



Boston Antiquarian Book Fair

November 2022

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125 items with sections highlighting African Americana and Latin America

GENERAL AMERICANA

"LIBERTE DU COMMERCE & DE LA CONSCIENCE"

1. [Abolition]. **Beaucé, Annet-Jean.** *Notice sur l'Ile Sainte-Lucie, Moyens d'Abolir l'Esclavage, Sans Indemnité et sans Interruption de Travail...* Paris, Lyon, Geneve, et St. Lucie: Chez Poussielgue-Rusand, et al, 1841. x,68pp. Original illustrated wrappers printed in black and blue. Minor repairs to spine, moderate toning, edge wear, and light soiling to wrappers. Small ink stamp to inner rear wrapper. Light occasional foxing. Untrimmed and partially unopened. Very good.

A rare French abolitionist work, published by a colonist on the Caribbean island of Saint Lucia for the benefit of the church of Ennery, erected for the religious instruction of slaves. The work provides an interesting description of the English colony of Saint Lucia in the West Indies, including the discovery of the island, administration, religion of the inhabitants, a description on the people of color on the island, production of goods, the natural history of the colony, and more. Several chapters concern slavery. The title of the work translates roughly to *Note on the island of Saint Lucia, Means of Abolishing Slavery, Without Compensation and Without Interruption of Work*. The author, Annet-Jean Beaucé was the owner of the Anse-Canot habitation in the Ennery district on the island of Sainte-Lucie.

Particularly notable are the original illustrated wrappers still present on this copy, decorated with two striking compositions lithographed by Mougins-Busand after A.M. Bous. The front wrapper depicts a scene of three young slave youths outside a wooden shack, with additional children in the distance. The rear wrapper is especially impactful, showing four slaves operating a grinding mill under the supervision of another slave acting as overseer and brandishing a whip. OCLC records just seven copies worldwide, including two copies in France and five in the United States, at Cornell, Fordham, Hamilton College, the University of Florida, and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Sabin 2550.
(McBRB3651)

\$2,250

"KANSAS PRESENTS THE MOST SUBLIME SPECIMEN OF THE POETRY OF NATURE"

2. [Abolition]. [Bleeding Kansas]. **Watson, John H.** *Autograph Letter, Signed, by John H. Watson, a Settler in Bleeding Kansas, Reporting on the Beauty of the Territory's Landscape and the Fertility of Its Soil*. Emporia, Ks.: March 12, 1859. [4]pp. Original mailing folds, short separations along some folds, a couple of short closed tears, a few tiny nicks to edges. Very good.

A rare correspondence from Kansas at the time of the free state - slave state tensions in the 1850s. Here, the most important early settler of Emporia, Kansas, John H. Watson sends a territorial paean to his father back home in Pennsylvania. In his densely-written letter, Watson ran out of room, and had to sign his name over previously written text along the right edge of its last page. Watson was a Quaker lawyer-physician from Pennsylvania, who moved his entire family west to Kansas in 1858 along with other abolitionists in an effort to ensure the territory entered the Union as a free state.

Watson does not mention the bloody political battles taking place at the time, but rather bemoans the state of his inheritance, the cost of his travel, and more, while also providing a firsthand report of the unsettled territory's beauty, fertility, and climate. A much-abbreviated version of Watson's long correspondence is as follows. "To get a home somewhere on these plains has been the object of my hopes for many years, but whether we will be able to accomplish it is not yet certain.... Manu privations is what we have made up our minds to.... It cost us about \$300 to get out here & we have sunk about as much more in the loss of horses. Our Ohio horses can not stand the coarse prairie hay. I brought two fine large young mares from Ohio costing me there \$150 each, & a large oilcloth covered spring wagon costing \$175. One of my mares has died & the other rundown so as to be of little value. My wagon is not...in demand here...so I will sink in my moveing operation at least \$700.... Our friends in Kansas were very much to blame that they did not advise us better. If we had brought money instead of horses & wagons, we would now have been at least a thousand dollars better off, but it can't be helped now. The country is beautiful beyond description. It does not present one vast waste of barren prairie affording a tiresome & monotonous view, as one might suppose, but on the contrary, it is ever varying every mile you travel there is a new & unexpected scene of lovely landscape bursting upon your view. Now you trace the green copse of woodland as it indicates serpentine course of some crystal stream winding its way through the rock-bound gorges of the high rolling prairie, and anon spreading over a place of unsurpassed fertility & unspeakable loveliness. You travel on and lo! the scene changes. You stand upon an eminence & look down upon a valley of almost unearthly beauty! Away beyond, the prairie shoots up like a pyramid, & then flattens out like a huge turtle, & then goes rolling & tumbling off to the right & left assuming as it recedes, the most fantastic shape & form. A spanking breeze from the southwest fans your cheek & it comes sweeping over the prairie freighted with the perfume of flowers of every shape & hue. You stand literly entranced. Your soul at last becomes surfeited with the gorgeoussness of the beauty & wearied with vastness! Kansas presents the most sublime specimen of the poetry of nature; and everyone who has the least particle of this element in his soul, will be filled with extatic delight as he travels over it. The soil is as fertile as soil can be for it is a deposit of decomposed vegetable matter which has been accumulating for countless ages. On the high prairie the soil is a black loam from 2 to 3 feet deep in the vallies it is from 10 to 12 feet deep. The climate of Kansas constitutes its greatest attraction; it is most delightful.... You have no such wheather in Pennsylvania. It is something between Indian Summer & a soft May day...." Watson then discusses the work done in Kansas by carpenters and farmers, as well as the crops harvested by the latter.

