

**CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
FOUNDATION BULLETIN
NUMBER 67**



**RICH, RARE, AND CURIOUS:
TREASURES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
1850 - 2000**

This special issue of the *Bulletin* is presented on the occasion of the sesquicentennial of the California State Library. It commemorates the *Rich, Rare, and Curious: Treasures of the California State Library 1850 – 2000* exhibition at the Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento (January 21 – March 26, 2000). During the sesquicentennial year of 2000 the Foundation will publish two additional special issues highlighting the history of the Library.

*"RICH, RARE, AND CURIOUS:
TREASURES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY"
1850 - 2000*

Compiled by GARY F. KURUTZ

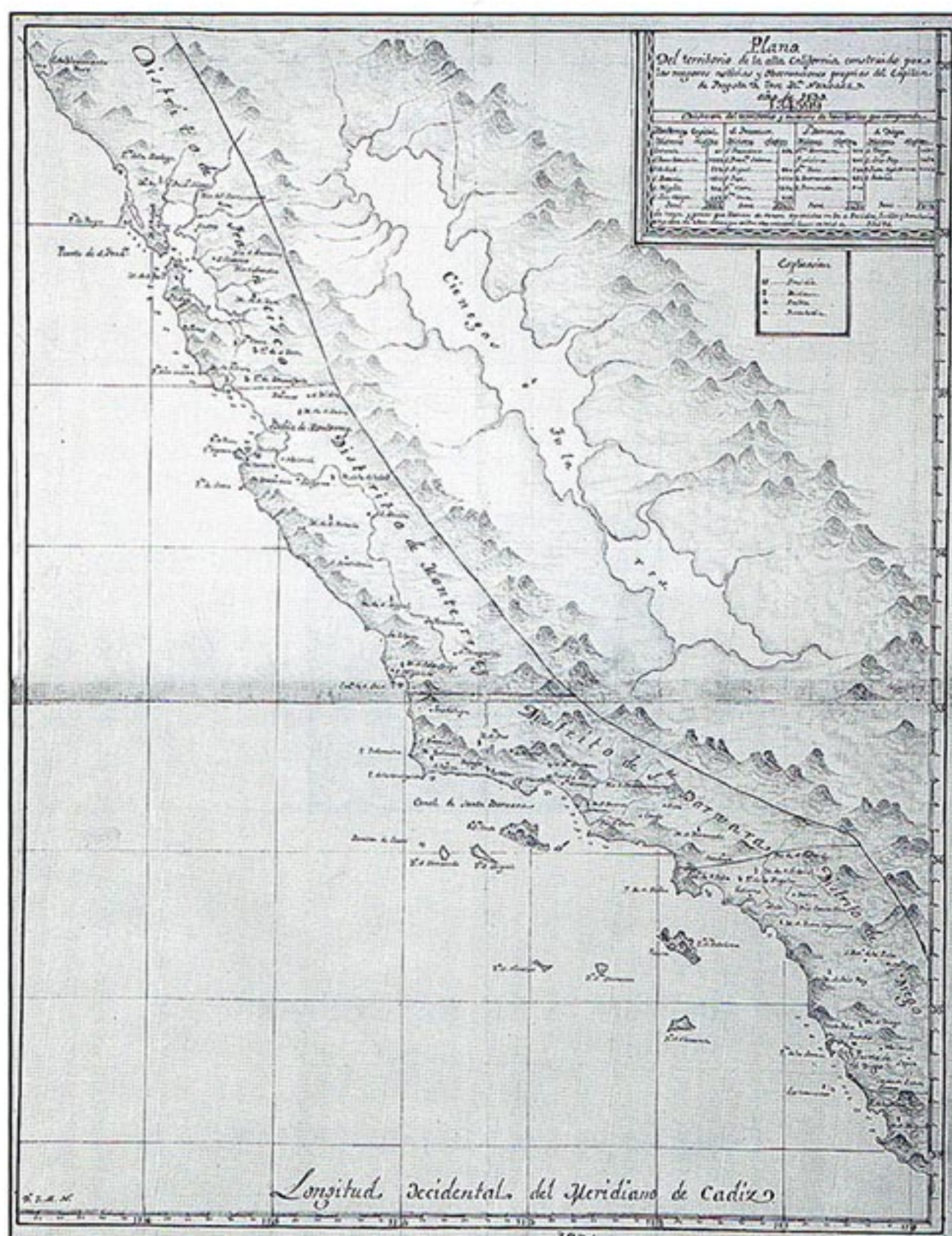


Foreword by DR. KEVIN STARR

Designed by VICKIE J. LOCKHART

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY FOUNDATION:
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

* * * 2000 * * *



Plano del Territorio de la Alta California..., the earliest map devoted specifically to Alta California. 1830.



California State Library Foundation BULLETIN

NUMBER 67

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FOREWORD

By DR. KEVIN STARR

One hundred and fifty years ago, the newly organized State of California had many things to do. A constitution had to be adopted by popular vote. Two United States senators, a congressman, a governor, a state senate, and an assembly had to be elected. The self-created State of California had then to petition the Congress for admission into the United States. But even as these important steps toward statehood were being taken, an equally important step—the creation of a State Library—had already been accomplished, thanks to gifts of books by three founders of the commonwealth: Colonel Jonathan Drake Stevenson, Thomas J. Green of Sacramento, soon to be a state senator, and Pathfinder John C. Frémont, soon to represent California in the United States Senate.

At first glance, it might seem to be stretching a point to link the foundation of the California State Library with all these other important, even momentous, events connected to the establishment of California as an American state. At second glance, however, it becomes apparent that the establishment of the California State Library was as important as any of the other steps toward statehood that were being taken; for the State Library represented not only a useful tool for the conduct of public business, but the living record of that human civilization which was now struggling to organize itself on the far shores of the Pacific.

From this perspective, the California State Library provided the infant commonwealth it served not only the information it needed to conduct its affairs, but the very context itself of the civilization the founding fathers and mothers of California were so eager to recreate in the vast and beautiful region which history had bestowed upon them.

It was their task, after all, to create a government and a society in dialogue with all of mankind's efforts to conduct its affairs in an orderly and enlightened manner. That is why the California State Library held on its shelves, from the very beginning, volumes of history, literature, philosophy, theology, and educational theory as well as volumes of law, commerce, agriculture, mining, and various administrative codes. The newly established State of California was responsible at once for practical governance in the real world as well as for the ongoing orientation of California towards the long human struggle to understand, to organize, to appreciate, and to create. Here was a state very much for its time and place—a practical state, a frontier state, eager to get about its daily business—but here was also a state whose well-being depended upon the wisdom of the ages. And so just as the infant American Republic nurtured its early life with the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson as the basis for a developing Library of Congress, so too now did the pioneers of California make sure that among everything else they had to do, they would also establish a library.

Dr. Starr is State Librarian of California and a noted historian, writer, and speaker.

One hundred and fifty years later, it is the privilege of our time to be the heirs of both the state and the Library these pioneers created. It is also our pleasure to see how richly and diversely the early State Librarians of California collected on behalf of the developing state they served. In these years—long before the rise of the public libraries of San Francisco and Los Angeles, long before the rise of the libraries of the University of California, and fully a century before the establishment of the libraries of the California State University campuses—the California State Library was serving as the one single comprehensive library in the state. Hence its collection program embraced virtually every known field of knowledge, with an obvious emphasis on agriculture, geology and mining, and, above all else, the conduct of government. But as this superbly prepared catalog also shows, the State Library also acquired in those years many items of rarity and bibliographical distinction. Hence the presence in this catalog of the *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493), Andrea Paladio's *Treatise on Architecture* (1570), Diderot's *Encyclopedie* (1751-1777), Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary* (1755), and the double elephant folio of John James Audubon's *The Birds of America* (1827-1838). With the acquisition of Adolph Sutro's Library in 1913, such further treasures as a manuscript of Thomas Aquinas *Summa Theologica* (1473), an astonishing array of 16th century Spanish/Mexican books and manuscripts, the "First Folio" of William Shakespeare (1623), and a wealth of Hebraic manuscripts, together with various collections from the Age of Discovery, were added to the holdings. In a symbolic way, the arrival of these treasures onto the shelves of the California State Library, especially in the 19th century, prefigured the rise of California as one of the great centers of rare book and manuscript collecting libraries on the planet.

But so also did the librarians of this era, serving as they were the entire state, collect comprehensively in history, sociology, economics, literature (American, British, continental European), and the fine arts. The sturdy bound catalogs of that era testify to the learning, taste, and ambition of those early California State Library professionals. In time, the California State Library would yield the task of comprehensive collection to the university libraries of the state and concentrate its specialized energies on Californiana, fine printing, and an assortment of government-related topics; but the depth, range, and intensity of those frontier and high provincial years continue to earn the respect of lovers of books and historians of libraries.

Here, then, in this publication has been culled some of the treasures of the twenty-seven miles of books, periodicals, government documents, manuscripts, ephemera, and curiosities which the California State Library has been acquiring since 1850. To sample and enjoy the collection of the Library is in some very real and profound way to encounter the spirit of California itself, especially in its founding era—but also to experience the present and the future, as symbolized by the forthcoming Lectern Bible of the Arion Press, which the Library will be acquiring upon its publication.

This exhibition and its catalog remind us that when California was established as an American commonwealth, the founding fathers and mothers in some elliptical and subliminal way, but in a true way nevertheless, took all of human history and culture as their guide. Today, 150 years later, the California State Library continues its primary mission: to make sure that our elected and appointed officials, together with their staffs, have the information they need to conduct the affairs of government. That government has grown into a multi-billion-dollar enterprise, just as California itself has

in terms of its GNP risen to the highest levels of economic power among the nations. And yet, as sophisticated and complex as the California State Library has become with its multi-faceted program of reference and research, its service to the blind and visually handicapped, its administration of millions and millions of dollars of state and federal funds, its ongoing efforts to reflect and serve the cultural diversity of a State that

has become in and of itself a world civilization, the Library still sustains an energizing connection with its founding era. One of the first things the founders of California did, after all, was to create a Library; and for 150 years that Library has survived and flourished as an instrument of practical work and a repository of a larger human experience—and a sustained and sustaining symbol of an enduring human hope.



the greatest of all flower books; William Daniell's *Oriental Scenery* (1795 – 1808), one of the finest plate books ever on the Far East; Ferdinand V. Hayden's *The Yellowstone National Park* (1876) with its brilliant Thomas Moran chromolithographs; and *Grapes and Grape Vines of California*, the most celebrated volume on California viniculture. A spectacular copy of the Doves Bible (1903 – 1905) and the archival edition of the Arion Press *Moby-Dick* (1979) serve as monuments to the art of fine printing and fine books. The inventive and whimsical designs created by Joseph D'Ambrosio will delight and astonish book lovers.

While the Library has relied on steady purchasing to build its collections, important gifts have enriched its ability to serve Californians. In 1913, the heirs of Gold Rush merchant and San Francisco mayor Adolph Sutro presented his world-famous rare book and manuscript collection to the State Library. At the time of his death in 1898, Sutro had built the largest private library in the United States. Hallmarks from Sutro's library include the "First Folio" of William Shakespeare (1623); a beautifully decorated copy of Thomas Aquinas' *Summa Theologica* (1473); the first law book printed in Mexico and the Americas (1548); documents signed by the "founding fathers" of the Republic of Mexico; an extraordinary and unique large Dutch wall map of the world (1610); a manuscript from 1299 with one of the earliest surviving texts of famed Jewish philosopher Moses Maimonides; pressed botanical specimens obtained by America's first botanist William Bartram in the 1730s, and Lt. William Bligh's 1787 manuscript drawing of the *HMS Bounty*. Adolph Sutro's library with its emphasis on English and Mexican history, voyages and travel, and natural history superbly complements the General Rare Book Collection in Sacramento.

The Library has literally hundreds of thousands of titles to choose from. The following compilation highlights the collection and presents examples of the variety of materials found in a special collection. Not all items are rare but all are designed to

delight the mind's eye. Such a listing inevitably reflects the interests and expertise of the compiler.

Many of the books, manuscripts, maps, and pictures listed below were loaned to the Crocker Art Museum of Sacramento for a special exhibition in January 2000 to celebrate the State Library's 150th anniversary as an institution. It is fitting that the Crocker Art Museum presented the Library with this generous opportunity as both institutions have enjoyed a 115-year relationship. In 1885, the Library loaned its Audubon *The Birds of America* to the Museum for its inaugural exhibition. Since then, the Library and Museum have joined collections for a number of special projects. Never before, however, have so many of the Library's priceless treasures been on display at one time.

In 1980, it was a distinct pleasure for me to write *Fifty Treasures of the California State Library*. Over the years in examining the collection and acquiring new materials, many "new" treasures have come to my attention. It has always been my intention to revise the original publication and the occasion of the State Library's sesquicentennial seemed like a perfect opportunity.

Many individuals assisted with their ideas and expertise in compiling this sampling of Library treasures. Clyde Janes, Martha Whittaker, Barbara Land, and W. Michael Mathes of the Sutro Library; Kathy Correia, John Gonzales, Sibylle Zemitis, Ellen Harding, and Dawn Rodriguez of the California History Section; and Gerrilee Hafvenstein and Lara Miyazaki of the Preservation Office all helped in more ways than can possibly be expressed in words. Sheila Thornton, Chief of State Library Services, provided much support and encouragement. Vickie Lockhart and Patricia Morris, my colleagues with the *California State Library Foundation Bulletin*, provided their goodwill, patience, and extraordinary abilities. Sam Gomez and Sherida Wilhite at IPS Printers provided invaluable assistance with coordination of production and printing. Foundation Board Member, Mead B. Kibbey added many important suggestions.

nia history collection, it also houses a surprisingly fine general collection of rare books, law books, and rare government documents. The materials have been selected for their graphic appeal, rarity, and historical significance.

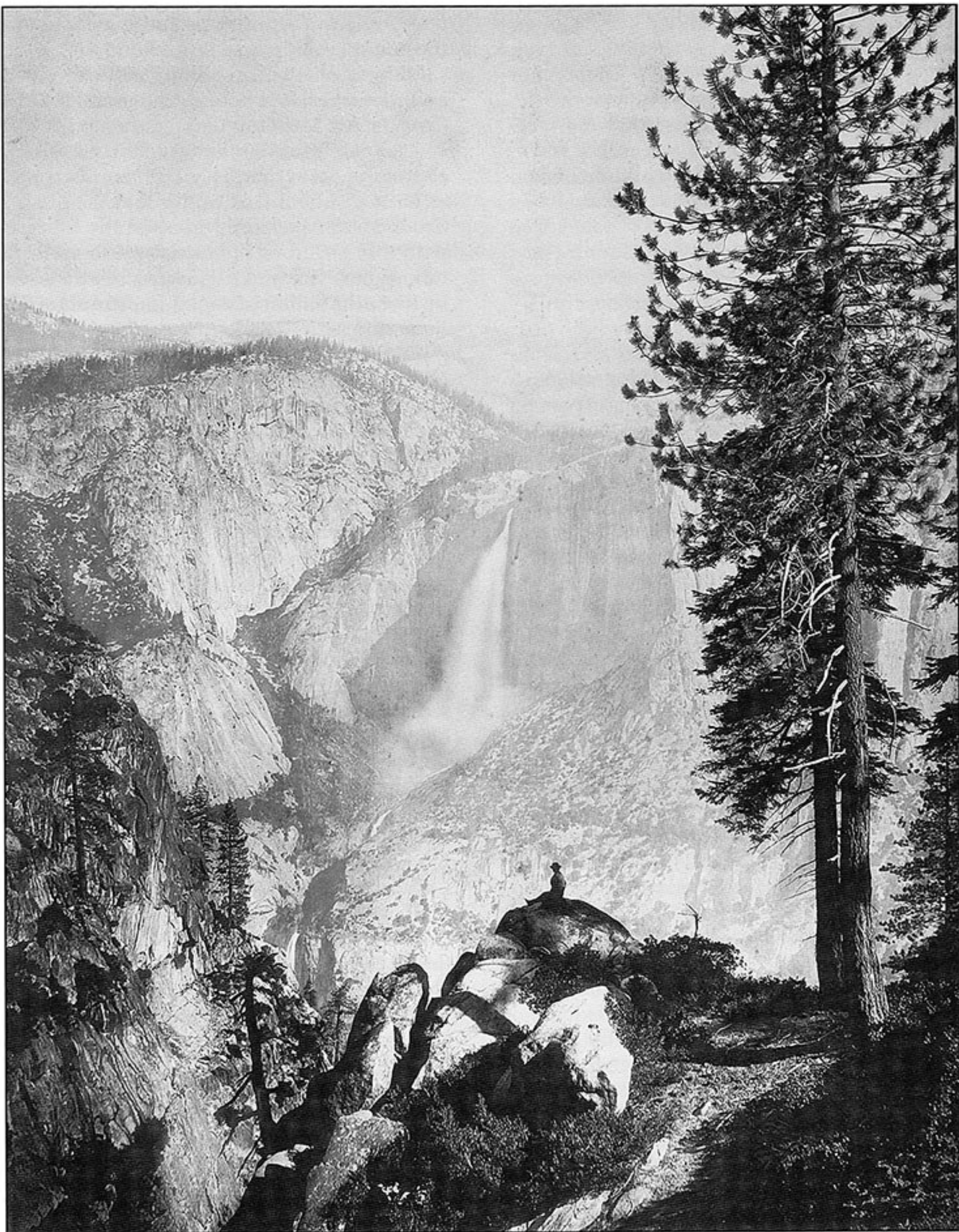
Californiana highlights include the first book (1835) and newspaper (1846) printed in California as well as Sacramento's first newspaper (1849) and directory (1851). A magnificent 1666 map of California as an island superbly preserves the mythology of the Golden State. James Marshall's own hand-drawn map and sketch of the gold discovery represent one of the great documentary curiosities of the Gold Rush. The only surviving copy of the first newspaper carried across the continent by the Pony Express recalls a romantic chapter in the history of the American West. California's volatile political history is illustrated by the notorious Vallejo Tapeworm Ballot and the mockup of Howard Jarvis' *Ax Your Tax* board game. A superb presentation copy of Jack London's *White Fang* reminds us of California's rich literary legacy. Several unique documents reflect the state's diversity and struggle for equality and justice: a bill of sale by which a slave purchases his freedom in the Gold Rush; a manuscript volume of the first African American Masonic lodge dating from 1855; the hand-written bylaws of the California Suffragette Committee; and a series of watercolors painted by a Japanese American woman imprisoned in a California World War II internment camp.

A library of California history, to document the state's complex past, contains much more than standard library materials. The Library offers for public research a rich visual resource. Described below are Gold Rush daguerreotypes and ambrotypes and fine landscape photographs made by California's foremost pioneer photographers, C. E. Watkins, Eadweard Muybridge, and I. W. Taber. The ever changing and startling face of California's urban environment is captured by Los Angeles photographers William Fletcher and William Reagh. Pencil sketches and watercolors by such well-known artists as Maynard Dixon and

Arthur Francis Mathews illustrate themes important to the California story. Although the Library does not collect artifacts, the actual palette Dixon used to paint the seventy-seven-foot mural in the Library & Courts Building serves as a tangible reminder of his titanic accomplishment. Oil paintings of Sacramento's Embarcadero in 1849, the gold camp of Bidwell's Bar, and a portrait of Joaquin Miller, the famed and eccentric poet of the Sierras, represent outstanding examples of the Library's fine arts holdings.

Prints, posters, and those items lovingly referred to by librarians as "ephemera" played an integral role in documenting and promoting California. Rare hand-tinted prints from the Gold Rush dramatically tell the story of those rambunctious days. A pictorial letter sheet of Coloma in 1852 eloquently records the moneymaking opportunities that awaited those who brought their skills to this new El Dorado. Selected from a collection numbering more than 3,000 items are spectacular posters advertising state fairs, orange festivals, and special events such as the opening of the Yolo Causeway in 1916 and the State Fair in 1918.

From its inception, this pioneer Library sent distinguished bookmen from California like William Doxey and Hubert Howe Bancroft to Europe to bring back to the new state key rare books in the arts, humanities, and sciences. In 1862, when the nation fought the Civil War, the State Legislature voted to buy *The Antiquities of Mexico* for the then staggering price of \$1,600. Thereafter, such choice works as John James Audubon's stupendous double elephant folio, *The Birds of America* (1827 – 1838); a first edition of Samuel Johnson's witty and renowned dictionary (1755); a first edition of Andrea Palladio's famous folio on architecture (1570); the first great illustrated book, the *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493); and Diderot's *Encyclopédie* (1751 – 1777), that grand monument of the Enlightenment, began to grace the Library's shelves. Some of the most beautiful color plate books ever produced were purchased including Robert Thornton's *The Temple of Flora* (1799 – 1805),



Spectacular view of Yosemite by Eadweard Muybridge. C. 1872.

Bibliotheca Californiae

Compiled by GARY F. KURUTZ

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY HISTORY

The Library in the State Capitol

California State Capitol. Library Rotunda. Entrance to First Alcove from Stairhall. 2nd Story. Artist's rendering in pencil. 1908. 13 x 10 inches.

In 1909, the State Library moved into a sumptuously remodeled facility in the "Apse" portion of the State Capitol building. As shown by this drawing, researchers entered the Library through a magnificent solid bronze gateway and grillwork consisting of an intricate floral design emblazoned with the state seal and initials (CSL) of the Library. Corinthian pilasters and ornate chandeliers completed the design for this temple of learning. In 1929, however, the Library left this palatial setting for the even more grand Library and Courts Building. With the construction of the Capitol extension in the 1950s, this wonderful setting fell to the wrecking ball. This rendering is one in a series of eighteen concerning the Library's remodeled quarters. *California History Section*

The First Printed Book Catalog

California State Library. *Catalogue of the California State Library, January 1, 1855.* Sacramento: Secretary of State, 1855. 172 p.

The first book catalog of the State Library divided the collection into fourteen categories including legal, political, lexicographic, history, travel, light literature, maps, and school books. By the close of 1854, the Library already demonstrated a commitment to

building a formidable, well-rounded collection. Virtually every other page, however, was left blank for additions. As a means of disseminating holding information, nineteenth century libraries frequently issued printed catalogs. *Government Publications Section*

Rules of the Library

California State Library. *Proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the California State Library.* March 1861 – February 1887. 171 p. Manuscript.

Library rules are ubiquitous and this manuscript volume proves that affairs were no different in the early days of the State Library. Volume 1 of the proceedings contains the first regulations governing the Library's operations. At a meeting chaired by Governor Leland Stanford, the trustees passed a resolution on July 2, 1862 entitled: "Rules of the library." No less a luminary than Supreme Court Justice Stephen Field introduced the motion.

These decrees, numbering seven, set policy for hours of operation, loans, and meetings of trustees. Rule number two provided clear direction for the State Librarian: "The Librarian or his deputy shall always be in attendance while the Library is open. It shall be their duty to preserve strict order, and to exclude all disorderly persons." These rules, neatly inscribed into the volume, were recorded by W. B. Stratton, secretary of the board of trustees. *California History Section*

The State Library's First Publication

Winfield J. Davis. *History of Political Conventions in California, 1849 – 1892*. Sacramento: California State Library, 1893. 711 p.

State historian and journalist Winfield J. Davis compiled this cornerstone publication of nineteenth century California political history. The top of the title page reads: "Publications of the California State Library, No. 1." Leslie E. Bliss, Librarian of the Huntington Library, nominated this authoritative tome for inclusion in the prestigious bibliography *The Zamorano* 80. In 1993, this detailed political history received additional recognition by being included in an international exhibit, *A Century of Library Publications*. *California History Section*

The First Donation to the State Library

State of New York. *Natural History of New York*. Albany: printed by Thurlow Weed, 1842 – 47. 26 volumes.

On December 22, 1849, Colonel Jonathan Drake Stevenson of the New York Volunteers presented to the President of the Senate of the State of California a beautifully bound set of the *Natural History of New York* along with reports on the common schools and agriculture of his native state. In an accompanying letter, Stevenson wrote: "Feeling an anxious desire for the promotion of education and the establishment of a State Library at the Capitol of the State of my adoption, I respectfully pray [sic] leave by the presentation of these books to contribute my mite towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object." His donation on behalf of the City of New York along with those of Frémont and Green began the State Library. This letter clearly demonstrates the interest of the pioneer legislature in founding a state library. *Government Publications Section*

The John C. Frémont Donation

D. H. Mahan. *A Treatise on Field Fortification*. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1846.

On January 19, 1850, the California State Senate accepted a gift of one hundred volumes from the great pathmarker, Colonel John C. Frémont. Mahan's work is one of the volumes he presented to the new government when it met in San Jose. Unable to make the trip from his Bear Valley estate, Frémont asked pioneer John Bidwell to pick up the volumes and deliver them in the name of the "Honorable John C. Frémont." This generous donation, mainly law books and government reports, combined with those of Stevenson and Green provided the foundation of the State Library's collection. *General Rare Book Collection*

An Architectural Jewel

Edward Howard Suydam. *Library and Courts Building, Sacramento*. c. 1930. Pencil drawing. 14 x 10 inches.

E. H. Suydam, a noted book illustrator, produced this delicate pencil sketch of the State Library's new home. Designed by Weeks and Day of San Francisco, the Library and Courts Building ranks as one of the most stately and beautiful buildings in State Government. Sierra white granite quarried by McGilvray-Raymond Company and "granitex" terra cotta manufactured by Gladding, McBean and Company form the exterior cladding of this neoclassical structure. *California History Section*

CALIFORNIANA: BOOKS, MAPS, MANUSCRIPTS, NEWSPAPERS, AND EPHEMERA

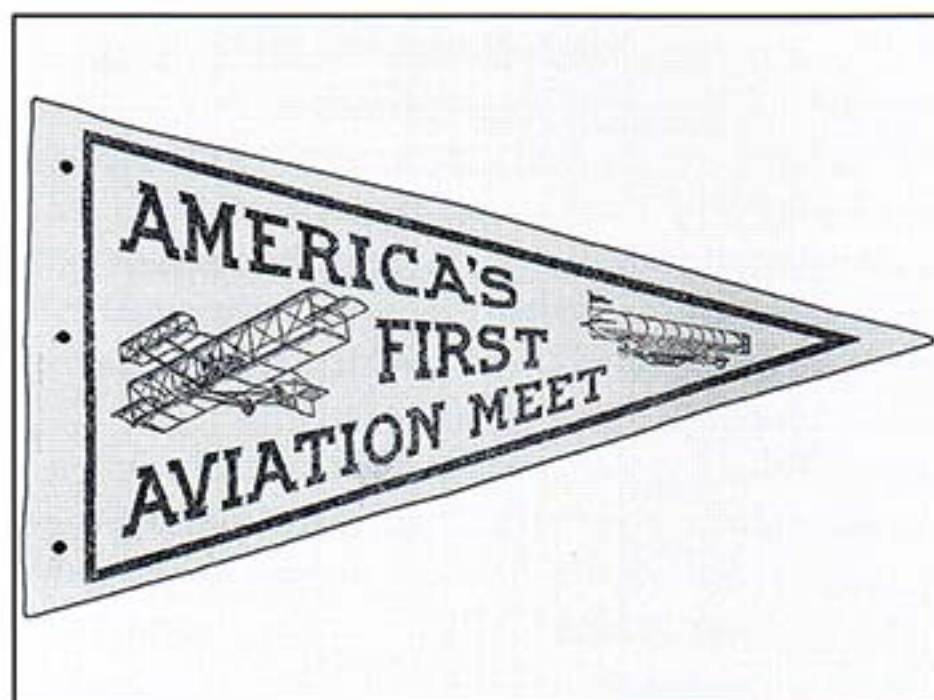
America's First Aviation Meet. [verso] *Los Angeles. Jan. 10 to 20, 1910.* Pennant.

This felt pennant recalls a time when California went aviation mad. Los Angeles celebrated the advent of controlled flight by hosting the first ever international aviation meet in the United States. Held at Dominguez Hills, some of the most famous aviators including Glen Curtiss and Louis Paulhan converged at Dominguez Field and wowed the crowds with a variety of gravity-defying craft including biplanes, airships, and balloons. The other side of the pennant depicts a gas balloon. In addition to this now rare pennant, the Library has an extensive pennant collection documenting schools, amusement parks, scenic wonders, and events. *California History Section*

Surveying California's First Mining Town

Herman Au, C. E. *Map of Coloma, El Dorado County, California Surveyed & Drawn by Herman Au, C.E.* 1857. Manuscript. 27 x 36 inches.

Surveyor Herman Au's wonderfully detailed manuscript map delineates California's earliest mining town during its heyday. The surveyor's plat is especially valuable as he drew in the location of each building and the name of the owner. The map is further adorned with pencil sketches of Sutter's Mill and Emmanuel Church, the "first Episcopal church in the mountains." Au, trained as a surveyor and civil engineer, came to California and Coloma in 1857. Julia Johnson, a direct descendant of this pioneer civil engineer, presented this fine map to the State Library in 1920. *California History Section*



Pennant for an aviation meet at Dominguez Hills in 1910.

California's Swearing In Bible
Biblia cum Summarijs Concordantijs.
[Printer's mark] *Venudatur ab Johanne Paruo sub Leone Argenteo Vici Sancti Jacobi in Parrhisio.* Lutecia: Jean Petit, 1501. 942 p.

Since 1871, governors and other state officials have used this Parisian Bible for their swearing in ceremonies. The first to use it was Governor Newton Booth. Most recently, on January 4, 1999, Governor Gray Davis and Attorney General Bill Lockyer used this leather-bound tome for their inaugural ceremonies. This Latin Vulgate or Roman Catholic version of the Bible came into the Library's possession sometime in the 1850s. It was printed near Paris by Jean Petit (Johannes Parvus). According to the colophon, Jean Petit finished printing the text on July 28, 1501. *California History Section*

Fr. Serra's Bible

Biblia Sacra, ad Vetustissimam Exeplaria nunc Recens Castigata, Romaeq. Lvgdvni, apvd Gvlielmvm Rovillvm, 1581. 1214 p.

One of the many "Bible curiosities" found in the Sutro Library is this sacred book thought to have been used by Fray Junipero Serra, the founder of the Franciscan mission chain, when in residence at Mission San Carlos (Carmel). Padre Angelo D. Casanova, the resident pastor of Monterey, presented the volume to Adolph Sutro in 1890. Concerned with dispelling rumors that the remains of Fr. Serra had been removed from the sanctuary of the old mission, Fr. Casanova, in 1882, authorized the opening of his grave. Fr. Serra's remains were viewed and positively identified and the tomb resealed. The writing on the right front flyleaf is reputed to be in the hand of the first father-president of the California missions. The State Library loaned this volume in 1948 to the California Centennials Commission for a statewide bus tour. *Sutro Library*

*Turning Down Captain
Sutter's Daughter*

John Bidwell. *Letter of John Bidwell to Capt. John A. Sutter Declining Sutter's Offer of His Daughter in Marriage*. April 2, 1851. John Bidwell Collection. Manuscript.

One of the most painfully written letters in the John Bidwell Collection is this letter by the pioneer gracefully turning down Captain Sutter's request that he marry his daughter Eliza. Sutter apparently wanted to forge an alliance by this marriage. Bidwell did not marry until April 16, 1868, when he took the hand of Annie Ellicott Kennedy. *California History Section*

*"The First Known Representation of
the Sacramento Valley"*

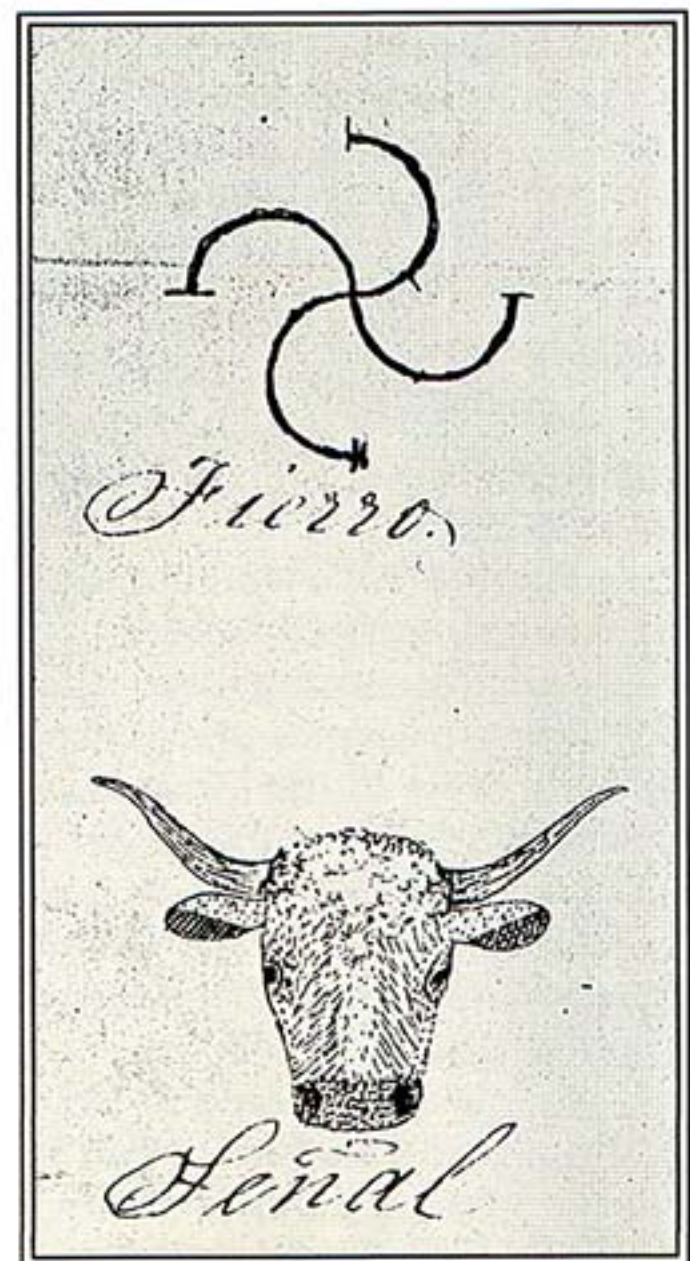
John Bidwell. *Mapa del Valle del Sacramento*. c. 1844. Manuscript map, colored. 17 x 23 inches.

