Press Booklet for a Quartet of Films with Predominantly Black Casts


A four-page pressbook advertising the silent films of Norman Studios, among the most prominent film studios of the silent era making movies with predominantly African American casts. A few years after beginning his career as a filmmaker, Richard Norman shifted into the “race film” market – films starring all-Black casts and aimed at Black audiences. He began with Green-Eyed Monster in 1919, a dramatic tale (with a comedic subplot) of adventure and jealousy in the train industry, including an actual filmed train wreck. While the dramatic aspects of Green-Eyed Monster went over well with audiences, viewers felt that the comedic subplot was out of place; as a result, Norman separated it into its own two-reel comedy titled The Love Bug. Those two films each receive their own page of promotion in this booklet. The rest of the material promotes Norman’s other films in his typical superlative style (“Ninety per cent will say that it is the greatest colored picture they have ever seen. The other ten will say that it is wonderful. And it is both”), along with testimonials, numerous illustrations of scenes from the movies, and information about available advertising materials. The other films promoted are Crimson Skull, and The Bull-Dogger, a five-reel Western starring Bill Pickett, “the colored man who invented bull-dogging.” Born in Travis County, Texas in 1870 to a formerly enslaved father, Pickett worked as a cowboy from an early age, gaining notoriety for developing the technique of “bull-dogging” – wrestling a bull to the ground by its horns – an act featured in the film and on its poster (which is reproduced here).

Norman’s film studio in Jacksonville, Florida, which closed shortly after the advent of talking films in the early 1930s, was rediscovered in 1999 and repaired over several years. It was eventually converted into the Norman Studios Silent Film Museum, and in 2016 was designated a National Historic Landmark. This scarce press booklet is recorded by OCLC only at Yale, Duke, Temple, University of Texas at Arlington, and the Autry Museum.

OCLC 79880525, 55522432. $400.
Freedman’s Reconstruction Wage Labor Contract


An early Reconstruction-era employment contract, entered into by a formerly enslaved man in Alabama. This signed and attested manuscript labor contract was entered into January 6, 1866 between cotton brokers W.J. McCalley and J.R. Wyly, and John Henry Erskine, “a freedman.” In exchange for food, lodging, and a yearly wage of $150 ($2.08 per month, with the remaining $125 paid in bulk at the end of the year), Erskine agrees to be bound to the McCalley and Wyly plantation in Huntsville, Alabama as “a common laborer and field hand.” In addition, Erskine was entitled to a quarter-acre tract of land and one half-day per week to cultivate it “and attend to any matters of his own.” The plantation owners also offer to provide him with medical care from a “good skillful physician who shall be a graduate of some respectable medical college” and to pay for his immediate doctor’s bills, to be deducted from his wages at the end of the year.

In the turbulent early days of Reconstruction, many such contracts were drawn up in a variety of forms. McCalley and Wyly’s contract with Erskine is a fairly typical example of the early wage labor contracts which quickly fell out of style in favor of sharecropping contracts, where the laborer would be paid no wages but rather split the crops he grew with the plantation owner. Sharecropping was much more amenable to many Southern landowners who had little to no liquid assets remaining after the war. In addition, sharecropping was considered more efficient as it incentivized tenant farmers to produce as large a crop as possible and ultimately gave plantation owners more control and influence over their workers.

These sorts of contracts would have been drawn up by the thousands in the years immediately following the Civil War, though they rarely survive. A contract from the same week with nearly identical terms drawn up between McCalley and Wyly and another freedman is held in the African American History Collection at the Clements Library. $1500.
Promoting Wisconsin’s Second Oldest City


A scarce promotional pamphlet for Prairie du Chien, terminus of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad. Sings the praises of the town’s steam saw mill, brick yards, lime kilns, stone quarries, and steam flouring. At the time this was published the town population stood at 3000.

SABIN 8761. AH (WISCONSIN) 275. $475.

Clicking on any item – text or image – will take you to our website for easy ordering and to view any additional images.
Unrecorded Napa Valley Promotional, with a View by Pioneering Female Illustrators


An unrecorded circular advertising the Calistoga Hot Mineral Springs in Napa County, the “Saratoga of the Pacific!” illustrated with a wood engraving by the first female engravers in San Francisco.

The advertisement is for the resort operated by E.B. Badlam, who also produced an elaborately illustrated advertising handbook for his hotel at Calistoga Springs. Of Badlam’s handbook, John Howell-Books wrote: “Justly called the Saratoga of the Pacific, Calistoga has been a renowned resort for over a hundred years. This guide proudly describes the numerous advantages and beauties of the northern section of the Napa Valley. Originally settled by Sam Brannan, Calistoga provides the visitor with natural mud baths, geyers, mineral baths, the grape cure, and the famous ‘air and sun’ cure to this day.”

This circular gives directions to the resort and advertises the hot springs and other conveniences, including a skating hall, livery stable, hunting grounds, and nearby petrified forest. The opposite side of the circular features a lovely wood engraving of Calistoga, done by Crane & Curtis after a drawing by Harrison Eastman. The illustration shows a group of people enjoying themselves on a hill in the foreground looking over a small town including a vineyard, the swimming baths, and a church, with Mount St. Helena rising dramatically in the distance. Leila Curtis was a suffragette who also became the first female engraver in San Francisco in 1870, operating a wood engraving business with Abbie T. Crane throughout the 1870s. At one point their business grew to four women who divided the work of draughting and engraving amongst themselves. The engraving is after a piece by Harrison Eastman, who traveled to California in 1849 and became a pioneering lithographer, engraver, and painter. Not recorded on OCLC, or anywhere else we can locate.

Scarce Promotional for Rural San Mateo County
Just After the 1906 Quake

5. [California]: SAN CARLOS PARK [wrapper title]. [San Francisco: San Carlos Park Syndicate, 1907]. 49pp., mostly photographs (including a double-page aerial view), plus a folding panoramic photograph and a large folding map (loosely laid in). Quarto. Original printed wrappers, string-tied. Wrappers a bit soiled and with some light edge wear. Early ownership signature on front free endpaper. Quite clean internally. Very good overall.

A scarce promotional for the community of San Carlos Park, the present-day town of San Carlos in San Mateo County, California. The text touts the virtues of what was then a pastoral area, and the photographs, by noted San Francisco photographer Willard Worden, are lovely, green-tinted images of parks, glades, orchards, and homes. The panoramic photograph shows the lush, hilly area, and the large folding map shows lots offered for sale by the San Carlos Park Syndicate, which produced this elaborate promotional work. The ability to live in a pleasant suburb and commute to San Francisco without crossing the Bay is highlighted, yet one wonders what non-Spanish-speaking prospective owners would have thought when they came to San Carlos and discovered that one of the main streets, "Alameda de las Pulgas," translates to "Avenue of the Fleas." OCLC locates only two copies, at the California State Library and the University of California at Berkeley. Rocq adds a copy at the California Historical Society.

