

Bulletin

California State Library Foundation

Number 72

Winter/Spring 2002



THE MAN

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Who loosened a
Whose was the l
Whose breath b
Is this the Thir
To have domit
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To feel the passion of Eternity
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns

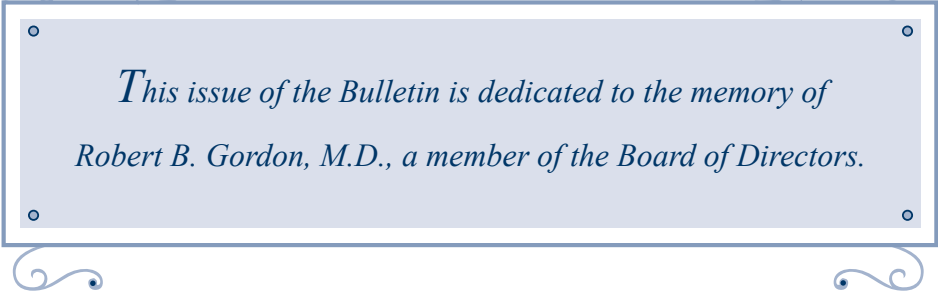
THE DESERTED VILLAGE

As some fair female, unadorn'd and plain,
Secure to please while youth condems her reign,
Slight every borrow'd charm that dress supplies,
Nor chases with art the triumph of her eyes,
But when those charms are past, for charms are frail,
When time advances, and when lovers fail,
She then shows forth, solicitous to bless,
In all the glaring impotence of dress,
Thus fares the land, by luxury betray'd;
In nature's simplest charms at first array'd,
But verging to decline, its splendours riot,
Its virtues strike, its palaces surprise;
While, scourg'd by famine from the smiling land,
The mournful peasant leads his humble band;
And while he sinks, without one arm to save,
The country blooms—a garden, and a grave.

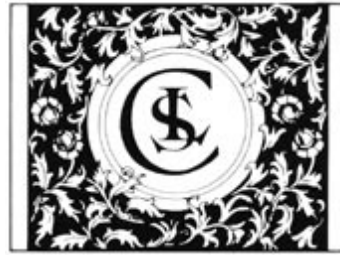
Where then, oh where, shall poverty reside,
To temper the pretence of contiguous pride?
If to some common's fenceless limits stray'd,
He drives his flock to pick the scanty blade,



D e d i c a t i o n



*This issue of the Bulletin is dedicated to the memory of
Robert B. Gordon, M.D., a member of the Board of Directors.*



CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY FOUNDATION:
Sacramento, California
2002





Bulletin

California State Library Foundation

Winter/Spring 2002

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TABLE of CONTENTS

A DISQUISITION UPON JOHN HENRY NASH

By Robert Dickover 4

SEARCHING FOR GOLD IN DEATH VALLEY: THE PHOTOGRAPH OF A.Y. PEARL

By Gary F. Kurutz 10

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE CALIFORNIAS: IMPRINTS OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD, 1552-1821

By W. Michael Mathes 16

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY BEGINS DIGITIZING HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PHOTOGRAPHS

By Vickie J. Lockhart 26

FOUNDATION NOTES

Officers and Board Members Elected 32

Foundation Support of CSL Grant-Funded Projects 32

Dr. Starr Honored by Burns Foundation 32

Foundation Co-Publishes California Poster 33

Historic Prints of San Francisco Portfolio 33

REQUIESCAT IN PACE 34

RECENT CONTRIBUTORS 35



FRONT COVER:

The front and back cover illustrations are portraits of the printer John Henry Nash by the celebrated photographer Dorothea Lange. She took the portraits in 1922. Nash presented the photographs to the Library in 1940.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE page displays the beautiful border designed by the artist Ray Coyle.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE, Clark's Christmas Book for 1926, shows Nash's masterful use and reproduction of decorative lines.

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A Disquisition Upon John Henry Nash

By Robert Dickover

The reputation of the important San Francisco printer John Henry Nash has gone through the familiar cycle from extreme overpraise to indifference and disdain. The selection of his most important work, a virtuosic printing of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, for a major exhibition of 20th century fine printing a couple of years ago suggests that his reputation is deservedly on the upswing and prompts me to conduct my own review of his work. The presence of an excellent collection in the California State Library of 225 of the approximately 1200 pieces of printing executed by Nash (and his staff and students) enables me to do so. The Library's Nash collection is a major constituent of its important collection of fine printing, some other parts of which I have discussed in three previous articles in the *Bulletin*.

Nash was born in Canada in 1871 and arrived in San Francisco in 1895. Already a skilled compositor on his arrival, Nash worked in six printing firms in San Francisco during the next twenty years. During this period he was involved in the design and execution of all forms of printing starting with business cards, but he gravitated toward the fine printing of books and other items that gave him the opportunity to express his skill and very high typographic standards. Nash apparently could be a difficult person; and since he conceivably was interacting with other difficult people, he decided to set up his own printing establishment in 1916. The rest is a lengthy career of uneven but still outstanding accomplishments.

One of the distinctive features of Nash's career was his acquisition of patronage almost in the sense of that received by some of the earlier

great authors, such as Shakespeare who acquired financial support from the Earl of Southampton and King James I, who appointed Shakespeare the King's playwright. Patronage for Nash took the forms of commissions for specific work, with the expectation of very high prices on the part

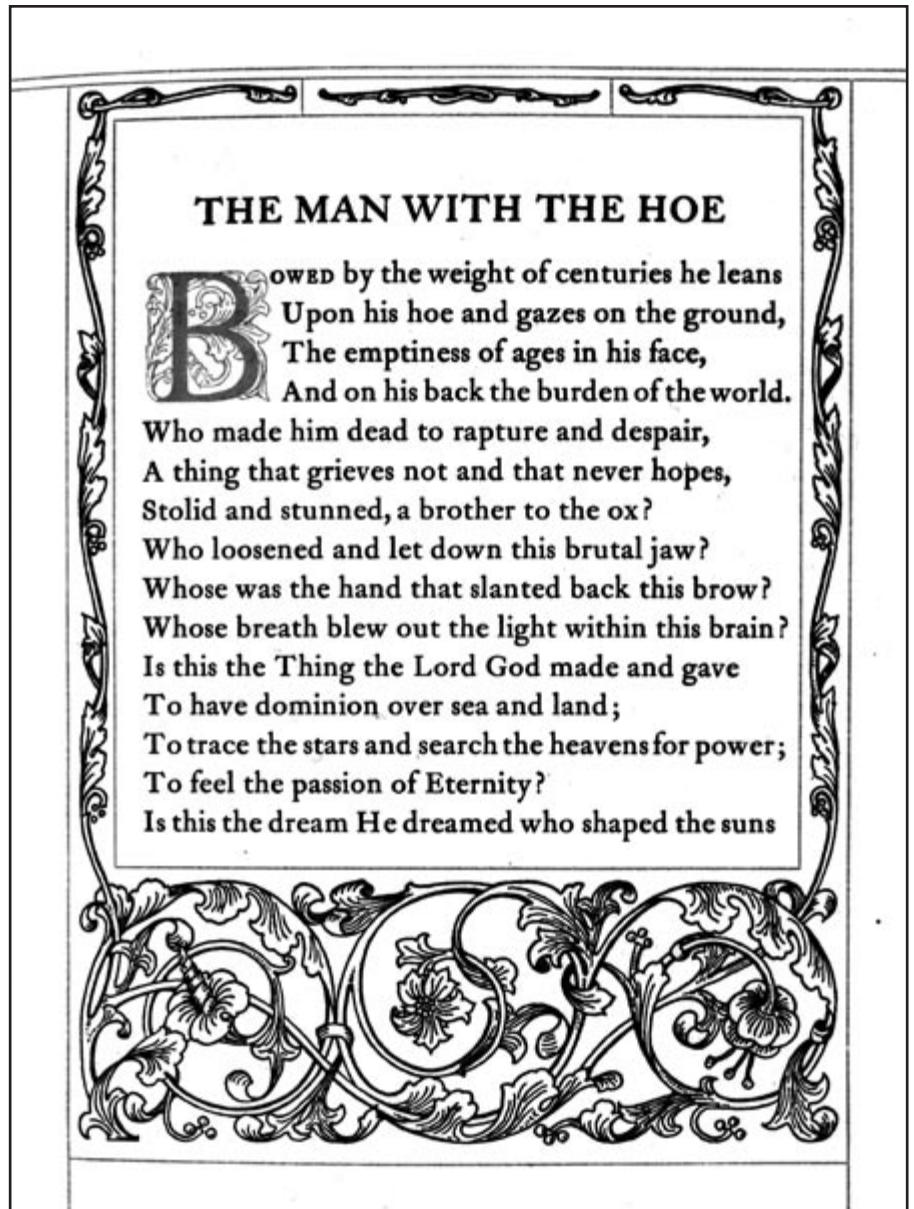
This page from Nash's printing masterpiece, Dante's DIVINE COMEDY, shows his conception of the typographical page as a picture at its best. Particularly noteworthy is his management of white space and his placement and typography of the marginal notes on the text.



Mr. Dickover is an expert on typography and the art of the book. He is frequent contributor to the BULLETIN and a new member of the Foundation's Board of Directors.

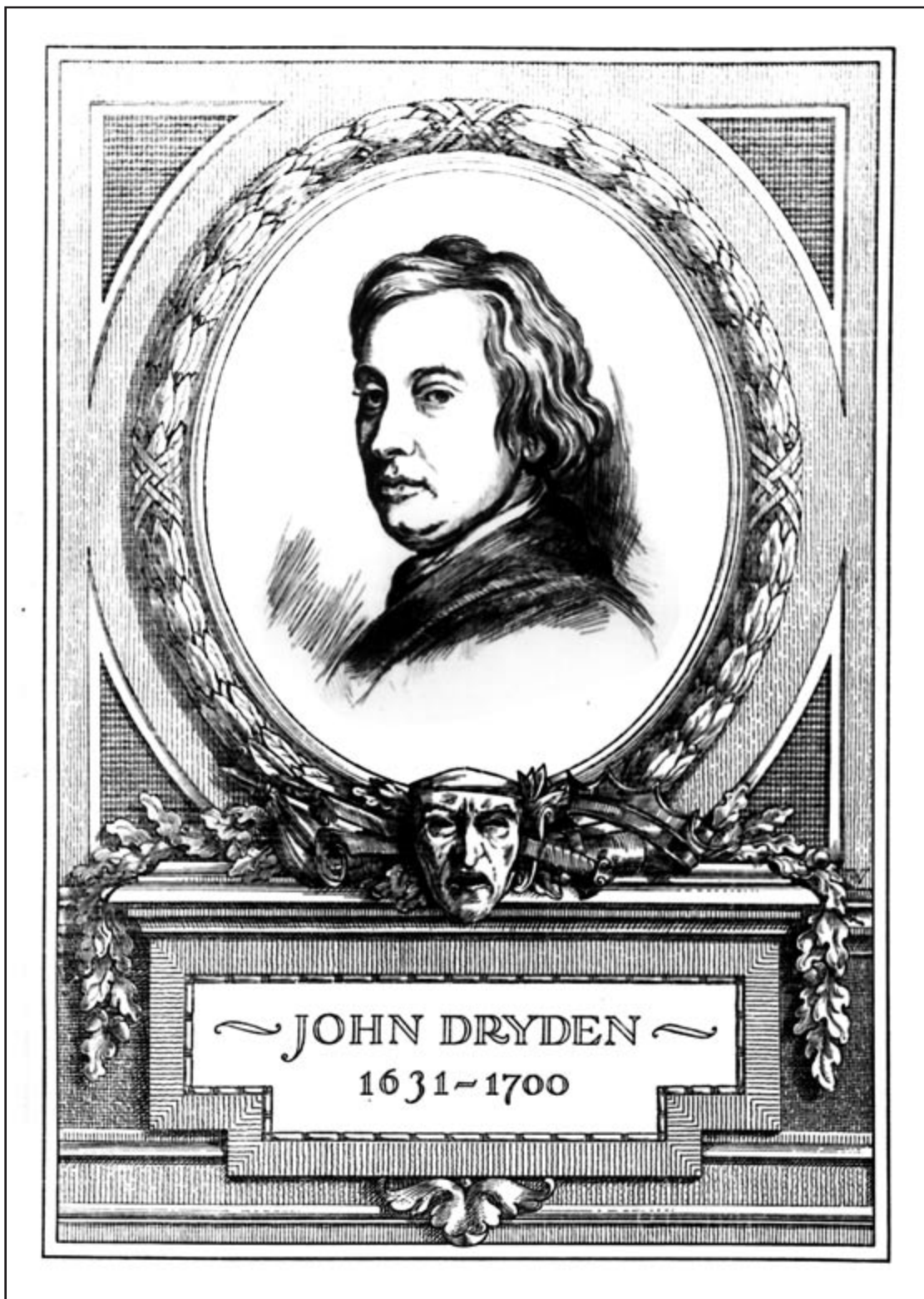
of both the printer and the patron and in at least one instance a cash advance in anticipation of work to come. It also was expressed in informal guarantees of continuing commissions. He had two very important patrons, both of whom had a lot of money to spend during the 1920s. One was William Andrews Clark, Jr. Clark, the son of the Montana copper king, Senator William Andrews Clark, Sr., was an extremely skillful businessman in his own right, who had accumulated a major fortune by the time of the Roaring Twenties. The other was the redoubtable William Randolph Hearst, son of another Senator, George Hearst, and of a remarkable mother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst. Together these two patrons provided a financial foundation that in the words of Nash's biographer Robert Harlan "transformed the unusual career of John Henry Nash into the extraordinary."