Noted map historian Carl I. Wheat calls this "the first known representation of the

Sacramento Valley." It depicts the many Mexican-era land grants found along the Sacramento and American rivers. This map, signed by pioneer John Bidwell, served as the model for one of the earliest gold region maps prepared by Thomas O. Larkin. Bidwell's map was used in a case before the District Court of Northern California concerning the land claims of Joseph L. Folsom. Because of its value, the San Francisco firm of Britton & Co. later published the map as a lithograph. *California History Section*

John Bidwell. *Cattle Brand Registration Certificate*. June 6, 1845. Manuscript.

This document is one of the pictorial jewels in the John Bidwell Collection. It is signed by prominent pioneer Jacob P. Leese when he served as juzgado (justice of the peace) of Sonoma. The government of Alta California required all citizens to register their *fierro* or cattle brand and *señal* or ear notch. Each applicant provided a pictorial representation of the *fierro* and *señal*. *California History Section*



*The First Book to Come Overland from
the Eastern U.S.*

[John Bidwell] *The Geography of the Heavens*. By Elijah H. Burritt. New York: F. J. Huntington and Co., 1839. viii, 264 p.

Bidwell, head of the famed Bidwell-Bartleson Overland Emigrant Train, carried this small volume on his epic journey across the continent in 1841 along with an atlas. It is inscribed: "April 25th 1841. / Platte County Missouri / Brought by me across the / plains in 1841 – with the atlas. / John Bidwell." *California History Section*

*An Autograph Book of the
First Legislature*

John S. Bradford. *Biography of First California Legislature*. c. 1850. 10 leaves. Manuscript.

Pioneer Assemblyman John S. Bradford, realizing the historical importance of California's first legislature, asked fellow members to write and sign a brief biographical statement. Thirty agreed to Bradford's request. Prominent individuals who contributed were John Bidwell, David Broderick, Mariano G. Vallejo, Elisha O. Crosby, and Pablo de la Guerra. At the time, the lawmakers met in San Jose. Many years later Bradford gave the historic document to Will S. Green of the *Colusa Sun*, who, in 1886, presented it to the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers. That venerable organization then placed this pioneer autograph book in the custody of the Library. *California History Section*

*John C. Frémont's
California Volunteers*

California Battalion of Volunteers. *Roster*. 1846. P. B. Reading Collection. Manuscript.

Three hundred and ninety-six names of American, Californio, and Native American volunteers are listed in this muster roll from the Mexican War. Commodore Robert F. Stockton appointed John C. Frémont commander of the "California Battalion of United States Troops" with the rank of major. P. B. Reading served as the

paymaster, and consequently, kept a record of every member. These American volunteers assisted the U. S. Regular Army in the takeover of Alta California in 1846 and 1847. Historian Neal Harlow called them "that not very delicate instrument of Frémont's desire and power." Frémont affectionately called his men the "American Arabs of the West" as they roamed up and down California. Several of them under Lieutenant Archibald Gillespie were caught in the siege of Los Angeles by the Californios and retreated to the coast. The battalion was mustered out following the Battle of San Gabriel in March 1847. This manuscript lists the name, rank, enlistment location, company, and monthly pay for each member. *California History Section*

San Francisco's First Newspaper

The California Star. Yerba Buena, January 9, 1847. Volume 1, Number 1.

Sam Brannan, the famed Mormon leader, founded San Francisco's first newspaper. Edited by E. P. Jones, this weekly later merged with the *Californian*. It included important information on pioneers, the Mexican War, and gold discovery. Funds to purchase the *California Star* as well as other pioneer newspapers were appropriated by the State Legislature in 1862. The fact that the Legislature provided a rather large sum of money for its purchase at this time demonstrated the remoteness of California from the Civil War. *California History Section*

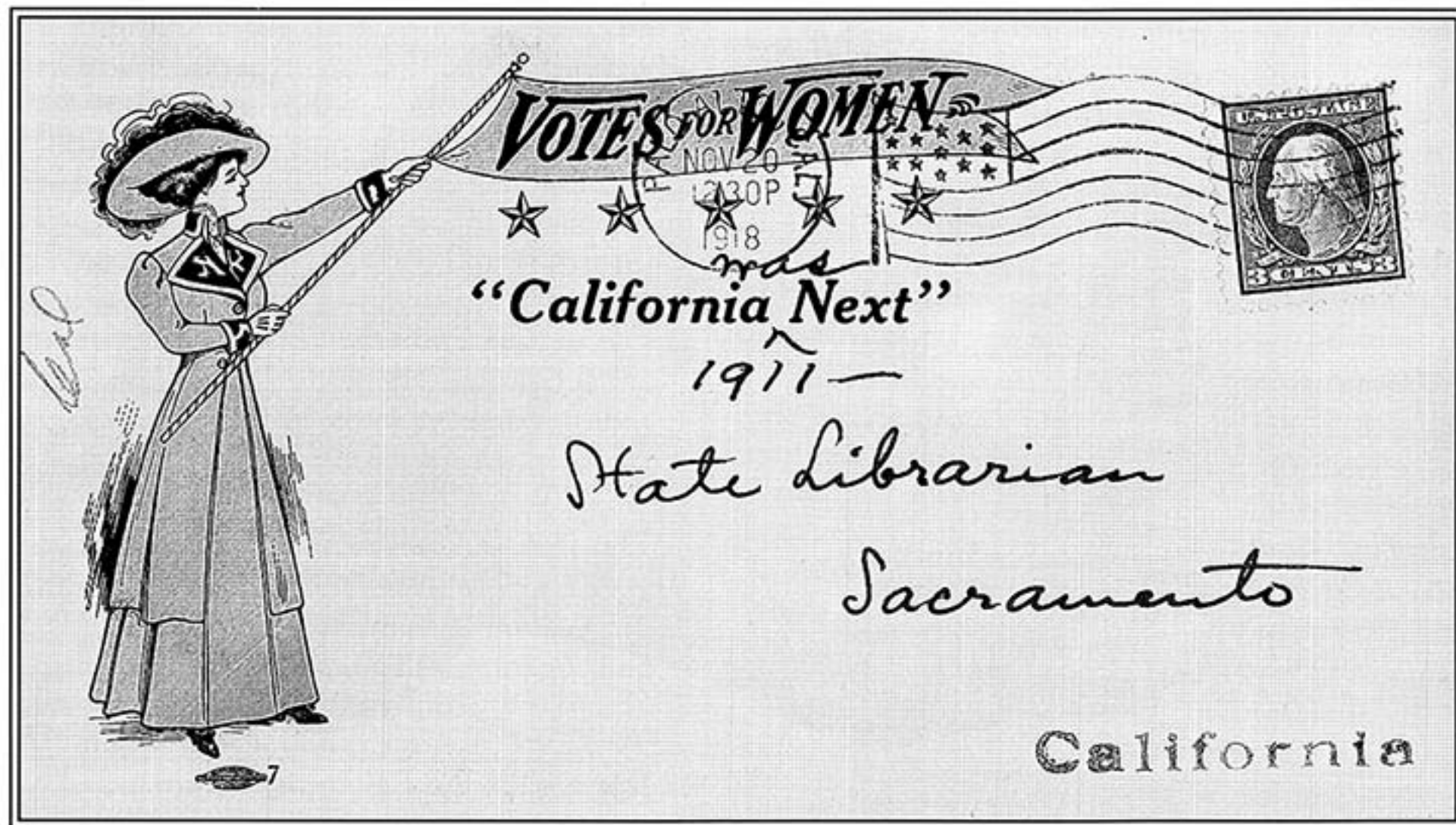
Votes for Women

California Equal Suffrage Association, Inc. *By-laws and Minutes*. 1904 – 1912. 31 p. Manuscript.

Donated to the Library by Alice Park, a leading suffragette, this manuscript volume documents the efforts of women to achieve the vote in California. The association was founded in 1870 in Dashaway Hall in San Francisco. Following her husband's death in 1909, Alice Park became active in the suffrage movement and served as the western agent for Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Page

five includes the signatures of the officers of the association including Mary S. Sperry, the association's long-term president. Park, in 1936, wrote in the last two pages of the volume that the association had dissolved

lisher Hubert Howe Bancroft, author Jack London, and conservationist and author John Muir dutifully filled-out these cards and returned them to the Library. Over the generations, these two-side, folded cards



Envelope from the Library's Ephemera Collection.

itself in January 1912 following their successful campaign to win the vote. *California History Section*

Building Biographies of Californians

California State Library, California History Section. *Biographical Card Files*. 1903 - .

Since its formal inception in 1903, the California History Section of the Library has collected biographical information on California pioneers, authors, artists, and musicians. Once identified, Section staff sent out a printed card asking the recipient or a relative to fill out the card with pertinent information such as full name, place and date of birth, parents, marital status and place of marriage if applicable, years spent in California, education, and important works such as publications, paintings, and musical scores. Such luminaries as author Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), historian and pub-

have provided researchers with a fund of biographical information. This is just one of many unique finding aids developed by the Library. *California History Section*

Homage to the Grapes of California

California State Vinicultural Association. *Grapes and Grape-Vines of California*. San Francisco: Printed by Edward Bosqui, 1877. 17 leaves, 10 chromolithograph plates.

Vinicultural books related to California have always been prized collectors' items, and this large folio stands above all others. Edward Bosqui, San Francisco's great nineteenth century printer, produced this book describing the leading varieties of California grapes and their history. Ten exquisite full-page oleographs of grape clusters by William Haring grace this volume. Haring based the colored plates on watercolors by Hannah Millard. Issued in parts, *Grapes and*

Grape-Vines ranks as one of the most lavish and beautifully illustrated book printed in nineteenth century California. Because of its striking illustrations, many copies were broken up for decorative purposes. Complete volumes such as this one are uncommon. *California History Section*

California's First Newspaper

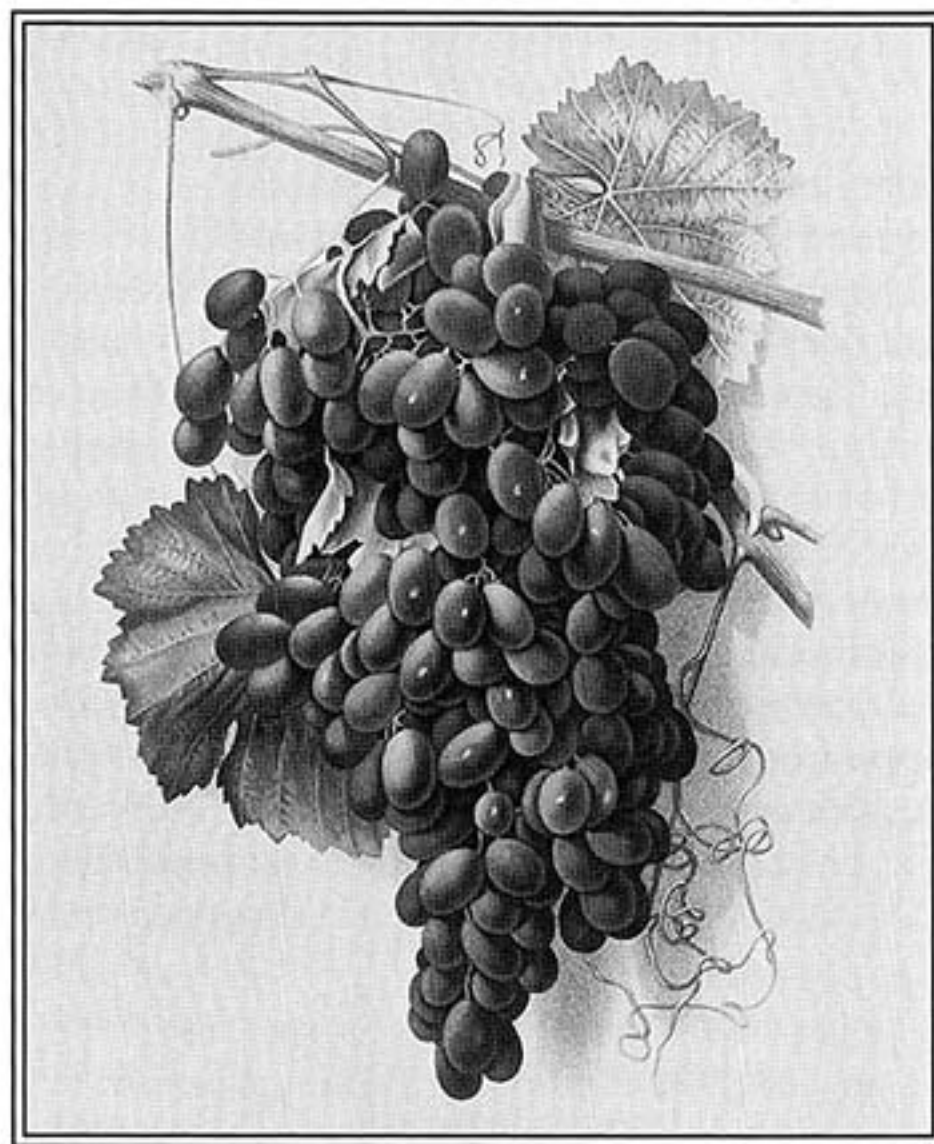
Californian. Monterey, August 15, 1846. Volume I, Number 1.

Walter Colton of Colton Hall fame in Monterey and Robert Semple a 6' 8" frontier doctor from Kentucky founded the state's first newspaper in Monterey on August 15, 1846. The California Room possesses a near complete run of this extraordinarily rare newspaper that recorded such significant events as the American takeover of California, Donner Party tragedy, and the Gold Rush. Issued every Saturday in English and Spanish, the paper was printed on the old Ramage press first used by California's pioneer printer, Agustin V. Zamorano. Because of the scarcity of paper in the old Capital, the editors, on occasion, had to print several issues on cigar wrapping papers. *California History Section*

Suspended Because of the Gold Rush

Californian. San Francisco, May 29, 1848. Broadside.

After producing thirty-eight issues, Robert Semple moved the *Californian* to the growing city of San Francisco and issued the first number on May 22, 1847. Bound into volume two is this broadside dated May 29, 1848, announcing the suspension of the paper since everyone had gone off to the gold fields and no one was left to read a paper. After affairs stabilized, the *Californian* continued until November 11, 1848, when it merged with San Francisco's first newspaper, *The California Star*. *California History Section*



Chromolithograph from *Grapes and Grape-Vines of California*.

A High Class Cook Book

Chong Jan & Co. *Chinese Cook Book: A High Class Cook Book in English and Chinese* [Hua Ying tzu ch'ushu] San Francisco: by the author, 1913. xvii, 287, 50, A-B p.

Bound in beautiful red and black moire cloth, this Chinese cookbook includes dozens of recipes in both languages as well as recipes for drinks, bills of fare, and a glossary. According to the National Union Catalog, the Library of Congress possesses the only other copy of this rare San Francisco imprint. The Library has two other Chinese cookbooks printed in San Francisco. Both of these include information on how to obtain a job as a cook, servant, and waiter and advice on how to conduct oneself when employed by Anglos. *California History Collection*

Romanticizing the Gold Rush

Samuel L. Clemens. *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Other Sketches*. By Mark Twain. Edited by John

Paul. London: George Routledge & Sons, 1867. vii, 187 p.

Mark Twain's compilation of California tales, along with those of Bret Harte, romanticized the Gold Rush. *The Celebrated Jumping Frog* also made Angels Camp one of the best-known locations in the gold country. This little gem of humor was the famed author's first book and gave him national prominence. The Library possesses the rare first English edition beautifully preserved in its original bright yellow wrappers showing a splendid frog in green. The first American edition, published by Charles Henry Webb, appeared four months earlier. Twain's American publisher wrote: "By his story of the Frog, he scaled the heights of popularity at a single jump." *California History Section*

First California County History

Isaac Cox. *The Annals of Trinity County*. San Francisco, Commercial Book and Job Steam Printing Establishment, 1858. 206 p.

Obtained by the State Library in 1868, Isaac Cox's *Annals* has the distinction of being California's first county history. A modest author, Cox referred to his book as a "literary pigmy." Despite its small size, it nonetheless provided the basic format for the massive nineteenth century county histories commonly known as "mug books." *California History Section*

Sacramento's First Book and Directory

J. Horace Culver. *The Sacramento City Directory*. Sacramento City: Transcript Press, 1851. Printed wrappers. 96 p.

Horace Culver published Sacramento's first general directory and book of any size. It came into print just two years after the city's founding and lists such key names as Collis Huntington and Mark Hopkins. Sacramento, at the time, boasted a population of about 7,000 with 3,000 transients. Culver wrote: "In a City like Sacramento, where whole blocks of buildings are erected in the course of a single week, and where Merchants change their location monthly, it can-

not be expected that the same degree of accuracy will prevail as marks works of a like character in old and established cities." *California History Section*

The First Book Printed in Alta California

José Figueroa. *Manifiesto a la Republica Mejicana que Hace el General de Brigada Jose Figueroa*. Monterey: Imprenta del Agustin V. Zamorano, 1835. 184 p.

Published as a defense of the governor's administration, the famed *Figueroa Manifiesto* is the first book of any consequence printed in Alta California. The *Reglamento Provincial*, published a year earlier, is a pamphlet of only sixteen pages. Agustin V. Zamorano, the governor's secretary and California's first printer, produced the book on a wooden Ramage Press brought to Monterey from Boston by the ship *Lagoda*. Governor Figueroa died shortly before its publication and Zamorano concluded the 184-page book with a brief epitaph. *California History Section*

First News of the Settlement of Monterey

Estracto de Noticias del Puerto de Monterey. Mexico: August 16, 1770. 8 p.

Don Gaspar de Portolá and Miguel Costansó arrived in Mexico City on August 10, 1770 with the happy news that a mission and presidio had been established at Monterey. The Portolá or Sacred Expedition represented the first Spanish settlement north of San Diego and gave Spain command of this vital Pacific Ocean seaport. So important was the news of Portolá and Costansó that the viceroy allowed this report to be published just six days after their return. On this expedition, Franciscan Junipero Serra founded his headquarters mission of San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo. *Estracto de Noticias* is one of the earliest and rarest publications related to Upper California. *Sutro Library*

*First Published Cookbook by
an African American*

Fisher, Mrs. Abby. *What Mrs. Fisher Knows about Old Southern Cooking, Soups, Pickles, Preserves, etc.* San Francisco: Women's Co-operative Printing Office, 1881. 72 p.

The book is significant as an early San Francisco cookbook printed by women, as well as the first U.S. cookbook written by an African American. Mrs. Fisher was awarded a diploma at the State Fair in 1879 and received two medals at the San Francisco Mechanic's Institute Fair in 1880 for best pickles and sauces and best assortment of jellies and preserves. It is one the rarest examples in the Library's extensive collection of California cookbooks and menus.
California History Section

*California's First African
American Masonic Lodge*

Freemasons. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Freemasons (California). *Minutes, June 19, 1855 – June 23, 1875.* 336 p. Manuscript

This folio minute book stands as a testament to the remarkable perseverance of African Americans following the Gold Rush. Not admitted to fraternal organizations by whites, they formed their own, the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Freemasons. Organized in 1854, this statewide lodge continues to this day. During the early years, members alternated their meetings between San Francisco and Sacramento. Fraternal lodges, such as the Freemasons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, played a key role during the 1850s by providing members not only fellowship but also medical services, economic assistance, burial (if needed), and communication to family back home.
California History Section

Rules for a Duel California Style

William J. Gatewood and Dr. Peterson Goodwyn Duel Collection. *Memorandum of Articles Agreed on . . . in Settlement of Personal Difficulty.* San Andreas, September 15, 1859. Manuscript.

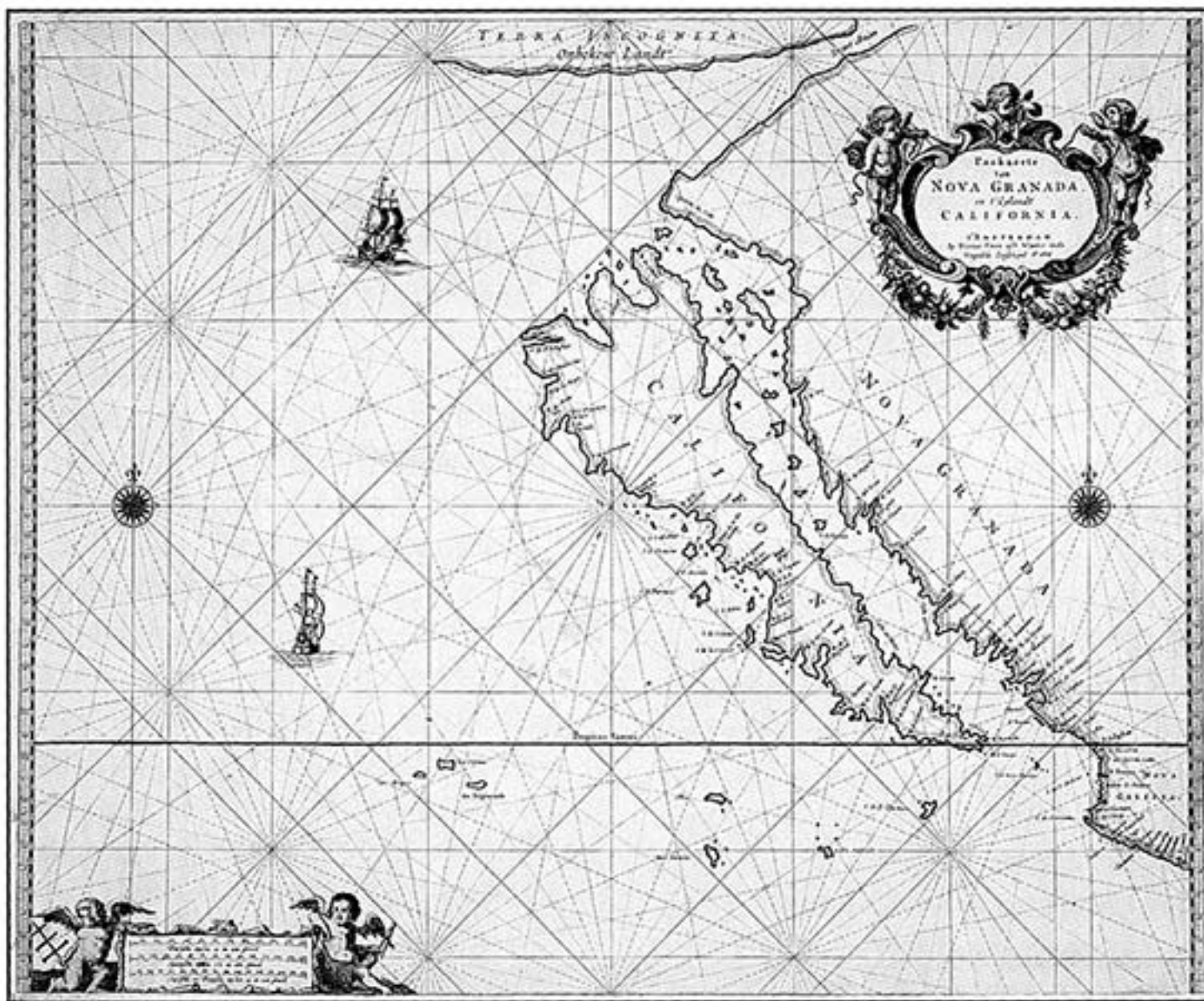
California in the 1850s was a violent

place, and from time-to-time, men settled their differences by invoking the "code duello." In the Library's manuscript collection is a curious group of letters documenting a duel in the gold country. Dr. Goodwyn challenged Gatewood after an altercation "in which my person was outraged." After several weeks of negotiations and exchange of letters, the principals agreed to meet on the field of honor at the Kentucky House in Calaveras County. Found in the collection is a letter from Dr. Goodwyn demanding Gatewood's apology dated August 15, 1859, and a hand written memorandum dated September 15, listing eight articles or rules of engagement for the duel. They agreed to use rifles at forty paces. The seconds for each signed the memorandum. On September 16, at about 7:00 in the morning, Gatewood and Goodwyn exchanged courtesies and marched off their paces. Dr. Goodwyn fired first and missed. Gatewood's shot, however, struck the doctor in the abdomen and he died in agony a few hours later. Gatewood, like a true gentleman, expressed his regrets to his adversary. He later went on to edit the *San Diego Union*.
California History Section

*Gold Seeker Thomas Gilman Purchases
His Freedom*

J. B. Gilman to Thomas [Gilman]. *Bill of Sale.* Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, August 17, 1852. Manuscript.

Several southerners brought their slaves to California during the Gold Rush to work in the diggings. After years of labor, many of these African Americans earned enough money to purchase their freedom. One man's release from bondage is superbly documented by this "freedom paper" or bill of sale. Thomas Gilman of Tennessee came to California in 1850 with his master, J. B. Gilman and worked in the mines near Shaw's Flat. Two years later, on August 17, 1852, Thomas gave his "owner" \$1,000 in exchange for his release from servitude. J. B. Gilman drew up this bill of sale. It was not until June 22, 1853, however, that the Tuolumne County recorder inscribed this



California as an island by Dutch cartographer Pieter Goos. 1666.

momentous transaction into the county record books. Once released, Thomas acquired property in Shaw's Flat and lived and worked in the community until his death in 1911. Gilman's bill of sale is found in the Sutter's Fort Pioneer Collection. *California History Section*

*A Favorite Spot
Especially for the Ladies*

George Henry Goddard. *Map of Rutte, Muldrow & Smith's Gardens, Sacramento*. October 7, 1857. 24 x 37 inches. Manuscript map, hand-colored.

Noted pioneer artist and surveyor George Goddard drew this map of a portion of Sacramento on the American River lying about two and one-half miles east of the embarcadero. This colored manuscript map shows the land bound on the west by 31st Street (Alhambra Blvd.), on the north and east by the American River, and on the south by open land south of Sutter Fort Slough. Goddard's map is important for showing

the many streams that coursed through the area and the feeble efforts to tame nature through a system of levees. When the 31st Street levee gave way in December 1861, flood waters inundated much of the city. Located on the map are homes, inns, bridges, and ferry landings. Smith's Gardens was a favorite spot especially for the ladies. According to Colville's Sacramento directory for 1856, "All who have leisure or curiosity to gratify or taste to cultivate" visit Smith's Pomological and Floral Gardens. *California History Section*

The Island of California

Pieter Goos. *Paskaerte van Nova Granada en t'Eylandt California*. Amsterdam, 1666. 17 x 21 inches.

Dutch cartographer Pieter Goos produced one of the most beautiful maps devoted to the carto-myth of the insularity of California. As demonstrated by this map, European map makers relied on tall tales from sailors as much as sound scientific evidence.

At one time, sailors boasted they could circumnavigate California. This Dutch map also delineates the mythical Northwest Passage or Straits of Anian that promised an easy passage between Europe and the Orient. In 1702, the great Jesuit explorer, Eusebio Kino, proved once-and-for-all that California was part of the mainland. Several other maps in the collection by Henry Briggs, Guillaume de l'Isle, Nicolas Sanson, and Jean Jansson depict California as a coastal island. *California History Section*

Printed on Board a Gold Rush Ship

J. Linville Hall. *Journal of the Hartford Union Mining and Trading Company. Containing the Names, Residence, and Occupation of Each Member, with Incidents of the Voyage*. Printed by J. Linville Hall, on Board the Henry Lee. 1849. 88 p.

Hall's journal ranks as one of the rarest and most interesting of all Gold Rush journals. It is regarded as the first printed journal of a California gold seeker. Hall actually printed the little book en route to California as the *Henry Lee* sailed around Cape Horn. More than likely, he printed the title page and preface in San Francisco. The Hartford Company numbered 122 members and included three printers and four paper makers. Like so many other companies, this group disbanded shortly after its arrival in San Francisco. Hall and a few companions then headed to the mines. *California History Section*

"Ohio Will Send Her Thousands"

Lansford Hastings. *Letter to John Marsh*. New Helvetia, March 25, 1846. John Marsh Collection. Manuscript.

Lansford Hastings, the author of California's first and most controversial overland guidebook, wrote to the pioneer rancher and doctor, John Marsh, forecasting the enormous growth of the future Pacific state. Both energetically promoted California and wrote ebullient letters to the East hoping to recruit new settlers. Hastings, in this manuscript letter, correctly predicted

the tremendous migration from the Midwest by writing: "Ohio, my native state, will send her thousands annually, and Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas will not be far in the rear. As to the natural, the inevitable result of this unprecedented emigration to the western world, I need not trouble you with my own speculations for the result must have been long since anticipated by yourself." *California History Room*

The Tax Revolt of 1978

Howard Jarvis. *Ax Your Tax*. Mockup, board game. c. 1979.

Symbolic of the materials found in the Library's Howard Jarvis Collection is this prototype or mockup of the "Tax Cutter's Board Game." Jarvis, along with Paul Gann, led the tax revolt of the 1970s that culminated in the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978. Besides the board game, the Jarvis Collection contains a variety of letters, cartoons, clippings, radio and television spots, and other anti-tax materials. Supporting this collection are the papers of Paul Gann, the California Tax Reduction Movement, Californians to Defeat Rose Bird, and Crime Victims for Court Reform. *California History Section*

Rescuing the Donner Party

Edward M. Kern. *Pay Roll of Men Employed in Expedition to California Mountains for Relief of Suffering Emigrants*. c. 1846. Manuscript.

Found in the George McKinstry Collection is this hand written document signed by Edward Kern of the California Battalion when he commanded "Fort Sacramento" (Sutter's Fort). The suffering emigrants, of course, were the ill-fated Donner Party. Kern's document provides first-hand information on the successful effort of the relief party. When news of the desperate situation of the snowbound emigrants reached Sacramento, Kern asked for volunteers offering to pay them three dollars a day (then a handsome wage). The payroll lists the seven

brave men who heeded Kern's plea: Aquila Glover, Riley S. Moultry, Joseph Sells, Reasin P. Tucker, Edward Coffeemire, John Rhoads, and Daniel Rhoads. The total cost of the expedition was \$1,129.50. Although Kern wrote that they brought "twenty one souls into the Sacramento Valley," three died along the way. *California History Section*

Supplying the Northern Mines

Linda, [with] Capt. William Tate, Will Leave for Marysville, Yuba City, Eliza and Intermediate Points Sacramento City, January 11, 1850. Printed broadside filled in by hand.

Transportation of passengers and supplies to the mines by river developed rapidly as demonstrated by this rare broadside. The steamer *Linda* included the town of Eliza on her route. Named for Captain Sutter's daughter, Anna Eliza, the town was founded on the Feather River near Sutter's Hock Farm. Its developers hoped to displace Marysville and Yuba City as the head of navigation for the northern mines. Eliza, however, quickly failed. Also found in the collection is another broadside announcing the auction of the *Linda*. *California History Section*

*"Just a Companion to the
Call of the Wild"*

Jack London. *White Fang*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1906. First edition, second state. vii, 327 p.

This superb presentation copy by the famed writer to poet and friend John Myers O'Hara is one of the finest examples in the Library's collection of California fiction writers. The inscription reads: "Dear O'Hara: Just a companion to the 'Call of the Wild,' and which, too, would not have been written had it not been for those four lines of yours. Greetings & affection, Jack London. Wake Robin Lodge, Glen Ellen, California, August 24, 1909." Pasted into this copy is a contemporary photograph of London and his wolf-head bookplate. *California History Section*

*Map of the Gold Discovery
by the Discoverer*

James Wilson Marshall. *Untitled Manuscript Map of the Gold Discovery Site, Showing a Portion of the Coloma Valley, and Location of Sutter's Mill*. No date. 14 x 25 in. Manuscript.

Drawn by James Wilson Marshall, the gold discoverer himself, the map depicts the Coloma Valley with the south fork of the American River and shows mountains, gulches, trees, and brush. Despite its crude appearance, the map, according to Marshall's biographer Theresa Gay, was fairly accurate. Marshall apparently made the map sometime after the discovery but an exact date cannot be determined.