ROCQ 13337. OCLC 19767174.  $675.
Three Rare Early 19th-Century American City View Books, Bound Together at the Time

6. Childs, C.G.: VIEWS IN PHILADELPHIA, AND ITS VICINITY; ENGRAVED FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS. Philadelphia: Published by C.G. Childs, Engraver, 1827-1830. [36] leaves, including engraved title page, acknowledgements/directions to binder leaf, and two leaves of subscribers’ names, plus twenty-five fine engraved plates, as issued (with blank guards). [bound with:] Theodore S. Fay: VIEWS IN NEW-YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS, FROM ACCURATE, CHARACTERISTIC & PICTURESQUE DRAWINGS.... New York: Published by Peabody & Co., 1831. [2],iv,[5]-26pp., plus twelve engraved views on six plates. [bound with:] [Asher B. Durand]: [William Cullen Bryant]: THE AMERICAN LANDSCAPE, No. 1 [all published]. New York: Published by Elam Bliss, 1830. 16pp., plus six engraved plates. Imperial octavo. Contemporary deep red morocco, boards decoratively stamped in gilt and blind, spine richlly gilt, a.e.g. Moderate rubbing, scuffing, and wear to boards and edges, joints a bit worn, bottom of rear joint just starting. Slightly over-opened, mostly minor scattered foxing and toning. Small ownership ink stamp reading “C.W. Evans” on front flyleaf. Overall very good.

A handsome volume containing in whole or in part three of the most important early 19th-century American city view books. The first work is a large-paper copy of Childs’ Views in Philadelphia, a quite early example of American lithography, and one of the nicest series of city views produced in the 19th century. The work itself, originally issued in six parts, each with four plates, features engravings of prominent churches, the state house, the Bank of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, the United States Mint, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, among other important buildings. A plan of the Eastern Penitentiary was also included in the fifth part, calling for twenty-five plates in a complete copy, as in the present copy.

In his Mirror of America, Martin Snyder describes the order of the plates in bound copies as “erratic.” The bound order of the plates in this copy is as follows:

1) “Philadelphia from Kensington.”
2) “View on the Schuykill. From the Old Water Works.”
3) “State House or Hall of Independence.”
4) “Pennsylvania Hospital.”
5) “Swedish Lutheran Church.”
6) “Friends Meeting House Merion.”
7) “Christ Church.”
8) “Saints Stephens Church.”
9) “Fair Mount Water Works. From the West Bank of the Schuykill.”
10) “Fair Mount Water-works. From the Reservoir.”
11) “Widows and Orphans Asylum.”
12) “University.”
13) “Bank of the United States.”
14) “Bank of Pennsylvania.”
15) “Girard’s Bank.”
16) “Sedgeley Park.”
17) “First Congregational Unitarian Church.”
18) “Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.”
19) “United States Mint.”
20) “Eaglesfield.”
21) “Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.”
22) “Plan of the Eastern Penitentiary.”
23) “Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.”
24) “Schuykill Canal at Manayunk.”
25) “Academy of Natural Sciences.”
The second work present here consists of the first three parts of Theodore S. Fay's *Views in New-York*. The parts were issued from 1831 to 1834, published by Peabody & Co. in New York and bookseller Obadiah Rich in London. The views were engraved and the text printed entirely in New York, with Rich acting as the London distributor.

The Peabody views “offer fascinating glimpses of New York in the 1830’s” – Deák. Together with the Bourne series, issued in 1830-31, they are the first series to show a broad spectrum of American urban life. At least seven artists contributed to the series, with the views showing a mixture of topographical scenes and elevations of important buildings. Deák notes the plates are “energetically conceived, with a thrust towards a painterly effect...a combined process of etching and engraving, requiring prolonged and meticulous craftsmanship, was used in transferring the drawings for both the Peabody and the Bourne views to the plate...the two sets of New York views represent American printmaking at a high level.” A complete list of the views is given in Deák, but scenes in the present plates are titled, “New York” (a harbor view), “Broadway from the Park,” “Bowling Green,” “Residence of Philip Hone Esq.,” “City Hall,” “Navy Yard Brooklyn,” “Leroy Place,” “Short Tower. East River,” “Elysian Fields Hoboken,” “City Hotel Trinity & Grace Churches,” “Lunatic Asylum (Manhattanville),” and “Merchants Room, Exchange (Wall Street).”

The third and last work bound here is entitled *The American Landscape*, printed in New York in 1830. It is presented as a prospectus for a larger work, but was in fact the only portion of the work ever printed. It contains text by William Cullen Bryant and the plates were executed by Asher Brown Durand, an engraver and later artist of the Hudson River School. Durand made the plates after his own drawings and those of W.J. Bennett, R.W. Weir, and Thomas Cole. Durand, of Huguenot descent, soon surpassed his teacher, Peter Maverick, to become the preeminent engraver of his day, responsible for such masterpieces as the engraving of Trumbull’s “Declaration of Independence” and the early nudes, “Musidora” and “Ariadne.” Just after the publication of *The American Landscape*, Durand discarded engraving for painting, and became a leading American landscapist and partial founder of the American landscape style. A Grolier Club catalogue from a Durand exhibit in 1895 informs us about the current publication:

“Six plates engraved in 1830 for Part I of what was projected as a serial publication called American Landscapes, to contain plates of American scenery. William Cullen Bryant wrote the prospectus and descriptive text. Only one number was issued. These plates were afterwards issued with the New York Mirror, being enclosed in ornamental borders and inscriptions changed from: Published by Elam Bliss, etc., to, Engraved for the New York Mirror.”

The six plates here all carry the earlier Bliss imprint, and are wonderful depictions of Weehawken, the Catskill Mountains, Fort Putnam, Delaware Water-Gap, Falls of the Saw-kill, and Winnipiseogee Lake. Each of the plates is listed separately in the Grolier Club Durand exhibition catalogue from 1895.

No complete copy of *The American Landscape* has appeared at auction since 1924, at which time it was described as “extremely rare.” OCLC locates a baker’s dozen of institutional copies over three records. This is the first copy ever handled by this firm in over forty years of trading heavily in all types of visual Americana.

A curious collection of three major works of 19th-century American city views, all published at roughly the same time, with a large-paper copy of Childs’ wonderful view book of Philadelphia, along with the first three parts of Fay’s great work on New York, and the exceedingly rare prospectus work on New York by Asher Durand. It was possibly bound up by a contemporary enthusiast of American engraving or urban architecture.

