

UNION DEPO

- 2 MISSION ST
- 4 MISSION ST
- 6 HOWARD ST
- 8 HOWARD ST
- 10 HOWARD ST.
- 12 FOLSOM ST
- 14 FOLSOM ST
- 16 HARRISON ST
- 26
- 28
- 30 SP
- 32
- 34 WEST
- 36 FR
- 38
- 40
- 42
- 44

wish we were here



These are strange times indeed. Were it not for COVID-19, we would be gathering this week in San Francisco for the Western Archivists Meeting at the InterContinental Hotel near Union Square. It would have been an opportunity to showcase materials we had tucked away or recently acquired while reconnecting with the archivists, curators, and librarians we don't see often enough. We anticipated lively conversation, memorable meals with old friends and new, a late night or three at the hotel bar, and an afternoon at Oracle Park watching Vic Zoschak's Giants play. Then this pandemic thing happened, and now we're all sitting in our respective homes and offices, cataloguing in isolation, wondering what day it is (and whether that matters), and trying not to go completely mad. In times like these, having good friends is a great thing. This catalogue was born of friendship and collegiality, and reflects the importance of staying connected. It also serves as a reminder that we are in this together and our collective strength is what will see us through. It is the combined effort of three rare book firms across three time zones: Johnson Rare Books & Archives in Los Angeles, Tschanz Rare Books in Salt Lake City, and McBride Rare Books in New York. Despite the challenges, the planning and development of this catalogue has made us feel more connected to each other and to our trade, and filled a bit of the hole left by all the canceled conferences and book fairs lost. We hope you enjoy it, and we look forward to seeing you in the months ahead.

Jen & Brad

Teri & James

Kent & Katie

TERMS

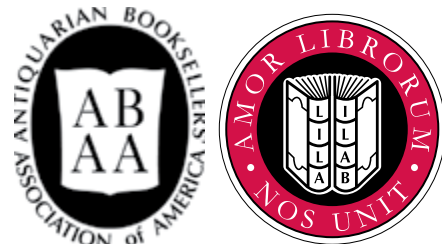
This is a joint catalogue produced by Johnson Rare Books & Archives, McBride Rare Books, and Tschanz Rare Books. All items are subject to prior sale.

If you spot something of interest, please note at the bottom of the page which firm is offering the item, and email or call to inquire or place an order. As always, if you are not satisfied with your purchase, all items are returnable within 10 days of delivery. Institutions and previously known customers can expect the usual terms. We are also happy to work with you to hold items until we all return to normalcy, which we will. Sales tax will be charged where it is applicable.

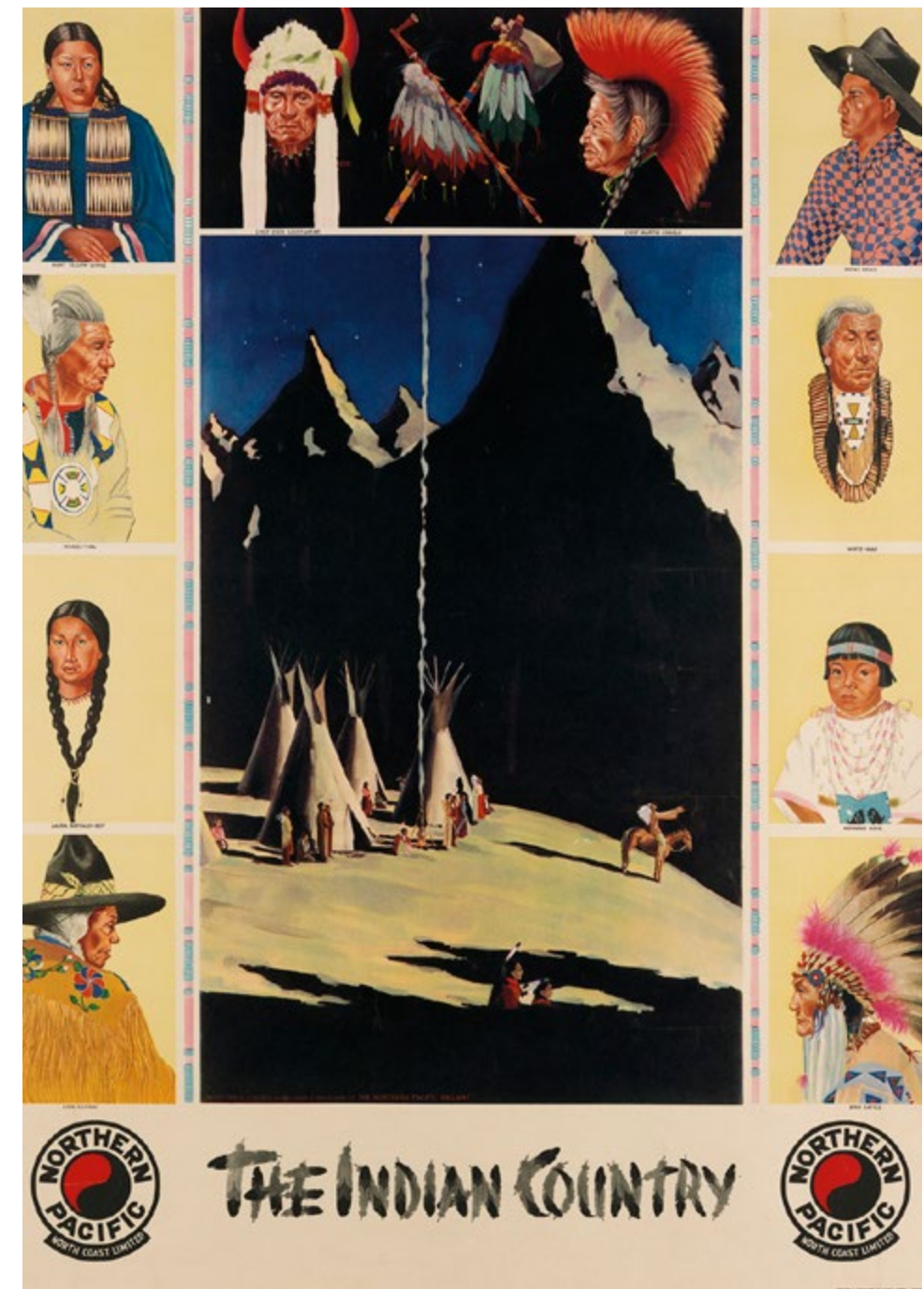
Johnson Rare Books & Archives
www.JohnsonRareBooks.com
jen@johnsonrarebooks.com
 626-967-1888

McBride Rare Books
www.McBrideRareBooks.com
books@mcbriderarebooks.com
 203-479-2507

Tschanz Rare Books
www.TschanzRareBooks.com
kent@tschanzrarebooks.com
 801-641-2874

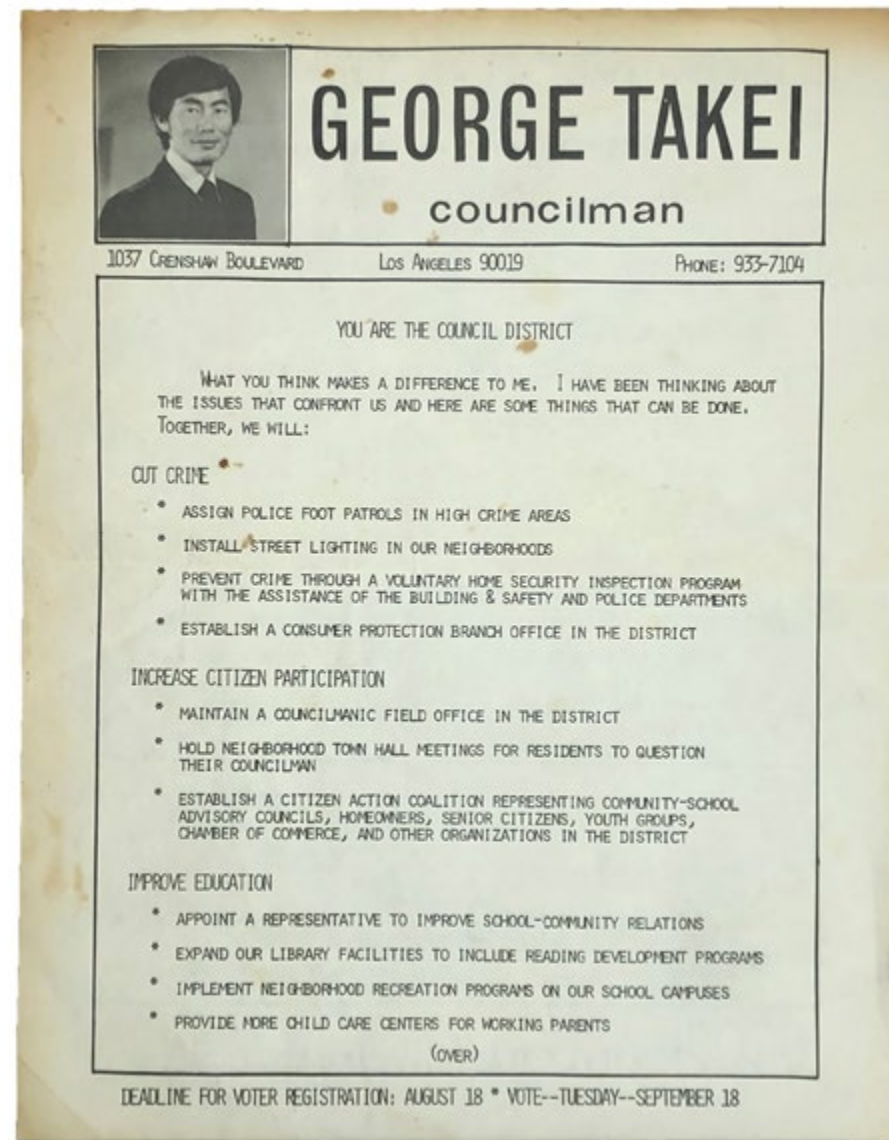


On the cover: Detail from the map in the Chadwick Standard San Francisco Street Guide. Hotel, Apartment, Building and General Directory. San Francisco: J.P. Chadwick, 1923. 128pp. plus folding map. This view shows the corner of Howard and 5th in San Francisco, where the InterContinental Hotel opened in 2008. (Available from McBride Rare Books)



[Northern Pacific] Glemby, Maaron 'Mabel'. Northern Pacific. Indian Country. St. Paul: Brown & Bigelow, (c.1935). Large color poster [40" x 30"] [101.5 cm x 76.5 cm] in bright condition. 'B' condition. A few small nicks at the extremities with a minor discoloration at the upper right corner. A handful of small abrasions. Lovely railroad poster for the Northern Pacific with an illustration of a ring of teepees with mountain peaks in the background and a border comprised of ten portraits: Mary Yellow Lodge, Chief Enos Koostahtah, Chief Martin Charlo, Moses Brave, White-Man, Mourning Dove, Bird Rattle, John Kilowat, Laura Buffalo-Boy, and Weasel-Tail.

Mabel Aaron Glemby (1907-1997) was an artist known for her travel posters and images of Native Americans. Her series 'Indian Types' was originally commissioned by the American Museum of Natural History with many of these portraits included in the Natural History magazine (May, 1936). Five of these portraits are used here. \$1000



SULU FOR CITY COUNCIL

[Japanese Americans] An original flyer for George Takei’s unsuccessful 1973 campaign for a seat on the Los Angeles City Council. Photomechanically reproduced on both sides of an 8 ½” x 11” sheet of white paper. The top edge is toned, with a few light creases and some minor spotting.

Takei (b.1937), the actor best known for playing helmsman Hikaru Sulu on the television series Star Trek, was an alternate delegate from California to the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami. The following year, he launched a bid in Los Angeles’ 10th Council District, running a platform of reducing crime, increasing citizen participation, improving education, preserving neighborhoods, respecting senior citizens, and involving youth. Takei finished second of five candidates in the race, some of whom complained that Takei’s distinctive and powerful voice, even without his image on television every week, created an unfair advantage. In response, one local television station stopped running the repeats of the original Star Trek series until after the election, while another substituted the premiere episode of the Star Trek animated series with another which Takei’s character did not appear, as a means of preventing a violation of the FCC’s equal-time rule. Despite the loss, Takei has remained active in both local and national politics, among other things, serving on the board of directors of the Southern California Rapid Transit District from 1973 to 1984 and advocating on behalf of both the Japanese American Citizens League and the Human Rights Campaign. \$150

“WE CAN MAKE A BUSHELL OF MONEY HERE...”