According to his lengthy obituary in the August 23, 1883 issue of the *Emporia Weekly Republican*, Watson built the finest home in Emporia, a five-room stone house, where he entertained such political celebrities as John Brown and Susan B. Anthony. He was elected by an overwhelming majority to be the Chief Justice of the state's Supreme Court, however he was denied serving by political machinations of the governor. Later, Watson was instrumental in the establishment of Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway. A unique and rather terrific description of unsettled mid-19th century Kansas.

(McBRB3215)

\$850

ISSUED THE DAY AFTER THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

3. [American Revolution]. *Dom Jose por Graça de Deos Rey de Portugal... Que Sendo Ultimamente Informado de Que as Colonias da America Ingleza por Hum Acto Emanado do Congresso...* [caption title and part of text]. Lisbon: July 5, 1776. Broadsheet, approximately 11.5 by 8 inches. Removed from a bound volume, with small stabhole notches at left edge. Minor edge wear. Light tanning and scattered foxing. Slightly later manuscript docketing. Still very good.

A fascinating and rare broadsheet that records the reaction of the King of Portugal, José I, and his country to the growing revolt of the British American colonies in 1776. Portugal was a steadfast ally of Great Britain, and having heard of the proceedings of the Virginia Convention on May 15, in which the colony very nearly declared independence from Great

Britain, José I issued this declaration on July 5, announcing an embargo of naval traffic and shipping from the rebellious colonies. The decree reads, in part:

"Faço saber aos que este edital virem, que sendo ultimamente informado de que as Colonias da America Ingleza por hum Acto emanado do Congresso, que tiveram em quinze do mez de Maio proximo precedente; não só se declararam inteiramente apartadas de sujeição á Coroa de Grão Bretanha; mas ficavam já forrmando Leis estabelecidas na sua propria, e particular Authoridade, para resistirem á legitima de El Rey Britanico, Meu Bom Irmão, Amigo, e Alliado: E devendo hum exemplo tão pernicioso interessar até os Principes mais indifferentes para negarem todo o favor, e auxilio, directo, ou indirecto, a huns Vassallos, que se acham tão pública, e formalmente sublevados contra o seu natural Soberano: Sou servido Ordenar, que em nenhum dos Portos destes Reinos, e seus Dominios se dê prática, ou entrada a Navio algum, que a elles chegar com cargo, ou sem ella, vindo de qualquer dos Portos da sobredita America Septentrional Ingelza...."

King José could not have known it across the Atlantic, but the Continental Congress of course approved the Declaration of Independence the day before he issued this proclamation. Rare, we locate only four copies in OCLC, at Minnesota, Virginia, Penn, and NYPL.

(McBRB3796)

\$4,000

BRINGING CATHOLIC SETTLERS TO ARKANSAS IN THE 1870s

4. [Arkansas]. Thyfault, I.M. *Fondation d'Une Colonie Francaise, dans l'Ouest de l'Arkansas, Sous la Direction des Peres du St. Esprit, Sol, Climat, Ressources de Cette Magnifique Contree, et Avantages Immenses Offeres aux Immigrants par la Compagnie Little Rock & Fort Smith R.R.* Kankakee, Il.: 1878. 39,[1]pp., plus folding map. Original salmon-colored printed wrappers, likely removed from a sammelband. Spine somewhat perished and glued over, short closed tear to rear joint, moderate edge wear and dust-soiling. Old library stamp on first leaf, even toning to text, map cleanly separated along central horizontal fold. Good plus.

A rare and rather obscure pamphlet regarding Catholic immigration and settlement in Arkansas in the late 1870s, sponsored by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Dr. Thyfault's letters contain much positive reporting on the conditions of the Arkansas landscape for development. The colony was founded as the St. Joseph Colony by Father Joseph Strub of the Holy Ghost Fathers, a Roman Catholic society of the Immaculate Heart of the Virgin Mary. The colony, with its headquarters first in Conway and then in Morrilton, flourished for a short time, bringing mostly German-speaking Catholic settlers to Arkansas throughout the 1880s. After a combination of drought, disease, internal Catholic Church politics, and a devastating tornado in 1892, the salad days of the colony were over, though its influence in the region still persists today.

"Dr. Thyfault, at the instigation of Father P. Strub, visited the French reserve near Morrillton some fifty miles from Little Rock. Among the towns he visited were Ozark, Van Buren, Conway, Russellville, Dardanelle, Fort Smith, and Little Rock. His report, in the form of letters, gave an excellent description of places, people, soil, and economic opportunities" - Clark.