THE
American Fur Trade
of the
Far West

A History of the Pioneer Trading Posts and Early Fur Companies of the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountains and of the Overland Commerce with Santa Fe.

MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS

BY
HIRAM MARTIN CHITTENDEN

Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Author of "The Yellowstone."

THREE VOLUMES
VOLUME I.

NEW YORK
FRANCIS P. HARPER
1902


After all these years, still the standard work on the subject. This is the handsome first edition, published by F.P. Harper, and the essential starting point for research on the fur trade. The folding map in the pocket at the rear of the third volume is titled, “Map of the Trans-Mississippi Territory of the United States during the period of the American Fur Trade as conducted from St. Louis between the years 1807 and 1843, Showing the Location of Indian Tribes, Trading Posts, Routes of Travel and other features of interest.” HOWES C390, “aa.” RITTENHOUSE 112. STREETER SALE 3206. GRAFF 696. SMITH 1721. RADER 770. $1350.
An Uncommon Civil War Regimental Newspaper

8. [Civil War Newspapers]: [FOUR ISSUES OF OUR CAMP JOURNAL CIVIL WAR REGIMENTAL NEWSPAPER]. [Various locations in New York and Virginia]. April 1 and September 7, 1863; January 15 and April, 1864. Earliest issue (Volume 1, Number 1) a folio newspaper of [4]pp., printed in five columns. Remaining three issues (Volume 1, Numbers 3, 5, and 6) are tall quartos printed in three columns, continuously paginated, i.e. 1-4, 8-12, and 13-20, including illustrations. Each with vertical and horizontal creases, a few small holes at cross-folds. Light scattered foxing and staining. Tear (with no loss of text) to lower gutter in issue 3. Very good.

A collection of four unusually well-preserved regimental newspapers from the Civil War, namely the first, third, fifth, and sixth issues of the 26th Michigan Volunteers’ Our Camp Journal, bearing the slogan “No Peace While Traitors are in Arms.” Beginning with the third issue, the paper changed to a smaller format more suitable for binding, specifically so that those “who wish to preserve the paper as a permanent history of events connected with [the regiment’s] organization and progress” would have an easier time doing so. Articles in the paper cover a variety of topics, including local regimental news, rosters, registers of deaths and desertions, jokes and humorous poems or anecdotes of the sort often seen in almanacs, and more. Issue numbers 5 and 6 are notable for their illustrated biographical sketches of officers, including several members of the 26th Michigan. The first issue includes an article titled “An American Heroine” telling the story of Anna Etheridge, a woman who joined the Third Michigan Infantry with her husband and remained with the army after he deserted, riding into the heat of battle to care for the wounded under heavy enemy fire. The publishers also make their political affiliations quite clear; issue six contains articles supporting Lincoln’s re-election and taking stabs at his opponents: “We love Abraham Lincoln, and in this are not singular...the mention of his name is greeted with an enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington.”

The first issue is datelined at “Camp near Alexandria,” and was printed by Gideon & Pearson, of Washington, D.C. Issue three is datelined at Staten Island; Issue five at “Headquarters, Army of the Potomac”; and Issue six at “Headquarters, Second Army Corps” in Virginia. Regimental Newspapers are rare in any condition, and this grouping is particularly well preserved. OCLC records issues of Our Camp Journal at six institutions, none of which hold all four included here; there is also a copy of the first issue at the Library of Congress.

OCLC 13729540.

$2000.
From Alken’s “Scenes with Uncle Sam” Sporting Prints


From Alken’s series “Sporting Anecdotes,” specifically the story “Scenes with Uncle Sam,” which appeared in the January, 1839, first number of The Sporting Review. The quote beneath the image describes the scene pictured in the engraving, in which a character named Judge Jobson comes upon two elk. The text of the caption is taken directly from page 28 of the story in The Sporting Review, which is credited to a writer named “Wildrake,” and reads:

“On one occasion I was hunting Elk, and getting a good sight upon two fine Bucks close together, I lowered one, and starting from behind the tree which had concealed me, run forward to finish him off with my knife: but his companion, instead of making off as I expected, turned furious, and stood his ground, stamping and tearing up the earth, whilst his eyes flashed fire, and snorting so loudly, that he seemed to blow a puff-breath from his nostrils, until at last I was fairly obliged to beat a retreat, and clamber up the nearest tree to avoid his charge: once fairly up, I reloaded my rifle, and sent him off with a leaden pill in his left shoulder.”

The scene captures the moment at which the “furious” buck blows a “puff-breath from his nostrils” while Judge Jobson raises his arms and his rifle, presumably in the moments before he “beat a retreat.”

A handsome hunting scene playing on the tall-tale-infused life of David Crockett, which was a popular and often lucrative marketing strategy in the late-1830s and 1840s.

First American Printing,
Owned by an Important British Physician


First American printing of this popular and influential treatise on therapeutic treatments, with the ownership signature of English doctor John B.B. Middleton on the titlepage. Dr. Middleton was identified as “the late surgeon to the general hospital of the island of St. Kitts” in his obituary in The Gentlemen’s Magazine in 1791.

Cullen’s work is an encyclopedic examination of natural materials, their traits and qualities, and their potential curative properties for various diseases and infirmities. William Cullen (1710-90), a physician, surgeon, and professor at the University of Edinburgh, was one of the most notable physicians of his time. “His careful preparation, his graphic descriptions of disease, and his candour, simplicity of thought, and comprehensiveness of view, soon made his clinical lectures renowned, especially as he delivered them in English instead of Latin. He lectured largely on diseases of the most common types as being most useful to students. His prescriptions were markedly simple, and he experimentally used and introduced many new drugs of great value, such as cream of tartar, henbane, James’s powder, and tartar emetic” – DNB. An unauthorized edition of this work was first printed in London in 1771, followed by an authorized edition in 1773. The corrections included as an appendix in the London 1773 edition have been incorporated into the text in this American edition. An important work, here in its scarce first American edition, printed by patriot printer Robert Bell.

W.E.B. Du Bois Speaks in London


An unrecorded notice advertising a speech delivered by W.E.B. Du Bois at the City Liberal Club (later National Liberal Club) in London in advance of the first Universal Races Congress of 1911. The Congress met the following month at the University of London and featured many prominent humanists from numerous countries to discuss matters of race, with a goal “to point out the absurdity of the belief prevalent among peoples of the world that their customs, their civilization, and their physique are superior to those of other peoples, and to deprecate the looseness with which the term ‘race’ is employed.” Du Bois attended the conference and delivered a speech titled “The Negro Race in the United States of America.”