William Andrews Clark, Jr., who in addition to being wealthy, was a man of considerable education and an important humanitarian and cultural philanthropist. A thoroughgoing bibliophile, Clark eventually amassed a collection of 18,000 carefully selected books of historical and literary importance. He decided to produce a catalog of his collection, which was eventually to total twenty volumes, and enlisted Nash as the printer. The volumes received the full Nash treatment with handset type and elegant press work. The catalogs were simply bound in boards covered with light green paper with a vellum spine on which there was a title in gold lettering. The designs were modest, but the size of the printings of the volumes (those in the California State Library were printed in editions of fifty copies) made this a very expensive proposition indeed.



This page from the Nash version of THE MAN WITH THE HOE displays the beautiful border designed by the artist Ray Coyle. The border is also an example of one of the archaic models to which Nash stubbornly adhered.

Clark relished the role of patron, and catalogs in small editions and conservative designs were not likely to satisfy his refined artistic impulse or generate much enthusiasm among discriminating bibliophiles. Accordingly, he embarked upon the most significant aspect of his patronage with Nash, one that would enable him to share some of the finest of his books with his bibliophilic compatriots and at the same time have his name printed on the title pages of important monuments



The portrait of John Dryden on the title page of the large volume of this Christmas Book printed in 1929 for William Andrews Clark, Jr. is an example of one of the few kinds of illustrations that Nash willingly chose for his books. Another type he favored was the pictorial border, of which the above is an outstanding example.

of typography.

This enterprise took the form of a series of “Christmas books,” which were distributed yearly at Christmas to a select group of institutions. Every year from 1922 to 1930 and again in 1933 Clark selected a monumental first edition, or other rarity, from his collection and gave it to Nash who first prepared a facsimile of the original. This was supplemented by a printing of another volume in a larger format containing a commentary on the original, much of it written by the scholarly Clark himself, and a reprinting of the text of the work based on the most authoritative version. The two completed volumes were matched in binding and in turn housed in a matching slipcase. The California State Library has a number of these remarkable Christmas books, including the one considered the most important—the Nash conception of 1929 of John Dryden’s play *All for Love*. In the small volume is a facsimile of a text of the play, which deals with the Antony and Cleopatra entanglement, printed in 1678. Altogether, Nash printed ten of these Christmas ensembles for Clark.

For William Randolph Hearst as for Clark, Nash printed a sizable number of pieces of ephemera. By far the most important work that Nash did for Hearst, however, was the printing of the biographies of the latter’s parents, Phoebe Apperson Hearst and George Hearst. Hearst’s selection of Nash for this commission expressed his reverence for his parents and his awareness of Nash’s reputation (in many circles) as the era’s outstanding typographer. The Clark Christmas book based on *All for Love* had obtained for Nash the then incredible fee of \$37,500. For the edition of 250 books that amounted to \$150 a book. The total cost figure was a record for Nash publications until the Hearst biographies came along. Hearst paid Nash \$40,000 for the biography of his mother, and presumably an equal amount was paid for the biography of his father. Although the total cost of the Hearst biographies was greater, they were printed in editions of 1,000 copies. The estimated cost per book therefore would be forty dollars, still very expensive by the standards of

the time, but not in the Clark league.

The California State Library has a copy of the biography of Phoebe Hearst; and, all things considered, it is a stunner. There are no photographs in the book. There are no illustrations other than the etched portrait of Mrs. Hearst and some decorations in the frontispiece prepared by William Wilke, one of Nash’s artists. Wilke, who was an artist of ability, also designed the headpieces on the first pages of each of the book’s chapters. The specially ordered paper for the book contains the watermarks “Nash” and “Hearst” on alternate leaves. The book was printed from electrotypes made from the hand composition in Nash’s shop and bound in Germany. The binding is of unbleached vellum with gold lines around the periphery of the covers and gold lettering on the spine. At the bottom of the spine “1929” appears in small figures, representing the year the book was completed.

A third important source of support for Nash was the Book Club of California founded in San Francisco in 1912 with Nash as one of its founders. In 1914 Nash printed the first book issued by the Book Club of California, Robert E. Cowan’s *A Bibliography of California and the Pacific West, 1510-1906*, while he was still employed at another firm. The book was hand-set, one of the basic standards of Nash’s work, and it sold for the then very considerable price of twenty dollars a copy, a cost which generated a fair amount of unhappiness among club members. Perhaps in response the club did not exceed that price in any of its publications until 1930, when a Nash printing of a leaf book on the Nuremberg Chronicle was distributed at twenty-five dollars a copy. After Nash established his own printing firm in 1916, he was commissioned to print the club’s second book, an edition of 350 copies of the poet Edwin Markham’s famous poem *The Man with the Hoe*. This book, distributed free to members, is a remarkably beautiful book and is in the collection of the California State Library as is Cowan’s book. It is printed in three colors, with framing lines in light blue, special initial letters and an ornament on the title page in red, and borders framing the texts of Markham’s prefa-

tory comments and the poem in black. Nash's generally excellent work for the Book Club of California ended in 1938 with his nineteenth publication for its membership, an edition of Charles C. Dobie's *The Crystal Ball*.

Nash's masterpiece and a great example of design and quality of printing judged by the highest standards is his Dante (*The Comedy of Dante Alighieri of Florence Commonly Called the Divine Comedy*). This 250-copy production in four volumes was finished by Nash in 1929 after he had worked on it over a period of six years. For him, this was the realization of a dream that all the distinguished printers have had, the printing of a great book in a manner that expresses his ideal of technical and artistic excellence. The cost of the set of books was \$200, and the publication was virtually sold out upon completion. Nash's design and printing of this book is an example of both his sumptuousness and restraint. The binding is vellum with a gold line running around the periphery of the quarter-inch thick covers. The top edge of the pages is gilded. The printing of the text of the poem is in 16 point Cloister Light, Nash's favorite typeface; and the only decoration of the pages are the lines that frame both the text and the notes on the text in a smaller size italic typeface which are in the outer margin of the page. These framing lines are one of Nash's most frequently used design elements, and they are used in the Dante with great effect. The pages in this work are designed so imposingly that one appreciates Nash's concept of the printed page as a picture. If it is possible for a printed page unadorned with illustrations to be pictorial, this is it. Nash's great work has deservedly won wide recognition, and for any library (like CSL) that has it, the Nash Dante has to be one of its proudest possessions. Most recently it was chosen for "A Twentieth Century for a Century," an exhibition of 100 books representing great fine printing in the 20th century held at the elite Grolier Club in New York City in 2002. It is difficult to think of a greater honor for a printer.

Every account of Nash emphasizes his phenom-

enal ability as a salesman. By distributing free samples of printing, including elegant ephemera and Christmas cards, to the wealthy and upper reaches of bibliophiles and by adopting other stratagems such as affiliating himself with the well-placed through common interests in fishing and hunting, Nash acquired a well-heeled and acquisitive following. His tireless self-promotion paid off for him, for he became wealthy—a condition rarely found among fine printers. In the process, however, he helped establish the San Francisco Bay Area as one of the world's major centers of great printing.

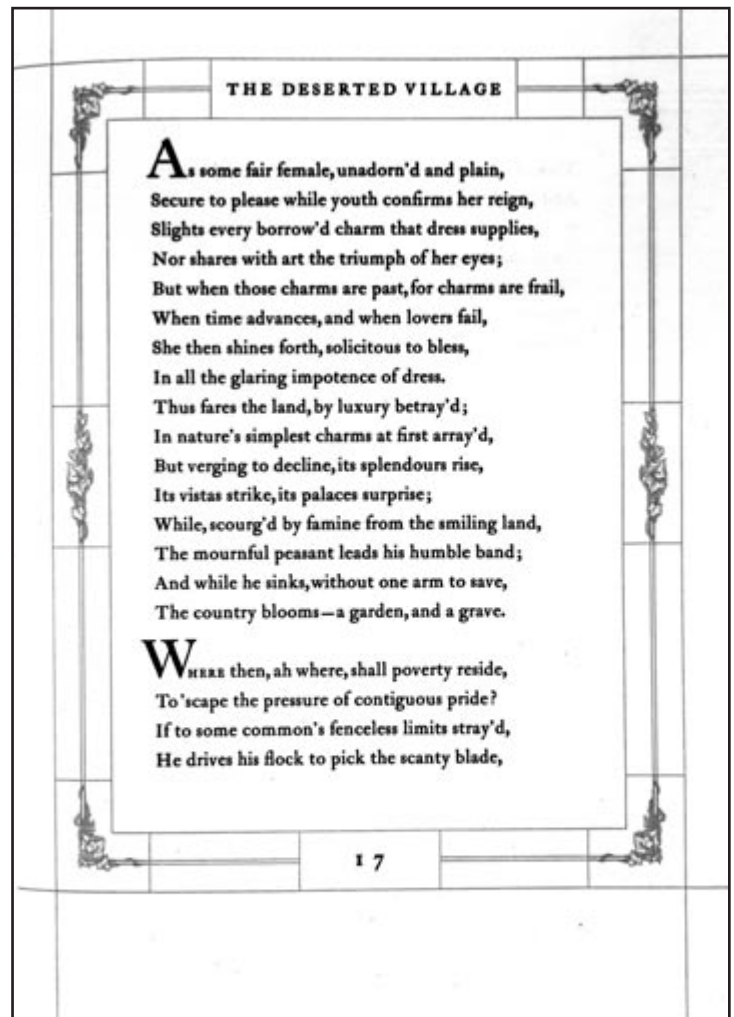
The depression fell hard upon him as it did on the entire country. His patronage from Clark and Hearst markedly declined, first because of economic conditions and secondly by the death of Clark in 1934. He continued to turn out excellent work with two of his books being selected for inclusion in the American Institute of Graphic Arts lists of Fifty Books of the Year in 1934 and 1935. His business continued to suffer; and after much in the way of dashed hopes and discouragement, he accepted an appointment at the University of Oregon Press in Eugene in 1938. The sojourn in Oregon saw much high quality work turned out by Nash on his own and with the assistance of his students and the staff of the University Press. Eventually poor health and disagreements with the University led to the termination of his work there, and he returned to the Bay Area in 1943 at the age of 72. He died in Berkeley in 1947 at the age of 76.

Robert Harlan in his estimable biography of Nash and his career terminates his account with a chapter entitled "An Appraisal." In it he lauds Nash's technical abilities and standards. Nash's designs utilizing the limited range of materials he employed are impressive, and the printing he executed on the difficult materials he routinely chose to use such as handmade papers is as flawless as possible. Of course, Nash had the assistance of highly capable personnel, both in his own firm and others, but he defined the standards and adhered to them throughout his more than fifty-year career with a tenacity and clarity of purpose

that is remarkable. For this he deserves the greatest credit. Harlan also discusses his reservations, shared by many others, about Nash's capability as an artist. There is first of all Nash's rigid adherence to a few models of design rooted in earlier forms of printing. There is his aversion to the use of illustrations, limiting himself again to only a few models infrequently used. One of the design elements that Nash literally beat to death was his use of lines to frame the text. His handling of those in design and in the printing was exceptional, but after frequent usage this design element became stale. His aversion to illustration (other than using a few archaic models sparingly) is difficult to understand, especially since he had some standing as an art collector.

In contrast the other great San Francisco printers have sought the assistance of illustrators and used their work with great effectiveness. Within a context of much innovation and flexibility in design, the Grabhorns illustrated their books with a rich variety of images provided by a number of very accomplished artists. The creators of the Allen Press, Lewis Allen, a master of the hand press and of color, and his wife Dorothy, illustrated their books to great effect with the work of an international group of important artists. Finally, our distinguished contemporary Andrew Hoyem of the Arion Press has combined in his books high technical skill and the recruitment of some of the world's great artists for illustrating them. One can only marvel at the narrowness of Nash's vision.

In comparison to the work of the three printers above, who are among the greatest of 20th century fine printers, Nash's work falls short. On the other hand, if we keep in mind his conception of the printed page as a picture, it is possible to find some of his best work, such as the Dante, inspiring. If Nash's work does not place him among the really great printers, then he is arguably among the near great. He is deserving of more serious study and respectful treatment than he has been accorded by many, and we are privileged to have much of his best work in the California State Library.



This page from the large volume of THE DESERTED VILLAGE, Clark's Christmas Book for 1926, shows Nash's masterful use and reproduction of decorative lines, in this instance combined with ornamentation. The absence of gaps where the lines join is an example of great skill both in composition and presswork.



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Searching for Gold in Death Valley: The Photographs of A. Y. Pearl

By Gary F. Kurutz

A photograph album documenting a prospecting trip to Death Valley appears at first glance to be another example of man's endless search for quick riches. Bound in limp leather with the title *In the Funeral Mountains and Death Valley* burnt onto the front cover, the recently acquired album consists of ninety-six panoramic black and white photographs by A. Y. Pearl. The album came with

The California History Section of the California State Library always welcomes the addition of photograph albums relating to mining especially when it is from a remote area like Death Valley. By themselves, these images of the forbidding terrain along with the typescript and prospectus have historical value. However, what makes all this really fascinating is the story behind A. (Azariah) Y. Pearl, his quest for gold, his involvement



A. Y. Pearl's 1905 expedition in search of Death Valley Scotty's gold mine. This view was made at Salvation Springs, a source of fresh water Pearl claimed to have discovered on October 15.

two other equally interesting pieces: a mining company prospectus, *Scenes in and around Camp of Key Gold Mining Company, "Death Valley" California* and a paper-bound typescript illustrated with photographs by Pearl entitled "Souvenir of Death Valley and Tales of the Desert."