"Attracting immigrants as settlers was an inherent part of the land deal that would pay for the Holy Ghost Fathers' headquarters. The railroad granted the Holy Ghost Fathers the right to promote 200,000 acres with a commission of twenty cents for each acre sold to Catholic settlers. In 1880, Strub wrote *The Leitstern*, or *The Guiding Star for the St. Joseph Colony*, a German-language pamphlet published in St. Louis, Missouri, that encouraged immigrants to settle in the colony. Immigration propaganda was targeted toward German, Swiss, and Austrian Catholics, not only because of their reputation as hard workers, but also because of the common German language of previous settlers. By 1889, ninety-five Catholic families were around Morrilton, ninety around St. Vincent (Conway County) and Atkins (Pope County), and about 100 families around Conway. The Holy Ghost Fathers, totaling fifteen in all in 1880, remained key leaders in the development of St. Joseph Colony. They provided Catholic settlers with credit and land at a reduced price. The Holy Ghost Fathers often cleared this land and experimented with the cultivation of new, potentially successful crops, such as grapes and various grains. To avoid the excessive fees charged by commercial operators, the Fathers ran steam-driven sawmills, cotton gins, and

corn mills for the colony. The community churches and schools of the order not only preserved the German Catholic culture and religion but also encouraged the settlers to remain in the state" - Metraier.

The present work is not mentioned in Metraier's history of the St. Joseph Colony quoted in part just above, lending credence to its obscurity. The folding map measures about 14.5 x 27 inches, and is titled, "Map Showing Land Grant of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway Company. W.D. Slack, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark." It was printed by Woodward, Tiernan & Hale of St. Louis. Fewer than ten copies in OCLC.

Clark, *Travels in the New South* 1:218. *Encyclopedia of Arkansas* (online).
(McBRB3268)

\$2,500

LIFE ON THE BORDER

5. [Border War]. [Arizona]. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Capturing Camp Life, Drilling, and Other Activities of the A Troop of Cavalry Soldiers in Arizona During the Mexican Border Troubles*]. [Various locations, mostly in Arizona: ca. 1917]. Forty-nine leaves, illustrated with 216 silver gelatin photographs in mounting corners, between 2.5 x 1.5 inches and 4.25 x 2.5 inches, all with manuscript captions in white ink below the images. Oblong octavo. Contemporary limp textured cloth, string tied. Moderate edge wear and scuffing to covers, scattered wear and soiling to images, several empty mounting corners. Still, a substantial annotated photographic record. Very good.

A unique photographic record of American military service along the Arizona-Mexico border during the years of the Punitive Expedition and the U.S.-Mexico Border War. The overwhelming majority of the images feature named American cavalry soldiers pictured during their time in Arizona. Dozens of soldiers are identified, in most cases by their last name only, and several names recur throughout the album, such as Muraca, Bus, Snider, Greer, Miller, and others. In addition to the dozens of named American soldiers, other photos depict "Army Cowboys," groups of "Working Soldiers," the Army's "Pick-and-Shovel-Gang," and others. The men are variously pictured in camp, on horseback, and in the midst of military activities, showing them engaged in the picket line, drawing rations, standing in the chow line, on patrol in Saddle Gap, shoeing horses, and more. Two images depict an "Army hold-up" in which groups of American soldiers are apparently training with fellow soldiers on the tactics related to taking prisoners. Two images feature soldiers identified as A Troop ("A Troopers" and "Just Friends of A Troop"), which seem to indicate that the regularly-identified subjects belong to the A troop of some unidentified cavalry regiment, probably a National Guard unit.

The album also features named locations in Arizona including the Slaughter Ranch, the target range and a ranch in Douglas, and Saddle Gap. Other images depict the troop headquarters, Army kitchen, a First Cavalry Band concert, and more. In addition to the military pictures, the album captures scenes of the rugged landscape ("Mountains near Hauacha [Huachuca], Arizona"), local wildlife (including lizards and wild horses), "Mexican Burros" hitched to a wagon, a "Mexican wood wagon," a target range in Cheyenne, Wyoming (presumably before the unit moved to Arizona), and more photographs providing a rich view of the American Southwest in the early-20th century.

(McBRB3417)

\$1,750

A HOUSTON LAWYER HUNTING IN MEXICO, WITH HIS AFRICAN-AMERICAN COOK AND SERVANT

6. Carlton, L. A. *History of a Hunting Trip in Sierra Madres Northern Mexico August 21, to October 1, 1922*. [N.p., likely Houston or Austin: late 1922]. [2], 60pp. Original printed card wrappers. Staining to left edge and spine, light soiling else; some slight wear, chipping to spine ends. Light toning to title page and final leaf. About very good.

A rare pamphlet memorializing a hunting trip taken by a group of well-to-do Texans in the Sierra Madres of northern Mexico in 1922, including "comments and meditations...written in satirical style and exaggerated vein" as well as interesting racial and ethnic observations. The author was a well-read, self-possessed, and assertive Houston lawyer who recounts the events of his annual hunting trip in which Carlton and his friends stalk and kill deer, mountain lions, bear, and game birds,

including wild turkeys. The hunting party traipsed "two hundred and fifty miles southwest from El Paso [by the Southern Pacific Railroad] and then by pack-train sixty or seventy miles west into the mountains."

Along with a daily account of the hunt, Carlton provides musings on the state of the world, his opinions on Shakespeare and the English, the Bible, and more. Of particular interest are Carlton's passages mentioning historical brutalities suffered at the hands of native peoples in Mexico, the Mormon colonies in Mexico, and his observations on the landscapes of Mexico. His views on politics, race, religion, and class are a mixed bag, while he seems to express relatively progressive views on women's suffrage and organized labor for a Texas man in the 1920s.