While he was in London a few weeks prior to the conference, he was invited to speak at the City Liberal Club, whose members and attendees included Prime Minister, H.H. Asquith. This was one of several addresses Du Bois delivered in England in the summer of 1911, and he spoke at other clubs in London as well, including at the Lyceum Club where his appearance generated some controversy among its members. Indeed in the year since he became editor of the NAACP’s periodical, The Crisis, he had delivered nearly 100 speeches (fifty-three to primarily White audiences, forty-six to mainly Black audiences). This advertisement bills Du Bois as the former Chair of Economics and History at the University of Atlanta, and the Director in America of the National Association for the advancement of the Negro Races.

The Chair will be taken at 2 p.m. by Sir Robert Laidlaw.

The Congress is being held under the highest auspices, including the Prime Minister, Viscount Morley, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Avebury, the Speaker, and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED BASS,

Secretary.
The Journey of Oregon's First Settlers


Farnham’s earliest work, which found immediate popularity and was reprinted many times and in multiple languages. An excellent account of the first migration of settlers overland to Oregon. The author details his travels, interactions with native peoples, and even devotes several pages to Mormonism and a visit with Joseph (“Joe”) Smith Jr.

“Farnham was the leader of a group of Oregon-bound settlers, known as the ‘Peoria Party.’ Leaving Independence on May 20, 1839, the party followed the Santa Fe Trail to Bent’s Fort on the Arkansas River....Farnham continued on to Oregon, arriving at Marcus Whitman’s mission on September 23. He remained only a short time in Oregon, leaving on December 3 for the Sandwich Islands” – Wagner & Camp.

“Much the greater portion of the work is devoted to the narration of his observations of Indian life and character, with incidents of adventure, or association, with almost every tribe of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains. His work is fully of interest, and as it is evidently written with fidelity to actual observation, it possesses not a little value” – Field.

“Thomas Jefferson Farnham, a high-spirited young man, caught the Oregon ‘fever’ in its most potent form as the result of hearing Jason Lee lecture in his home town. This is the first and most interesting of his several books on the West. It has the freshness of the viewpoint of a young man entranced with early Oregon and its possibilities. It is the best account of the first overland-to-Oregon migration of settlers” – Jones.

Harrison’s Famous Address, Printed on Silk

13. Harrison, William Henry: PRESIDENT HARRISON’S INAUGURAL ADDRESS [caption title]. Baltimore, Printed and Published by J. Murphy, [1841]. Broadside, 23¾ x 18 inches. Printed on silk in four columns, with one inch decorative border all around. Minor fraying to extremities. Minimal light spotting to margins, small hole in lower right corner (outside the decorative border). The printing very clear and crisp. Very good plus.

A quite uncommon and unusual broadside printing on silk of William Henry Harrison’s famous inaugural address. Harrison was the first president-elect to arrive to Washington by train, and for well over a century remained the oldest president-elect. On a snowy and blustery day Harrison delivered the longest inaugural address in the nation’s history, the 8,445-word speech clocking in at an hour and forty-five minutes. Despite the length of his address, Harrison’s term as president would be the nation’s shortest, as he died only a month later. In his speech, written by Harrison himself but edited by Daniel Webster (who in fact claimed that he cut it down significantly), the president-elect lays out his platform in detail, outlining an intention to roll back much of the Jackson presidency’s expansion of executive power, and suggests that he would avoid federal intervention with slavery as much as possible. Harrison warns against partisanship and promises to reestablish the Bank of the United States, to issue paper currency, to use his veto power sparingly, and to appoint qualified officers to his cabinet. The legend grew over the years that Harrison died of pneumonia contracted during his long inauguration event. More recent scholarship indicates the President likely succumbed from enteric fever caused by poor sanitation and unhealthy water in the White House.

The publisher of this attractive broadside on silk, John Murphy, was an Irish immigrant who came to Baltimore in the 1830s, where he printed largely Catholic texts and periodicals and became the first American to receive the honorary title of “Printer to the Pope.” The only positively identifiable institutional copy of this printing is located at the Indiana Historical Society. OCLC locates a similar if not identical broadside at the American Antiquarian Society, but it is not present in their online catalog.

THREADS OF HISTORY 150. $5000.
An album of mostly vernacular photographs by one John Hudson, a member of the U.S. Air Force headquartered at the Patrick Air Force Base in Florida, documenting his time in Puerto Rico in the early 1960s. Hudson arrived in San Juan in 1961 and seems to have been quite taken with the city. The first section of his photo album focuses mostly on the city and its attractions, including photographs of the Castillo San Cristóbal, San Juan’s shopping and entertainment districts, outdoor markets, beaches, and other aspects of daily life. There are also several laid-in newspaper articles about tourism in San Juan and even a sheet of lottery tickets. Most photographs have a brief manuscript caption on the verso which describes what is pictured and sometimes names the subjects. After the time for tourism is over, Hudson moves on to document the construction of the Punta Salinas Radar site and nearby Air Force base, beginning with photographs of the landscape and vegetation. Throughout are lovely images of the natural landscape as well as photographs of men working on the military installation. He also documents a tour of many other nearby bases including Grand Bahama and Mayaguana. The latter part of the album is occupied with mounted postcards, many of which have been filled out to his wife and children back in Florida.

An immaculately assembled and well-maintained album of photographs and postcards documenting San Juan and the nearby U.S. Air Force bases in the early 1960s. $850.
Nativists Needed Almanacs, Too


A scarce publication from the apex of the Know Nothings' political relevance, with the slogan “America for Americans” printed across the top of the front wrapper. The Know Nothings (or American Party) were a nativist political group primarily known for their virulent anti-Catholic rhetoric and xenophobia, and grew to prominence from the ruins of the Whig party in the mid-1840s. As the author of this almanac writes early on: “Know-Nothingism, as we understand it, is anti-Romanism, anti-Bedinism, anti-Pope's-toeism, anti-Nuneryism, anti-Winking-Virginism, anti-Jesuitism, and anti-the-whole-Sacerdotal-Hierarchism, with all its humbugging mummeries. Know-Nothingism is for light, liberty, education, and absolute freedom of conscience, with a strong dash of devotion to one's native soil.”

