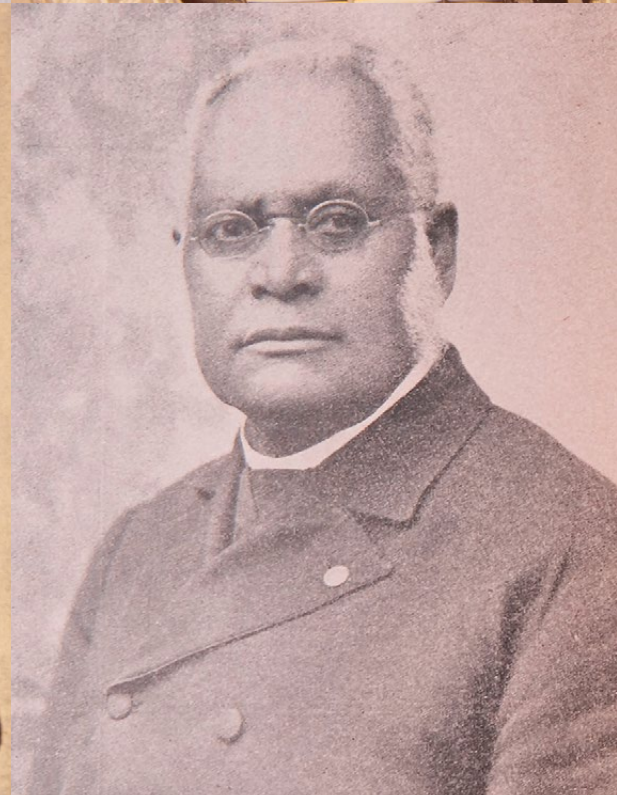
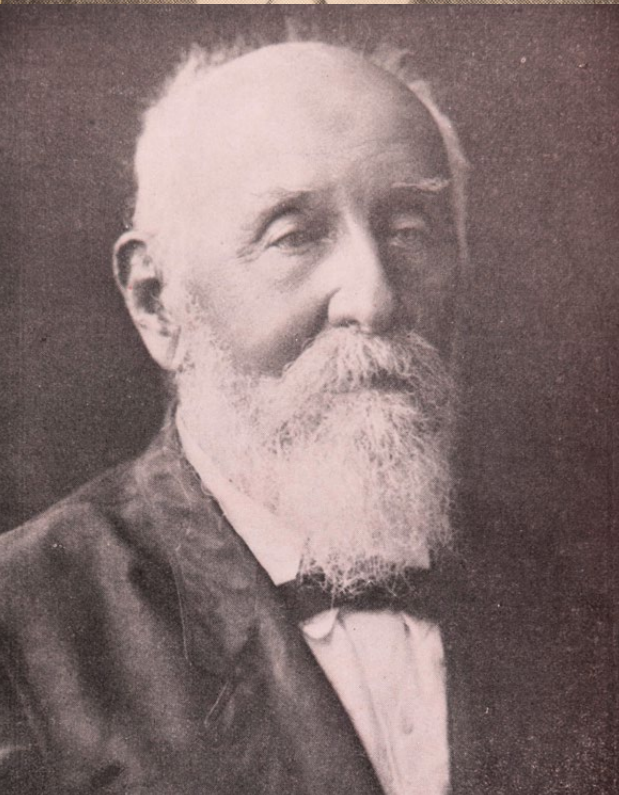
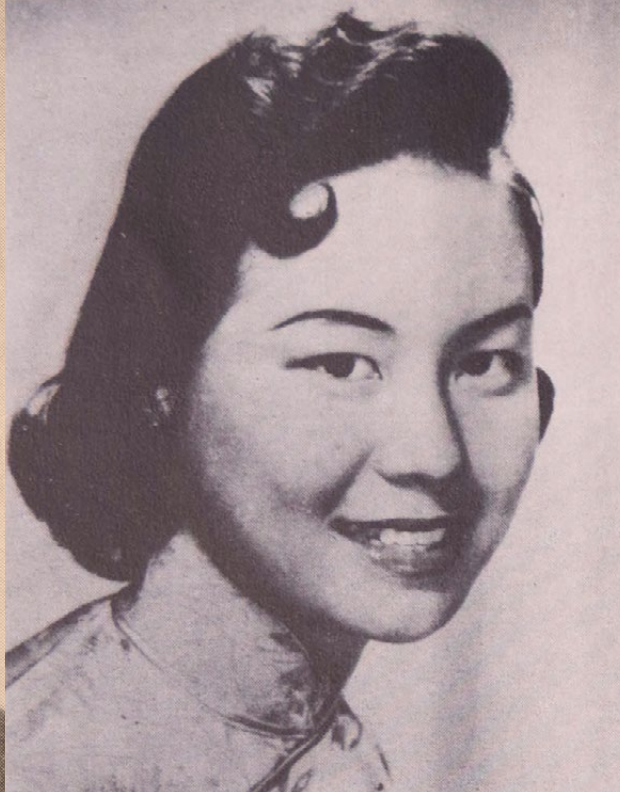
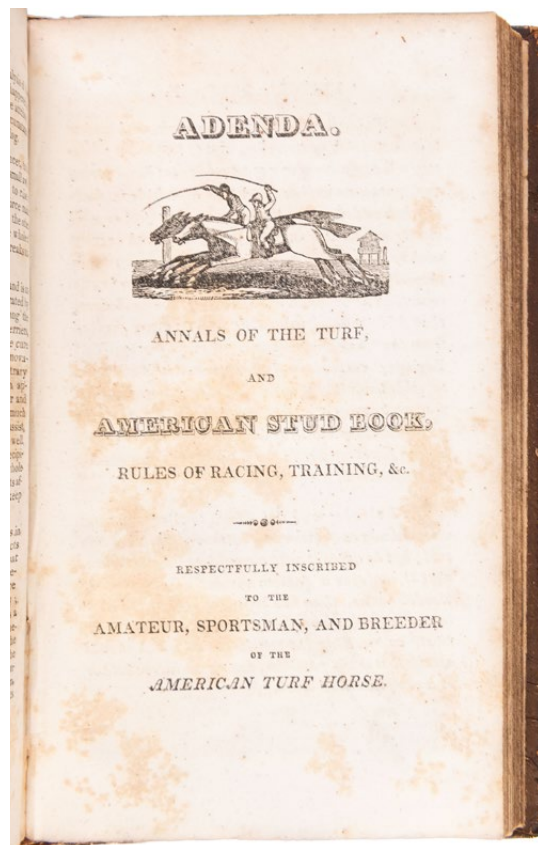




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Early Relations with the Indigenous Population of New Spain

1 [MEXICO], MONTESCLAROS (Marquis de). Puntos de la Buena Doctrina de los Indios de Nueva España.

Spanish manuscript in ink, secretarial hand. 7, [1]pp. Folio. Removed from a volume, a couple of spots but very good. [Mexico], 1606. £7,250*

A rare, early seventeenth-century message from the Marquis de Montesclaros (1571-1628), Viceroy of Nueva Espana, to Fray Diego de Soto, Provincial of the Province of Michoacan on the subject of the spiritual care and welfare of the Indigenous population.

Born in Guadalajara, the Marquis de Montesclaros fought in the Portuguese campaign under the Duke of Alba and was awarded the Order of Caballero de Santiago in 1591. He was appointed governor of Seville, during which time he became interested in New Spain and became Viceroy of New Spain from 1603 to 1607 and thereafter governed Peru in the same capacity from 1607 to 1615.

This important communication conveys the terms of the Royal reformation of the procedure for the conversion of the Indigenous population (most of whom would have been Purépecha) to the Provincial Diocese of Michoacan. A short preamble is followed by the five-part Royal message.

The King and his counsellors hoped the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indigenous people would evolve with the least possible inconvenience to them. As such, it was desirable to gather those who were scattered in mountain passes and wild places into communities, where they might be taught the doctrines of Christianity in an atmosphere of cleanliness and in climates to which they were accustomed. On the other hand, those who already lived in communities where facilities existed for their conversion to the Faith, should not be removed to other places.

In cases where Indians had been transferred from habitable dwellings and farms to other localities, in order to prepare for conversion, they were allowed to return home, given that information derived from the superior prelates and Mayors of the districts concerned, satisfied all parties. Where converts, on returning to their homes, found others in possession, they were to be entitled to dispossess the newcomers, even if their properties had been handed over to the latter with the authority of the Viceroy. **This is a distinct break from the practice of removal and re-settlement which was re-introduced by**

Jurado E. por conueniente En Vnui A. U. E. por Escripito lo que la Junta del
mexico. 15. deste propuse Alor perlados de las tres Ordenes que administran
doctrina Alor naturales, toante A su reducion pag no falte el espacio nesses.
para resbluer neg. de tanta ympatancia Al seruisio de dios y de cargo dela real
conciencia de su mag. cuya Vltima Cedula dada En esta uacion A. 7. de diciem
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julgare des puer de auerle con ferido con dombre graues de experiencia con
como quedo Asentado en la dicta. junta. y presu pongo se abra cto. En ma
teria tan graue. y que mas da que pensar aguen mas de cerca la trata

Y Primer punto.

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reducion de los naturales Asido. Es. que participen dela pulencia Cristiana
Espiritual y temporal con la menor descomodidad que fuere posible.

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gencia del sancho zelo de su mag. puer siempre se
y que fue inspiracion del cielo tubo por El mismo que se decia por este punto.
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paso y doctrina Espiritual con mas
commodidad y Alentendimiento de
los exaltadissimos Virreyes se entie da. Alleccion de medio de quien lo tiene Aluar
de Alvar Seguido El mismo zelo. Im go y siendo El conde El que diu principios Alcon
cho. que se mag. tubo.

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que generalme. se disponen y cometen. siempre que
Alleccion de medio de quien lo tiene Aluar
y siendo El conde El que diu principios Alcon
tongraue y difficultosa que por tantos tiempos En la
uso Alor Interiores deuen se juntamente q. uo
por Alor la intentado. y nose como se le puede calgar
si para tomar resolucion se dale de suprudencia y de
muchos dombre graues con quien diu consulta sobre
el caso puer El no quedo obligado Acertalla de todo.
punto sino disponer su d. d. tami como mas Entendis
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y por lo mismo Vnt. por am. entrarla Ayugardcto. qui
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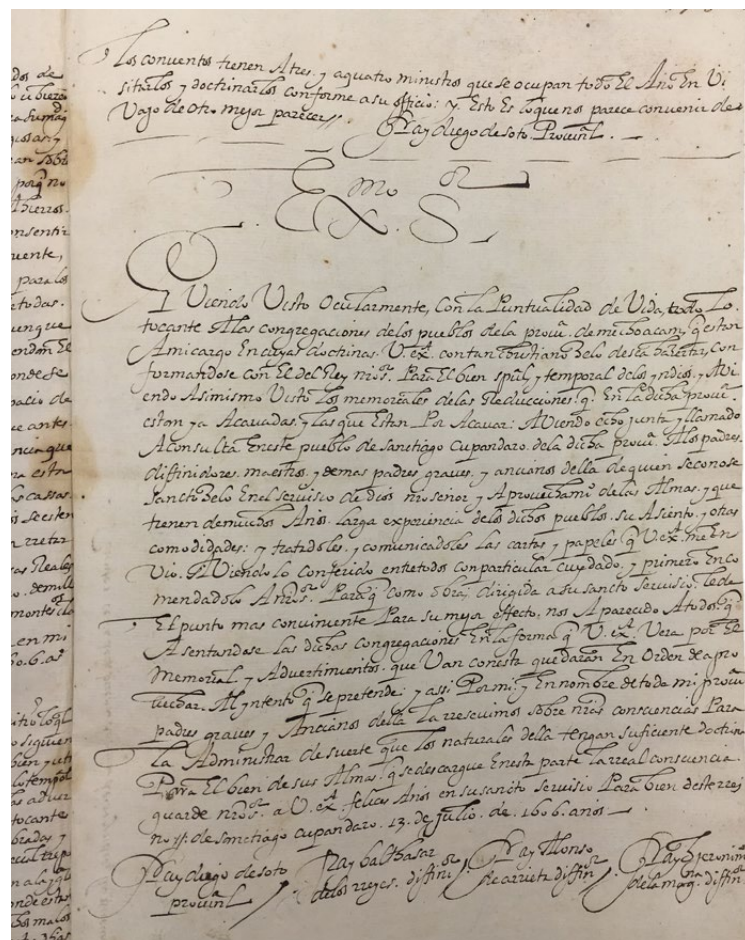
Y Mas esto bien. Bien. El con fesar que le gado A este
reyno me parecio q. Alguinas diu p. s. idones. c. d. s. l. n. s.
ta r. i. d. n. pudieran ser menos a prebidas. pero como las
mismas Eran en orden ameyor doctrina y Estauan tan
Al delante que para resbluer. Inellat en menor te. tr
nar A dar principios Alor Vexaciones de los naturales
julgando por mayor descomodidad lo qual tiempo danu
us la auia des fuer tubo por mas conueniente y fact.

Montesclaros' predecessor, the Conde de Monterrey, and which characterised so much of the Native and Indigenous experience of colonization in the Americas.

After each part, the Viceroy's comments appear on the right-hand column of each page, the opposite column was reserved for the Provincial's observations. These were filled in by the latter after consideration had been given by him and a number of the representative Fathers of his Province, to the proposed reforms.

The manuscript closes with two short messages to the Marquis—one signed by Fray Diego de Soto; the other by this Provincial and three members of his Chapter, including Fray Balthasar de los Reyes. Both of these postscripts are intended as assurances to the Viceroy that everything will be done to give the fullest effect to His Majesty's wishes.

Cline, H.F., "Civil Congregations of the Indians in New Spain, 1598–1606" in *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, Vol. 29, No. 3, (August, 1949), pp.349–369.



The First Book of American Law

2 [LAWS FOR THE INDIES], CHARLES V.

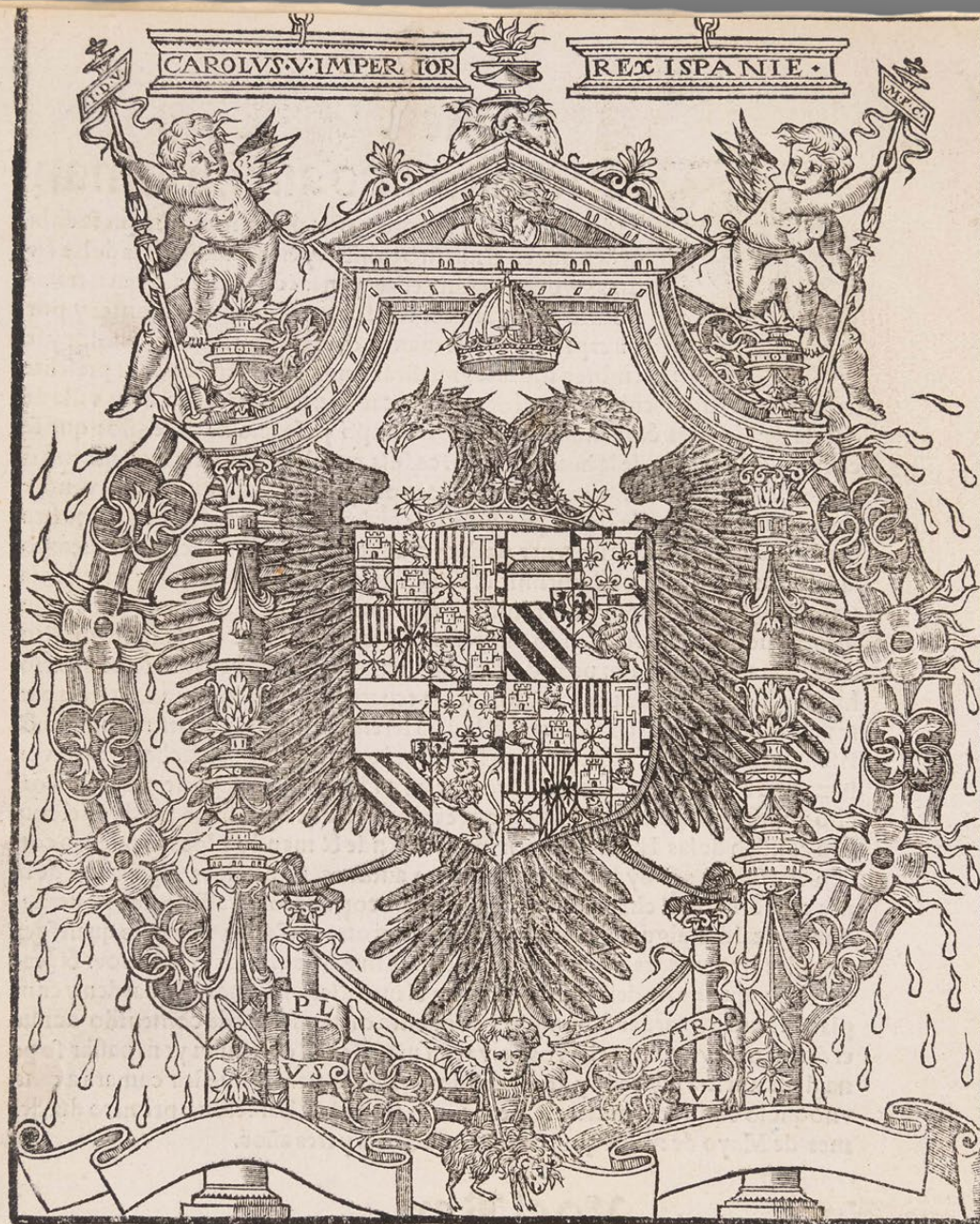
Leyes y ordenanças nuevamente hechas por su Magestad pa la gouernacion de las Indias y buen trata miento y conseruacion delos Indios: que se han de guardar en el consejo y audiecias reales q en ellas residen ...

First edition. Small folio (271 by 198mm). Removed from a volume, expert restoration to marginal worming and old folds, cleaned, with pulp repairs to infilled losses. Housed in a custom navy morocco slipcase & chemise. 14ff (the final blank is later). Alcala de Henares, Joan de Brocar, 1543. **£130,000**

Exceedingly rare and important: the first book of American law. Published just fifty years after Columbus first landed on American soil, the *Leyes*, or New Laws as they're also known, set out new regulations to provide better treatment for Indigenous Americans. **Extraordinarily, it includes an abolition clause.**

Hernán Cortés led the conquest of Mexico in 1519 and served as governor of New Spain from 1521–4. The impact of Spanish colonisation on the Indigenous population is well-documented, and while Cortés remains the poster-child for these excesses, the devastation commenced at first contact. "It took a full half century, from 1493 to 1543, to achieve, in legal and papal form, the complete cycle of devastation and degradation of the Aboriginal races ..." (Stevens & Lucas, ix). Of course, there was opposition, and this legislation was partly due to the efforts of Bartolomé de las Casas (1484–1566), the Dominican Friar and "protector of the Indians" who wrote a series of works arguing for the better treatment of Indigenous Americans. In fact, Church notes that Las Casas "was actively interested in them and aided much in their promulgation." These New Laws were for the territory including New Spain, Peru, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Hispanola.

This document seeks to establish a number of precepts. First and foremost it sets out to codify better treatment for the Indigenous people [all translations are from Stevens]: "because our chief intention and will has always been and is the preservation and increase of the Indians, and that they be instructed and taught in the matters of our holy Catholic faith, and be well treated as free persons."



Leyes y ordenanças nueuamēte hechas
 por su Magestad / pa la gouernacion de las Indias y buen trata
 miento y conseruacion de los Indios: que se han de guardar en el
 conseio y audiēcias reales q̄ en ellas residen: y por todos los otros
 gouernadores / iuezes y personas particulares dellas.

Con priuilegio imperial.

The Crown takes a further step in this direction with the following: **“We ordain and command that from henceforward for no cause of war nor any other whatsoever, though it be under title of rebellion, nor by ransom nor in other manner can an Indian be made a slave,** and we will that they be treated as our vassals of the Crown of Castile since such they are.”

This anti-slavery law includes “those who until now have been enslaved against all reason and right and contrary to the provisions and instructions thereupon.” Furthermore, “no risk of life, health and preservation of the said Indians may ensue from immoderate burthen; and that against their own will

and without being paid, in no case be it permitted that they be laden, punishing very severely him who shall act contrary to this.” This included working in the pearl fisheries. Critically, it states that any Indigenous Americans who are found being treated or held in such a manner will be removed and “placed under our Royal Crown.”

This leads us to labour practices in the Spanish Empire and the relationship between the Crown and colonists. “When the Spaniards conquered the New World, they resorted to a system of forced labor called the *encomienda*. An *encomienda* was an organization in which a Spaniard received a restricted set

El Rey.



Orquáto nos auemos man

dado dar vna nuestra prouission de capítulos en que se da la orden que en el nuestro consejo y en las audiencias de las Indias y gouernacion dellas, y en la cōseruacion y buen tratamiento de los Indios se ha de tener de aquí adelante: y por vn capítulo della se manda que sea imprimida en molde y se embie a todas las nuestras Indias: porende por la presente damos licencia/ y facultad a vos Ioan de Brocar impressor vezino de la villa de Alcalá de Henares & mandamos que por tiempo y espacio de diez años que se cuenten desde el día de la hecha desta mi cedula en adelante vos y las personas q̄ touieren vuestro poder/ y no otras algunas podays y puedan imprimir y vender impriman y vendan la dicha prouission de ordenanças so pena que qualquiera persona/o personas que sin tener poder para ello vuestro durate el dicho tiempo la imprimiere/o hiziere imprimir & vender en estos nuestros reynos pierdan la impressiō que hizieren y los moldes y aparejos con que lo hizieren/ y los volūmenes que imprimieren siendo impressos y hechos durante el dicho tiempo/ & incurra cada vno dellos en pena de diez mil maravedis cada vez que lo contrario hizieren: la qual dicha pena mado que sea repartida en esta manera. La tercia parte para el juez que lo sentenciare, & la otra tercia parte para la nuestra camara & fisco: & la otra tercia parte para la persona que lo acusare: la qual dicha merced vos hazemos con tanto que ayays de vender y vendays cada pliego de molde del dicho volumen a quatro maravedis que es el precio que fue tassado por los del nuestro consejo de las Indias & no en mas ni allende & mando a los del nuestro consejo/ Presidentes & oydores de las nuestras audiencias/ alcaldes/ alguaziles de la nra casa & corte & chācellerías/ & a todos los corregidores/ asistentes/ gouernadores/ alcaldes/ alguaziles merinos/ p̄bostes y otras iusticias/ & juezes qualesq̄r de todas las ciudades/ villas/ y lugares destos nuestros reynos & señorios: & a cada vno y qualquier dellos en sus lugares & iurisdicciones que vos guarden y cumplan & hagan guardar & cumplir esta nuestra carta y lo en ella contenido durate el dicho tiempo/ y contra ella vos no vayan ni passen ni cōsientan yr ni passar so pena de la nuestra merced/ y de diez mil maravedis para la nuestra camara a cada vno que lo contrario hiziere. Fecha en la ciudad de Barcelona primero día del mes de Mayo de mil & quinientos & quarenta y tres años.