Among Carlton's traveling party are three officials of the Texas legal system, an African-American cook, and an African-American servant - all from either Houston or Austin. Carlton's treatment of his cook and servant, and the way he writes about them, belie a paternalistic relationship, at best, between Carlton and the two African-American men. On the first day of the train ride, August 21, 1922, a Pullman conductor "converted" Carlton's African-American servant, Ruffin Price "into a pullman car porter by dressing him in a white jacket and thus gave us the advantage of his service in the drawing room." Upon reaching El Paso, and awaiting travel into Mexico, Carlton attends a prize fight, where he bets on a contest "between a negro and a white man." The former wins the match much to Carlton's "gratification and...profit." On Friday, August 25, the group boards the Mexican Railway train south, first stopping in Pierson for lunch at "an adobe restaurant conducted by a ubiquitous Chink. Much jabbering. Constant smiles. Excellent food."

Soon after, Carlton and his hunting party has mounted pack mules for their journey into the mountains, crossing land rumored to be inhabited by "a small band of wild Indians." Along the way, the hunting party meets a wide array of colorful characters, including Dave Lee ("a negro...has some property. Mexicans work for him"); a Mexican youth ("...master of the hounds. He is nineteen or twenty years of age. Precious little sense. Pure Indian Grunts when he is spoken to. Perhaps has seen two hundred people in the whole of his life"); George Brown ("younger brother to Dave Brown who was chief of scouts for Pershing"); Captain Jack Leftbridge ("a typical Englishman. Complains about the English Income Tax"); Captain Cerillo Perez ("has a ranch five or six miles from here. He was well mounted and well caparisoned and attended by a mozo servant"); and Veuturo ("He is a rather remarkable man. He must be sixty-five years of age but notwithstanding this goes in a trot continuously. He is on alert to give service. He takes his place as a servant and is efficient in all those outdoor qualities that makes such a one useful").

By mid-September, Carlton and his party have traveled so deep into the Sierra Madres that even their guides are unfamiliar with the surroundings, after passing through an abandoned Apache camp on their way to Three Rivers. On September 14, Carlton expounds upon his views of his African-American cook, Tom Kenney: "I have not given sufficient notice to this negro. His father, so he says was a German. He is more than six feet tall and weighs two hundred pounds. Erect and manly. Not a spare ounce of flesh on his frame. I have sat around camp fires and watched him cook with joy. It is not a small job to cook on a camp fire for a dozen or more hungry men, but yet, rain or shine, he has had food in plenty and of the best on time for every meal so far. He would be the pride of an efficiency expert. No lost motion. Evidently lives a very exemplary life. When at home he is a cook in a restaurant. Owns his home and speaks with pride of his wife and daughter."

Ten days later, in another interesting passage, Carlton writes about "Mexicans generally:" "From what I have seen of them they are a much maligned people. Savages are usually cruel and so these may be, but the picture of them with stiletto in hand ready to stab in the back gives a wholly distorted idea of their characteristics. While they are stolid Indians, most of those with whom I have come into contact have been docile and gentle and ready to serve. They have been slaves since Cortez came. No schools, no training, nothing that makes life worth living. Certainly they deserve a better environment and a better government than any they have ever had."

An engaging hunting diary, with interesting passages reflecting one Texas man's racial and ethnic philosophy in the 1920s. Not in Heller or Phillips. OCLC indicates holdings at only five institutions: Yale, Arizona, Baylor, SMU, and the University of Texas at Austin.

(McBRB3795)

\$3,250

THE AUTHOR WOULD HAVE MARRIED POE IF HE HAD STAYED SOBER

7. [Carrier's Address]. [Rhode Island]. [Whitman, Sarah Helen]. 1870. 1870. *New Year's Address of the Carriers of the General Advertiser*. [Providence: General Advertiser, late 1869]. Letterpress broadside, printed in two columns, 18 x 11.5 inches. Old folds, minor foxing and creasing. Very good.

An exceedingly-rare Rhode Island carrier's address whose authorship is attributed to noted transcendental poet and spiritualist Sarah Helen Whitman. The text celebrates the wealth and scenery of Providence, and mentions the weather challenges of the year before. Whitman then mentions "wars o'er Roger Williams and his creed, On which our Clericusses disagreed." She then notes "What countless reams of controversy flow From the 'true story' told by Mrs. Stowe," which seems to be a reference to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Whitman also writes about "Wall Street battles," "Chinese coolies" "Great Labor movements," and more. She writes several lines about women's rights, beginning with "woman's claim confronts us everywhere: In robes of sumptuous black or sheeny white She mounts the rostrum and asserts her right" the latter lines referring to new demands by organized labor and calls for equal rights for women. Sarah Helen Whitman was a well-regarded poet and spiritualist, friend to Margaret Fuller, Frances Sargent Osgood, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, and most famous today for her doomed romantic relationship with Edgar Allan Poe. Lines in the present broadside such as "Surely old sixty-nine has done his best To conjure all the demons of unrest" echo Whitman's interest in the occult. OCLC records just a single institutional holding of this carrier's address, at Brown (they have three copies), who notes the "supposed author" as Whitman due to a penciled attribution on the verso. Whitman also wrote the carrier's address for the *General Advertiser* the following year.