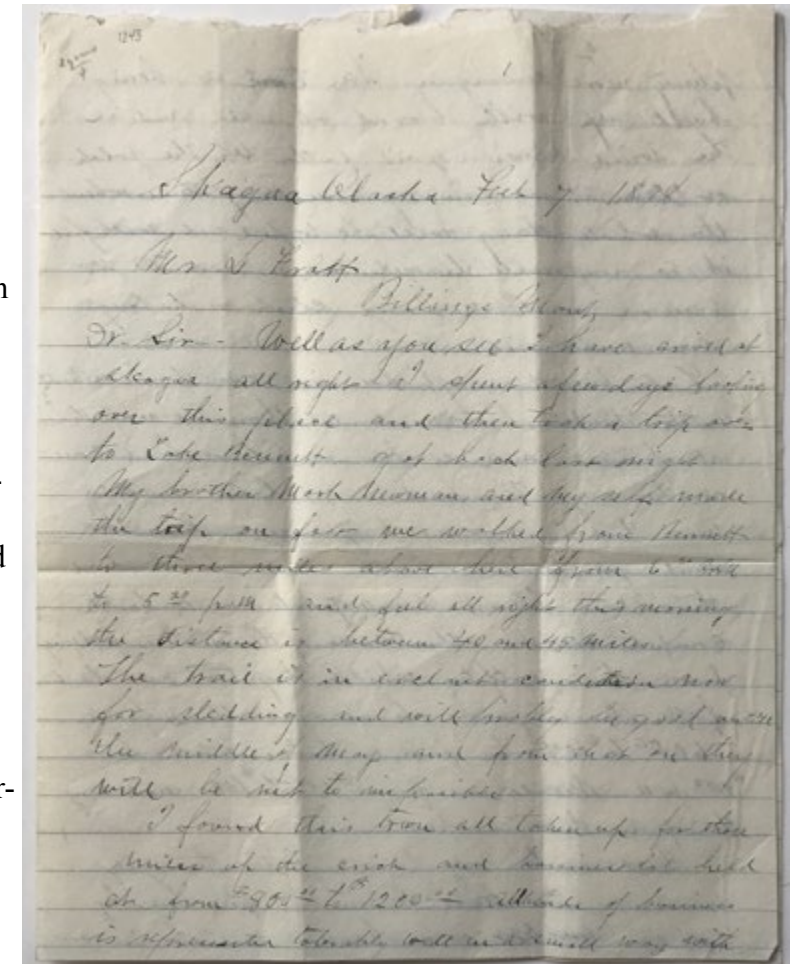
[Alaska]. [Klondike Gold Rush]. [Autograph Letter from A.S. Shannon to Mr. D. Pratt in Billings, Montana, Describing Skagway and a Business Plan During the Klondike Gold Rush]. Skagway, Ak.: 1898. [6]pp. Quarto sheets. Old folds, minor wear. Very good plus.

Lengthy letter written by A.S. Shannon to his business partner back in Montana regarding his plan to transport goods overland during the Klondike Gold Rush. Writing from Skagway, he describes that town and his journey to get there:

“I found this town all taken up for three miles up the crick and business lots held at from \$800.00 to \$1200.00. All kinds of business is represented tolerably well in a small way with plenty more coming in. The town is being built up with board shanties and as the wind blows a gail latter up the gulch or down it it is only a matter of time when the whole thing will be wiped out with fire. It is impossible to get insurance so you a man with a large stock is taking conciderable risk. Lake Bennett as yet does not seem to be attracting mutch attention...The fact is it takes something more than a merchant to get goods thare, he has to be a hustler and able to stand the cold. Thare are a great many people camped over the other side of the divide holding down their outfits whitch they took over last fall. Their goods have cost them from 60 cts to \$1.00 per pound. Tobacco sells for \$1.50 per lb. Meals are from \$1.00 to \$1.50 and and everything in that proportion.”

He proposes acquiring horses and transporting goods overland to the gold fields from Skagway, since the wagon road is not yet complete and won’t be for some time. Even then, he anticipates it being bogged down with mud and pricey due to tolls. “My plan is to push all the staple goods we can over to Lake Bennett and open a store there and have their goods for sale after the spring opens up. It will take considerable money to handle any amount of goods but I think we can get allmost all our own price for what we get over thare.” He notes that, as a second man is needed to work both ends of the operation, he has asked his brother, who is willing to invest and assist in the outfit. “By having our goods over to the lake we will be able to take advantage of any discovery that may be found in the interior or if we think best we can run our goods down the river to Dawson City in the latter part of the season. I shall go to Juneau in a few days and buy some goods to begin with.” He writes that he understands he’s taking some liberty with the plans, but the reliability and frequency of the mail is such that it is impossible to wait for a reply. He closes by saying, “We can maker a bushell of money here if we jump into it without any delay. ... Excuse scribbling for my fingers are so damned cold I can scarcely hold the pen.”

A nice letter from the Klondike Gold Rush, describing the frenzy of one particular set of entrepreneurs to take advantage of the situation. \$600





**ARCHIVE OF AERAL STUNTMAN
ORMER LOCKLEAR**

An archive of research and writing material gathered for a book about Ormer Locklear, a daredevil aerial stuntman who was the first to change planes mid-air and died while filming the silent movie *The Skywayman*. It took more than a decade for the author Art Ronnie (x -) to research Locklear's life and find a publisher for his book "Locklear: The Man Who Walked on Wings," which was released in 1973.

Locklear (1891 – 1920) was raised in Fort Worth, Texas, and became fascinated with flying when aviation pioneer Calbraith Perry Rodgers landed in a Fort Worth field to unclog a fuel line. With his brothers, Locklear built gliders and later learned to fly airplanes after joining the U.S. Army Air Force in 1917, eventually becoming a flight instructor. He left the Army in 1919 and, with two colleagues, joined with show promoter and manager William Pickens to form an aerial circus before he was recruited for the silver screen. In his personal life, Locklear was married in 1915 to Ruby Graves, but they separated in 1919 and she would not grant him a divorce. After his move to Hollywood, he became involved with silent screen actress Viola Dana, who was at the airfield the night of the accident and witnessed his death.

One of the key items in this archive is a scarce, original poster for Locklear's first feature film *The Great Air Robbery* (Universal, 1919). After watching one of Locklear's aerial circus shows, Carl Laemmle signed Locklear to a series of motion pictures. In this movie Locklear played Larry Cassidy, a pilot for the U.S. Air Mail Service, who defends a shipment of \$20,000 in gold from the villainous clutches of the evil Chester Van Arland (Ray Ripley). The film made use of all the stunts that had made Locklear a household name as a barnstormer.

This archive also includes more than 300 hundred negatives and photographs of Locklear's short life and career that were collected by Ronnie from Locklear family members, newspapers, movie studios and historical societies. Included among them is a framed, 8 x 10" black and white photo that is signed by Locklear who is wearing his military uniform. A second framed photo from his Hollywood days includes a signed signature framed below the photo. Neither of these images have been inspected outside the frame.



Ronnie was a meticulous record keeper. This archive includes copies of letters the author wrote to Locklear family members, friends, film studios, libraries and historic associations. It includes two expandable folders containing copies of the more than 300 letters Ronnie wrote researching the book, with the recipients' responses attached. He began his research in 1961 while working at the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, using the newspaper's stationary and intending to write a magazine piece on spec. After the initial article was published, he decided to pursue a book and many of his later letters reflect the struggle to find a publisher. By 1962 he is using Twentieth Century Fox Television letterhead after having switched careers to be a publicist with the network.

After working on the project for more than a decade, Ronnie landed A.S. Barnes as a publisher. One of the folders in this archive contains dozens of rejection letters he received from publishers between 1962 and 1971, when he signed his publishing deal. For the first several years, he was represented by literary agent Carolyn Willyoung Stagg of Lestern Lewis Associates. Ronnie's personal copy of the book is included with the archive. It contains his bookplate and is inscribed by Viola Dana and her sister Shirley Mason, also an actress from the silent era of movies. This copy is also signed by Jimmy Doolittle, who provided Ronnie with an opening quote for the book.

The materials in this collection are stored in three banker boxes and all the materials are in very good condition. This archive provides a complete record of an important early aviator who transitioned into early movie making. In addition, it is an important writers archive demonstrating how original research in developed, the evolution of a book as well as its printing and promotion. \$12,000

A detailed description of the contents of this archive is available by request.





MOTORCYCLE PHOTO DIARIES

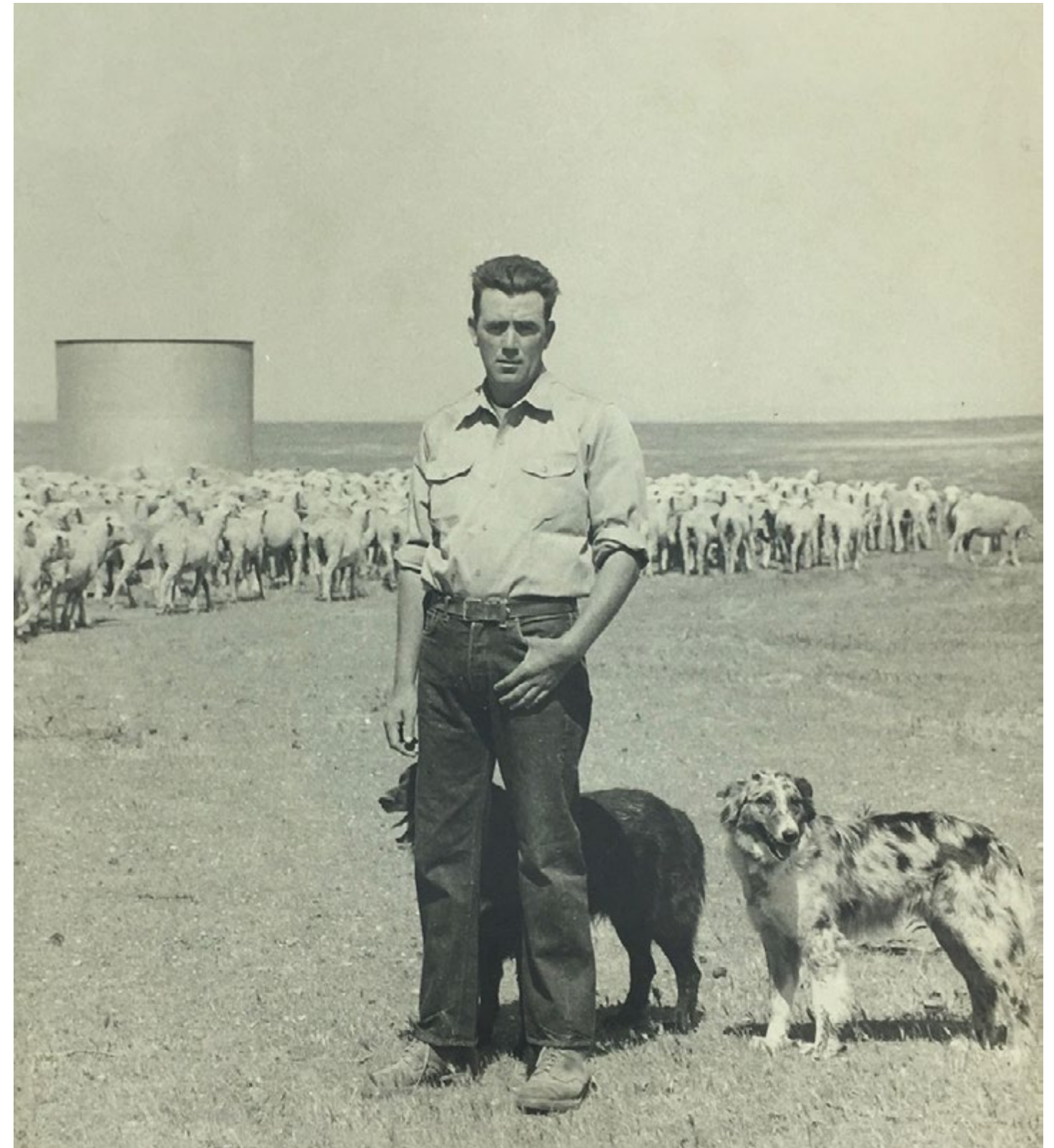
Baker, Jr., Alfred Zantziger. [Album of Photographs and Ephemera from a 1929 Cross-Country Motorcycle Trip to California]. [Various places, mostly in California: 1928-1929]. 187 items on ninety-two scrapbook pages, including twenty-four manuscript items, ninety-one original photographs, most about 2.5 x 1.75 inches, sixty-four pieces of ephemera, six newspaper clippings, and two original watercolor paintings. Oblong octavo album. Original string-bound limp calf, gilt lettered. Slight rubbing to covers; some edge wear. Scattered, minor wear to contents. A couple of items removed. Very good.

This excellent photographic travel journal and scrapbook was kept by Alfred Zantziger "Tony" Baker Jr. (1907-1987) during his 1929 cross-country motorcycle journey. Baker was raised in New Jersey and relocated to Little Neck, Queens, in the mid-1920s. In addition to being son of one popular illustrator, his namesake, and the grandson of another, Peter Newell, he was an aspiring artist himself.

As this album documents, in July 1928, Baker bought a new Harley Davison motorcycle, the receipt for which begins the scrapbook, and then set out westward the following summer. Among the cross-county stops documented here are St. Louis, MO; Taos, NM; and the Grand Canyon. Much of the album documents his time in California from August to October 1929, which included stops in Los Angeles, San Diego, the Huntington Library and Gardens (with admission ticket and map of the grounds), San Francisco, and Yosemite Park. At the conclusion of his western peregrinations, Baker sold his motorcycle (a clipping of his newspaper classified ad is included), and returned to New York on a steamer via the Panama Canal.