Mr. Kurutz is Curator of Special Collection at the California State Library.

with Walter E. Scott (better known as "Death Valley Scotty"), and his role in the so-called "Battle of Wingate Pass" on February 26, 1906.

Remarkably, the Library, a half century earlier, had acquired another Pearl photograph album in a similar format called *Pilot Range and Quint Group* and a number of individual panoramic photographs by Pearl. The Queens Borough Public Library of New York presented the album and photographs to the Library in October 1950. Undoubtedly, they



Breaking up camp in the desert. Pearl's photo albums included several camping scenes.

were deemed out-of-field. This gift, combined with the recent additions, preserves not only a unique record of mining in the early 1900s but also an unwitting pictorial of desert chicanery and intrigue.

A. Y. Pearl first met the charismatic Scotty at a bar in New York City and was apparently transfixed by his tales of gold in the deserts of eastern California. Scotty had achieved some notoriety in 1905 by breaking the speed record for the Los Angeles to Chicago run in a train appropriately called the "Death Valley Coyote" and for supposedly owning a gold mine of untold riches. A carpenter by trade from New Hampshire, Pearl apparently made money by inventing a type of auger. This successful venture turned him into a self-styled tycoon and promoter, and when Scotty said that he would let him inspect his mine and perhaps claim his own, this was more than the starry-eyed carpenter could resist. He agreed to follow his new friend back to California to see the golden ore for himself.

Had Pearl thoroughly investigated the personable Californian a little further, he might not have been so eager. It seemed that Walter Scott was always involved in some sort of publicity stunt, had lived life on the edge, and appeared to have access to an endless supply of cash. A book and play were even written about his desert adventures. It is no accident that his biographer, Hank Johnson, entitled his book *Death Valley Scotty: "The Fastest Con in the West."* When Scotty met Pearl, he was known as the "Death Valley Croesus."

In the fall of 1905, Pearl joined this desert Midas in Southern California and headed for his mines. Scotty allowed the anxious New Englander to take a camera along to prove the value of his claims. Presumably, Pearl would pay Scotty a large sum of money for leading him to a lucrative mine. This expedition included another colorful character and friend of Scotty known as Bill Keys (sometimes spelled Keyes), a part Cherokee Indian cowboy and prospector. A scout



Fully loaded wagons and mules traversing the formidable desert floor. 1905.

named Frank “Shorty” Smith accompanied the treasure seekers. With their wagons loaded with supplies, the heavily armed band trudged over the desert with their trusty mules into the mining area. Scotty was careful not to let Pearl see his own mine but did show him other prospects including Keys’ claims. He also let Pearl know that this was dangerous territory rife with bandits. Scotty succeeded in whetting Pearl’s appetite, but when shots suddenly rang out, everyone beat a path back to the safety of Barstow. The gullible Yankee did not know that the ambush was nothing more than a ruse. While shaken, Pearl’s spirits were lifted when Scotty came into town with a 100-pound bag of ore, which he proclaimed to be the purest type of gold. True to form, Scotty did not open the bag but he had Pearl convinced.

Following this episode, Pearl confidently returned home, solicited investors, and touted himself as the only one to actually get close to the fabulous hidden mines of his desert host. He secured the commitments of a Henry R. Quint of Holyoke, Massachusetts and the gunpowder mogul, T. Coleman du Pont. In toto, investors pledged a reported \$60,000 believing that Pearl would secure for them a fabulous bonanza. The Death Valley area at the time

swarmed with prospectors, and Pearl thought by acting quickly, he would have a jump on the competition. Not totally trusting their agent, the eastern investors wisely hired a mining engineer from Boston named Daniel E. Owen to go with Pearl and Scotty to confirm the hype.

Late in February 1906, Scotty led a new expedition to inspect his gold mine accompanied by Bill and Warner Scott (two of his brothers), A. Y. Pearl, Albert M. Johnson (a financial backer and future builder of Scotty’s Castle), Bill Keys, Dan Owen, DeLyle St. Clair (an experienced miner) and Jack Brody (a driver). The entourage started from the desert town of Daggett with wagons loaded with supplies. Pearl again took his trusty panoramic camera to record the journey, and better yet, he hoped for gold mines. All along Scotty faced an acute dilemma: how to hoodwink Owen into believing that his mine was worth millions. Drawing upon his considerable skills as a flimflam artist, Scotty concocted the idea of staging another mock ambush and scaring the engineer away. The charlatan sent Keys and Brody ahead to make like outlaws and fire shots in their general direction. As the expedition headed into the Wingate area, bullets started zinging overhead

and Scotty and Pearl returned the fire. However, plans went awry. A lone horseman appeared out of nowhere disrupting the timing of the faux attack. Keys and an inebriated Brody, however, continued firing and accidentally hit Warner in the groin. Terrified, Scotty shouted, "Stop the shooting," thus bringing to an end the so-called "Battle of Wingate Pass." Pearl and Johnson, both with rudimentary medical knowledge, tended to Warner who suffered in excruciating pain. He was loaded into a wagon, and the aborted expedition headed back to civilization and safety.

The sham battle in the desert created a sensation in the press. It further added to the legend of Scotty, but suspicion of foul play grew by the minute. Engineer Owen angrily believed that he and not Warner Scott was the real target and accused both Scotty and Pearl of setting him up. Pearl, in a newspaper interview, stated that the ambush was indeed real, that they were fighting for their lives, and that he and Scotty had fended off four outlaws. Pearl even claimed that a bullet went through his hat. Charges and counter charges flew over the next several weeks, and Scotty, Pearl, and Keys wound up in the San Bernardino County jail. Pearl howled that his reputation had been unfairly tarnished. Luck, however, smiled on the accused. It was determined that the battle actually took place in Inyo County and not San Bernardino. Because of this technicality

and the unwillingness of Inyo County officials to prosecute the matter, the case against them was dropped.

Following this bizarre affair, Pearl headed to the eastern United States and vigorously defended his actions and innocence. Somehow, he convinced his investors to exercise their option on one of Bill Keys' claims. The investors formed the Key Gold Mining Company and financed another Pearl-led expedition into the desert. Eager to strike it rich, they paid Keys \$25,000 for one of his claims and bought up others in the area. Although they did find some gold, the investors failed to strike it rich and finally gave up. As Death Valley historian Richard E. Lingenfelter wrote, they "had been conned by Scotty's tales." Thereafter, the trail of Pearl goes cold and nothing is known about his future activities. Scotty's reputation suffered as well and he admitted years later that "My hole in the Death Valley is all a myth." This mystery man always seemed to find a way to recreate himself, land on his feet, and live out his life as a desert celebrity.

The two A. Y. Pearl photograph albums with their "Old West" style bindings depict various aspects of his adventures in the Death Valley region hunting for gold. More than likely, Pearl assembled these volumes to impress his investors. He also pasted into the album entitled *In the Funeral Mountains and Death Valley* assay



Shadow of fortune-seeker A. Y. Pearl and his panoramic camera. 1905.

reports designed to demonstrate the productivity of the mines. The other album, *Pilot Range and Quint Group*, just happened to include the name of one of his investors, Henry Quint. Several of these panoramic views measuring 3½ x 11½ inches are labeled “Death Valley Series” with the dates of 1905 and 1907 written into the negative. Seen in a number of the prints are Scotty and his accomplice Bill Keys. In fact, one of his photographs points out the gold mine found on “Key Mountain.” Pearl’s photos show the enormous and rugged expanse of the desert, prospectors with mules, fully loaded wagons, mining camps, a Southern Pacific train station, and views of an unidentified town which may have been Daggett. Unfortunately, none of the people are labeled by Pearl. Many of the views tantalizingly capture the shadow of his body along with his camera in the foreground. Pearl later used these photographs to illustrate the printed version of the Key Gold Mining Company prospectus.

While these albums are fascinating, the photo-

graphically illustrated typescript offers additional clues into the thinking of a promoter trying to convince eastern investors that the brown and tan sands of the desert were indeed golden. The subtitle of the work, probably written in 1906 or 1907, is “A collection of authentic tales of mines and Gold mines that are hidden somewhere in the great desert.” As Pearl found out, the key words were “hidden somewhere.” He described a number of the mines in the region including Scotty’s which he noted with a tinge of skepticism, “Although parties have tried to follow him no one has succeeded in finding his mine.” Pearl went on to tell about a fresh water spring he claimed to have discovered on October 15, 1905, which saved his expedition from disaster. In this poorly typed manuscript, the former carpenter, writing in the third person, represented himself as the general manager of the Death Valley Prospecting and Mining Company of Rochester, New Hampshire formed “for the purpose of prospecting, developing and selling mines, mineral deposits



Pointing to one of the desert’s elusive gold mines. The figure in the middle is probably Death Valley Scotty.



A prospector with his best friend on the way to Death Valley.

and land etc.” He unabashedly told of his experience in Death Valley, his knowledge of the trails and watering holes, and the best places to find the precious mineral. To further tout his credentials, Pearl wrote, “He [Pearl] went into the desert with Scotty when he brought out one of his loads of gold.” No such load, of course, really existed. In conclusion, he wrote, “Our Co[mpany] offers an opportunity for an investor to be identified directly with a prospecting Co. that is starting out right to make big money.”

Despite his best intentions, no one made “big money.” It was all a mirage. Pearl in the end was bamboozled by Scotty, deluded by his own dreams of desert treasure, and wound up as just another failed speculator selling a bogus product. This typescript, along with the photo albums, serves to document how a well-intentioned car-

penter from a small town in New Hampshire got taken in by one of the West’s oldest stories: the lust for gold.



FOR FURTHER READING SEE:

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Historiography of the Californias: Imprints of the Colonial Period, 1552-1821

By *W. Michael Mathes*



GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

As a result of its isolation from sailing routes and its resistance to Spanish colonization until the final decades of the eighteenth century, California remained a mysterious region, clouded in the mythology of Queen Calafia who governed an immense island inhabited by women which ended at the entry to the Strait of Anián. This great geographic and psychological distance from the population centers of New Spain attracted foreign corsairs who voyaged in search of Anián to gain passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic and used the bays of California to await the passage of the Manila galleon. The corsairs also drew the curiosity of European and American readers anxious to know the latest news of California, the most remote corner of the globe.

The colonial period in New Spain underwent extraordinary changes in its historiography. Based upon medieval concepts, history written in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries comprised chronicles and documents printed for diffusion. The former were reports of facts and events, frequently without attention to chronology and intermingled with rumors, based upon contemporary or almost contemporary documents or testimony, and the latter were diaries, memoranda, letters, laws, and relations of merits and services, all primary sources and not necessarily written to serve as historical works. Although of lesser importance as historical sources, short imprints called edifying letters also appeared. These imprints promoted religious vocations by means of historical biography that praised the acts of



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its subject.

As a means of protecting the immense Spanish empire, the crown sought to maintain maximum secrecy relative to its geography and its relatively sparse population and defenses. For this reason, shortly after the beginning of colonization in the New World the crown began to censor books about the region. By Pragmatic Sanction of 8 July 1502, the Catholic Monarchs required a license from the Royal Council for the printing of books, and on 26 November 1554 a Royal Order of Carlos V decreed prior review, taxation, and licensing by the Council of the Indies for the printing and sale of books which dealt with overseas colonies. Later Royal Orders of 1560, 1641, 1647, and 1668 reiterated this requirement, and those of 26 July 1597, 13 March 1599, and 27 April 1682 required the review of books dealing with America by the Royal Council prior to granting a license for their printing.

These restrictions notwithstanding, the popularity of historical literature that narrated new discoveries produced an economically lucrative demand. Given that Spanish censorship had no impact outside of the country, it benefitted printers of other European nations who published a large number of works, not only in the Castilian language but also in translations to Italian, French, German, and English. These foreign imprints that reported on the Spanish empire were complemented by descriptive relations of expeditions, generally furtive, to those territories by French, English, and Dutch explorers.

Although the censorship of information relative to the Americas evidently did not achieve the desired effect, the *Recopilación de las leyes de los reinos de las Indias*, published in 1681, incorporated all of the provisions previously decreed. Also in 1752 Felipe VI issued a Royal Order of 22 November requiring the review and granting



The first formal map showing California as an island. Drawn by Henry Briggs. Published in PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES, Third Part (London, 1625).



Title page from Lorenzana, HISTORIA DE NUEVA-ESPAÑA (1770).

of a license for any imprint, and three years later, through an order of 18 October 1755, the Royal Academy of History was commissioned to review and approve imprints dealing with America. The creation of the Royal Academy of History in itself reflected the changes in historiography that occurred during the Age of the Enlightenment. Following the application of scientific methodology to all of the academic disciplines, historians initiated production of studious works that compiled data from diverse sources of information to the end of reconstructing the past and discovering historical causality, generally related to the present. Also a result of the Enlightenment, the beginnings of journalism, reporting of contemporary events, also produced a new source of information of historiographic value. Historical literature relative to the Californias published during these

three centuries demonstrates this historiographic evolution from the medieval to the modern.

CALIFORNIANA COLONIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliographic registers: Henry R. Wagner, *The Spanish Southwest, 1542-1794*. (Albuquerque: The Quivira Society, 1937); John Alden and Dennis C. Landis, *European Americana: A Chronological Guide to Works Printed in Europe Relating to the Americas 1493-1776*. (New York: Readex Books, 1980-); José Toribio Medina, *La Imprenta en México 1539-1821*. (Amsterdam: N. Israel, 1965).