(McBRB3800)

\$750

"BEFORE YOU BREAK THE UNION, WE WILL SEE THAT JUSTICE IS DONE TO THE SLAVE."

8. [Civil War]. [Abolition]. Phillips, Wendell. *Wendell Phillips on the War* [caption title]. [Boston: The Liberator, 1861]. Large folio printed broadside, printed in six columns, 24.75 x 18 inches. Old folds with tiny losses at a few crossfolds, some creasing, edges frayed and a bit chipped, moderate staining and toning. Good plus.

A rare broadside issued by *The Liberator* printing principally a long and impassioned speech by abolitionist stalwart Wendell Phillips, delivered to a standing-room-only crowd before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society on April 21, 1861, and centered on the righteousness of the Northern cause in the early months of the Civil War. In thundering language, and encompassing four-and-a-half columns of the six printed here, Phillips supports the right of the North to fight the South for the cause of Union and against the institution of slavery, arguing that although "Civil War is a momentous evil," the North is now galvanized under the banner of "Sovereignty and Justice." Phillips himself "welcome[s] the tread of Massachusetts men marshalled for war." He also couches the war as a referendum on slavery, in which "the slave asks God for a sight of this banner [the stars and stripes], and counts it the pledge of his redemption."

Phillips had previously "counselled peace" between the North and South, but was now speaking from a different viewpoint after the attack on Fort Sumter, which "annihilated compromise." He now feels that "Any man who loves either liberty or manhood must rejoice" at the prospect of delivering the "Barbarous States" of the South from the evils of slavery. Phillips views the conflict represented by the Civil War as "no struggle between different ideas, but between barbarism and civilization." He blisters the South by couching their mindset as practically medieval: "The North *thinks* - can appreciate argument - is the nineteenth century - hardly any struggle left in it but that between the working class and the money kings. The South *dreams* - it is the thirteenth and fourteenth century - baron and serf - noble and slave." Through the course of his speech, Phillips relates his support for Abraham Lincoln, discusses the constitutional issues behind secession, argues that the Civil War is a "holier" cause than the American Revolution, and encourages abolitionists and Americans to "wipe away the stain that hangs about the toleration of human bondage," among other points. After all, Phillips concludes, the Civil War is not about "fighting for forms and parchments, for sovereignty and a flag...it is Civilization against Barbarism: it is Freedom against Slavery." Phillips' speech is followed by additional material on "The Southern Secessionists" reprinted from *The Liberator*, and a concluding section entitled, "What the War Is - No Compromise!" This last section reiterates the fact

that the Civil War is not being fought to "subjugate the people of the South, but to crush a desperate and traitorous SLAVE OLIGARCHY."

The bottom right is printed with a notice that copies of the present broadside were available for purchase at 221 Washington Street. As of May 1860, this address housed both the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and *The Liberator*. Two versions of Phillips' speech were printed in the aftermath of the event at the Congregational Society - this one printed in Boston and another produced as an extra by George Lawrence, Jr.'s *Anglo-African Magazine* in New York City (later renamed *The Pine and Palm*). Both versions are rare. OCLC records just seven copies of this version, at AAS, the University of Virginia, Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Brown, and the Library of Congress.

(McBRB3564)

\$1,500

"THIS COUNTRY CANNOT BE PERMANENTLY DIVIDED."

9. [Civil War]. Banks, Nathaniel P. *General Orders No. 120. Headquarters, Department of the Gulf... The Following Proclamation Is Published to the Troops of This Department for the Information and Government of All Concerned... In Obedience to Orders from the President, I Have Assumed Command of the Department of the Gulf, to Which Is Added, by His Special Order, the State of Texas...* [caption title and first part of text]. New Orleans: December 26, 1862. [1]p. Old folds, short closed edge tear, one repaired edge tear. Very good.

A rare general order from the Department of the Gulf, issued by Major General Nathaniel Banks as he was taking over command of the Union's western forces in December 1862. This order, dated December 26, promulgates to the army a proclamation issued by Banks ten days earlier in which he announced that "I have assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, to which is added, by his special order, the State of Texas." His duty, Banks writes, is "to assist in the restoration of the Government of the United States:" and his "desire" is "to secure to the people of every class all the privileges of possession and enjoyment which are consistent with public safety." In other words, President Lincoln has sent General Banks to New Orleans to restore order and bring Louisiana under federal control. As Banks writes, in the course of his new duty, he has been tasked to "treat as enemies those who are enemies" but allow those loyal to the Union to experience freedom as long as order is "unflinchingly maintained."

General Banks argues that the continuance of hostilities in the country cannot last. Echoing the most famous sentiment of President Lincoln's House Divided speech, Banks writes that "This country cannot be permanently divided." He also drives home the differences in the current state of life and the war in the North and South: "The Government does not profit by the prolongation of civil contest, or the private or public sufferings which attend it. Its fruits are not equally distributed. In the disloyal states desolation has empire on the sea and on the land. In the North war is an abiding sorrow, but not yet a calamity. Its cities and towns are increasing in population, wealth, and power. The refugees from the South alone compensate in great part for the terrible decimations of battle."