Many of the photographs show Baker and his ride, as well as the majestic scenery he encountered along his route. The images are interspersed with tourist ephemera he collected, including local maps, theater tickets, national park brochures, and postcards, as well as receipts for repairs, travel documents, and his membership card in the American Motorcycle Association. On the ship home, he added two attractive watercolor sketches of his room and of a sunset. Baker certainly picked a fitting time to complete his youthful explorations of the country -- the 1929 Wall Street crash occurred during his return journey, ushering in the Great Depression.

A wonderful encapsulation of a quintessential 20th-century exploration of the American West by motorcycle, just as the Roaring Twenties were coming to their precipitous conclusion. \$1,750



[Idaho] [Sheep]. Sheep Ranching in the West. [Hagerman, ID]: (c.1960). Four large black and white photographs [35 cm x 11 cm] on a heavy stock. Strong contrasts.

Four large views of a sheep operation near Hagerman, Idaho (one of the photographs shows a livestock semi-trailer that lists Hagerman, Idaho). The Hagerman Valley has a long history of sheep ranching dating back to the early 20th century. Nice images. \$185



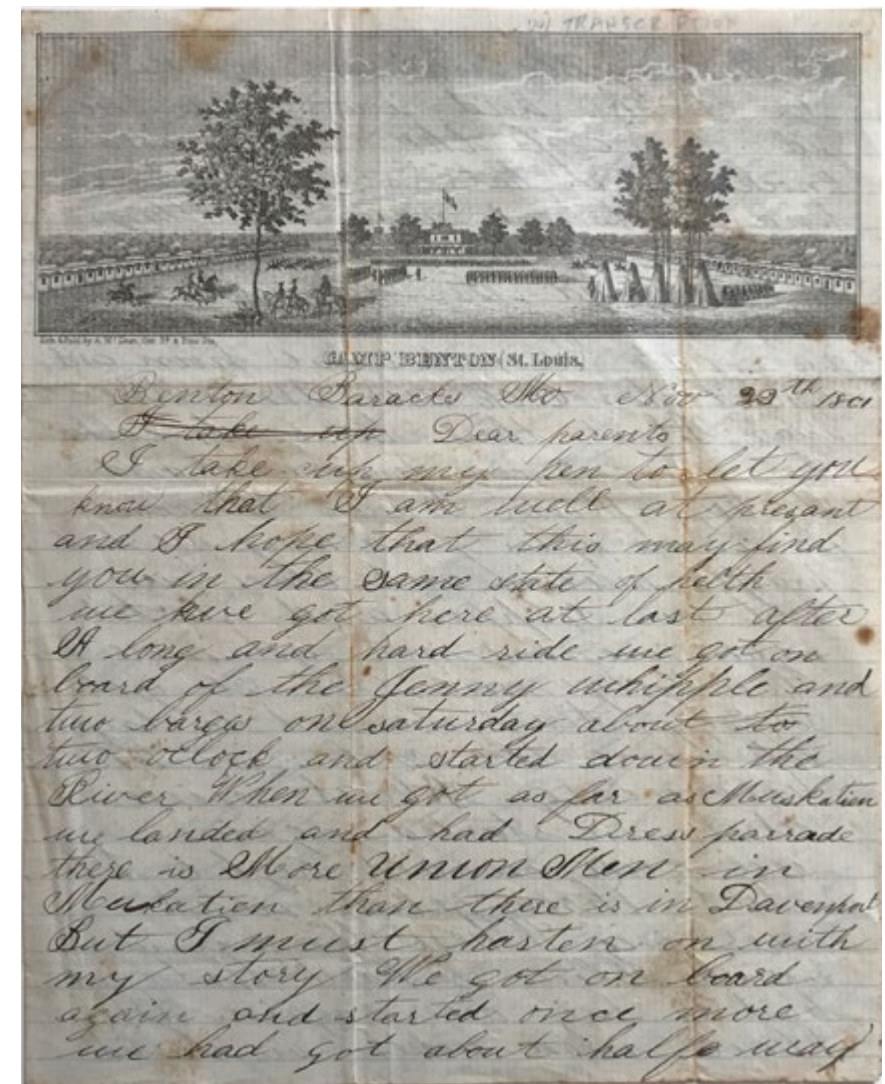
BOCK NGAR CHY CO.
San Francisco, circa 1934

Type specimen catalogue, oblong octavo (8" x 5"), 44 p. Original decorative paper wrappers, profusely illustrated. Text in Chinese with some English. Remarkable condition, with only some mild toning to the contents.

The most prominent printing company in San Francisco's Chinatown, the Bockl Ngar Chy Co. was founded by a Chinese-American, born in San Francisco and educated in both Chinese and American schools who worked in his father's import-export business before starting his own firm of printers and stationers after the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

This catalogue displays the Company's own products and services, with a wide variety of typefaces and graphics for advertisements, calling cards, and other printing jobs, as well as such products as rubberstamps and corporate stamping machines. The Chinese-owned businesses named in the illustrations were located not only in San Francisco, but also Sacramento, Reno, Denver, Minneapolis, Canada, and Mexico.

Scarce, OCLC locates only two copies (University of Delaware and Bancroft). \$3,000



SCARCE MISSOURI LETTERSHEET

Flory, Francis M. [Autograph Letter, Signed, on Pictorial Lettersheet with a View of Camp Benton in St. Louis]. [St. Louis]: Lith. & Publ. by A. McLean, [1861]. [3]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. Light wear along old folds. Scattered light staining. In a neat, legible hand.

In this letter, Francis Flory of the 11th Iowa Infantry details the difficult journey of his unit from Camp McClellan in Davenport to Camp Benton in St. Louis during November 1861. The letter, addressed to his parents in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, is written on a scarce pictorial lettersheet depicting Camp Benton, lithographed and published by Alexander McLean, a Scottish immigrant who published lithograph views, prints, and music in St. Louis during the 1850s and 1860s. The camp was established on the St. Louis Fairgrounds as a training barracks at the outset of the Civil War by John C. Frémont, and could house up to 30,000 Union troops. This view of the camp shows the long rows of barracks on either side of the parade grounds, with the house of the barracks commander at the center of the image and marching drills ongoing in the foreground. Flory's account of his voyage involved a crash of barges, several delays due to wind and fog, and finally a muddy march in the dark to Camp Benton from St. Louis, but upon his arrival he deems the barracks superior to his previous accommodations, writing that, "We have good quarters here better than we had in Camp Maleland [i.e., McClellan] we have good houses to kook [sic] and eat in." Flory was eventually killed in action at the Battle of Atlanta in 1864. We can locate no other copies of this scarce lettersheet. \$475



Mullarky, William Thomas. Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial RPPC Collection [Native Americans]. Gallup, NM: Mullarky Photo, (c.1927-30). 59 Real Photo Postcards [9 cm x 14 cm] Most in nice condition. One with a manuscript note and postmark. Complete list of views and images available.

William Thomas Mullarky (1897- 1959) was active in Gallup, New Mexico, where in 1927 he purchased the J.R. Willis Studio after working with the California photographer, Leo Hetzel for several years, before Willis the studio was owned by Simeon Schwemberger. Mullarky's excellent views of the Inter-Tribal Ceremonial are renowned and surprisingly uncommon.

Nice Native American views with 22 cards from the Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial in Gallup (c.1930). Images of dancers, weavers, silversmiths and sand-painters. Tribes and bands shown: Zuni, Navajo, Hopi, Santo Domingo, Laguna, Kiowa, Sioux, Zia, Teseque, Santa Clara, San Juan and Jimez. Views of Acoma and Navajo Hogans. \$2850





LETTERS FROM THE FEMALE TREASURER OF THE WASHINGTON FARMERS' ALLIANCE

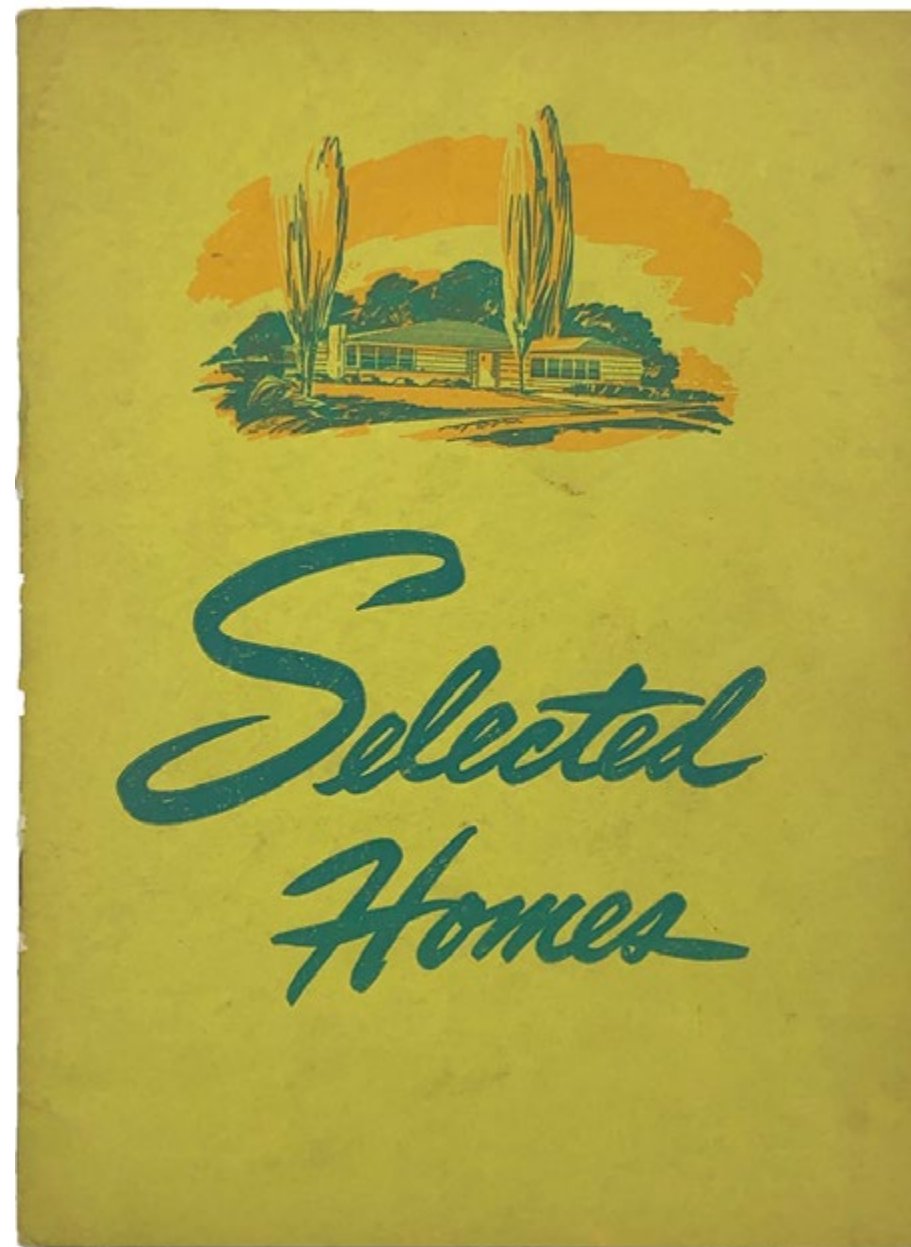
Halley, Lizzie J. [Four Manuscript Letters Describing Pioneer Life in Whitman County, Washington, and Involvement with the Adventist Church and the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union]. Whitman County, W.T.: 1881-1891. Four letters, totaling [15]pp. Primarily octavo sheets. Light wear and soiling. Highly legible. Very good.

An interesting group of letters written by Washington Territory pioneer Lizzie J. Haley to her sister, Susie B. Savage, at the end of the 19th century. These well-written letters are of particular interest because of Haley's involvement in two social movements that were gaining steam in Washington during the late-19th century -- Seventh-Day Adventism and farmer's unions. The first letter present here, written on Boxing Day 1881, predates these activities, but provides good detail of life in the Territory, including a report on Christmas dinner (pig's feet, chicken, canned peaches, and pickled vegetables), a dance to be held later that day (proper footwear was at a premium), and the farming situation ("Wheat does not sell for much here now and it pays better to hogs with it").

In her October 1884 letter, Haley provides an account of her attendance at an Adventist meeting for two weeks in August at Colfax, Washington, and further meetings at Garfield for six weeks prior to her letter. She reports that the two preachers holding the meetings have come from Walla Walla, and that, "I have been camping with them ever since they came up here to Garfield.... I have been attending church almost every night for two months and three times a day on Saturday and Sunday. They have a large round tent like a circus that they hold a meeting in, and another long family tent that they live in." After describing tent living in some detail, she states that, "I am going home with them to Walla Walla to stay a year. At their annual camp meeting... I was elected State Secretary of the Tract and Missionary Society.... The more I am with the Adventist people the better I like them. They are the best preachers I ever heard preach."