(1) Francisco López de Gómara, *La historia de las Indias. Y conquista de Mexico*. 1552. Zaragoza: Agustín Millán, 1552. (Wagner, 2) The secretary of Fernando Cortés relates the actions of his deceased chief, including the expeditions of Cortés in 1535, Francisco de Ulloa in 1539, and Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo in 1542. The work went through seven editions in Spanish prior to 1555 when, by Royal Order of 1554, books treating the Indies were prohibited. Nevertheless, six editions in Spanish were published in Antwerp during the sixteenth century, as were sixteen editions in Italian, twelve in French, and two in English during the same period.

(2) Giovanni Battista Ramusio, *Terzo Volume delle Navigazioni et Viaggi*. 3 vols. Venice: Heredi di Lucantonio Giunti, 1556. (European Americana, 556/38) Italy was a center of printing and enjoyed freedoms that did not exist in Spain. In order to satisfy the extensive interest in new discoveries, publication of books and maps relative to the topic was promoted and Ramusio's work was the first production of its kind in the field in the sixteenth century. The first volume contains the first printed relations of the expeditions of Francisco de Ulloa in 1539 and Hernando de Alarcón in 1540 through the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado River.

(3) Richard Hakluyt, *The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or over Land, to the most remote and farthest distant Quarters of the earth at any time within the compass of these 1500*. Yeeres. London: George Bishop and Ralph Newverie, 1589. (Wagner, 9; European Americana, 589/31) The author, an Anglican minister, published his collection of voyages to promote English Protestant expansion. The work contains translations taken from Ramusio of the voyages of Ulloa and Alarcón, as well as *The famous voyage of Sir Francis Drake into the South Sea, and there hence about the whole Globe of the Earth, begun in the yeere of our Lord, 1577*. as an appendix bound between pages 643 and 644. It appeared in three English and two French editions in the seventeenth century.

(4) Antonio de Herrera, *Historia General De Los Hechos De Los Castellanos En las Islas I Terra Firme Del Mar Oceano....*, 4 vols. Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1601. (Wagner, 12) The work contains relations of the expeditions of Cortés, Alarcón, Rodríguez Cabrillo, and Drake. Prior to 1730 it appeared in three editions in Spanish, six in French, and one each in Latin, Flemish, and English. The author, chief royal chronicler of the Indies, had access to official documentation and original relations of the discoverers.

(5) Juan de Torquemada, *1A Parte De Los Veynte Y Vn libros Rituales y Monarchia Yndiana....*, 3 vols. Sevilla: Matias Clavijo, 1615. (Wagner, 18) This narrates the actions of the Franciscans in New Spain, written by the first chronicler of his order in the viceroyalty, a resident of it, and a friend of Discalced Carmelite Fray Antonio de la Ascensión, the second cosmographer of the expedition of Sebastián Vizcaíno of 1602-1603. The chronicle contains relations of the voyages of Cortés, Alarcón, Rodríguez Cabrillo, Vizcaíno of 1596, and almost verbatim, Ascensión's relation of the voyage of 1602-1603 in which he promoted the concepts of California as an island and

the existence of the Strait of Anián. It appeared in a second edition in 1723.

(6) Joris van Spielbergen, *Ooste ende West-Indische Spiegel*. Amsterdam: Jan Janssz, 1621. (European Americana, 621/117) This account relates the capture of the ship of Nicolás de Cardona during his return from the Gulf of California in 1615, at Santiago, Colima.

(7) Samuel Purchas, *Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes*. 5 vols. London: Henry Fetherstone, 1624-1626. (European Americana, 625/173) The author, an Anglican minister, followed the policies of his predecessor, Richard Hakluyt, and continued the publication of relations of voyages of discovery. The work includes the relation of Thomas Cavendish's voyage around the world, the capture of the galleon *Santa Ana* at Cabo San Lucas in 1587, and the demarcation carried out by Vizcaíno in 1602-1603. Following the concepts of Fray Antonio de la Ascensión, Purchas published the first formal map, drawn by Henry Briggs, showing California as an island.

(8) Tomás de Cardona, *Señor. El Capitan Tomas de Cardona, por si, y en nombre de los demas participes en el asiento que con V. Magestad se hizo el año de 1612*. Madrid: s.i., 1628. (Wagner, 23) Cardona, Counselor of the College of San Telmo of Sevilla, describes the expedition of his nephew, Nicolás de Cardona and his captain Juan de Iturbe, to the Gulf of California in 1613-1615 and its failure.

(9) Francis Drake, *The World Encompassed By Sir Francis Drake, Being his next voyage to that to Nombre de Dios formerly imprinted*. London: Nicholas Bourne, 1628. (Wagner, 31) Drake's work relates the circumnavigation of the *Golden Hinde* and its sojourn in Alta California in 1579; it went through three editions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

(10) Bernal Díaz del Castillo, *Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva-España*. Madrid: Imprenta del Reyno, 1632. (European Americana, 632/27) A participant in the conquest with Cortés, Díaz recalled the first decades following the event, including the voyages of Cortés, Ulloa, Alarcón, and Rodríguez Cabrillo. A translation in English appeared in 1800.

(11) Nicolás de Cardona, *Señor. El Capitan Nicolas de Cardona dize. Que sirue a V. M. desde el año de 610 en la carrera de las Indias....* Madrid: s.i., 1634. (Wagner, 38) Cardona relates his failed voyage of 1615 and his later attempts in 1619 and 1623 to open pearl fishing in the Gulf of California.

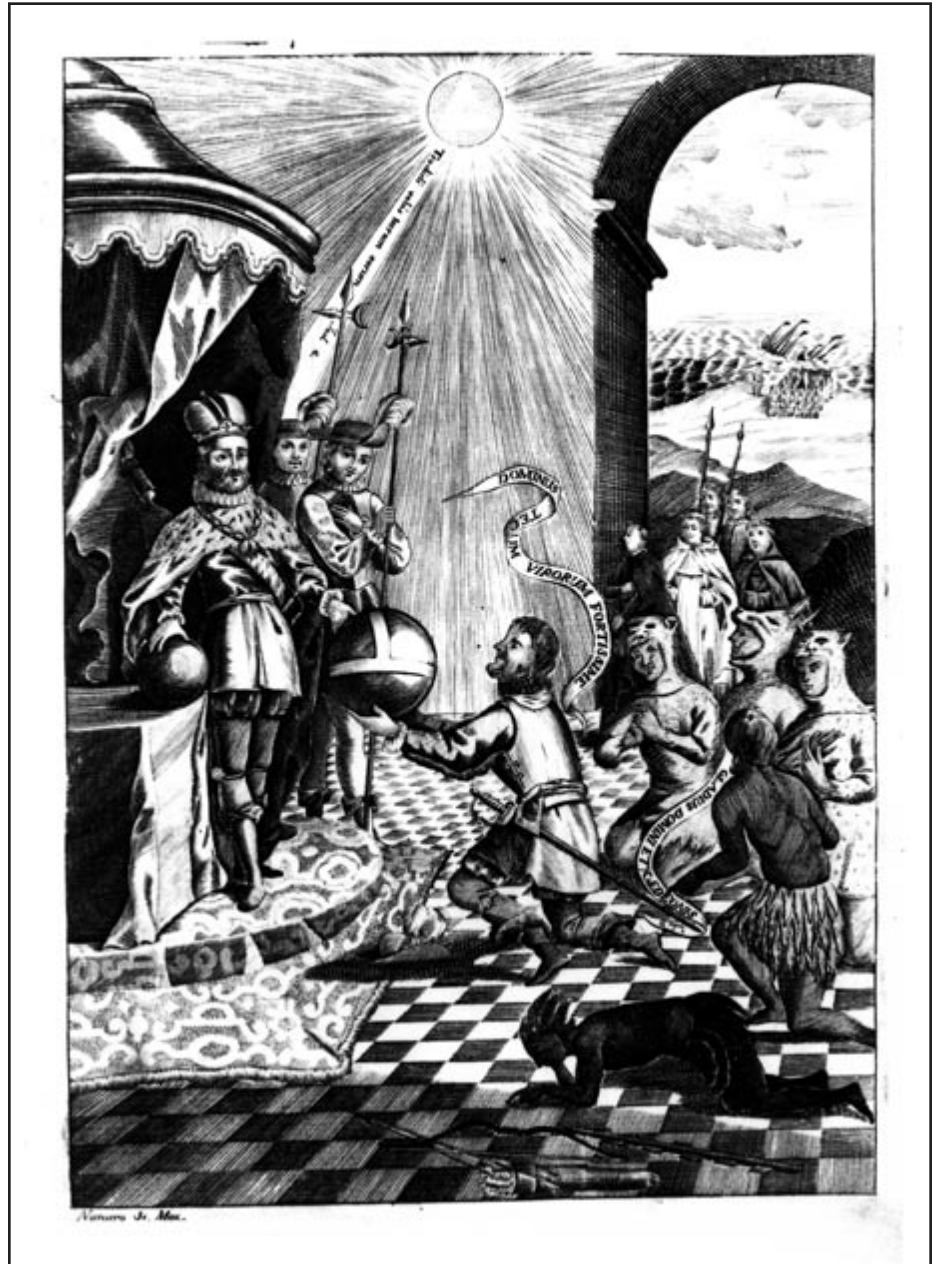
(12) Pedro Porter y Casanate, *Señor. El Capitan Don Pedro Porter y Casanate, dize: Que el año de mil Y seiscientos y treinta y seis, por seruir a V. Magestad....* Madrid: s.i., 1638. (Wagner, 39) Porter relates his merits and services to support his request for a pearl-fishing license in the Gulf of California.

(13) Pedro Porter y Casanate, *Relacion de los Servicios del Capitan Don Pedro Porter y Casanate*. Madrid: s.i., 1640.

(Wagner, 39A) This is a second relation by Porter of his merits and services in support of his request for a license to explore the Gulf of California.

(14) Pedro Porter y Casanate, *Relacion De Los Servicios Del Almirante Don Pedro Porter Y Casanate*. Madrid: s.i., 1642. (Wagner, 42) This is a continuation of Porter's same requests for pearl-fishing and governmental licenses relative to California.

(15) Andrés Pérez de Ribas, *Historia De Los Trivmphos De Nvestra Santa Fee Entre Gentes Las Mas Barbaras, y fieras del nuevo Orbe*. Madrid: Alonso de Paredes, 1645. (Wagner, 43) This is the first chronicle of the Jesuit missions located in the northwest of New Spain. Its author was one of the first missionaries in Sinaloa, serving there from 1604 to 1620. Pérez de Ribas relates the voyages of Car-



Frontispiece plate from Lorenzana, *HISTORIA DE NUEVA-ESPAÑA*, depicting the conquistador Cortes presenting the New World to the Spanish monarch.



Title page of Ramusio's TERZO VOLUME DELLE NAVIGAZIONE ET VIAGGI. It contains the first printed relations of the expeditions of Ulloa and Alarcón in 1540 through the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado River.

dona and Iturbe and also of Porter y Casanate from Sinaloa to the Gulf of California.

(16) Juan Diez de la Calle, *Memorial, Y Noticias Sacras, Y Reales Del Imperio De Las Indias Occidentales*.... Madrid: s.i., 1646. (Wagner, 44) The work relates the services of Porter y Casanate and his voyage to the Gulf of California in 1644.

(17) Pedro Porter y Casanate, *Relacion En Qve Se Ciñen Los Servicios Del Almirante Don Pedro Porter Casanate, Cavallero De La Orden de Santiago*. Madrid: s.i., 1646. (Wagner, 45) Porter relates the

events occurring in his shipyard at Sentispac, Nayarit in 1643 and 1644, and includes the voyage of his captain to the Gulf of California in 1644.

(18) Pedro Porter y Casanate, *Relacion En Qve Se Ciñen Los Servicios Del Almirante Don Pedro Porter Casanate, Cavallero De La Orden De Santiago. Sirve a su Magestad en la Armada Real, y Carrera de Indias, de mas de veinte y quatro años a esta parte*.... Madrid: s.i., 1651. (Wagner, 48) A continuation of the previous imprint.

(19) Pedro Porter y Casanate, *Relacion Ajvstada De Los Servicios De El Almirante D. Pedro Porter Cassanate, Cauallero del Orden de Santiago, Gouvernador, y Capitan General del Reyno de Chile*.... Lima: s.i., 1655. (Wagner, 49) A continuation of the previous imprint.

(20) Pedro Porter y Casanate, *Relacion Ajvstada De Los Servicios De El Almirante D. Pedro Porter Cassanate, Cauallero del Orden de Santiago, Del Consejo De Sv Magestad, Gouvernador, y Capitan General del Reyno de Chile*.... Lima: s.i., 1655. (Wagner, 49a) Porter relates the failed attempts to explore the Gulf of California and colonized the peninsula between 1644 and 1650.

(21) *Relacion pvntral de la entrada qve han hecho los Españoles Almirante D. Isidro de Atondo, y Antillon en la Grande Isla de la California este año de 1683 a 31 de Março, sacada de carta de dicho Almirante de 20 y del Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino de la Compañia de Iesus de 22 de Abril, sus fechas en el puerto de la Paz*. México: Viuda de Bernardo Calderón, 1683. (Wagner, 58A) The work relates the failed attempts of Atondo and Kino in establishing a Jesuit mission at the bay of La Paz. The work appeared in a French translation.