Perhaps most interesting in Banks' order here is his appraisal of the importance of the Mississippi Valley, and how the region ties the country together. Banks describes the "Valley of the Mississippi" as "the chosen seat of population, product, and power, on this continent." He points out that within the next few years, "twenty five million people, unsurpassed in material resources and capacity for war, will swarm upon its fertile rivers." He argues that the Mississippi Valley supplies the wants of Illinois and Ohio better than European markets, and that a "country washed by the waters of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi, can never be permanently severed." Essentially, Banks argues, if the Confederacy takes possession of the Mississippi Valley, it won't be for long: "If one generation basely barter away its rights, immortal honors will rest upon another that reclaims them." After all, Banks writes, the inevitability of union in the United States - of the success of the Union in the Civil War - is secured because "God has ordained it." Given this inevitability, Banks encourages the "People of the South-west" to "accept the conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and re-establish your ancient prosperity and renown."

(McBRB3434)

\$1,250

WITH STARTLING IMAGES OF UNION P.O.W.s

10. [Civil War]. [Election of 1864]. *Horrible Treatment of Union Prisoners! [caption title]*. [Indiana?: 1864]. Broadside, approximately 18 x 12 inches. Previously folded, with a few minor losses at fold points. A few small chips and light wear at edges, not affecting text. Foxing and tanning. Good.

A rare, illustrated Civil War broadside, issued in Indiana during the election of 1864 as an attack on Copperhead candidates running for state and federal offices. The eight electrotype reproductions of photographs at the center and lower left of the broadside depict emaciated Union soldiers recently returned from Confederate prison camps to U.S. Army hospitals in Baltimore and Maryland, "to give the people some idea of the appearance of thousands of our returned prisoners." The text also includes testimony from the head surgeon of the Baltimore hospital and from a former prisoner of Belle Island regarding the terrible treatment and starvation. The piece by asking, "Did anyone ever hear McDonald, Voorhees [Indiana Democrats], or anyone on the Vallandigham [Copperhead] ticket, denounce these infernal outrages? And yet the people of Indiana, the fathers and brothers of those who have fallen in battle, or who have been starved to death in rebel prisons, are called upon to elevate such men to office!" OCLC records this broadside, but locates no copies, nor do any appear in available sales records.

(McBRB3749)

\$975

AN UNRECORDED ACCOUNT OF THE STORMING OF FORT WAGNER

11. [Civil War]. [Pennsylvania]. **Finley, William Elliott.** *The Private's History of the Eighty-Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers*. Pittsburgh: Bakewell & Marthens, 1868. 57pp. Original front wrapper present, most of spine and whole rear wrapper perished. Front wrapper chipped and stained, long closed vertical tear. Title page stained, minor foxing or thumb-soiling to a few leaves, one short closed tear to outer margin of one leaf, light crease to top corner of most leaves, overall even toning. Good.

A previously unrecorded Civil War regimental history, written by Corporal William Elliott Finley of the Eighty-Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Finley's work purports to be a "complete, authentic and reliable account of the marches, scouts, skirmishes, sieges, battles and other services of the Eighty-Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, from the time of its organization and muster, until the expiration of its term of service and return home." Finley states in his Preface that his motivation behind the work was to celebrate "the distinguished services of the 'enlisted men'" of the 85th Regiment and "the rank and file of that command" as most regimental histories written up to this time had honored "those who guided others to battle, but took little or no part themselves in the actual struggle." Finley's work therefore includes vivid and ground-level descriptions of the notable battles in which the Eighty-Fifth participated, including Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Charleston, and more, along with a short account of his time in the military hospital at Philadelphia. Particularly interesting is Finley's stirring account of the attack on Morris Island and the ultimately unsuccessful storming of Fort Wagner by Colonel Shaw and the 54th Massachusetts Colored Troops on pages 33-35. Finley's account of this battle reads, in part:

"On the 16th it was resolved to make an attempt to storm Fort Wagner. This was unsuccessful. The charging party was defeated, with frightful slaughter. It was now agreed that reinforcements should be brought up, and a second attempt made to possess the fort. A brigade of colored troops was landed on the island, and just at dusk on the evening of the 18th they formed and began to advance. As they neared the fort, they became wild with enthusiasm. A thrilling shout went up from their ranks as they rushed at double-quick upon the works. When within a few yards of the fort a dreadful volley of grape and canister was let loose upon them. They fell by scores, but they never flinched nor faltered. Right over the bodies of their dead comrades they still went on.... Then through them and over them - then into the ditches and scrambling out of them, they clambered upon the parapet and there raised their flaunting colors. Oh what cheers and shouts rent the evening air, as the stars and stripes waved high over the walls of Fort Wagner, planted there by the hands of the 'Black Brigade.'"

Sadly, of course, the story was not over. Finley continues: "A sanguinary struggle for the mastery now took place upon the walls of the fort...Hand to hand...Steel clashed to steel...The troops began to pour through...The fate of Fort Wagner was

most certainly sealed. But, alas! in the very moment of their triumph, stern destiny turned the tide of battle. Their gallant leader, Colonel Shaw, fell pierced to the heart at the head of his men.... Appalled by the death of their beloved commander, the colored troops halted on the very threshold of victory. They faltered, they wavered, they stood irresolute, and finally they fled, and the day was lost." Finley then recounts how his own unit covered the retreat of the 54th Massachusetts until the colored troops "lay down with saddened and melancholy hearts upon the wet sands" of Morris Island.