The map was found in a desk at his cabin in Kelsey (near Placerville) after his death. John Sipp, who purchased the cabin at an administrator's sale, gave the map to the State Library in 1910 along with a double-sided drawing of the mill by Marshall. *California History Section*

*Marshall's Own Drawing of the
Gold Discovery*

James Wilson Marshall. *Untitled Drawing of the Gold Discovery*. No date. Pencil drawing. 9¾ x 15½ inches.

This crude pencil drawing delineates perhaps the most important event in California history in the discoverer's own hand. Marshall wrote on the lower right side: "Situation of all hands on the mill at the time I brought the gold and show'd it." The workman (left of center) asks: "What is it?" Marshall (right of center) answers: "I have found it." William Scott, the carpenter (right of Marshall), replies: "I guess not." On the verso Marshall drew another scene with the following caption: "The mill as finished at the time of the gold discovery Jany. 19th 1848." Sutter's millwright confused the actual date of the discovery and hence the date of the 19th rather than the 24th. *California History Section*

Lease Agreement between John A. Sutter & James Wilson Marshall and the Yalesummi Tribe. February 4, 1848.

George McKinstry Collection. Manuscript.

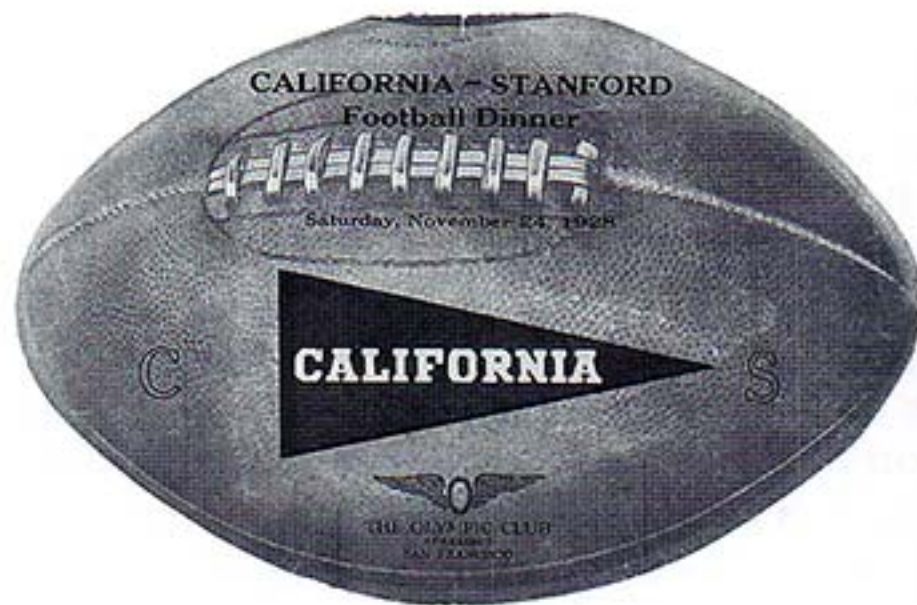
Captain Sutter and James Marshall attempted to gain legal control of the Coloma Valley by entering into a lease with the local Indians. This document was actually made on January 1 but not signed until February 4. With the discovery of gold, control of the valley became imperative to Sutter. The document was signed by two chiefs and two alcaldes of the Yalesummi tribe. As historian Theresa Gay notes:

"This historic document defined the boundaries of the first mining claim on the Mother Lode just eleven days after the discovery of gold." Sutter sent the lease document to Colonel R. B. Mason, military governor of California, for his approval. Mason rejected the lease in a letter to Sutter: "The United States do not recognise the right of Indians to sell or lease lands on which they reside."

The original document was probably lost in the fire that consumed Sutter's Hock Farm. The copy in the State Library's possession was made at the same time by George McKinstry, one of Sutter's assistants. *California History Section*

Unsigned Letter of John A. Sutter to Governor R. B. Mason. New Helvetia, February 22, 1848. George McKinstry Collection. Manuscript.

This cover letter to Governor Mason accompanied Sutter's lease agreement with the Yalesummi Indians. Written less than a month after Marshall's discovery, Sutter explains the expense of building and settling Coloma and the need to protect his property. Without mentioning gold, Sutter went on to write: "The settlement will be of great benefit to the Indians by protecting them against the wild tribes above them, furnishing them with food, clothing, etc. and teach them habits of industry." The Library's copy was made by McKinstry at the same time as the lost original. *California History Section*



Culinary California

Menu Collection. California History Collection. c. 1849 to present.

The State Library has literally hundreds of menus stretching back to the days of the Gold Rush that document the eating interests of Californians. While their variety is astonishing, many serve as excellent examples of graphic design and commercial art and as keepsakes for important events. The following is a sampling of this vast and fascinating collection. Included are beautiful commemorative menus printed on silk from the 1850s; a celebratory bill-of-fare for the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869; an ornate menu for the reopening of the Palace Hotel following the 1906 Earthquake and Fire; a football-shaped menu for the 1928 "Big Game" between California and Stanford; a beautifully illustrated Senator Hotel menu from 1925 issued for the Legislators' Dinner; and a rare Maynard Dixon design for Coppa's in San Francisco, that famed Bohemian enclave.

California History Section

*"Goodbye, God!
We're Going to Bodie!"*

Map of a Portion of Bodie Mines Showing the Lord Beaconsfield & Other Mines.

Bodie, Mono Co.: G. Easterbrook Smith, Business, Mining & Law Office, c. 1877 - 79. Lithograph. 28 x 24 inches.

Located in the remote high desert region

of Mono County, Bodie, during the 1870s and 1880s, was a flourishing, jumping, wide-open, wicked place with a population of 10,000. During its heyday, the word "Bodie" became synonymous with wild-living and violence. A. Waldstein Lithographers of San Francisco printed this spectacular pictorial map of the town and its mines. It is one of the finest among hundreds of California mining maps in the collection. *California History Section*

Los Angeles Under Siege

Morning Report of the United States Troops Stationed in the Cuidad [sic] de Los Angeles, 1846. September 18 – October 9, 1846. 24 leaves. Manuscript.

An important manuscript in the Library's Mexican War collection is this eyewitness account of the battle for Los Angeles. The Californios, tiring of oppressive regulations imposed by the conquering Americans, laid siege to Captain Archibald Gillespie's garrison on September 23, 1846. This morning report by the officers of the day presents a vivid account of the men while under fire. On October 1, the beleaguered U.S. troops reached a truce and marched out of Los Angeles to San Pedro. Regrouping and with reinforcements, the Americans attacked only to be repulsed at the battle of the Old Woman's Gun. The last entry (October 9) reads: "Entire Southern Country abandoned by American arms." The manuscript was given to the Library in 1915 by Joseph Sims, a Mexican War veteran and member of the New York Volunteers. *California History Section*

Earliest Map Devoted Specifically to Alta California

José María Narváez. *Plano del Territorio de la Alta California Constuido por las Megores Noticias y Observaciones Proprias del Capitan de Fragata D. José M.^a Narváez. Año de 1830. 15 x 21 inches. Manuscript.*

Translated into English, the title reads: "Map of the Territory of Alta California Compiled from the Best Reports and Per-

sonal Observations of Frigate Captain José María Narváez." A well-known geographer and cartographer, Narváez made several voyages to California from Mexico. His manuscript map is especially important for delineating the four presidio districts, pueblos, missions, Indian rancherías, and principal ranches from "The Russian Establishments" (Fort Ross) southward to "Mission San Miguel," Baja California. He included a table with the number of Indians living at the missions ("neophytes") and white inhabitants ("Gente de Razon"). The map is dominated by a series of large lakes in the San Joaquin Valley. *California History Section*

"Roads to Roam"

The Panoramic Automobile Road Map and Tourist Guide Book of Southern California. Los Angeles: The Cadmus Press, 1914. 288 p.

This early guidebook, designed to assist pioneer motorists on the state's first roadways, is symbolic of California's devotion to the automobile. It came illustrated with "180 drawings of all the roads in Southern California with much historical, technical, and local data," and maps. Just in case the driver found himself confused and not knowing which way to turn, an actual compass was mounted on the front cover! The Library has a fine collection of early automobile guidebooks, road maps, and eyewitness accounts. *California History Section*

Poston Chronicle, Extra. President Roosevelt Dies. Nation's Chief Succumbs to Hemorrhage. April 19, 1945. Broadside.

Printed in both Japanese and English, this extra of the Arizona Japanese internment camp newspaper announced the death of Roosevelt, the president who signed Executive Order 9066 which required the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the "war zone." The *Poston Chronicle* notified internees that flags at the camp would be lowered to half-mast and that a memorial service was being planned. This mimeographed broadside is in sharp contrast to the federal government's folio-size, profes-

sionally printed broadside announcing the Executive Order. *California History Section*

Account Book of Sutter's Fort

Pierson Barton Reading. *New Helvetia Account Book*. 1845. Manuscript.

Kept by pioneer P. B. Reading, this leather-bound volume recorded the business of Sutter's Fort. Among the accounts listed are those of Captain J. A. Sutter and John Bidwell. A native of New Jersey, Reading came to California in 1843 with the Chiles-Walker Party. He obtained employment as a clerk and chief of trappers from Captain Sutter and commanded the fort when Sutter went to Southern California in support of Governor Micheltorena. Later, he became a major and paymaster for the California Battalion of Volunteers under John C. Frémont during the Mexican War. His archive as quartermaster is in the Library. Following the gold discovery, he operated a store in Sacramento and then settled in Shasta County. *California History Section*

*Overland to California and
Sutter's Fort*

Pierson Barton Reading. *Overland Diary*. May 15, 1843 – November 9, 1843. Manuscript.

The most important overland journal in the Library's collection is this manuscript by P. B. Reading. He was a member of the Chiles-Walker Party. The manuscript begins at Westport and ends at Sutter's Fort. Upon reaching the domain of "Capt. Souter near the Sacramena," Reading wrote: "The fort itself is large and imposing on its approach with its high walls, its bastions frowning with heavy canon biding defiance to the enemy." He praised Sutter for his intelligence, perseverance, industry, and enterprise. Prominent personalities mentioned in the diary are Peter Burnett, Jim Bridger, Joseph Chiles, and Marcus Whitman. At Independence Rock, none other than the famous Dr. Whitman bled the ailing diarist "leaving an orifice big enough for a beaver." *California History Section*

Sacramento's First Newspaper

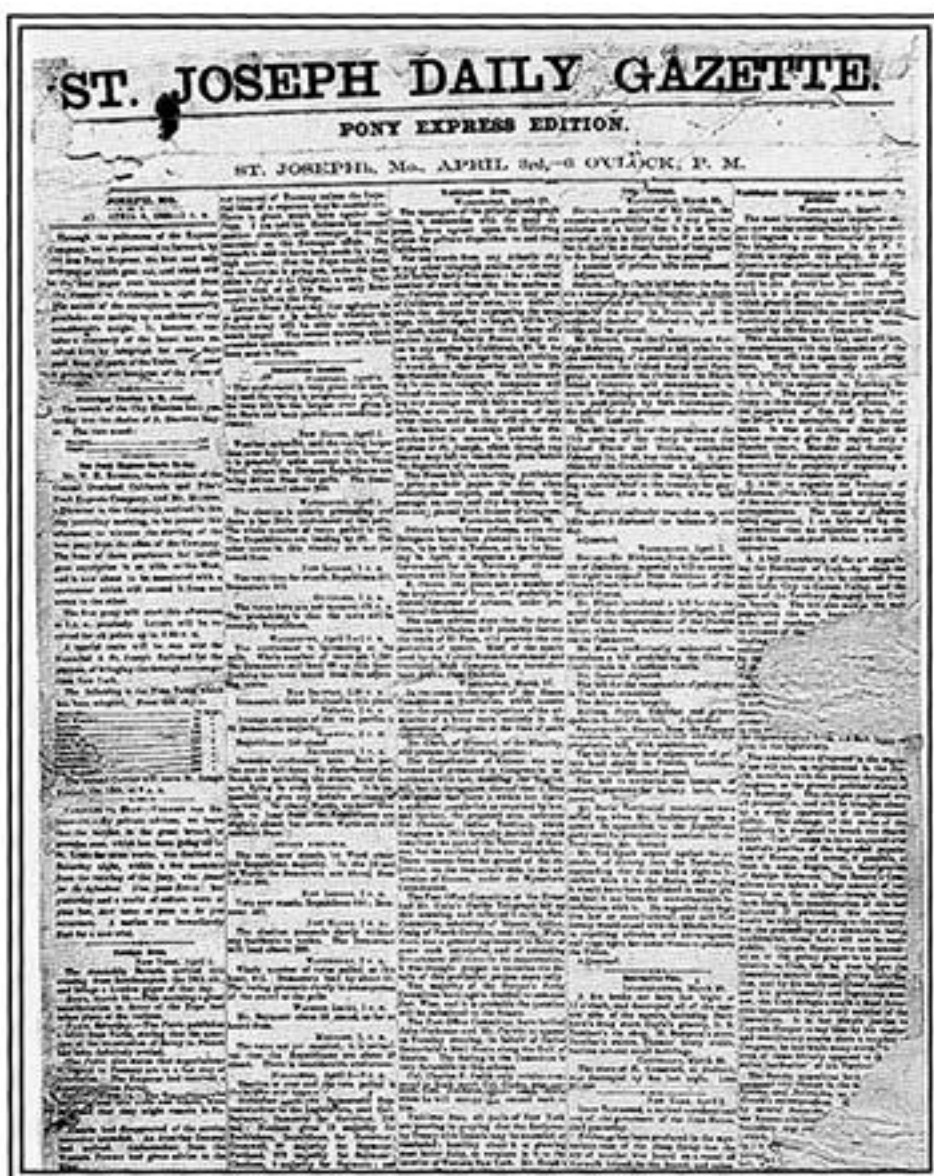
The Placer Times. April 28, 1849 – June 7, 1850. Volume 1, Number 1.

Edward C. Kemble, associated with many of California's pioneer newspapers, served as the first editor of the first newspaper published in the interior of California. Lacking a sufficiently large type, Kemble carved the paper's masthead from a piece of old wood with a jack-knife. Sometime around 1865, the Library acquired sixty-five numbers of this extraordinarily rare pioneer newspaper. Hand written names and notes on various issues suggest that the Library obtained the office file of the newspaper itself! *The Placer Times* was printed on the same California Ramage Press that was used to print the *Californian* of Monterey, the state's first newspaper, and the *San Francisco Alta California*, the state's most important pioneer newspaper. *California History Section*

*Establishing City Government
in Sacramento*

Sacramento City Council. *Proclamation to the People of Sacramento City by Order of President and City Council*. Sacramento City, October 1, 1849. Broadside.

Sacramento City, because of special interests, experienced some difficulties in establishing its municipal government. The gambling houses, preferring a government-less town, banded together and defeated the first proposed charter on September 13, 1849. The next month, the city council led by A. M. Winn issued this broadside asking the people for a charter and direction. Otherwise, the council would continue to enforce Mexican law. Finally, the people of Sacramento voted for a charter and city government was established. The State Legislature officially granted Sacramento its charter on February 27, 1850. Designed to be posted throughout town, this is the only surviving copy. *California History Section*



*The Pony Express Newspaper
St. Joseph Daily Gazette. Pony Express Edition.
April 3, 1860 - 6 o'clock, p.m.*

The opening paragraph of this historic newspaper reads: "Through the politeness of the Express Company [Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company], we are permitted to forward, by the first Pony Express, the first and only newspaper which goes out, and which will be the first paper ever transmitted from the Missouri to [Sacramento] California in *eight days*. The nature of the conveyance necessarily precludes our making up an edition of any considerable weight." On hand at St. Joseph to witness the start of the first pony were W. H. Russell and Alexander Majors. This copy of the *Gazette* is the only surviving copy to be carried across the continent in a Pony Express saddlebag. *California History Section*

*Captain Sutter Finds
His Own Town: Suttersville*

John A. Sutter. Receipt for sale of lots to John Bidwell from Captain John A. Sutter.

Suttersville. July 7, 1848. Printed form, signed and filled in by hand. John Bidwell Collection.

The beginnings of Captain Sutter's plan to found a new town southwest of his fort and south of his embarcadero is recorded with this sales receipt of lots sold to John Bidwell for one dollar. However, with the influx of gold seekers and the cunning of Sam Brannan, the founding of nearby Sacramento City by his son, John Sutter, Jr., doomed the elder Sutter's dream. This remarkable document includes the signatures of Sutter, pioneer George McKinstry, guidebook writer Lansford Hastings, and pioneer newspaperman, Edward C. Kemble. *California History Section*

*The Founder of the
City of Sacramento*

John A. Sutter, Jr. Statement Regarding Early California Experiences. 1855. 59 p. Manuscript.

Captain Sutter's eldest son wrote this account of his experiences managing his father's property during the volatile period following the discovery of gold. The opening paragraph of his *Statement* reveals much about the difficulties he encountered on behalf of his land-rich but cash-poor father: "I arrived in California on the month of August, 1848; the gold had been discovered only a few weeks previously. Already in San Francisco I heard some very strange reports and altogether contradictory rumors about my father and the state of his affairs."

With power of attorney given by his father, Sutter, Jr. raised money to help pay off his father's debts by laying out and selling lots in the new city of Sacramento beginning in January 1849. By 1852, the Sutters had lost virtually all their property, and a despondent Sutter, Jr. exiled himself to Sonora, Mexico. He returned in 1855 and wrote this account of how the vast empire of New Helvetia had been lost. The Sacramento Book Collectors Club published this manuscript in 1943. *California History Section*

*"All of Sacramento Population Have
Evacuated"*

Sumiko Takemoto. *Letter from Sumiko Takemoto to G. Takemoto, Walerga Assembly Center, Sacramento, California, May 17, 1942 to G. Takemoto, Bismarck, North Dakota.* 6 p. Manuscript.

The letter is stamped "Detained Alien / Enemy Mail / Examined / By / U S. I. & N. S." In this censored letter to her father in a North Dakota detention center, Sumiko describes conditions in the Sacramento center which she characterizes as "very satisfactory" and that it has "all the conveniences of home except privacy." Incarcerated with her mother, she no doubt wrote in a positive manner to assure her father and please the government censors. She concluded by saying: "Everyone says this camp is the best because we have Sacramento water & climate, fresh vegetables and good menu so please do not worry about us." This is one of several original letters in the Library's collection giving a first-hand look at the controlled life of internees. *California History Section*

*John Bidwell's Deed to Arroyo Chico
Signed by the President*

United States. General Land Office. [*Deed to Arroyo Chico Grant, Confirming Land to John Bidwell. Washington, D. C. 1860.*] 10 manuscript leaves on parchment.

John Bidwell in 1852 petitioned the U. S. Land Commission to confirm his claim to the Rancho Arroyo Chico in Butte County. All owners of Mexican land grants such as Arroyo Chico were compelled to do so following the American conquest. Finally, in 1859, the U. S. Supreme Court upheld his claim, and on April 4, 1860, President James Buchanan signed the deed. This large folio parchment document describes in detail the required survey of the property and includes the wax seal of the United States. Attached to the document is a beautifully colored manuscript plat of Rancho Arroyo Chico dated July 1859 by A. W. von Schmidt, U. S. Surveyor General of California. *California History Section*

*The Infamous Tape Worm Ballot
Vallejo "Tape Worm" Ballot. September 6,
1871.*

This election curiosity in the California History Section's vast collection of political campaign literature demonstrated the political chicanery that imbued California politics in the nineteenth century. As a means of insuring a straight ticket and outfoxing those who would alter the ballot, Vallejo politicians produced the famed "Tape Worm" Ballot. It measures a minuscule $\frac{19}{32}$ by $\frac{53}{32}$ of an inch and carries the name of twenty-six candidates as well as two constitutional amendments. It was printed with the smallest possible type and thereby prevented rivals from pasting on other names.

This ballot, printed for the September 6, 1871 election, caused such a storm of controversy that measures were taken to reform the printing of bogus ballots throughout the state. The governor, as a result of this trickery, signed into law a measure requiring a standard-size ballot devoid of any devices designed to improperly influence the vote. *California History Room*

*Black Bart, Poet &
Stagecoach Robber*

Wells, Fargo & Company, Special Officer's Department. *Reward Poster for Black Bart.* November 30, 1888. Broadside.

According to this reward poster, "the notorious C. E. Boles, alias C. E. Bolton, alias Black Bart the Po.8," had robbed twenty-eight stages in California between July and November 1888. In the annals of nineteenth century crime in California, the infamous deeds of "Black Bart" rank near the top. Often the outlaw left a poem at the scene of his crime and signed the verse "Po.8" (poet). This reward poster issued by the famed Wells, Fargo special officer, J. B. Hume, described Bolton in great detail: "[He] is a person of great endurance, a thorough mountaineer, and a remarkable walker . . . cool, self contained, a sententious talker, with waggish tendencies . . . is neat and tidy in dress, highly respectable in appear-

ance, and extremely proper and polite in behavior, chaste in language, eschews profanity." *California History Section*

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.
SPECIAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30, 1883.

On the twenty-seventh day of July last, the stage from Bieber, Modoc Co., to Redding, Shasta Co., was robbed by one man of the U. S. mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure box, the latter containing only \$51.75. The amount obtained from the mail is not known but would probably be several hundred dollars.


On November 8, the stage from Downsville to Nevada City was robbed near "Nigger Tom" by one man, who rifled three U. S. mail bags and Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure, getting from the latter \$50.00 coin and a gold bar of the value of \$2,100.00. Weight of bar 137.15 ounces; fineness, 880; size, 6 1/2 inches in length by 2 1/4 inches wide and 1 inch thick, stamped on bottom, H. Scammon across the corners and in centre.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will give one-quarter the value of the bar for its recovery, or proportionately for any part thereof. It is not improbable that it may be cut and offered for sale or stowed in fragments.

On the twentieth of November, the stage from Eureka, Humboldt Co., to Ukiah, Mendocino Co., was robbed by one man who got from the Express \$684.74 coin and currency, and probably \$1,000.00 from the seven mail bags which he rifled.

We have reason to believe that the robberies above described were committed by the notorious C. E. Bole, alias C. E. Bolton, alias Black Bart the Po. S.

BLACK BART'S
Laundry Mark, F X O 7.



The above is a good picture of Black Bart (the Po. S.) of course he may have changed his appearance by changing the style of wearing his beard and mustache, or by dyeing it, as it is naturally white.

DESCRIPTION.

EDUCATION, liberal; NATIVITY, New York; AGE, about sixty years; OCCUPATION, mining; HEIGHT, five feet, eight inches in stockings; COMPLEXION, light; COLOR OF EYES, blue; COLOR OF HAIR, iron grey; HEAVY MUSTACHE, nearly white; HEAVY EYEBROW, nearly white; SIZE OF FOOT, No. 6; WEIGHT, one hundred and sixty pounds; SIZE OF HAT, 7 1/2; does not use tobacco in any form, nor intoxicating liquors or opium. High forehead, prints running well up into hair; large ears, standing well out from head; eyes, light blue; and deep set; nose rather prominent and broad at base; high cheek bones; heavy eye brows; chin square and rather small; head large and long (size 7 1/2); two upper front teeth missing on right side of mouth; two lower teeth missing in centre; small mole on left cheek bone; star on top of forehead, right side; star inside of left wrist; shield in ink on right upper arm; two tattoo marks on right upper arm; forearms sparsely hairy; heavy tuft of hair on breast; gunshot wound opposite navel on right side; well muscled; has been troubled with throat disease, and voice, at times, seems somewhat impaired; is a person of great endurance, a thorough mountaineer, and a remarkable walker, and claims that he cannot be exhausted in making quick traverses over mountains and grades; when reading without glasses, holds paper off at arm's length; is comparatively well educated, a general reader, and is well informed on current topics; cool, self contained, a sensitive talker, with waggish tendencies, and since his arrest has, upon several occasions, exhibited genuine wit, under most trying circumstances. Made his headquarters in San Francisco for eight years; made but few close friends, and those of first-class respectability; is neat and tidy in dress, highly respectable in appearance, and extremely proper and polite in behavior, chaste in language, eschews profanity, and has never been known to gamble, other than buying pools on horse races and speculating in mining stocks.

Between July, 1882, and November 2, 1883, he robbed twenty-eight stages in this State alone. He was released from the State Prison at San Quentin, January 23, 1883; spent two weeks in this city, then went to Modoc, Madera, Mendocino and Yuba, leaving the latter place February 28, under the name of M. Moore.

The State and Wells, Fargo & Co. have each a standing reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of each such offender. The government has a standing reward of \$500 for each person convicted of robbing the U. S. Mail.

Any person giving the undersigned information which enables him to discover the whereabouts of Bole will be suitably rewarded.

Please post publicly and securely.

J. B. HUME,
Special Officer, Wells, Fargo & Co.

Reward poster for Black Bart.

Probably the Most Important Book Printed in California

Dr. Felix Paul Wierzbicki. *California as It Is and as It May Be*. San Francisco: Washington Bartlett, 1849. 3 leaves, 5 – 76 p., 1 leaf.

California as It Is was the first book printed in San Francisco, the first book printed in English in California, and the first book of an original nature. It is also ranks as the first book printed in American California to describe the region and its potential. Previous titles such as the 1835 *Figueroa Manifesto* were of an official nature. For this reason, bibliographers have accorded this slender Gold Rush book the highest possible praise. Noted bookman Wright Howes calls this the "most important and prized of all books printed in California." *California History Section*

Dedicated to Judge E. B. Crocker

Henry Clay Work. *Continental Railroad Chorus: Crossing the Grand Sierras*. Chicago: Root & Cady, 1870. Sheet music with lithographic cover.

The top of this sheet music cover reads: "To Judge E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, Cal." Work apparently composed *Continental Railroad Chorus* in recognition of Judge Crocker's considerable role in building the Transcontinental Railroad. The front cover depicts a locomotive and cars steaming over a bridge with the towering Sierra in the background. Written just one year after the completion of the railroad, Work, in his lyrics, gave homage to the remarkable engineering feat of crossing the Sierra: "We scale the peaks gigantic, Which guard the Land of Gold: 'Neath timber'd roofs unending, From winter snows defending, Through, cañons wild descending To the City of the Plain." This rare example of sheet music is but one of hundreds in the collection with a California theme. *California History Section*

Newspaper of the Suffrage Movement

The Yellow Ribbon. Devoted to the Interests of Woman Suffrage on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, October 1906. Volume I, Number 1.

Published monthly by Katharine Reed Balentine, this newspaper promoted the interests of women in California and the Pacific Coast in their long-term but successful effort to obtain the vote in 1911. It includes articles by Mary Sperry, President of the California Equal Suffrage Association and Alice Park. *The Yellow Ribbon* noted that although most newspapers in California published articles opposing suffrage, the *San Francisco Post*, *San Jose Mercury*, and the *Sacramento Bee* defended the idea of votes for women. The Library has eight issues of this rare publication. *California History Section*

CALIFORNIA PHOTOGRAPHY

Bringing Library Service to the Counties
"Brooder Branch," Castro Hill, Alameda County Free Library. Gelatin silver photograph. c. 1925. 7 x 10 inches.

The heroic commitment of librarians to bring knowledge and information to all fifty-eight counties of California is symbolized by this photograph of a county library facility that once served as a chicken brooder. The photograph was taken on the occasion of a visit by the University of California Library School. Housed in the Library's photograph files is an extensive collection of county library buildings during the first half of the twentieth century. Many of these libraries existed in converted stores or shared space with general stores and even gas stations. *California History Section*

*Los Angeles and Hollywood
on the Brink of Boom*

William Fletcher. **Cahuenga Valley from Belmont Hill in 1896.** Three-part panorama. Cabinet prints made from 5 x 8 inch glass plate negatives.

William Fletcher took this sweeping view of an unpopulated city from the rooftop of the Belmont Hotel at the corner of Temple and Belmont streets, about a half mile from the plaza of Los Angeles. This pastoral scene now supports a teeming population of millions. It looks generally to the northwest toward the Hollywood Hills. At the far right is Cahuenga Pass (route of the Hollywood Freeway). In the right center distance is the bold form of Mt. Lee, site of the Hollywood Sign. In the left far-distance is Santa Monica and the Pacific Ocean. The new homes at the right are part of Angelino Heights, the

first suburb of Los Angeles. Through the generosity of Mead Kibbey, the Library acquired over 500 of Fletcher's prints and glass plate negatives. *California History Section*

*The Owens Valley before the
Los Angeles Water Seekers*

Andrew Forbes. **Pauma Ranch.** c. 1905. Photograph album. 134 gelatin silver photographs.

Consisting of placid bucolic scenes, this album documents Owens Valley before the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913 and the loss of its water to the burgeoning Southern California city. Included are rare views of scenery around Bishop and Independence, various ranches, and crops and livestock. Andrew Forbes, a professional photographer in Bishop from 1903 to 1916, took many of the photographs including several panoramic views of Pauma Ranch. This thick, oblong volume gives visual credence to the valley immortalized by Mary Austin in her California classic, *The Land of Little Rain*. *California History Section*

The Burnt Earth of California

Gladding, McBean and Company, Lincoln Plant. **Gargoyle for Knickerbocker Building, Los Angeles.** Gelatin silver print made from dry plate negative.

In 1984, the Library obtained the photograph collection of the famous terra cotta works in Lincoln, California. Numbering over 10,000 glass and film images, the archive documents the workings of the plant and photographs of architectural terra cotta (burnt earth) manufactured for over 2,000 buildings from Tokyo to Kansas City, Missouri. Promi-

ment projects include the Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco city halls; Bullock's Wilshire and Pantages Theater (Los Angeles); Standard Oil, Russ, Pacific Telephone buildings, and War Memorial Opera House (San Francisco); Smith Tower (Seattle); and Hotel Utah (Salt Lake City). The Elks Building, Memorial Auditorium, Sacramento Public Library, California State Resources Building, and Library & Courts Building are downtown Sacramento projects completed by the "pottery." *California History Section*



Gargoyle for the Knickerbocker Building in Los Angeles. 1913.

Alfred A. Hart. [*Untitled View of California State Capitol Building under Construction*]. *Scenes in the Valley of the Sacramento*. c. 1867/68. Stereograph. 3 x 6 inches.

A. A. Hart, the prolific photographer of the Central Pacific Railroad, also made a rare series of stereo views of the capitol building under construction during the winter of 1867-1868. This stereo card depicts the front or west end of the building with the rotunda dome in progress. Hart then hauled his camera high up to the base of the dome and made a number of panoramic views of the city below. *California History Section*

A Floating Palace at Dry Dock

Thomas Houseworth & Company. *P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer City of Peking, San Francisco*. c. 1875. Albumen mammoth plate photograph. 20 x 15 inches.

This is one of a series of three mammoth plate views showing the great steamship at the Hunter's Point Dry Dock. San Francisco author B. E. Lloyd in 1876 described the *City of Peking* as "perhaps the nearest approach to a real floating palace." This luxury ship that plied the Pacific between China and California was the largest vessel in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet. This very print served as the lead photograph for the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art's exhibition to commemorate the sesquicentennial of photography in 1989. *California History Section*

A Photograph on Fabric

Jerome's Livery Stable, Volcano, Amador County. c. 1860. Pannotype or ambrotype on fabric. 9 x 12 inches.

During the formative period in the history of photography, imaginative artists experimented with fixing images on a variety of materials other than clear glass or sheets of metal. Compatible materials for light sensitive emulsion included leather, fabric, and porcelain. The versatility of photography is demonstrated in this amazingly well-preserved "pannotype" or photograph made on fabric depicting a street scene in the Gold Rush town of Volcano. Prominently featured is an unusually cooperative horse posed with its front legs resting on a chair. *California History Section*

The Unofficial Photographer of Sacramento

McCurry, Harold James. *Home and Equipment of McCurry Foto Co., Official Photographers California State Fair, 1909 - 1925*. Gelatin silver print. 8 x 10 inches.

No less than thirteen cameras of all sizes and four photographers are depicted in front of the McCurry Foto Company studio on 731 I Street in Sacramento. Founded in 1909 by Harold James McCurry, the company pro-

duced the most important photographic record of Sacramento and its environs including pictures of politicians, state fairs, parades, businesses, street scenes, transportation, natural disasters, and farmlands. In addition to the thousands of McCurry prints and negatives, the Library also has a five-volume negative index that records photographs taken by the company from 1909 to c. 1950. *California History Section*

A Contemporary Cathedral of Commerce

Mott Studios. *Bullock's Wilshire. Night View*. 1929. Gelatin silver print. 8 x 10 inches.