(22) Isidro de Atondo y Antillón, *Relacion De Servicios, Del Capitan Ayudante de Teniente de Maestre de Campo General, D. Ysidro de Atondo, Y Antillon, Almirante del Reyno de la California, y Governador de la Armada Real de su conversion*. México: s.i., 1686. (Wagner, 58) Atondo relates his attempt at establishing a Jesuit mission in California at La Paz and San Bruno, and his exploration of the region with Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, S.J., between 1679 and 1685.

(23) William Dampier, *A New Voyage Round the World*. London: James Knapton, 1697. (Wagner, 66) The work tells of the activities

of English pirate Charles Swan on the coast of Sinaloa and in the Gulf of California during the winter of 1685-1686 while unsuccessfully awaiting the Manila galleon. Editions in French, Dutch, and German appeared during the eighteenth century.

(24) Agustín de Vetancurt, *Chronica De La Provincia Del Santo Evangelio De Mexico*. México: María de Benavides, Viuda de Juan de Ribera, 1697. (Wagner, 68) The work relates the expedition of Atondo and Kino of 1683-1685.

(25) Juan María de Salvatierra, *Copia De Qvatro Cartas De El Padre*

Juan Maria De Salvatierra de la Compañia de Jesus.... México: Juan Joseph Guillena Carrascoso, 1698. (Wagner, 69) Salvatierra describes the founding of the first permanent mission of the Californias, Nuestra Señora de Loreto, in October, 1697, for its benefactors.

(26) Juan María de Salvatierra y Francisco María Piccolo, *Copia de cartas De Californias Escritas por el P. Juan Maria de Salvatierra y Francisco Maria Picolo....* México: Herederos de la Viuda de Bernardo Calderón, 1699. (Wagner, 71) Salvatierra relates the founding and first year of Mission Nuestra Señora de Loreto.

(27) Francisco María Piccolo, *Informe Del Estado De La Nueva Christiandad de California, Qve Pidio Por Auto, La Real Audiencia De Guadalaxara....* México: s.i., 1702. (Wagner, 74) Piccolo provides a detailed report of the first five years of the Jesuit missions in California and a request promoting support for their continuation by their legal representative. Translations in French, English, German, and Italian appeared in the eighteenth century, as did a second Spanish edition.

(28) Bartolomé de Fonte. "A Letter from Adm. Bartholomew de Fonte, the Admiral of New Spain and Peru, and now Prince of Chili; giving an Account of the most material Transactions in a journal of his from the Calo of Lima in Peru, on his Discoveries, to find out if there was any North West Passage from the Atlantick Ocean into the South and Tartarian Sea," *The Monthly Miscellany or Memoirs for the Curious*, April and June, 1708, 123-126, 183-186. (Unregistered) In this fictitious account by the apocryphal Admiral Bartolomé de Fonte, he sails from Callao to Hudson Bay along the California coast between April and September, 1640, thereby discovering a maritime passage to the Atlantic Ocean. English editions appeared in 1744-1748, 1748-1749, 1754, 1768, 1789, and 1793, and a Spanish edition appeared in the works of Venegas in 1757.

(29) *Lettres Edifiantes Et Curieuses, ecrites des Missions Etrangères par quelques Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus.*, 35 vols., Paris: Chez Nicolas Le Clerc, 1703-1776. (Wagner, 74a) Volume V, 1705, contains the *Informe* of Piccolo and the map *Passage Par Terre A La Californie* by Eusebio Francisco Kino, S.J. that reestablished the peninsular cartography of California.

(30) Edward Cooke, *A Voyage To The South Sea, And Around the World, Perform'd in the Years 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711.*, 2 vols. London: B. Lintot and R. Gosling, 1712. (Wagner, 77) Cooke describes his sojourn at Cabo San Lucas in 1710 while he waited to attack the Manila galleon, Cooke's work details relative to the ethnography and natural history of the region. He published the first portrait of California Indians, two Pericúes paddling a raft, and the first drawings of fishes and birds of Cabo San Lucas.

(31) Woodes Rogers, *A Cruising Voyage Round The World: First to the South-Seas, thence to the East-Indies, and homewards by the Cape of Good Hope. Begun in 1708 and finish'd in 1711.* London: A. Bell and B. Lintot, 1712. (Wagner, 78) Rogers, commander of the fleet in which Cooke sailed also describes his sojourn at Cabo San Lucas in 1710, but in less detail. The work went through three editions in English, two in French, and one in Dutch in the eighteenth century.

(32) *Gazetas de Mexico.* México: Herederos de la Viuda de Miguel de Ribera Calderón, 1722; Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, Herederos de la Viuda de Miguel de Ribera Calderón, 1728-1742; Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1784-1809. (Medina, 2675, 2979, 7526) This periodical was begun on 1 January 1722, was suspended at the end of the year until 1728, when it was again published until 1742, when it was again suspended until 1784, when publication continued from that year until 1809. In 1722 a report dated 8 September 1721 sent by Father Juan de Ugarte, S.J. was published relative to the founding of missions Nuestra Señora del Pilar de La Paz, Santiago, and Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Huasinapí, as well as the building of the bilander El Triunfo de la Santa Cruz. Following 1784, news

was published of the expansion to Alta California, with the sailings and returns of ships from the port of San Blas, Nayarit. In 1794 the founding of Mission San Pedro Mártir was reported.

(33) George Shelvocke, *A Voyage Round The World By the Way of the Great South Sea, Perform'd in the Years 1719, 20, 21, 22, in the Speedwell of London....* London: J. Senex, 1726. (Wagner, 88) Shelvocke describes his sojourn at Cabo San Lucas awaiting attack on the Manila galleon in 1721, following the lead of Rogers and Cooke. Plates of Pericú men and women showing aspects of their dress are included. The work appeared in a second English edition in 1757.

(34) Joseph Stocklein, editor, *Allerhand so lehr-als geistreiche brief, scrifften und reis-beschreibungen, gelegenen landern.... Der Neue Welt-Bott.* 38 fascicules, Augsburg and Graz: s.i., 1726-1730. (European Americana, 726/16) The work contains letters of Kino and Salvatierra and the *Informe* of Piccolo, as well as the map *Passage Par Terre....* by Kino reestablishing the peninsularity of California.

(35) Joseph González Cabrera Bueno, *Navegación Especevlativa, Y Practica, Con La Explicacion De Algynos Instrumentos....* Manila: Convento de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles, 1734. (Wagner, 97) The manual contains the sailing instructions for the coast of California prepared during the Vizcaino voyage of 1602-1603 and thus this work was used by Captain Gaspar de Portolá and Fray Junípero Serra during their explorations in Alta California in 1769-1770.

(36) Juan Antonio de Oviedo, *La Muger Fuerte, Sermon Panegyrico y Funeral....* México: s.i., 1738. (Medina, 3541) This is a preached eulogy for Gertrudis de la Peña, benefactress of the Jesuit missions of California.

(37) Francisco Xavier Carranza, *Llanto de las Piedras En la sentida muerte de la más generosa Peña.* México: Francisco Xavier Sánchez, 1739. (Medina, 3541) The second funerary eulogy for Gertrudis de la Peña.

(38) Johann Georg Gemeling, *Disputatio Geographica De Vero Californiae Situ Et Conditione....* Marburg: Typis. Phil. Casimir. Müleri, 1739. (Wagner, 108) This thesis relative to the question of the insularity or peninsularity of California discusses the expeditions of Ulloa, Rodríguez Cabrillo, and Atondo, and cites the *Informe* of Piccolo.

(39) *Memorial Ajustado, Formado a Pedimento de Don Joseph Lorenz de Rada.* México: s.i., 1740. (sin registro) This is a lawsuit brought by the nephew of Gertrudis de la Peña, successor to the marquisate of Las Torres de Rada, relative to the disposition of his aunt's property in favor of the Jesuit missions of California.

(40) *Manifiesto que saca a luz, el defensor de los bienes del Marqués de Villapueente, en representación de la Marquesa de las Torres.* Puebla: Viuda de Miguel de Ortega, 1741. (Medina, 3574) The document is a continuation of the preceding lawsuit.

(41) *Jurídica demostración de la justicia que asiste a D. Joseph Lorenz de Rada.* México: Imprenta Real, 1742. (Medina, 3610) This is a continuation of the preceding lawsuit.

(42) Arthur Dobbs. *An Account of the Countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay, in the North-West part of America.* London: Printed for J. Robinson, 1744. (European Americana, 744/80) Dobbs relates and supports the veracity of the fictitious voyage of Admiral Bartolomé de Fonte in 1640.

(43) Joseph Antonio Villaseñor y Sánchez, *Theatro Americano, Descripcion General De Los Reynos, Y Provincias De La Nueva-Espana, y Sus Jurisdicciones.* 2 vols. México: Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1746. (Wagner, 118) In this work, Villaseñor published for the first time the relation of the land expedition from Mission San Ignacio Cadacaamán to the Colorado River by Fernando Consag, S.J. in 1746.

(44) Fernando Consag, *Carta Del P. Fernando Consag de la Compañia de Jesus, Visitador de las Misiones de Californias, a los Padres*

Superiores de esta Provincia de Nueva España. México: s.i., 1746. (Wagner, 120) Consag writes a biographical edifying letter relative to Father Antonio Tempis, S.J., missionary at Santiago from 1736 to 1746.

(45) Juan Antonio Balthasar, *Carta Del P. Provincial Juan Antonio Balthassar, en que da noticia de la exemplar vida, religiosas virtudes, y apostolicos trabajos del fervoroso Misionero del Venerable P. Francisco Maria Picolo*. México: s.i., 1752. (Wagner, 124) Balthasar writes biographical edifying letter relative to Piccolo, with short biographies of the martyrs Lorenzo Carranco, S.J., of Santiago and Nicolás Tamaral, S.J., of San José del Cabo, murdered at the opening of the Pericú revolt in 1734.

(46) Juan Joseph de Villavicencio, *Vida, Y Virtudes De El Venerable, Y Apostolico Padre Juan de Ugarte De La Compañia de Jesus, Misionero de las Islas Californias, y uno de sus primeros Conquistadores*. México: Colegio de San Ildefonso, 1752. (Wagner, 126) Villavicencio presents a detailed biography of Ugarte, who was a representative of Juan María de Salvatierra, S.J. during the founding of Nuestra Señora de Loreto, missionary at San Francisco Javier Viggé-Biaundó in 1700, and successor to Salvatierra as superior of the missions from 1718 to 1730, with several edifying chapters designed to promote vocations for the missions.

(47) *Cartas Edificantes, y Curiosas, Escritas de las Misiones Extrangeras por Algunos Misioneros de la Compañia de Jesus.*, 16 vols. Madrid: Viuda de Manuel Fernández, 1753-1757. (Unregistered) This work contains the *Informe* of Piccolo.

(48) José Ortega y Juan Antonio Balthasar, *Apostolicos Afanes De La Compañia De Jesus*. Barcelona: Pablo Nadal, 1754. (Wagner, 128) The authors chronicle the missions of Sinaloa, Nayarit, and Sonora. The work contains relations of Kino's explorations to the Colorado River, and publishes, for the first time, the diary of the expedition of Consag to the Colorado River in 1751.

(49) Miguel Venegas, *El Apostol Mariano Representado En La Vida Del V. P. Juan María De Salvatierra, De La Compañia De Jesus....* México: Doña María de Ribera, Impresora del Nuevo Rezado, 1754. (Wagner, 130) Venegas presents a detailed biography of Salvatierra, founder of the Jesuits missions of California, with edifying chapters to promote vocations. The biography, written by the protohistorian of the Californias, was edited by a leading intellectual of New Spain, Juan Antonio de Oviedo, S.J.

(50) Miguel Venegas, *Noticia De La California, Y De Su Conquista Temporal, Y Espiritual Hasta El Tiempo Presente*. 3 vols. Madrid: Viuda de Manuel Fernández, 1757. (Wagner, 132) The author, Miguel Venegas, S.J., employed modern methodology in the preparation of this first history of the Californias, consulting published and manuscript sources as well as questionnaires sent to missionaries. Venegas' manuscript was revised and expanded by Andrés Marcos Burriel, S.J., a leading Spanish academician, who included four maps and important appendices with a refutation of the concept of the Strait of Anián and relations of the expeditions of Consag. The work covers aspects of natural history and ethnology of the peninsula, the Vizcaino expeditions, and the founding and development of the Jesuit missions in exceptional detail. It appeared, without the Burriel indices, in English, French, German, and Dutch editions prior to 1770.

(51) Theodore Swayne Drage. *The Great Probability of A North West Passage, Deduced from Observations on the Letter of Admiral de Fonte*. London: Thomas Jefferys, 1758. (Unregistered) Drage presents detailed arguments supporting the veracity of the fictitious letter of Admiral Bartolomé de Fonte regarding his supposed voyage from Callao to Hudson Bay in 1640.

(52) Miguel Quijano, *Defensa jurídica de las Misiones de California como herederas de Doña Gertrudis de la Peña....* México: Colegio de San Ildefonso, 1759. (Wagner, 136) This work contains printed arguments countering the demands initiated in 1740 by Joseph Lorenz de

Rada relative to the disposition of the property of his aunt, Gertrudis de la Peña, on behalf of the Jesuit missions.

(53) José Torrubia, *I Moscoviti Nella California O Sia Dimostrazione Della Verita' Del Passo All' America Settentrionale Nuovamente scoperto dai Russi....* Rome: Generoso Salomoni, 1759. (Wagner, 137) The author, representative and chronicler of the Franciscan provinces of Spain in Rome, relates the voyages in search of the Strait of Anián or Northwest Passage and presents arguments against its existence. He treats recent discoveries of the Russians in Bering Straits, and through this he influenced the preoccupation in Spain relative to the Russian entry to the northwest coast of America. It appeared in a second edition in 1760.