William Elliott Finley was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania on April 7, 1843. He enlisted in Company I of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment in August 1861, serving three years and four months, at which point he received an honorable discharge. Finley was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks and was confined in the hospital at Philadelphia for three months before he was able to rejoin his regiment. No copies of the present work reported in OCLC, ABPC, Rare Book Hub, Dornbusch, or any other Civil War bibliographical resources we consulted.

(McBRB3557)

\$3,500

UNRECORDED NATHANIEL CURRIER SPANISH-LANGUAGE LITHOGRAPH

12. [Currier, Nathaniel]. [Mitchell, John C.]. [*Large Lithographic Illustration of a Proposed Mole or Breakwater at Rio de Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina in the Mid-19th Century, Designed by a New York Engineer*]. New York: Nathaniel Currier, 1851. Large-format stone lithograph, 23.5 x 38 inches. Old folds, with some wear and separation along fold lines, minor soiling, moderate staining, minor edge wear. Good.

An extraordinary lithograph illustrating an obscure and unfulfilled engineering project in South America - a proposed mole to be built at Rio de la Plata near Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1851. The mole, or breakwater structure, is essentially a walled railroad extension jutting out about half a mile into the waters of the Rio de la Plata (River Plate), showing a locomotive chugging along towards two switching stations beyond which stand two depot buildings - one on each side of the railroad tracks - and a lighthouse at the terminus of the mole. On the shore of Argentina, several people are shown manning a presidio, flying the Argentine flag. Way out in the distance, two large ships can be seen passing each other. At top left, a circular inset shows an aerial view of the mole protruding from the river mouth, around which the text reads: "Delin por John C. Mitchell Nueva York Enero 1851." At left below the illustration is printed information on the lithograph's scale, which reads: "Escala del Muelle, Horizontal 100, Vertical 20, Pies por Pulgada. Extension del Muelle 1000 Varras." The imprint at bottom right is the only other text printed on the sheet, and the only portion in English, reading: "Lith. of N. Currier, 152 Nassau St. Cor. of Spruce New York." Nathaniel Currier often produced lithographs as pure job printing, but this is an obscure aspect of his business, and rarely encountered outside a few New York institutions. It is also noteworthy that the work is technically a U.S. Spanish-language imprint.

A short passage from the February 15, 1851 issue of the *New York Tribune* describes the nature and impetus for the present work, and also reveals why most of the limited text was printed in Spanish: "MOLE at BUENOS AYRES. - We have received a large lithographic design of a mole, to be submitted to the Argentine Government, for erection at Buenos Ayres, the Government, we understand, having contemplated such an undertaking. The plan represents a mole of solid masonry, 1,000 varas (about half a mile) in length, extending diagonally into the river so as to enclose between it and the shore a sheltered place of anchorage. It is to be of solid masonry, with a railroad running its entire length, and a lighthouse at the extremity, where, also, sea steamers will be enabled to touch. Mr. John C. Mitchell of this city is the designer of the plan, which strikes us as fully adapted to the wants of Buenos Ayres."

We were not able to find much information on John C. Mitchell as a New York engineer. A man of the same name is listed as a member of the Ringgold Expedition, which departed the United States in 1853, and later surveyed much of the coastline from Southeast Asia up the Pacific to the Bering Sea. Mitchell is listed as third engineer aboard the brig *John Hancock*. The Ringgold Expedition became known as the North Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedition, and resulted in improved knowledge of the western and northern Pacific Ocean as well as the establishment of friendly relations between the United States and several East Asian countries. The talents of an engineer who could produce the current work would certainly have been of value to such an expedition.

The present work is untitled, and was likely part of a larger proposal to the government of Argentina. As a private work, Nathaniel Currier would have had no reason to push for a title to be added. We could locate no evidence that the mole pictured here was ever constructed by the Argentine government, but the design remains nonetheless an awe-inspiring proposition and an engineering marvel. No records of any kind could be found in OCLC or larger searches of databases and government records for this project or for any other printed works related to John C. Mitchell or the construction of a mole at Rio de la Plata in 1851.

(McBRB3627)

\$5,500

COSTUME PHOTOGRAPHY FROM THE JAZZ AGE

13. [Dance]. *[Photographic Archive of Dancer Lela Taylor's Time with the Ballet of the Capitol Theater in New York]*. New York: 1927-1929. Sixty-five photographs, plus [10]pp. of loose scrapbook. Most images measuring 4.5 x 3 inches. Most on drab paper with corner mounts; mounts annotated. Light wear and soiling. Very good.

A small archive of images depicting the many costumes and poses of dancer Lela Taylor, together with several pages of her scrapbook containing dance-related clippings. The images were taken on the roof of the Capitol Theater and show Lela in outfits for numerous performances, each captioned as to character or number, many with dates. Selections include the "Faust Waltz," the "Rose Ballet," several poses from "Dyno-Maniacs" in October 1929, "Frozen Capers" in July 1929, "Campus Capers" in August 1929, and the "Dixie Derby." We see Lela dressed for an "Aviation Number" in flight cap and goggles; a "Numero Español"; as a gypsy, a little boy, a fan dancer, and a scantily clad "polar bear."