Proclaimed as a contemporary "Cathedral of Commerce," the department store at 3050 Wilshire Blvd. in Los Angeles opened on September 26, 1929. Designed by John and Donald Parkinson, it is recognized by architectural historians as one of the finest art deco buildings in the U.S. Before it opened to the public, the Mott Studios of Los Angeles made over 400 exterior and interior views of this striking terra cotta emporium. The Mott Studios from the 1920s to the 1960s was one of the foremost architectural photograph firms in California. The Library houses over 40,000 of their positive prints and negatives making it an essential resource for the study of California architecture in the twentieth century. *California History Section*

A View from the Rim of the Valley

Eadweard Muybridge. *Falls of the Yosemite, from Glacier Rock, (Great Grizzly Bear) 2600 Feet Fall*. No. 36. San Francisco: Bradley and Rulofson, 1872. Letterpress caption and imprint in red ink. Albumen mammoth plate. 21 x 17 inches.

Eadweard Muybridge, the celebrated landscape photographer, made this stunning mammoth plate from the Yosemite precipice on his second trip to the great valley. This image records a time when Muybridge attached himself to San Francisco and California's largest photographic firm, Bradley and Rulofson. Proud of adding Muybridge to their staff, Bradley and Rulofson issued a catalog of his works modestly stating: "To most persons in

California the name of this artist is as familiar as those of the majestic scenes he illustrates." *California History Section*

Presented to the Wife of the Photographer's Defense Attorney

Eadweard Muybridge. *The Pacific Coast of Central America and Mexico: The Isthmus of Panama: Guatemala: and the Cultivation and Shipment of Coffee*. San Francisco, 1876. 60 mounted albumen photographs.

Eadweard Muybridge, the father of the motion picture, traveled to the exotic Isthmus of Panama in 1875. Commissioned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he made hundreds of wet plate views of cities, coffee plantations, and natural wonders to demonstrate the area's commercial potential. Upon his return to San Francisco, the photographer made up a series of five photograph albums that he presented to friends and associates.

The State Library acquired the album given to Mrs. W. W. Pendegast, the widow of Muybridge's defense attorney, during his sensational murder trial. The album contains 6 x 9 inch albumen views, and the title page bears the artist's inscription. Pleased



Mott Studios' photo of Bullock's Wilshire at night.

by this gift, Mrs. Pendegast wrote the photographer a thank you letter and the Library possesses his reply. Muybridge, in this note, expressed to her his gratitude for all that her late husband had done on his behalf.
California History Room

*"The Most Magnificent [photographs]
Ever Taken"*

Eadweard Muybridge. *Yosemite Views*. San Francisco, c. 1872. 40 albumen mammoth plate photographs. 16 x 21 inches

Through the brilliant photographs of Muybridge and C. E. Watkins, Yosemite became an internationally known natural wonder. Following upon the success of his 1868 trip, Muybridge made a second visit to the great valley in 1872. Before embarking on this campaign, he confidently promoted his work announcing: "This series of photographs will undoubtedly be the most magnificent ever taken in the world." Making forty-five mammoth glass plate negatives, he returned to San Francisco and sold positive albumen prints in sets of forty for \$100. The title "Yosemite Views" is gold-stamped on the front cover along with the name Marietta Harmon. Harmon may have been one of his subscribers. Many of the plates have letterpress captions. In recognition of these views, Muybridge won the International Gold Metal for Landscape at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. *California History Section*

"The Changing Face of Los Angeles"

William Reagh. *The Changing Face of Los Angeles, Third and Hill Streets*. 1955 – 1986. Three gelatin silver prints. 10 x 13 inches each.

William Reagh was one of those remarkable documentarians who had the foresight to visit the same location over several decades to record this world-class city's ever-changing face. The three views he made of the same intersection taken at 1955, 1978, and 1986. The first photograph shows that famous landmark Angel's Flight; the second depicts a barren hill at the same intersection stripped of its past glory; and the final print records a city transformed crowned with sleek glass and steel skyscrapers. Long a

resident of Los Angeles, this skillful photographer with an eye to history, visually recorded the advent of towering office buildings, the leveling of Bunker Hill, street people, the city's ethnic diversity, and the rise and fall of its business district. The Library obtained Reagh's archive consisting of over 40,000 prints and negatives. *California History Section*

Rulofson's Sonora Gallery

William Herman Rulofson. *William Herman Rulofson Displaying a Paper Photograph, Sonora, Tuolumne County*. Half-plate ambrotype.

From the viewpoint of California photographic history, the most important cased image in the collection is this view of the interior of Rulofson's Sonora gallery. The ambrotype or daguerreotype on glass depicts the bearded photographer leaning over the shoulder of a customer, who, in turn, is viewing the latest technological advance in the field, a paper photograph. This half-plate is reputed to be the only image to survive from his early days in the Tuolumne County town. Later, Rulofson moved to San Francisco, and under the name of Bradley and Rulofson, directed the largest photographic business on the Pacific Coast. *California History Section*

Daguerreotypes on Glass

O. B. Silver. *Ambrotype Gallery of O. B. Silver, Dutch Flat, Placer County*. c. 1855. Half-plate ambrotype.

By the late 1850s, the ambrotype or daguerreotype on glass supplanted the daguerreotype as the primary photographic medium. Invented around 1851 by Frederick Scott Archer, an ambrotype may be defined as a collodion wet plate negative placed in front of a dark surface to produce a positive image. Each is unique and housed in a protective leather case similar to the daguerreotype. This image is a rare and beautiful view of an ambrotypist's gallery. The back of the building consists of his studio which he designed to gather the maximum amount of light. The Library has two other O. B. Silver ambrotypes of this Mother Lode town. *California History Section*

A Camera in the Gold Rush

Joseph Blaney Starkweather. *California Views of Mining Scenes Taken in 1852*. Eight sixth-plate daguerreotypes.

Starkweather of Boston made what is arguably the finest surviving series of open-air mirror images or daguerreotypes of the gold country. The collection consists of eight cased images on permanent loan from the California State Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. His view of Spanish Flat, showing four gold seekers including an African American working a long tom, has been reproduced countless times.

Two others merit attention. "Head of Auburn Ravine" captures four Chinese and four Caucasians posing for Starkweather with their mining equipment. The other daguerreotype made in the same vicinity shows a group of three miners patiently standing by their long tom with a "live" woman holding a basket. Starkweather returned to Boston and then moved back to San Francisco in 1867. He entered his daguerreotypes in the 1880 Industrial Exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute and won a silver medal. *California History Section*

"The Chinese Mark Twain"

Louis J. Stellman. [portrait of] *Dr. Ng Poon Chew, Editor of the Chung Sai Yat Po*. Gelatin silver print, no date. 5 x 6 inches.

Journalist and accomplished amateur photographer Louis Stellman spent years making candid views of the people, businesses, and cultural institutions of San Francisco's Chinatown. Dr. Chew (1866 – 1931) the founder and editor of *Chung Sai Yat Po* or *Chinese Journal*, the first and largest Chinese daily outside of China, posed for this handsome portrait. Because of his keen sense of humor, Dr. Chew was known as the "Chinese Mark Twain." Stellman's portrait of the famed editor and lecturer is one of 16,000 views he made of San Francisco and its Chinatown, the Mother Lode, and parts of the American West from pre-1906 Earthquake and Fire days to the 1940s. *California History Section*

California's First World's Fair

I. W. Taber. *Souvenir of the California Midwinter International Exposition*. San Francisco, 1894. 88 p.

Containing 160 original photographs by Taber, this presentation album offers perhaps the best visual record of California's first world's fair. The fair, held in present-day Golden Gate Park, promoted California to the world. It is noteworthy in that the album documents the fair from clearing the sand dunes until closing day. Taber, the official photographer of the fair, embellished the album with several 11 x 14 inch panoramic views as well as some of the earliest night views ever made in California. Taber created a number of these elegant albums for prominent fair officials. Mead and Nancy Kibbey of Sacramento donated this copy. *California History Section*



From Taber's album of photographs of San Francisco businesses.

San Francisco during the Gilded Age

I. W. Taber. *Taber Photographic Album of Principal Business Houses, Residents and Persons*. San Francisco: I. W. Taber, 1880.

Illustrated with 103 original albumen photographs for dozens of San Francisco businesses, the *Taber Photographic Album* represents one of the finest uses of photography in a commercial publication during the pioneer era. Taber designed the folio to be placed in elegant hotels and steamships to advertise the delights of San Francisco. It included images of wineries, railroads, newspaper offices, hat and shirt makers, hotels, an art dealer, novelty and toy stores, prominent businesses, and a corset maker. Because of the large number of original prints required, only 150 copies were published. Even so, this required the printing and hand-mounting of over 15,000 original photographs! It cost Taber \$5,000 to publish the volume. Presumably, those businesses featured paid the photographer a fee. The Library possesses a similar Taber album published in 1884 called *California Scenery and Industries*. The 1880 album was purchased in memory of Herbert Caplan by his family and friends. *California History Section*

The Baron of New Helvetia

Unknown Maker. *Captain Sutter (John Augustus Sutter, on Whose Land Gold Was First Discovered)*. Half-plate daguerreotype.

By the time the baron of New Helvetia posed for this daguerreotype, virtually all of his land had been gobbled up by gold seekers. Nonetheless, the charisma, power, and regal bearing of the man is immediately conveyed to the viewer. *California History Section*

*Builder of the First House in
San Francisco*

Robert H. Vance. *Captain William A. Richardson*. Half-plate daguerreotype.

Appointed by Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo as the captain of the Port of Yerba Buena, Richardson built the first habitation in what later became San Francisco. Richardson Bay near Sausalito recalls the contributions of this pioneer. This half-plate, showing Richardson holding a spyglass, is the finest

daguerreotype portrait in the collection. R. H. Vance is regarded as the foremost daguerrian in the Gold Rush. *California History Section*

The University of California

Carleton Emmons Watkins. *Berkeley, Alameda County, California*. c. 1875. Albumen mammoth plate print. 15 x 20 inches.

In this view, the great landscape photographer directed his mammoth plate camera toward the Golden Gate. Shown is a remarkably vacant East Bay dominated by the North and South halls of the nascent University of California. *California History Section*

*"The Single Most Beautiful
Photograph Ever Made"*

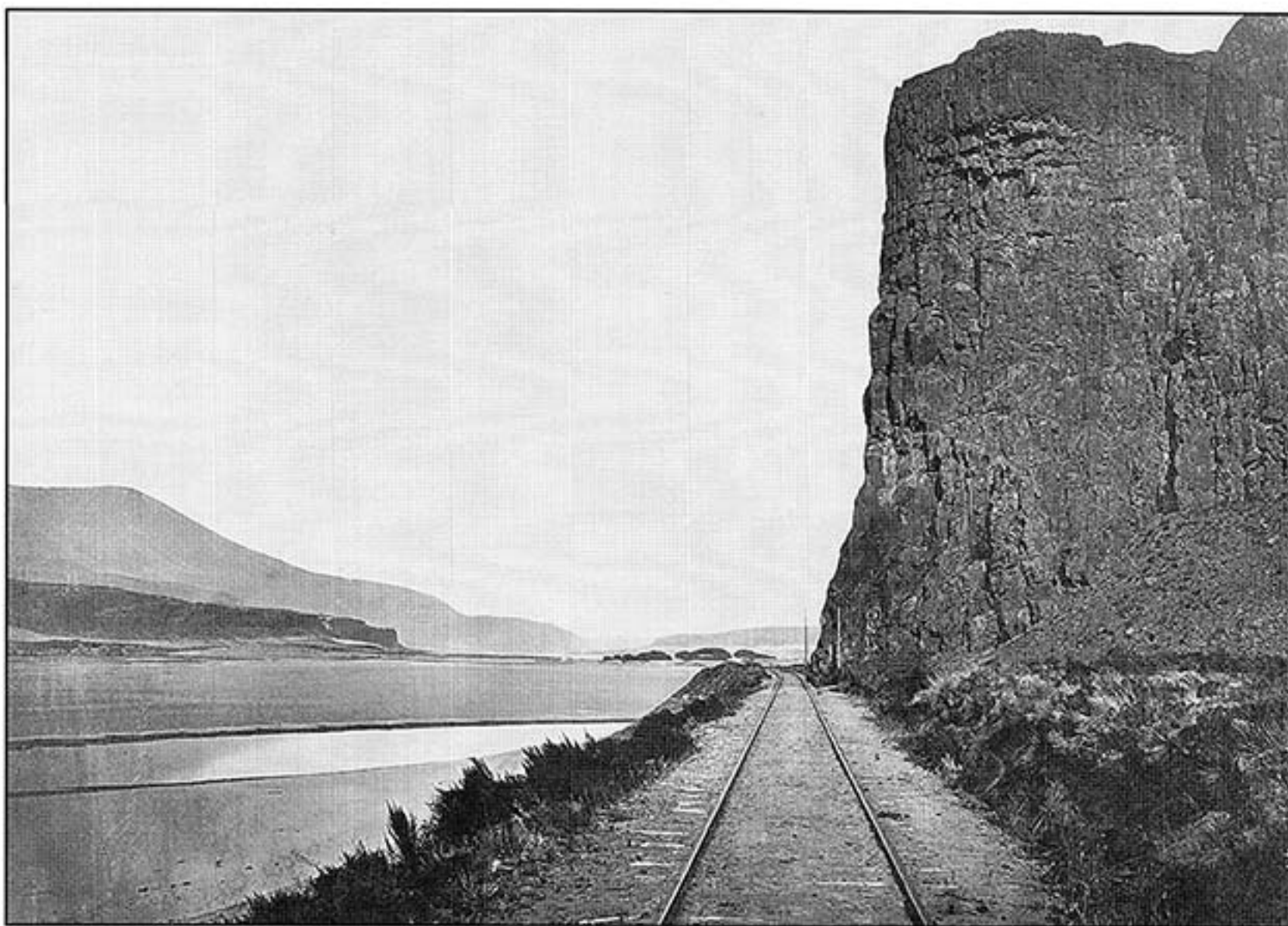
Carleton Emmons Watkins. *Cape Horn near Celilo, Oregon*. 1867. Albumen mammoth plate silver print. 15 x 20 inches.

In 1867, Watkins visited Oregon, and by rail and ship, followed the Columbia River making fifty-nine mammoth plate negatives. The Cape Horn view has been proclaimed in recent years as "the single most beautiful photograph ever made in the 19th century." This is one of 190 mammoth plate albumen Watkins photographs in the Library's collection. *California History Section*

A Manmade Grand Canyon

Carleton Emmons Watkins. *Malakoff Diggings, North Bloomfield*. c. 1869 – 1871. Albumen mammoth plate silver print. 15 x 20 inches.

Watkins biographer Peter Palmquist wrote of the photographer's expedition to this hydraulic mining operation: "In *Malakoff Diggings*, where arching streams of water serve as elements of design as well as actual subject matter, Watkins has transformed a noisy, messy operation into a lyrical composition of lyrical lines." In addition to this print made from a giant wet plate negative, the Library has three other mammoth plate views showing the immense destructive power of these giant monitors (nozzles) to blast away the Nevada County landscape. *California History Section*



Watkin's mammoth plate albumen photograph of Cape Horn, Oregon. 1867.

*California's Premier Pioneer
Photographer*

Carleton Emmons Watkins. *Photographic Views of One Hundred and Twelve of the Principal and Most Picturesque Places of California*. Sacramento: State of California, 1866. 3 volumes.

Acclaimed as California's great pioneer photographer, Watkins (1829 – 1916) made available to the State of California a sampling of his extraordinary work. James J. Ayers, an appreciative state printer, bound 112 of the 8 x 12 inch albumen prints into three volumes with a specially printed title page and table of contents. Evidently, because of its unusual nature, it was the only such set produced. Volumes one and two cover Watkins' favorite subject matter, the Yosemite Valley and the Big Trees. The third volume includes twenty-three magnificent views of San Francisco as well as photographs of elegant San Mateo homes. Watkins sold his prints to the Library on September 3, 1874 for one dollar each! *California History Room*

A Rare Self-Portrait of the Artist

Carleton Emmons Watkins. *Primitive Mining; The Rocker Calaveras Co., Cal.* New Boudoir Series #B 3542. c. 1883. Albumen silver cabinet print. 4 x 7 inches.

This playful cabinet card photograph is the only known self-portrait of the famed pioneer photographer. The white shirt betrays his miner's pose. His traveling wagon rests in the background. According to his daughter, Julia, Watkins did not like to have his picture taken but made this "staged" photograph for his children. *California History Section*

Telegraph Hill by Watkins

Carleton Emmons Watkins. *San Francisco. General View from Russian Hill, Looking toward Telegraph Hill*. c. 1864. Albumen mammoth plate silver print. 15 x 20 inches.

While best known for his landscape views of Yosemite, the brilliant photographer also scaled the hills of San Francisco with his leviathan camera and wagon load of glass plate negatives. *California History Section*

CALIFORNIANA: PAINTINGS, PRINTS, POSTERS, AND SKETCHES

Alaska Trade Committee. *California's Golden Jubilee and Mining Fair, 1848 – 1898*. San Francisco: H. S. Crocker Company, 1898. Poster, chromolithograph. 86 x 45 inches.

Dominated by an heroic-looking, red-shirted Forty-niner hoisting a golden nugget, this monumental poster celebrated dual golden events: the 1848 California gold discovery and the 1898 Klondike gold strike in Alaska. Its subtitle reads: "Ho! For the Gold Fields / California and Klondike." *California History Section*

The Earliest View of Sacramento City

George Holbrook Baker. *Sacramento City, July 1849*. Pencil Sketch. 7 x 13 inches.

Baker, with this sketch, produced one of the earliest known views of the Gold Rush city and its embarcadero. Benjamin T. Martin, one of Sacramento City's first residents and owner of two stores, commissioned the work. He instructed the artist: "Come Baker, row off into the stream [the Sacramento River] and make a sketch of the city." Martin owned one of the ships depicted and called the waterfront the "Russian Embarkadero." Baker later flourished as a wood engraver and published, in 1855 with Edmund Barber, one of the first illustrated histories of a western town, *Sacramento Illustrated*. Years later, Martin commissioned New England artist George Frost to transform this memorable scene into an oil on canvas painting. (See entry under Frost.) *California History Section*

Horace Greeley's Famous Ride

California and Oregon Stage Company Carries Wells, Fargo & Co. Express and the U. S. Mail. San Francisco: Britton and Rey, n.d.

Lithograph, hand-colored. 20 x 25½ inches.

A bespectacled Horace Greeley sits atop the California and Oregon stage in this colorful lithograph depicting a bumpy, hair-raising ride through Northern California. Hank Monk, the legendary driver, holds the reins. Actually, during the historic 1859 trip, the roving New York Tribune editor was safely ensconced inside. This famous lithograph by Britton and Rey, the Currier and Ives of California, is but one of a rich collection of letter sheets, birds-eye views, and other works on stone located in the California History Room. *California History Section*

The Hill of Gold

Nathan Currier [attributed to]. *California Gold*. New York, c. 1849. Ink, pencil, and watercolor. 9 x 11 inches.

The caption for this humorous drawing reads: "An accurate drawing of the famous hill of gold, which has been put into a scow by the owner, and attached to a Sperm Whale who is now engaged in towing it around the Horn for New York." Nathan Currier, the famed print maker, published this or a similar illustration as a lithograph in 1849. *California History Section*

Champion of the Southwest

Maynard Dixon. *Charles F. Lummis*. August 1897. Pencil sketch. 12 x 10 inches.

Charles Lummis served as the city librarian of Los Angeles, founded the Southwest Museum, coined the term "Southwest," edited a booster magazine called *The Land of Sunshine*, wrote several books including the classic *Land of Poco Tiempo*, and worked tirelessly to preserve California's missions.



George Frost's painting of Sacramento's embarcadero based on a sketch drawn by George Holbrook Baker in 1849. 1885.



BRADY BROWN
J. E. SANDERSON
JAMES H. PARKER
CHAS. E. HARTLEY

CALIFORNIA & OREGON STAGE COMPANY.

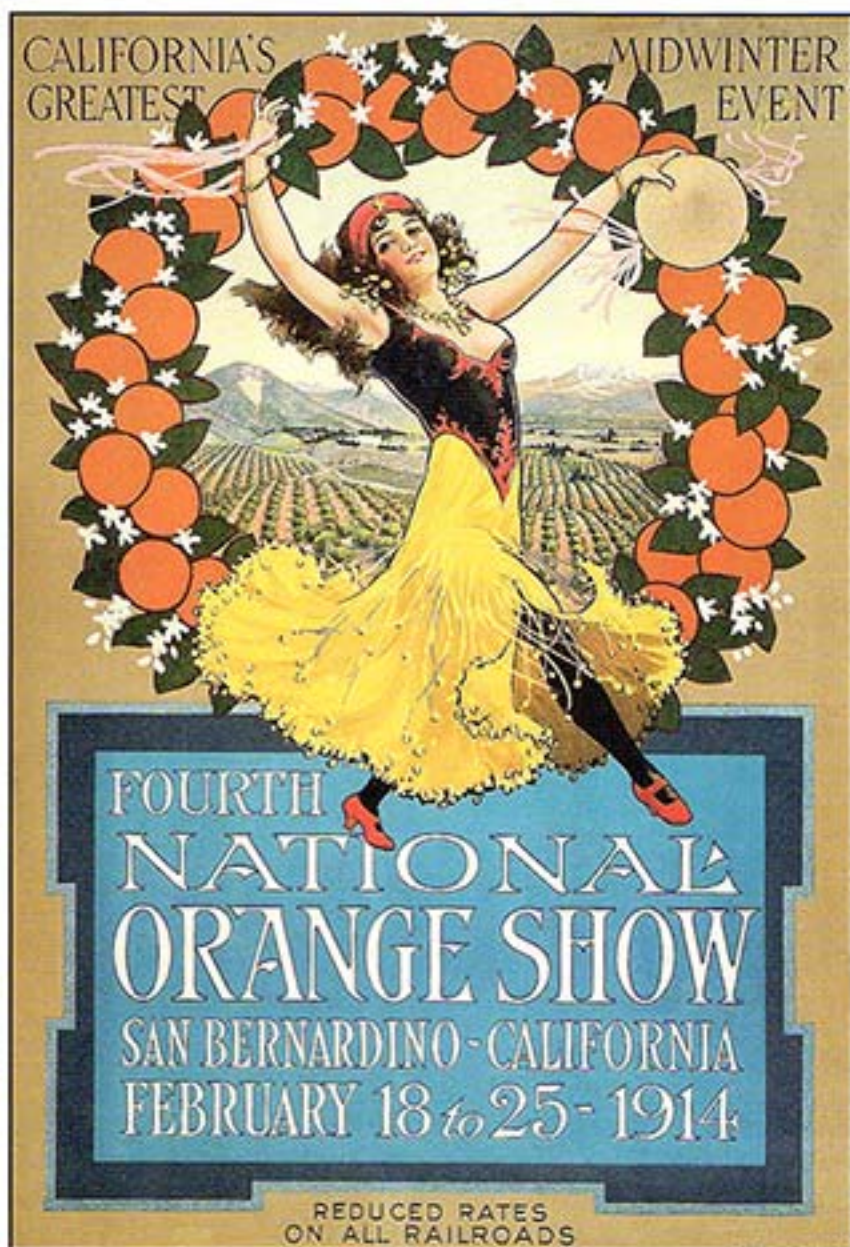
CARRIES WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS AND THE U.S. MAIL.

VIEW OF MOUNT SHASTA 14,442 FT ABOVE THE SEA - ON C. & O. STAGE ROUTE.

E. F. HOOKER
SUPERINTENDENT

WETA BOSTON & JULY 57

Horace Greeley's famous ride in 1859.



Poster celebrating California's orange industry.



Watercolor drawing from Kingsborough's Antiquities of Mexico. 1830.



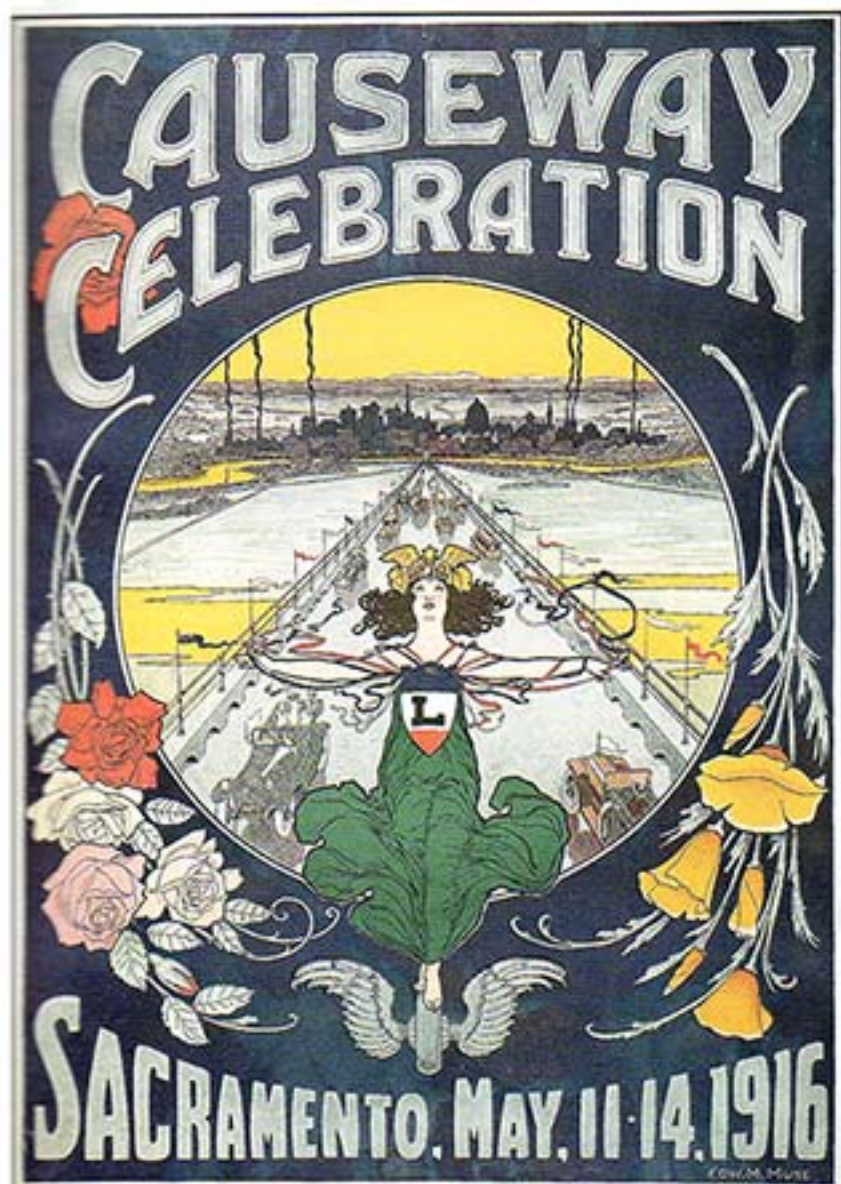
Page from Summa Theologiae by Thomas Aquinas. [1478].



Hand-colored lithograph from Gould's Family of Toucans. 1834.



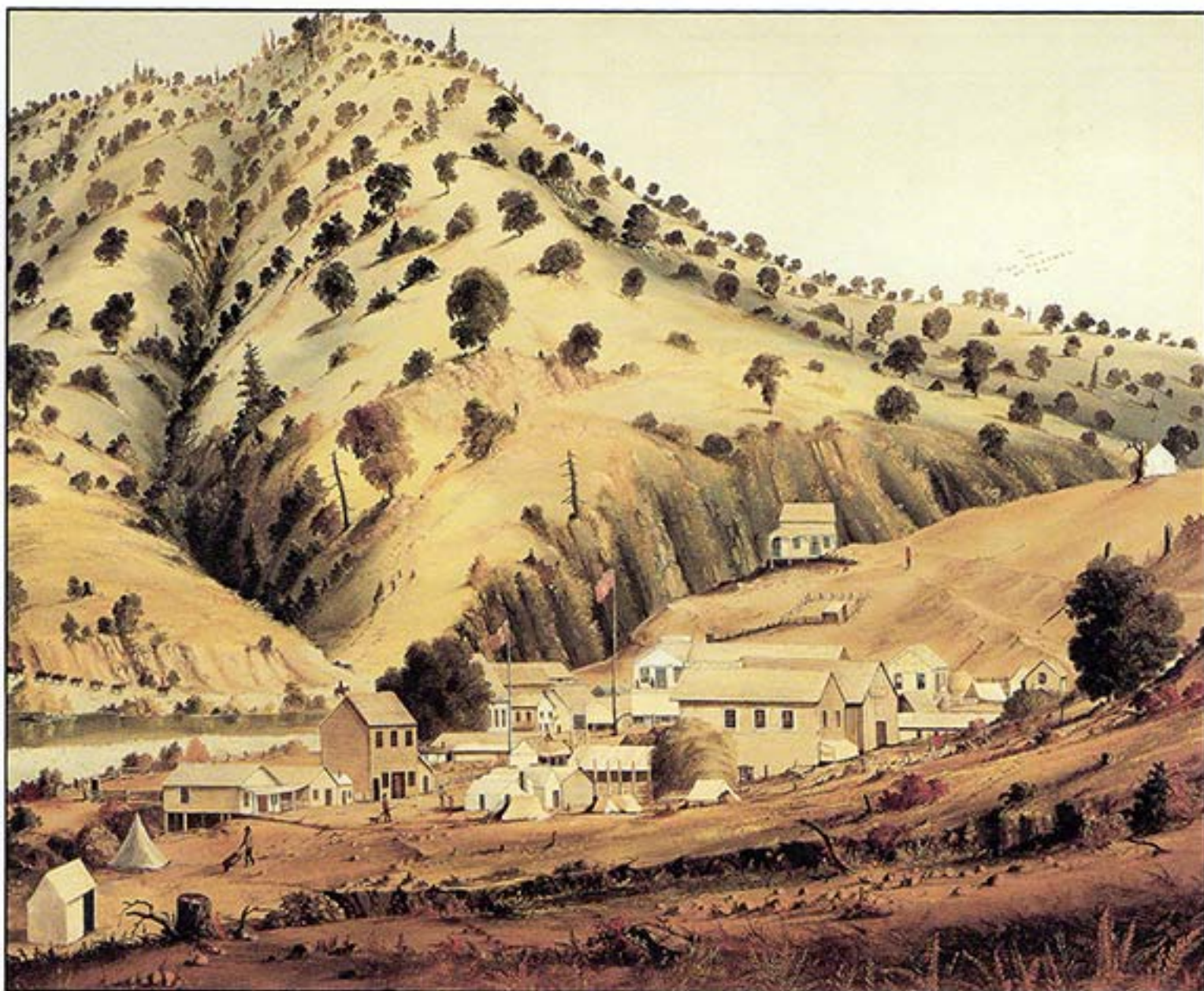
Nebel's hand-colored lithograph from his *Voyage Pittoresque...du Mexique*. 1836.



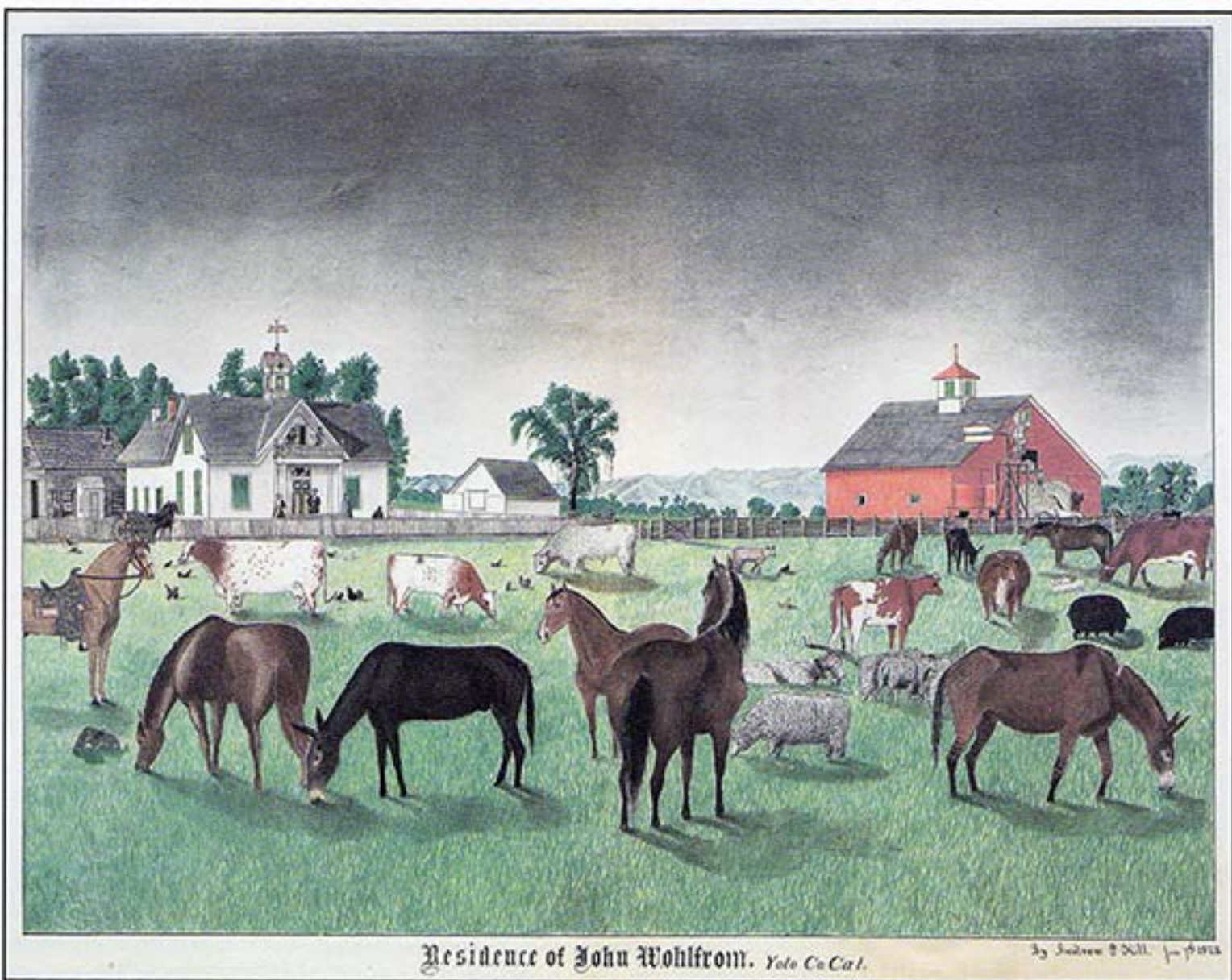
Poster celebrating completion of a link in the Lincoln Highway.



