coming years and decades.

Sold



[WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT] COLBY, CLARA B.

Letter from Washington, D.C.,
1903, Describing a Series of
Lectures by Miss F.H. Muller on
Feminine Supremacy and the
Reincarnation of Jesus Christ by
the Theosophist Miss F.H. Muller
in Washington, D.C. in 1903.

Washington, 1903. Two sided letter on letterhead of The Woman's Tribune. Folds else fine.

An interesting letter from Clara B. Colby describing a series of lectures by the theosophist F.H. Muller delivered in Washington D.C. in 1903. She describes the lectures as follows: "Miss F. H. Muller is giving a series of remarkable lectures here. They are well attended & people accept respectfully her claim of divine [...] She has announced that she has been prepared for 15 years by the Divine Mother to the highest God to everybody as much as is possible for an ordinary woman & to bring her message to the world. The end of this cycle, the overthrow of present day conditions, the evolution of humanity into the [...] man, & the establishment of feminine supremacy. It is impossible to represent her truly in [...]. It is not to go in papers. She has succeeded so far in keeping it out, although the large banqueting hall at the hotel is crowded. She says also that Jesus Christ is reincarnated now on earth and will make himself known shortly." While we can't identify the lecturer (despite our best efforts), Colby's treatment of her as well as her assertion that "it is not to go in the papers" is an interesting statement of the varied messaging and the public / private differences of the Women's movement during this period. Muller was a colleague of Annie Besant, and appears in several Theosophist references from the time period.

Sold