(54) Francisco Zevallos, *Carta Del Padre Provincial Francisco Zevallos Sobre La Apostolica Vida, Y Virtudes Del P. Fernando Konsag, Insigne Misionero De La California*. México: Colegio de San Ildefonso, 1764. (Wagner, 145) This short, biographical edifying letter relates to the actions of Consag in the Californias.

(55) Miguel Costansó, *Diario Historico De Los Viages De Mar, Y Tierra Hechos Al Norte De La California De Orden Del Excelentissimo Señor Marques De Croix....* México: s.i., 1770. (Wagner, 149) This work is the first relation of the entry to Alta California by Portolá and Serra, including their exploration from San Diego to Monterey and the discovery of the Estero de San Francisco. The author was the royal engineer of the expedition. An English translation appeared in 1790.

(56) *Estracto De Noticias del Puerto de Monterrey....* México: s.i., 1770. (Wagner, 150) This work briefly relates the founding of the presidio of Monterey by Portolá and the founding of Mission San Carlos Borromeo by Serra.

(57) Escrita Por Su Esclarecido Conquistador Hernan Cortes.... México: Joseph Antonio de Hogal, 1770. (Wagner, 152) This edition of the Cortés letters of relation and other documents by the archbishop of México, describe the voyages of Cortés and Ulloa. A map of the peninsula of California reputedly drawn by Domingo del Castillo in 1541 is included.

(58) *Plan De Una Compañia de Accionistas para fomentar con actividad el beneficio de las ricas Minas de Sonora y Cinaloa, y restablecer la Pesquería de Perlas en el Golfo de Californias*. México: s.i., 1771. (Wagner, 156) This pamphlet proposes the reopening and commercialization of pearl fishing through the sale of stock shares for 500 pesos.

(59) Johann Jacob Baegert, *Nachrichten von de Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien....* Mannheim: Churfürstl. Hof-und Academie-Buchdruckerey, 1772. (Wagner, 157) The ex-missionary of San Luis Gonzaga in exile relates his sojourn in California with extensive ethnographic and linguistic details. The volume contains plates of a Guaycura man and woman and a map that follows that of Consag published by Venegas-Burriel. This work appeared in a corrected edition in 1773.

(60) Christoph Gottlieb von Murr, *Christoph Gottlieb von Murr's Journal zur Kunstgeschichte un zur allegemeiner Litteratur*. 17 vols. Nuremberg: Johann Eberhard Zeh, 1775-1799. (Unregistered) This work contains data relative to Indian languages of California taken from some missionaries, including Benno Ducrue, S.J., whose relation of the Jesuit expulsion from California in Latin also appears in this series.

(61) Jean Chappe d'Auteroche, *Voyage En Californie Pour L'Observation Du Passage De Venus Sur Le Disque Du Soleil, Le 3 Juin 1769....* Paris: Chez Charles-Antoine Jombert, 1772. (Wagner, 158) The author, a member of the French academy, contracted malaria at San José del Cabo and died there. His observations to determine the distance of the sun from Earth were continued by

Joaquín Velázquez de León, noted astronomer from New Spain. The work appeared in an English edition in 1778.

(62) Francisco Antonio Mourelle, *Journal Of A Voyage In 1775. To explore the coast of America, Northward of California....* London: s.i., 1780. (Wagner, 164) An English translation of the author's diary of the voyage of the Sonora from San Blas to the northwest coast of America, a voyage that initiated Spanish occupation of the region.

(63) *Reglamento Para El Gobierno De La Provincia De Californias. Aprobado por S. M. en Real Orden de 24. de Octubre de 1781.* México: Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1784. (Wagner, 166) This volume contains the first printed laws specifically relating to the Californias.

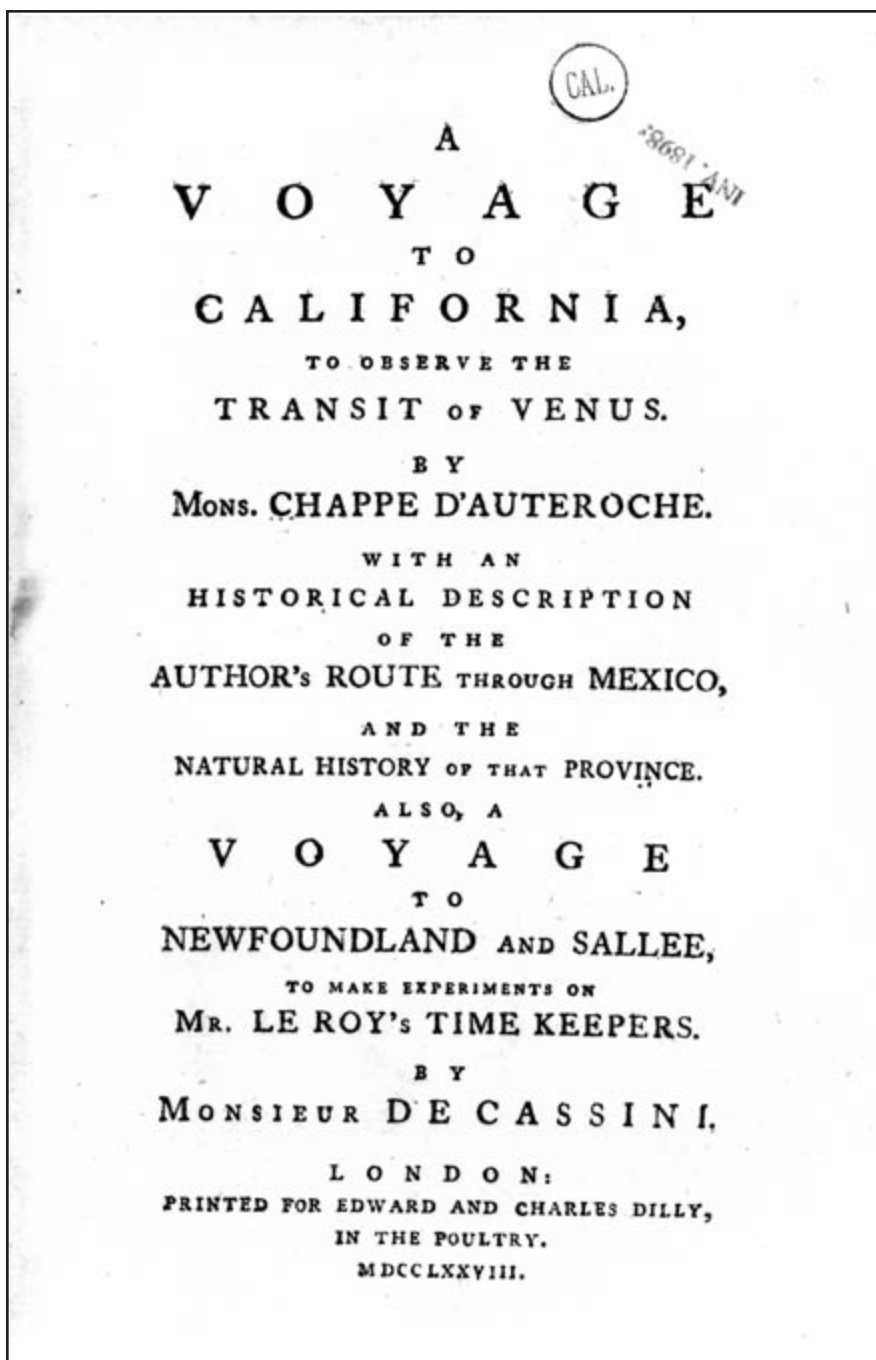
(64) Francisco Palóu, *Relacion Historica De La Vida Y Apostolicas Tareas Del Venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra, Y de las Misiones que fundó en la California Septentrional, y nuevos establecimientos de Monterey.* México: Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1787. (Wagner, 168) Palóu was successor to Serra as superior of the Franciscan missions, first in Baja California and subsequently in Alta California. In this work, Serra's closest friend presents the first biography of Serra, the initiator of colonization north of Velicatá, along with the history of the region until his death in 1784. The work contains a portrait of Serra and a map of both Californias. Two distinct printings appeared in the same year, 1787.

(65) *El Rey. Por quanto por Don Fray Antonio de los Reyes, Obispo de Sonora, y Don Felipe de Neve... lo ocurrido acerca de la erección de la Custodia de San Gabriel, y arreglo de las Misiones de Californias....* México: s.i., 1787. (Wagner, 167A) This is a Royal Order for annual letters reporting the status of the presidios and missions of the Californias.

(66) Francisco Javier Clavijero, *Storia Della California.* 2 vols. Venice: Modesto Fenzo, 1789. (Wagner, 172) The second history of the Californias, compiled from published sources and the testimony of ex-missionaries by the brilliant Jesuit from Veracruz, Clavijero, who was in exile in Bologna; it contains a map based upon that of Consag published by Venegas.

(67) Juan Domingo Arricivita, *Crónica Seráfica Y Apostólica Del Colegio De Propaganda Fide De La Santa Cruz De Querétaro En La Nueva España.* México: Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1792. (Wagner, 174) The work relates the expeditions of Fray Francisco Tomás Hermenegildo Garcés to the Colorado River in 1776 and the founding and destruction of the missions by the Yumans on the Colorado River in 1781.

(68) Luis Sales, *Noticias De La Provincia De Californias En Tres Cartas De Un Sacerdote Religioso Hijo Del Real Convento De Predicadores De Valencia A Un Amigo Suyo.* Valencia: Hermanos de Orga, 1794. (Wagner, 177) This is the only published Dominican account, it appearing in the form of two letters that relate the founding of missions by the Dominican Order, the division of Antigua and Nueva California, and maritime expansion to the northwest coast



The English edition of Chappe d' Auteroche, A VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA (1778) to study the transit of Venus.

up to 1789.

(69) Jean Francois de Galaup, Comte de La Perouse. *Voyage de La Perouse autour du monde, publie conformement au decret du 22 avril 1797, et redige par M. L. A. Milet-Mureau.* Paris: Imprimerie de la Republique, 1797. 4 vols., atlas. (Unregistered) The author relates the first visit by a foreign expedition to Alta California during his scientific voyage around the world, at Monterey in 1786. The work contains extensive details relative to geography, natural history, the mission system, and Alta California society. A second French edition

appeared in 1798; English editions in 1798, 1799, 1801, and 1807; a German edition in 1799-1800; and a Dutch edition in 1801-1804.

(70) George Vancouver. *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World; In which the Coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed...Performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the Discovery Sloop of War, and Armed Tender Chatham under the command of Captain George Vancouver*. London: G. G. and J. Robinson, 1798. 3 vols., atlas. (Unregistered) English commissioner George Vancouver relates his exploration and visits in Alta California between 1792 and 1794. The work contains the most important geographic and cartographic details relative to the region made to that date. A German edition in two volumes appeared in 1799-1800, and French editions of 1799 and 1801 were published in three volumes and atlas, as was a second English edition in 1801.

(71) Espinosa y Tello. *Relación del Viage hecho por las goletas Sutil y Mexicana en el año de 1792 para reconocer el estrecho de Fuca*. Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1802. 2 vols. (Unregistered) This work contains an historical overview of maritime exploration of the Pacific coast of the Californias by Martín Fernández de Navarrete as well as geographic, cartographic, ethnographic, and natural descriptions of the region made by the last Spanish scientific expedition to the area under the command of Dionisio Alcalá Galiano and Cayetano Valdés.

(72) James Burney. *A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean*. London: Luke Hansard, 1803-1817. 5 vols. (Unregistered) This work is a major compilation of diaries and reports of Spanish, English, Dutch, and French voyages to all regions of the Pacific Ocean.

(73) William Robert Broughton. *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean*. London: Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1804. (Unregistered) This is the diary of the Vancouver expedition of 1792 by the captain of the *Chatham*. Published in a German edition, 1805 and in a French edition, 1807.

(74) Christoph Gottlieb von Murr, *Nachrichten von verschiedenen Ländern des Spanischen Amerika.*, 2 vols. Halle: Joh. Christian Hendel, 1809-1811. (Unregistered) This work publishes Jesuit letters relative to the missions, including the relation of Ducrué and the diary of the expedition of Wenceslaus Linck, S.J., from Santa Gertrudis northward in 1756.

(75) Ivan Fedorovich Kruzenshtern. *Reise um die Welt in den Jahren 1803, 1804, 1805 und 1806 auf Befehl seiner Kaiserl. Majestat Alexander des Ersten, auf den Schiffen Nadesha und Newa*. Berlin: Hude und Spener, 1811-1812. 3 vols. (Unregistered) Kruzenshtern relates the Russian scientific circumnavigation under his command and cartographic details of the coast to Alaska. An English edition appeared in 1813, an Italian edition in 1818, and a French edition in 1821.

(76) Iurii Fedorovich Lisianskii. *Puteshestvie vorkug svieta v. 1803. 4. 5. i 1806 godakah, po povelieniu Ego Imperatorskago Velichestva Aleksandra Pervago, na korablie Nevie*. St. Petersburg: Tip. F. Drekhhalera, 1812. 2 vols. (Unregistered) This is the diary of the captain of the *Neva* of the Kruzenshtern circumnavigation. An English edition was published in 1814.