Yoel Rey.

Por mandado de su Magestad

Joan vazquez.

Leyes y ordenanças para las Indias. Fo. ij.



Don Carlos por

la diuina clemēcia Emperador semp augusto/ Rey d̄ Alemania. Doña Joanna su madre y el mesmo don Carlos: por la gracia de dios reyes de Castilla de Leon de Aragon de las dos Secalias/ de Hierusalem/ d̄ Nauarra/ de Granada de Toledo de Galicia/ de Balizia/ de Alalorcas/ de Seuilla/ de Cerdeña/ de Cordona/ de Corcega/ de Alburcia/ de Baē de los Algarues/ de Algezira/ d̄ Sibraltar/ de las yslas de Canaria.

Delas Yndias/ Yslas y tierra firme del mar Oceano.

Condes de Barcelona/ señores de Vizcaya y de Alolina/ Duques de Athenas/ y de Neopatria/ condes de Ruysellon/ y de Cerdania/ marqueses de Oristan/ y de Sociano/ Archiduques de Austria/ duques de Borgoña y de Brauāte/ condes de Flandes y de Tirol. etc. Al Illustrissimo principe DON FELIPPE nuestro muy caro y muy amado nieto y hijo. y a los infantes nuestros nietos y hijos. y al Presidēte y los del nuestro consejo de las Indias. y a los nuestros visoreyes/ presidentes y oydores de las nuestras audiencias/ y chācellerías reales de las dichas nuestras Indias/ islas y tierra firme del mar Oceano: y nuestros gouernadores/ alcaldes mayores/ y otras nuestras iusticias dellas/ y a todos los concejos/ iusticias/ regidores/ caualleros/ escuderos/ oficiales y omes buenos de todas las ciudades/ villas/ y lugares de las dichas nuestras Indias/ islas y tierra firme del mar Oceano descubiertas y por descubrir: y a otras qualesquier p̄sonas/ capitanes/ descubridores/ y pobladores/ y vezinos habitātes y estantes y naturales dellas: de qualquier estado/ calidad/ condicion y prebeminencia que sean: así a los q̄ agora soys como a los q̄ fuerdes de aquí adelante/ y a cada vno/ y a qualquier de vos en vuestros lugares y iurisdicciones a quien esta nuestra carta fuere mostrada/ o su traslado signado de escriuano publico/ o dlla parte supierdes y lo en ella cō-

of property rights over Indian labor from the Crown whereby the Spaniard (an *encomendero*) could extract tribute (payment of a portion of output) from the Indians in the form of goods, metals, money, or direct labor services” (Yeager). In exchange, the *encomendero*, was obliged to provide for their protection, education, and religious welfare.

There are differences which distinguish this system from the slavery practised later in the Caribbean and United States. The Indigenous Americans were not owned, and thus could not be bought or sold; there was no inheritance built into the system (rights reverted to the Crown); nor could they be moved or relocated from their homes. But in practical terms—specifically the experience of the Indigenous American—there was little difference, and indeed many were enslaved outside of the *encomienda* system, which these New Laws addressed. To give an example of the scale of the system, C rt es himself was granted an *encomienda* that included 115,000 people and **“it was generally recognized that some of these personal service activities contributed greatly to the destruction of the Indians”** (Batchelder and Sanchez, 49).

Here the New Laws set out the following: “These regulations limited personal services to *encomenderos*, made Crown officials responsible for determining the amount and composition of the tribute from *encomiendas*, prohibited the creation of new *encomiendas* and the reassignment of old ones and freed Indian slaves” (*ibid.*, 57). If it seems too good to be true, it was. The Crown applied these restrictions largely to curtail the power (and wealth) of their own colonists. **Importantly, with rights reverting to the Crown, which could also be confiscated, Spain retained complete control over its American colonies.** And in what became a truism for colonies in the Americas for the next four hundred years, the implementation of these laws was hindered by lobbying by colonists.

Harris confirms this: “They were issued especially for the better treatment of the Indians, and, we believe, for limiting the partitions of lands among the conquerors. Leon Pinelo states, on the authority of Juan de Grivalja, that these laws ‘tan odiosas,’ were prompted by the publication of the manuscript tract ‘Dies i seis remedios contra la peste que destruye las Indias.’ They were issued at Barcelona, November 20th, 1542, completed at Valladolid, July 4th, 1543, and ordered to be printed, and enforced immediately throughout the Indies.”

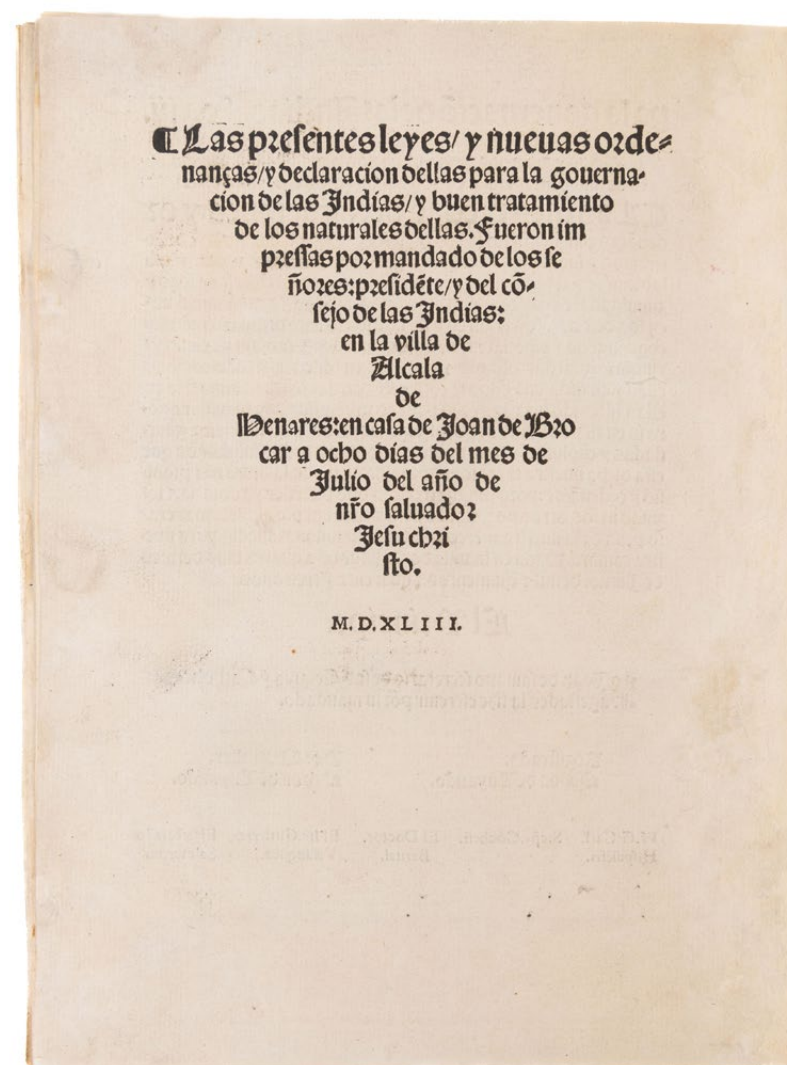
The New Laws concerns would reverberate through the next four hundred years of colonization, both its riches and horrors.

There are a handful of copies in institutions: JCB, Huntington, Newberry, Indiana, NYPL, Michigan Law, NLS, BL, and BNE. We find just two recorded

copies for sale—Quaritch in 1889 (£40) and Lathrop Harper in 1941 (USD\$2950). Another listed at Sotheby’s in 1962 was withdrawn.

The copy at the BL is on vellum. We’ve compared ours to the one held at the Newberry Library and it’s the same.

Brunet “*Manuel du Libraire*,” III., col. 1042; Church, 80; Harris, “*Bib. Am. Vet.*,” No. 247; Sabin, 40902; Batchelder, R.W. & Sanchez, N., “The *encomienda* and the optimizing imperialist: an interpretation of Spanish imperialism in the Americas” in *Public Choice*, Vol. 156, No. 1/2 (July, 2013) pp.45–60; Stevens H., & Lucas, F., *Leyes y ordenan as nuevamente hechas: the new laws of the Indies for the good treatment and preservation of the Indians ...* (London, 1893); Yeager, T., “Encomienda or Slavery? The Spanish Crown’s Choice of Labor Organization in Sixteenth-Century Spanish America” in *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 55, No. 4 (Dec., 1995), p.843.





ANNO DECIMO SEXTO

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. V.

An Act to prohibit all Trade and Intercourse with the Colonies of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania*, the Three Lower Counties on *Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina*, and *Georgia*, during the Continuance of the present Rebellion within the said Colonies respectively; for repealing an Act, made in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, *to discontinue the Landing and Discharging, Lading or Shipping, of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, at the Town and within the Harbour of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay*; and also Two Acts, made in the last Session of Parliament, for restraining the Trade and Commerce of the Colonies in the said Acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any Person or Persons, appointed and authorised by His Majesty to grant Pardons, to issue Proclamations, in the Cases, and for the Purposes therein mentioned.

3 H 2

WHEREAS

The Prohibitory Act

3 [REVOLUTIONARY WAR], GEORGE III.

An Act to prohibit all Trade and Intercourse with the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts's Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia ...

First edition with a separate title-page. Woodcut device. Small folio. Removed from a volume with a new paper spine. A crisp copy. [2], 215-244pp. London, Charles Eyre and William Strahan, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1776. £6,500

This important Act, published in 1776, is essentially Britain's declaration of war against America.

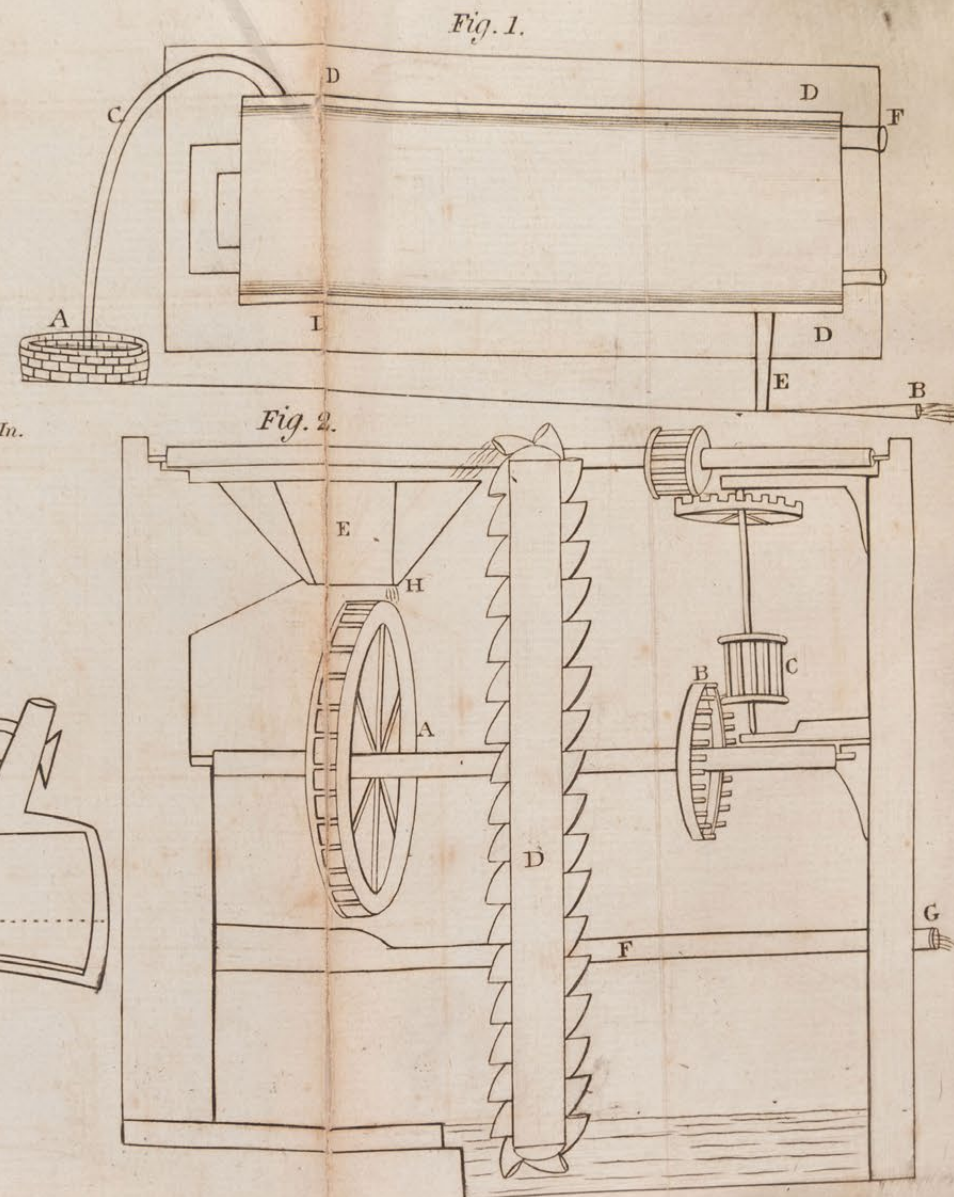
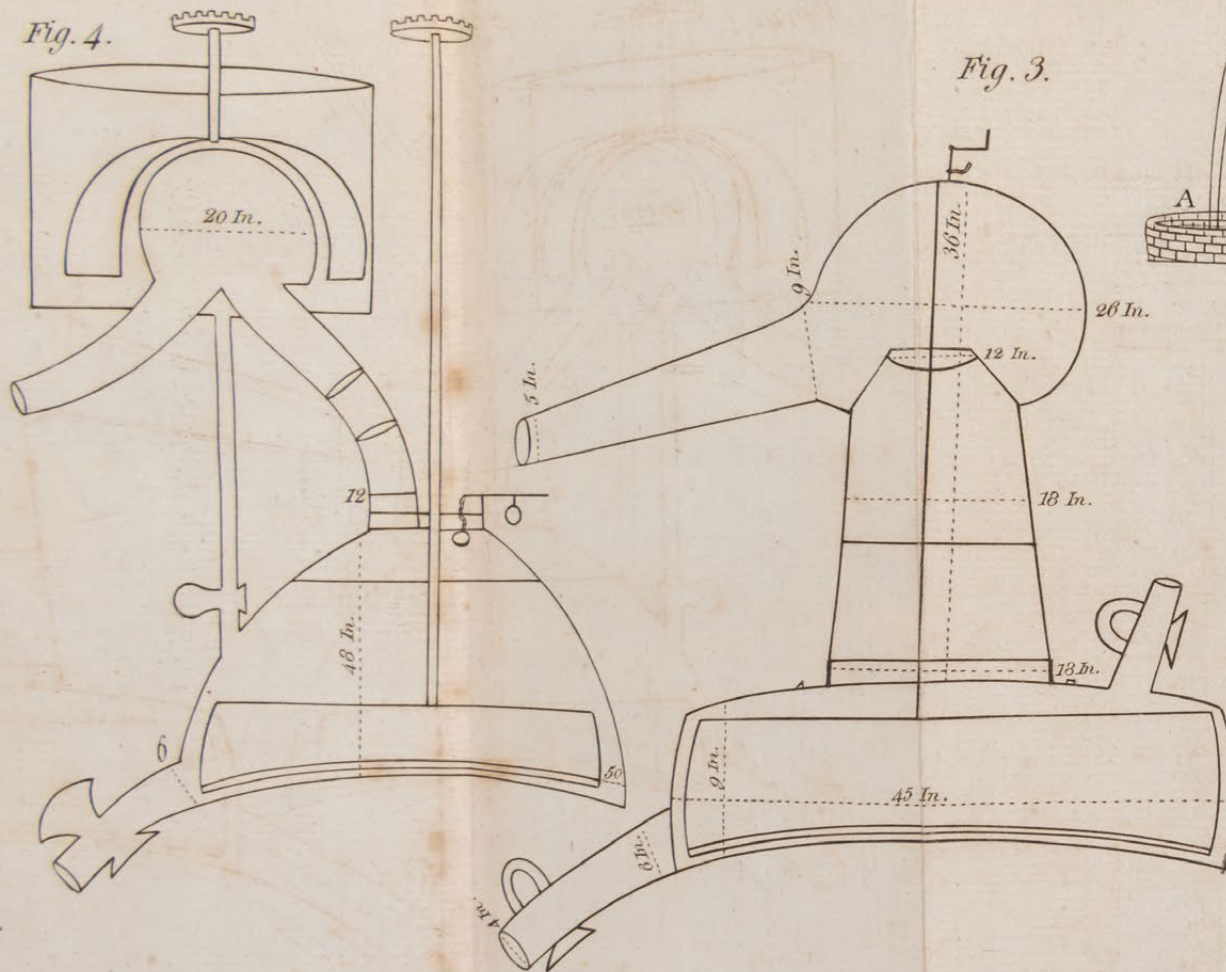
Known as the Prohibitory Act, it was passed partly in response to the 1775 Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms, in which the thirteen colonies declared themselves independent sovereign states no longer accountable to British authority, and more seriously in the wake of Battles of Lexington and Concord, and Bunker Hill.

The Prohibitory Act repealed the Boston Port Act (1774), the New England Restraining Act (1775), the Southern Colonies Restraining Act (1775), and **terminated all trade between Great Britain and America** and withdrew the King's protection. Furthermore, **any ship found to be trading would be forfeited as if it were an open enemy of the King**. The ramifications of this were widespread, not least as it was designed to stop the import of arms and gunpowder.

Far from being deterred, as far as John Adams was concerned the passing of this Act "was independence day; and accordingly as soon as the news ... reached America, the open discussion of independence began" (Fisher). Indeed, Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was published the month following and, on 4 July 1776, the Second Continental Congress ratified the *American Declaration of Independence*.

Scarce. Prior to 1796, Acts were printed in editions of only 1100 or so copies. Fisher, S.G., *Struggle for American Independence* (London, 1908) vol 1, p.441; Report of the Committee for the Promulgation of the Statutes (London, 1796); Sabin 52780.

Form of a Still intended to evade my Patent.



***The First American Book on Distilling:
with Recipes for Whisky***

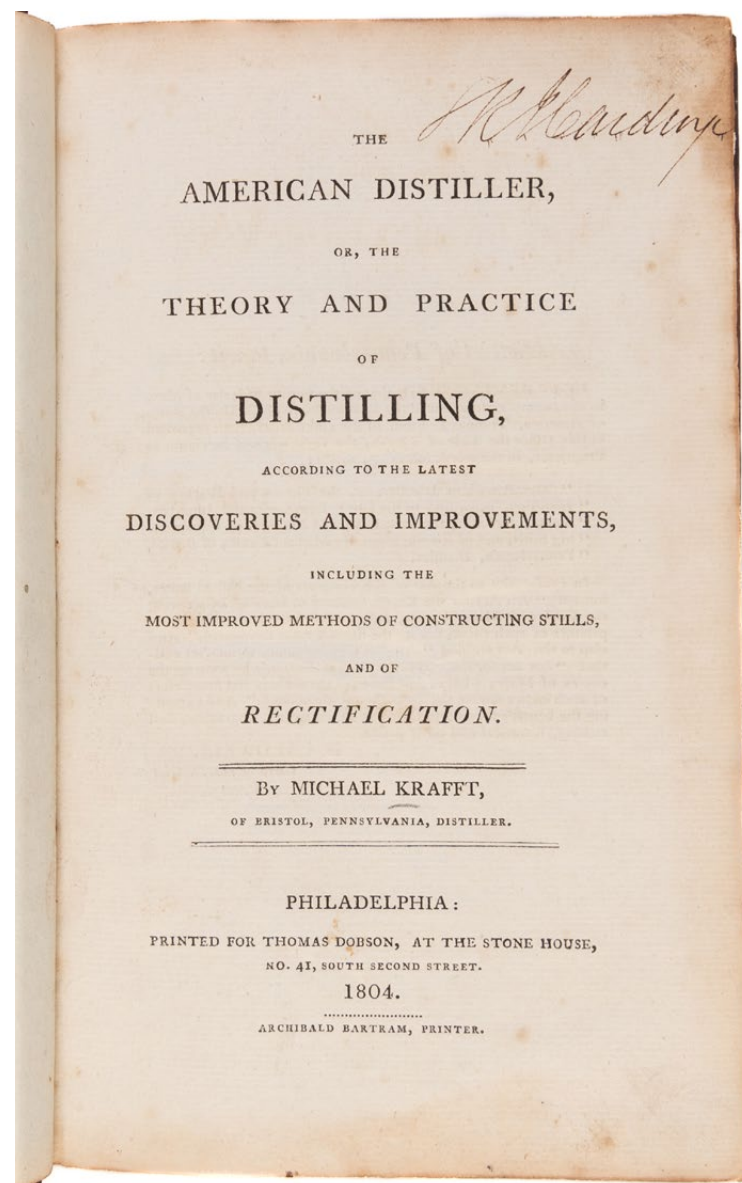
- 4 KRAFFT (Michael).**
The American Distiller, or, the Theory and Practice of Distilling, according to the latest discoveries and practices.

First edition. Two folding plates. 8vo. Contemporary sheep, expertly restored, a little spotted throughout, separation to fold of one plate, reattached with Japanese tissue, Eastport Public Library label to upper board & front pastedown, contemporary ms. ink notations to prelims. [13], 10-151, [22], 152-219, [1]pp. Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson, 1804. **£9,500**

Dedicated to Thomas Jefferson as "the munificent patron of the sciences," and containing directions for making apple-brandy, mint, citron, orange, cinnamon,

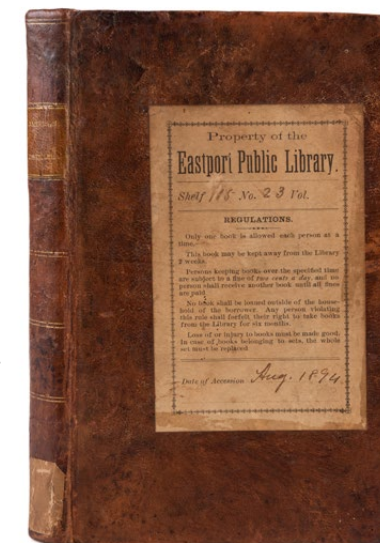
clove, etc. waters” (Bitting), **this is the first American book on distilling and is complete with both folding plates. At the rear of the book are three recipes for “usquebaugh”, “the famous Irish usquebaugh” and “green usquebaugh”, this being the Irish word for whisky.**

Krafft (born c.1775) lived a little over twenty miles north of Philadelphia in Bristol, Pa. In October 1801 he received a patent for an improvement in the construction of stills, successfully leasing the invention to 217 stills throughout the country. On 24 April, 1804, Krafft wrote to Jefferson asking his permission



to dedicate this work to him. In the letter he wrote: **“For three Years last past I have been diligently employed in experimenting (under weighty expence) principally on Subjects immediately interesting to my Country such as that of our Domestic Distilleries &c. facts proved, and final results from which I have the strongest Conviction must ultimately tend to facilitate the rising Interests of Community.** These together with the general system of Domestic Distillery I have arranged in the form of an 8o. volume of about 400 pages entitled *The American Distiller*, of the first part of which the enclosed are proof sheets (as a sample) and although it Cannot boast of elegance of Language, Yet I trust it will be found Replete with Usefull matter.” Scarce: the last copy at auction was in 1998 (the Crahan copy) which was also sold at Sotheby’s in 1986 and 1984. Another copy sold in 1998 was defective. Auction records list eleven others stretching back to 1903.