This almanac, printed just after the party's great success in sweeping Massachusetts in the 1854 elections and during its optimistic road towards the presidency in 1856, leans heavily on their main platform. It begins with the typical almanac astronomical and astrological events and calendars, then proceeds to a lengthy section of articles, quotations, and excerpts outlining the party's core beliefs. Along with numerous writings designed to cause alarm and mistrust of immigrants, the significant majority of the content is venomously anti-Catholic, even going so far as to suggest that Catholic churches in the United States have been designed as fortresses in a planned uprising, and to call the 1844 Philadelphia Nativist Riots, which burned down two Catholic churches and saw numerous Irish immigrants murdered, a “massacre of American citizens by Irish papists.” Additional contents include several illustrations of historical atrocities committed by Catholics, a lengthy hit piece against then-frontrunner for the Republican party William H. Seward highlighting his support for Irish immigrants, and three pages of advertisements, mostly for anti-Catholic publications. The American Party fizzled out after they were defeated in the 1856 election, formally dissolving in 1860, and the 1857 edition of this almanac was its last. A rare piece of political propaganda from America's short-lived but briefly successful nativist party on the precipice of the Civil War. OCLC records this almanac at fourteen institutions. SABIN 38140 (1856 ed). $800.
16. [Lewis, Meriwether, and William Clark]: THE TRAVELS OF CAPTS. LEWIS & CLARKE [sic], FROM ST. LOUIS, BY WAY OF THE MISSOURI AND COLUMBIA RIVERS, TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN; PERFORMED IN THE YEARS 1804, 1805, & 1806...CONTAINING DELINEATIONS OF THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, &c. OF THE INDIANS....


The first London “Apocrypha edition,” as denoted by Elliott Coues. In response to the growing curiosity of the public regarding the findings of Lewis and Clark and the delay in publication of the “authorized account” of their expedition, this compilation of bits and pieces from already published works appeared, misleading the reader into believing it was the account sanctioned by the government and containing all the information gathered during the journey. Wheat points out that the work contains “the earliest published map with legends stemming from Lewis and Clark.” Howes calls this the “counterfeit” edition, while Sabin states it contains material not published in any other edition. The map shows western North America.


$5000.
"They can no longer endure the burning of human beings in public, in the presence of women and children...."


An unused example of a petition likely created sometime near or just after the Red Summer of 1919, following riots and lynchings which broke out all across the United States. The broadside mentions lynchings and mob violence in 1918 and events which transpired "Early in 1919...,” indicating this was probably printed later in 1919. The text of the petition is forceful and calls for action against lynchings and mob violence in the country. It reads, in part:

“The people of the United States suffer justly under the grievous charge that they continue to tolerate mob murder. In the year 1918 no less than 67 persons were done to death without trial or any process of law....Early in 1919 a hospital was invaded by a mob and the attack resulted in death from shock of a patient that day operated upon....Patriotic citizens throughout the country feel the shame which lynchings cast upon the nation, but they have assumed partial responsibility for this shame by their silence and their acquiescence. The time has come when citizens of the United States can no longer contemplate without protest the setting at naught of the fundamental principles upon which their citizenship is based. They can no longer permit open contempt of the courts and lawful procedure. They can no longer endure the burning of human beings in public, in the presence of women and children; they can no longer tolerate the menace to civilization itself which is contained in the spread of the mob spirit. The undersigned, therefore, as citizens of the United States without sectional or party bias, with the interest only of the republic at heart, urge all public-spirited men and women to oppose with all their power the recurrence of the crime and shame of mob murder; they urge the governors of the several states to do all that is possible to prevent and punish lynching; they urge the Congress of the United States nationwide investigation of lynching and mob murder to the end that means be found to end this scourge.”

The remainder of the broadside is blank, intended for the names and addresses of those willing to sign the petition. Though the work does not carry an imprint, the New York City Allied Printing Trades Council slug is present at the bottom right.

The Red Summer of 1919 was a prolonged period of riots and lynchings that actually lasted most of the year, but with much mayhem concentrated in the summer months, when violence broke out in almost forty cities across the United States. Most incidents were perpetrated by White mobs descending on Black neighborhoods as a result of some perceived slight or threat which was usually patently false or blown out of proportion. Some of the worst violence occurred in Chicago, Omaha, Washington, D.C., and Elaine, Arkansas. A notable difference during this time period was the willingness of Black communities to fight back against White mobs, which was inspired in no small part by African-American veterans returning home from the First World War, and demanding more equal and fair treatment.

The present broadside has the timbre of the publications of the NAACP, whose field secretary, James Weldon Johnson coined the term "Red Summer" to describe the events of that year. Interestingly, the present text does not once mention race.

Exceedingly rare, with no copies listed in OCLC. $750.
Micmac Prayer Book for Private Worship


Small pocket prayer book in Micmac. $400.
CONSTITUTION

and

BY-LAWS

for

BRANCHES

of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 Fifth Avenue
New York
1940

1940 Constitution for NAACP Branches


After the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded in 1909 to combat injustice against Black Americans, its first constitution was drafted in 1911 by Albert Pillsbury, a Massachusetts politician who was deeply involved in the advancement of civil rights. The NAACP and its goals grew over time, and the constitution was frequently updated to account for organizational changes. This 1940 constitution discusses general rules and regulations for local branches, including the branch’s responsibility for the promotion and sale of the NAACP’s periodical, The Crisis, and also contains stapled-in errata from 1943 reflecting changes in membership structure and a new requirement that, for “any fundraising effort for exclusively national purposes,” the entire proceeds be sent to the National Office (rather than the customary fifty percent). All versions of the NAACP branch constitutions are rare; we locate no other copies of this 1940 edition.

OCLC 754186814 (ref). $1750.
ESSAYS
OF
HOWARD,
ON
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"EYE NATURE'S WALKS."

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY G. L. BIRCH & CO.
No. 39½ Frankfort-street.
1820.

An interesting work on saving and thrift by a consequential American diplomat. Most of the essays blame poverty and bankruptcy on moral faults such as reckless spending and devotion to fashion. Among the examples of moral failings Noah offers are rowdy teens at a late-night oyster house, and Wall Street wives bidding recklessly at a silverware auction. Mordecai Noah (1785-1851) was U.S. Consul in Tunis during the Barbary Wars, and as such was responsible for freeing American seamen. Noah was notable as one of the first American Jews to hold an important diplomatic post, and was ultimately removed from office for anti-Semitic reasons. He was editor of the National Advocate in New York for over a decade beginning in 1817.