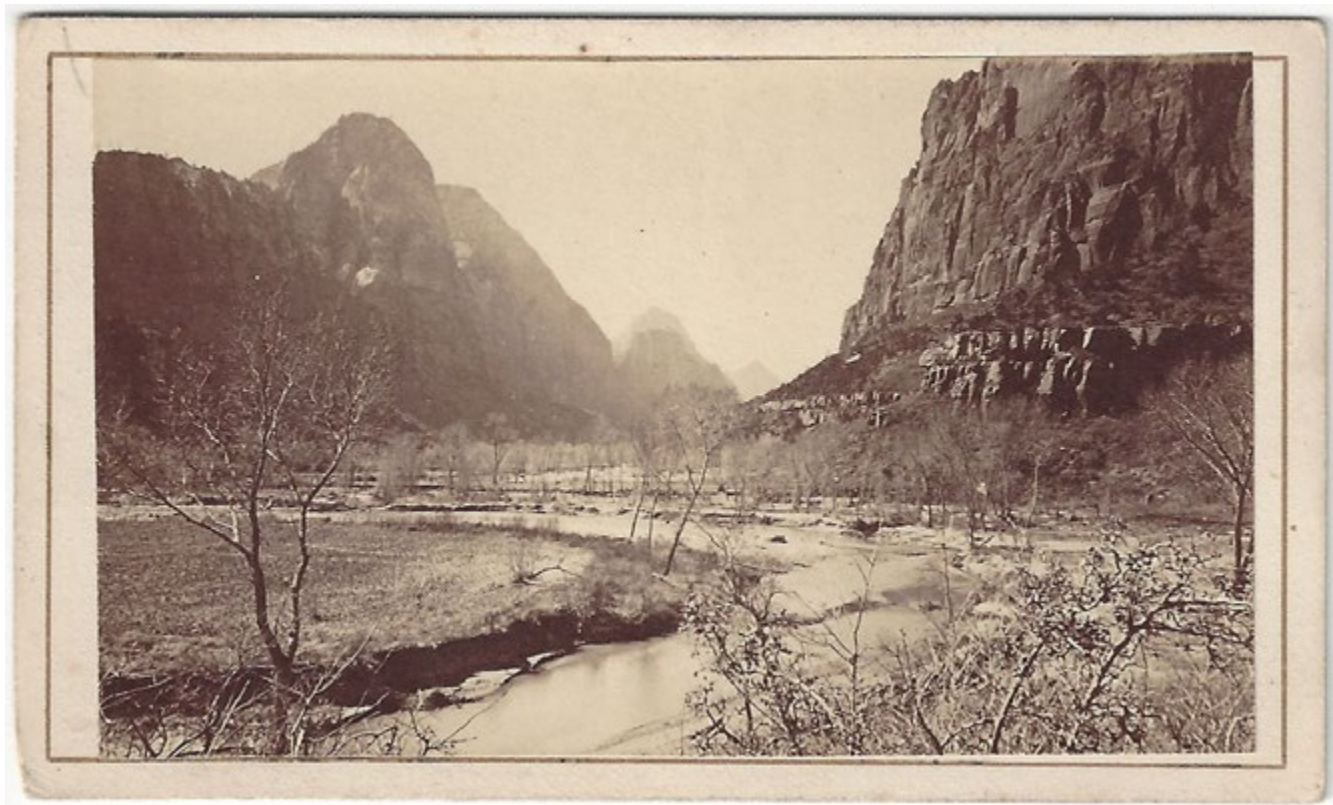
Nevertheless, by the time she wrote the last two letters present here in 1891, she had turned her focus from Adventism to the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, writing that, "We are having big Alliance meetings and speakings all the time this winter. I enjoy it more than anything.... John [husband?] spent three months this summer over in the west side of the state organizing the Farmers Alliance," and that he was also travelling to Idaho and Oregon for the same purpose. On October 28th, "The State was organized at Colfax. It was a grand affair, We had a big meeting in the new court house, people there from different parts of the state, had a big lecturer from the States to address the people.... John was elected Vice-President and I was elected Treasurer."

Interesting insight into social life and the growth and organization of social movements in Washington at the end of the 19th century. \$750



POSTWAR HOME DESIGNS

SELECTED HOMES. Los Angeles: Cleveland Publications, n.d. (circa 1945-50). "This collection of 40 homes displays a cross section of preference in home building for comfort and convenient living. All types and combinations of materials are used in these choice designs." Includes overviews of both one story and two story plans, including many ranch houses. Developed by San Diego architect Cliff May, the California Ranch House was especially popular during the postwar era, particularly in the Sun Belt region, with its characteristic wide, ground-hugging profile, low-pitched roof, deep eaves, and a prominently placed garage that reflected the growing popularity of the automobile. The rear panel features a full-page advertisement for the Santa Barbara Mutual Building and Loan Association, which mentions the availability of F.H.A. and G.I. loans. 32 unnumbered pages, with photographic illustrations and architectural plans. Original printed yellow paper wrappers (7 1/2" x 10 1/4"), bound with two staples. Some mild toning and wear; otherwise very good. Uncommon, OCLC locates only six copies. \$250

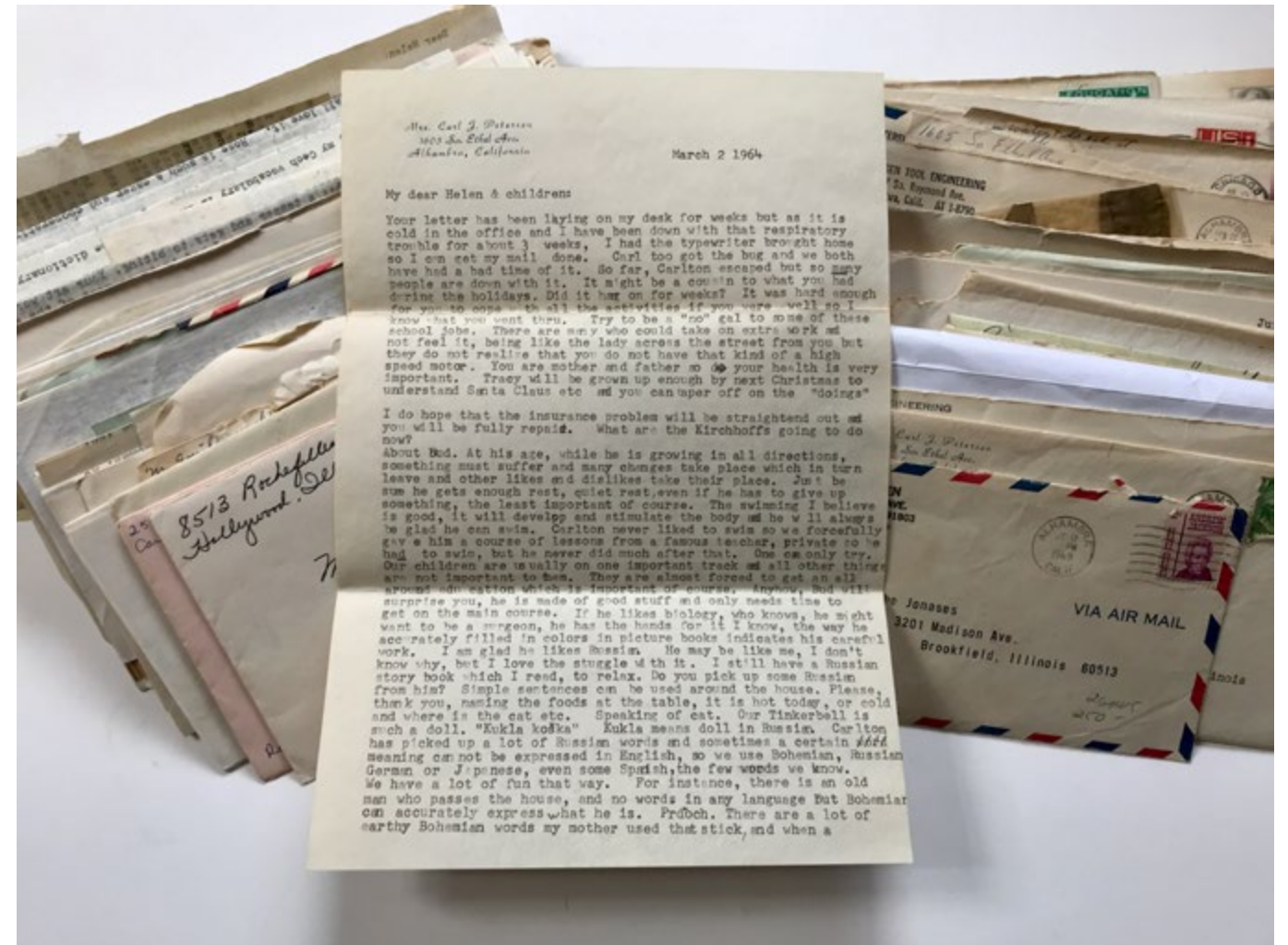


Savage, Charles Roscoe. Little Zion Valley. Salt Lake City: Savage & Ottinger, [1870]. CDV. Carte de visite. Albumen [5.5 cm x 9.5 cm] photograph on the original cream-colored mount [6 cm x 10 cm] Pioneer Art Gallery backstamp on the reverse. Strong contrasts and in nice condition.

Image is of the Virgin River winding through the Little Zion Valley - this is one of the first photographs taken of what is now Zion National Park.

"Some enthusiasts had reported the place to President Young as a veritable Zion. 'Call it Little Zion,' said he, and that is the name it still bears. I found it to be a remarkable valley with high, vertical cliffs, towering upward from two to three thousand feet, and so completely locked that there was no outlet other than the entrance. From a picturesque point of view, it was grand sublime, and majestic, but as a place of residence, lonely and unattractive, reminding one of living in a stone box; the landscape, a skyscraper; a good place to visit, and a nice place to leave. The whole region of the headwaters of the Rio Virgin is very beautiful for the artist, and the river banks afford good places for settlers." - Charles Roscoe Savage.

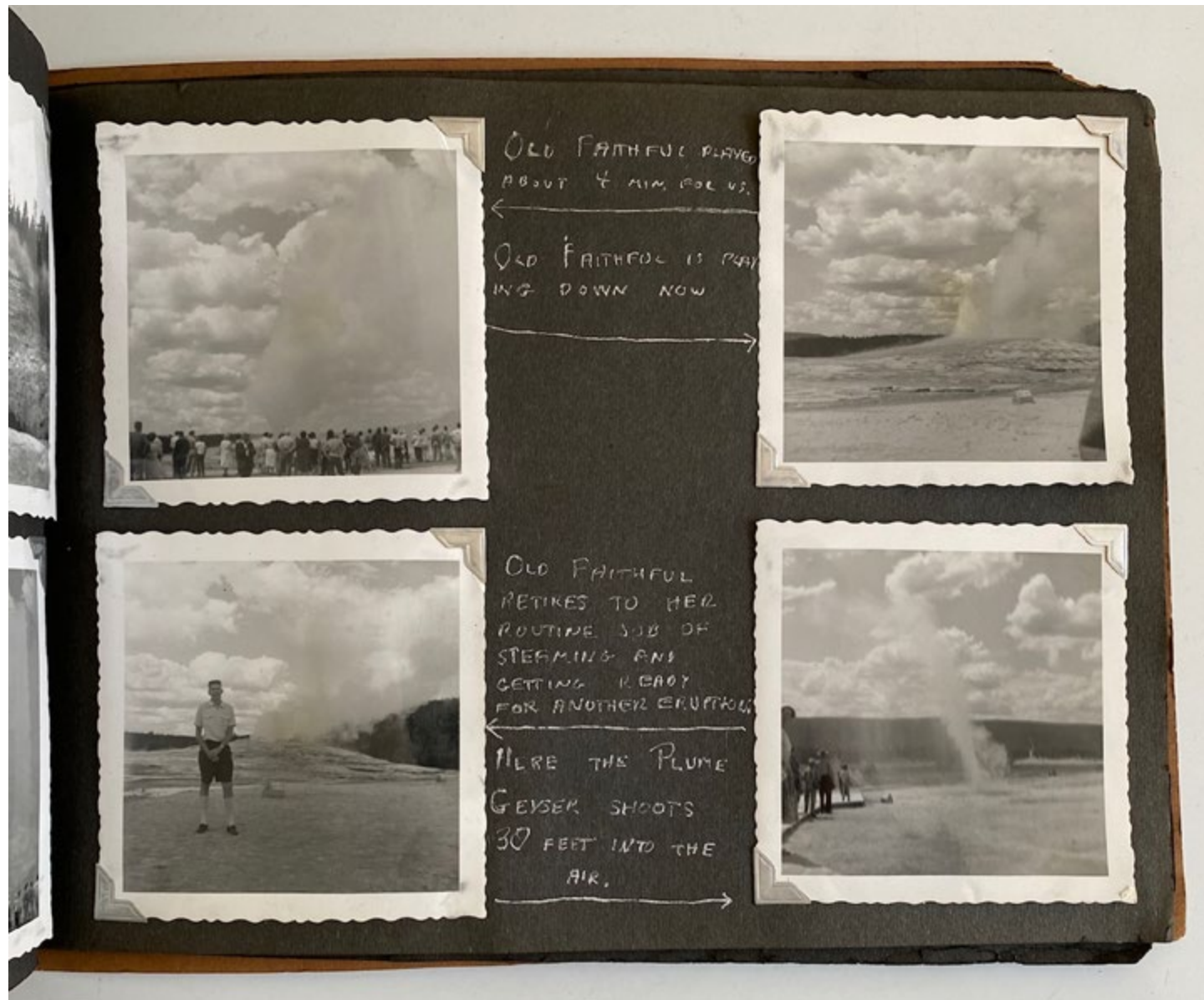
Charles Roscoe Savage (1832-1909) was an accomplished and prolific photographer who lived successfully within his Salt Lake City community and traveled widely throughout the West taking photographs and befriending other important photographers of his day such as Carleton Watkins, Edward Wilson, Timothy O'Sullivan, Alfred Hart and A.J. Russell. Savage took several of the West's most famous images at the celebration of the joining of the transcontinental railroads at Promontory Point, Utah in 1869. Savage also took the first photographs of what became Zion National Park. \$750



CZECH IMMIGRANTS IN LOS ANGELES

Petersen, Otylka. Petersen, Carlton. [Archive of Letters Written by a Czech Immigrant Family in California to Relatives in Illinois]. Alhambra, Ca.: [1951-1968]. Approximately 110 letters, about 70,000 words. Mostly typed, with original envelopes. Light wear and soiling. Very good.