Provenance: given to Eastport Public Library in August 1894 by S.D. Leavitt, it was de-accessioned along with much of their older material several decades ago; German private collection; thence to the American trade. Amerine & Borg, 2033; Bitting p265; Crahan 72; Gabler 26730; Sabin, 38294; Tucher, 1434; Krafft, M., ALS to Thomas Jefferson, Bristol, 24, April 1804: <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-43-02-0252> accessed 26 November, 2021.



Population via Deportation

5 [CALIFORNIA], ITURBIDE (Agustine de). [Broadside sending deserters from the Mexican Army to California.]

Letterpress broadside on laid paper measuring 420 by 310mm. San Luis Potosi, 2 July, 1822. **£950**

An excellent survival of a San Luis Potosi reprint of Emperor Agustín de Iturbide’s decree which intended to deal with the problem of deserters from the army and address populating the territories of the Californias.

El Exmo. Sr. Capitan Gral. D. Pedro Celestino Negrete con fecha 12 del anterior Junio me comunica la Imperial orden siguiente.
El Exmo. Sr. Ministro de Guerra y Marina me previene lo que sigue.

Una triste experiencia ha convencido á S. M. I. de que tambien entre los bravos que forman el Ejército hay perezosos que le abandonan; y que los que se honran con el hábito de defensores de la Patria, se prostituyeron despues cavileciendose con la horrible nota de desertores, vagos, y aun vandidos. La ejecucion de estos delitos, que son los que mas deshonran á un Soldado, se propagó con escándalo: de aqui el disgusto de la profesion mas noble los hombres de bien que se avergüenzan de haber tenido compañeros tan indignos: de aqui el mal ejemplo que precipita á otros; y de aqui haber uno á otro en los caminos, ladrones, y rateros. Para cortar de raiz tantos desordenes, S. M. I. se ha dignado determinar se lleven á puro y debido efecto por las Autoridades á quienes corresponde, los articulos siguientes.

1. Los Ayuntamientos de los pueblos, á quienes está cometida por la ley la tranquilidad y el orden, y cuyos deberes no pueden desempeñar si no tienen el nombramiento de sus vecinos, su conducta publica, y su ejercicio, cuidarán de no permitir en su término ningun desertor; y si pasados ocho dias de publicado este Bando en los pueblos cortos, y treinta en las Ciudades y villas de mayor poblacion, se aprehendiese alguno por las partidas que se destinaron al efecto, incurrirá aquella corporacion en la pena de pagar cien pesos de multa por cada desertor aprehendido; y si pasaren de tres, quinientos, cuyos fondos servirán para las necesidades del Ejército.
2. En la misma pena incurrirán los Ayuntamientos que abriguen en su término algun licenciado del anterior gobierno, que no tenga oficio ó modo de vivir conocido en el que se ejerceite, y con que conste que se sostiene y alimenta á su familia.
3. Si avisado el Alcalde por el Ayuntamiento de la existencia en su término de alguno de los comprendidos en los dos articulos anteriores, no procediese inmediatamente á su prision, y en seguida entregarlo al Comandante militar mas inmediato, la multa impuesta á los Ayuntamientos en dichos articulos se entenderá impuesta al Alcalde, sin perjuicio de los cargos que se le harán por su falta, quedando sujeto á las penas de la ley.
4. El encargado de la conduccion de desertores á quien por descuido ó otro motivo mas criminal se le fugasen, si fuere paisano, quedará sujeto á servir en el Ejército en la misma clase, y por el mismo tiempo que el desertor fugado: si fuere Oficial, perderá el empleo; y si Sargento ó Cabo, lo perderá tambien, quedando ademas obligado á servir en la clase de Soldado por el tiempo de cuatro años.

5. Todo desertor que, en el término de ocho dias despues de publicado éste, se presentase á continuar sus servicios, quedará indultado.

6. Los desertores de primera desercion que no se presenten en el término prefijado en el artículo anterior, luego que sean aprehendidos seran conducidos con seguridad á las Californias á disposicion de los Comandantes generales: los de segunda y tercera á la provincia de Veracruz, permaneciendo antes en las Villas el tiempo que se considere necesario para aclimatarlos; pues aunque por sus delitos no son acreedores á ninguna consideracion, el benigno corazon de S. M. no quiere que se sacrifiquen, sino que no queden impunes, y aun para esto tiene necesidad de violentarse por exigirle el cumplimiento de las leyes en favor de la sociedad en general.

7. Los desertores desde cuarta desercion en adelante que no se presentasen en el término dicho, seran destinados á las obras publicas en clase de presidiarios en alguno de los puertos del Imperio por diez años.

8. Todos los desertores que existan en los cuerpos, asi como los que se presentaren en el término señalado, continuarán en el servicio sin nota alguna que les perjudique, y solo en el caso de reincidir en el crimen, se les considerará las deserciones anteriores, para aplicarles la pena señalada en los articulos precedentes.

9. Los Capitanes y Comandantes generales de las provincias destinarán partidas mandadas por Oficiales de su confianza que persigan con el mayor esmero á los desertores á fin de que no encuentren asilo en ninguna parte.

10. Los Jefes militares que manden tropas, se aplicarán con el mayor cuidado, á que se observe entre ellas una disciplina exacta: les servirá de recomendacion para el Gobierno el que sepan conciliar en el trato con sus subordinados la firmeza con la afabilidad, el caracter de Jefes con la dulzura de compañeros, que no se altere la Ordenanza; que no se disimulen faltas; pero que se arreglen á ellas en las penas que impongan, y se olviden los castigos arbitrarios que fueron tan comunes en tiempos mas oscuros.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos, y ninguno pueda alegar ignorancia, quiere S. M. I. se publique y circule, sirviendose V. de acusarme el recibo, y de quedar en ejecutivo.

Dios guarde á V. muchos años. Mexico 12 de Junio de 1822 segundo de la Independencia de este Imperio. — Medina.

Y para su cumplimiento mando se publique por Bando en esta Ciudad y mas lugares de la Provincia. San Luis Potosí Julio 2 de 1822.

Juan Jose Zenon Fernandez

Al Ayuntamiento de Potosí

Iturbide offers to pardon deserters who surrender to the authorities and resume their service, and orders first-time deserters who don't surrender within eight days be taken to the Californias at the disposal of the General Commanders there. This policy represents an early attempt by the new government for men to serve in the missions and presidios in the Californias.

Mexico gained independence from Spain on August 24, 1821. As the successor state to the Viceroyalty of New Spain, Mexico included the provinces of Alta California and Baja California as territories. This printing marks a very early reference to the Californias which at that time didn't even had a legislature, another four months would pass before one was created.

Even with the establishment of a republican government in 1824, Alta California, like many northern territories, was not recognized as a constituent State of Mexico because of its small population. Citizens were understandably reluctant to colonize the Californias for a variety of reasons, including a lack of investment, infrastructure, as well as Native Americans determined to protect their own lands.

Rare: not on OCLC.

The First Stud Book for the Whole of America

6 MASON (Richard).

The Gentleman's new Pocket Farrier comprising a general Description of the noble and useful Animal the Horse, together with the quickest and simplest Mode of Fattening, necessary Treatment while undergoing excessive Fatigue, or on a Journey ... also a concise Account of the Diseases to which the Horse is Subject ...

Fifth edition, with Additions, to which is added a Prize Essay on Mules, and an Appendix, containing Observations and Receipts for the Cure of most of the common Distempers ... also an Addenda [sic], containing Annals of the Turf, **American Stud Book**, Rules for Training, Racing, &c. Engraved frontispiece & four plates, some further illustrations to text. 12mo. Contemporary tree sheep, red morocco label to spine, gilt, sunned and scuffed, cracks to spine, light spotting throughout, contemporary ink ownership inscription to front free endpaper, bookplate of John M. Schiff to front pastedown. 388pp. Richmond, Va., Peter Cottom, 1830.

£1,750

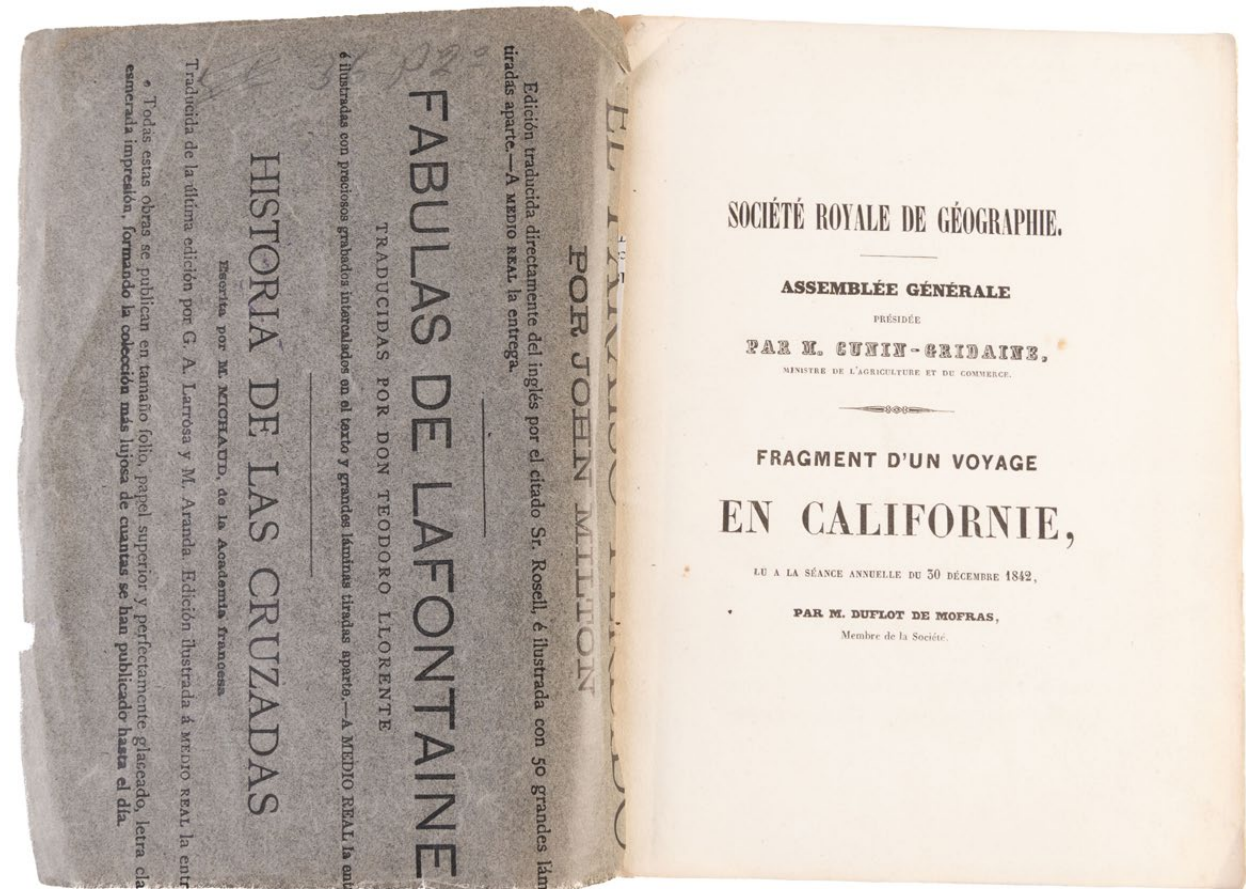
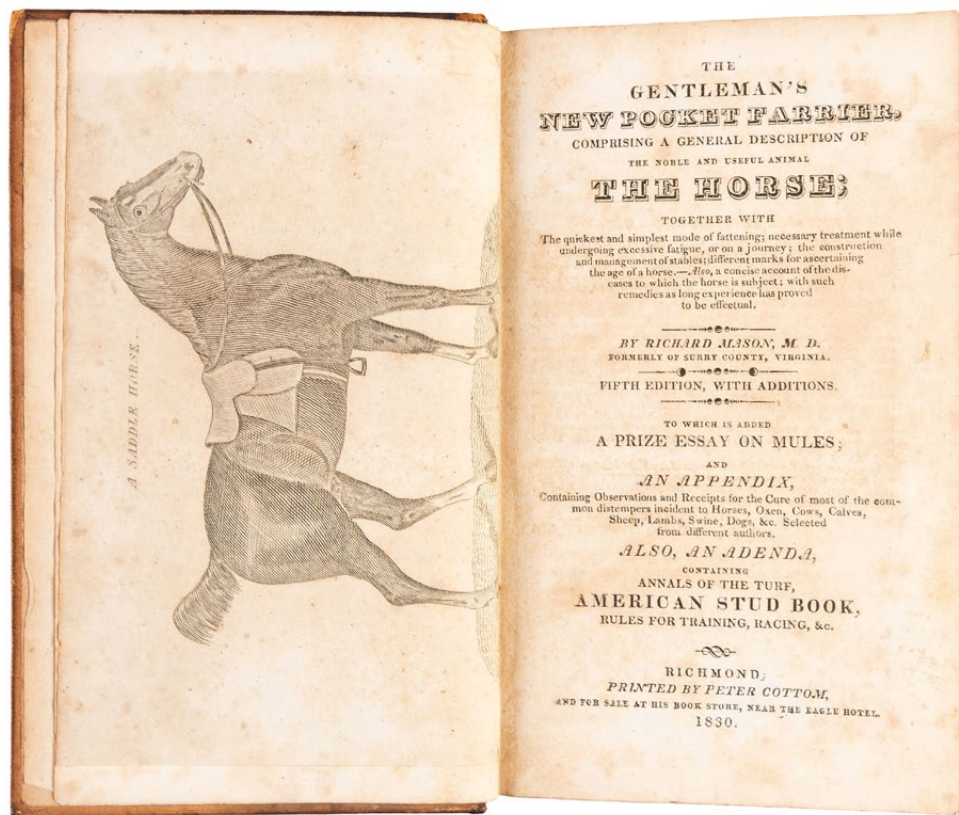
“The earliest example of an American stud book printed in America” (Henderson).

Although first printed in 1811, Mason’s Pocket Farrier did not originally contain any form of stud-register. A stud-book solely for Virginia was added to the fourth edition, and **the fifth was the first to include a stud-book for the whole of the United States.**

The purpose was “to **bestow on posterity a list of some of our most celebrated blood horses and mares, as well as those that have been imported: has added with all the care, the object so well merits, an AMERICAN STUD BOOK**, that such as may wish to breed from a particular stock, may trace the pedigree, in a way more satisfactory than vague report.”

The register includes prominent early American thoroughbreds, notably with entries for Sir Archy (1805–1833) and his imported sire Diomed (1777–1807). The plates depict horses in various modes of work and activities, including “A Virginia Race Horse.”

Not in Dingley; cf. Mellon, 132 (fourth edition); Henderson, *Early American Sport*, p.171.



French Ambitions in California

7 [CALIFORNIA], DUFLLOT DE MOFRAS (Eugène). Fragment d'un Voyage en Californie.

First edition. 8vo. Later Spanish wrappers. Very good with some contemporary ms. marginalia. 24pp. Paris, Imprimerie de E.-J Bailly, 1842. **£7,500**

Very rare: the first published news of French diplomat, Eugène Duflot de Mofras' important travels to California, Oregon, and Mexico during which he was charged with a mission “to explore and evaluate the commercial possibilities of California and the Oregon Territory, in order that the French government would be better able to decide whether to become involved in the conflict over Oregon between the U.S. and Great Britain” (Hill).

Howgego provides a brief overview of his travels: “From Mexico City in 1840 Duflot travelled to Tepic, then followed the old missionary route to San

Blas, the port city that had been built to supply San Diego and Monterey, but found most of its dockyards in ruins. Across the Gulf of California ... he visited Loreto and its mission, which he found had also fallen into decay. Moving further north he visited San Diego in January 1841 and continued northward along the Californian coast, later that year visiting Hawaii. In October 1841 he took passage in the ship Cowlitz from Hawaii to the coast of Oregon, and visited the Columbia River until 21.12.41. Of Oregon he wrote later that he hoped the French Canadians of the northwest would throw off English rule and establish their own province or a sovereign state within the United States. He was back in Hawaii on 1.3.42 and returned to Mexico that year. During his travels he was assisted in every way by both the secular and religious authorities of California, and was given access to all the documentary material of the province, making it possible for him to provide a more complete report on the affairs of the country than any other traveller. **On his return to France he published his *Exploration du territoire de l'Orégon, des Californies et de la mer Vermeille*, considered by many to be the most important work of the period treating the western coasts of North America.**

Printed on thick paper, this precis of his time abroad focuses primarily on California with mentions of San Diego, San Francisco Bay, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and the Sacramento River. Commencing with quick geographical and historical notes, he turns to the natural history, crops including tobacco, hemp, cotton, olives and grapes (faint praise saying the wine produced “*n'est pas d'inferior*” to Spanish wine), plus notes on the soil and its mineral wealth (including gold). He also mentions Hernán Cortés and that the first French voyage to reach California was the ill-fated La Perouse, and makes reference to Hawaii (*îles Sandwich*)—the missionaries Bachelot and Short—as well as Russian trading posts in the northwest.

He extols the Spanish efforts in America, especially through the establishment of Jesuits, Franciscan, and Dominican missions and settlers in pueblos who, via Catholicism, were able to co-exist with, and convert, Native Americans. Indeed, he discusses the education and assimilation of Native children whom he notes excel and both singing and music. **He could hardly believe his ears at the Santa Cruz mission when the troop of Native musicians played “La Marseillaise” and “Vivre Henri IV”.**

There is also a detailed description of French missions, their structure, staff, and routine and reports that missions such as the ones at San Gabriel, San Diego, and Luiz each had up to three thousand Native Americans living across fifteen to twenty farms. The patronising tone employed and the relationship described sounds more like indentured rather than free labour.

French colonial ambitions were almost certainly part of the brief and Duflot's focus on missionary activity culminates with his conclusion that the colonisation of California is better entrusted to missionaries rather than soldiers: [in translation] “the sword without Catholicism is powerless to establish anything lasting.”

This lecture was reprinted the following year in the *Bulletin de la Société de géographie*, I, pp.5–15, but **this first appearance is almost unheard of**. Two years later, he published his famous multi-volume account, which, Lada-Mocarski described as **“one of the most important works on the northwestern coast, including Alaska.”**

OCLC locates copies at the University of Navarra in Spain, and Sachsische Landesbibliothek and Thuringer University in Germany.

Hill, 496; *Howgego II*, D32; cf. *Forbes*; cf. *Lada-Mocarski*, 120; cf. *Sabin* 21144.

Acknowledging Texas

8 TEESDALE (Henry). A New Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection with the tracks of the most celebrated & recent navigators.

Steel engraving, dissected and mounted on linen, in two sections, the left: 955 by 1257mm; the right: 950 by 1277mm. With green silk edging, marbled endpapers, folding into the original publisher's gilt-embossed maroon boards, titled 'TEESDALE'S MAP OF THE WORLD.' Some staining and discoloration to the map, the spine perished, with loss; once pinned to a wall, with the ownership stamps of an auctioneer and valuer, New Bond Street (the name illegible). London, engraved by John Dower, published by Henry Teesdale & Co., 1842. **£5,000**

A fine large-format wall-map of the world, engraved (and probably drawn) by John Crane Dower (ca. 1791–1847), for the English cartographic publisher, Henry Teesdale (1776–1855).

This was one of the largest format maps published by Teesdale; it was first published in 1836 and reprinted frequently thereafter, this being the sixth of eleven recorded states, although there were almost certainly many more states that cannot now be found.

Teesdale was diligent in keeping the map up-to-date, as far as possible, and a number of notations across the face of the map show the care taken.

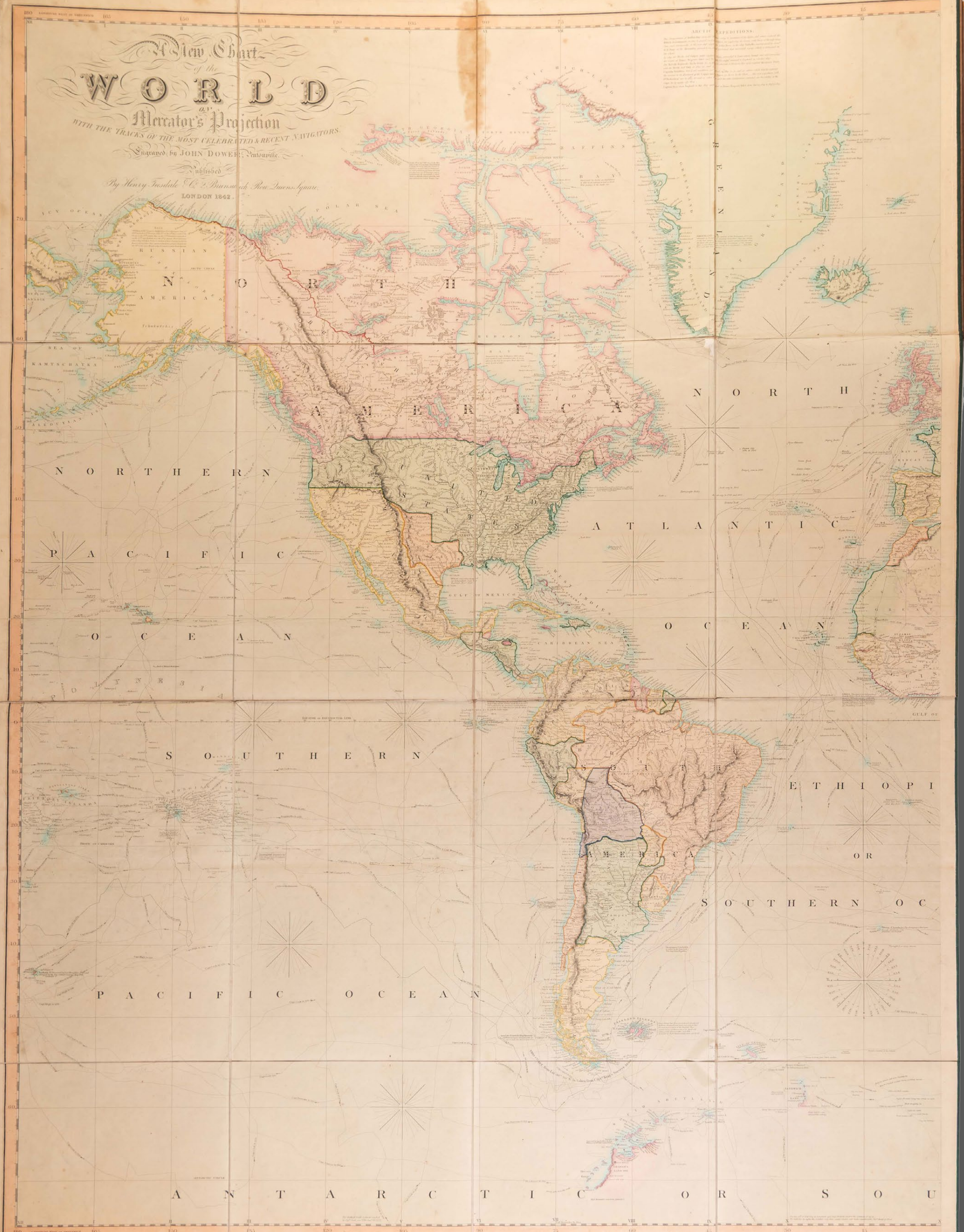
A New Chart
of the
WORLD
on
Mercator's Projection

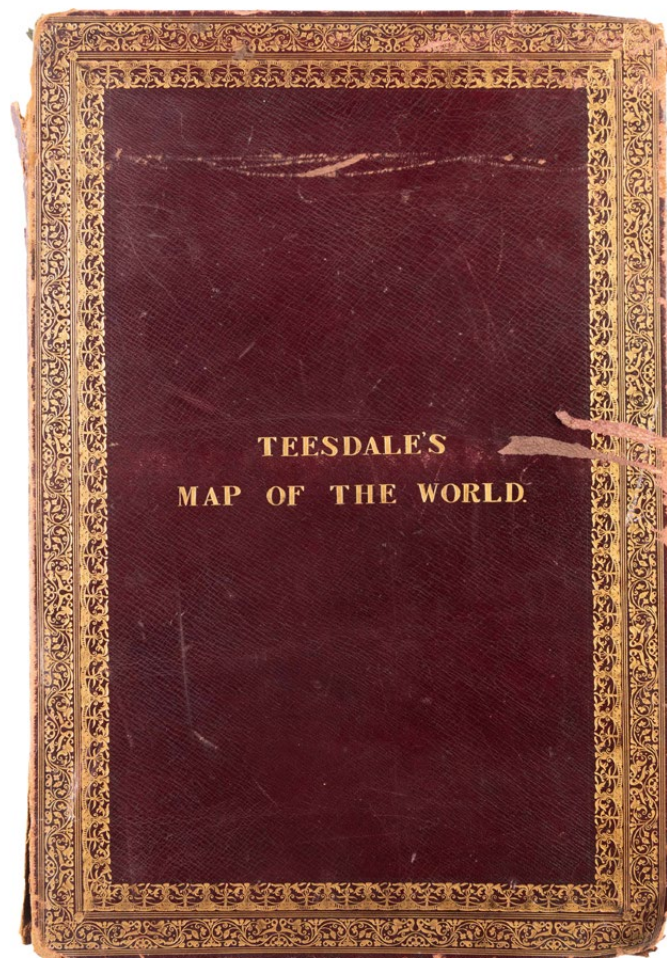
WITH THE TRACKS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED & RECENT NAVIGATORS.
Engraved by JOHN DOWER, Engraver.