From Schedel's "Nuremberg Chronicle." 1493.



Oil painting of Bidwell's Bar, Butte County, attributed to Henry Rust Mighels. c. 1854.



Watercolor over pen and ink drawing by Andrew Putnam Hill. 1873.

Maynard Dixon (1875 - 1946), a native Californian, achieved fame for his magazine illustrations, murals, and western paintings. In 1939, he donated to the Library three portfolios of reproductions of his illustrations for newspapers and magazines covering the years 1898 to 1922. *California History Section.*



Sketch of Charles Lummis by Maynard Dixon. 1897.

The Mural for James L. Gillis Hall

Maynard Dixon. *Pageant of Tradition*. 1928. 14 x 69 feet.

One of the glories of the Library & Courts Building on Capitol Mall is the heroic Maynard Dixon mural illustrating the influences of the eastern United States and Mexico on California's culture and industry. The State of California, following proper procedure, went out to bid and received two responses: one for \$35,000 and the other for \$8,500. True to form, the state accepted the low bid and contracted with Dixon to paint the mural. It took the artist three and one-half months to complete the project. Dixon left to the Library the immense palette he actually used to paint the giant mural on the south wall of Gillis Hall. *Third Floor, Gillis Hall, Library and Courts Building*

Illustrating Hopalong Cassidy

Maynard Dixon. *Study for Hopalong Cassidy*. 1910. Pencil sketch. 11 x 8 inches

Three drawings by Maynard Dixon document his prolific career as a book and magazine illustrator. The pencil drawings shown here were used for Clarence Mulford's book, *Hopalong Cassidy*. *California History Section*

Dixon's First Mural Commission

Maynard Dixon. *Murals for Indian Hall, Anoakia* [Anita Baldwin McClaughry Estate]. 1913. Four oil paintings: two 4 x 12 feet and two 4 x 18 feet.

Anita Baldwin McClaughry, daughter of San Francisco millionaire "Lucky" Baldwin, gave Dixon his first mural commission in 1912 for her estate at Rancho Santa Anita near Los Angeles. Consisting of four paintings of Plains Indians entitled *Victory Song*, *Ghost Eagle*, *Envoy of Peace*, and *The Pool*, they were installed in a beautiful craftsman style room called "The Indian Hall." Dixon later recalled that this commission from Mrs. McClaughry "gave me the start as a painter." Dixon then went on to become one of the country's foremost mural painters. In 1997, the Lowry B. McCaslin family, the present owners of Anoakia, donated these historically significant paintings to the Library. *Second Floor, Library and Courts Building.*

Tipos Californianos, or California Types

[Augusto] Ferran y [José] Baturone. *Album Californiano. Coleccion de Tipos Observados y Dibujados por los Sres Ferran y Baturone*. Habana, Cuba, c. 1849 - 1850. 12 lithographs, hand-colored.

Ferran and Baturone, two Cuban artists, produced what bibliographer R. W. G. Vail calls "the best representation of what the individual miners really looked like." The prints more than likely depict Californians who had made their "pile" in the Gold Rush and stopped in Havana on their way home as the scenery is unlike anything found in California. Possibly, too, the artists

imposed a stereotypical Hispanic setting on the miners. These "California types" drank, brawled, bought fine Havana cigars, took their gold dust to an assay office, saw the sights, and had an all around good time.

Artist Augusto Ferran visited California from 1849 – 50, produced noteworthy paintings of California scenes, and then taught art in Havana. Baturone, unfortunately, remains an elusive figure. *California History Section*

Gateway to the Gold Fields

George Albert Frost. *Sacramento City, July 1849*. 1885. Oil on canvas painting. 18 x 34½ inches.

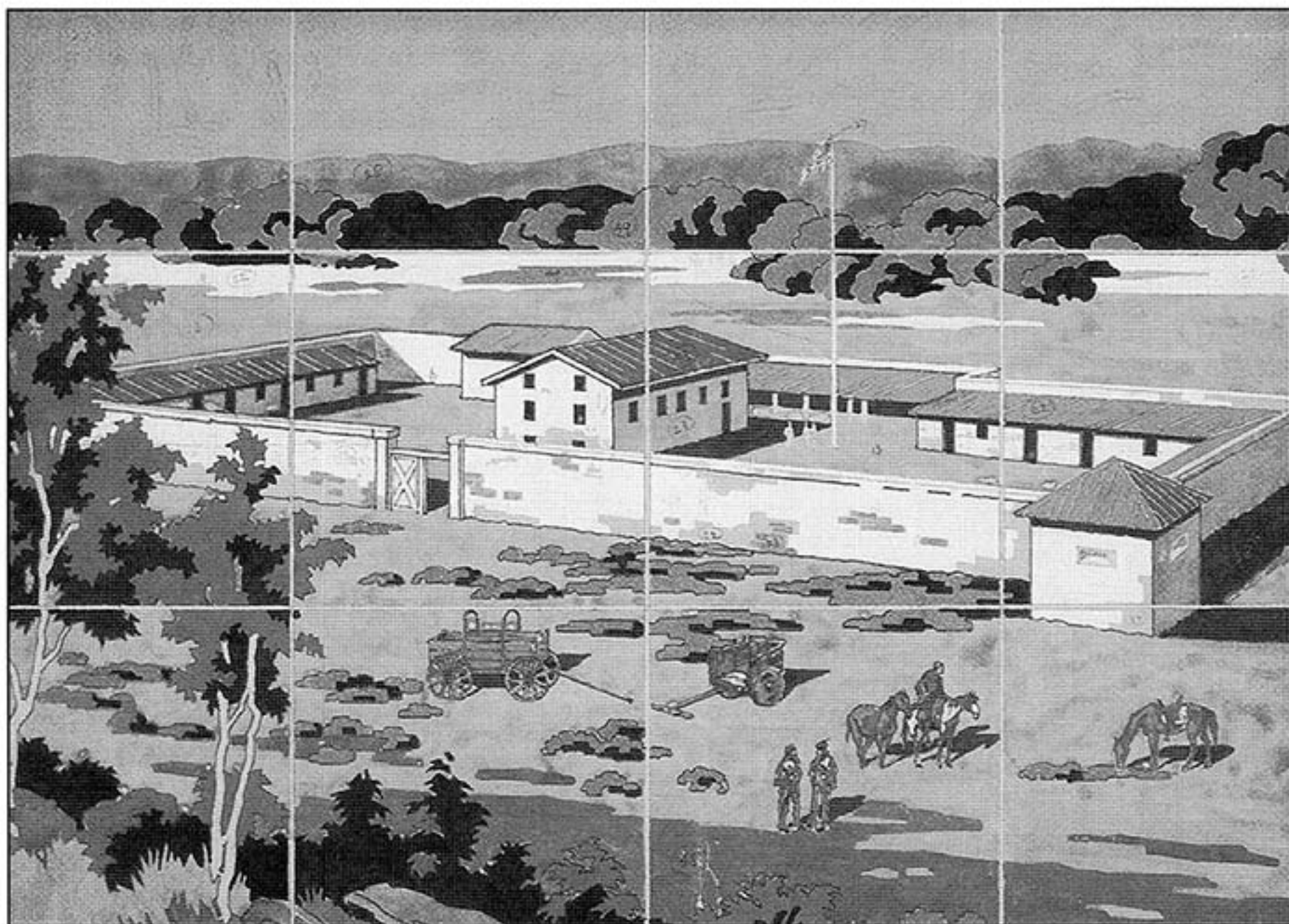
Benjamin T. Martin, a pioneer merchant in Sacramento during the rambunctious days of 1849, returned to his home in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and thirty-six years later, commissioned the creation of this handsome painting by George Frost. The artist based this painting on an on-the-spot 1849 pencil

sketch by George Holbrook Baker. Bruce F. Kingsbury, a great-great grandson of Martin, donated the original drawing to the Library in 1995, and thus after 110 years, reunited both oil painting and pencil sketch *California History Section*

Murals in Tile by Gladding, McBean

Gladding, McBean and Company, Tropico Plant. *Tile Designs*. Pencil and watercolor.

One of the jewels in the Library's Gladding, McBean and Company Archive is the collection of approximately 200 renderings or drawings for tile designs executed by the company's Tropico Plant in Glendale, California. The company supplied these brightly colored tiles for scores of important buildings in the 1920s and 1930s including the Los Angeles City Hall, Hotel del Monte, Agua Caliente Race Track, Firestone Rubber Company, Union Station



Gladding McBean tile mural of Sutter's Fort commissioned for a fountain at Sacramento High School.

(Los Angeles), and Sacramento High School. Its artists also created murals in tile depicting historical and literary scenes for public schools and libraries. *California History Section*

Andrew Putnam Hill. *Residence of John Wohlfrom, Yolo County. June 7th, 1873.*

Watercolor over pen and ink. 19 x 25 inches.

Depicted in this primitive yet lively scene is John Wohlfrom and his family and his house, barns, and livestock. Wohlfrom came to California in 1855, and quickly settled in Yolo County, eventually becoming one of the largest landowners and cattle dealers in the Sacramento Valley. He owned farms and ranches near Woodland and two large spreads in Colusa County. When twenty-year-old A. P. Hill painted this picture, he was just beginning to find his way as an artist. The following year, he studied at the San Francisco School of Design and then went on to a successful career as a landscape painter and photographer. Hill led a successful effort to preserve the coast redwoods near Santa Cruz now known as Big Basin Redwoods State Park. *California History Section*

Satirizing the Gold Rush

Independent Gold-Hunter on His Way to California. New York: Kelloggs and Comstock; Buffalo: Ensign & Thayer, c. 1850. Lithograph, hand-colored. 12 x 8 inches.

The gold mania of 1848 and 1849 inspired a number of satirical cartoons such as this comical print. The gold hunter is loaded down with every conceivable appliance much of which would be useless in California. The prospector wryly states: "I am sorry I did not follow the advice of Granny and go around the Horn, through the Straights, or by Chagres [Panama]." The Library possesses another version in black and white. *California History Section*

California on Stone

Charles C. Kuchel and Emil Dresel. *Kuchel and Dresel's California Views.* San Francisco: By the authors, 1855-1859. 41 lithographs.

Forty-one large folio lithographs by these pioneer San Francisco artists provide a stunning visual panorama of California during the frenzied Gold Rush era. Britton and Rey of San Francisco printed the lithographs after they were drawn on stone by Kuchel and Dresel. The artists not only depicted such flourishing mining towns as Placerville and Columbia but also Los Angeles, Stockton, and San Jose. Kuchel and Dresel also issued town views that included border vignettes of prominent buildings. Local bookstores often collaborated with the artists to market the prints. *California History Section*

A Whimsical View of Gold Rush Sacramento

Urbano Lopez. *Californie. Vue de la Ville de Sacramento.* H. Jannin, lithograph. Paris: Galle, c. 1850. Lithograph, hand-colored. 18 x 26 inches.

The fame of Sacramento's embarcadero, during the heyday of the Gold Rush, spread around the globe to Paris. Based on an 1849 print by George V. Cooper, Lopez added his own embellishments. The fantastic river craft, especially the ferry boat, would have made Jules Verne proud. Lopez, as clearly demonstrated by this beautifully hand-colored print, had never been to Sacramento. Over fifty derivative versions of the Cooper view exist. The Library possesses the only known copy of the Lopez rendition. *California History Section*

Commissioned for the State Capitol Building

Arthur Francis Mathews. *Preliminary Sketches for Mural in California State Capitol Building.* 1913. Watercolor. Four triptych panels each measuring 9 x 26 inches.

The great Arts and Crafts Movement artist received a \$10,000 commission in 1913 to produce a series of twelve mural panels for the lower floor rotunda in the State Capitol Building. Prior to painting the full-size murals, Mathews produced a series of preliminary watercolor sketches of four allegorical

themes or epochs of history: *Adventure, The Mission Era, The Pioneers, and The City*. Each consisted of a triptych. A contemporary State of California brochure called the Mathews paintings "probably the most ambitious ever attempted with the Golden State as a theme." Known for his "California Decorative Style," Mathews celebrated the romance and grandeur of California rather than its reality. During the restoration of the capitol, the murals were removed, restored, and reinstalled in 1982. *California History Section*

The Instant City

William B. McMurtrie. *View of San Francisco Taken from Telegraph Hill, April 1850*. New York: Nathan Currier; San Francisco: William P. McMurtrie, 1851. Hand-colored lithograph. 17 x 29 inches.

The instant city of San Francisco, the destination point of the world, is magnificently portrayed in this spectacular large folio view. Ships in Yerba Buena Cove abandoned by gold hunters dominate the scene. McMurtrie captured such prominent Gold Rush landmarks as the Long Wharf, Pacific Street Wharf, and the converted warehouse ships *Apollo* and *Niantic*. Showing the rawness of the city, hastily thrown up wooden buildings and canvas tents predominate. Fire consumed many of the structures represented in this colorful print. *California History Section*

Henry Rust Mighels [attributed to]. *Bidwell's Bar, Butte County*. c. 1854. Oil on canvas painting. 25 x 31½ inches.

Now submerged under Lake Oroville, Bidwell's Bar was once a flourishing mining town. John Bidwell, who discovered gold on the Middle Fork of the Feather River in 1848, founded the mining camp. By 1853, Bidwell's Bar supported a population of 3,000 as well as an assortment of saloons and hotels. Caroline Sexton, daughter of Butte County pioneer Judge Warren T. Sexton, donated the painting along with his papers to the Library in 1934. The painting

is attributed to Mighels, who, around the same time, made another oil of the area. *California History Section*

The Miners' Ten Commandments

The Miners' Pioneer Ten Commandments of 1849. Chicago: Kurz & Allison's Art Studio, 1887. Chromolithograph. 22 x 28 inches.

Inspired by James Mason Hutchings' famous letter sheet, *The Miners' Ten Commandments* (1853), this beautifully colored 1887 print features fourteen vignettes illustrating mining scenes, mining camps, seeing the elephant, a miners' dance, gamblers in a saloon, and crossing the plains. A version of Hutchings' text is included. The original *The Miners' Ten Commandments* became the first bestseller of the Gold Rush. Hutchings sold nearly 100,000 copies in the 1850s. *California History Section*

Connecting Sacramento

Edward M. Muse. *Causeway Celebration, Sacramento, May 11 - 14, 1916*. Poster, printed in color. 28 x 21 inches.

With the completion of the Yolo Causeway in 1916, Sacramento and the Lincoln Highway (State Highway 40) were no longer cut off from the west because of winter flooding. This momentous event in local transportation history was celebrated with suitable fanfare including a parade of decorated automobiles through downtown. To further symbolize this union between Yolo and Sacramento counties, a man and a woman from both counties were joined in matrimony on the capitol grounds. The letter "L" on the female figure in this colorful poster represented the Lincoln Highway, that great transcontinental roadway. Symbolic of the region's prosperity, the artist included a city scape replete with belching smokestacks surrounded by golden poppies and roses. *California History Section*

Celebrating California's Bounty

Edward M. Muse. *California State Fair. Sacramento Aug. 31 – Sept. 8, 1918*. Poster, printed in color. 28 x 21 inches.

Following a motif he employed with the Yolo Causeway poster, Muse used a helmeted female figure as the centerpiece of this poster extolling California's industrial and agricultural promise. In one hand she holds a staff of corn, and in the other, a bowl with a spoon. Around her waist is a medallion of the Great Seal of California. Reflecting America's involvement in World War I, a series of warplanes and armaments form a prominent feature. The bottom of the poster reads: "Visit Your State Fair and Mather Aviation Field." In addition to this colorful poster, the Library possesses several other early posters promoting the State Fair. *California History Section*

The New Gold of California

National Orange Show, San Bernardino, California. Los Angeles: Olsen, Schmidt, and Western lithography companies, 1912, 1913, 1914. Posters, printed in color. 31¼ x 22 inches.

To celebrate the bounty of California's orange industry, growers held an annual show in the heart of the citrus industry, San Bernardino, and commissioned the creation of posters to promote "California's Greatest Midwinter Event." Printed by the leading lithographic companies of Los Angeles, these striking posters serve as excellent examples of California's flourishing commercial art business. Housed in the Library's mammoth poster collection is a rare series of these attractively-designed and gaudily-colored orange show posters. Featuring orchards of golden oranges, romantic missions, beautiful women, and snow-capped mountains in the background, these posters, along with citrus crate labels, helped create the image of the Golden State as a winterless land of "health, wealth and sunshine." *California History Section*

Creativity While in Captivity

Mary Oshiro. *Camp Sketches: Watercolors of Tule Lake Detention Center*. c. 1943.

As a means of passing the time in this remote "Segregation center," Mary Oshiro of Sacramento created a haunting series of ten watercolors of the camp. These were later reproduced in a mimeographed camp publication. Located in the lava beds of the Klamath Valley of northeastern California, the Tule Lake Detention Center, behind its barbed wire fence and guard towers, housed more than 15,000 Americans of Japanese descent. Found in the Mary Oshiro Collection are censored letters, camp yearbooks, and camp publications. One of the little gems is a tiny bird that she carved out of wood. *California History Section*

The Poet of the Sierras

James Everett Stuart. *Joaquin Miller from Life in the Winter of 1875 – 76*. Oil on canvas painting. 36 x 29 inches.

The flamboyant "poet of the Sierras" Joaquin Miller (c. 1837 – 1913) represented a perfect subject for a portrait artist like J. E. Stuart (1852–1941). A pleased Miller told the artist, this is "the only portrait of me that I really like." In a letter dated May 25, 1933, Stuart recalled making the portrait: "In the winter of 1875 – 76, it was my good fortune to meet our California poet, Joaquin Miller, and paint this splendid and artistic portrait of him . . . [he] was a most charming and attractive companion, and full of that artistic swagger of which he was master at that particular time." Stuart went on to explain the tobacco smoke: "In the smoke of the cigarette is portrayed a nude female figure playing a Greek harp, her face turned to the poet, the smoke forming a thin, flying drape which pleased the artistic poet." Historian Rockwell D. Hunt, known as "Mr. California," donated the painting in 1937. *California History Section*

"The Octopus Must Be Destroyed"

James Guilford Swinnerton. [*Collis P. Huntington as an Octopus*]. December 1896. Pen-and-ink drawing. 14¼ x 22½ inches.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad and member of the Big Four, as lampooned in this cartoon enjoyed a virtual stranglehold on California city halls, voters, newspapers, merchants, manufacturers, and farmers. The *San Francisco Examiner* bravely published Swinnerton's cartoon in its December 14, 1896, issue. Adolph Sutro successfully ran for mayor of San Francisco by denouncing Huntington and the railroad monopoly and by using the campaign slogan "The Octopus Must Be Destroyed." Swinnerton joined the *Examiner's* staff at the age of seventeen and then moved to New York where he developed a national reputation working for Hearst newspapers. Found in the Library's collection is an extensive collection of manuscript and published political cartoons. *California History Section*

Ruined by Gold Fever

W. Tyrrell. *Sutter's Fort, Sacramento*. July 2, 1855. Pencil sketch. 5¾ x 8½ inches.

Just seven years after James Marshall discovered gold, Captain John Sutter's great inland empire had been overrun by gold seekers. His fort, as depicted by this Tyrrell pencil sketch, was left a crumbling ruin. *California History Section*

The Last Mexican Governor of California

Unknown Artist. *Pio Pico*. Oil on paper painting. c. 1847. 24 x 15¼ inches.

Pio Pico served as governor of California from 1845 to 1846 and governed from Los Angeles rather than Monterey. His tumultuous, short-lived term of office ended when the Americans invaded Alta California. His niece, Mrs. George A. Johnson (the former Estefana Alvarado), donated the painting to the Library in 1912. *California History Section*

"This Small Place Has Created All the Excitement"

View of Coloma, The Place Where the First Gold Was Discovered. Published by Forrest & Borden. [with] Letter of Jared Comstock Brown to his father, Charles Brown. Coloma, August 11, 1851. Pictorial letter sheet, with manuscript letter.

An excellent example of a pictorial letter sheet, Jared Brown used this form of Gold Rush stationery to explain to his father what life was like in the rousing mining town of Coloma. Brown never found time to look for gold as he made his "pile" by plying his trade as a blacksmith. In this detailed four-page letter, he writes:

I send you this plate [letter sheet] of Coloma. You will find the mill down on the river to the right hand where gold was first discovered and on the left hand on the hill is the jail I have done over 8 hundred dollars worth of work on it. My shop is in the centre of the town. This small place has created all the excitement through the world for gold. Thousands of all nations are here[,] thousands of Chinese.

The Sting of The Wasp

The Wasp. San Francisco. April 18, 1885 and May 6, 1886. Colored lithographs. 13¾ x 20 inches.

The opening of the San Francisco Art Association's exhibit attracted the attention of the city's high society as documented in these two cartoons: "The Spring Exhibition" (1885) and "The Spring Exhibition at Our Art Gallery" (1886). As the magazine wryly noted: "Artists and picture-owners brought friends to praise their own pictures and to criticise those of others." Perhaps the most famous magazine published in California, *The Wasp*, so named because it stung like one, specialized in invective, cynicism, and sarcasm, and for many years enjoyed the editorship of Ambrose "Bitter" Bierce. Founded by the Korbel brothers of champagne fame in 1870, the San Francisco weekly was the first in America to publish color cartoons. *California History Section*

BOOK ARTS

Ansel Adams and Mary Austin. *Taos Pueblo, Photographed by Ansel Easton Adams and Described by Mary Austin*. San Francisco, 1930. 20 p., 1 leaf, 12 plates.

A great photographer, Ansel Adams; a noted writer, Mary Austin; an accomplished printing house, The Grabhorn Press; distinguished designer, Valenti Angelo; and a respected bookbinder, Hazel Dreis, collaborated to make one of the most distinctive photographically illustrated books of the twentieth century. Additionally, noted photographer Will Dassonville made the printing paper for Adams. Devoted to that ancient Indian village in northern New Mexico, *Taos Pueblo* is embellished with twelve original Adams photographs. According to the folio's prospectus, "a unique feature in book making is that the same paper will be used for both prints and text." Approximately 1,300 original photographs were made for this folio. Supported by philanthropist and collector Albert Bender, *Taos Pueblo* originally sold for \$75. The Grabhorn Press printed only 108 copies of this handsome work and the State Library obtained copy number 86. *California History Section*

From the Cradle Period of Printing

Alphabetum Divini Amoris. Cologne, Ulrich Zell, c. 1466 – 67. 28 leaves.

Ulrich Zell introduced printing into the university town of Cologne in 1462. Apparently, he learned the new "mystery" in Mainz from Fust and Schöffer and specialized in printing theological works. This incunabulum is rubricated throughout. Its authorship has been attributed variously to the French clergyman, Johannes Gerson or Johannes Nider. *Alphabetum Divini Amoris* is

one example of the forty surviving incunabula (pre-1501) in the Sutro Library. Adolph Sutro at one time had collected over 3,000 "cradle" books before the 1906 Earthquake and Fire ravaged his library. *Sutro Library*

"A Feat of Craftsmanship Unexcelled in Modern Printing"

[Arion Press] Herman Melville. *Moby-Dick; or, The Whale. Illustrated by Barry Moser*. "Archive Edition." San Francisco: The Arion Press, 1979. xv, 579 p.

Andrew Hoyem's The Arion Press edition of Melville's classic ranks as one of the great modern fine press books ever produced in America. Renown poet and printer William Everson remarked: "This constitutes a feat of craftsmanship unexcelled in modern printing." The Library possesses one of only three specially prepared sets with archival material. Hoyem printed 265 copies of the standard edition bound in blue dyed goatskin illustrated with 100 Barry Moser wood engravings. The "Archive Edition" included an extra suite of 100 signed Moser prints plus correspondence, photographs, proofs, page proofs with corrections, trial drawings, design concepts, rejected prints, rejected woodblock, box of Goudy type, sample binding material, announcements, and an amazing wealth of additional material documenting the creation of this masterpiece. *General Rare Book Collection*

The Illuminated Manuscripts of the Late Middle Ages

Book of Hours. *Horae Beatae Virginis*. Italy. c. 1450. 170 leaves. Manuscript.

Acquired by Adolph Sutro in the 1880s, this devotional to the Virgin Mary of 170 parch-

ment leaves is embellished with one full-page illumination and three additional pages with historiated initials and extensive marginalia in a later cursive hand. *Sutro Library*

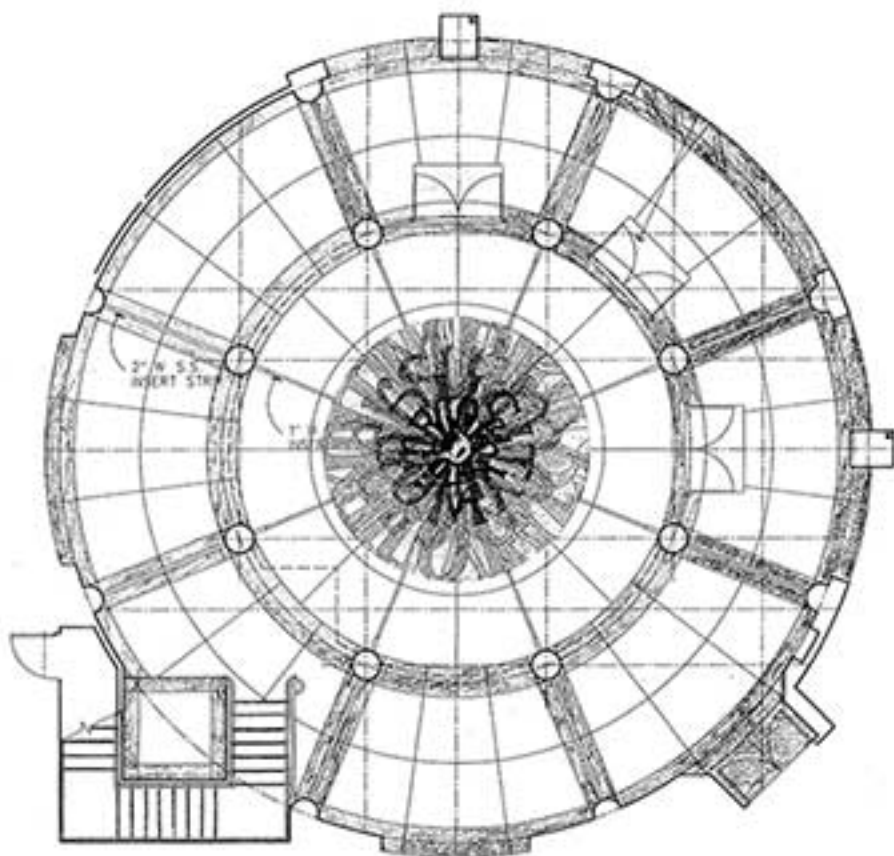
Book of Hours. *Incipiunt Hore Sancte Marie*. 14th – 15th century. 83 leaves. Manuscript.

Horae, or Books of Hours, were noted for their vivid colors and the sparkle of gold leaf on parchment leaves. This devotional, a fine example of the decorative arts of the Middle Ages, has both elaborate, gilded initials and charmingly naive flower borders surrounding the principal pages. *General Rare Book Collection*

The Book Arts of D'Ambrosio

The California History Section houses the archive of the artist and book designer Joseph D'Ambrosio. In addition to making available his highly imaginative books and prints, the Section has the "archival" record of several of his creations including sketches, mockups, and paper samples. In this way, the evolution of his books may be studied from concept to final product.

Joseph D'Ambrosio. *A Traveling Exhibit of ex Libris Etchings by Scott FitzGerald*. Fullerton: Lorson's Books & Prints, 1986. Miniature book. 2 x 2 inches.



D'Ambrosio's rendering for lobby floor design, Library and Courts II Building.

Printed in an edition of seventy-five copies, *A Traveling Exhibit* demonstrates D'Ambrosio's ingenious way of handling a book of miniature bookplates. As he explained in his bibliography: "My task was to mount them in a setting befitting a book as well as an art piece. The etching can be viewed one at a time . . . or, one can 'fan' the binding, tie the front cover to the back cover, and create a miniature art gallery." *California History Section*

Joseph D'Ambrosio. *Venetian Masks by Stephen Arkin*. Mill Valley: Figment Press, 1989. Miniature book. 2 x 2 inches.

Limited to seventy-five copies, this miniature book designed by Dianne Weiss was embellished with an imaginative three-dimensional binding by D'Ambrosio.

Joseph D'Ambrosio. *Masks by Carol Cunningham*. Mill Valley: Sunflower Press, 1983. Miniature book. 2 x 2 inches.

Carol Cunningham, the author and printer of this delightful work, asked D'Ambrosio to create a binding. D'Ambrosio provided the following explanation for his creation: "Placing the mask within the front cover gave the book a bulky appearance. I visually reduced the bulk by placing three 'steps' in the spine area." The mask and book is contained in a slip case with an acetate window. Cunningham published 115 copies of *Masks*. *California History Section*

Joseph D'Ambrosio. *The Small Garden of Gloria Stuart*. Sherman Oaks: by the author, 1986. 32 leaves.

Actress and letterpress printer Gloria Stuart provided the text for this delightful volume. Limited to fifty copies, the book is bound in gold kid leather over boards and cast paper in the form of trees with human-like trunks. The leaves of the book are dyed with fabric dyes except for one folio dyed in Burgundy wine. The eleven-color serigraph portrait of Gloria Stuart is printed on handmade paper with real lantana blossoms encircling her hair. Other leaves in the book

have Bougainvillea bracts embedded in the paper. The Library's D'Ambrosio archive includes the mockups and preliminary designs for a book about a "vast" small garden of bonsai plants. *California History Section*

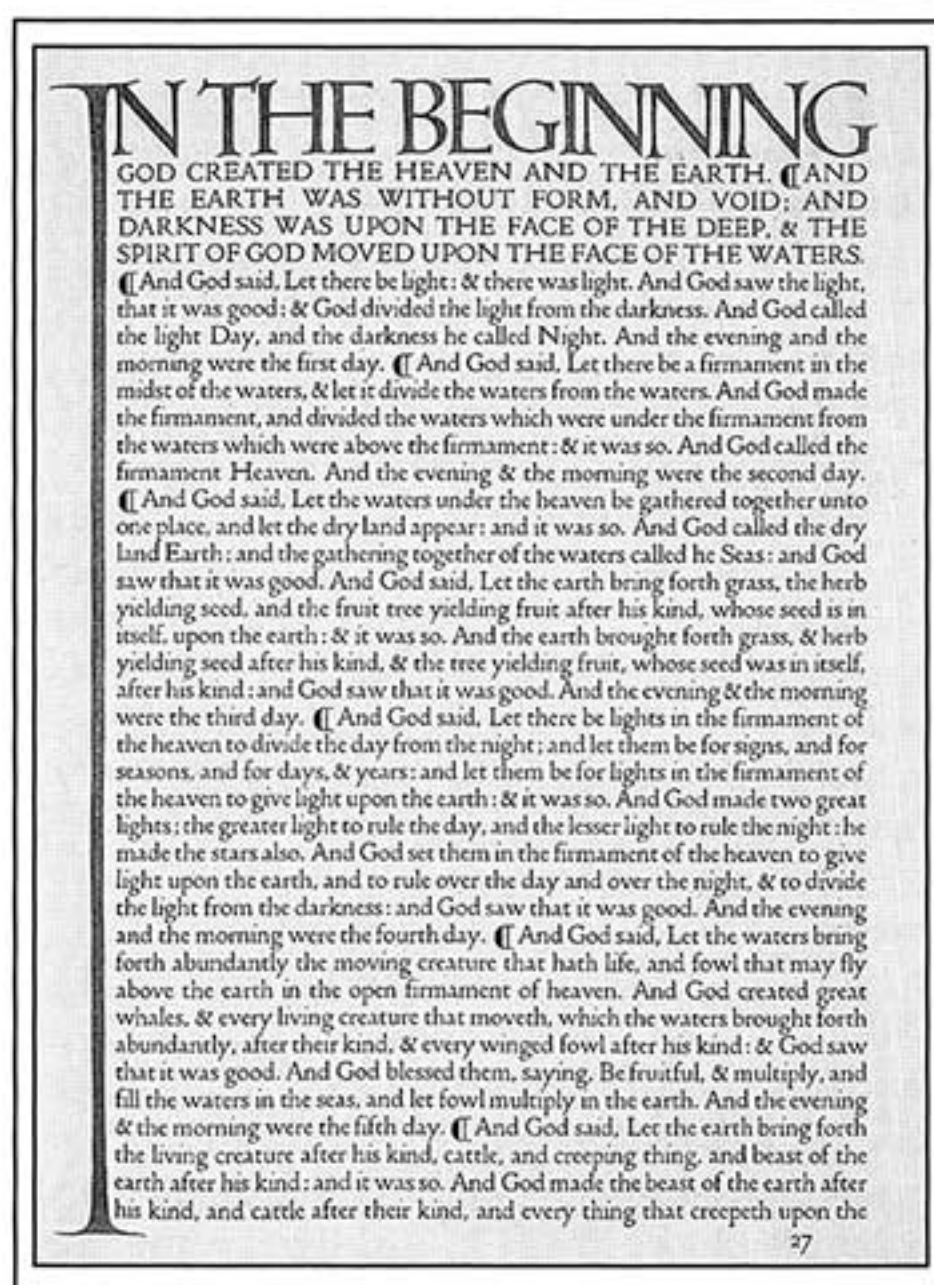
Joseph D'Ambrosio. *Terrazzo Floor Design, Library and Courts II Building, Sacramento*. 1992 - 94.