Archive of letters written by Otylka Petersen and her son, Carlton, from Alhambra, California, to her cousin Helen Jonas and her family in Brookfield, Illinois. The letters are filled with discussions of Czech and immigrant culture, advice, and activities. The ancestors of the Petersens were born in Bohemia and emigrated to the United States in the late-19th or early-20th century, and the family remained in contact with family members in Czechoslovakia, some of whom come to visit. There is substantial information on Czech heritage and culture, as well as family genealogy. Carlton owned Petersen Tool Engineering of Alhambra, while his mother sells traditional arts and crafts. Carlton's father, Carl, was a railroad engineer who eventually retired to work part time with his son. Throughout the correspondence runs a network of family and friends, many of whom are fellow immigrants, among whom there is extended discussion of the importance of finding good work, continuing education, acquiring better language skills, and other similar concerns. Perhaps unsurprisingly, there is also a deep distrust and hatred of Russia and the oppression born of Communism. An interesting archival trove about the post-World War II immigrant experience in California, worthy of further exploration and study. \$650



[Western Touring] [Yellowstone]. "Our Trip of 1956". [Detroit]: 1956. [60]pp. Oblong quarto [21.5 cm x 28 cm] Tan vinyl string bound wrappers with 'Yellowstone Park' and illustrations on the front panel. Album contains 30 heavy black leaves with 148 black and white silver print snapshots [9 cm x 9 cm] in corner mounts.

Nicely identified photo album documenting a family's trip across the country that begins in Detroit with views of New York City, Gillette Castle State Park, Pennsylvania Turnpike, Missouri River, Mitchell Corn Palace, The Badlands, Dinosaur Park (Rapid City), Mount Rushmore, Black Hills, Cody, Buffalo Bill Dam, Yellowstone, Grand Tetons, Salt Lake City, and the California state line.

An anonymously created photo album of a trip from Detroit to Yellowstone National Park in 1956. All are original snapshots with descriptions and identification in white ink for each. A nicely put together album that is well identified.

"I enjoy showing this to people like you and hoping that you like it, I probably say - The End.' - the final page.
\$385



Crocker, Henry Smith (1832-1904)

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COMPILED FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS

San Francisco: H.S. Crocker & Co., 1893
82.55 x 68.58 cm (32.5 x 27 inches)

Illustrated with a large decorative vignette in the upper right corner, this map is believed to feature one of the earliest cartographic depictions of wine making in California. It is highly detailed and shows the entire state, including towns, counties, township surveys, mining information, roads, and railroads. The map was originally issued with Resources of California, an official publication of the State of California which provided descriptions of each of the counties, along with statistics concerning their climate, agriculture, viniculture, mining, and more. This publication is not present.

It's likely the map was published as a booster piece for the California exhibit at the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893. Crocker and his railroad magnate brother, Charles Crocker, were heavily involved in promoting the virtues of California and westward expansion.

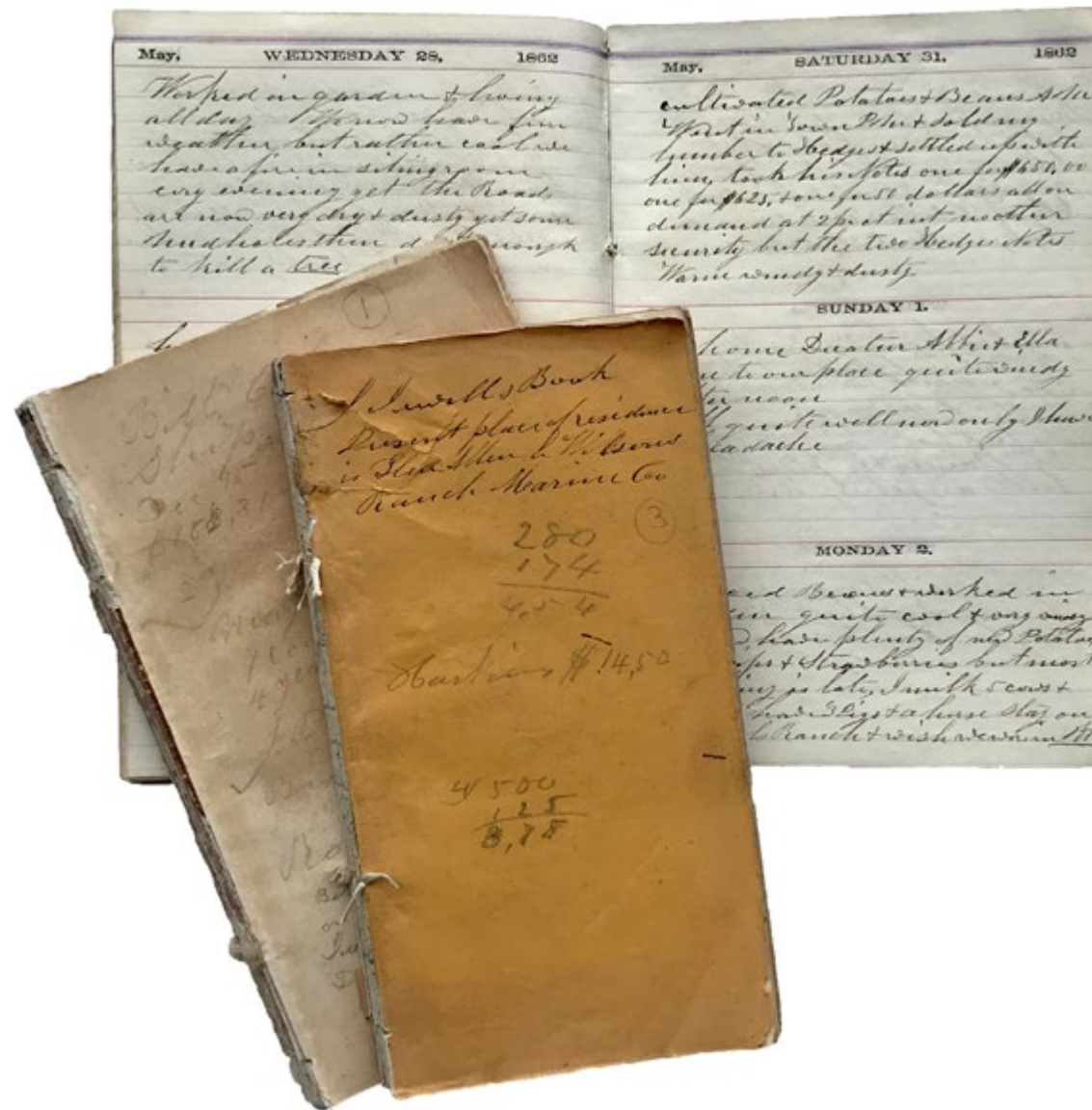
Light wear and toning, with closed tears along the folds that have been mended with tape on the verso; else very good. \$750

DIARIES OF A PETALUMA FARMER DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Jewell, Jesse. [Archive of Three Diaries Documenting a Family's Life in California During the Civil War]. [Petaluma: 1861-1863]. Three pocket diaries, totaling about 450pp., approximately 28,000 words. 12mo. Lacking covers, endpapers and stitching intact; contemporary ownership notations to endleaves. "Daily Pocket Remembrancers" for the year, with two or three daily entries per page. Light tanning, occasional foxing and ink offsetting internally. In a neat, legible hand. About very good.

An outstanding group of three diaries that record the daily lives of this family of immigrants to California, just as the country is consumed by the Civil War. The Jewell family -- Jesse and his wife Mary, and their four children -- relocated from Starksboro, Vermont, to a farm near Petaluma, California, in the summer of 1860, joining Jesse's aging parents, as well as several brothers and sisters and their families. Petaluma was already a major agricultural area in the 1860s, supplying produce to the growing city of San Francisco.

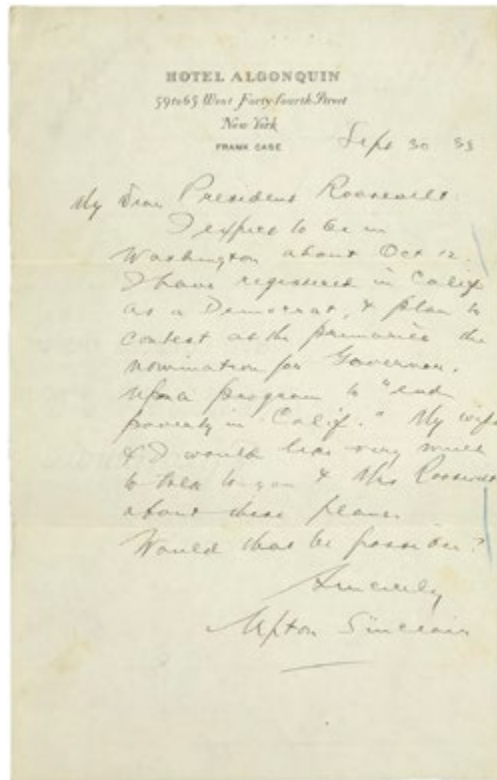
The diaries, which together document 1861 through 1863, record Jesse Jewell's attempts to establish a farm in the area, first growing beans, potatoes, strawberries, and other crops to sustain the family and to sell in town, and renting a ranch to raise chickens and pigs. Later he tried dairy cattle, making and selling butter. In his writing, Jewell shows a distinct lack of enthusiasm for his new home in California, however, complaining of the mud and rain in the winter, and the heat and dry dust in summer. His first entry on Jan. 1, 1861: "This is the first New Year I eavr [sic] saw in this state & hope it will be the last one if I can get my affairs closed up I mean to go back to the states. Today is fair & warm tho muddy...." His hopes to return "to the states" are interrupted by news in February that "the Political world is all in a commotion & there is now a prospect of a dissolution of the Union." Even so, in June, with a "civil war raging in these once United States" he wishes "we were all back in Vermont or in the war I care but little where if only out of this miserable place." In July he reports on the general state of commerce in Petaluma: "Business of all kinds dull & prospects of all business poor. War in the East is all the exciting topic & the prospect now is that there will be a great amt. of blood shed on both sides." His next entry comments on the war in general: "[T]he south is arrayed against the North & all for the sake of slavery. God only knows what is in future but all looks gloomy now.



As to the state of California it is farther from the seat of war but is seriously affected by it." By August he realizes the war will prevent him from returning east.

Meanwhile his children grow and go to school, he moves from one ranch rental to another, trying various farming enterprises, and occasionally having legal disputes with neighbors. He mentions correspondence with George Colby and W.S. Howden, and going into San Francisco to sell 16 dozen "cabs" per Colby's bills (this is evidently a reference to the Vermont firm of Howden, Colby & Co., makers of willow children's carriages, or "cabs"). He also partners with A.H. Otis in a grist mill in Redwood City. Describing the town in 1861, he writes that, "Redwood is a very pretty little place with a small amt. of business. San Mateo a P.O. & Store Tavern &c. 6 miles from Redwood is a beautiful place very level & good land & beautiful timber." Very occasionally he mentions the war, a "great battle at Nashville" and a victory at Springfield Landing, Tennessee in April 1862. By the end of 1862, Jewell is making regular trips to Redwood City from Petaluma to help Otis get the mill operational, but the work is slow and he wishes he had his money back on the investment. He moves to the Wilson ranch outside of Petaluma, and in early 1863, plants twenty-two acres of wheat, raises dairy cows, and begins regularly producing butter, often more than sixty pounds a day. The enterprise in Redwood City continues to struggle, and eventually Otis gives up his interest in it. Jewell moves his family there in December 1863 to take charge of the mill. Census records for 1870 show Jewell in Redwood City, with 5000 acres in real estate and a personal estate of \$6000. He died in October 1871 and was buried in Petaluma.