Published
By Henry Fossdale & Co. in Strand, near St. James's Square,
LONDON 1842.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

The discovery of the North Pole, and the establishment of a permanent station in the Arctic region, are the objects of the present expedition. The route of the expedition is shown on the map, and the names of the commanders and crew are given. The expedition was commanded by Sir James Ross, and the crew consisted of 19 men. The expedition was successful in reaching the North Pole, and in establishing a permanent station in the Arctic region.





Most significantly, Texas is shown as a republic, coloured separately from Mexico, with a faint dotted line border marked, with the notation "TEXAS was acknowledged an Independent State by England, Novr. 1840."

In the western Pacific is the notation, "Chatham I. Discovered by Lieu.t Broughton 1795, and Colonized by the New Zealand Company May 1841." Due south of South Africa are marked the discoveries of "Capt. D'Urville 1840" on the coast of Antarctica, and south of New Zealand the comment "Capt. Ross and Crozier discovered Land on the 10th Jany. 1840 in Lat. 71° 56" Long. E. 171° 17" and took possession on the 12th in the name of Her Majesty. This Land extends S. to 79, on the 28th a large Volcano was seen in Lat. 77° 31" Long E. 171° 30".

The sea is crisscrossed with mariner's tracks, most notably those of Captain Cook, but also any number of other expeditions before him and after him; also included are number of comments relating to the Mutiny on the *Bounty*, with the *Bounty*'s route to Pitcairn Island, where the mutineers settled.

Distinguished Service on the Niagara Frontier

9 [WAR OF 1812], [MCREE (Griffith John).] Memoir of Colonel William McRee, U.S.E.

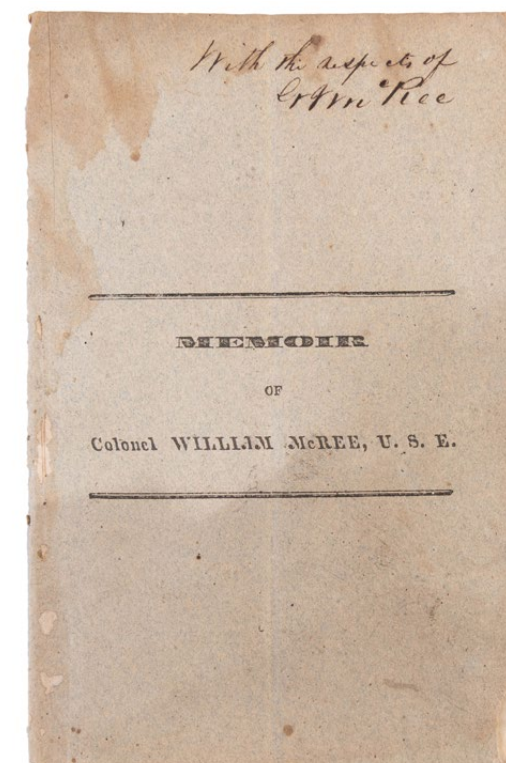
First edition. 8vo. Publisher's blue printed wrappers, presentation inscription to upper wrapper, some minor staining and foxing, old vertical crease. 17, [3]pp. [Wilmington, NC, c. 1843.] **£1,500**

An excellent copy of this rare account of the War of 1812, privately printed and inscribed by the author on the upper wrapper.

William McRee (1787–1833), was born in Wilmington North Carolina. He was appointed Chief of Artillery of the Northern Army and served with distinction on the Niagara frontier and defence of Fort Erie. In 1815, he was sent to Europe to inspect their military schools and after retiring from the army became a surveyor of public land in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Fort McRee at Pensacola, Florida is named after him.

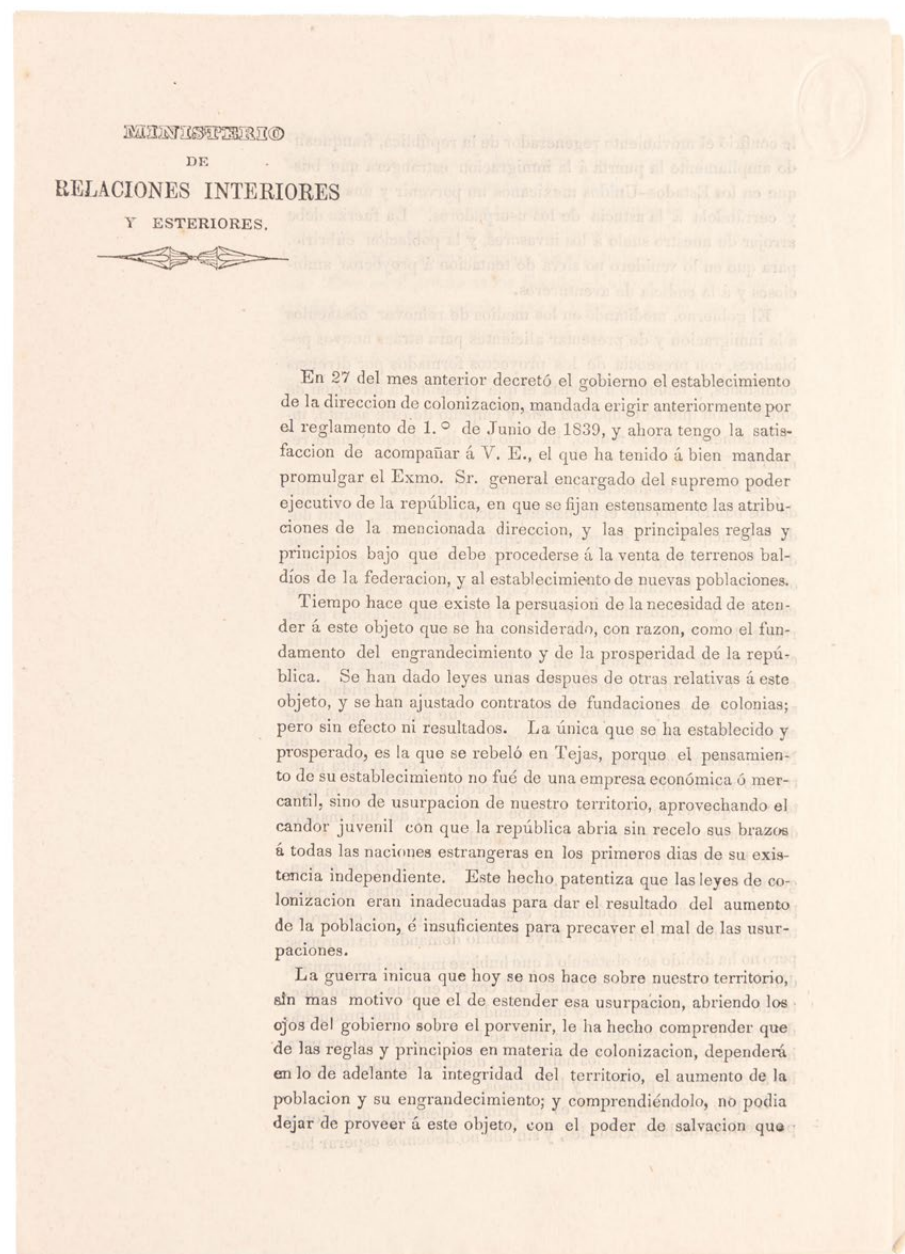
In addition to this biographical account, the text reprints contemporary notices concerning his military services as well as posthumous material. Indeed, the author quotes a letter from General Joseph Swift to him, which includes the following: "General Brown has often said to me that he esteemed Col. McRee to be the most accomplished military man in the Army, and that he (Gen. B.) was greatly indebted to his counsel, and to his undaunted courage for success."

As much a memorial as it is a memoir, the author writes to ensure the gallantry and heroism of his relative isn't overlooked or forgotten. OCLC locates copies at LoC, Harvard Divinity School, UNC Chapel Hill, and NYPL (this last appears to be a digital copy).



10 [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR], [TEXAS],
LAFRAGUA (José María).

En 27 del mes anterior decreto el gobierno ...



First edition. Bifolium. A very good copy, small blindstamp to upper corner. 4pp.
Mexico, 4 December, 1846. £1,850

A crisp copy of this rare missive from José María Lafragua (1813–1875) in his capacity as Minister of Foreign and Interior Relations during the provisional presidential term of José Mariano Salas.

Lafragua presents a reflection and political rationale regarding the colonization of vacant lands in the national territory and its importance for the defence, territorial integrity, and population growth of the Republic. He writes [in translation]: “The unjust war being waged against our territory today, with no other motive than to extend this usurpation, has opened the government’s eyes to the future, making it understand that the integrity of the territory, the increase in population, and its aggrandizement will henceforth depend on the rules and principles governing colonization.”

He criticizes the poor results, despite the existence of laws and regulations to promote colonization, largely due to the inadequacy of those laws, the lack of organization, and the delay in surveying and making vacant lands available. Also up for criticism are the need for military colonies to deal with the incursions of Native Americans; plus limiting colonization to Catholics.

Lafragua argues that while foreign immigration is necessary for economic development, it must be directed by the State to prevent territorial usurpations and ensure that those who arrive become loyal, productive land-owners and defenders of Mexican territory. He cites Texas as the most serious and painful example of past mismanagement of colonization. The text points out that the only colony that truly prospered was the one that ultimately rebelled. “The only one that has established itself and prospered is the one that rebelled in Texas ...”

He argues that the Texan project was never economic, but rather a deliberate usurpation of Mexican territory, perpetrated by taking advantage of Mexico’s naiveté and openness to foreigners during the early years of the independent nation. This permissiveness allowed American settlers to enter en masse, establish themselves, and develop a demographic and economic power surpassing that of Mexico in the region, fostering de facto independence and later its integration into the United States.

An important look at the failures leading to the loss of Texas and over half of the national territory, it provides rare insight into Mexican attitudes to Texas while the Mexican-American War was still in its infancy.

OCLC locates copies at LoC, TAMU, UT Arlington, UC Berkely, Yale, and Brigham Young.



Kelloggs & Thayer, 144 Fulton St. N.Y.

E.B. & E.C. Kellogg 136 Main St. Hartford, Conn.

D. Needham, 223 Main St. Buffalo.

CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULLOA, AT VERA CRUZ.

A Dramatic Image from the Siege of Veracruz

11 [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR], KELLOGG & THAYER.

Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.

Hand-coloured lithograph measuring 202 by 314mm on a sheet 260 by 365mm. Some edgewear and chipping, staining and a couple of closed tears, housed in an archival mount. [New York], Kelloggs & Thayer, 144 Fulton St.; [Hartford, Connecticut], E.B. & E.C. Kellogg 136 Main St.; [Buffalo, New York], D. Needham, 223 Main St., nd, but c. 1847. **£2,000***

A rare and imposing image of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, a Mexican military fort which was occupied by American forces on 29 March, 1847, at the conclusion of the Battle of Veracruz. This print has the fort set against a backdrop of barren hills, surrounded by choppy seas and a handful of sailing ships. The capture of the fort was largely a diversionary tactic to occupy Mexican troops and allow American forces already ashore to march on to Veracruz.

"The keen interest evoked by dramatically unfolding events in the Mexican-American war led to an outpouring of images and imprints, attempting to sate the public's deep need to know. ... News of the conflict created great excitement, and publishers, printers, and mapmakers were quick to supply images

and imprints to document a truly international event with resounding consequences" (Sloan).

Nancy Finlay writes of the brief partnership between the publishers Kellogg and Dwight Thayer: "this was an extremely productive period for the firm; more Kellogg prints survive from 1846–1847 than from any other comparable period of the firm's existence. **The Mexican War may have been a factor in increased competition between lithographers during the mid-1840s, in the Kelloggs' decision to open an office in New York, and in their remarkable productivity during this period. A series of highly original and extremely interesting prints of the Mexican War bear the imprints both of Kelloggs & Thayer and E.B. & E.C. Kellogg, and, in some cases of Dwight Needham,** who served as the Kelloggs' distributor in Buffalo, perhaps beginning as early 1845. Thayer continued to be involved in the distribution of Kellogg prints at least through the mid-1850s."

OCLC locates a single copy at Yale. We find another at The Connecticut Historical Society.

Finlay, N., *Picturing Victorian America: Prints by the Kellogg Brothers of Hartford, Connecticut, 1830–1880*, 90; Finlay, N., "Some Evidence for the Sale and Distribution of Kellogg Prints" presented at The Ninth Annual Conference of the Program in Early American Economy and Society at the Library Company of Philadelphia, 15 October, 2010, p.5; Not in Garrett & Goodwin, *Mexican-American War*; Dorothy Sloan, Catalogue 23.

**12 [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR],
MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.**

**Leyes á las que ha debido arreglarse la elección de los
supremose poderes legislativo y ejecutivo de la union.**

First edition. 12mo. A very good copy in the publisher's printed salmon wrappers, some spotting to text. 34, [2]pp. Mexico, Tipografia de M. Payno (hijo), 1848.

£950

A scarce election law for both the executive and legislative branches made in the aftermath of the Mexican-American War, notably while parts of Mexico were still occupied.

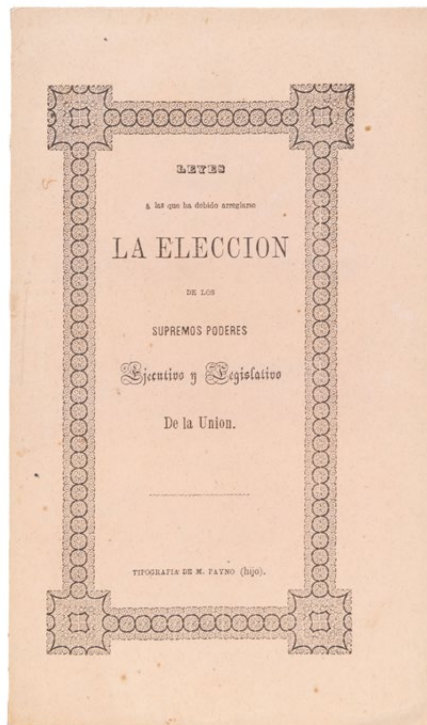
The occupation is referred to in article 4, which states: "In the invaded states or territories, the rulers will designate the places where the secondary legislative group and the State groups are to meet ..."

Then Article 11: "For the States that, due to the invasion, can't have their elections, their current representatives will attend the Chamber of Deputies ... the deputies such as the senators mentioned in this article, will be replaced when it is possible to make the election in accordance with this law."

There is a separate section titled "Bases for the Elections" which includes California, New Mexico, and Texas. A table listing population figures similarly includes them.

Indeed, Mexico held a presidential election in 1848 which was won by General José Joaquín Herrera, serving his third term in the role.

OCLC locates copies at Columbia Law, LA County Law, UC Berkely, Bibio Nationale de Mexico and Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores Monterrey. Harvard and UC Berkeley also hold a presumably later issue with 36pp and the imprint J.M. Lara.



13 CLARKE (A.B.)

Travels through Mexico and California:

comprising a Journal of a Tour from Brazos, Santiago, Through Central Mexico, by way of Monterey, Chihuahua, the Country of the Apaches, and the River Gila, to the Mining Districts of California.

First edition. 8vo. Publisher's blindstamped blue cloth, spine gilt, text toned with some dampstaining, ownership inscription to ffepp. 138pp. Boston, Wright & Hasty, Printers, 1852.

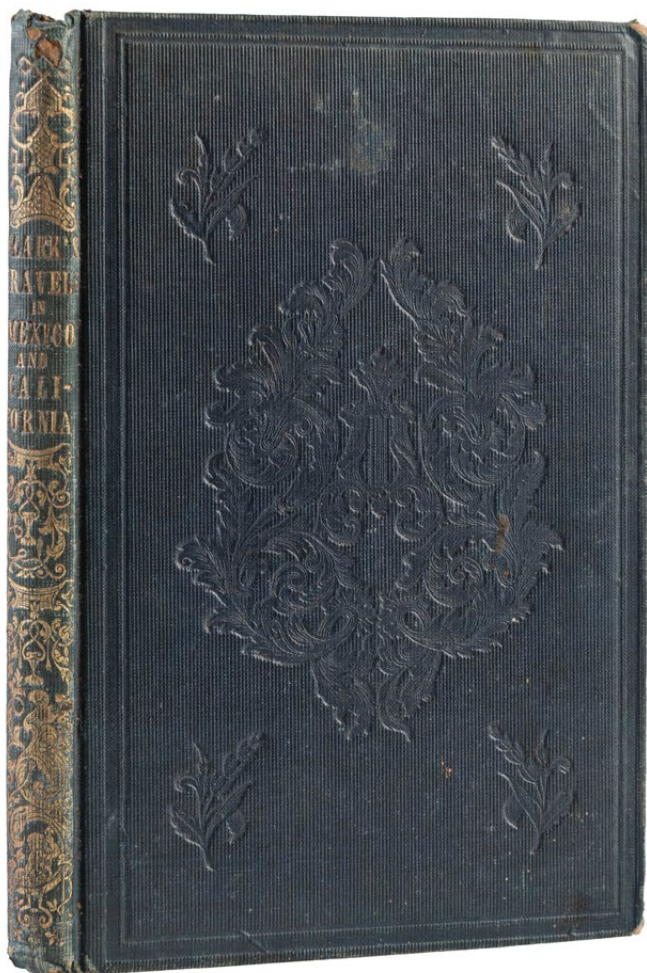
£2,250

A wonderful copy of this overland narrative. Rarely encountered in cloth, this issue was probably reserved for the author. Asa Bement Clarke lived in Independence, Iowa until his death in 1882. This copy is inscribed "Robert F. Clarke, Independence Iowa." The only other copy we've seen had a similar family connection.

"Clarke, a native of Conway, Massachusetts, sailed from New York on January 29, 1849, as a member of the Hampden Mining Company. After arriving in central Mexico [via Brazos Pass in Texas], he proceeded westward via Arizona and the Gila River. He arrived in Los Angeles on July 9. In the Gila area, he met Dr. Field, one of the two survivors of the infamous Fanning massacre. By August 2, the New Englander labored in the Tuolumne Diggings. He spent the winter of 1849 and 1850 in San Francisco and, in the summer of 1850, worked on the Yuba River" (Kurutz).

Thomas Streeter called Clarke's overland narrative "one of the most interesting, as the route was from Camargo, Mexico, on the south side of the Rio Grande through Chihuahua and Sonora to the Gila River of Arizona, then the Mexican-United States boundary. **This route had not been previously described.** The party reached Los Angeles on July 9, 1849."

The dangers of mid-century overland travel are well-represented here as Clarke travelled across northern Mexico. "The Apaches, and Camanches [sic], two wandering tribes, are scattered over the extensive country ... The Apaches are better warriors than the Camanches. They generally fight on fleet horses, which they manage skilfully. They make their attacks by charging furiously into the ranks of an enemy, shooting rapidly with their guns or bows ... They make excursions for robbing, every year, into several states in Mexico, and always carry terror and desolation with them ... They, every year, steal from the Mexicans,



and drive into their own wild country, large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle." There are further notes on mezcal production and horsemanship in Chihuahua, Mexico, plus irrigation in Arizona and an excellent description of Tucson.

No less than E.I. Edwards, adds that **"Clarke's description of the desert crossing is dramatically impressive ...** On June 26, 1849, they crossed the Colorado River and started over the desert. On July 3 they arrived at Warner's. Death threatened them constantly, day and night, during this punishing mid-summer week on the relentless desert."

On reaching Pueblo de Los Angeles, Clarke notes that the town's adobes were "of a better kind than is common in Mexico, and there is more use made of lumber." Importantly, there is also a very early notice of oil in Los Angeles: **"Leaving town we passed, a few miles out, several places in and near the road, from which were oozing petroleum.** I noticed large beds of it that had become hard. The people in town make use of it to cover the tops of the walls that surround their vineyards, gardens &c."

His first sight of the Pacific, somewhere south of Santa Barbara, is worth quoting in full: "Its wide waves can be observed at a considerable distance, following each other, and gathering force from their long career until they run far upon the beach, and again recede. But still there is a calmness, and a quiet grandeur in it, and its whisperings and murmurings seem to speak of hidden things."