(77) Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff. *Bemerkungen auf einer Reise um die welt in den Jahren 1803 bis 1807*. Frankfurt: Friederich Wilmans, 1812. 2 vols. (Unregistered) Langsdorff, the naturalist of the Alaska expedition, recounts the visit of the Russian imperial chamberlain and director of the Russian-American Company, Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov, to the presidio of San Francisco and his meeting with Commandant José Argüello. This visit resulted in the eventual founding of Fort Ross by the Russians. English editions appeared in 1813-1814 and 1817.

(78) Agustín Pomposo Fernández de San Salvador, *Los Jesuitas*

quitados y resituados al mundo. Historia de la Antigua California. México: Mariano Ontiveros, 1816. (Medina, 11174) After presenting his arguments in favor of the reestablishment of the Society of Jesus in New Spain, the famous jurist relates the history of the missions of Baja California in the form of a letter from "Nicolás" to "Lorenzo," perhaps in remembrance of Tamaral and Carranco, protomartyrs of the Californias.

(79) John Barrow. *A Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic regions: Undertaken Chiefly for the purpose of discovering a north-east, north-west, or polar passage between the Atlantic and Pacific*. London: John Murray, 1818. (Unregistered) Barrows history contains accounts of the apocryphal voyages of Juan de Fuca and Bartolomé de Fonte along the Pacific coast in search of a passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

(80) Diego Miguel Bringas de Manzaneda y Encinas, *Sermon Que En Las Solemnes Honras Celebradas En Obsequio De Los VV. PP. Predicadores Apostolicos Fr. Francisco Tomas Hermenegildo Garcés: Fr. Juan Marcelo Diaz: Fr. José Matías Moreno: Fr. Juan Antonio Barreneche: Misioneros Del Colegio de Propaganda fide de la Santa Cruz de Queretaro....* Madrid: Fermín Villalpando, 1819. (Wagner, 174a) This sermon preached on the occasion of the reburial of the missionaries martyred on the Colorado River in 1794, relates the founding of the missions to the Yumans in 1781 with detailed biographies of the martyrs.

(81) Gabriel Franchere. *Relation d'un voyage a la cote du Nord-ouest de l'Amerique Septentrionale dans les anees 1810, 11, 12, 13, et 14*. Montreal: Imprimerie de C. B. Pasteur, 1820. (Unregistered) Franchere describes the French exploration of the Pacific coast to determine the utility of the fur trade.

(82) Otto von Kotzebue. *Entdeckungs-Reise in die Sud-See und nach der Berings-Strasse zur Erforschung einer nordostlichen Durchfahrt: Unter nommen in der Jahren 1815, 1816, 1817 und 1818*. Weimar: Gebruder Hoffman, 1821. 3 vols. (Unregistered) Kotzebue writes of the Russian scientific circumnavigation under his command and of the visit of the *Rurik* to California in 1816. His account includes details relative to natural history and ethnography. An English edition was published in 1821.

MODERN EDITIONS

Numbers in parentheses correspond with those of the main entry.

- (1) *Historia de la Conquista de México*. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1997. Col. Sepan Cuantos.
- (2) Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1966.
- (3) Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1903-1905. 12 vols.
- (4) Madrid: Real Academia de la Historia, 1934-1956. 17 vols.
- (5) Miguel León-Portilla, ed. México: UNAM, 1975-1979. 7 vols.
- (6) *Piratas en las Costas de Nueva Galicia*. W. Michael Mathes, ed. Guadalajara: Librería Font, 1976.
- (7) Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1905. 20 vols.
- (8) *Californiana II: Documentos para la historia de la explotación comercial de California: 1611-1679*. W. Michael Mathes, ed. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1970. 2 vols.
- (9) Ann Arbor: Readex, 1966.
- (10) México: Editorial Porrúa, 1997. Col. Sepan Cuantos.
- (11) *Californiana II....*
- (12) *Californiana II....*
- (13) *Californiana II....*

- (14) *Californiana II...*
- (15) México: Siglo XXI, 1992.
- (16) None.
- (17) *Californiana II...*
- (18) *Californiana II...*
- (19) *Californiana II...*
- (20) *Californiana II...*
- (21) *Kino Escribe a la Duquesa*. Ernest J. Burrus, ed. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1964.
- (22) *Californiana III: Documentos para la historia de la transformación colonizadora de California: 1679-1686*. W. Michael Mathes, ed. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1964.
- (23) New York: Dover Publications, 1968.
- (24) México: Editorial Porrúa, 1971.
- (25) *Loreto Capital de las Californias*. Miguel León-Portilla, ed. México: FONATUR, 1997.
- (26) *La Fundación de la California Jesuítica*. La Paz: Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur, 1997.
- (27) Ernest J. Burrus, ed. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1962.
- (28) *Voyages in Search of a Northwest Passage*. Vol. 2. William Barr; Glyndwr Williams, eds. London: Hakluyt Society, 1992.
- (29) None.
- (30) Amsterdam: N. Israel, 1969.
- (31) Amsterdam: N. Israel, 1971.
- (32) W. Michael Mathes, "Noticias de las Californias: Reportaje de la Gazeta de México 1722-1809", *Calafia* IV:7, diciembre de 1982.
- (33) Amsterdam: N. Israel, 1971.
- (34) None.
- (35) W. Michael Mathes, ed. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1970.
- (36) - (41) None.
- (42) New York: Johnson Reprint, 1967.
- (43) México: Editora Nacional, 1952. 2 vols.
- (44) - (46) *Jesuítica Californiana 1681-1764*. W. Michael Mathes, ed. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1998.
- (47) None.
- (48) México: Editorial Layac, 1944.
- (49)-(50) *Obras Californianas del Padre Miguel Venegas*, S.J. W. Michael Mathes, ed. La Paz: UABCS, 1979. 5 vols.
- (51) W. Michael Mathes, ed. Fairfield: Ye Galleon Press, 1999.
- (52) None.
- (53) W. Michael Mathes, ed. Fairfield: Ye Galleon Press, 1996.
- (54) *Jesuítica Californiana...*
- (55) Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1960.
- (56) Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1962.
- (57) México: Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, 1980.
- (58) None.
- (59) Paul Kirchoff, ed. La Paz: Gobierno del Estado de Baja California Sur, 1989.
- (60) Ernest J. Burrus, ed. Rome: Jesuit Historical Institute, 1967.
- (61) London: s.i., 1968.
- (62) None.
- (63) San Francisco: Grabhorn Press, 1929.
- (64) Miguel León-Portilla, ed. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1970. Sepan Cuantos.
- (65) None.
- (66) Miguel León-Portilla, ed. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1970. Sepan Cuantos.
- (67) *Apostolic Chronicle of Juan Domingo Arricivita: The Franciscan Mission Frontier in the Eighteenth Century in Arizona, Texas, and the Californias*. George P. Hammond, Agapito Rey, Vivian C. Fisher, W. Michael Mathes, eds. 2 vols. Berkeley: Academy of American Franciscan History, 1996.
- (68) Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1960.
- (69) *Le Voyage de Laperouse - 1785-1788*. John Dunmore, ed. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1985.; *The Journal of Jean Franchoise de Galaup de la Perouse, 1785-1788*. John Dunmore, ed. London: Hakluyt Society, 1994-1995. 2 vols.
- (70) *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific and Round the World*. New York: Da Capo Press, 1968. 3 vols., atlas; *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific and Round the World, 1791-1795*. W. Kaye Lamb, ed. London: Hakluyt Society, 1984. 4 vols. John Stockdale, 1801. 6 vols.
- (71) Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1958.
- (72) New York: Da Capo Press, 1967.
- (73) New York: Da Capo Press, 1967.
- (74) Ernest J. Burrus, ed. Rome: Jesuit Historical Institute, 1967.
- (75) *Voyage Round the World, in the years 1803, 1804, 1805, & 1806, by order of His Imperial Majesty Alexander the First, on board the ships Nadesha and Neva*. New York: Da Capo Press, 1968.
- (76) *Voyage Round the World in the Years 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806*. New York: Da Capo Press, 1968.
- (77) *Eine Reise um die Welt*. Leipzig: VEB Bibliographisches Institut, 1952.; *Voyages and Travels in various parts of the World during the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, and 1807*. New York: Da Capo Press, 1965. 2 vols.
- (78) None.
- (79) New York: Barnes & Noble, 1971.
- (80) *Diario del Capitán Comandante Fernando de Rivera y Moncada*. Ernest J. Burrus, ed. 2 vols. Madrid: Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, 1967.
- (81) *A Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America*. Milo Milton Quaife, ed. New York: Citadel Press, 1968.
- (82) *A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits*. New York: Da Capo Press, 1967. 2 vols.

California State Library Begins Digitizing Historical Southern California Photographs

By Vickie J. Lockhart

*I*n the fall of 2001 the California History Section learned that its proposal to digitize rare and unique historical photographs of Los Angeles and Southern California (the SoCa Digitization Project) had been approved and funded. The purpose of the project is to provide access to a selected portion of the Library's photographs of Los Angeles and Southern California to all Californians and others from anywhere, at any hour, via the

Library's web catalog (www.library.ca.gov). It will also broaden access to the collection through enhanced methods of browsing and indexing, and minimize the handling of the original materials that are fragile and prone to loss and damage when repeatedly handled.

The Library plans to digitize approximately 15,000 historic photographs of Southern California held in the California History Section Photograph Collection. Photographs selected for the SoCa Digitization Project include images in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, and Imperial Counties. The majority of photographs are from Los Angeles County. The dates of these

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Side view of the Thompson Switchback Gravity Railroad (forerunner of the roller coaster) leading to the Arcadia Hotel in Santa Monica. ca. 1888. Photograph by W.F. Fletcher

photographs span a time period of more than 100 years.

Although the official startup date of July 2001 was delayed, Gary Kurutz, Kathy Correia, Anthony Martinez, and myself from the California History Section and Jackie Siegel from the Information Technology Bureau, spent the time researching equipment and analyzing software for the project. When the actual start date approached in November, preparation for the purchase of hardware and software was completed and purchase orders were immediately written and sent out.

The equipment purchased for this project includes two computers, a scanner, and a snap server. The computer used for scanning includes a Pentium 4, 1.4 GHZ processor, 80 GB hard drive, 1.0 GHZ RAM. The CD burner records at 12X speed (CD-R), rewrites at 4X speed (CD-RW), and reads at 48X speed (CD-ROM). The scanner is an Epson 1640xL with a tabloid (14 x 17 in.) bed, 42-bit color depth, and 1600 x 3200 dpi hardware resolution (optical). The images are stored on a 168 GB snap server. (They are also archived on CDs). Web images are loaded on the Library's main server. Software includes Windows 2000, Access 2000, and Photoshop 6.0. The images are scanned at 720 dpi and saved as a tiff file format for archival purposes. Web images are saved as a jpeg file format at 72 dpi.

The Library has hired two staff to complete the project. Karen Paige, full-time cataloging librarian, began on December 1. The position of digital composition specialist was not filled due to a recently imposed hiring freeze. However, the Library was fortunate in being able to draw on the extensive experience and education of a well-qualified, part-time student assistant, Anthony Martinez, who is exceedingly familiar with scanning, photography, and the Library's special collections materials. In addition, office assistant Dan Roncelli and student assistant Michael Dolgushkin in the California History Section have been keying in data for catalog records to be included in this project.

In mid-February work on the first collection to be scanned was completed and links to images



*Children at the San Gabriel Mission. 1890
Photograph by W.F. Fletcher*

were made in the Library's web catalog. This collection, the William F. Fletcher Collection, includes over 600 images, taken primarily during the 1880s and 1890s. It was generously donated to the California State Library by Mead B. Kibbey. It represents the only significant holding of Fletcher's work. In addition, the Library has a large number of Fletcher's glass plate negatives.

Fletcher began his photographic career in 1857 and pursued it as an amateur and professional for half a century. Educated in Vermont, he moved



Requena Street, court house and clock tower in the distance. ca. 1890. Photograph by W.F. Fletcher

to Los Angeles in 1885 where he planned to establish a pharmacy. However, Los Angeles was amply supplied with druggists, so he turned to photography. A skilled photographer with a keen eye for history, Fletcher recorded the beginnings of urban sprawl in the Los Angeles area. His views include street scenes, houses, parks, fiestas, hotels, missions, beaches, farms, orchards, and resorts.

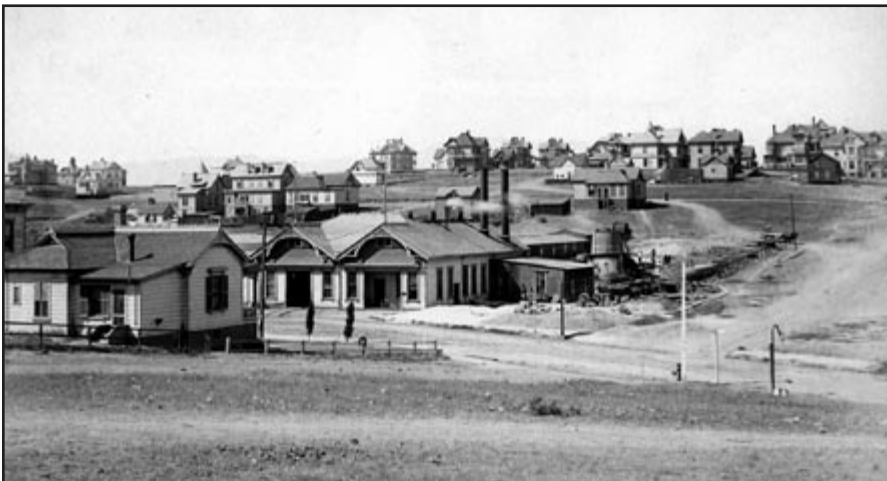
To access this collection online, go to the Library's web page at www.library.ca.gov. Click on **Catalog** and then on **Picture Catalog**. For additional information about William Fletcher, see *California State Library Foundation Bulletin* issue #5, April 1986 and issue #17, October 1986.