In all, the diaries provide an excellent record of farming and agriculture in a rapidly developing area of California, with the specter of the Civil War constantly in the background. Jewell's account is particularly valuable in that it documents a continuous and extended period of his experience, from soon after he and his family first arrive until he is somewhat well established three years later. A meticulous and detailed account of agricultural life in Petaluma during the Civil War. \$9,750



Sinclair, Upton (1878-1968)

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT REGARDING HIS BID FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CALIFORNIA

A single page manuscript letter on Hotel Algonquin stationery, dated September 30, 1933. There is a little toning and wear, and a staple has been removed from above the printed header, otherwise in very good condition.

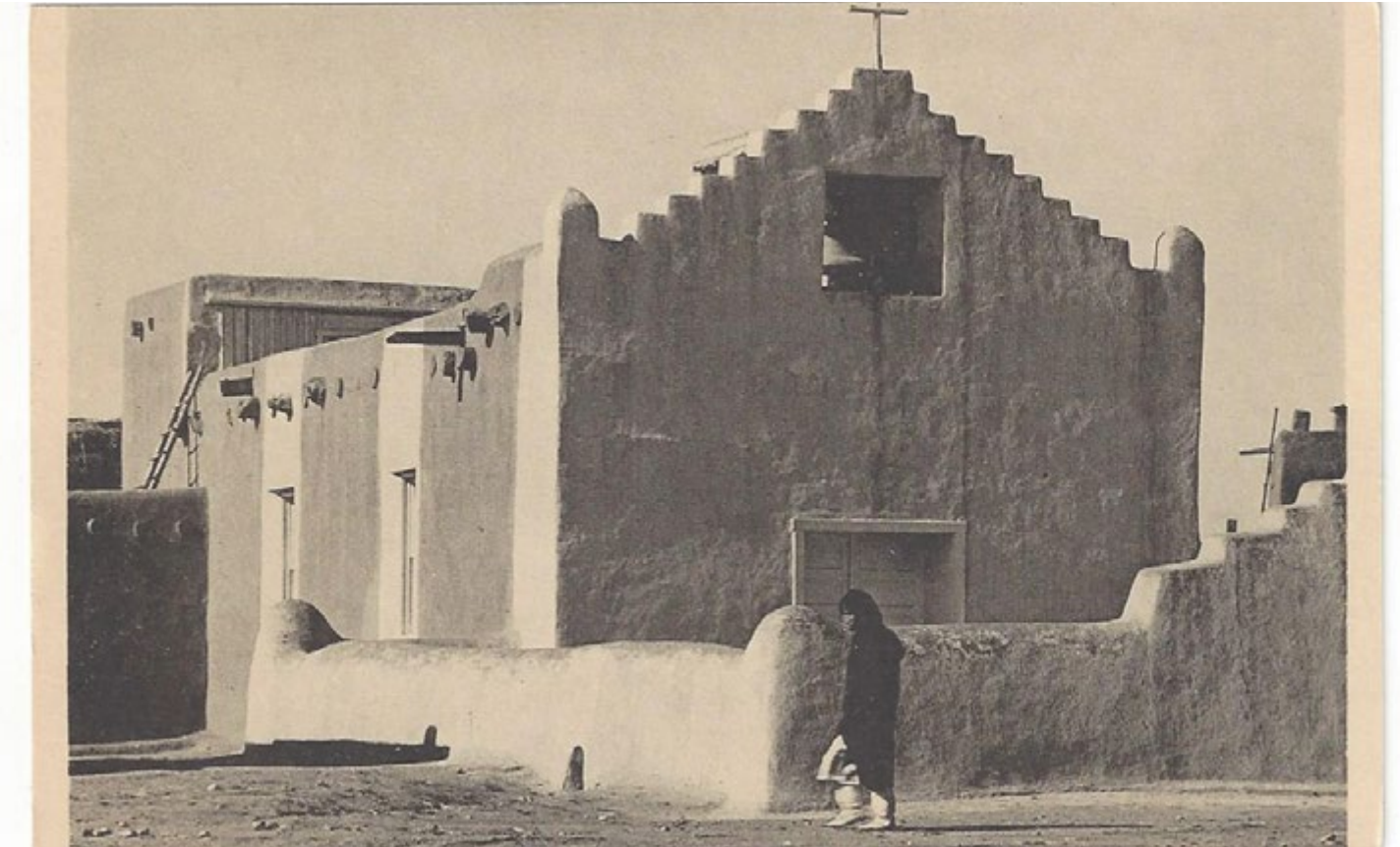
In the letter, addressed to “My dear President Roosevelt”, Sinclair declares his plan to “contest at the primaries the [Democratic] nomination for Governor, upon a program to ‘end poverty in California’”, and asks whether he and his wife could meet with the Roosevelts to discuss the matter further. It was written only a few weeks after Sinclair visited Roosevelt at Hyde Park where an economic summit was held over the Labor Day weekend.

Upton Sinclair’s 1934 California gubernatorial campaign is regarded as a watershed moment in American politics. Following two previ-

ous unsuccessful attempts at running for the governorship of California as a member of the Socialist Party, the muckraking author of *The Jungle* (1906) had been encouraged by the election of Roosevelt in 1932 to change his affiliation to the Democrats in September 1933. In his book “*The Campaign of the Century: Upton Sinclair’s Race for Governor of California and the Birth of Media Politics*” (1992), Greg Mitchell writes, “Sinclair’s candidacy challenged, perplexed, and ultimately embarrassed Franklin Roosevelt. The muckraker emerged as a political messiah at a tender hour for the White House. After an auspicious start, the New Deal was foundering. Progressives implored FDR to move to the left, businessmen and bankers exerted pressure on the right. Sinclair put the profoundly ambivalent President on the spot: if he endorsed his party’s candidate in California, FDR’s critics would accuse him of supporting socialism; if he didn’t some of his friends might call him a coward.”

In the context of the Great Depression, the “End Poverty in California” movement formed the basis of Sinclair’s campaign, calling for a large-scale public works program and reforms to taxes and pensions – a vision he laid out in “*I, Governor of California, and How I Ended Poverty: A True Story of the Future*” (1933). Theodore Dreiser called it “the most impressive political phenomenon that America yet produced,” while the *New York Times* described it as “the first serious movement against the profit system in the United States.” Sinclair’s campaign gained widespread support, and formed his most successful attempt at elected office, gaining nearly 38% of the vote. Vociferously opposed by Hollywood studio bosses, the coalition of forces against Sinclair was one of the first to employ modern methods of political campaigning typified by the use of external media and publicity consultants. Ultimately abandoned by Roosevelt and defeated by Frank Merriam, his Republican rival, he recorded his experiences in “*I, Candidate for Governor: And How I Got Licked*” (1935).

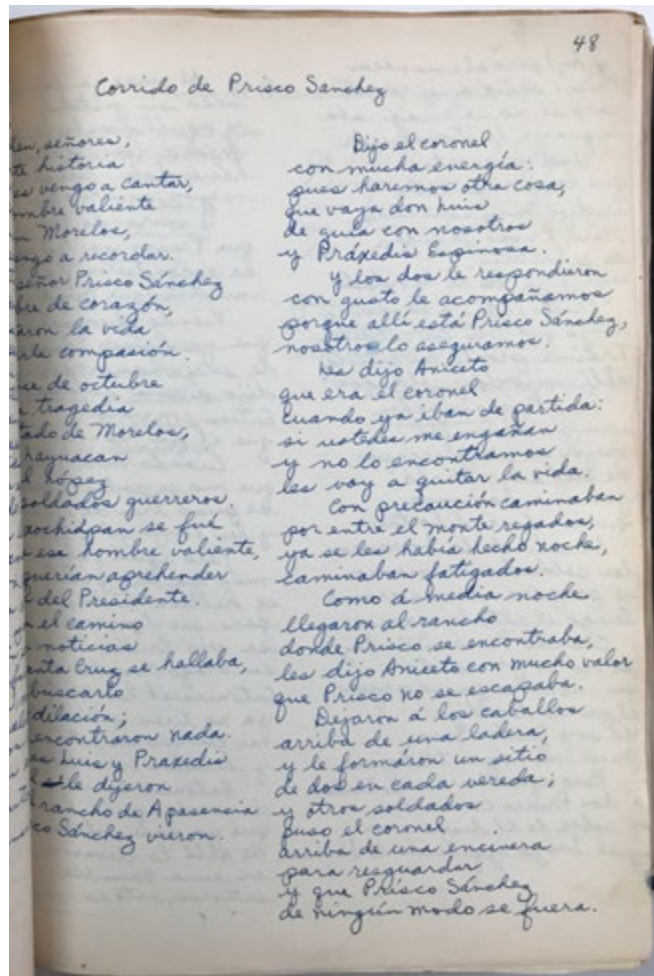
Despite his defeat, Sinclair recorded twice as many votes as any previous Democratic candidate for governor in California. As Mitchell notes, “Roosevelt may have revived the Democratic party in the state in 1932, but it was EPIC that established it as a progressive force.” It also exerted profound influence on Roosevelt, who drew on EPIC’s income and corporate tax structures to support his New Deal programs. Even Merriam, as governor, took some of Sinclair’s tax and pension ideas, confirming the liberal-leftist ideology as a significant force in California politics. \$2,000



Gilpin, Laura. *Pictorial Postcards of the Southwest* by Laura Gilpin. Colorado Springs & Santa Fe: Gilpin Publishing Company, (c.1930 - 1950). 54 Photogravure Postcards [9 cm x 14 cm] and 11 Chrome Era Postcards [9 cm x 14 cm] All in nice condition. Divided backs with no writing or postmarks. Included are ten of the original printed Gilpin envelopes (the first ten sets). Printed by Meridian Gravure Company, Meridian, Conn. Complete list of views available.

Set One: Navaho (6 cards) - Set Two: Acoma (6 cards) - Set Three: Mesa Verde (6 cards) - Set Four: Navaho (6 cards) - Set Five: Taos Pueblo (6 cards) - Set Six: San Ildefonso & Santa Clara Pueblos (6 cards) - Set Seven: El Santuario De Chimayo (6 cards) - Set Eight: Los Ranchos De Taos Church (6 cards) - [Unnumbered set]: Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art (6 cards).

Laura Gilpin (1891-1979) attained international recognition as photographer and her images of the Navajo and Pueblo peoples of the four corners area offer an important record of these cultures. She excelled in a field that up to the point, had largely been the purview of men. Western landscape photographer Ansel Adams praised Gilpin by remarking that she had a “highly individualistic eye.” \$2700



LARGE COLLECTION OF MEXICAN FOLK SONGS

[Mexico]. [Music & Folklore]. [Collection of over 470 Mexican and Chicano Corridos Collected by Folklorist Merle Simmons]. [Bloomington, In.?: ca. 1960s-1970s]. [602] typed and manuscript leaves, most double-sided. In a contemporary think buckram binder. Several additional leaves and pamphlet laid in. Very minor rubbing to boards. Occasional light wear and tanning to contents. Very good.

A giant collection of over 470 Mexican and Mexican-American folk ballads, known as corridos, put together Merle Simmons, an eminent Professor of Spanish and Folklore at Indiana University beginning in the early 1960s, during the course of his traveling work and research. Simmons published a number of articles and longer works, including a study of the corrido as a source for the interpretation of Mexican culture and a bibliography of "the romance and other forms in Spanish America." According to a later critic, his work, "Delineated the corrido's historical journey from romance to its present form. Simmons found that traditional Spanish ballads approximating the structure and thematic matter of the existed through the colonial period in the years

preceding the resurgence of these songs [in the late-19th and 20th centuries]" - Herrera-Sobek.

The corridos in this assemblage were collected from a wide variety of sources that included institutional visits across Mexico; interactions with artists, enthusiasts, and other scholars in the United States; and Simmons' own academic readings. The lyrics were compiled in the mid-20th century, with some of the sources dating back to the first part of the 1900s, and many include manuscript and typed annotations, comprising facts gathered by Simmons at the time of transcription or his later notes. It seems likely that this bound collection served not only as a record of his travels and research, but also as a source book for his writings on the subject.