Cowan, p.128; Edwards, p.49; Graff, 746; Hill, 302; Howes, C451; Kurutz, 138a; Sabin, 13393; Streeter, 3169; Wagner-Camp **"a few copies known in cloth."**

La Reunion Colony

14 CONSIDERANT (Victor).

Au Texas.

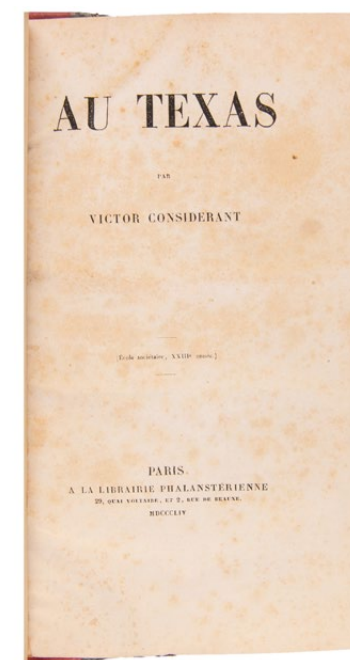
First edition. Two folding coloured lithograph maps. 8vo. Quarter red sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt, extremities rubbed, some light toning throughout. [4], 190, [2], 191-194, 4ads.pp. Paris, Librairie Phalansterienne, 1854. **£5,000**

A very good copy of this appeal for a colony in Texas.

Prosecuted as an accomplice in the 13 June, 1849, radical uprising in Paris, Considerant escaped and was sentenced in absentia. He travelled to Belgium and then England. A leading disciple of Charles Fourier, he resolved to apply these ideas in America. Leaving Liverpool on 1 December, 1852, he travelled to the North-American Phalanx, another colony created according to Fourier's principles (which was then in a deplorable state). He then travelled by horseback to Texas and decided to establish a colony there. He returned to Ostend in order to raise funds for the settlement, founding the European-American Colonization Society of Texas on 26, September, 1854, in Brussels.

Jenkins fills out the story: **"This is an eminent philosopher's account of Texas and his audacious plans for a socialist colony there, the direct result of which was the establishment of La Reunion Colony near Dallas ...** In 1853 Victor Considerant and Albert Brisbane journeyed by horseback through Texas, and then Considerant returned to Europe full of plans for creating a utopian socialist colony there. He raised over a million francs and purchased 47,000 acres in Texas. In 1855 he returned with colonists and established the settlement of La Reunion near Dallas. Subsequently, close to 500 colonists settled there. These included writers, musicians, artists, artisans, and free spirits, but only two farmers. As might be expected, a couple of years of utopian bickering and successive Texas droughts brought the experiment to a speedy collapse."

The maps are titled "Texas d'après la Carte Publiée par J. H. Colton" and "États-Unis. Avril." Basic Texas Books, 33; Eberstadt Texas, 162:176; Howes, C679; Sabin, 15925.



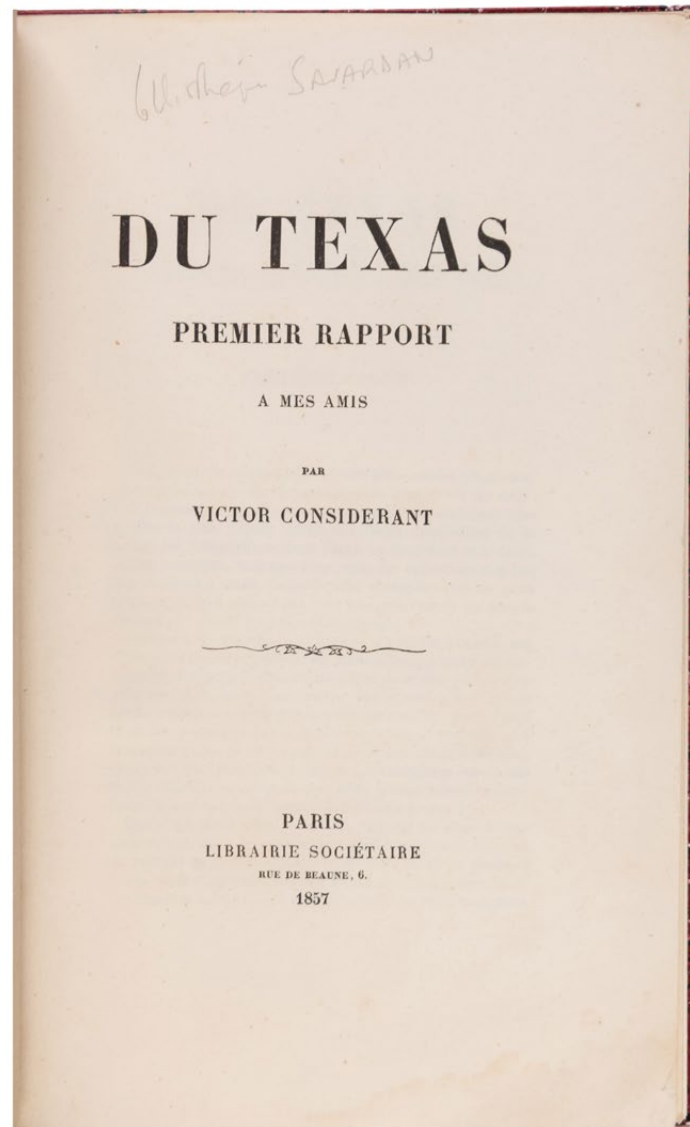


The End of a Colony in Texas: a Rare Association Copy

15 CONSIDERANT (Victor).

Du Texas. Premier Rapport à Mes Amis.

First edition. 8vo. Recent quarter red morocco over speckled boards, spine gilt, original wrappers bound in, some very pale, marginal dampstaining. 80pp. Paris, Librairie Sociétaire, 1857. **£4,750**



"I speak again, after almost three years silence, a silence compared to which death would have been sweet."

An excellent copy of this rare work. A pencilled note on the title-page indicates that this copy came from the library of Dr. Augustine Savardan (1822–1893) who practised medicine at *La Réunion* from 1855 to 1857. He also published an account of the colony, *Un naufrage au Texas*, which was extremely critical of the founder, Victor Considerant (1808–1893).

Considerant published his first appeal for the colony—*Au Texas*—in 1854 [see the previous item]. Later, expanded editions appeared the same year, as well as in German in 1855. **Dated San Antonio, August 8, 1857, this is the last of these valuable reports. Here he announces—with much bitterness—the dissolution of the colony, but nonetheless calls for its continuation.**

The *La Réunion* colony was built on the south bank of the Trinity River, within the current city limits of Dallas. "Considerant planned for the colony to be a loosely structured communal experiment administered by a system of direct democracy. The participants would share in the profits according to a formula based on the amount of capital investment and the quantity and quality of labor performed" (Davidson). Roughly two hundred colonists arrived in Galveston in 1855, reaching Dallas on 16 June. *La Réunion* was conducted as envisaged for about eighteen months before becoming insolvent. Factors such as poor soil, harsh winters, opposition from locals and infighting all contributed to its demise which was officially announced on 28 January, 1857. Some of the colonists remained in Texas while others moved south to New Orleans.

Discouraged, ill, abandoned, Considerant turned to intellectual work and study. He returned to France in 1869 and died in obscurity in 1893.

"Considerant's work on Texas has caused some bibliographic confusion. *Au Texas* appeared in Paris in 1854 and was followed in the same year with *Au Texas: Quatrième partie*, a supplement printed in Brussels containing the regulations for the colony. This supplement is frequently bound with the original volume. Some time later *Au Texas: Appendice, Chapitre Final* appeared, it being a final supplement also printed in Brussels, usually found bound with the second edition, which was printed in Brussels in 1855 ... **Considerant's *Du Texas* was published in 1857 in Paris; it announces the failure of the *La Reunion* colony**" (Jenkins).

cf Jenkins, 33; Monaghan, 476; not in Sabin; Davidson, R.V., "The History of *La Reunion*: A Failed Utopian Colony in Texas" in *Texas Historical Association* <<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/la-reunion>> accessed online 10 June, 2025.

State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union

Texas Secedes from the Union

16 [TEXAS SECESSION CONVENTION.]

Declaration of the Causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union.

First edition. Letterpress printed on silk measuring 495 by 355mm. Stained but with some expert restoration, previously folded. [San Antonio, Texas], Herald Office, [February, 1861]. **£55,000**

An exceptionally rare Texas secession broadside—one of three known copies and the only one in private hands—it features both the Ordinance of Secession and the Declaration of Causes, two of the three principal documents drafted by the Texas Secession Convention, along with a list of delegates. It is further distinguished by having belonged to Cyrus Halbert Randolph (1817–1889), who was the Texas State Treasurer at the time of secession.

Printed on silk in San Antonio in 1861, this is the more desirable of the two issues (the other being on paper). Typeset in five columns with an ornamental border, the colophon reads “These sheets on Fine Satin may be had at the Herald Office for \$1, or on fine Book Paper at 10 cents each.” It’s entirely possible that satin copies were given as gifts to prominent Texas politicians, such as Randolph.

Just twenty-five years before this printing, Texas was still a part of Mexico. While it seceded in 1836, becoming The Republic of Texas (with its Lone Star) “Texans had continually asked to become part of the Union from 1836 to 1845. Their precarious position on the southwestern frontier reminded them daily of the value of belonging to a large and powerful nation” (Buenger). Its wish was granted. The United States annexed Texas in 1845 (it became the 28th State), and the Mexican-American War, 1846–1848, followed directly thereafter.

Sixteen years later, **the experience of the Texas revolution directly informed its attitudes towards leaving the Union.** “Shortly after Texas seceded, one of the convention delegates [Charles A. Russell] notified his daughter that while enthusiastic cheers erupted in Austin and cannon fire shook the convention hall, ‘the Lone Star Flag was run up the pinnacle of the Capitol’” (Lang, 25).

For this document, and Texas secession itself, there is the wider context of federal versus states’ rights—the tension between which provided

the spark for the Civil War. One need only look to the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Act by thirteen states or indeed Lincoln’s election. Across the South, the likes of Alabama, and South Carolina argued “that the Union’s founding purposes had been thwarted not by federal usurpation but ‘by the action of the non-slaveholding States.’ Texas secessionists concurred ..., calling ‘the action of the Northern States’ unconstitutional. Certainly, secessionists shuddered at the Republican capture of the White House, which they described as a wholesale seizure of federal authority. But what made it distressing was Republicans’ track record as foes of proslavery federal action. Republicans had used states’ rights to advance their antislavery agenda, and secessionists knew it” (Woods). This broadside provides clear evidence of the anger and betrayal felt in slaveholding states.

South Carolina was the first state to secede in December 1860, followed by Mississippi, Florida and Georgia, in January 1861 and Texas the next month. The Constitutional Convention was organized on February 1, 1861, and voted overwhelmingly in favour of secession. The ordinance was ratified by popular vote on February 23rd.

Beginning with the Declaration of Causes, this aggressive assertion of Texas’s rights highlights her unique history as an independent country and leaves no doubt as to the core issue at stake:

“Texas abandoned her separate national existence and consented to become one of the Confederate States to promote her welfare, insure domestic tranquillity and secure more substantially the blessings of peace and liberty to her people. ... She was received as a commonwealth holding, maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery -- the servitude of the African to the white race within her limits -- a relation that had existed from the first settlement of her wilderness by the white race, and which her people intended should exist in all future time. Her institutions and geographical position established the strongest ties between her and other slave-holding States of the confederacy. Those ties have been strengthened by association. But what has been the course of the government of the United States, and of the people and authorities of the non-slave-holding States, since our connection with them?”

The language is bullish throughout: the authors accuse the North of interfering directly as they “encouraged and sustained lawless organizations to steal our slaves;” “invaded Southern soil and murdered reoffending citizens;” “sent seditious pamphlets and papers among us to stir up servile insurrection and bring blood and carnage to our fireside;” “sent hired emissaries among us to burn our towns and distribute arms and poison to our slaves;” and, “finally, by

Declaration of the Causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union--also the Ordinance of Secession.

DECLARATION.

The Government of the United States, by certain Joint Resolutions, bearing date on the first day of March in the year A. D. 1845, proposed to the Republic of Texas, then a free sovereign and independent nation, the annexation of the latter to the former, as one of the co-equal States thereof.

The people of Texas, by the Deputies in Convention assembled, on the fourth day of July of the same year, assented to and accepted said proposals, and formed a constitution for the proposed State, upon which, on the twenty-ninth day of December, of the same year, said State was formally received into the confederated Union.

Texas abandoned her separate national existence and consented to become one of the confederated States, to promote her welfare, insure domestic tranquility and secure more substantially the blessing of liberty and peace to her people. She was received into the confederacy, with her own constitution, under the guarantees of the Federal Constitution and the compact of annexation that she should enjoy these blessings. She was received as a commonwealth, holding, maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery—the servitude of the African to the white race within her limits—a relation that had existed from the first settlement of her wilderness by the white race, and which her people intended should continue to exist in all future time. Her institutions and geographical position established the strongest ties between her and the other slaveholding States of the Confederacy. Those ties have been strengthened by the association. But what has been the course of the government of the United States, and of the people and authorities of the non-slaveholding States, since our connection with them?

The controlling majority of the Federal Government, under various pretences and disguises, has administered the same as to exclude the citizens of the Southern States, unless under odious and unconstitutional restrictions, from all the immense territory owned in common by all the States, on the Pacific ocean, for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power in the common government, to use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas and her sister slaveholding States.

By the disloyalty of the Northern States and their citizens, and the imbecility of the Federal Government, infamous combinations of incendiaries and outlaws have been permitted in those States and the common territory of Kansas, to trample upon the Federal laws, to war upon the lives and property of Southern citizens in that territory, and finally, by violence and mob laws, to usurp the possession of the same, as exclusively the property of the Northern States.

The Federal Government, while but partially under the control of these our unnatural and sectional enemies, has for years, almost entirely failed to protect the lives and property of the people of Texas against the Indian savages on our borders; and, more recently against the murderous forays of banditti from the neighboring territory of Mexico; and when our State Government has expended large amounts for such purposes, the Federal Government has refused reimbursement therefor—thus rendering our condition more insecure and harassing than it was during the existence of the Republic of Texas.

These and other wrongs we have patiently borne, in the vain hope that a returning sense of justice and humanity would induce a different course of administration.

When we advert to the course of individual non-slaveholding States and that a majority of their citizens, our grievances assume far greater magnitude.

The States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode

Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, by solemn legislative enactments, have deliberately, directly, violated the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Federal Constitution, and laws passed in pursuance thereof; annulling a material provision of the compact, designed by its framers to perpetuate amity between the members of the confederacy, and to secure the rights of the slaveholding States in their domestic institutions—a provision founded in justice and wisdom, and without the enforcement of which the compact fails to accomplish the object of its creation. Some of those States have high fines and degrading penalties upon any of their citizens or officers who may carry out in good faith that provision of the compact, or the federal laws enacted in accordance therewith.

In all of the non-slaveholding States, in violation of that good faith and comity which should exist ever between entirely distinct nations, the people have formed themselves into a great sectional party, now strong enough in numbers to control the affairs of each of those States, based upon the universal feeling of hostility to the Southern States and their beneficent and patriarchal system of African slavery—proclaiming the debasing doctrine of the equality of all men, irrespective of race or color—a doctrine at war with nature, in opposition to the experience of mankind, and in violation of the plainest revelations of the divine law. They demand the abolition of negro slavery throughout the confederacy—the recognition of political equality between the white and negro races—and avow their determination to press on their crusade against us, so long as a negro slave remains in these States.

For years past this abolition organization has been actively sowing the seeds of discord through the Union, and has rendered the Federal Congress the arena for spreading firebrands and hatred between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

By consolidating their strength, they have placed the slaveholding States in a hopeless minority in the Federal Congress and rendered representation of no avail in protecting Southern rights against their exactions and encroachments.

They have proclaimed, and at the ballot box sustained, the revolutionary doctrine that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution and laws of our Federal Union, and virtually that they will disregard their oaths and trample upon our rights.

They have, for years past, encouraged and sustained lawless organizations to steal our slaves and pervert their recapture, and have repeatedly murdered Southern citizens while lawfully seeking their rendition.

They have invaded Southern soil and murdered unoffending citizens, and through the press, their leading men and a fanatical pulpit, have bestowed praise upon the actors and assassins in these crimes—while the Governors of several of their States have refused to deliver parties implicated and indicted for participation in such offences, upon the legal demands of the States aggrieved.

They have, through the mails and hired emissaries, sent seditious pamphlets and papers amongst us to stir up servile insurrection and bring blood and carnage to our firesides.

They have sent hired emissaries among us to burn our towns and distribute arms and poison to our slaves for the same purpose.

They have impoverished the slaveholding States by unequal and partial legislation, thereby enriching themselves by draining from us our substance.

They have refused to vote appropriations for protecting Texas against ruthless savages, for the sole reason that she is a slaveholding State.

And, finally, by the combined sectional vote of the seventeen free or non-slaveholding States, they have elected as President and Vice Presi-

dent of the whole Confederacy, two men whose chief claim to such high positions, is their approval of these long continued wrongs, and their pledges to continue them to the final consummation of these schemes for the ruin of the slaveholding States.

In view of these and many other facts, it is meet that our own views should be distinctly proclaimed.

We hold, as undeniable truths, that the governments of the various States and of the Confederacy itself, were established exclusively by the white race, for themselves and their posterity; that the African race had no agency in their establishment; that they were rightfully held and regarded as an inferior and dependent race, and in that condition only could their existence in this country be rendered beneficial or tolerable.

That in this free government, all white men are, and of right ought to be, entitled to equal civil and political rights; that the servitude of the African race, as existing in these States, is mutually beneficial to both bond and free, and is abundantly authorized and justified by the experience of mankind and the revealed will of the Almighty God, as recognized by all Christian nations; while the destruction of the existing relations between the two races, as advocated by our sectional enemies, would bring inevitable calamities upon both, and desolation upon the fifteen slaveholding States.

By the secession of six of the slaveholding States, and the certainty that others will speedily do likewise, Texas has no alternative but to remain in isolated connection with the North, or unite her destinies with the South.

For these and other reasons—solemnly asserting that the Federal Constitution has been violated and virtually abrogated by the several States named; seeing that the Federal Government is now passing under the control of our sectional enemies, to be diverted from the exalted objects of its creation, to those of oppression and wrong; and realizing that our State can no longer look for protection, but to God and her sons:—We, the Delegates of the people of Texas, in Convention assembled, have passed an Ordinance dissolving all political connection with the Government of the United States of America, and the people thereof—and confidently appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the freemen of Texas to ratify the same at the ballot-box, on the 23rd day of the present month.

Adopted in Convention, on the second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of Texas the twenty-fifth.

O. M. ROBERTS, President.

EDWIN WALLER,
L. A. ABERCROMBIE,
JAMES R. ARMSTRONG,
W. A. ALLEN,
JAMES M. ANDERSON,
T. S. ANDERSON,
RICHARD L. ASKEW,
W. S. J. ADAMS,
WM. C. BATTE,
S. W. BEASLEY,
JOHN BON,
H. NEWTON BURDITT,
JAMES M. BURROUGHS,
JOHN I. BURTON,
S. E. BLACK,
W. T. BLYTHE,
AMZI BRADSHAW,
R. WEAKLEY BRAHAN,
A. S. BROADBUSH,
JNO. HENRY BROWN,
ROBERT C. CAMPBELL,
LEWIS F. CASEY,
WM. CHAMBERS,
T. J. CHAMBERS,
J. GREEN CHAMBERS,
N. B. CHARLTON,
GEO. W. CHILTON,
ISHAM CHISUM,
WM. CLARK, JR.,
J. A. CLAYTON,
CHAS. L. CLEVELAND,
A. C. CLIFTON,
RICHARD COKE,
JAMES E. COOK,
JOHN W. DANCY,
THOS. G. DAVENPORT,
J. J. DIAMOND,
A. H. DAVIDSON,
C. DEEN,
THOS. J. DEVINE,
WM. W. DIAMOND,
JNO. DONELSON,
JOSEPH H. DUNHAM,

EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
H. I. EDWARDS,
ELBERT EARLY,
JOHN N. FALL,
BRYAN FIELD,
JOHN H. FERNEX,
GEORGE FLOURNOY,
SPENCE FORD,
JOHN S. FORD,
THOMAS C. FROST,
AMOS P. GALLOWAY,
CHARLES GANAHL,
ROBERT S. GOULD,
ROBERT GRAHAM,
MALCOM D. GRAHAM,
PETER W. GRAY,
JOHN A. GREEN,
JOHN GREGG,
WM. P. HARDEMAN,
JOHN R. HAYES,
P. T. HERBERT,
A. O. W. HICKS,
THOS. E. J. HILL,
ALFRED M. HOBBS,
JOS. L. HOGG,
J. J. HOLT,
JAMES HOOKER,
EDWARD R. HORD,
RUSSELL HOWARD,
A. CLARK HOYL,
THOS. P. HUGHES,
J. W. HUTCHESON,
JNO. IRELAND,
THOMAS J. JENNINGS,
F. JONES,
W. C. KELLY,
T. KOESTER,
C. M. LESUER,
F. W. LATHAM,
PRYOR LEA,
JAMES S. LESTER,
JOHN LITTLETON,
M. F. LOCKE,
OLIVER LOFTIN,
THOS. S. LUBBOCK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
HENRY A. MALTBY,
JESSE MARSHALL,
JAMES M. MAXEY,
LEWIS W. MOORE,
WM. McRAVEN,
WM. MCINTOSH,
GILCHRIST MCKAY,
THOS. M. McCRAW,
WM. GOODLOE MILLER,
ALBERT N. MILLS,
THOS. MOORE,
THOS. C. MOORE,
CHAS. DE MONTEL,
B. F. MOSS,
JOHN MULLER,
THOS. J. NASH,
A. NAUENDORF,
T. C. NEEL,
ALISON NELSON,
JAMES F. NEWSOM,
W. M. NAYLAND,
E. B. NICHOLS,
A. J. NICHOLSON,
E. P. NICHOLSON,
JAMES M. NORRIS,
ALF. T. OBENCHAIN,
W. B. OCHILTREE,
W. S. OLDFHAM,
R. J. PALMER,
W. M. PAYNE,
W. K. PAYNE,
WM. M. PECK,
W. R. POAG,
ALEXANDER POPE,
DAVID Y. PORTIS,
D. M. PENDERGAST,
WALTER E. PRESTON,
E. P. PRICE,
A. T. RAINEY,
JOHN H. REAGAN,
C. RECTOR,
P. G. RHOME,
E. S. C. ROBERTSON,
WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
JAMES H. ROGERS,
EDWARD M. ROSS,
JOHN RUGLEY,
H. R. RUNNELS,
J. C. ROBERTSON,
J. B. ROBERTSON,
F. B. SCARBOROUGH,
WM. T. SCOTT,
WM. READ SCURRY,
JAMES E. SHEPARD,
SAM. S. SMITH,
JOHN D. STELL,
JOHN G. STEWART,
CHARLES STEWART,
F. S. STOCKDALE,
WM. H. STEWART,
GIDEON SMITH,
PLEASANT TAYLOR,
B. F. TERRY,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
E. THOMASON,
JAMES G. THOMPSON,
W. S. TODD,
JAMES WALWORTH,
R. H. WARD,
WM. WARREN,
JAMES C. WATKINS,
JOHN A. WHARTON,
JOSEPH P. WEIR,
JNO. A. WILCOX,
A. P. WILEY,
BEN WILLIAMS,
JASON WILSON,
PHILIP A. WORK.