Located on the lobby floor of the new Library and Courts II Building is an explosion of letters emanating out from the center created by this engineer turned book artist. Stretching eighteen feet in diameter and displaying six colors, this inspired design greets the viewer with a library's most important feature: the letters of the alphabet. As D'Ambrosio points out, his emanating letters form no readable words. They are to be appreciated for their own sake. Consolidated Terrazzo of Azusa executed D'Ambrosio's design.

"Lord, but It Is a Grand Book"

[Grabhorn Press] Walt Whitman. *The Leaves of Grass*. New York: Random House, 1930. 14 x 9 inches. 423 p.

Considered the magnum opus of California's most revered fine printing establishment, the Grabhorn Press of San Francisco, *The Leaves of Grass* has been favorably compared to the books of the Doves and Ashendene presses, two of England's best. A review by Ben Ray Redman in the *New York Herald-Tribune* praised it saying: "If a grander book has been produced in this country, I have not seen it . . . Lord, but It Is a Grand Book." After much experimentation with both type and paper, the Grabhorns selected Goudy Newstyle type printed on Arnold paper. Using a Colts Armory press, the Grabhorns made 87,000 impressions for the 430-page volume. It included thirty-seven woodcuts molded into the paper by the great illustrator Valenti Angelo. The folio was bound in Philippine mahogany boards with a red niger backstrip or spine. Random House published 400 copies at the then expensive



Page from *The Holy Bible*. Doves Press. 1903 - 1905.

price of one hundred dollars a copy. *California History Section*

Embroidered Binding

Holy Bible. N.T. English. *The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Iesus Christ*. London: Bonham, Norton and John Bill, 1627. 2516 p.

This tiny volume is a fine example of the intricate needlework required for an embroidered binding. Bookbinders working with needleworkers made embroidered bindings primarily during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. To further decorate the volume, the fore-edges are gilded and imprinted with a design of circles and dots. No doubt a volume such as this was prized as indicated by the endpaper inscription made 155 years later: "Elizabeth Browne, her book given to her by Arthur Browne, her husband, June 11th 1782." *General Rare Book Collection*

*"One of the Typographical
Masterpieces of All Time"*

The Holy Bible. Hammersmith, London :
The Doves Press, 1903 – 1905. 5 volumes.

The Doves Press Bible of Thomas James Cobden-Sanderson ranks as one of the three ideal books of modern typography along with the Kelmscott Chaucer of William Morris and the Ashendene Dante. Edward Johnston designed the calligraphic initials as shown here in the magnificent opening to Genesis. Fine Press expert Herbert calls this "the most beautifully printed Bible of the century" and Rumball-Petre hails it as "one of the typographical masterpieces of all time." Cobden-Sanderson believed in the severe beauty of type and eschewed illustration and ornamentation in his own works. He stressed the "simple arrangement of the whole book" to achieve symmetry and beauty. The printer utilized a fifteenth century jenson type. The Doves Press produced 500 copies of this English Bible. After the press closed in 1916, Cobden-Sanderson

tossed the type and matrices into the River Thames. This particular copy is bound in elegant green morocco by noted binder Joseph William Zaehnsdorf rather than the traditional Doves Bindery limp vellum. *General Rare Book Collection*

Illustrated by Gustave Dore

The Holy Bible, Continuing the Old and New Testaments, According to the Authorized Version: with Illustrations by Gustave Dore. London: Cassell, Petter & Galpin, [1866]. 2 volumes.

Dore's brooding, fantastic woodcuts achieved a level of book illustration probably never surpassed, and his 228 illustrations for the two-volume Bible are widely considered to be his most ambitious and fully realized undertaking. Utilizing a new photographic process, blocks for editions published in France, German, Belgium, and England were produced simultaneously. His Bible was an immediate success and appeared in half the languages of Europe. *General Rare Book Collection*

A Victorian Gothic Masterpiece

Henry Noel Humphreys. *Sentiments and Similes of William Shakespeare.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1851. [viii], 100 p.

Enamored of Shakespearian times and a student of the "art of illumination," Humphreys created a series of books imitating the leaves of illuminated manuscripts. Humphreys also designed a binding mimicking carved ebony "in the style of decorative art which prevailed in the Shakespearian age." The distinctive binding is made of black papier mâché set in a border of leather with a raised terra cotta portrait medallion overlaid on crimson paper. Invented by Messrs. Jackson & Sons, this heavy, three-dimensional binding consisted of papier mâché and plaster set on a metal framework. A leather spine held the front and back covers in place. The Library also has three other Humphrey titles bound in this pseudo-Medieval style: *Coinage of the*



Cover of *Sentiments and Similes of William Shakespeare* by Humphreys. 1851.

British Empire (1863), *The Origin and Progress of the Art of Writing* (1855), and *A Record of the Black Prince* (1849). *Sutro Library and General Rare Book Collection*

*Bound by Sarah Prideaux —
One of England's Finest*

[Kelmscott Press] *The Floure and the Leafe, & the Booke of Cupide, God of Love, or the Cuckow and the Nightingale*. Hammersmith: Printed by William Morris at the Kelmscott Press, 21 August 1896. [2], 47 p.

William Morris, inspired by the craftsmanship of early printers, led the reaction against Victorian clutter and lackluster commercialism that beset English printing. His Kelmscott Press, in operation for only six years, revolutionized book design and revived the art of fine printing. This copy's stately binding, executed by highly respected hand bookbinder Sarah T. Prideaux, successfully carried out Morris's intentions. Prideaux also wrote several books on the history of bookbinding. *The Floure and the Leafe* is one of seven Kelmscott Press books in the library. *General Rare Book Collection*.

*The "Vellucent" Bindings of
Cedric Chivers*

Thomas Lodge. *Rosalynde : Euphues Golden Legacie, Found after His Death in His Cell at Silexedra*. London : G. Newnes, 1902. 7 p., 187 p.

Cedric Chivers of Bath, England developed a unique binding style by placing transparent vellum (parchment) over pen-and-ink and watercolor drawings such as this fine example. Herbert Granville Fell provided the watercolor design for this binding as well as several other Chivers vellucent bindings. Two kneeling knights, two smaller knights on horseback, banners, and flowers form the front cover illustration. Thirty copies of this book were printed on Japanese vellum paper. The Library has copy number four. *General Rare Book Collection*

*Fore-edge Painting of the Government
House, Sydney*

Sarah Wallis Bowdich Lee. *Adventures in Australia: or, The Wanderings of Captain Spencer in the Bush and the Wilds*. London: Grant and Griffith, 1853. xiv, 370 p.

This travel book about Australia is decorated with a fine example of a watercolor fore-edge painting, an illustration painted on the edge of the book that appears when the pages of the book are fanned out. According to an inscription, "This is No. 108 of the Books with Fore-edge Paintings by Miss Currie. The painting under the gold is a view of Government House, Sydney. Signed: C. W. Currie." Miss Currie is known as one of the most competent artists to produce fore-edge paintings. The Library copy was bound by Rivière & Son. In addition, the Library has Miss Currie's No. 132, "Marine Parade, Brighton" in *Highways and Byways in Sussex* (1904). *General Rare Book Collection*

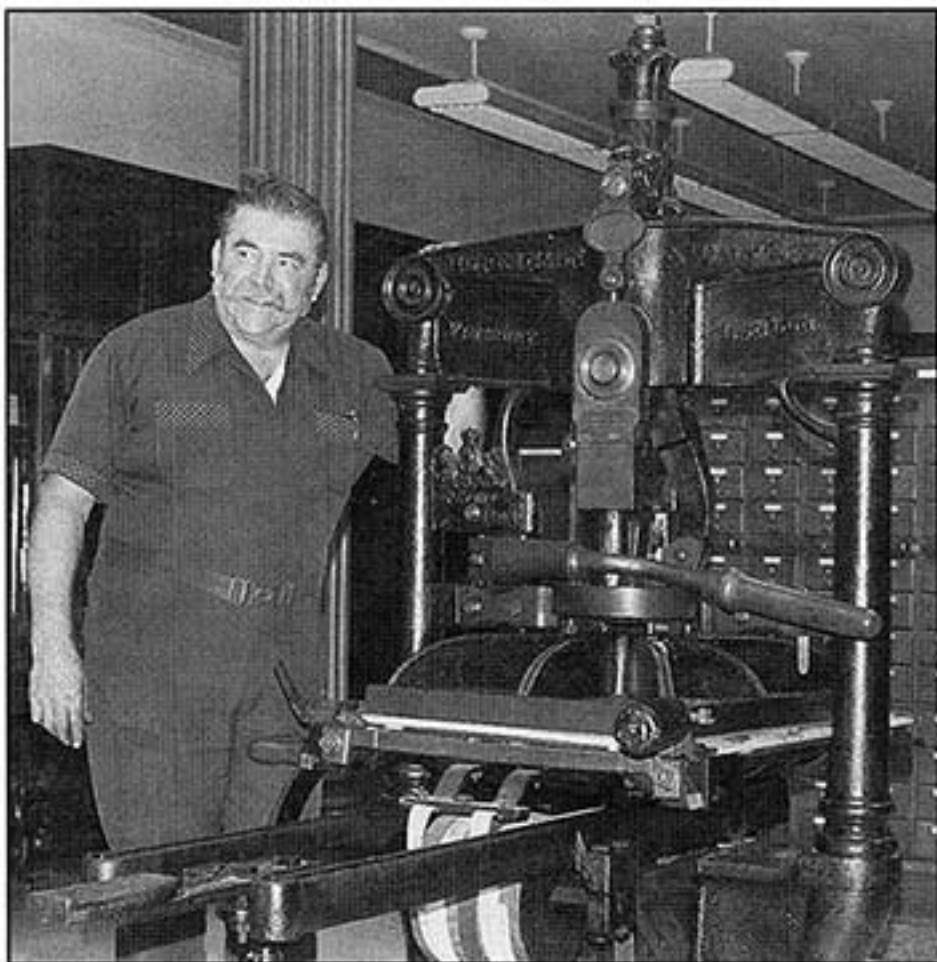
The Plantin Press Albion

[Plantin Press]. *Albion Iron Hand Printing Press*. London, 1852. Artifact.

In 1984, the California State Library Foundation purchased this super royal Albion from the prestigious Plantin Press of Saul and Lillian Marks of Los Angeles. The press stands six feet nine inches tall and has a platen that measures twenty-nine by twenty-one inches. It was manufactured by Hopkinson & Cope in Fisbury, London, in 1852, and carries the number 2704. Long recognized as one of California most accomplished fine printers, the Marks' printed several titles on this Albion. Members of the Sacramento Book Collectors Club use the press for printing announcements and keepsakes.

[Plantin Press]. *The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer*. Los Angeles: Plantin Press, 1975. 35 p.

Saul and Lillian Marks printed this handsome folio on the Albion Press now in the California State Library. The Plantin Press



Ernest Lindner set, leveled, and tested the Albion press when it was moved to the State Library in 1983.

published 115 copies in Berthold Wolpe's Pegasus types embellished with drawings by Mary Kuper. The Library contains a comprehensive collection of Plantin Press imprints and ephemera and also has a splendid copy of another Albion press production, *Sonnets of William Shakespeare* (1974, 120 copies). *California History Section*

Fore-edge Painting of Trafalgar Square

James Thomson. *The Seasons*. London: Printed by T. Bensley for F. J. Du Roveray, 1802. xxiv, 262.

One of the delightful methods of book decoration during the Victorian era was the

creation of fore-edge paintings on the edges of books such as this one of Trafalgar Square in London. The artist painted the scene with the edges of the book block splayed. After drying, the edges were gilded in gold in order to hide and protect the painting. *Sutro Library*

Printing Pictures in Color

Matthew Digby Wyatt. *The Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century. A Series of Illustrations of the Choicest Specimens*. London: Day & Sons, 1851 – 53. 2 volumes. 158 colored plates.

Digby Wyatt's book serves as one of the finest examples of the technological advances in printing pictures in color through a technique known as chromolithography. Each color required a separate lithograph stone, and in order to produce the plates for this elegant work, Wyatt's printer used 1,065 stones. The process required an astonishing 1,350,500 press pulls for the publication of 1,300 copies. Despite this, chromolithography eliminated the need for the even more time-consuming and expensive hand-coloring or tinting of plates. It took only two years to publish this book whereas Audubon's great hand-colored bird book took nearly twenty years. This two-volume folio celebrates the Great Exposition at the Crystal Palace in London and the industrial achievements of Victorian England. In addition to Wyatt's grand publication, the Library has several other fine examples of books illustrated with chromolithographs including Owen Jones' *Grammar of Ornament*. *General Rare Book Collection*

AMERICANA

*The Celebrated Amistad Slavery Trial
The African Captives. Trial of the Prisoners
of the Amistad of the Writ of Habeas Cor-
pus, before the Circuit Court of the United
States, for the District of Connecticut, at
Hartford; Judges Thompson and Judson.
September Term, 1839. New York, 1839. 47 p.*

One of the gems found in the Library's extensive Americana collection is this rare trial transcript concerning the famous Amistad slavery case. Its opening sentence summarized events: "Early in the month of August, 1839, there appeared in the newspapers a shocking story, that a schooner, going coastwise from Havana to Neuivitas, in the island of Cuba, early in July, with about twenty passengers, and a large number of slaves, has been seized by the slaves in the night time, and the passengers and crew all murdered." The mutineers were captured and tried in the United States and set free in 1841 by the Supreme Court. This surprising victory for the slaves helped fuel the American abolitionist movement. *General Rare Book Collection*

George Catlin. *Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio: Hunting Scenes & Amusements of the Rocky Mountains & Prairies of America*. London: by the author, [1844]. 16 p., 25 plates, hand-colored.

Catlin was the first artist of any importance to pictorially document the American Indian. The plates in the Library's copy are brilliantly hand-colored. The Sutro Library branch has the "pirated" 1845 edition which James Ackerman published in New York without Catlin's knowledge or consent. The Library also has a spectacular but imperfect copy of Thomas L. McKenney and James

Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America* (Philadelphia, 1836 – 1844). *General Rare Book Collection*

Edward S. Curtis. *The North American Indians. Being a Series of Volumes Pertaining and Describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska*. [Seattle, Wash., E. S. Curtis; Cambridge, U. S. A., The University Press] 1907 – 30. 20 text volumes + 20 portfolios.

Edward S. Curtis, with the sponsorship of J. Pierpont Morgan, created the finest single published photographic study of the Native American. Desiring to capture the vanishing lifestyle, customs, and ceremonials of the Indian, Curtis spent years in the field gathering notes and making photographs. The result of his work is one of the most lavish and expensive publications ever produced in the United States. Costing well over a million dollars, five hundred sets were produced and sold by subscription to libraries, museums, and collectors. The twenty text volumes describe the Indians from Alaska to New Mexico. Fifteen hundred full-page photogravure plates are bound with the text volumes. Additionally, Curtis added twenty portfolios of 722 12 x 16 inch copperplate photogravures printed on Japanese vellum. Theodore Roosevelt wrote the foreword and ethnologist Frederick Webb Hodge edited Curtis's opus. The State Library acquired set number 69. *General Rare Book Collection*.

*Forty Miles of Outdoors:
The Grand Canyon Portrayed*

Clarence Dutton. *Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District, with Atlas*. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1882.

Colorado River bibliographer Francis P. Farquhar praises this government publication as the greatest of all Grand Canyon books. Wallace Stegner describes it as the most beautiful book produced by the government surveys. The fold-out panoramic views of the canyon by William H. Holmes form the most striking feature of Dutton's geologic study. Julius Bien and Company, the noted Boston lithographic firm, produced the plates based on Holmes' drawings. His three-part "Panorama from Point Sublime" is as dramatic an illustration as can be found in any western book. As Stegner put it: "To open . . . to any of its double-page panoramas is to step to the edge of 40 miles of outdoors." For this reason, Holmes has been called the finest artist-topographer the West ever produced. *Government Publications Section*

*Ben Franklin's Experiments
with Electricity*

Benjamin Franklin. *Experiments and Observations on Electricity Made at Philadelphia in America*. London: E. Cave, 1751.

Franklin, the distinguished Philadelphia statesman and printer, became the first American to establish an international reputation in science by proving that lightning was an electrical phenomenon. This work, recognized as the most important American scientific book of the eighteenth century, was published as a series of letters addressed to the London naturalist, Peter Collinson. Bound in the same volume is the 1753 supplement which describes Franklin's celebrated experiments with the kite and key. *Sutro Library*



Chromolithograph of the Grand Canyon of Yellowstone based on a watercolor by Thomas Moran in *The Yellowstone Natural Park...* by Ferdinand Hayden. 1876.

The Federalist Papers

Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay. *The Federalist*. New York: J. and A. McClean, 1788. 2 volumes.

Written under the pseudonym of *Publius*, the eighty-five essays contained in these two volumes were designed to convince the citizens of New York to ratify the new constitution. As stated in *Printing and the Mind of Man*, "The *Federalist* survives as one of the new nation's most important contributions to the theory of government." The writers of these essays distrusted popular democracy in favor of a republican form of government. Since its publication in 1788, it has been used continuously as an interpreter of the U. S. Constitution. Both sides during the recent presidential impeachment trial frequently evoked the writings of these three learned men. *General Rare Book Collection*

America's First National Park

Ferdinand V. Hayden. *The Yellowstone National Park, and the Mountain Regions of Portions of Idaho, Nevada, Colorado & Utah*. Boston: L. Prang and Company, 1876. 48 p., 15 chromolithograph plates.

Professor Ferdinand Hayden, one of the American West's great surveyors and scientists, wrote the text for this folio volume devoted to America's first national park. The Yellowstone masterpiece, however, is noted for its fifteen chromolithographs based on watercolors by Thomas Moran who accompanied Hayden to Wyoming in 1871. Louis Prang, an accomplished lithographer, took two years to produce these brilliantly colored plates. After destroying the stone, he published 1,000 copies which sold for sixty dollars each. So impressive was Prang's artistry that the *London Times* wrote: "No finer specimens of chromolithographic work have been produced anywhere." *General Rare Book Collection*

A Hero of the Sea Immortalized by Mark Twain

Captain Josiah A. Mitchell. *Diary of the Ship Hornet*. 1866. 278 p. Manuscript.

On May 3, 1866, the clipper ship *Hornet* caught fire in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of South America. Mitchell and his crew abandoned ship in three open boats and drifted in the Pacific for forty-three days and eight hours, covering 4,000 miles, before landing in Hawaii on June 15. Only Mitchell and fourteen others survived. Two of the boats were lost. On June 5, an anxious captain wrote in his diary: "A conspiracy formed to murder me." This extraordinary voyage exceeded in duration William Bligh's forty-one-day, 3,618 mile open boat voyage in the HMS *Bounty* launch and was made all the more famous by the presence of a young journalist from the *Sacramento Union* in the islands, Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain). James Norman Hall, the co-author of *Mutiny on the Bounty* wrote that Captain Mitchell's achievement "was fully as heroic as that performed by Captain Bligh . . . and, in some respects, even more remarkable." Hudson Hatch, a descendant of surviving crew member Frederick Clough, donated the diary to the Library in 1982. *California History Section*



Smith's rescue by Pocahontas in his history of Virginia.

*One of the Principal Ornaments
of Americana*

John Smith. *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles*. London, Printed by I. D. and I. H. for Michael Sparks, 1624. 96, 105-248 p.; 4 leaves of folded plates.

Recognized as one of the "principal ornaments" of Americana, Smith's history ranks as the first sizeable English language book to describe North America. It includes many of the Captain's previous writings and gives the first published account of his dramatic rescue by Pocahontas. Smith was one of the first to foresee the potential of America and extolled the virtues of the new found land throughout the text. Although he filled his book with self-praise and hyperbole, it remained England's chief source of information on America during the colonization period. *General Rare Book Collection*

"The Wallpaper Edition"

The Daily Citizen. Vicksburg, Mississippi. July 2, 1863.

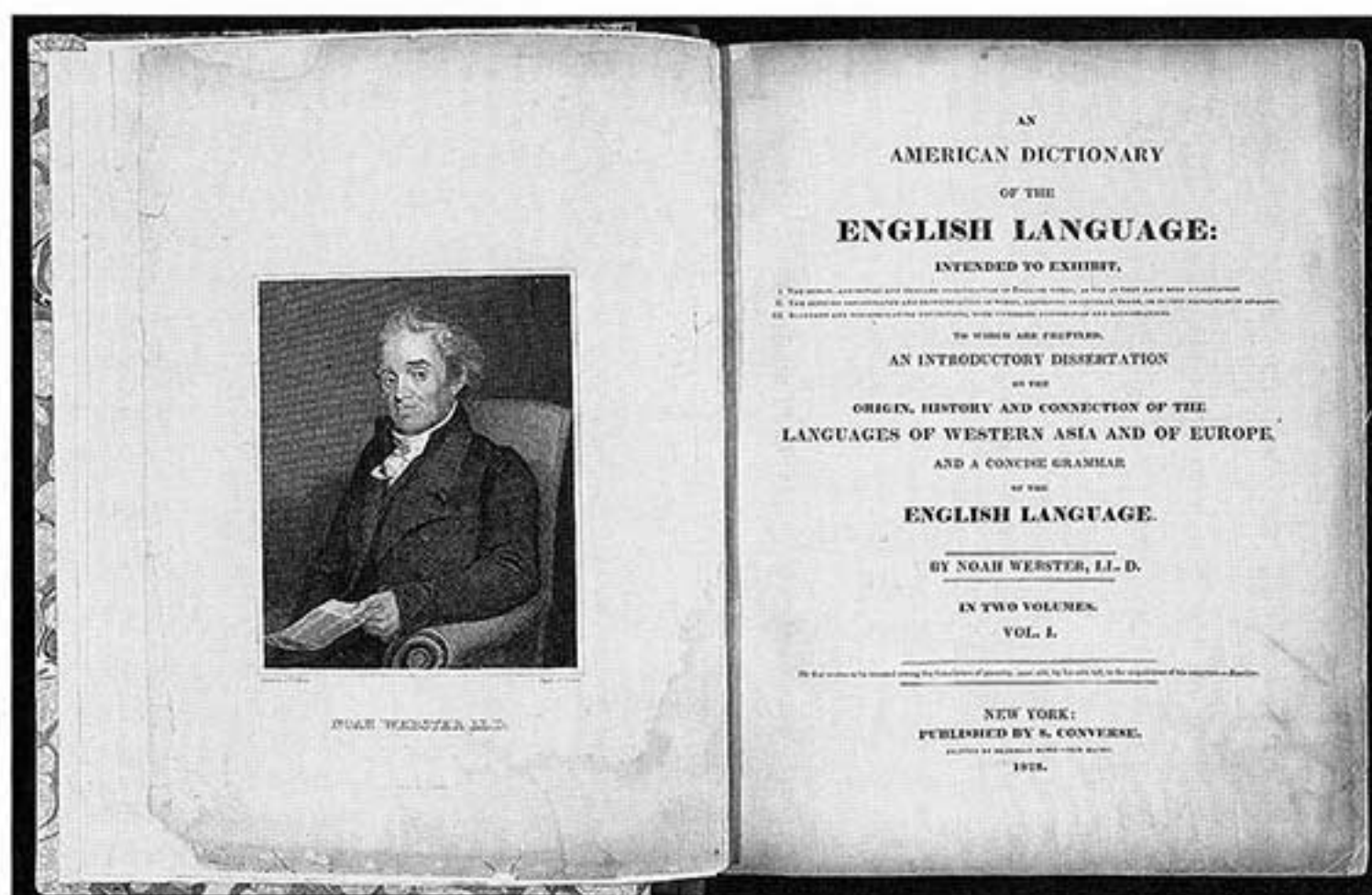
One of the notable newspaper curiosities in American history, this issue of *The Daily Citizen* was actually printed on the backside of wallpaper. During the Union siege of

Vicksburg, supplies became scarce forcing editor M. Swords to substitute wallpaper for newsprint. Vicksburg finally fell on July 4th, and Swords fled. Upon entering the city, the Union forces found the type still set and printed an edition with this note: "Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has 'has caught the rabbit'; he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The 'Citizen' lives to see it. For the last time it appears on 'Wall Paper.' No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule-meat and fricassed kitten—urge Southern warrior to such diet never-more. This is the last wallpaper edition, and is, excepting this, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity." *General Rare Book Collection*.

*The Father of the
American Language*

Noah Webster. *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. New York: S. Converse, 1828. First Edition. Two volumes.

Webster (1758 – 1843) wrote all the definitions himself and received praise for their clarity. He also included many words in current speech not found in other dictionary-



ies. Webster's lexicon became the standard of the American language. Filled with patriotic ardor, Webster wrote this dictionary in part as a means of distinguishing America's usage of English from that of Great Britain. He included 70,000 words, compared with the 58,000 of any previous dictionary. Upon publication, Webster was hailed as a literary hero. The *English Journal of Education* called Webster "the greatest lexicographer that has ever lived." This first edition of Webster's dictionary originally sold for \$20 a set. Hezekiah Howe printed 2,500 copies. *General Rare Book Collection*

Presented to California by Congress

United States Exploring Expedition. During the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Under the Command of Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. Atlas. Crustacea. By James D. Dana. Philadelphia: C. Sherman, Printer, 1855. 27 p., 96 plates, partly colored.

The Great Exploring Expedition under Lt. Charles Wilkes produced what is arguably the finest ever publication of the federal government. The exploring expedition was the first American international scientific survey, and the materials it collected formed the basis of the Smithsonian Institution. Taking thirty years to produce, the nineteen volumes of reports and atlases were, as U. S. Exploring Expedition historian Herman J. Viola puts it, "the grandest production yet to come out of America." Some

of the nation's finest artists and scientists accompanied Lt. Wilkes. Supporting the quarto narrative volumes is a series of folio atlases or plate books illustrated with magnificent drawings covering botany, mammalia and ornithology, herpetology, zoophytes, and mollusca and shells. The government printed only one hundred copies of each atlas, and in the case of the crustacea volume, a fire in Philadelphia consumed twenty-one copies. Each atlas in the Library's collection carries the presentation bookplate of Congress. *Government Publications Section*

The First Atlas of the Americas

Corneille Wytfliet. *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum siue Occidentis Notitia*. Lovanii: Tijpis Gerardi Riuij, 1598. Second Edition. 191 p., 19 folding maps.

Corneille Wytfliet, a noted Dutch cartographer, produced this splendid atlas a century after Columbus' landing. It includes a beautifully engraved map of peninsular California. Influenced by tall tales, Wytfliet delineated the location of the "Seven Cities of Gold" (Cibola) in the upper right corner and the fabled Straits of Anian that would easily connect Europe with Asia. This magnificent vellum-bound atlas contains nineteen maps of both North and South America. The first edition appeared in 1597. *General Rare Book Collection*

MEXICANA

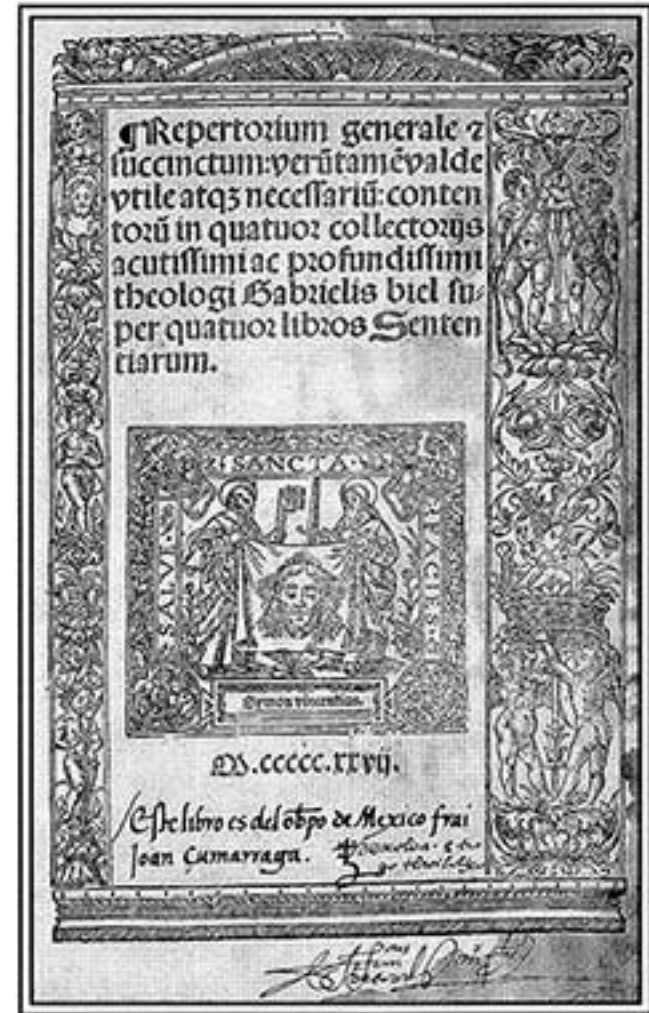
*From the Oldest Academic Library
in the Americas*

Gabriel Biel. *Repertorium Generale et Succintum* . . . Lyon: Jacobum Myt, 1527. 600 leaves.

One of the three volumes in the Sutro Library from the collection of the first archbishop of Mexico and the New World, Fray Juan de Zumárraga (1527 – 1547). It is inscribed: "Este libro es del obpo de Mexico frai joan cumarraga (rubric)." A bibliophile, Zumárraga held the largest private library in the Western Hemisphere at the time and was the author of various theological works printed in Mexico. Responsible for the establishment of the first printing house in the New World, the archbishop bequeathed his library to various Franciscan monasteries. This volume is from the earliest academic library in the New World, Colegio de Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco. The Sutro Library holds a majority of the books from this ancient library. *Sutro Library*

Expelling the Jesuits from the New World
Don Carlos. Francisco de Croix. *Hago Saber á Todos los Habitantes de Este Imperio* . . . June 25, 1775. [Mexico: José Antonio de Hegal, 1767]. Broadside.

The expulsion of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) from Spain and all its overseas possessions was announced in Mexico on June 25, 1775. The order, issued by the Mexican viceroy Marques de Croix in the name of Charles III, attributes the expulsion to "past events," a reference to the alleged rule of the Jesuits as fomenters of riots in Madrid in January of 1767, as well as to "other highly grave reasons retained in the royal



Page from Biel's *Repertorium Generale et Succintum*...

soul." The removal of the Jesuits resulted in declines in both education, of which the order had been the leader provider, and pastoral services to the Indians of Baja California, where all parishes has been in exclusive Jesuit control. The expulsion also served as the first weakening of colonial loyalty to Spain.

The viceregal order is bound in a manuscript diary and weather record kept by Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, a royal surveyor, noted printer, and meteorologist. *Contributed by Martha Whittaker, Sutro Library*

*A Superb Example of
Mexican Lithography*

Casimiro Castro, G. Rodríguez, Juan Campillo, and Luis Auda. *México y Sus*

Alrededores: Colección de Monumentos, Trajes y Paisajes. México: Establecimiento Litográfico de Decaen, 1855. 32 p., 32 plates, some colored.