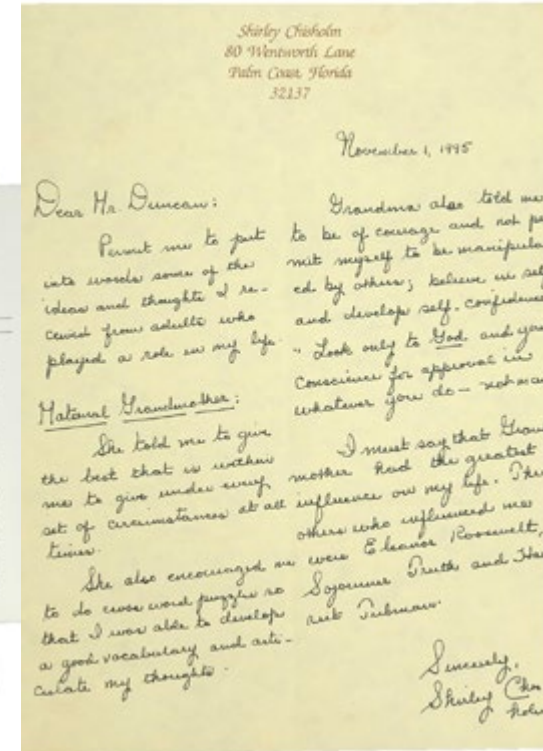
In its form, the corrido is primarily a narrative folk ballad, usually sung in a local vernacular and taking as its topics important historical events, issues of social injustice and reform, and the struggles of daily life, economic, religious, and amorous. The extensive group here provides numerous examples of each of these types from many different regions and periods, and addresses topics that range from well-known events in Mexican and American history to hyperlocal romances and folk tales. The songs were gathered by Simmons primarily in cities and institutions in Northern Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Several examples also seem to have been collected from Mexican-American communities in the Chicagoland / Northern Indiana region. One particularly interesting theme that runs through many of the examples present, especially in corridos from borderland areas, is the issue of immigration in the United States, with all of its attendant trials and difficulties. A fascinating resource, and of great value for the study of Mexican-American cultural history.

Maria Herrera-Sobek, "Chicano Folklore," Westport, Ct.: Greenwood Press (2006). p. 33. \$2,750

ARCHIVE OF FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

[African American]

An archive of campaign material for Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm's run for U.S. President in 1972, along with a handwritten letter in which she describes the advice she received from individuals who played an important role in her life. Chisholm (1924-2005) was the first African American woman elected to Congress, representing New York's 12th District for seven terms from 1969 to 1983.



Along with the letter, this group of material includes a four panel, accordion-fold black-and-white brochure, three campaign contribution envelopes, a reprint of a Denver Post article about her candidacy, and seven position papers issued by her presidential campaign. The single-page letter, dated November 1, 1995, is written on Chisholm's personal stationery. She writes that her maternal grandmother, who raised her from the age of 5 to 10, was the greatest influence in her life. "The others who influenced me were Eleanor Roosevelt, Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman."

The position papers in this archive are numbered one through eight, with No. 6 missing. They each run four pages, and are printed in black and white with a photo of Chisholm in the top right-hand corner. The seven issues include No. 1: Foreign Aid, No. 2: The Middle East Crisis, No. 3: Equality of Commitment – Africa, No. 4: The Economy, No. 5: Justice in America, No. 7: Consumerism, and No. 8: Housing.

In addition to being the first female African American candidate for president, Chisholm was also at the forefront of grassroots fundraising to support her efforts. She declared she was "Unbossed and Unbought," also the title of her 1970 autobiography. Her campaign contribution form requests donations from \$1 to \$25 or More? with a blank. "Up until now there were only two ways to finance a campaign for major office. One was to be a millionaire. The other way was to get the support of a group that had a lot of money and was looking to make more. I am certainly not a millionaire, and I will not be bought by any group. My support for this campaign must come from the people," she says in her literature.

According to numerous media reports, Chisholm was subjected to racism and sexism throughout her candidacy. She was forced to petition many states to get on the ballot for president and filed a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission for equal time after being blocked from presidential debates. Due to her lean budget, her supporters often had to type up their own literature about the candidate. The scarce campaign content in this collection was produced by her national campaign. \$1,500



ARCHIVE OF A WESTERN MINING FAMILY

Logue, Nelson W.; Margaret M.H. Logue; Claude L. Logue. [Extensive Archive of Personal Family Correspondence from Members of the Logue Family, Written from Locations Across the West]. [Primarily Arizona, Colorado, and Montana: 1893-1932]. 101 letters, totaling 379pp., plus several other miscellaneous related documents. Mostly folio and octavo sheets, most letters with original envelopes. Old folds, some light wear and soiling. Very good.

A large archive of over 100 letters, primarily written by brothers Nelson and Claude Logue to their parents, together with letters written by Claude's wife Margaret. The Logues were a Colorado family, and both of the brothers were involved in some way with the mining industry in the West. They write from locations such as Anaconda, Montana; Denver and Alma, Colorado; and Hayden, Arizona, back home to their parents, Reuben and Ida, in Aspen. Nelson W. Logue (1874-1944) attended the Colorado School of Mines, graduating in 1897, and embarked on a career as a mining engineer. The archive contains several letters written home from school, but most of Nelson's letters date from 1914 to 1932 when he was working at Hayden, Arizona for the American Smelting & Refining Company as their chief engineer. There are forty-two letters from Nelson (168pp.) in the archive. His brother, Claude L. Logue (1876-1959), worked as an assayer and mining engineer, working in Montana, Nevada, and Colorado (28 letters, 67pp.). His wife, Margaret M. Hamilton Logue (1878-1946), was born to Scottish parents who emigrated to Colorado in 1880 (31 letters, 144pp.).

The first seven letters, and the earliest in the archive, are written by Nelson, dated 1893 to 1897, during his time as a student at the Colorado School of Mines. Around 1914, Nelson took a job with the American Smelting & Refining Company in Hayden, Arizona. In a letter dated May 6th of that year, he describes his work and elaborates on a day trip he took through the desert countryside, describing it in poetic detail:

"I guess that they are going to build a power house here and I have been working on that for quite a while. Also,

a lot of new houses had to be designed and many other things all seemed to come at once. ... About 2 weeks ago I decided to take a trip over to a range of hills about 3 miles south of the Gila. It was a fine day and I took a lunch and 2 bottles of water and started out. ... On the other side of the San Pedro is a big ranch and I sat down under a big Cottonwood at the edge of an alfalfa field and rested my eyes on the green expanse. ... My eyes just seemed to relax with relief when I looked out on the field. On the other side of the ditch was the primeval desert untouched by man...."

Homesick for mountains and trees and greenery, Nelson begins to look for work elsewhere in 1926, though the remainder of the letters present here (through 1932) are datelined at Hayden. In April he writes about a visit to Globe and the sad state of copper mining: "... We went to Globe on Tuesday & came back next day. Ida is trying to sell her place there and it looks as if she could do so soon. Globe is surely dull and quiet now - no business and no new work. Copper is going down & will stay down for a long time I believe. The road was bad most of the way but the hills were green and flowers everywhere & lots of birds. Last Saturday I went to Sasco & Silverbell to pick out some stuff from the old plants. Went up to the mine at Silverbell and it is almost a deserted camp. Lots of machinery rusting away and building falling down but that is what will happen to all of these places someday."

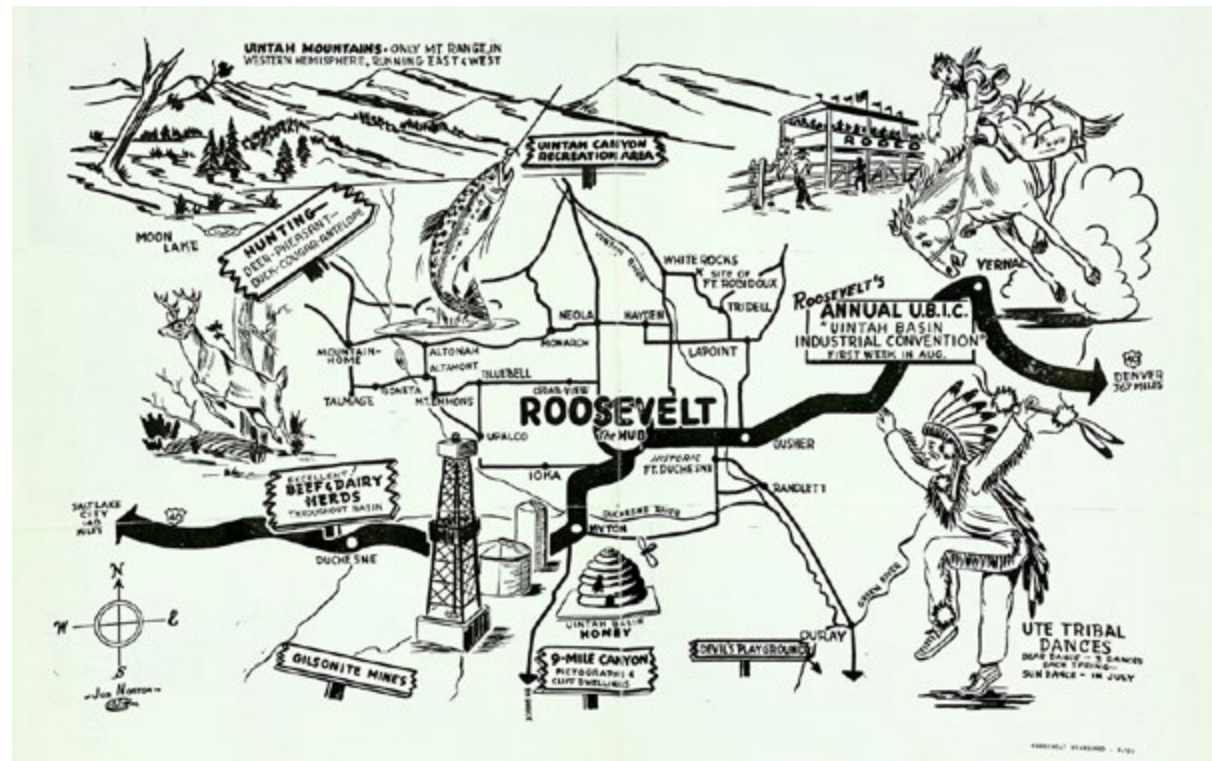
Most of Claude's letters are shorter and to the point. The first two are dated at Anaconda in 1903, though the remainder are from locations in Colorado during the 1920s. On September 12, 1920, he writes from the mines at Alma of his success:

"I sure have a splendid showing in our mine after three days work in the bottom of the shaft. Have opened up 3 ft. of carbon, 6 ore averages \$20.00 with some galena ore that I have sent to Denver that I expect to run close to \$75.00 per ton. My chances never looked better than do at the present moment. But I sure have worked hard and lost many a night sleep this summer. I took a chance and went down this old shaft that has not been worked since '84. I knew that Wheeler will stay with me and if he does I will make a mine out of it. Now have the old shaft timbered with hoist up and everything complete with a good vein of ore to follow. So, do not worry about me I am going to put up the fight of my life and there 'ain't no such animal' as lose out."

His wife's letters are more descriptive, filling in the details of every day life. Writing from Anaconda in November 1902, describing what her arrival in Montana and impressions of the town, Margaret writes:

"I arrived in Anaconda on Wed. evening about 6 o'clock. The little station of Silver Bow was such a dreary little place, and I stayed there just long enough to worry myself sick for fear Claude might not be on hand to meet me. ... Silver Bow is 7 miles from Butte but you can see the smoke of Butte plainly from there. There seems to be no snow in Montana yet. As I came into Anaconda I saw the smelter where Claude works, all lit up - it was a grand sight. ... The house is certainly lovely - everything is strictly first-class, and clean as a pin. Two things I must get used to, no three things, soft coal heaters, lamps and no hot water."

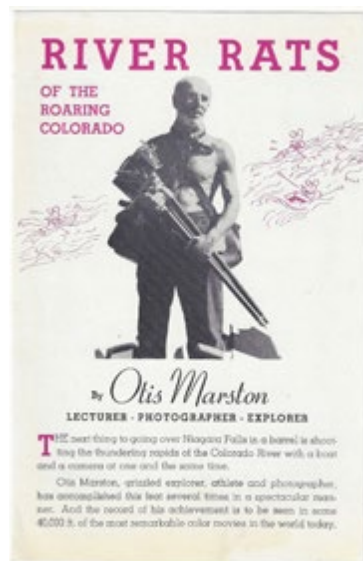
In 1904 the family moves to Butte, and Margaret describes the process of finding a house to rent and relocating the family and their possessions. Beyond the first early letters from Montana, most of the letters are dated after 1917 when the family had moved back to Colorado. Much of Claude's time seems to have been spent away at the mines or out of town, and Margaret writes in 1917 of the hardship of looking after the family on her own. She likewise conveys news of family and friends, as well as other tidbits. She is often blunt and outspoken, and comes across as rather modern, lamenting at one point about how she's getting too fat for her clothes. Taken altogether, the archive provides a broad yet detailed perspective of life for a western mining family in the early 20th century, complete with the domestic side of life from a woman's perspective. Worthy of further research. A fuller description of the archive is available upon request. \$3,750



Norton, Joe. Welcome to Roosevelt, Utah: Hub of the Great Ute Indian Reservation. [Roosevelt, UT]: Roosevelt Standard, 1955. Pictorial map [28.5 cm x 44 cm] with folds as issued.

Nice pictorial map of Roosevelt and the Uintah Basin. Reverse contains a brief description of the area that is illustrated with photographs.