R. T. BROWN, Secretary.

WM. DUNK SCHOOLFIELD, Ass't Secs.
R. W. LUNDY,

The following are the names of those who voted against the Secession Ordinance, and who also declined to subscribe to the above "Declaration."

Johnson of Titus, Rains, Shuford, Throckmorton, Williams of Lamar, and Wright.

In Ordinance

To Dissolve the Union between the State of Texas and the other States, united under the Compact styled the Constitution of the United States of America.

Sec. 1st, Whereas the Federal Government has failed to accomplish the purposes of the compact of Union between these States, in giving protection either to the persons of our people upon an exposed frontier, or to the property of our citizens; and whereas the action of the Northern States of the Union is violative of the compact between the States and the guarantees of the Constitution, and whereas the recent developments in Federal affairs, make it evident, that the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon, with which to strike down the interests and prosperity of the people of Texas and her sister slaveholding States; instead of permitting it to be, as was intended, our shield against outrage and aggression; therefore:

We the people of the State of Texas, in convention, do declare and ordain, that the ordinance adopted by our Convention of delegates on the 4th day of July A. D. 1845, and afterwards ratified by us, under which the Republic of Texas, was admitted into Union with other States and became a party to the compact styled "the Constitution of the United States of America" be, and is hereby repealed and annulled; that all the powers, which by the said compact, were delegated by Texas to the Federal Government are revoked and resumed; that Texas is of right absolved from all restraints and obligations incurred by said compact, and is a separate sovereign State, and that her citizens and people are absolved from all allegiance to the United States or the Government thereof:

Sec. 2d, This ordinance shall be submitted to the people of Texas, for their ratification or rejection by the qualified voters on the 23d day of February 1861, and unless rejected by a majority of the votes cast, shall take effect and be in force on and after the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861. Provided that in the Representative District of El Paso, said election may be held on the 18th day of February, 1861.

Done by the people of the State of Texas, in Convention assembled at Austin, this first day of February, A. D. 1861.

O. M. ROBERTS,
President of the Convention.

NOTE.

On the adoption of the foregoing Ordinance in the Convention, the vote stood: Ayes 167, Noes 7—those who voted in the affirmative being those whose names are signed to the Declaration above set forth, with the exception of Mr. Hughes, who voted against the Ordinance, but who signed the Declaration.—Ers. Herald.

These sheets on Fine Satin may be had at the Herald Office for \$1, or on fine Book Paper at 10 cents each.

the combined sectional vote of the seventeen free or non-slave-holding States, they have elected as President and Vice President of the whole Confederacy, two men whose chief claims to such high positions, is their approval of these long continued wrongs, and their pledges to continue them to the final consummation of these schemes for the ruin of the slaveholding States.”

This is followed by a list of the 168 delegates ending with Philip A. Work, distinguishing this copy as a first edition. Importantly, it is also the only edition to include the names of the delegates who voted against secession.

Noted bibliographer and Texas historian Everett C. Wilkie, Jr. made a detailed study of the Texas secession documents in *The 1861 Printings of the Ordinance of Secession* (Dallas, 2011), and identifies three separate editions of the broadside, essentially distinguished by the list of delegates. The first edition (Wilkie 23) was almost certainly printed in February 1861 and ends the delegate list with Philip A. Work. The later editions (Wilkie 24 & 25) were printed in early and mid-March, respectively, with additional delegates added to the list.

Cyrus Halbert Randolph arrived in Texas in March 1838 and quickly became established as an attorney and politician. A member of the Snively Expedition in 1843, he served in several political roles in Houston County, including justice of the peace (1840), chief justice of the county (circa 1843), and sheriff (1847). He also represented the county in the Texas Legislature in two terms between November 1851 and November 1857. Randolph was elected state treasurer 1859, and won re-election in 1860. Notably, small pencil notations are next to the names of several delegates in the list, perhaps associates of Randolph.

A rare copy in private hands, this is one of the most significant broadsides in Texas history—here in the first edition and on silk.

Parrish & Willingham note three institutional copies: University of North Carolina, University of Texas, and Baylor University. The Baylor, copy, however, is actually the 7-page Austin edition (Parrish & Willingham 4150). The UNC and Texas copies are the only other known examples of the first edition.

Provenance: Cyrus Halbert Randolph (1817–1889), Texas State Treasurer (1858–1865), thus by descent.

Crandall, 2153; Parrish & Willingham, 4151; Wilkie, 23; Winkler & Friend, 171; Buenger, W.L., “Texas and the Riddle of Secession” in *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 87, No. 2 (Oct., 1983), pp.151–182; Lang, A.F., “Memory, the Texas Revolution, and Secession: The Birth of Confederate Nationalism in the Lone Star State” in *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 114, No. 1 (July, 2010), pp.20–35; Woods, M.E., “‘Tell Us Something about State Rights’: Northern Republicans, States’ Rights, and the Coming of the Civil War” in *Journal of the Civil War Era*, Vol. 7, No. 2, (June, 2017), p.261.



The Remarkable Pauline Cushman

17 BOGARDUS (A.), photographer.
[Miss Major Pauline Cushman.]

Carte-de-visite, albumen print measuring 86 by 54mm on larger mount. New York, E. & H. T. Anthony, 501 Broadway, c. 1864. **£2,500***

A wonderful image of Pauline Cushman (1833–1893), the famous actress turned Union scout and spy. Here she is pictured defiant in full uniform.

Her early years were a little peripatetic, born in New Orleans but raised in Grand Rapids, Michigan, her stage debut was in Louisville, Kentucky in 1862, which was then Union occupied. During this time, she was paid by pro-Confederates in the audience to raise a toast to Jefferson Davis. She agreed to do it causing an immense uproar of approval and disapproval from the audience.

It was a bold move she was promptly fired by the theatre, but it firmly placed her as a Confederate sympathiser and, just as she'd hoped, made her privy to information which she then passed on to Union troops.

"For her first assignment, in March 1863, she proceeded to gather intelligence on local Southern sympathizers in order to find out where the Confederates were getting their information and supplies" (Fitzpatrick). Her next mission saw her pass federal lines to scout Confederate defences in central Tennessee. Against the specific instructions, she made notes and drawings of Confederate forces which she hid in her boots.

Alas, she was caught twice in 1864, brought before General Braxton, and sentenced to death. Of all things, her execution was postponed due to her (exaggerated) ill health, by which time a successful Union invasion spared her.

Like many other famous women of the era, such as Lucy Parsons, she had an entrepreneurial streak. As early as 1865, she'd published a memoir and had embarked on a lecture tour of the nation. Taken in New York in 1864, this carte-de-visite was published just her fame was burgeoning. Fitzpatrick, M., "Pauline Cushman, Union Spy" in *Military Images*, Vol. 21, No. 6 (May-June, 2000), pp.31-34.

The Foundation of International Law

18 [ALABAMA CLAIMS.]

Exposé des États-Unis present au Tribunal d'arbitrage reuni a Geneve ...

First edition. Folding coloured map. 8vo. Later orange cloth, faint dampstain to index quire, marginal creasing to lower corner of a few pages, else internally clean. viii, [errata], 406pp. Washington DC, Imprimerie du Gouvernement, 1871.

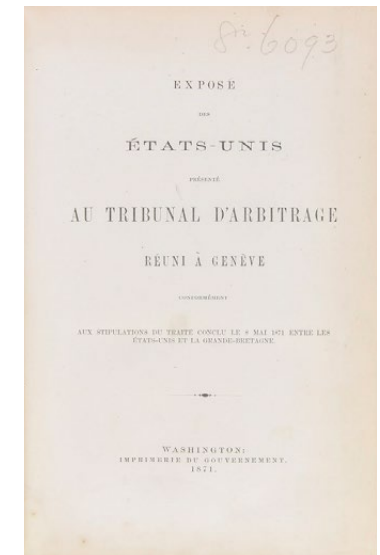
£2,500

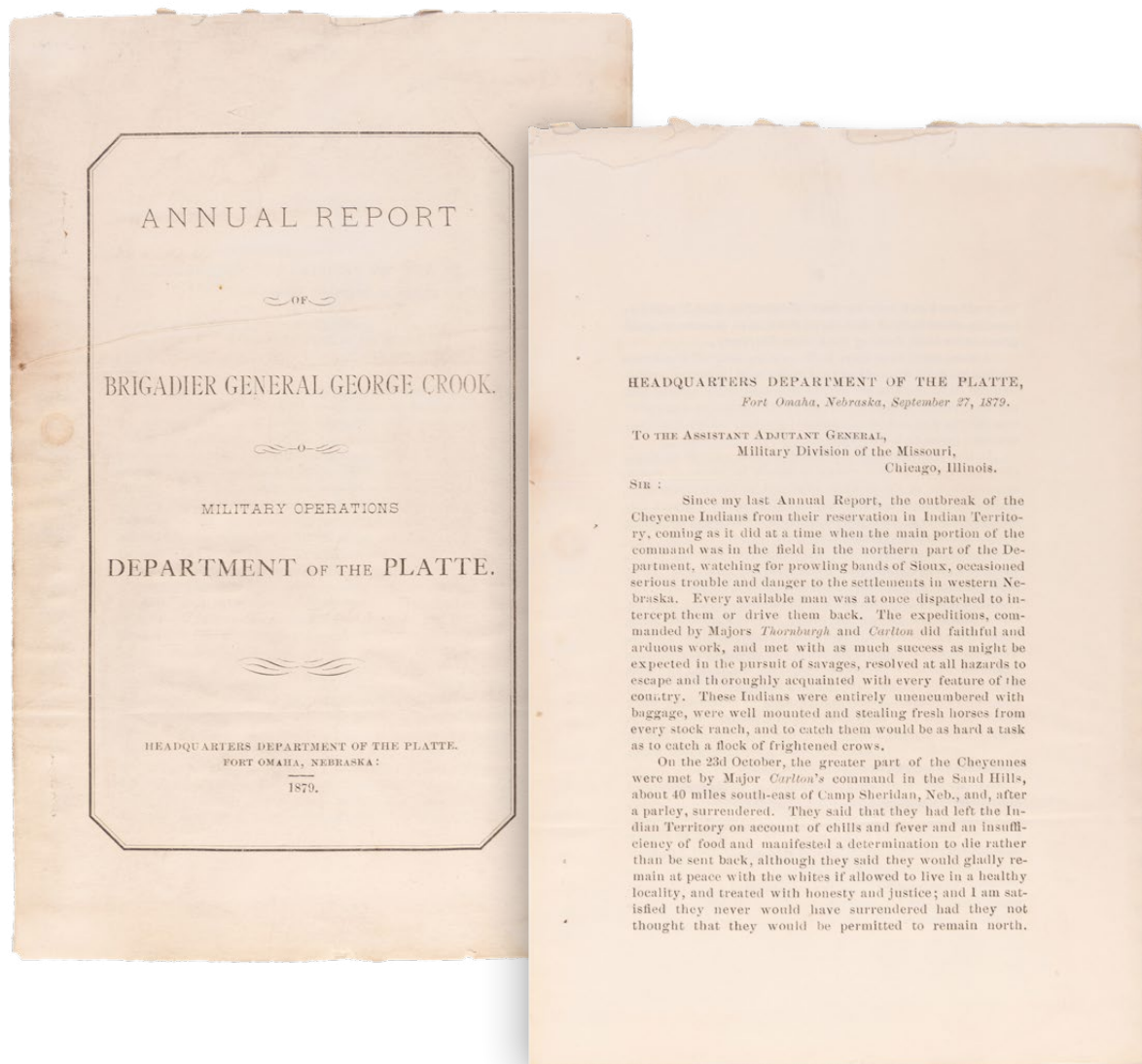
First edition of this important work setting out American claims to the Geneva arbitration court, which was created for the occasion.

As England did not fulfil its duty of neutrality during the Civil War, despite the British Neutrality Act, the United States government claimed substantial costs to repair the considerable damage caused by corsairs on the Northern Merchant Navy. The map shows Florida, the southeast coast of the United States, and its relation to the British West India Colonies, which had, along with Great Britain and Ireland, lent Confederates support.

This supra-national arbitration court granted the United States significant compensation to be paid in 1872 by the United Kingdom. It was an important case in laying the foundations of modern-day public international law and includes an important appendix at the end of the volume.

A single copy is recorded with Otto Lange in 1910.





Exceedingly Rare: the Siebert Copy

19 CROOK (George).
Annual Report of Brigadier General
George Crook. Military Operations
Department of the Platte [wrapper title].

First edition. 8vo. Publisher's printed self-wrappers, some light staining and wrinkling, but very good. 7, [1]pp. Fort Omaha, Ne., Headquarters Department of the Platte, 1879. **£7,500**

A rare and important account of the massacre of the Cheyenne at Camp Robinson. This example is further distinguished by being the Siebert copy.

Brigadier General George Crook (1828–90), in command of the U.S. Army's Department of the Platte, gives details of the bloody attempted escape by Cheyenne prisoners from Fort Robinson in northwest Nebraska and criticizes the Army for its treatment of the tribe.

In the mid-1870s the Army resolved to remove the Lakota and Cheyenne from their lands in the Powder River watershed, with the Northern Cheyenne relocated to Indian Territory. Within just a couple of years the tribe—suffering from malnutrition and the diseases of the malarial plains of Oklahoma—saw scores of their people dying, and so the Northern Cheyenne decided to escape Indian Territory and march back north. Confronted by American troops they fought and moved into Kansas, where they killed settlers and took supplies and food necessary to survive. By October 1878, they surrendered to the army and were taken to Camp Robinson in northwest Nebraska, where they suffered through a brutal winter. On the evening of January 9, 1879, their attempted escape from the camp resulted in the deaths of two soldiers. Forty Cheyenne were killed, more than fifty surrendered or were captured, and the rest fled to the bluffs northwest of the post.

Here Crook relates the Cheyennes' reason for escaping Indian Territory and notes with gratitude the assistance they gave his own forces against the Sioux in 1876–77, "distinguished services which the Government seems to have forgotten." Crook describes how at Camp Robinson they endured sub-zero temperatures without adequate clothing or shelter "and the situation of affairs became desperate." He gives a brief account of the events of January 9, and absolves his troops of guilt in their response to the Cheyenne escape: "It was impossible in the darkness, cold, excitement and confusion to avoid the deplorable results that might be expected; a number of the squaws were killed and wounded in the affray, although officers and men used every care to capture when possible without inflicting injuries and a number of our men froze hands and feet while taking women and children back to the post."

Crook displays some empathy toward the Cheyenne, and implies that their actions were the result of maltreatment by the Army: **"During the 27 years of my experience with the Indian question, I have never known a band of Indians to make peace with our Government and then break it, or leave their reservation, without some ground of complaint;** but until their complaints are examined and adjusted, they will constantly give annoyance and trouble ... It seems to me to have been, to say the very least, a very unnecessary exercise of power to insist upon this particular portion of the band going back to their former

reservation while the other fragments of the same band, which surrendered to the troops on the Yellowstone or escaped to the Red Cloud or Spotted Trail reservations have been allowed to remain north unmolested ...”

Having graduated from West Point in 1852, Crook spent much of the next forty years fighting Native American tribes in the West. When he died, William Tecumseh Sherman eulogized him as the greatest Indian fighter and manager the United States Army ever had. That said, Crook was notable for his treatment of Native tribes and his concern for their welfare, especially in the context of his times.

OCLC locates a single copy at Harvard. Rare Book Hub lists only three copies: a copy offered by T.N. Luther in 1975 for \$750, this Siebert copy which sold for \$2125 in 1999, and the Jay Snider copy (which was ex-library), which sold at auction in 2005 to a dealer for \$1320.

Not in Howes, Eberstadt or Streeter; Siebert Sale, 768 (this copy). Robinson III, C.M., *General Crook and the Western Frontier* (Norman, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, [2001]), pp.217–31.

The First State Constitution to Guarantee Women the Right to Vote

20 [SUFFRAGE], [WYOMING]

Constitution of the Proposed state of Wyoming Adopted in Convention at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

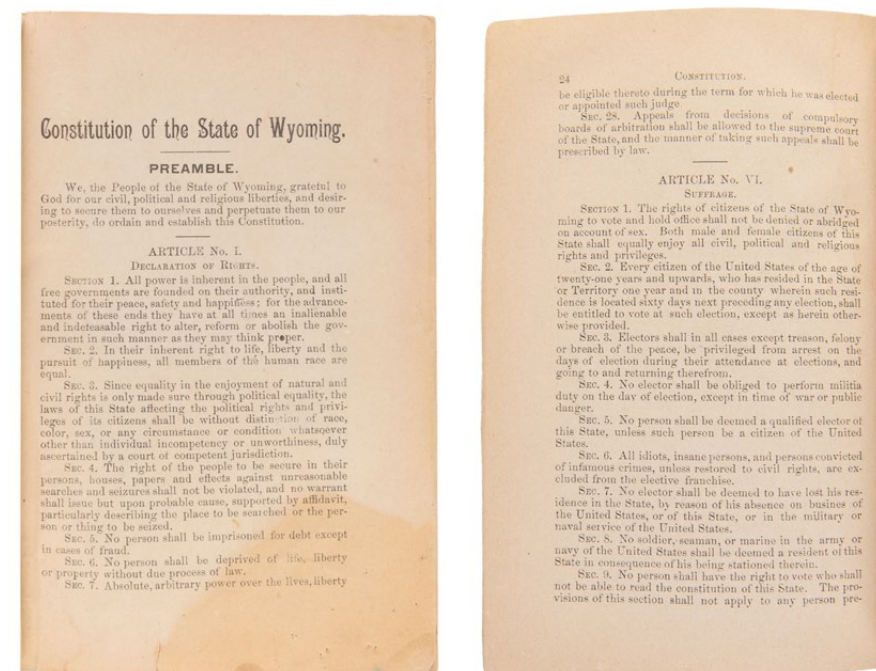
First edition, first issue. 8vo. Publisher's printed self-wrappers, large section of upper wrapper torn away (but repaired), soiled and toned. 60pp. Cheyenne, Wyoming, Cheyenne Leader Printing Co., 1889. **£750**

Very rare: Wyoming was the first state to guarantee women the right to vote.

In fact, this right was first enshrined in 1869 when Wyoming was still a territory. It was followed by Colorado in 1893, Idaho in 1896 and other Western states before the 19th Amendment made it a constitutional right.

Article 6, section 1 reads: “The rights of citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this State shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.”

A number of factors likely contributed toward Wyoming being the first to extend suffrage to women. “Western territories were desperately eager



for publicity which would attract population. Free advertising was a common explanation in the 1870's and 1880's for Wyoming's action. The Cheyenne Leader, for example, said, when the act was adopted: ‘We now expect at once quite an immigration of ladies to Wyoming’; and it added in March, 1870, that this legislation was ‘nothing more or less than a shrewd advertising dodge. A cunning device to obtain for Wyoming a widespread notoriety’” (Larson).

The first issue is complete in 60 rather than 61pp. OCLC locates only digital copies, but we find copies at LoC and Yale.

Streeter, 2258; Larson, T.A. “Woman Suffrage in Wyoming” in *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol. 56, No. 2 (April, 1965), pp.57–58.

Taken in Frankfurt while on Tour with Buffalo Bill

21 PLAGWITZ (P.) photographer. [Black Heart, Dakota.]

Cabinet card portrait, captioned in ink. Albumen print pasted onto printed backing card, 170 by 110mm. Bevelled gilt edge, gilt titles beneath photo, a few spots of soiling to top right corner plus one central marginal pinhole at top edge, else very good, Frankfurt, P. Plagwitz, c.1890. **£750***



A striking portrait of Inunaina (Arapaho) chief Black Heart, in a nineteenth-century Frankfurt photography studio—taken whilst on tour with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Black Heart's Arapaho tribal affiliation is attributed by the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, however elsewhere he is described variously as Dakota and Oglala Sioux. He was born in 1855 and also went by the names William Black Heart and Cante Sapa.

Black Heart was a veteran performer in the transatlantic tours of William "Buffalo Bill" Cody's Wild West Shows, having previously joined him on the inaugural 1887 visit to London for the "American Exhibition" world's fair, in celebration of Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. Annie Oakley was also part

of the company for both tours, and Black Heart and Oakley were depicted alongside Cody in one of the plates illustrating Charles Henckel's account of the group's time in Germany. He also describes a visit Black Heart made to the Ethnographic museum in Berlin, and his pride at recognising embroidery and drawings made by his Nation.

Black Heart proved to be a loyal ally of Cody's, he defended his friend and employer during the 1891–92 controversy around his treatment of Native performers in his shows.

During the England leg of the tour on which this photograph was taken, Black Heart married Calls-Her-Name in St. Bride's Church, Stretford. We've been able to trace no other example of this photograph.

A Midwife in C19th Mexico

22 [WOMEN IN STEM],
[ROMERO (Cayetana Grageda de)]
ROMERO (José María).

**Biografía de la Señora Doña Cayetana Grageda de
Romero, 7 de agosto de 1835–26 febrero de 1905.**

First edition. Portrait frontispiece & one photographic plate. 8vo. A fine copy in publisher's blue cloth, gilt. [iii], 105, 168, 74pp. Mexico, Talleres de Ed. Aguirre, 1908. **£2,000**

An excellent copy of this biography of Cayetana Grageda (1835–1905) which was privately printed for the family. The record of her life and achievements is set against the backdrop of political and military upheaval in Mexico.

Cayetana Grageda's varied career included stints as a labourer in a tobacco factory and an actress in Mexico City. She moved to Guanajuato and became acquainted with the Flores family. When Sabino Flores was made governor of Querétaro in 1857, she became his assistant. She married Luis Orozco and they had two children before his death in 1870. In the aftermath of this, **she was encouraged to study for a degree and she later became a qualified obstetrician, obtaining a degree from the National School of Medicine.** She would've been one of the few women at the time to study at the university.