SHOEMAKER 2557. WOLF, UNRECORDED JUDAICA 50. BAL 14997. $2500.
American Oil Exploitation in Mexico


Three pamphlets printed in Spanish relating to a dispute between a Mexican landowner and the American oil company drilling on his land. In 1918, over ninety-seven percent of all oil production in Mexico was accomplished by foreign companies, seventy-three percent of which were based in the United States. Ranging from individuals with one or two good wells benefiting from high WWI oil prices to massive companies producing millions of barrels each, estimates suggest as many as 400 different companies owned oil rights in Mexico at the time. The Penn-Mex Fuel Company was emblematic of the type of medium-sized firm that was common from the U.S., combining the capital and experience of the slightly earlier oil boom. Founded in 1913 by J.C. Trees and M.L. Bendum, both previously major shareholders in Mexican Petroleum, Penn-Mex began when the pair from Pittsburgh struck out into the Mexican oil fields on their own, literally wading up to their knees (in their own words) in oil at Alamo. They used their considerable capital and fundraising abilities to build a pipeline to the Gulf Coast as well as a railway, wharfs, warehouse, roads, and more to support their operation. They were unable to sustain these costs and sold the company a few years later, although it continued for many years as the third-largest producer of oil in the country.

Penn-Mex was also caught up in the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1920, which hinged largely on the oil industry. Reinforcing their wells with concrete for protection, Penn-Mex was eventually forced to pay considerable protection fees to Revolutionary leader Manuel Peláez: “If you don’t pay, I will raid your company and destroy your property,” the owners claim he threatened them. On the other hand, the Constitutionalist leader told them at the same time, “If you do pay, I will shoot you.” Regardless, the company pulled through by paying “only what is unavoidable to save property of company and lives of employees,” and continued operations until the company was nationalized by the Mexican government in 1938.

The three pamphlets in this group are just some of those produced as part of a dispute about Penn-Mex’s obligations in the payment of royalties to the owners of oil lands (in this case Jacinto Rocha and Manuel Nuñez). They provide significant source material in the long-running conflict between the local and national Mexican government and the foreign companies that dominated their oil industry. The three texts in this group are:
1) Penn Mex Fuel Company. Asunto Nuñez y Rocha. Escrito de la Compañía Expresando Agravios Ante la Suprema Corte de Justicia. Mexico. 1925. 32pp, partially unopened. This first document is a brief from the Penn-Mex company to the court regarding the case. Penn-Mex is reacting to a removal of government protections and embargo placed upon them for failure to pay royalties to Nuñez and Rocha. Things apparently became somewhat heated in their negotiations, as the Penn-Mex company begins by criticizing the “intemperance [of language] which our opponents enjoy so much” [our translation].

2) Penn Mex Fuel Company. Asunto Nuñez y Rocha. Alegato de la Compañía Ante la Suprema Corte de Justicia. Mexico. 1925. 46,[2]pp. After the previous brief, the company lays out their allegations in fuller detail, separated into sections on antecedents, legal questions, constitutional questions, and other facts of the case. A core of their argument seems to be that the contract they are accused of breaking wrote their name as “Penn Mex Fuel Oil Company” instead of “Penn Mex Fuel Company,” and therefore refers to a different company altogether and is not binding.

3) Asunto Nuñez y Rocha vs. Penn. Mex. Fuel Company. Folleto Num. 2. 155pp., plus folding facsimile letter. The Supreme Court's examination of the landowners' arguments, including legal and moral considerations as well as supplementary documents, including the ruling of the district court against Penn-Mex. The court's response to the issue is nuanced: “The moral aspect of the Nuñez lawsuit against Penn-Mex, considering this litigation only with respect to the interested persons, is very simple: a land owner who seeks the complete payment of his royalties, and an oil exploiter who wants to keep its profits. From the point of view of an individual, the matter could not be more clear. But the role of the Court is much higher, and has to do with the conflict of social tendencies that is hidden behind the concrete conflict of individual interests.” They further go on to compare the oil companies to King Midas, attempting to turn all the resources they can find into gold.

A rare and interesting glimpse into the volatile world of the Mexican oil boom and the Mexican legal system in the early 20th century.

A Japanese manuscript report for the Shogun on the arrival of Commodore Perry on Japanese shores in 1853 titled, “Foreign Ships.” Perry set off from Hampton Roads, Virginia in November 1852, sailing via the Cape of Good Hope, through Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai, where he arrived on May 4. On May 17 he arrived on the Ryukyu Islands, where he demanded to establish a coal station, and met with the Ryukyu King. Knowing that reports would soon be getting back to Edo, he proceeded slowly up to the Ogasawara islands where he bought some land and stayed until mid-June. So his sudden appearance at Ugara Bay in July 1853 although a surprise, was not unexpected. Once he was at anchor multitudes of warlord-led barges rowed up to surround Perry’s ships, presumably as part of a plan to evaluate and to contain the American forces.

An excellent and revealing firsthand account of Japanese perceptions and assessment of Commodore Perry’s forces upon his arrival. $6500.
23. [Pietism]: THE FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE UNSCRIPTURAL DOCTRINE OF PREDESTINATION AND REPROBATION; WITH A CAUTION AGAINST IT. Written in High-Dutch by M.K. and Translated by Desire. Germantown, [Pa.]: Printed and Sold by Christopher Saur, 1753. 14pp. Woodcut tailpiece. Slightly later blue wrappers, much later cloth label with manuscript text affixed to front wrapper. Later bookseller’s ticket (Edward Croyden, Torquay) on inner front wrapper and 20th-century ownership inscription on front free endpaper. Light wear, scattered foxing, ink blot on pp.7-8 covering a few letters. Good plus.

A scarce English-language imprint from Christopher Saur (also spelled Sauer, Sowr, or Sower). Saur was a German immigrant from Ladenberg who settled in Germantown, eventually becoming the first prolific German-language printer in the American colonies. He began a long and successful series of German-language almanacs and newsletters, and is best known as the printer of the second Bible printed in the colonies (and the first in a European language). A true pioneer of colonial printing, Saur, and later his son, established their own paper mill, cast their own type (after importing the first font from Germany), and did their own binding work.

Saur was also a devout pietist; the present pamphlet, a rare work of his printed in English, espouses the virtues and rewards of living a pious life in opposition to the Calvinist doctrine of Predestination. The titlepage of this pamphlet is recorded in two states, without priority: one as here, and the other reading “translated an desire” instead of “translated by desire.” An uncommon work from one of America’s most important early printers; Rare Book Hub records no other copies sold since Goodspeed in 1960.