"May your visit with us be pleasant. To see the real West, one must see the Uintah Basin area in Utah. Roosevelt is located in the heart of this scenic and colorful section. Here you will find the Ute Indian in all his colorful naturalness, newly wealthy with the discovery of rich oil deposits within his lands. Roosevelt is the hub of the great Ute Indian Reservation. A group of tribal leaders have assembled to discuss and plan a long-range program of rehabilitation. Many of the Ute Indian families now have modern homes and are taking their place in community affairs." - from the reverse. \$150



Marston, Otis. River Rats of the Roaring Colorado. San Francisco: Larry Allen, [1969]. Bifolium. [4]pp. Single leaf folded in half [23.5 cm x 30 cm]. Near fine.

Promotional piece for films by the legendary (!!!) river runner Otis 'Doc' Marston from the library of Francis Farquhar.

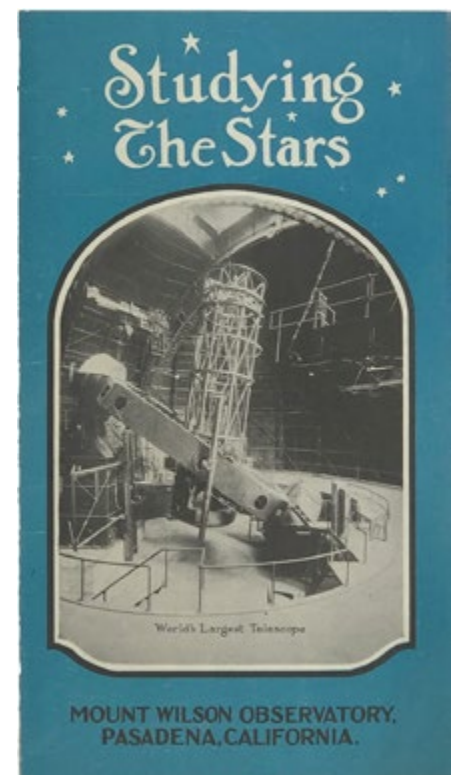
"The next thing to going over Niagara Falls in a barrel is shooting the thundering rapids of the Colorado River with a boat and a camera at one and the same time. Otis Marston, grizzled explorer, athlete and photographer, has accomplished this feat several times in spectacular manner. And the record of his achievement is to be seen in some 40,000 ft. of the most remarkable color movies in the world today." We locate no institutional holdings. Rare. Grand Canyon Bibliography 2.4329. \$40



EARLY VIEW OF MOUNT WILSON

[California] An original cabinet card photograph taken on Mount Wilson, circa 1889. Shot by Pasadena photographer J.W. Wortman, the image is labeled "West from Steil's Camp, Mt. Wilson" in the image, and bears a holographic inscription on the verso: "This place is very high. They are putting up the largest observatory in the world on this mountain. It is between us & Pasadena. Pasadena is 6 miles directly east & below us. From almost my point here, Pasadena is plainly seen & we can hear the whistles there, on a clear day." It is also labeled "No 3." in the one corner. The image measures roughly 8" x 4 1/2" and is mounted to a board featuring Wortman's printed signature and street address. Minor toning to the photograph, with a bit of edgewear to the board and some minor smudging to the verso. Accompanied by "Studying the Stars: Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California" (circa 1955), a tri-fold pamphlet issued by the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce.

Located in the San Gabriel Mountains, about eight miles northeast of Pasadena, Mount Wilson (5,715 feet) is best known for the observatory established there in 1904 by George Ellery Hale under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Among the many discoveries made on the mountain, Edwin Hubble and Milton Humason confirmed that this immense universe was expanding, a finding which led to the development of the Big Bang Theory. In the decades that preceded the astronomical research, a period referred as the "Great Hiking Era," Mount Wilson was a popular lookout spot for Southern Californians, who could board the Pacific Electric's Big Red Car, disembark at the trail ahead, and ascend into San Gabriels by way of Steil's Camp and the other popular hillside resorts. \$200





Business District of San Francisco 1 year after the Fire

HUGE PANORAMIC PHOTO OF POST-QUAKE SAN FRANCISCO

[California]. [San Francisco Earthquake]. Business District of San Francisco 1 Year After the Fire. San Francisco: R.J. Waters & Co., 1907. Panoramic photograph, 12 x 66.5 inches. Light wear and soiling, faint creasing in a few places. Very good.

Striking, large panoramic photograph of San Francisco depicting the heart of the city a year after the Great Earthquake of 1906. Taken from Nob Hill, one can see the Call Building in the immediate right foreground, cable cars running busily down Market Street in front of it. In the direct center of the photo in the far distance, one can see the spire of the Ferry Building, with Russian and Telegraph Hills off to the left in the distance. A swathe of ruined landscape greets the viewer, though with a number of cranes and buildings under construction. OCLC indicates Yale has a similarly-large panoramic image of San Francisco by Waters taken in 1906 just before to the fire. A handsome view of the city documenting its progress after the earthquake and fire that nearly leveled it. \$2,000

See image on previous pages.



GERMAN POWS IN NORTHERN IDAHO

[Idaho Photographica]. [World War II]. [Photographic Scrapbook of Farragut Naval Training Station During World War II, with Images of German POWs]. [Lake Pend Oreille, Id.: 1945]. Fifty original photographs, most 4 x 5 inches or 5 x 7 inches, with a number of 5 x 12 panoramas. Also with sixteen commercial prints, several real photo postcards, and ephemera. Large quarto album, string-tied, front board embossed in white and gold. Light wear and chipping to board edges and hinges. Photos in corner mounts, one missing. Clean and clear images. Very good.

A striking photo album containing fifty original images of German prisoners of war at the Farragut Naval Training Station, located near Bayview, Idaho, at the southern tip of Lake Pend Oreille, during the waning days of World War II. After it opened in 1942, Farragut was the second largest naval basic training center in the country, and for the duration of the war was the largest "town" in Idaho. In 1945, the station received approximately 750 POWs from Germany and Austria. For the most part, they were been given work as gardeners and groundskeepers around the station and in the local area. For men who had endured the hardships of war, Camp Farragut was an apparently peaceful place to spend the months before they were sent home. They played soccer, table tennis, pool, and had their own band, choir and library. All of these activities are documented in this album, along with scenes of men participating in theatrical performances, viewing a camp exhibition, mustering for morning roll, and marching out of camp in formation to their daily duties. The prisoners are easily distinguished from other soldiers at the station by a "PW" painted onto their shirts and trousers. The overall feeling of the camp seemed to be happy and many of the group shots of men depict them smiling and in good spirits.

The album also includes a laid in newspaper clipping with an image of POWs at the camp, the original of which is found in this album, and indeed, many of the images are of a fairly professional quality. While the photographer is unidentified, he or she does seem to have had a connection with the prisoners, and the visit to the camp was apparently part of an itinerary for a Western journey -- a map of the United States with German text and hand-drawn lines designating the route to and from Farragut, and a handful of commercial Yellowstone and other western park views are also included in this album. Several of the photo postcards in the album also contain German text.

A very interesting exposition of this German POW camp in rural Northern Idaho. \$1,175



[George M. Wheeler] William Bell and Timothy H. O'Sullivan. George M. Wheeler Survey Stereoview Collection. Washington DC: Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian, 1871-1872. 20 Stereoviews. Albumen photographs [9.5 cm x 15 cm] on yellow Wheeler mounts [10 cm x 18 cm] all with printed paper labels on the reverse. Most in very nice condition with strong contrasts. 18 views by Bell; 2 by O'Sullivan. Complete list of views and images available.

Nice views from the Wheeler survey of the southwest with sharp images of the Grand Canyon, Kanab Creek, Black Canyon, Dirty Devil and Marble Canyon. These are some of the first images of these places. Timothy O'Sullivan (1840-1882) worked on the Wheeler Survey after having gained some fame and notoriety as a photographer during the Civil War. O'Sullivan's work done during this time was later used as a way of persuading Congress to fund military instead of civilian expeditions.

William H. Bell (1830 -1910) was an English-born American photographer, active primarily in the latter half of the 19th century. He is best remembered for his Civil War views and his images of the southwest taken as part of the Wheeler expedition in 1872. \$2000





HAND-BOOK TO KANSAS TERRITORY AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS' GOLD REGION; ACCOMPANIED BY RELIABLE MAPS AND A PRELIMINARY TREATISE ON THE PRE-EMPTION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Redpath, James and Richard J. Hinton. New York: J.H. Colton, Publisher, 1859. First Edition. Hard-cover. "Perhaps the most ambitious guidebook of the 1859 group was the Hand-Book of Kansas Territory and Rocky Mountains' Gold Region by James Redpath and Richard J. Hinton, published in New York by J.H. Colton [...] The book was issued early in 1859, with news of the gold country only up to the middle of November, 1858 (Wagner-Camp No. 343). Of the contents of the book, Chapter I describes eastern Kansas, Chapter II is entitled 'How to get, and what to take to Kansas'; Chapter III is on 'Kansas Literature'; Chapter IV is

on the counties and principal towns of Kansas; Chapter V discusses the Indians of the region; Chapter VI is on the counties and principal towns of Kansas; Chapter VII discusses the towns on the Missouri River in the state; Chapter VIII is on the interior towns of Kansas; Chapter IX is on the material and commercial resources of the state, and the first section closes with 'Advice to Emigrants.' The second section deals with the gold region of western Kansas and the routes to the gold bearing country. Interesting is a discussion of 'Proposed Territorial Organization' stating that Congress has before it proposals for Colona or Jefferson Territory. The Appendix deals with the preemption laws relating to Public Lands. Of the two large maps contained in this guide, the first is entitled 'Kansas and Nebraska' and extends only to the 99th meridian [...] Below this map is another, of the gold region and the routes leading to it, showing Montana, Denver City and Auroria (sic). The map extends west to the Great Salt Lake. The other map extends from the Niobrara River, on the north, to the Smoky Hill Fork and Pike's Peak, on the south, and from the junction of the Missouri and the Kansas at 94° 30' West Longitude, on the east, to Long's Peak, on the west. There is no detail of the gold region, but the words 'Gold Region' run along the South Fork of the Platte above and below the confluence of that stream with Cherry Creek" (Wheat, p.178-9). 177 p. with the preliminary publisher's advertisements and five additional advertisements at the rear; complete with the folding hand-colored engraved dual map of Nebraska and Kansas and the folding engraved military map of Kansas. 16mo. Original brown cloth binding, with gilt titles and decorative blind stamping. Some light toning to the maps, with a few small splits; each has a closed tear along a bottom seam. Faint stain to the top edge. The hinges are cracked, as usual; the binding is quite sound. Some general fading to the cloth. Graff 3437; Howes R120; Sabin 68526; Streeter 2131; Wagner-Camp 343; Wheat, Transmississippi West 4. \$12,500



Steadman, Wilfred. Historical Trails Through New Mexico: The Land of Enchantment. Santa Fe: The New Mexico State Tourist Bureau, 1951. Pictorial map [55 cm x 43 cm] printed in full color. Folds as issued. Near fine.

Charming map showing the historic trails through New Mexico, reverse contains descriptions of same: Trail of Juan De Oate, Escalante's Trail, Comanche Trails, Santa Fe Trail, Trails of Cattle Barons, Butterfield Trail, Coronado's Journey and Entrada of Don Antonio De Espejo.

"New Mexico was the first of the present 48 states of our Union to be fully explored. Here history was in the making long before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. The intrepid Spanish Conquistadors explored the land and later returned to colonize this outermost province of New Spain nine years before Jamestown was founded. Most of the old trails through the southwest either began or ended in New Mexico." \$150



[World War II]

OFFICIAL SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE CHINA BURMA INDIA THEATER

A pair of albums filled with 106 photographs taken during World War II by the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army. Many of the images are marked “not for publication” with stamps or notes on the verso.

The photographs are from the China Burma India Theater (CBI) and range from images of surgery on a soldier to extract a bullet to GI’s interacting with the indigenous populations and the transport of supplies across the Burma Road.

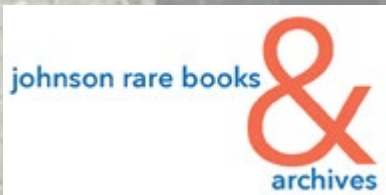
Congress established the U.S. Army Signal Corps on March 3, 1863, and today it is in charge of communications and information systems support for the armed forces. Signal Corps photo teams, carrying what was then state-of-the-art equipment, would go out into combat operations, often by themselves, and cover the events where civilian journalists either wouldn't go, or couldn't go.

All of the photographs in these two unmarked albums are printed in black and white with the Signal Corps seal imprinted in the lower right-hand corner. They are all linen backed with identifying numbers in the upper left-hand corner. On the verso, each of the photos contains an official stamp with handwritten notes about the date it was taken. Captions typed on onion skin paper are affixed to the verso; some are loose and six are missing. The albums are both bound in home-made wooden boards with brass hinges and bolts. \$3,000





A Cooperative Catalog from



Tschanz Rare Books

Sheep ranching photograph offered by
Tschanz Rare Books - see page 8.