W. Michael Mathes, Honorary Curator of Mexicana at the Sutro Library, in his *Mexico on Stone* praises this folio volume as "one of the most significant lithographic productions in the history of the art." By the mid 1850s, Mexico rivaled the best European publishers in producing fine illustrated books. Issued in parts, it is regarded as the most important book illustrating Mexico City in the nineteenth century. The plates are chromolithographs, a method by which illustrations were printed in color by using different lithograph stones. The Sutro Library houses one of the strongest collections of Mexican illustrated books in the world.

Sutro Library

Mexico's First Newspaper

Gazeta de México. January 1, 1722. Volume 1, Number 1.

Published in Mexico City and issued monthly, the *Gazeta* was the first newspaper published in Mexico. In addition to this distinguished title, the Sutro Library possesses complete runs of *El Observador*, *Gaceta del Gobierno de México*, *Gaceta Literaria*, *Diario de los Niños*, and many other cultural and political periodicals published in Mexico City and Puebla between 1821 and 1880. *Sutro Library*

The Most Lavish Work on Mexican Antiquities

Edward King, Lord Kingsborough. *Antiquities of Mexico: Comprising Fac-Similies of Ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics.* London, 1830. Manuscript, hand-colored.

Lord Kingsborough devoted his life to the study of Mexican antiquities believing that the Aztecs were descended from the Lost Tribes of Israel. To prove his point, he set out to have copied for publication all known Aztec manuscripts found in European libraries. To gain interest and financial

backing for his proposed publication, the Irish nobleman commissioned the creation of this large folio volume containing fifty-three manuscript leaves of text and sixty striking full-page watercolor drawings. Presumably, the pigskin bound book served as a prototype for a planned nine-volume large folio work. Sparing no expense, he hired the Italian-born artist Augustino Aglio to copy the original pre-Conquest codices and Robert Havell and Colnaghi, Son & Co. to make the engravings.

Published between 1831 and 1848 at a cost of 32,000 pounds sterling, *The Antiquities of Mexico* included over 1,000 full-page hand-colored engravings supplemented by textual commentaries in Spanish and English. Volumes 8 and 9 were published eleven years after Kingsborough's death at the age of 42 in a Dublin debtor's prison. Unappreciated at the time, his magnum opus is unequaled in the field of Mexican anthropology and stands as the most colossal and costly publication ever devoted to American antiquities. The State Library purchased the nine-volume set in 1863 for the then stupendous price of \$1,600. In addition, the Library obtained in 1980 the actual artist's proof pages used by Kingsborough and his engravers for the hand-coloring of each plate. *Sutro Library*

Hispanic America's First Novel

José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi. *El Periquillo Sarniento.* Mexico, Ofician de Don Mariano Ontiveros, 1825. x, 286 p., 12 leaves of plates.

Hispanic America's first novel, *The Itching Parrot*, was written by the great Mexican pamphleteer, Fernández de Lizardi. The Sutro Library possesses the only known copy of the corrected and augmented second edition. (The Sutro Library also has the less rare first edition.)

A champion of Mexico's fight for independence and freedom of the press, Fernández de Lizardi wrote under the nom-de-plume of *El Pensador Mexicano*. Through his novels and pamphlets, he sought to arouse

the consciousness of Mexico by exposing corruption and exploitation in the Spanish colony. He effectively employed the picaresque genre not only to entertain but also to satirize colonial government. The Sutro Library's Fernandez de Lizardi materials have been described as the best in the world. *Sutro Library*

*The First Law Book
Printed in the Americas*

Antonio de Mendoza. *Ordenanças y Copilacion de Leyes*. Mexico: Casa de Juan Pablos, 1548. xlv leaves.

This is the first legal code and fifteenth book printed in the Americas. The Sutro Library holds one of the two known copies of the first edition of the *Ordenanças* of the first Viceroy of Mexico (1535 – 1550). The printer, Juan Pablos of Brescia, Italy, established the first printing press in the Western Hemisphere in the City of Mexico in 1539 at the instigation of Bishop Juan de Zumárraga. The law book is the sixteenth imprint of the first American press, and at one time, formed part of the library of the Franciscan monastery of Texcoco. The title page bears the coat of arms of Emperor Charles V. Adolph Sutro acquired this American incunabulum on a bookman's holiday in Mexico City in 1889. *Sutro Library*

*Mexico's First Constitution
Signed by Morelos*

Mexico. *Decreto Constitucional, para la Libertad de la America Mexicana, Sancionado en Apatzingan a 22 de Octubre de 1814*. N.P.: Imprenta Nacional, 1814. 34 p., 1 leaf.

Through the genius of José María Morelos, the commander in chief of the Insurgent Army of America, Mexico obtained her first constitution after four years of fighting for independence. Morelos and fellow insurgent leaders José María Liceagea, Dr. José María Cos, and Remigio de Yarza inscribed the Sutro Library copy with their initials or *rúbricas*. This historic Mexican imprint is a highlight of the over 30,000 items

to be found in the world-renowned Mexican Pamphlet Collection acquired by Adolph Sutro. *Sutro Library*.

Protecting Mexico's Independence

Ignacio de Mora y Villamil. *El Cuarto Departamento del Estado Mayor General Ynforme a Su Gefe, el Excelentísimo Señor Marques del Vivanco, sobre Tres Cuestiones que Le Ha Hecho Relativa a la Defensa de Nuestras Costas en el Seno Mexicano*. Mexico, April 14, 1824. Manuscript.

Deeply concerned over the possibility of a reinvasion by Spain, who still occupied the fort of San Juan del Ulua at Veracruz, or a return of Agustin de Iturbide as emperor, the new Mexican Republic sought to strengthen its defenses off the Gulf Coast. In this extraordinary manuscript report, General Mora, a highly educated career soldier, urgently informed Minister of War Vivanco about the decay of forts, lack of arms, supplies, and well prepared troops. Accompanying his report are six beautiful hand-drawn maps showing supply routes and fortifications from Galveston Bay, Texas, to the Gulf of Campeche. Mora correctly predicted that the Spanish would not attempt an invasion and Iturbide would do so. The deposed emperor, however, was captured and executed a few months after this timely report was written. Mora's fascinating account of Mexico's defenses represents one of the most significant of the 400 bound manuscripts in the Sutro Library.

Sutro Library

*An Unsurpassed Portrait of the
Republic of Mexico*

Carlos Nebel. *Voyage Pittoresque et Archeologique dans la Partie la Plus Interessante du Mexique*. Paris: M. Moench, M. Gau, 1836. 100 p., 50 plates, some hand-colored.

This folio atlas with its brilliant plates depicting natives, costumes, and the architecture of Mexico must be regarded as one of the most beautiful books ever published about a Western Hemisphere country. Ger-



Illustration from Nebel's folio atlas depicting natives of Mexico. 1836.

man-born Carlos or Carl Nebel traveled in Mexico from 1829 to 1834 before going to Paris to have his magnificent drawings reproduced as lithographs. Alexander von Humboldt wrote the prologue. So impressive are these prints that they are frequently reproduced to illustrate California's rancho era. The Library also has George Wilkins Kendall's *War Between the United States and Mexico* (New York, 1851) illustrated with twelve large folio hand-colored lithographs by Nebel. *General Rare Book Collection*

Excommunicating Miguel Hidalgo

Nos los Inquisidores Apostolicos, contra la Heretica Pravedad, y Apostasia en la Ciudad de Mexico, Estados, y Provincias de Esta Nueva Republica. Mexico, 1811. Broadside.

Dated January 26, 1811, this order excommunicates the initiator of the Mexican Wars of Independence, Fr. Miguel Hidalgo, for sedition, materialism, and atheism. Inquisitors Dr. Bernardo de Prado y Obejero, Lic. Isidoro Sainz de Alfarao y Beaumont, and Dr. Manuel de Flores signed the decree. Hidalgo's excommunication broadside is one of the rarest and most significant of the

thousands of decrees found in the Sutro Library Mexicana collection. Printed to be posted in public places, such decrees rarely survived the ravages of time. *Sutro Library*

The Iconography of the Mexican War

James Walker. *The Storming of Chapultepec [Castle] Sept. 13th 1847.* New York: Sarony and Major, 1848. Hand-colored lithograph. 16 x 21 inches.

Harry T. Peters, the noted authority on American lithography, calls this large folio image one of the best ever by Napoleon Sarony and Henry B. Major, the well-known print makers. Based on Walker's painting, it dramatically depicts the American forces under Winfield Scott overcoming the Mexican defenses outside of Mexico City. The Sutro Library's copy of this original print is protected by an amazing contemporary wood and plaster frame embellished with an American eagle, flags, canons, and canon balls. In addition to the Walker illustration, the Library has a formidable collection of sixty contemporary Mexican War prints by Carl Nebel, Nathaniel Currier, Sarony and Major, and G. and W. Endicott. *Sutro Library*

ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Lt. Bligh's Instructions for the HMS Bounty Voyage

Sir Joseph Banks. *Instructions to Lieu^t.
[William] Bligh of the Bounty Store Ship.*
London, c. 1787. Sir Joseph Banks Collec-
tion. Manuscript.

Joseph Banks, a man of catholic interests, sponsored the voyage of the ill-fated *HMS Bounty* to Tahiti and hired William Bligh to captain the ship. Earlier, Banks had accompanied Captain James Cook on his first trip to the South Seas and visited that island paradise. It was Banks' idea to take breadfruit plants from Tahiti to the British West Indies as a source of food for the slaves working the sugar cane fields. Banks also wanted Bligh to take breadfruit plants to the island of St.

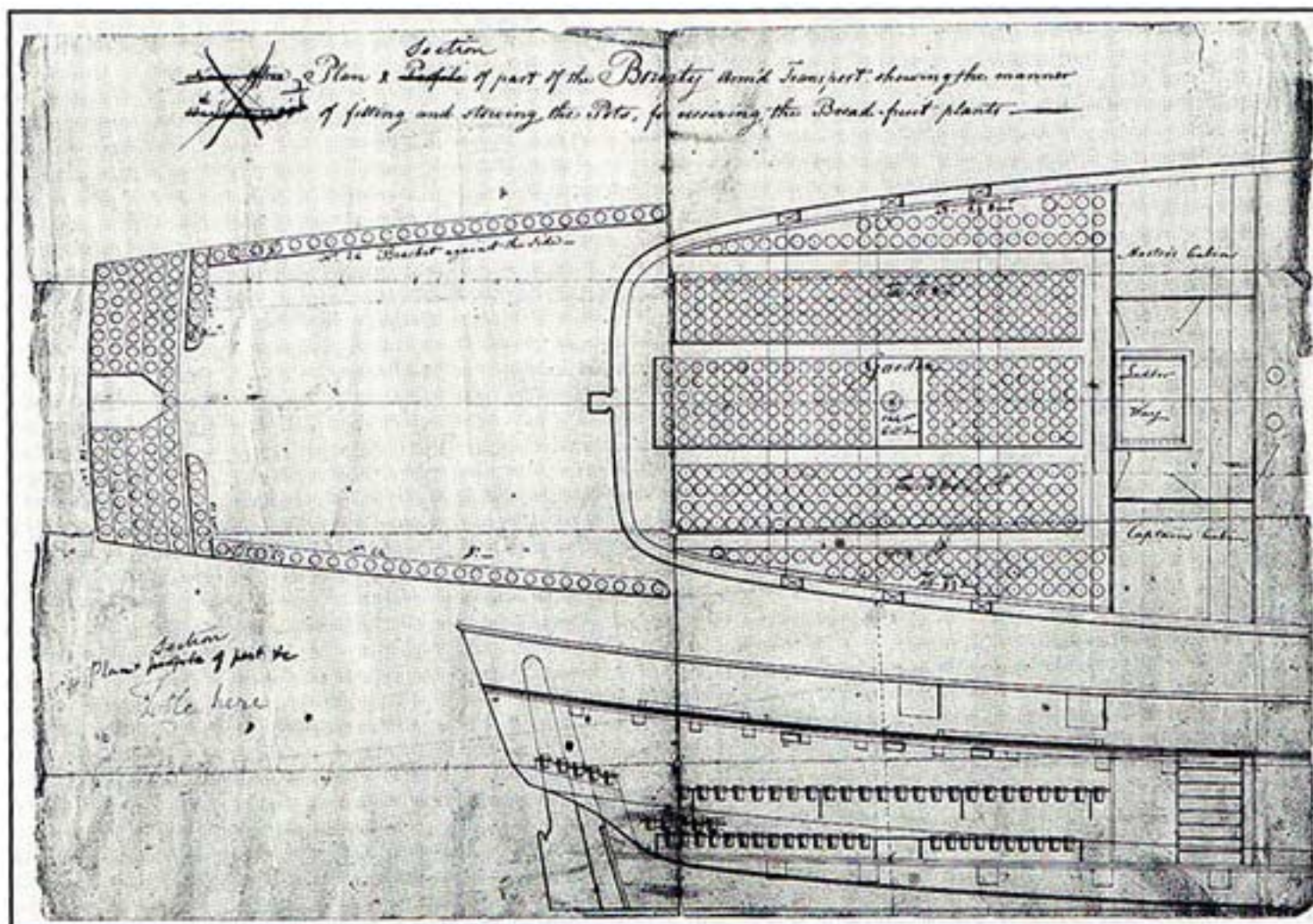
Helena and provide specimens for Kew Gardens in London. This mission eventually led to the famed Fletcher Christian-led mutiny against Bligh on April 28, 1789. *Sutro Library*

William Bligh. *A Geometrical Plan of the
Bread-Fruit Shed at Otaheite.* 1795. Sir Joseph Banks Collection. Manuscript diagram.

Lt. Bligh, always determined, returned to Tahiti following the mutiny, and once again, gathered breadfruit plants for export as documented by this drawing. *Sutro Library*

Lieutenant Bligh's Drawing of the HMS Bounty

William Bligh. *Plan and Section of Part of
the Bounty Arm'd Transport Showing the*



Bligh's drawing of part of the ship *HMS Bounty*. 1787.

Manner of Fitting and Storing the Pots for Receiving the Bread-Fruit Plants. c. 1787. Sir Joseph Banks Collection. Manuscript.

This manuscript drawing, made by the unlucky Lt. Bligh, appeared in his published account of the expedition to Tahiti *A Voyage to the South Seas* (1792). It is one of the jewels found in the Sir Joseph Banks Collection in the Sutro Library. Requiring tender care and water, these precious plants exacerbated conditions on board the *Bounty* helping to fuel the flames that ignited the famed mutiny. Once they set Bligh and eighteen loyal followers adrift in the ocean, the mutineers tossed the potted plants overboard. *Sutro Library*

*Lieutenant Bligh's
Account of the Mutiny*

William Bligh. *A Voyage to the South Sea . . . for the Purpose of Conveying the Bread-Fruit Tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the Bounty . . . Including an Account of the Mutiny.* London: G. Nicol, 1792. 264 p.

Lt. Bligh presented his own version of events concerning the mutiny in this volume, and his heroic forty-one-day, 3,600 miles voyage in an open longboat. In this remarkable feat of seamanship, Bligh guided the boat from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to the Dutch East Indies' settlement of Timor. Defending his reputation, Bligh, of course, condemned Fletcher Christian and his fellow mutineers. Later, Bligh returned to Tahiti and successfully transported the breadfruit to the West Indies. In 1805, he became governor of New South Wales (Australia), and in 1808, sustained another mutiny because of his "oppressive behavior." *Sutro Library*

*Engraved by Phiz
for Charles Dickens*

Hablot K. Browne. *Pleasant Little Family Party at Mr. Pecksniff's.* Steel-etched plate. c. 1843.

Hablot K. Browne, known as "Phiz," was one of the principal illustrators of the Victor-

ian era. Phiz etched the steel plate shown here for Chapman & Hall, the publishers of Charles Dickens' *The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit*. The novel was published in 1844. Bibliographer Gordon N. Ray praised the illustrator writing: "Phiz was an abundant and delightful artist who served Victorian storytellers well." He also provided the illustrations for another Dickens classic *The Pickwick Papers*. *Sutro Library*

The Complete Works of Chaucer

Geoffrey Chaucer. *The Workes of Geffrey Chaucer, Newly Printed with Diverse Additions.* London: Printed by John Kingston for John Wight and Robert Toye, 1561. 10, ccclxxviii leaves.

The title page of this folio is a woodcut of Chaucer's coat of arms. Next to the title page is a half-title for *The Canterbury Tales* with a woodcut border showing the ascent of Henry VIII. Although many editions of Chaucer had been printed since the fifteenth century, Charles Muscatine, in his thorough study of the various editions of *Chaucer*, points out: "This is doubtless the *Chaucer* that was studied by Philip Sidney and Edmund Spenser and at least leafed through by the young Shakespeare." This edition has added significance in that it includes for the first time "certaine woorkes of Geffray Chauser, whiche hath not here tofore been printed." Along with the Shakespeare folios and the folio Ben Jonson, this handsome *Chaucer* is one of the hallmarks in the Sutro Library's collection of English authors. *Sutro Library*

*"The Most Magnificent Series of
Views Ever Produced"*

Thomas and William Daniell. *Oriental Scenery: Views in Hindoostan Drawn and Engraved by Thomas Daniell.* London: By the authors, 1795 – 1808. 3 volumes. 144 aquatint engravings.

This spectacular large folio set was based on the Daniell's ten-years stay in exotic India. The striking aquatint plates of *Oriental Scenery* had a profound influence on the

English view of the world and heightened interest in its distant colony. Ceramics, wall-paper, and architecture of the early nineteenth century drew inspiration from the brilliant work of the Daniells. The design of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton with its domes, minarets, and colonnades was distilled from *Oriental Scenery*. Henry Bohn, a prominent English bookseller, praised this lavish publication saying, it was "the most magnificent series of views ever produced in this, or any other country." Originally issued in six parts, the publication is one of the finest examples in the Library's outstanding collection of color-plate books.
General Rare Book Collection

Declaring War on Spain

Declaratio Causarum Quibus Serenissimæ Majestatis Angliæ. London?, 1652. 23 p.

Written in the international language of Latin, this slender pamphlet is significant as this articulated the English Commonwealth's official justification to go to war with Spain and to grab as much of the Spanish Main as they could, ending up with Jamaica. The Commonwealth reused the justification that Queen Elizabeth used in the previous century, which is rather uncommon. This bellicose title is one of the rarest found in the Sutro Library's vast collection of seventeenth century English pamphlets.
Sutro Library

The Author of Robinson Crusoe Makes Ready for the Plague

Daniel Defoe. *Due Preparations for the Plague As Well for Soul as Body.* London: Printed for E. Matthews, 1722. xi, 272 p.

Joseph Crosley purchased this volume in 1865 and wrote the following inscription next to the title page: "This book is one of the rarest perhaps I may say the very rarest of all Defoe's work." He further stated that *Due Preparations* was equal in interest to Defoe's more famous *Journal of the Plague*. Defoe was rightly concerned with the spread of the plague from other countries and mentioned how the English and Dutch

governments burnt ships suspected of carrying the "dreadful contagion" before their cargoes could be unloaded. This rare Defoe volume is a fine example of the many eighteenth century English imprints in the Sutro collection.
Sutro Library

Famous Last Words

The Dying Speeches and Behaviour of the Several State Prisoners that Have Been Executed the Last 300 Years. London: Printed for J. Brotherton and W. Meadows, 1720. 495 p.

In this curious anthology, the anonymous compiler not only gives the last words of the person to be executed but also a short sketch of his/her character and family. Conveniently, this octavo volume includes a chronological table listing the name of the accused and the punishment meted out. Among the more famous personalities documented are Sir Thomas More, Mary Queen of Scots, King Charles I, and Sir Walter Raleigh. According to the table, most were beheaded. Letters from Raleigh to his king and his wife the night before his beheading demonstrate the incredible gallantry and equanimity of that chivalrous era.
Law Library

First Published Account of Drake's Famous Voyage

Richard Hakluyt. *Principal Navigations, Voiges and Discoveries of the English Nation.* London: Imprinted by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, 1589. 825 p.

Proclaimed as the "prose epic of the modern English nation," Hakluyt's voyages has long been regarded as a masterpiece of travel literature. A confidant of English mariners, Hakluyt recorded their exploits in this monumental volume. Importantly, it contains the first published account of Sir Francis Drake's remarkable circumnavigation of the globe and his six-week visit to California in 1579. Entitled "The famous voyage of Sir Francis Drake into the South Sea, and there hence about the whole globe of the Earth," it was printed on six unnumbered leaves, and inserted between pages

642 and 643. Barker printed 1,000 copies of Hakluyt's classic and over 100 are found in American libraries. Not all copies, however, have the famous Drake leaves. *General Rare Book Collection*

The King James Bible

The Holy Bible . . . Newly Translated Out of the Original Tongues. London: Robert Barker, 1611.

The King James Bible or Authorized Version has been called "the only literary masterpiece ever to have been produced by a committee." Fifty translators, divided into six teams, labored for four years on the text. Once completed, another committee of six undertook the final revision. Responsibility for the printing of the first edition fell to the King's printer, Robert Barker who, in turn, farmed the work out to two other presses. Published in large folio format, this monumental edition of the Bible stands as one of the most striking examples of English book-making and was acclaimed for its topographical simplicity. As well, the King James Bible made an important contribution by preserving the English language in its "full flower." Its impact lasted for centuries. Macaulay described it as "a book, which if everything else in our language should perish, would alone suffice to show the whole extent of its beauty and power." *Sutro Library*

The Personal Psalter of King James I

The Holy Bible. The Psalter or Psalms of David, after the Translation of the Great Bible: Printed as It Shall Be Sung or Said in Churches. London: Printed by Robert Barker, 1615.

Early Sutro Library records indicate that this Psalter belonged to James I, the first Stuart king. It is handsomely bound in carved wood with a brass armorial clasp. The printer, Robert Barker, also printed the celebrated King James Bible for the same monarch. This Psalter is said to have been given to Charles II as he entered Temple Bar

after the Restoration in 1660 by the Earl of Sunderland. *Sutro Library*

King Charles II's Psalm Book

The Holy Bible. The Psalter or Psalms of David, after the Translation of the Great Bible: Printed as It Shall Be Sung or Said in Churches. London: Printed by the assigns of John Bill & Christopher Barker, 1672.

A companion to the King James Psalter, the ownership of this volume is attributed to Charles II. It is likewise bound in carved wood with an armorial clasp. A lyre and the date of 1056 B.C., symbols of King David, are carved on the front cover. The monarch was restored to the throne in 1660 following the interregnum of the Oliver Cromwell years. *Sutro Library*



Cover of King Charles II's psalm book, bound in carved wood with an armorial clasp.

The "Best of All Dictionaries"

Samuel Johnson. *A Dictionary of the English Language in Which the Words Are Deduced from Their Originals, and Illustrated with Their Different Significations by Examples from the Best Writers to Which Are Prefixed a History of the Language, and an English Grammar*. London: Printed by W. Stahan, for J. and P. Knapton; T. and T. Longman; C. Hitch and L. Hawes; A. Millar; and R. and J. Dodsley, 1755. 2 volumes.

Johnson's two-volume compilation remains a landmark of English lexicography and is called the "best of all Dictionaries" and has been praised as "the world's first-ever authoritative dictionary of the English language." Johnson defined more than 40,000 words and supported them with over 114,000 quotations. It was Johnson's goal to "fix the English language." His definitions did cause some controversy. For example, his definition of oats went like this: "A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." Although he called himself a "harmless drudge," his dictionary was one of the epochal achievements of English letters. *General Rare Book Collection*

*The Trial and Execution of
Charles I*

A Perfect Diurnall. Numbers 287 and 288. January 22, 1648 – February 5, 1648.

Charles Stuart, the embattled king, lost out to the forces of Oliver Cromwell and Parliament. He was tried at Westminster

where a court of sixty-seven judges condemned him as a tyrant and enemy of the nation. *A Perfect Diurnall*, the precursor to today's newspapers, recorded the proceedings as well as his execution near the banqueting hall at Whitehall. Charles I died bravely in keeping with his regal status. The volume is open to the page that reported his final words and beheading. "The King stooping down," stated the diurnal, "laid his Neck upon the block." The Sutro Library, besides this specially-bound issue, has a superb collection of English diurnals. *Sutro Library*

*The Famed "First Folio" of
William Shakespeare*

William Shakespeare. *Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies*. London, Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623.

Affectionately known as the "First Folio," *Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies* represents the first publication of the dramatist's collected works. Published seven years after the bard's death, it contains the first printing of several plays including *Anthony and Cleopatra*, *Julius Caesar*, *Macbeth*, and *The Tempest*. Dr. Emma Merrit, Adolph Sutro's daughter, rescued this volume from a burning warehouse during the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire. In addition to the 1623 folio, the Sutro Library has the second, third, and fourth folios as well as duplicate copies of first folio plays bound separately. *Sutro Library*

HEBRAICA

The Maimonides Mishneh Torah

Moses Maimonides. *Mishneh Torah*. Spain or Italy, 1299. Manuscript, 217 parchment leaves.

Moses Maimonides, the "Great Eagle" of Jewish learning, remains the most illustrious and revered Jewish name in the post-Talmudic period. The *Mishneh Torah* (*The Second Torah*) was the only text written in Hebrew by the famed scholar and physician. Maimonides' work is a complete codification and summary of rabbinical law, religion, and ethics. This beautifully preserved manuscript of vellum leaves was completed just seventy-five years after his death and 175 years before the first printed version. For many years, scholars believed it to be written in Maimonides' own hand. Adolph Sutro purchased this manuscript and 166 others from the estate of the Jerusalem

bookseller M. W. Shapira in 1884. *Sutro Library*

A Testament to Jewish Humanism

Aristotle. *The Nicomachean Ethics*. Segovia, Spain, 1482. Hebrew manuscript translation. 127 leaves.

One of the many highlights of the Sutro Library's Hebraic collection is this manuscript translation of Aristotle written in half-square characters. As pointed out in the Jewish Community Museum's catalog, *Fifty Treasures: Judaica & Hebraica from Bay Area Collections* (1984): "The fifteenth-century Hebrew translation of Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* is a testament to Jewish humanism as it flourished in Segovia, ten years before the plague of the Inquisition destroyed a thousand years of progress." *Sutro Library*



Bookplate for the Sutro Library.

EUROPEAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Alfonso X. *Las Siete Partidas del Sabio Rey Don Alfonso del Nono*. . . Salamanca: A.de Portonaris, 1565. 7 volumes in 3.

Written by King Alfonso X, El Sabio (The Wise), as the basic legal code for the Castilian Kingdom in the mid-thirteenth century, the *Siete Partidas* (Seven Books) still remains as the foundation of law throughout the Spanish-speaking world. This edition, printed by the great Spanish printer Andres de Portonaris, is one of the most beautiful of the dozens of editions that have been issued over the centuries. *Siete Partidas* is an integral part of a large collection of Spanish, French, and American legal books on community property donated to the State Library by the noted attorney and bibliophile Dr. Lloyd M. Robbins. *Law Library*

A Masterpiece of Medieval Thought

Thomas Aquinas. *Summa Theologiae. Pars Secunda, Prima Pars*. Venice: Franciscus Renner, de Heilbronn, and Petrus de Bartula, [1478]. 279 leaves.

Aquinas ranks as the greatest philosopher and theologian of the Middle Ages, and his *Summa Theologiae* is regarded as one of the masterpieces of Medieval thought. The first leaf of the Sutro Library is adorned with a striking illuminated initial and border decoration. Because of the importance of this book, several editions of the *Summa Theologiae* were printed during the incunabula period (pre-1501). Adolph Sutro purchased this copy in 1883 as a duplicate from the Royal State Library in Munich. *Sutro Library*

The Birth of Egyptology

Description de l'Égypte : ou, Recueil des Observations et des Recherches qui ont été Faites en Égypte Pendant l'Expedition de l'Armée Française / Publié par les Ordres de Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon le Grand. Paris : Imprimerie Impériale, 1809 – 1828. 22 volumes.

Napoleon's invasion of Egypt (1798 – 1801) resulted in one of the most imposing illustrated publications ever. Over 200 artists worked on producing 907 plates with more than 3,000 illustrations. These engraved plates devoted to pharaonic Egypt were bound in eleven large folios along with nine text volumes. Because of the size of the undertaking, the imperial printers issued the massive volumes over a nineteen-year time span from 1809 to 1828. Two double elephant folios of plates supplement the work. Each sheet measures an astonishing 41 x 30 inches (larger than Audubon!). Unlike other plate volumes on Egypt, the imperial French artists depicted the temples, pylons, and great halls as they may have originally appeared rather than as ruins. Napoleon's *Description de l'Égypte* formed the foundation of the science of Egyptology and inspired an era of "Egyptomania" as reflected in Egyptian revival dress, ornaments, furniture, and architecture. *General Rare Book Collection*

The Age of the Enlightenment

Denis Diderot. *Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers*. Paris: 1751 – 1777. 17 volumes of text; 11 volumes of plates.

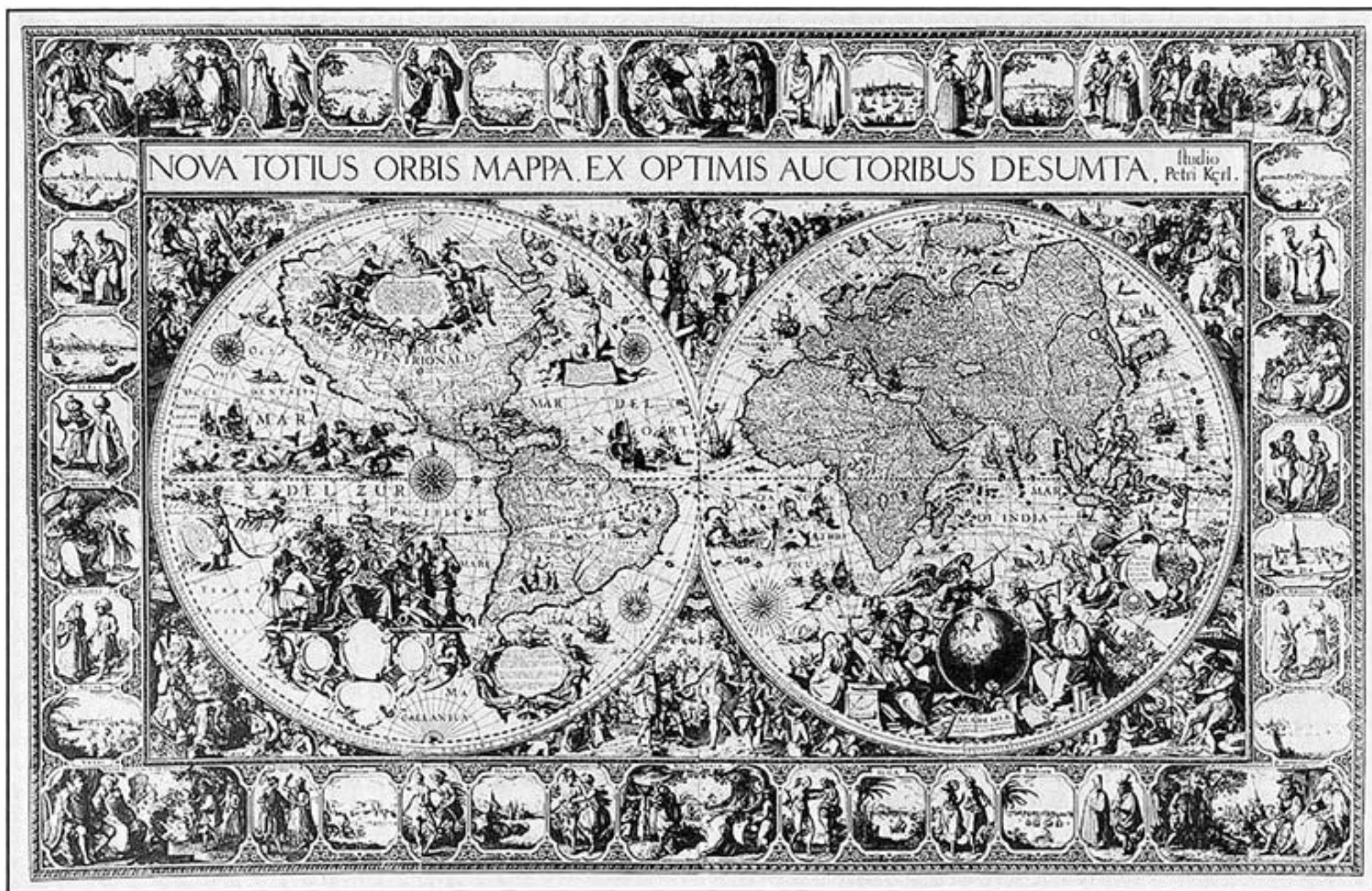
Beset with controversy because of its hu-

manistic leanings, the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot ranks as one of the most successful, lavish, and influential of all encyclopedias. Unlike other compendia written by a single author, this colossal publication featured contributions by some of the most brilliant scholars, philosophers, and scientists from the Age of the Enlightenment including Voltaire and Rousseau. The multi-volume work was known for its coverage of the trades and mechanical arts, subjects previously thought to be unimportant. Its writers, known as the *Encyclopédistes*, emphasized liberal thought, tolerance, and rationalism forming the intellectual prelude to the French Revolution. The religious and political establishment condemned the publication and every effort was made to have it suppressed. Four thousand high quality plates bound in eleven volumes illustrated the text. *General Rare Book Collection*

A Unique and Spectacular World Map

Petrus Kaerius (Pieter van den Keere) *Nova Totius Orbis Mappa, Ex Optimis Auctoribus de Sumta*. Amsterdam, c. 1610.