Los Angeles Street at intersection with Commercial City Hall in background. ca. 1950. Photograph by Arnold Hylen.



San Pedro waterfront and harbor. ca. 1895. Photograph by W.F. Fletcher



Cable car station and office in Angelino Heights, Los Angeles. ca. 1890. Photograph by W.F. Fletcher



Chavez Ravine looking northwest; became the site of Dodger Baseball Stadium in 1959. ca. 1950. Photograph by Arnold Hylen

The Arnold Hylen Collection has also been scanned and links to the Library's web catalog have been completed. This collection consists of approximately 500 images of downtown Los Angeles taken during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. It was given to the Library by the artist. Hylen is best known as author of *The Vanishing Face of Los Angeles* (1968); *Bunker Hill, A Los Angeles Landmark* (1976); and *Los Angeles Before the Freeways 1850-1950* (1981). The collection documents the development of Los Angeles after World War II. Views include construction of the Statler Center and the downtown freeways, Fort Moore Hill, Bunker Hill, Civic Center, Olvera Street and the Plaza, Union Station, Pershing Square, and numerous other street scenes and houses. For additional information about Arnold Hylen, see *California State Library Foundation Bulletin* issue #12, July 1985 and issue #20, July 1987.

Additional collections to be scanned in the SoCa Digitization Project include photographs by William Reagh, the Frederick Martin Collection, the Collection of Clifton F. Smith, the Mott/Merge Collection, and stereos of Southern California and Los Angeles. ■



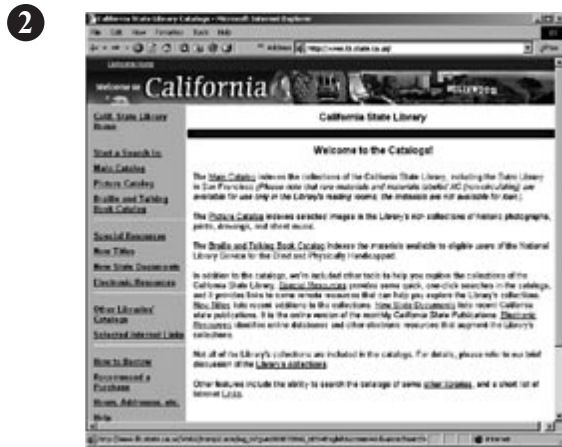
Hill Street between 3rd and 4th Street, with Bunker Hill in the background. Photograph by W.F. Fletcher

HOW TO SEARCH STEP-BY-STEP

To see the Fletcher images in the Library's online **Picture Catalog** go to the Library's web page at www.library.ca.gov and click on:



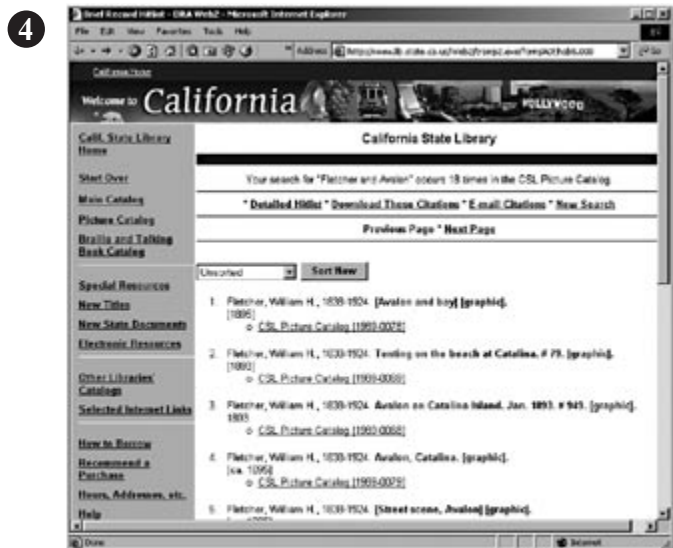
1). **California State Library Catalog.**



2). Then click on **Picture Catalog.**



3). From here, click on **any keyword** and search for **Fletcher and Avalon**. You will get 18 brief records. Click on the link to get the full record with an image preview. If you click on the **Image Display** line, you will get a full-screen image. To go back, click on the **Back** button at the top, left of the screen.



4). If you click on the **“Detailed Hit List”** button above the brief online records you will get a thumbnail image and an expanded catalog record for each of the 18 items that you can scroll through.

If you do a **key word** search for **Fletcher and Los Angeles**, you will get over 400 records with images. You can also do an **author key-word** search for **Fletcher** to get all of the online catalog records for the Fletcher collection photographs. Since the Hylen Collection is currently being scanned, you will also find some of the Hylen records with links to images.



Foundation Notes



Officers and Board Members Elected

At its February 1 meeting held in the Library & Courts II Building in Sacramento, the Foundation Board of Directors reappointed the following members: Herbert J. Hunn, Mead B. Kibbey, Kenneth B. Noack, Jr., and Sue Noack. The Board also appointed Robert Dickover to the Board. Mr. Dickover, who is a frequent contributor to the *California State Library Foundation Bulletin*, has given generously of his time to the Library's Preservation Office. He is an active member of The Book Club of California and Sacramento Book Collector's Club. By avocation, he is an accomplished letterpress printer. After this action, the Board asked the following to continue serving as officers: George Basye, President; Sue Noack, Vice President; Barbara Campbell, Secretary; and Kenneth B. Noack, Jr., Treasurer.

Foundation Support of CSL Grant-Funded Projects

The Foundation continues to support the many programs of the Library's California Research Bureau (CRB) and Library Development Services Bureau (LDS). At its February board meeting, the Foundation received a fascinating report from Roger Dunstan, an Associate Director of CRB, concerning the California Civil Liberties Education Program (CCLEP). The CCLEP focuses on the legacy of remembrance of the Japanese internment camps during World War II through educational and artistic projects. It is hoped that through this educational program history will not repeat itself especially in this post September 11 era. Presently, the program is undertaking a study to create a monument in Sacramento or a major California city dedicated to the memory of the victims of this presidential order. The Foundation, with the guidance of CRB and a committee yet to be named, will undertake this project.

In addition to the CCLEP, the Foundation is continuing to work on the Commemorative State Seals project. Conceived by former Speaker of the Assembly Robert M. Hertzberg, the goal of the project is to create two bronze plaques: one memorializing the sovereignty of generations of California Indians and the other, the Spanish and Mexican eras of California history. The California Research Bureau is cur-

rently researching the elements and themes that will be incorporated into the seals. Once completed, the seals will be placed in front of the State Capitol Building near the west entrance.

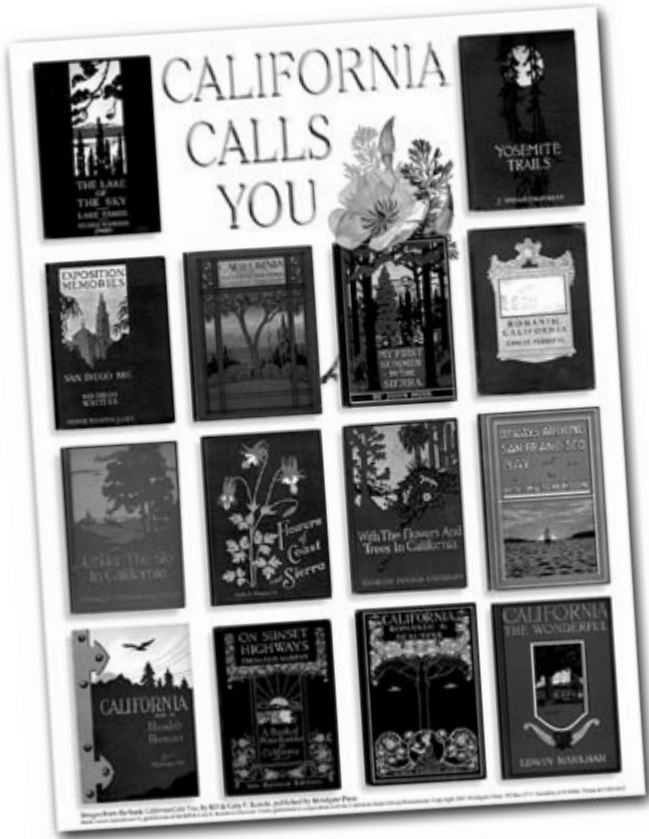
Under the direction of LDS Bureau Chief Mark Parker, the Board of Directors approved a Foundation proposal to apply to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The grant, if funded, will allow the Foundation to contract with the Peninsular Library System to establish five training facilities in rural California public libraries to facilitate the statewide access to training programs sponsored by the California State Library and its InFoPeople project.

The Library's General Counsel Paul Smith reported on the Governor's Book Fund to the Board of Directors. He presented a list of twenty schools recommended by the Governor's Book Fund Advisory Panel to receive \$5,000 enrichment grants for which funds are available. First Lady of California, Mrs. Gray Davis has been the inspiration behind this important project. Thousands of school children have already benefitted by this special fund.

Dr. Starr Honored by Burns Foundation

The Fritz B. Burns Foundation of Los Angeles awarded a \$50,000 grant to the Foundation in honor of State Librarian of California Dr. Kevin Starr. This grant was given because of the "esteem for the work of Dr. Kevin Starr, the State Librarian, to make our history better known, particularly through publication of books on the history of the state of California." Dr. Starr also wrote an excellent foreword for James Thomas Keane's recent biography, *Fritz B. Burns and the Development of Los Angeles*. It is the intention of the Foundation to use the funds to help process the papers of Dr. Starr.





*Foundation Co-Publishes
California Poster*

California Calls You Poster is now available for purchase through the Foundation. The 24 x 18 inch poster, reproduced here, features historic pictorial bookbindings extolling California. The images first appeared in the award-winning book by KD and Gary Kurutz *California Calls You: The Art of Promoting the Golden State*. The Foundation co-published the poster with the Windgate Press of Sausalito. The poster sells for \$10.00 including standard shipping charges and sales tax.

*Historic Prints of
San Francisco Portfolio*

The Windgate Press of Sausalito has made available to the Foundation copies of its latest publication: *San Francisco: Early Prints 1848-1900*. The spectacular, limited edition portfolio, published in collaboration with the Foundation, reproduces a number of rare prints from the State Library's collection. Proceeds from the sale of these copies will benefit the Library's California History Section.

The following is a description of the portfolio from the Windgate Press: "A handsome hard-case portfolio containing twenty exquisite San Francisco fine-art lithographs is now available. The full-color plates are from original hand colored lithographs and engravings in the California State Library and the Kathleen Manning Collection."

San Francisco Early Prints: 1848-1900 is the result of a collaboration between print collector and dealer Kathleen Manning, the State Library, and Windgate Press. Recognizing that scarce early prints of San Francisco have become so expensive and difficult to obtain at any price, the collaborators decided to publish a group of the most desirable prints.

The lithographs and engravings selected for the publication are among the most sought-after images of San Francisco. Using cutting-edge technology, Windgate Press reproduced the subtle color nuances and natural aging present in the original images.

Among the plates is a five-part panorama of San Francisco viewed from Russian Hill originally published by A. Rosenfield in 1863, a spectacular vision of the San Francisco fire published in 1906, and a breathtaking panorama of the Gold Rush City in 1849, measuring 13½ x 34 inches.

Accompanying the plates is an illustrated booklet with twenty additional rare San Francisco images and text explaining in lay terms the printmaking method employed during and after the Gold Rush, and identifying the artists and publishers involved in making the original prints. The text is by Kathleen Manning, owner of Manning's Prints Old & Rare in Pacifica; She is also president of the San Francisco History Association and a member of the American Historical Print Collectors Society.

The cost of the portfolio is \$214.50 per set, including sales tax and shipping (via UPS).



To purchase a copy, please contact the Foundation at
Tel: (916) 447-6331
Fax: (916) 447-0125
Email: cslf3@juno.com

REQUIESCAT IN PACE

It is with much sadness that we report the death of Dr. Robert Gordon, a member of the Foundation's Board of Directors. It was an honor to have Dr. Gordon on the Foundation's Board and he will be sorely missed. His contributions and support of the Library have been invaluable. He was always generous and filled with enthusiasm for the programs of the Foundation. Several years ago, he hosted a beautiful dinner party at his San Francisco home to help gain support for the Sutro Library and its extraordinary collection of Hebrew scrolls and codices. When the O'Shaughnessy bequest was received by the Foundation, Dr. Gordon generously agreed to travel to Ireland along with Mead Kibbey to meet with the family and officials from University College Cork. The Board of Directors will always remember with fondness the magnificent board meeting that he and his wife Lois hosted in Sonoma.

Dr. Gordon had a particular love for California history and deeply appreciated the Library's collections. When the Library was offered a daguerreotype of the famed railroad surveyor Theodore D. Judah, funds were lacking. Dr. Gordon along with Mr. Kibbey, realizing its importance, pulled out their checkbooks and secured this image for the Library. This example of giving stands as a wonderful example of how a governmental library is enriched through the benevolence of its supporters.

A commemorative plaque has been placed in his honor in the Mead B. Kibbey Exhibit Gallery, Library & Courts II Building.

Gary F. Kurutz
Executive Director



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