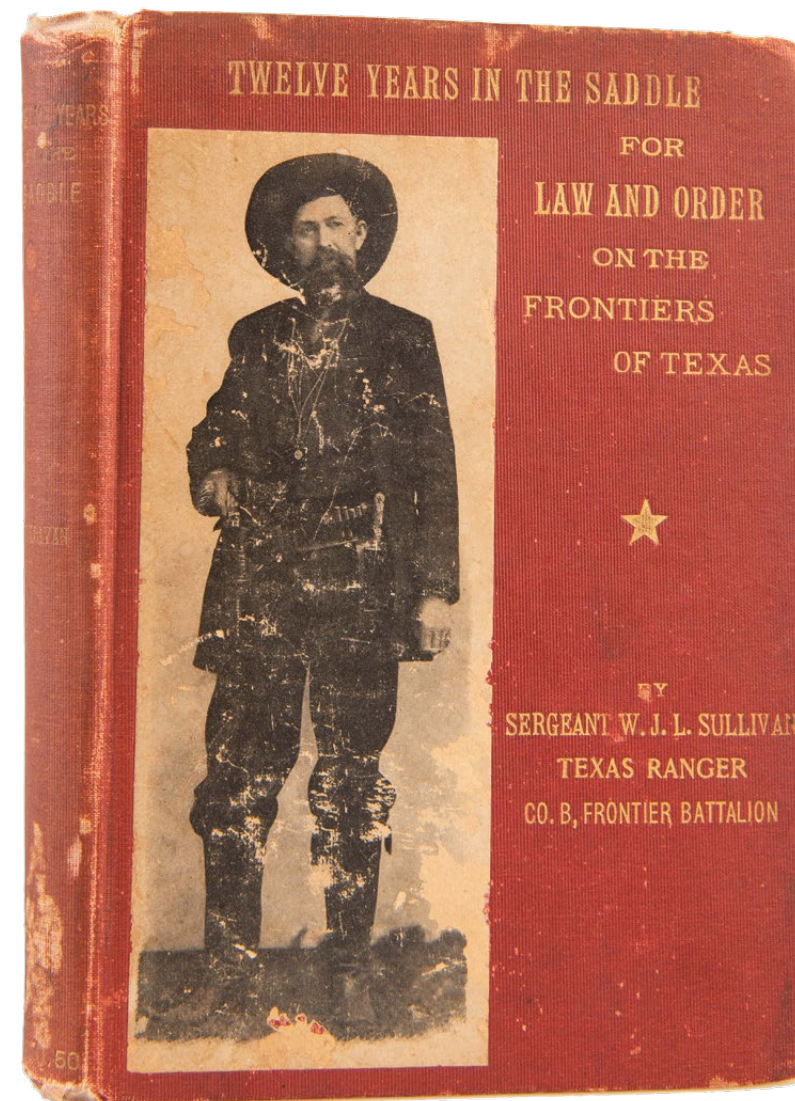
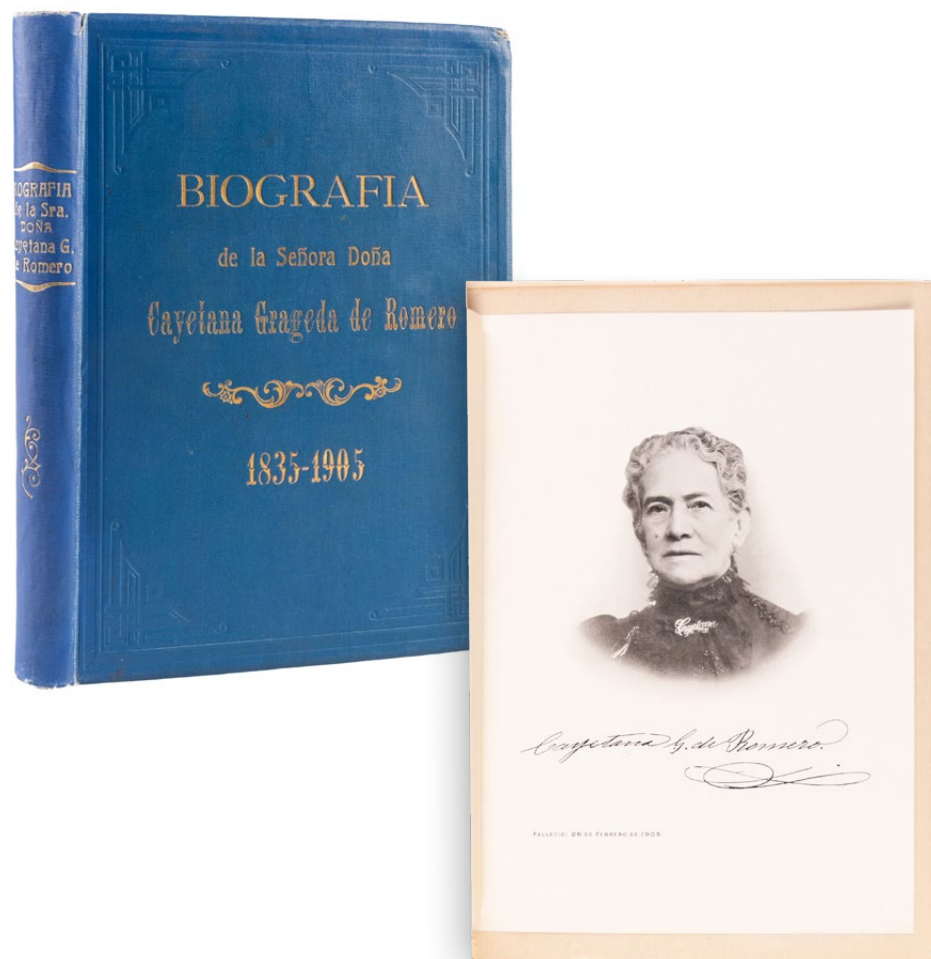
In the late nineteenth century, obstetrics was equivalent to midwifery. "Women were prohibited from practicing medicine, but could technically seek certification in midwifery. They needed to demonstrate 'pureza de sangre,'

acquire three years of practical training under the direction of a surgeon or a certified medical practitioner, and pay a fee” (Penyak, 61). However, “midwifery survived and thrived in the nineteenth century and in fact offered women an avenue into other medical professions” (*ibid*). Cayetana Grageda must considered in this light.

This brief summary hardly does the book, or her life, justice. It’s an extraordinary piece of social history, a valuable addition to our understanding of life for women in nineteenth-century Mexico, and a rare biography of a Mexican midwife.

Scarce, OCLC locates copies at UC-Berkeley, Yale, NYPL, UT-Austin, & Biblioteca Nacional Mexico. None recorded on ABPC or Rare Book Hub.

Penyak, L.M., “Obstetrics and the Emergence of Women in Mexico’s Medical Establishment” in *The Americas*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Jul., 2003), pp. 59–85.



Tales of a Texas Ranger

23 SULLIVAN (Sgt. W. John L.)
Twelve Years in the Saddle for
Law and Order on the Frontiers of Texas.

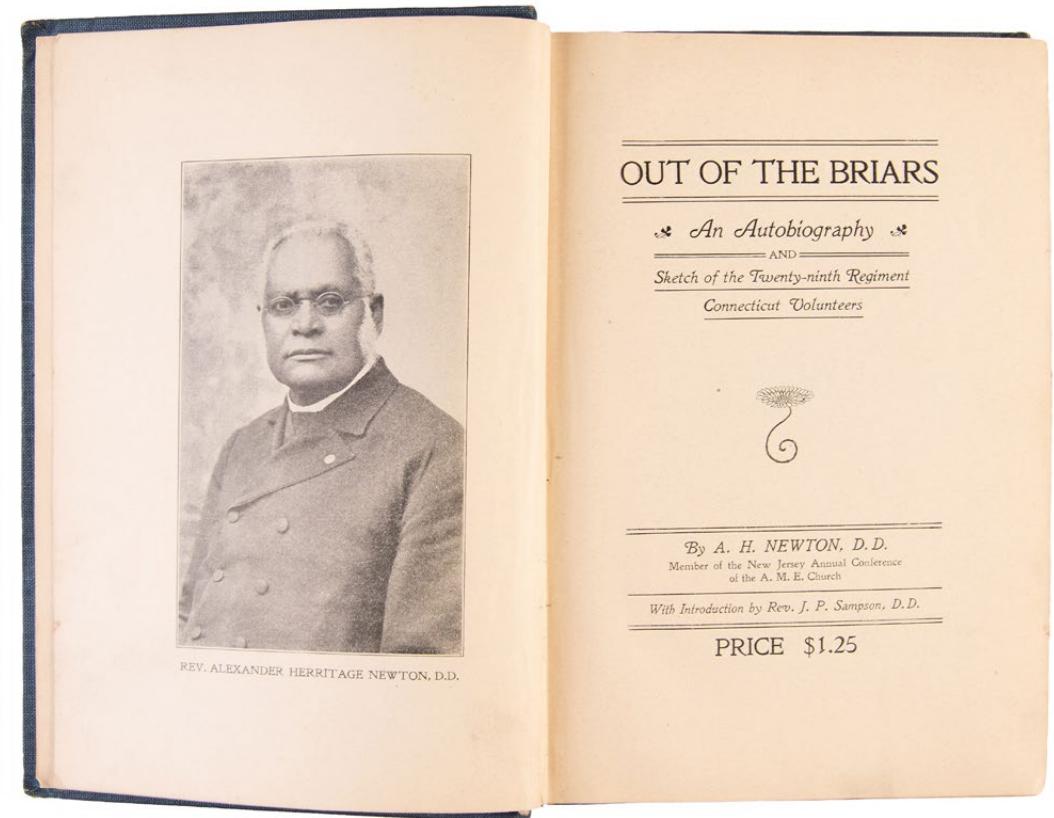
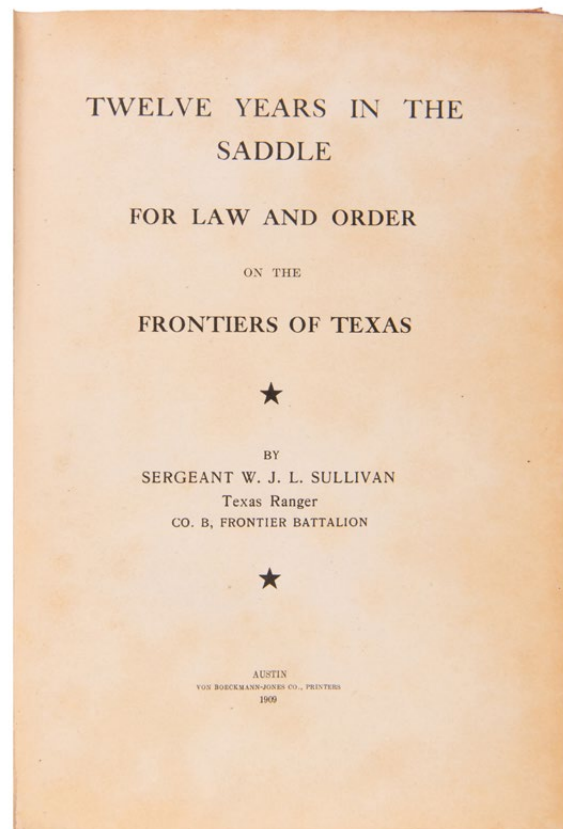
First edition, privately printed. Frontispiece plus 12 plates (all half-tone illustrations). 8vo. Publisher’s pictorial red cloth, gilt to upper board and spine, some wear and rubbing to extremities, text toned. 284pp. Austin, von Boeckmann-Jones Co., 1909. **£4,000**

A very good copy of a rare and fragile book. Sullivan (1851–1911) notes in the preface that while he takes the starring role in many of the stories, he didn't act alone and that credit should be shared among those by his side.

"These memoirs were written by a sergeant in Company B, Frontier Battalion, Texas Rangers. He served under Bill McDonald and others between 1888 and 1900, a period for which there are few surviving ranger recollections. In 1871 he became a Texas cowboy and began moving herds up the Chisholm Trail. Gradually, he fell into law enforcement work, as deputy sheriff and as an agent for the Pinkertons" (Jenkins).

In a wide-ranging series of anecdotes, Sullivan recounts his early life and service in Company "B" of the Texas Rangers' Frontier Battalion. Chapters are devoted to the hanging of Bill Longley, the capture of Henry Carothers, the arrest of O.N. Hollingsworth, the Gordon train robbery, and the murder of Edd Hartman.

The list of bibliographers who rightly consider this a rare book reads like a who's who of Texana: Adams, Herd, 2201 "**Rare**"; Adams, Six Guns "**Exceedingly rare**"; Graff, 4027 "**An exceedingly scarce book**"; Jenkins, 200 "**very rare**."



**An Important Civil War Account by a Black Soldier
and later A.M.E. Minister**

**24 NEWTON (A[lexander].H[erritage].)
Out of the Briars: an Autobiography and Sketch of
the Twenty-Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.**

First edition. Portrait frontispiece & 15 photographic plates. 8vo. A very good copy in publisher's navy cloth, upper board & spine gilt, errata slip tipped in, extremities slightly rubbed. xviii, 19–269, [1]pp. Philadelphia, printed by the A.M.E. Book Concern, 1910. **£4,000**

A lovely copy of an important work, which Nevins describes as "extremely valuable as one of the few narratives written by a Negro soldier."

Born and raised in New Bern, North Carolina, Newton (1837–1921) was born to an enslaved father and a free mother, and the first chapter of this work provides rare testimony of a free Black childhood in the South. *Out of the Briars* is based on the diary Newton kept since he was a young man.

Of great importance is Newton's sixty-page account of his war service. With the outbreak of war in 1861, he went to New York and joined the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn. The New York Draft Riots prompted him to flee to Connecticut, where he eventually joined the 29th Connecticut Colored Infantry Regiment as a private. The 29th was comprised entirely of Black men living in Connecticut. They moved first to Annapolis, then further south to Hilton Head, South Carolina. Newton intersperses his account with his thoughts on the war, on the institution of slavery, and the pride of his fellow soldiers in the 29th at fighting for the Union.

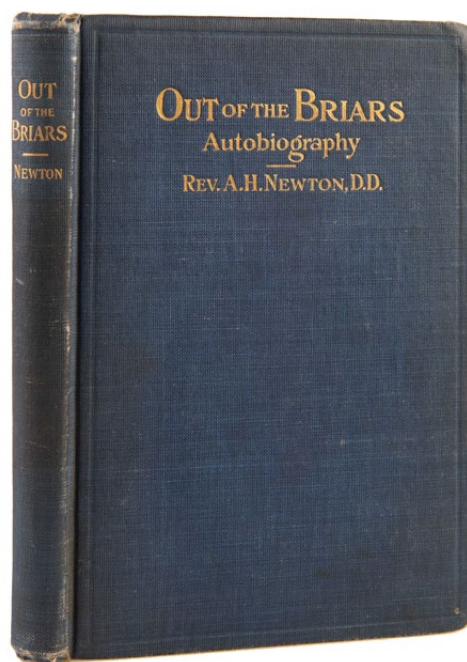
"The regiment served almost entirely in Virginia, particularly in the Petersburg campaign ... The unit ended its days, as did many other black regiments, roasting on the Texas-Mexico border where the last fighting of the war transpired" (Yacovone). They sailed to Texas, rounding the Florida reefs, and made stops at Mobile, Alabama, and New Orleans. Rough seas took them to Brazos De Santiago, Texas, which they "found a most undesirable place ... We had our headquarters at this place which was knee deep in water."

The rest of Newton's memoir details his life as an African Methodist Episcopal minister, "and his religious work in New England, the South, and, in particular, New Jersey" (Brignano). The final chapters of the text include some of his essays, sermons, and church resolutions. A chapter on "the Negro problem" gives Newton's views "pertaining to my race, relative to the Civil War and the time since then." He considers the heroic performance of Black soldiers during

the War and the accomplishments of Black men and women in Reconstruction and beyond, and delivers a message of uplift, urging African Americans to work hard to advance themselves. Most of the photographic illustrations are of Newton's clerical colleagues, but also include portraits of Col. W.P. Wooster of the 29th Connecticut, Newton in his Civil War uniform, and a portrait of the author later in life.

Rare in the trade with just three copies recorded at auction.

Not in Work or in the Library Company of Philadelphia's Afro-Americana collection; Blockson, 3693; Brignano, 187; Dornbusch, I:3, p.26; Nevins, I, p.137; Yacovone, D., ed, *Freedom's Journey* (Chicago, 2004), p.358.



The Last Troubadour: Colombian Poetry Printed in Brownsville

25 FLOREZ (Julio).

Poesias Escogidas: Contiene Gran Numero de Producciones Ineditas.

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary half sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt, original upper pictorial wrapper bound in. 172pp. Brownsville, Texas, Imprenta Pan-Americana, 1912. **£750**

Having previously published *Cardos y lirios* (1903), *Manejo de zarsas* (1906), *Fronda Lirica* (1908) and *Gotas de ajeno* (1909), **this selection of his poetry was published by the historic Imprenta Pan-Americana, presumably to capitalise on his popularity across the Spanish speaking community in Texas.**

Julio Flórez (1867–1925) was a celebrated Colombian poet, born in Chiquiquirá. A loose translation of a biographical notice in the accompanying 1959 edition of his *Los Mejores Versos* tells us that his bohemian attire caused as much notice as his poetry. So much so he was known as "the last troubadour." Unlike his modernist colleagues, his poetry was very much in the Romantic tradition. The text here states that while his contemporaries may have surpassed him in terms of craft, he is **"the quintessential romantic bard, the one who has most deeply descended into the very soul and heart of the people."** Many of his poems were turned into popular songs, and he was named Colombia's national poet shortly before his death.

We find later editions published in Bogota in 1945 and Havana in 1961, but none earlier than this.



"The Earliest San Antonio Book"

26 RODRIGUEZ (J.M.)

Rodriguez Memoirs of Early Texas.

First edition. Portrait frontispiece & illustrations to text. 8vo. Brown suede wrappers, lettered in gilt to upper, text brittle with some small closed tears. 76pp. San Antonio Texas, Passing Show Printing Co., 1913. **£3,250**

"Exceedingly rare—considered by some to be the rarest of all San Antonio books" (Dorothy Sloan).

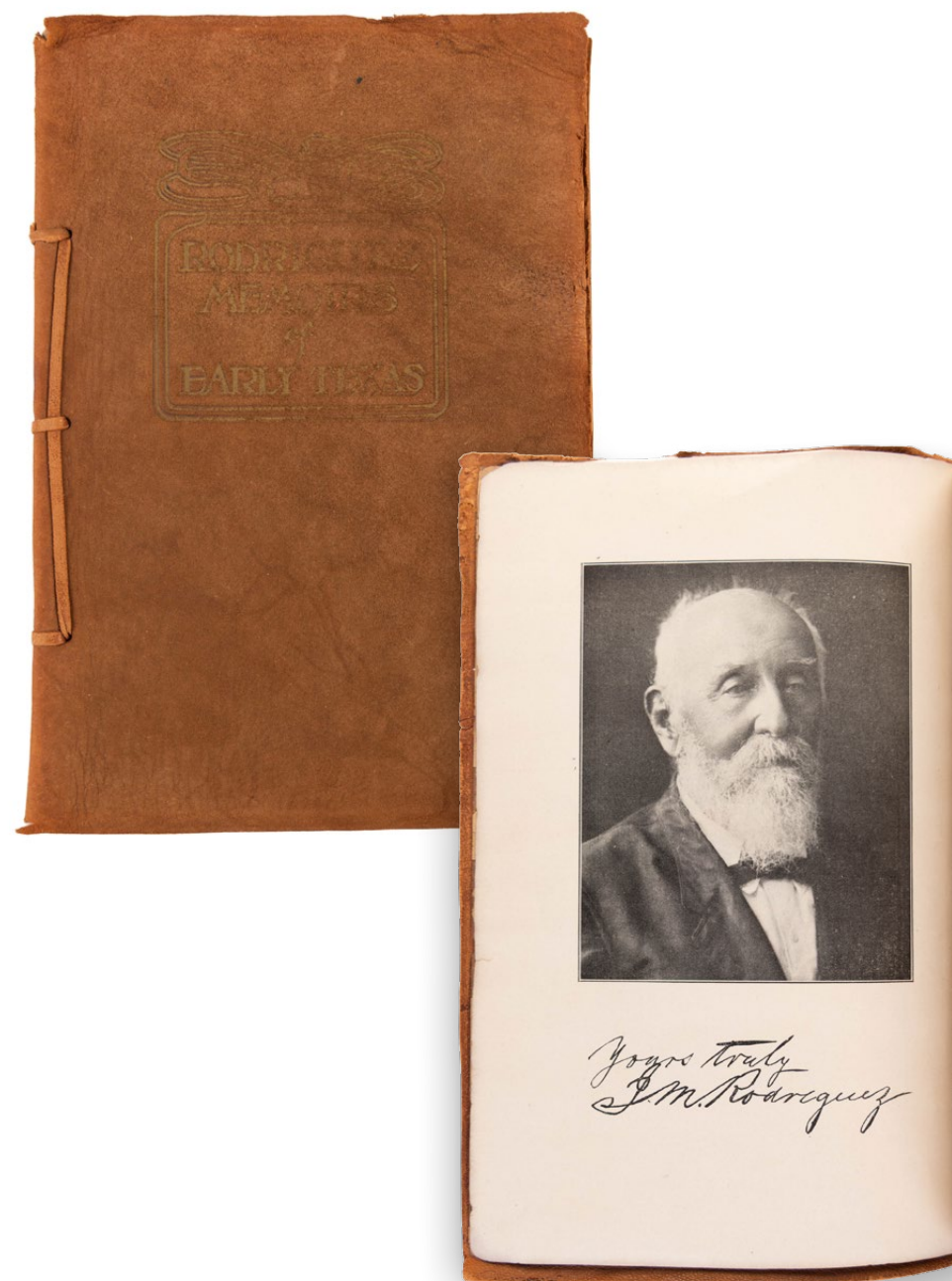
A native San Antonian, one of the earliest memories of Jose Maria Rodriguez (1829–1913) was Colonel Travis telling his father that despite being outnumbered by Santa Anna's approaching army, **"Well we have made up our minds to die at the Alamo fighting for Texas."** Rodriguez himself witnessed the storming of the Alamo from a ranch to the southeast.

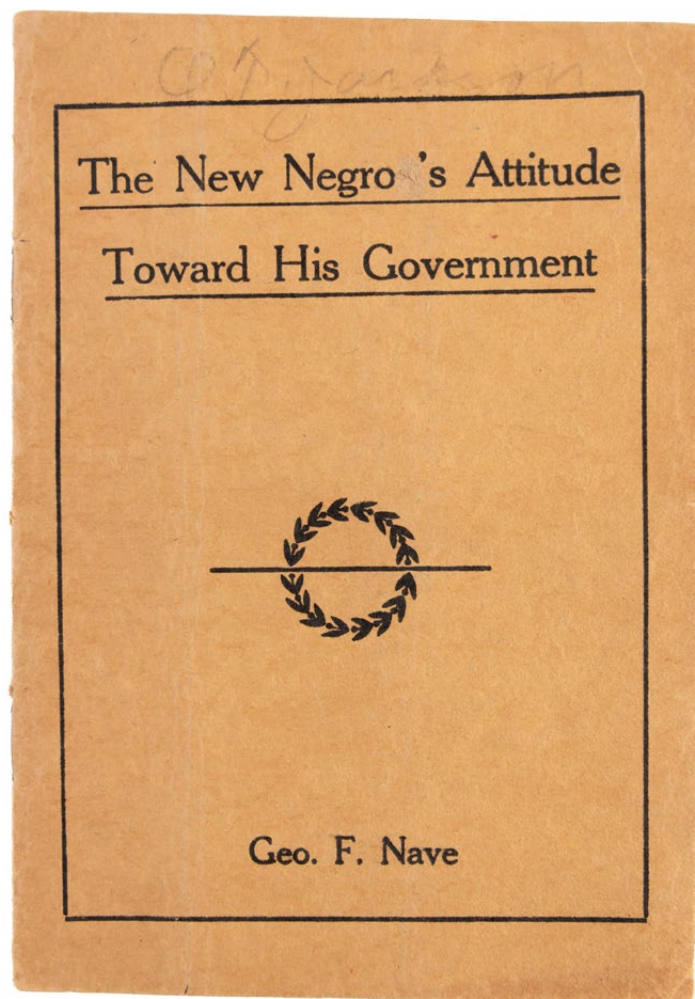
"In 1855 he took part in the Vidaurri Revolution. Rodriguez was made a first lieutenant, and when the troops arrived in Mier, Tamaulipas, the alcalde was able to solicit USD 5,000 for the cause. The only time Rodriguez was in actual battle was during the takeover of Matamoros. The Vidaurri Revolution, named after Gen. Santiago Vidaurri, was aimed at removing Santa Anna from power; however, neither Vidaurri nor Rodriguez participated in the actual overthrow of the dictator. After Santa Anna's fall, Rodriguez returned to San Antonio, where he was tax assessor and collector for Bexar County and alderman for San Antonio in 1857–58. About 1861 he moved to Laredo as a schoolteacher. He studied law and began his practice in 1864. He also served as county clerk for four years during the 1860s. In 1879 Rodriguez was elected county judge of Webb County, a position he held for thirty-five years. Although he was a politician and attorney, he was also a prosperous cattle rancher and trader. Throughout his life Rodriguez was seen as a public-spirited man who influenced the politics and daily life of San Antonio and Laredo" (Espinosa).