Measuring 78 x 50 inches, the only known copy of this cartographical masterpiece is in the Sutro Library. Pieter van den Keere (1571 – c.1646) embellished this mammoth map with a delightful series of forty border vignettes depicting various races and nationalities. The cartographer served as an engraver for the famed Jodocus Hondius who had married his sister. Prior to 1593, van den Keere worked in London with Hondius, producing maps of the English counties, town plans published by John Norden, and an extensive series of maps of England, Wales, and Scotland. In company with his brother-in-law who had acquired the majority of Gerard Mercator's stock, van



Pieter van den Keere's map of the world. c. 1610.

den Keere established himself in Amsterdam where he produced maps of Germany, Constantinople, Westphalia, Austria, Bohemia, and the Netherlands. *Sutro Library*

*"No Book Has Had Greater Influence
on Architecture"*

Andrea Palladio. *I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura*. Venice: Domenico de Franceschi, 1570. 4 volumes in 1.

Throughout the last half of the nineteenth century, the Library built a formidable collection of architectural books and none equal in importance the acquisition of "The Four Books of Architecture" by Andrea Palladio. Historian of the book Allan G. Thomas praised this folio publication writing: "No book has had greater influence on architecture in Europe and America." Lavishly illustrated, Palladio's book was translated into several languages and published in several editions. "The Four Books" consist of orders and elementary problems, domestic building, public building, and town planning and temples. *General Rare Book Collection*

*The Great Illustrated Book of
Printing's First Century*

Dr. Hartmann Schedel. *Registrum Huius Operis Cronicarum et Ymagibus ab Incicio Mundi*. Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 1493. [20], ccxcix, [8] leaves.

Known as the "Nuremberg Chronicle," this is one of the most exalted volumes produced during the incunabula period (pre-1501). Dr. Schedel, the author, wrote a history of the world from the Biblical first day of creation up to the explorations of the Atlantic Ocean and Africa. Artists Michael Wolgemut, the teacher of Albrecht Dürer, and his stepson, Wilhelm Pleydenwurff, provided the 1,809 woodcut illustrations. Approximately 1,500 copies of the Latin edition were printed. All the illustrations in the State Library's copy are hand-colored and

noted printer and book designer Adrian Wilson made use of them for the color plates in his book *The Making of the Nuremberg Chronicle*. A German language edition was also offered. Elegantly rebound in the nineteenth century by the foremost English bookbinder Joseph Zaehnsdorf, the State Library's copy bears the label of pioneer San Francisco bookseller and publisher William Doxey. *General Rare Book Collection*

A Pirated Edition of the Chronicle

[Dr. Hartmann Schedel]. *Das Buch der Croniken und Geschichten*. Augsburg: Johann Schönsperger, 1496. cccxxii leaves.

Undoubtedly impressed by the grand work produced in the city of Nuremberg, Johann Schönsperger, from the rival city of Augsburg, printed his own version of "The Book of Chronicles" without permission of the author, printer, illustrators, or financial backers of the first edition. Copyright in the late fifteenth century was not an issue. Issued in a much smaller format and printed in the more popular vernacular German, this "pirated" edition was published on September 18, 1496. While Schönsperger had access to the text, he did not have the original woodblocks and was forced to make his own. *Sutro Library*

The 1497 Pirated Latin Edition

[Dr. Hartmann Schedel]. *Liber Cronicarum*. Augsburg: Johann Schönsperger, 1497. cccxxxviii, [2], [19] leaves.

On February 1, 1497, the Augsburg printer produced another pirated edition of the Nuremberg Chronicle, this time in Latin. Issued in a smaller format than the 1493 and 1496 editions, Schönsperger printed the volume in two columns. Both pirated editions represent fine examples of the nature of book publishing during the infancy of printing. The wood blocks in this copy are hand-colored but not with the same precision as the Nuremberg edition. *Sutro Library*

NATURAL HISTORY

The Great Double Elephant Folio

John James Audubon. *The Birds of America*. London, John James Audubon, 1827 – 38. 4 volumes. 435 aquatint plates.

Described as “the most splendid book ever produced in relation to America,” this ornithological tour de force consists of 435 exquisite hand-colored aquatint engravings based on Audubon’s watercolors. Twenty years in the making, this gargantuan work was originally issued in eighty-seven parts and sold by subscription for \$1,000 a set. One thousand and sixty-five birds as well as magnificent details of trees, shrubs, and insects are represented by life-size etchings on double elephant folio sheets (39 x 29 inches) executed by William Lizars and Robert Havell. Some plates measure five square feet! To avoid depositing copies of his costly work in English public libraries without payment, the naturalist published the book without text; this was published separately in his *Ornithological Biography* (Edinburgh, A. Black, 1831 – 49). In toto, Havell printed close to 100,000 plates for the project. The State Library first lent its Audubon folios to the Crocker Art Museum in 1885. The Library also possesses the first American edition of *The Birds of America* (New York and Philadelphia, 1840 – 1844). *General Rare Book Collection*

Audubon’s Mammals

John James Audubon and John Bachman. *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America*. New York: J. J. Audubon, 1845 – 48. 3 volumes. 150 plates, hand-colored.

Audubon followed his extraordinary ornithological work with a magnificent elephant



Hand-colored plate from Audubon’s *The Birds of America*. 1827- 38.

folio devoted to mammals. Like *The Birds of America*, the quadrupeds work was issued in thirty parts over a five-year time period and sold for \$300. John T. Bowen of Philadelphia produced the 150 beautiful hand-colored lithographs, each measuring approximately 22 x 28 inches. Noted scholar of the American book William Reese calls this “the largest successful color plate book project of 19th century America.” *General Rare Book Collection*

*"The Largest, Heaviest, and
Finest Orchid Book Ever"*

James Bateman. *The Orchidaceae of Mexico and Guatemala*. London: by the author, 1837 – 1843. 12 p., 40 hand-colored plates.

James Bateman of Knypersley Hall of Staffordshire and a keen grower of orchids commissioned one of the most impressive flower books ever. Bibliographer Wilfrid Blunt called it "the largest, the heaviest but also probably the finest orchid book ever issued." An enormous book, only 125 copies were printed. The work was dedicated to Queen Adelaide, the widow of William IV. It contains vignettes and plates of native costume, jewelry, and shells by Rudolph Ackerman and George Cruikshank. It was one of the first products of "Orchido-Mania." A vignette by Cruikshank shows Lilliputian figures hoisting the volume. Showing a sense of humor, Bateman also had Cruikshank make miniature engravings in contrast to the large folio plates. The plates were drawn by Miss Drake and Mrs. Withers, all were lithographed by M. Gauci. *Sutro Library*

The Audubon of Fish

Marcus Elieser Bloch. *Naturgeschichte der Fische*. Berlin: by the author, 1782 – 1795. 12

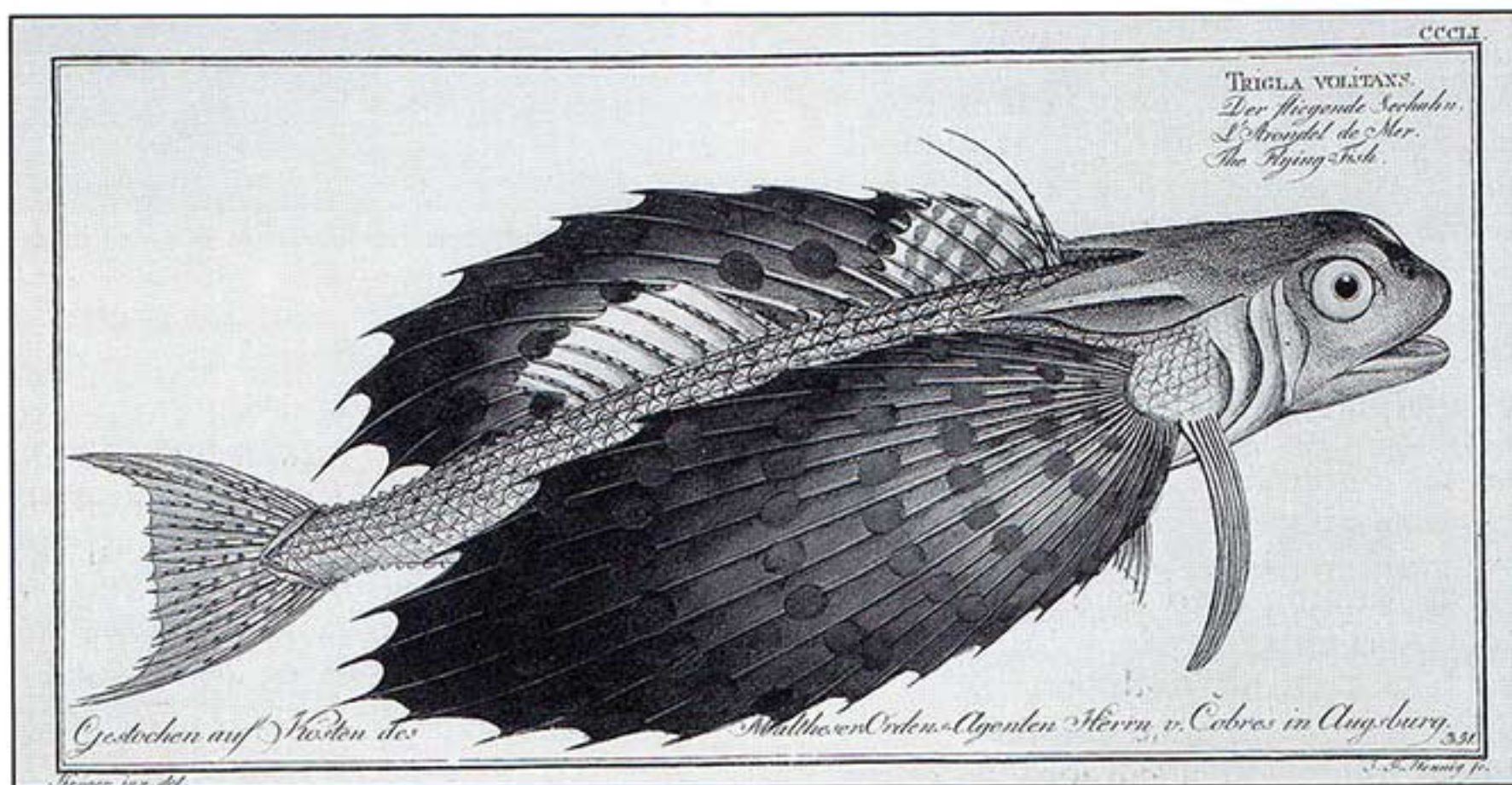
text volumes in 5; plus 12 plate volumes in 4.

Bloch (1723 – 1799), a Berlin physician, produced what has been regarded as the most sublime book ever on fish. In his introduction he explained: "In my leisure time I study natural history. I read, compare, expand, [and] research where others have left off. A fluke peaked my interest in fishes. I was sent a large moray. Upon consulting Linne, Artedi and other ichthyologists, I realized that descriptions were too brief, too inaccurate, and the drawings too poor for identification."

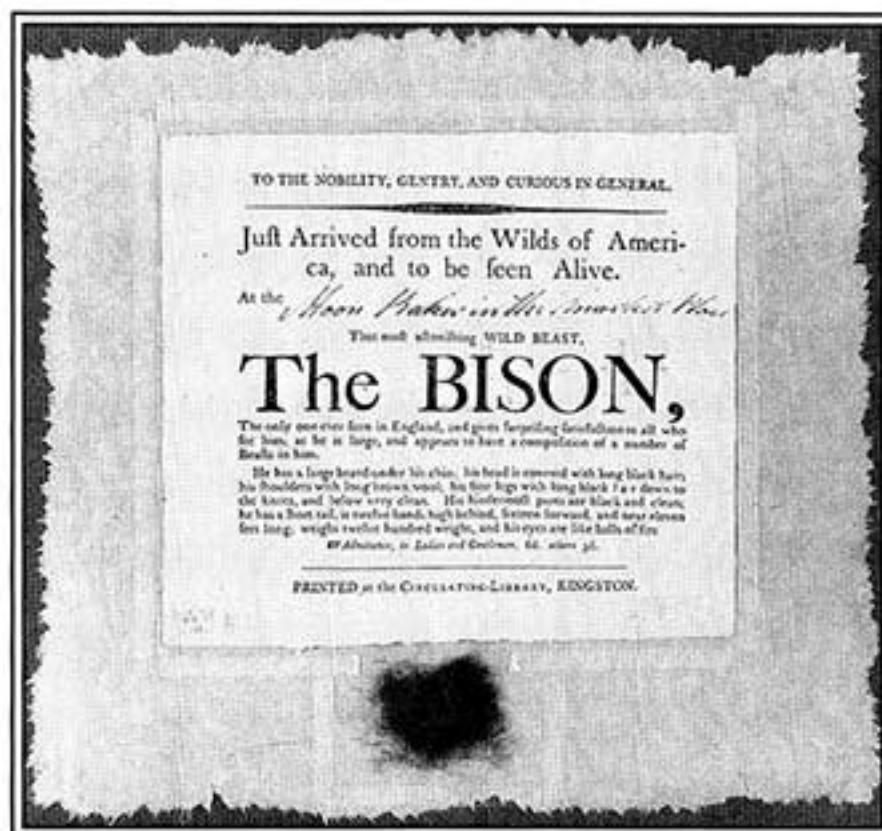
To finance his study of the fish of Germany, Bloch sold his publication by subscription. Subscribers included the kings of Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Prussia as well as Prussian nobility, cardinals, and libraries and archives. All the copper-plate engravings were exquisitely hand-colored, and in this copy, supported by hand written Latin, German, French, and English language descriptions. *Sutro Library*.

*First Pictorial Survey of
American Wildlife*

Mark Catesby. *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands Containing the Figures of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects and Plants Particularly*



Hand-colored plate from Bloch's book on fish.



Broadside inviting people to view a 1,200 pound bison.

the Forest - Trees, Shrubs and other Plants not hitherto Described, or Very Incorrectly Figured by Other Authors. London: Printed for C. Marsh, 1754. 2 volumes. 220 hand-colored plates.

Mark Catesby (1683 – 1749), commissioned by the Royal Society in London, produced between 1731 and 1743 the first pictorial survey of American wildlife. The edition shown here was revised by George Edwards. An amateur scientist, Catesby traveled to America in 1712 – 1719 and 1722 to gather information and make drawings for what became the first account of flora and fauna of the United States. Lacking funds, Catesby learned how to engrave and hand color his own plates. In toto, he etched all but two of the 220 plates. To further enrich his plates, he depicted the birds and other animals with the plants that served as their food source.

In the preface to this great work, Catesby wrote in a somewhat apologetic vein: "As I was not bred a painter, I hope some faults in perspective, and other niceties, may be readily excused." *General Rare Book Collection*

*The Most Lavish of
All California Bird Books*

William Leon Dawson. *The Birds of California: A Complete, Scientific and Popular Ac-*

count of the 580 Species and Subspecies of Birds Found in the State. San Diego: South Moulton Company, 1923. Format de luxe. 4 volumes. 110 leaves of plates.

The Birds of California is regarded as one of the most ambitious, expensive, and complex publication projects ever undertaken in California. The Library's copy is one of the hundred issued in the "patrons' inlaid" format. Sold by subscription, it is bound in crushed levantine leather and features a painted hardwood carving of a bird on the front cover of each volume. Each of the back covers is embellished with fine smaller carvings of birds, and the spine of each volume is adorned with a series of inlaid bird illustrations. Sponsored in part by Ellen Browning Scripps, Dawson issued his ornithological study in a dizzying era of editions. Edwina Coffing of Sacramento donated the Library's copy. *California History Section*

Eyes Like "Balls of Fire"

Just Arrived from the Wilds of America, and to Be Seen Alive . . . that Most Astonishing Wild Beast, the Bison. Kingston, Printed at the Circulating Library, c. 1790. Broadside.

Preserved in the Sir Joseph Banks Collection is this curious broadside inviting the people of Kingston to view the great beast

with eyes like "balls of fire." The 1,200 pound bison, exhibited at the market place, was the first ever to visit the British Isles. According to the circular, "he is large, and appears to have a composition of a number of Beasts in him." Enticed by this news, Banks, one of England's pre-eminent naturalists, went to Kingston to get a glimpse of the American visitor. Ever the acquisitive scientist, he clipped a tuft of hair from the bison and thoughtfully attached it to this very broadside. *Sutro Library*

*Collected by America's
First Botanist*

Robert James Petre. *Hortus Siccus Stirpium Americanarum Aliarumque Extra Nascentium*. [1739?]. 16 volumes.

Sutro Library is known in botanical circles for its sixteen-volume herbarium of Robert James, eighth baron Petre. Lord Petre sponsored the Scottish physician-botanist William Houston on plant collecting expeditions to the Caribbean and South America. As well, he sponsored the plant collecting of Quaker John Bartram of Philadelphia, the first American botanist. Self-taught, Bartram became North America's foremost plant collector sending seeds of trees and shrubs to the great estates in England. Bartram and Houston's New World specimens plus specimens grown by Lord Petre in his garden at Thorndon, Essex, are included in this extraordinary collection of pressed botanical specimens from the Western Hemisphere. Adolph Sutro acquired this botanical treasure at auction for less than 2 £! *Sutro Library*.

The following are examples of the pressed dried plants sent by Bartram to Lord Petre:

1. "Sweet Fern" (*Comptonia peregrina* (L.) Coult.) with hand-written ticket in Bartram's hand. The botanist wrote: "This we call sweet fern from its similitude to that plant [.] Ye root is a wonderful astringent for stopping of blood." Volume XII.
2. Holly. Bartram wrote: "This is our jersy holy [sic] (*Illex opaca*) grows mostly in

swamps 15 foot high & 5 inches in diameter." Volume XII.

3. *Lycopodium obscurum* [moss]. Not many in the eighteenth century were interested in mosses and lichens. Bartram remarked: "I took no particular notice of mosses, but looked upon them as a Cow looks at a pair of new barn doors." Nonetheless, he sent to England some of the oldest, if not the oldest, collections of bryophytes (mosses).

Illustrated by Edward Lear

John Gould. *A Monograph of the Family of Ramphastidae or Family of Toucans*. London: by the author, 1834. 94 p., 33 plates, hand-colored.

Englishman Gould, more than Audubon, popularized the study of birds and employed a number of fine artists to illustrate a series of folio publications on ornithology. Because of this, he, and not Audubon, was dubbed "The Birdman." For this study of toucans or tropical birds, Gould commissioned the topographical artist Edward Lear to do the illustrations. Today, Lear is best known for his "Nonsense" poems such as *The Owl and Pussy Cat*. The thirty-three lithographic plates were first printed in black and white and then hand-colored. Expensive to produce, Gould sold his books by subscription including 108 copies of this study of tropical birds. *General Rare Book Collection*

The Raphael of Flowers

Pierre-Joseph Redouté. *Les Roses*. Paris, 1817 – 1824. 3 volumes.

Redouté, called the "Raphael of Flowers," stands as the master French botanical illustrator. He experienced the good fortune of serving as an art teacher in the French court and numbered among his pupils Marie-Antoinette, Empress Josephine, and Duchess du Berry. The artist painted in watercolor on vellum, and with his adaption of stipple engraving, enriched the art of flower painting. This technique of color printing produced extraordinary plates faithful to the

original drawings as exemplified by his monumental *Les Roses*. Published in thirty parts between 1817 and 1824, it contains 169 exquisite hand-colored stipple engravings. As one bookseller put it, the plates "are the absolute peak of delicacy and quality in illustration." *Sutro Library*

A Leading English Naturalist

William Swainson. *Ornithological Sketch Books*. Two volumes. Manuscript.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, William Swainson (1789 – 1855) was one of England's foremost naturalists. Several birds bear his name including the Swainson Hawk and Ramphastos Swainsonii or Swainson's Toucan. Eighty-eight delightful drawings and watercolors of birds fill these leather bound sketch books. Most of his papers were lost on a voyage to New Zealand in 1840. No less a figure than John James Audubon asked Swainson to help write his *Ornithological Biography* (the text to accompany the plates), but a subsequent quarrel caused the two to part ways. Swainson pioneered the use of lithography in natural history illustration. The Library acquired the two volumes in August 1890 from an unknown source. *General Rare Book Collection*

The Greatest of All Flower Books

Robert John Thornton. *The Temple of Flora, or, Garden of Nature, Being Picturesque Botanical Plates of the New Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnaeus*. London, 1799 – 1805. 30 plates, hand-colored.

The Temple of Flora, with its spectacular plates of life-size flowers, ranks as the most famous of all the great flower books. Thornton (c. 1765 – 1837) was described by James Boswell as "well-bred, agreeable, lively and odd." The English doctor



Hand-colored plate from Thornton's *The Temple of Flora*. 1799 - 1805.

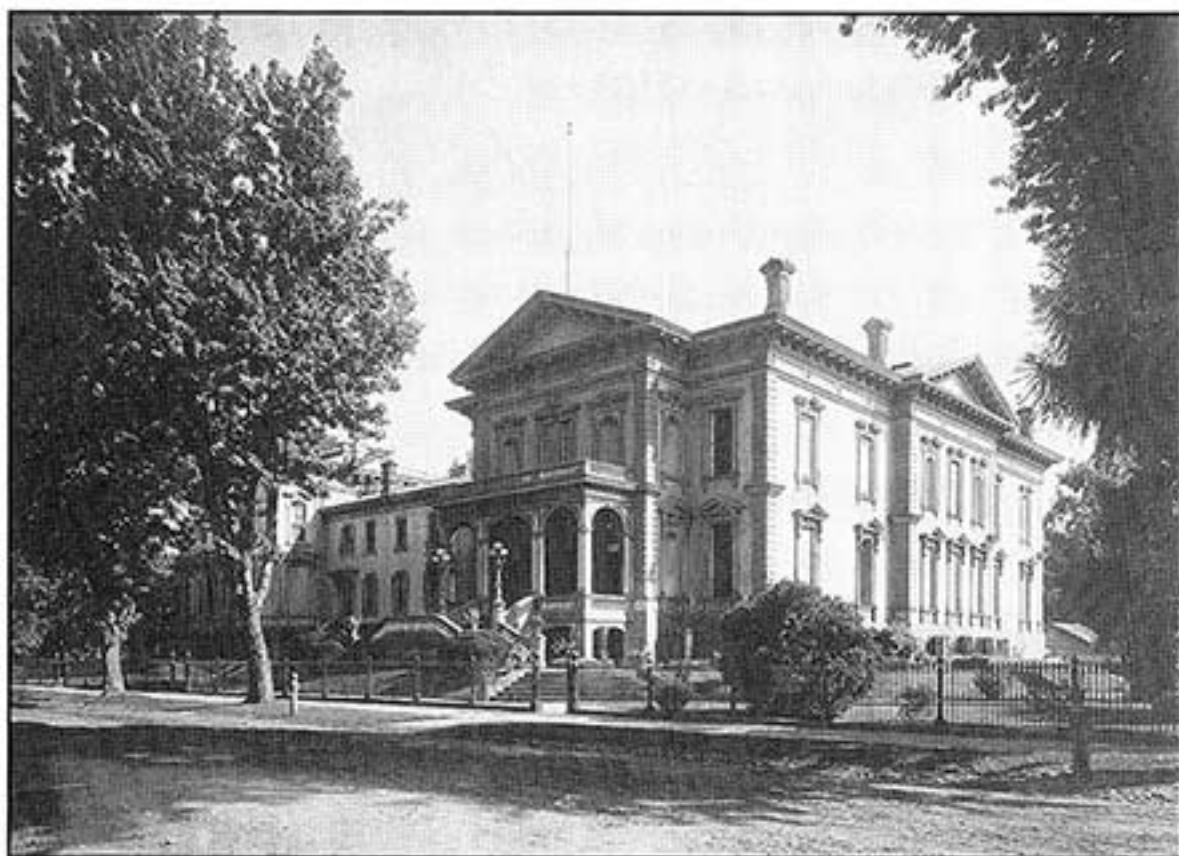
planned to popularize Linnaeus' system of botanical classification with this sumptuous large folio. He employed artists Peter Henderson and Philip Reingale and botanical artists Sydenham Edwards and James Sowerby. Unlike others, Thornton employed a variety of mediums for his plates including mezzotint, aquatint, stipple, and line engravings. His artists produced the plates between 1798 and 1805, and only thirty out of the planned seventy were ever made. Nonetheless, the illustrations are unique in that they are the first flower prints with landscape backgrounds depicting the natural habitat of the plant. The project proved so costly that it ruined Thornton financially. *General Rare Book Collection*.

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Library and Courts Building, 914 Capitol Mall, Sacramento. c. 1929.



Crocker Art Museum, 216 O Street, Sacramento, c. 1890.

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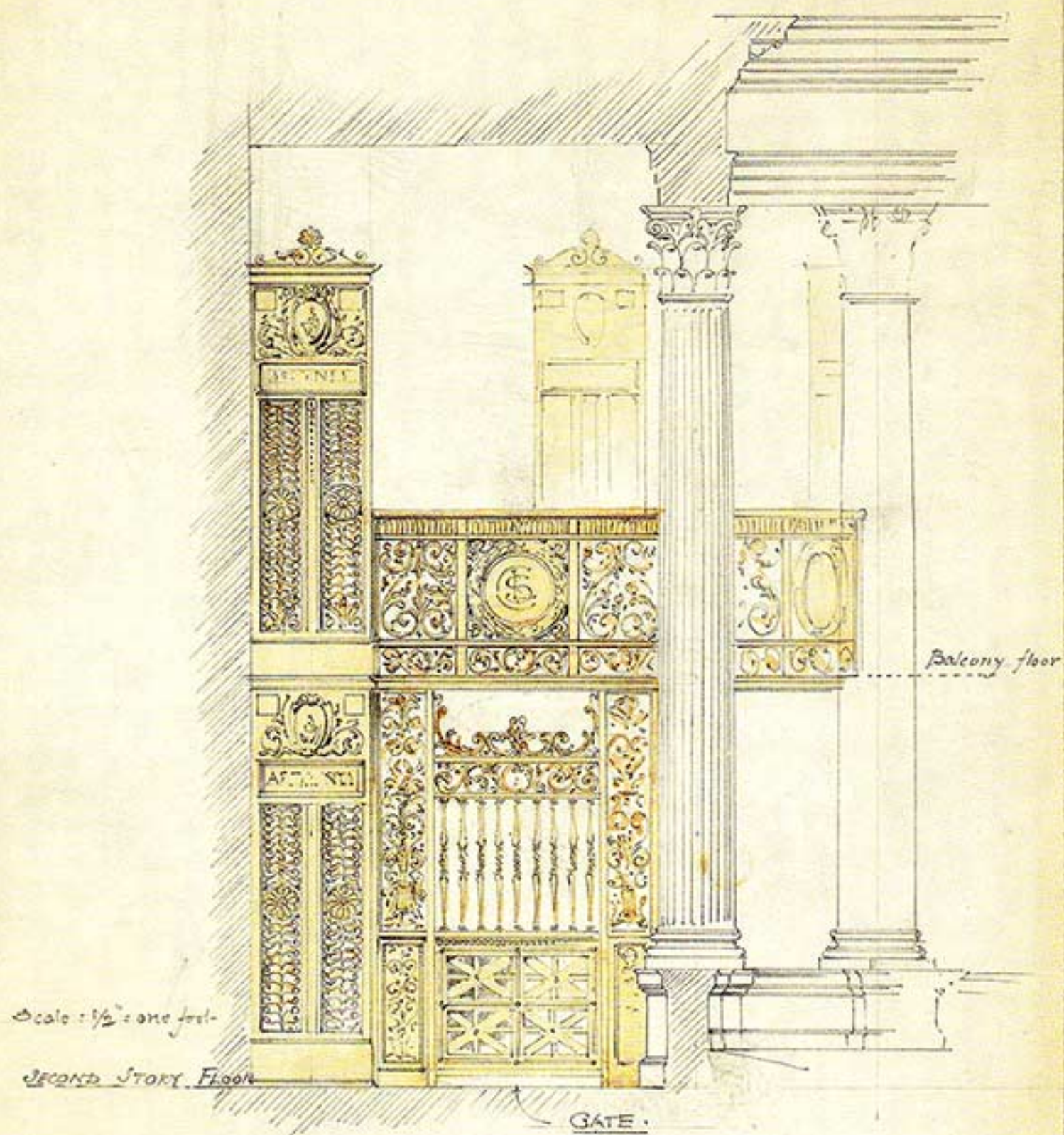
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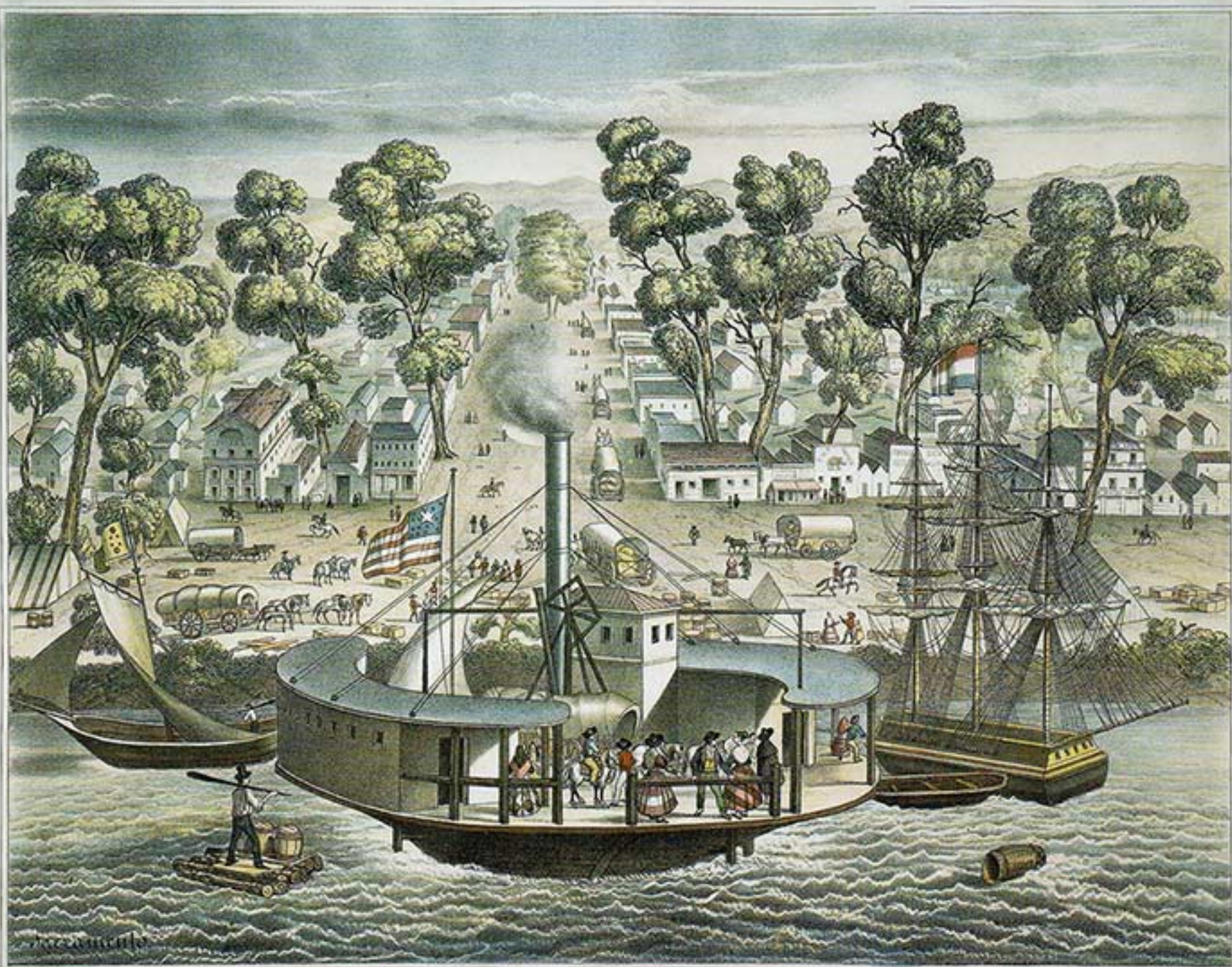
LIBRARY. ROTUNDA.

2ND STORY. ENTRANCE TO FIRST ALCOVE FROM STAIRHALL.

ALL SOLID BRONZE.

THE SNEAD & CO IRON WORKS. LOUISVILLE. Ky.

Architectural sketch of the Library rotunda at the State Capitol building. 1908.



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