EVANS 7032. HILDEBURN 1297. ESTC W19862. SABIN 80879. $1500.
Early Examination of Lake Superior’s Copper Mines


First edition, apparently never translated into English, of this significant study of Lake Superior’s copper mines. Louis Edouard Rivot was a French engineer and mining expert who researched and investigated mineral deposits and mining operations throughout France, Austria, Transylvania, Hungary, Westphalia, Belgium, the Harz Mountains, and portions of northern Spain. He also embarked on a journey to Lake Superior in early 1854 to examine its copper mines, after which he published Voyage au Lac Supérieur (1855) and the present volume (1857). The former was eventually translated into English by Don Clark in 1974, while this work exists only in this, the original French edition. Michigan’s Upper Peninsula along Lake Superior was a major center of copper mining for indigenous groups for thousands of years, and continued to be profitable for Europeans in the 19th century. After settlers discovered the remarkable deposits there in the 1840s, Michigan became the United States’s leading supplier of copper from 1845 to 1887, producing more than three-quarters of the national supply (and at times surpassing ninety percent). Returning to Lake Superior only a year after his first visit, Rivot was shocked by how much had changed. He explains the reasoning behind a supplementary report in his introduction (in translation):

“In an earlier work, published in 1855, I made known the general details of the geological landscape around Lake Superior and indicated the principal dispositions of native copper veins, as well as the differing states of their exploitation as I found them (in 1854). A second voyage, taken in 1855, allowed me to study the geology and mining operations more closely. I was able to rectify some of the errors inherent in a first impression, and take note of important changes which a period of one year, so short in our countries for the affairs of mining, had allowed in the industrial situation of Lake Superior....These changes are of great interest in understanding just how quickly new establishments in North America can change in the presence of the great difficulties which arise from the harshness of climate and the challenges of distance in sparsely populated areas.”

Despite the subject matter, most of Rivot’s work is written in relatively plain language. He describes the situation around Lake Superior’s mining operations, including geography, logistics, weather complications, travel (including by land, boat, and railway), communication strategies and technologies, and more in addition to the expected details on mineral veins and mines. This report focuses on the Keweenaw, Lake Portage, and Ontonagon regions, also discussing the changes in fortune, both good and bad, undergone by particular mines throughout the last year. The folding plate is labeled Plate IX, as a version of this work was originally published in the journal Annales des Mines, but is the only plate issued with this publication. It depicts different faults and veins between Copper Harbor and the Montreal River. A rare and interesting early description of copper mining in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula by a foreign expert. Rare Book Hub records only a single copy sold at auction nearly fifty years ago, bound together with Rivot’s Voyage. HOWES R331. OCLC 3126349. $4500.
Lovely Copy of the Plan for the Presidios of New Spain


A beautiful copy of the only 19th-century edition of this fundamental document in the history of Texas and the Spanish Southwest, establishing the fifteen presidios in what became northern Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, and the Californias. In addition to the details on the presidios and their boundaries, this Reglamento also lays out their staffing, administration, pay structures, how soldiers should be outfitted, guidelines for dealing with hostile native peoples, and more. “This Reglamento grew out of the tour of inspection of the Marques de Rubi and contains the substance of the Instruccion which was prepared in Mexico and printed [in Madrid in 1772]. It was in effect for a long time...the line of presidios marked out by Rubi formed a cordon of fifteen...extend[ing] from Altar in Sonora to La Bahia in Texas, and was maintained with a few exceptions until the Revolution.... The republican government in Mexico made a few changes in location, but generally speaking the system lasted until nearly 1850” – Wagner. A pristine example of a significant document.

SABIN 56262. STREETER TEXAS 706B. WAGNER SPANISH SOUTHWEST 159D (note).
The Preliminary Articles of Peace for the French and Indian War


The rare preliminary edition of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which ended the global Seven Years’ War (called the French and Indian War in North America) between Great Britain, France, and Spain, and set the conditions for the American Revolution. The three countries involved had been exhausted and grew deeply indebted by the war when they came to the negotiating table in late 1762. Britain, however, had made the most territorial gains during the conflict and therefore had the most bargaining power over the peace terms. The articles contained here conform largely to the final definitive version of the treaty, which was approved a few months later in February 1763.

This is the first publication in English of one of the most far-reaching and significant peace treaties to deal with North America. By terms of this treaty, printed here for final ratification and made official in 1763, major shifts in the American balance of power take place. The French are almost entirely expelled from North America, as their Canadian possessions and all lands east of the Mississippi are ceded to the British. The remainder of Louisiana goes to the Spanish. The Spanish give up claims in Florida to the British, who also receive the Grenadines and Dominica. All the French receive is the return of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and several smaller Caribbean islands. The new balance of power set the stage for the American Revolution and the formation of the United States.

HOWES 569. SABIN 65044. SERVIES 423. DAVENPORT 148. ESTC T98518. REESE & OSBORN, STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA 56. $7500.
Deluxe Edition


The deluxe edition, limited to 225 copies, of Ron Tyler’s excellent account of the conception, production, and distribution of the “petit edition” of Audubon’s The Birds of America. Also included is the pamphlet, “Original plates from the first and second editions of The Birds of America with the original text describing the bird depicted,” this copy featuring the Painted Lark Bunting. A beautifully-produced work designed by master printer W. Thomas Taylor. $1000.

A very scarce French-language work which takes the form of thirty-one letters between an American member of Congress, designated only as “Antoine A.,” and several members of the English Parliament. The letters discuss the political, military, philosophical, and economic aspects of the American Revolution. The text was reprinted in 1781 under the title L’Amériquain aux Anglois ou Observations d’un Membre des États Unis de l’Amerique, a Divers Ministres d’Angleterre. Barbier, Quérand, and JCB attribute this anonymous work to an otherwise unknown “N. Vincent,” a lawyer in Paris. Published the year after the monumentally important treaty between France and the rebellious American states, this work is an excellent example of the multi-faceted French efforts in favor of the American cause. Recorded by OCLC at only thirteen institutions, this work is especially rare in the trade: Rare Book Hub records none since a copy offered by Maggs for five shillings in 1925.

ESTC W42009. HOWES V111. SABIN 99759. BARBIER V:1240. JCB (1) III:2609.

$2250.
This is the first privately-issued proposal for a transcontinental railroad, addressed by Asa Whitney “to the people of the United States” and seeking to rally public opinion in favor of his visionary scheme for a railroad connecting the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. Whitney explains the magnitude and benefits of the transcontinental railroad in prophetic terms. It would be “a work which will bring the vast world together as one nation, one family; a work which shall allow us to traverse the vast globe in 30 days; a work which must civilize and christianize all mankind; a work which must place us in the center of the vast world; Europe on the one side, and Asia and Africa on the other, compelling all Europe to pass through us to Asia and Africa; influencing all mankind, bringing all under our glorious and happy influence of freedom and independence. I ask it for you, for your children, and for the world. I ask it that our destiny as a nation may be accomplished.”

Whitney gives details of the projected costs and the possible routes, discusses the great benefits to trade, and explains that the plan would be funded by selling public land granted by the government on either side of the road, land that would increase in value by construction of the railroad. The main address by Whitney is dated May 5, 1845 at New York, and concludes with an exhortation to newspaper editors to publicize his plan as widely as possible. It is followed by the text of Whiney's earlier Memorial to Congress, as well as an endorsement by Rep. Robert Dale Owen of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Roads and Canals.