The book itself includes brief sketches of sixteen pioneer families living in San Antonio prior to annexation, the Alamo, Mexican-American War, Battle of San Jacinto, General Woll's invasion, Texas as a state, Native Americans and captivities. While the author states in the preface that 200 copies were printed, Howes believes the edition was exactly half that.

Just five copies are listed at auction—Heritage in 2015 ("heavily worn") and 2012 ("heavily worn with chipped edges; head and foot of spine covering is gone. Front board has a circular water stain"), plus Dorothy Sloan in 2013 ("wear"), 2007, and 2000.

Dykes, *Collecting Range Life Literature*, p.20; Howes R398 ("aa"); Jenkins, CBC 434; Rader, 2814; Espinosa, M.M., "Jose Maria Rodriguez: A Legacy in Texas Politics and Law" in *Handbook of Texas*, Texas Historical Association <<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/rodriguez-jose-maria>> accessed online 16 February, 2026.





Rallying Black Troops for World War One

27 NAVE (George F.) **The New Negro's Attitude Toward** **His Government** [wrapper title].

First edition. Publisher's printed tan wrappers, a little soiled along the bottom edge with faint ms. ownership inscription in pencil to upper wrapper, old creases. 8vo. [5, 1]pp. Muskogee, OK, nd but [1917]. **£2,000**

This rare, early Oklahoma imprint is an appeal by George F. Nave (1884–1939) to his fellow Black Americans to support the United States' entry into World War One and simultaneously argues for their equal treatment.

Nave spends the first part of the work discussing fair education, the prospect of "one, strong, united country of all its people" (instead of a country partly belonging to the "white," "black," or "red" man), and asserting that "the Negro is not asking special acts of government nor state for his special benefit." He argues that the "New Negro" has developed into a "full grown man" after "fifty years of freedom, fifty years of actual contact with the business world, and fifty years of commercial activity and education."

As such, he asks for "a chance to play a man's part in the material construction of things," "a chance to earn an honest living among all avenues and channels that are open to other men and women of his skill and ability," "to bear the burdens as well as enjoy the blessings of his country," "fairness in every particular, and justice everywhere," and not least "to shed his blood along with the blood of other citizens, when the shedding of blood is required to preserve and protect his country."

Indeed, the first page states: "**He will not prove a traitor to the cause of his country, no a coward in the face of its enemies.**" And concludes "[h]e asks that his country appreciate his general worth, that it depend upon his ability and endurance, that it trust his honestly, that it believe in his integrity and that it call upon him, when a man is needed to do a man's work in a man's way."

George Nave was a "Cherokee by blood" and descendant of a Cherokee Freedman. In a varied career, he was an estate agent, businessman, teacher and author. He served as the steward of the Colored High School of the Cherokee Nation from 1899 to 1901, one of several Cherokee leaders to fulfil a two-year post at the school. He later moved from Tahlequah to Muskogee, where he worked in the real estate business, during which he often represented Cherokee minors as a guardian in real estate transactions.

This pamphlet apparently brought Nave some measure of renown at the time of its publication. His concept of the "New Negro" based on racial pride, self-determination, and cultural consciousness, emerged around the same time as Hubert Henry Harrison's similar writings in *The Voice* and then Alain Locke during the Harlem Renaissance.

The title page carries a different title than the front wrapper, reading *He Will Not Prove a Traitor to the Cause of His Country*. In addition, there seem to be two different editions of this work. The first, and likely earlier edition (that we have here), is titled simply *The New Negro's Attitude Toward His Government* on the front wrapper and totals five pages. Another, probable later edition, is titled *The New Negro's Attitude Toward His Government at a Time Like This* and is twice the length.

Not in Work, Blockson, or the Library Company's Afro-Americana collection.

A Towering Derrick ... A Hustling Crew

28 [TEXAS OIL], DUDLEY (Ralph).

The Dudley Pictorial Review Showing Six Views of Our Clark County Wildcat Tearing Towards the Golden Pay! Our Goal a Gusher! History in the Making!

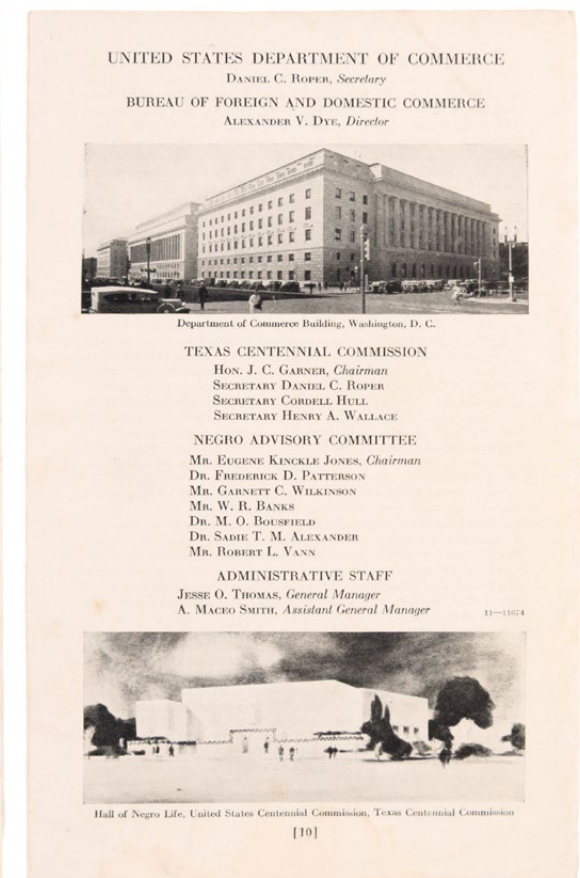
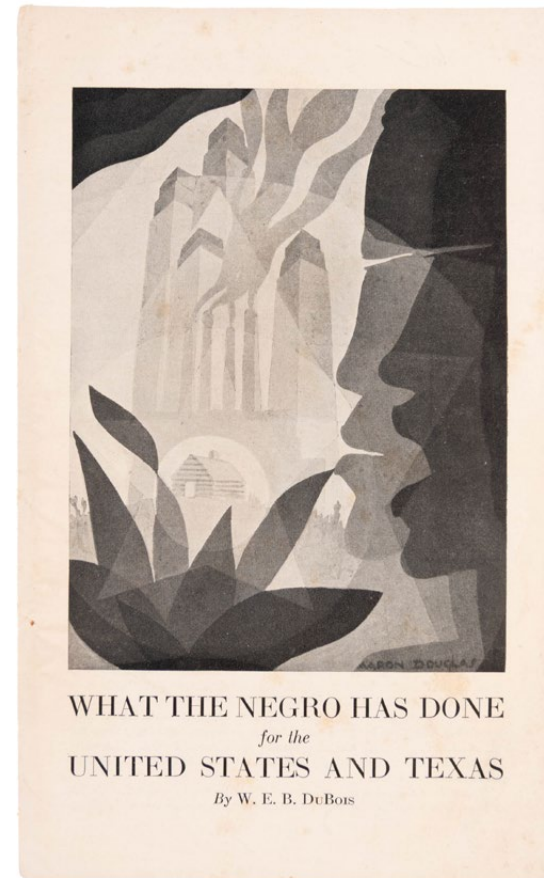
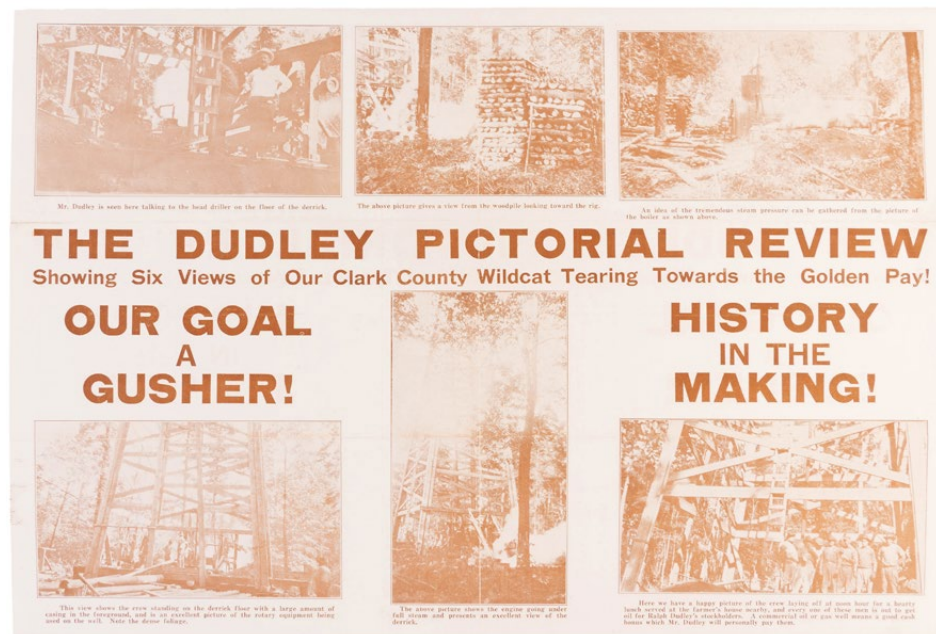
Offset lithograph brochure measuring 380 by 265mm. Photographically illustrated and printed on both sides. [Texas,] 1926. **£550**

A lovely example of Texas oil ephemera, an illustrated brochure soliciting investment in East Texas oil operations over some 958 acres in Henderson County.

Printed on both sides, the recto illustrates the drill and derrick ("one of the finest built derricks in the State of Texas") as well as those involved, including Ralph Dudley, Mr. Hodges, "Jimmie" Kimbrough and other oil men, plus local farmers from the East Texas village of Chandler, just west of Tyler. The brochure states that all the men depicted here could attest that the Ben Grewe well drilled in 1921 actually produced a flow of oil at around 1700 feet.

While oil was only discovered in Texas until 1894 at Corsicana, this opportunity is laid out in stark terms: "This is probably the last opportunity to join Mr. Hodges in what promises to be one of the greatest profit-paying enterprises in oil history ... Don't let the opportunity pass, and remember, there's no time like—TODAY."

Not located on OCLC.



"The Negro is the Central Thread of American History"

29 DU BOIS (W.E.B.)

What the Negro Has Done for the United States and Texas.

First and only edition. Original printed self-wrappers, printed as a ten-panel, fold-out booklet measuring 205 by 127mm. [Np, but probably Washington D.C. United States Department of Commerce, 1936.] **£3,500**

An important pamphlet by W.E.B. Du Bois (1868–1963), who was a vital figure in both twentieth-century sociology and the civil rights movement. Printed for distribution at the "Hall of Negro Life" at the 1936 Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas, here Du Bois presents not just an overview of African American achievements, but makes that case that African Americans form the foundation of American civilization.

The pamphlet is divided into seven topics: “Negro Labor and Exploration,” “Negro Music,” “Negro Literature, Science and Art,” “The Emancipation of Democracy,” “The Black Soldier,” “The Spirit of Religion,” and “Texas.”

It's in the section titled *The Emancipation of Democracy* that Du Bois finds his stride, noting that “the Negro is the central thread of American history. The whole story turns on him whether we think of the dark and flying slave ship in the sixteenth century, the expanding plantations of the seventeenth, the swelling commerce of the eighteenth, or the fight for freedom of the nineteenth.” This section highlights the importance of African Americans in American political life and that their influence has been continuous. Importantly, Du Bois clarifies: “It was the black man that raised a vision of democracy in America such as neither Americans nor Europeans conceived in the eighteenth century and such as they have not even accepted in the twentieth century; and yet a conception which every clear sighted man knows is true and inevitable.”

Du Bois states that African American soldiers were involved from the outset of the Revolutionary War via Crispus Attucks, he notes that 700 Haitian soldiers “saved the American Army at the Siege of Savannah in 1779” and that “after the Battle of New Orleans ... Andrew Jackson thanked the Negro Regiment for helping him.” Critically, Du Bois adds, “[i]n these wars, the Negro fought to prove his right to be considered an American citizen. In the Civil War, he fought directly for his freedom ... Abraham Lincoln said that without the help of Negroes the war could not have been won.”

Of course, he highlights the importance of various African American figures going back to the fifteenth century in Mexico, and details their achievements, among others he includes Elijah McCoy (“the pioneer inventor of automatic lubrication”), Granville Woods (“who patented fifty devices relating to electricity”), Stephen Dorantes (“a Negro explorer” known as Estevanico who led the Narvaez Expedition through Texas in 1527), and Phillis Wheatley (“the first colored writer of national importance”).

This pamphlet is all the more extraordinary for appearing during *Jim Crow Texas*. In the section dedicated to the state, Du Bois comments that “the Negro has from the beginning occupied a central place in Texas history.” He credits the attractiveness of emigration to Texas to “cheap slave labor” and “the rich land, especially adapted to cotton culture.” He mentions the history of the Galveston slave market, and the story of African Americans in Texas from the Spanish and Mexican land grants in 1821 through the Texas Revolution, the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the latter-19th century. He concludes by citing that there are now “4,284,000 whites, 855,000 Negroes, and nearly 684,000

Mexicans and Indians” who “form a center for racial cooperation and understanding.” Du Bois’s final line is a thinly-veiled comment on the state’s present and his hopes for its future: “All that is necessary is justice and freedom and understanding between men.”

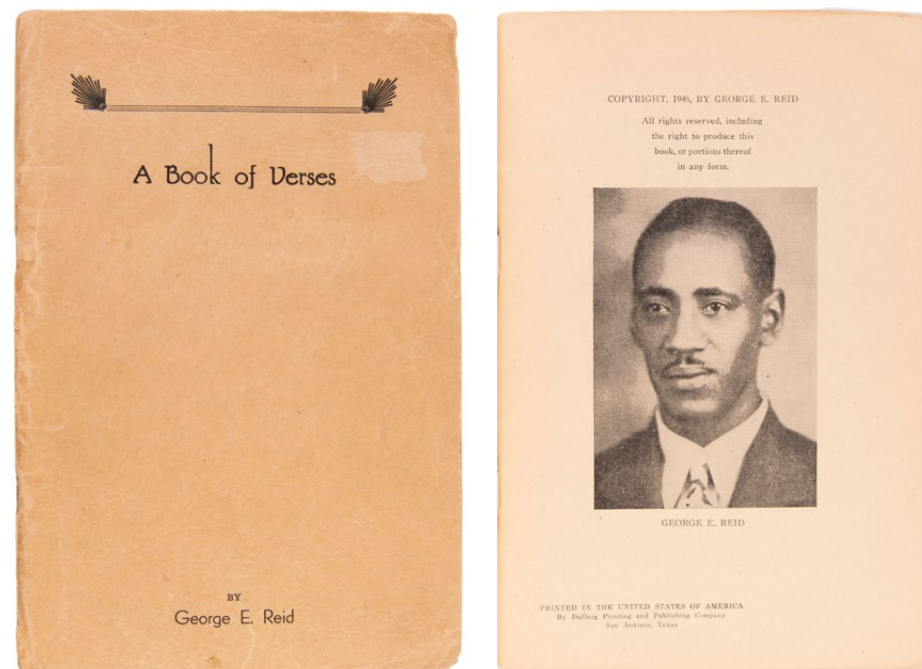
The front cover is illustrated with a painting by Aaron Douglas (1899–1979), who was a major figure of the Harlem Renaissance. The back page pictures the Department of Commerce building in Washington, D.C., and the “Hall of Negro Life” at Fair Park. The present pamphlet appears to be one of three works relating to African-American life in Texas specially produced for the “Hall of Negro Life,” along with Charles Hall’s *Progress of the Negro in Texas* and the Commerce Department’s *A Selected List of Books By and About the Negro*.

Rare Texan Poetry

30 REID (George R.) A Book of Verses.

First edition. Original brown wrappers printed in black, stapled. Minor wear and staining to wrappers, small price tag scar on front wrapper. Light even toning to text. [64]pp. San Antonio, Dullnig Printing and Publishing Company, 1946.

£1,250



An excellent copy of an apparently unrecorded book of poetry by African American veteran, George E. Reid. The eighty poems collected here are augmented by the page long autobiographical note that opens the work, as well as the half-tone portrait.

Published in the heart of Texas in the year after World War II ended, Reid discusses his two favourite poems in his Autobiographical introduction: "O, Dark One" and "If I Could Have My Wish." The former was "inspired after I had read several editorials in a monthly magazine edited by Mr. Du Bois, in which he was outspoken against peonage, lynching and the general mistreatment of the Negro." The latter "was inspired from my knowledge of Fairy Tales, plus my desire to convert them into a more helpful realization." He writes that "the poem tells the story," which involves Reid becoming a surgeon and solving "the sorrows of the world." Other poems focus on Mother's Day, youthful love, happiness, depression, solitude, kindness, his time at the Hampton Institute, and elsewhere.

The last seven poems were written while serving during World War II. Each of them is signed from either New Guinea or the Philippines on various dates in 1944 or 1945. Even though these poems are largely concerned with matters of the heart, war poetry by African American soldiers is very rare.

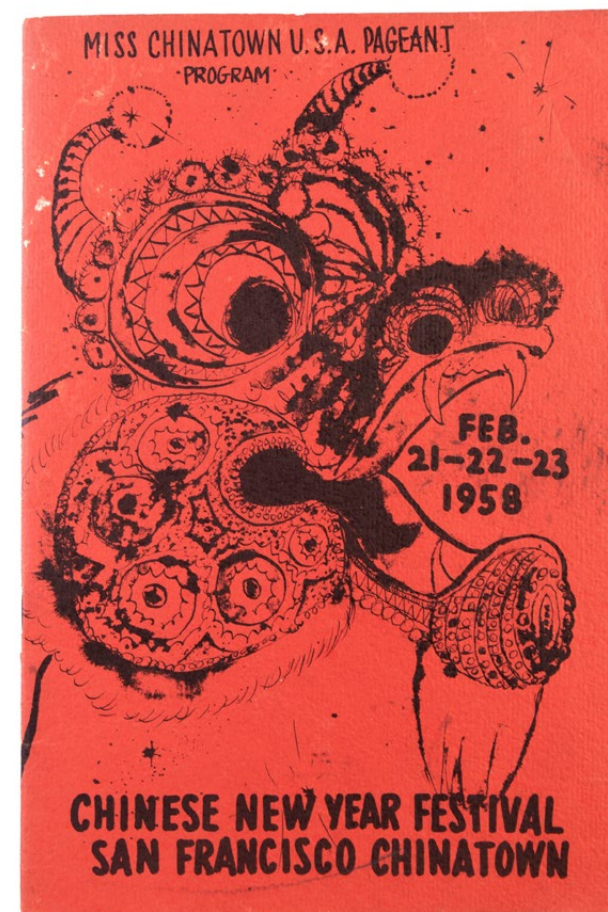
Born in Kentucky in 1906, Reid spent most of his life in Chicago. He worked in the Defence industry before serving almost four years in the military during the Second World War, spending about half of his time in the Pacific Theatre. He trained for combat at Hampton and Tuskegee, ending with Kelly Field in San Antonio where he met his wife.

Surely issued in low numbers for family and friends locally, this isn't recorded on OCLC. The only reference to it we can find, is the register of copyright on 31 May, 1946.

Miss Chinatown goes National

31 WONG (H.K.), editor. Miss Chinatown U.S.A. Pageant Program. Feb. 21-22-23 1958.

First edition. Profusely illustrated with half-tone plates. 8vo. Publisher's pictorial red wrappers, a little scuffed but very good. [24]pp. San Francisco, Offset Art, 1958. £750



A wonderful publication celebrating the first "Miss Chinatown, USA" pageant.

Beginning in San Francisco in 1948, there was a Miss Chinatown Bathing Beauty competition which ran to 1952. The next year it became more formal when the Chinese Chamber of Commerce co-ordinated it with the Chinese New Year. It remained a local event, with women from San Francisco only, until 1957.

"In 1958, the Chinese New Year Festival was becoming a popular annual event enjoyed by local San Franciscans and visitors from many parts of the country. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce took a bold step in converting the local contest to a national contest where young women from all over the country would be able to compete" (misschinatownusa.com)

The competition drew together seventeen Chinese-American women from around the country to compete for the title, each of whom are profiled here with brief biographies and portrait photographs. Contestants hailed from



San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton, Oakland all in California, as well as New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Chicago, Miami and elsewhere.

This program opens with a description of Chinese New Year, a full program of events, followed by list of judges, prizes (including their sponsors), and awards. After the contestant profiles, there is a guide to Chinatown, a description of the Chinese calendar and two pages of translations into Chinese.

The winner of the first Miss Chinatown USA was June Gong from Miami. The pageant continues to this day.

Very rare with no holdings in OCLC.

"Miss Chinatown Origins" in www.misschinatownusa.org/about—accessed online 13 March 2026.

"Featuring the American Black Cowboys"

32 [RODEO.] First Annual Ascent Magazine Championship Rodeo Festival.

Offset lithograph broadside measuring 560 by 355mm. Some minor wear & small loss to upper right corner. Harlem, New York, 1984. **£950**

A wonderful survival celebrating the American Black Cowboy Association's first ever rodeo in Harlem.

Although founded in 1969, it took twenty-five years for the association to perform in this famous part of Manhattan. According to the New York Daily News of 4 September 1984, bleachers seating 4000 spectators were erected in a vacant lot on West 137th Street, with six inches of sand laid down to accommodate the riders. Events included bull riding, calf roping, steer wrestling, bareback bronco riding, and cowgirl barrel racing.

This event was sponsored by the short-lived Harlem-based Ascent magazine and continues annually in Harlem.