There were other proponents of a railroad line to the Pacific in the 1840s, but Asa Whitney was the most active and vocal. Whitney had been a prosperous New York merchant and trader until the Panic of 1837 adversely affected his fortunes. A visit to England in 1830 had impressed upon him the ability of trains to transport people and goods quickly and efficiently. In the early 1840s Whitney travelled to China and became convinced of the need to improve Sino-American trade. The solution, he realized, would be a railroad line from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast, terminating either at San Francisco or Oregon. From 1845 to 1851 he was tireless in pursuing his goal, conducting surveys, lobbying Congress, and producing speeches and publications describing his planned railroad, which would be paid by selling land along the line. As opposed to other proponents of a western railroad Whitney did not seek to get rich from his efforts. By the early 1850s Congress was also in favor of a transcontinental railroad but did not favor Whitney’s plans, and he faded into obscurity, though he did live to see the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869.

This privately-printed appeal of Whitney’s is not in Railroad Economics, which does list several other works by him. The List of References to Literature Relating to the Union Pacific System locates only the copy at the Boston Public Library. In addition to that copy, OCLC lists copies at Yale, Northwestern, American Antiquarian Society, Harvard, Johns Hopkins University, Western Reserve Historical Society, American Philosophical Society, DeGolyer Library, and the University of Virginia. LITERATURE RELATING TO THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM, p.10. OCLC 23170678. $3750.
Tracing Jamaica's Irish Roots

31. Williams, Joseph J.: WHENCE THE “BLACK IRISH” OF JAMAICA?
New York: Dial Press Inc., 1932. vi,[6],97pp. plus frontispiece and one plate. Publisher's black cloth, spine gilt. Minor shelf wear. Light scattered foxing and tanning, ownership stamp on front free endpaper. Very good. Lacks the dust jacket.

An interesting scholarly monograph written by Jesuit priest Joseph J. Williams, attempting to determine why so many black families in Jamaica bear Irish surnames. Williams travelled to Jamaica as a missionary in 1912, where he became fascinated by anthropology as well as Jamaican and African folklore. After returning to the United States, he researched and wrote extensively on African and Caribbean history and folklore, eventually becoming a lecturer in anthropology at Boston College, where his collection of research materials is now held. In the present work, Williams traces the Irish presence in Jamaica back to Cromwell, who sent shipfuls of Irish widows and the destitute to Barbados as indentured servants in the 1650s. Interestingly, he refutes the still-common slaveholder theory, finding no records of any major planters or landowners in Jamaica with any of the most common Irish surnames, and argues instead that “not only Irish names but Irish blood as well is widely diffused throughout the Island today.”

BLOCKSON 4344. $350.
32. [Wyoming]: SESSION LAWS OF WYOMING TERRITORY PASSED BY THE TENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CONVENED AT CHEYENNE, ON THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1888. [bound with:] SESSION LAWS OF WYOMING TERRITORY PASSED BY THE ELEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, CONVENED AT CHEYENNE, ON THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890. [bound with:] SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WYOMING ENACTED BY THE FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE CONVENED AT CHEYENNE ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1890. [bound with:] SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF WYOMING ENACTED BY THE SECOND STATE LEGISLATURE, CONVENED AT CHEYENNE ON THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1893. Cheyenne: E.A. Slack, Printer and Binder, Daily Sun Office, 1888-1893. Four volumes bound in one, each with titlepage. [2],274; [2],242; [2],447; 72,[6]pp. Contemporary law sheep with gilt leather labels, boards tooled in blind. Front board detached with first two blank leaves and titlepage, following five leaves loose from binding. Backstrip loosening, still connected at rear hinge, spine labels cracked and peeling; binding otherwise somewhat rubbed and scraped. Interior variously tanned by volume but clean, except for stab holes throughout in the blank gutter margin from the previous bindings. Final work significantly more tanned but still very clean. Ownership signature in pencil on titlepage of each work, with a few pencil annotations in the same hand scattered throughout. Overall very good internally in a quite worn binding. In a tan cloth clamshell case with gilt leather label.

Sammelband of the Session Laws from four Wyoming Legislative Assemblies; the final two for Wyoming Territory and the first two after Wyoming achieved statehood.

Some laws of note from the Tenth Legislative Assembly include a law repealing the previously existing government bounty for the arrest of cattle thieves, a law granting the Women's Christian Temperance Union the same privileges as Masonic lodges, and the establishment of a board of livestock commissioners who “shall exercise a general supervision over, and, so far as may be, protect the live stock interests of the territory from theft and disease, and shall recommend from time to time such legislation as, in their judgment, will foster said industry.” A number of other livestock-focused laws were also passed at this assembly and include provisions for the government seizure and sale of mavericks, jail time for anyone issuing or purchasing false pedigrees, and a law requiring railroad companies to pay indemnities if they strike livestock. Also of particular note is a law granting married women the same property rights as single women, i.e. the right to “grant bargain, sell, remise, release, convey, transfer, and assign to whom, and upon such terms, as to her may seem meet and proper, the whole or any portion of her property of every kind.”

The Eleventh Assembly in 1890 passed a law to encourage the hunting of coyotes, wolves, mountain lions, and bear at a rate of 75 cents per coyote, $3 per wolf,
and $6 for a or bear or mountain lion, a law offering rewards for planting trees, and a law giving honorably discharged Union soldiers preference for employment in any public positions, including a provision that “physical impairment which does not in any way incapacitate in the discharge of duties shall not disqualify.” This assembly also saw the creation of Big Horn County, a memorial asking for an extension on the timeline for Union Pacific’s debt so they could continue to expand in Wyoming, and a house joint memorial “Relating to the Phil Kearney massacre of December 21st, 1866” asking for a monument to be built and installed at the site.

The first session laws for Wyoming after it achieved statehood cover 1890 and 1891. This publication contains the entire constitution for the State of Wyoming, along with a law creating a non-discrimination clause “on account of religious belief or sex” for teachers at public schools, and the resolved building of a monument to Fremont.

The laws from the second State Legislature of Wyoming are fairly brief. Of note is a memorial urging congress to recognize Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico as states.

Attached to the rear pastedown is a four-page folding “Memoranda of Repeals, Amendments, and Re-enactments (not those by implication) of the Laws which have been made by the Legislature of Wyoming since 1887.”

STOPKA WYOMING IMPRINTS 1888.15, 1890.8. WYOMING IMPRINTS 137, 159. $875.
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