It would appear that Lela was part of the company led by Russian dancer Michael Nicholoff, formerly of the Pavlova school, as several of the clippings are of him and dancers associated with him both in New York and Hartford. Several other dancers are also pictured here, including Dolores Guidone, Agnes Hickey, Winona Sweet, and Anna Chang. A brief but interesting look at life behind the curtain at the Capitol Ballet at the end of the Jazz Age.

(McBRB3068) \$750

SCARCE GERMAN EMIGRANT GUIDE

14. Eggerling, H.W.E. *Beschreibung der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika nach Ihren Politischen, Religiösen, Bürgerlichen und Gesellschaftlichen Verbindungen, mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung Deutscher Anfiedelungen Dasselbst*. Mannheim: Verlag von Tobias Löffler, 1833. 344pp. Contemporary half calf and boards, manuscript spine label. Moderate wear to spine ends and corners, boards rubbed. Ink stamp on title page. Light foxing and soiling to text. About very good.

Second edition, enlarged, after the first of 1832. This early emigrant guide was published near the beginning of the great flow of German immigration to America in the 19th century, during which time nearly six million Germans emigrated to the United States. Eggerling gives a general introduction to the geography, nature, climate, history, economy and customs of North America, gives a detailed description of the states and regions, and concludes with an overview of the history of the German colonies in North America. Not much is known about the author. A somewhat shorter first edition of the work was published under a slightly different title in 1832 in Wiesbaden (*Kurze Beschreibung der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika*), and a third edition appeared in 1839 by the same publisher as the present edition. We locate several copies of this edition in European libraries but only one in North America, at the University of Illinois; the first edition is also quite scarce.

Howes E78. Sabin 22048.

(McBRB3433)

\$3,250

NEW JERSEY FOR LINCOLN, VIA HONG KONG

15. [Election of 1864]. [New Jersey]. Congar, Horace N. *Circular from H.N. Congar. To the Union Citizens of Newark, New Jersey: From My Transient Home in the Far East, I Send Greeting to the Union Men of My Native City...*[caption title and beginning of text]. [N.p., but most likely Newark, N.J.: 1864]. Letterpress broadside, printed in two columns, 16.5 x 10 inches. Old folds, small chip to top outer margin, two tiny holes affecting just a few letters. Good plus.

A very rare Unionist broadside supporting the re-election of Abraham Lincoln in the critical presidential contest of 1864. The present broadside was authored in early June 1864 by New Jersey Republican Party stalwart Horace N. Congar, an editor, diplomat, and politician who was at that time serving as U.S. consul to Hong Kong. In this rather stirring broadside, which Congar writes from his position in Hong Kong, he lauds "the thousands of earnest, faithful men, who are giving freely of their blood and treasure to the suppression of this infamous rebellion" and "the noble daring, the undaunted courage, and the determined valour of our brave soldiers of Freedom," and urges that, "in November, New Jersey will stand in the unbroken rank of States giving their verdict for the Party of Union." He also spends considerable space discussing the clear role of "the social, moral and political evil" of slavery as the precipitating event of the Civil War. Congar writes that "the evil it has wrought was as natural as the poisoned breath of the Upas tree." Stated clearly, Congar writes, "I heartily rejoice at the destruction of slavery" and looks forward to the time when "I shall tread my native land with a newer life if within its boundless domain there shall not be heard the clanking chain or the cry of the suffering and the oppressed."

"Horace Newton Congar (1817-1893) was a radical republican politician during the midnineteenth century and served on both the state and national levels. Mr. Congar had a great love for his party, and hope for its success which is reflected in his writing ... Horace Newton Congar was born in Newark on July 31, 1817. He married Isabell Reeves and had two children; a daughter Ella and a son Horace Junior. Horace Congar taught school for a while and he studied law in his leisure time. He was admitted to the New Jersey State Bar in 1847, and later, Cornelius Boice of Plainfield, and Lewis Grove of Newark, were his law partners. Congar was a friend of the abolitionist cause and he was one of the founders of the antislavery Free Soil Party in New Jersey. The party slogan, 'Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men,' basically described the party platform. Congar later became a delegate from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention in 1848, which was held in Buffalo. He supported the nomination of Van Buren for president, and Adams for vice-president" - New Jersey Historical Society.

A rare and unusual Lincoln campaign broadside, with just two physical copies in OCLC, at AAS and Middlebury College. (McBRB3721) \$750

ATTEMPTING TO BRING REASON TO A RIGGED ELECTION

16. [Election of 1876]. Field, David Dudley. *The Electoral Votes of 1876: Who Should Count Them, What Should Be Counted, and the Remedy for a Wrong Count.* New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1877. 22,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched. Minor toning and edge wear to wrappers, tiny chip and short closed tear to front wrapper. Internally clean. Very good.

A scarce analysis of the constitutional resolution made after the highly contentious 1876 presidential election. The author, David Dudley Field was one of the 19th century's greatest lawyers and the principal advocate in New York for the codification of the common law, a project to which he devoted much of his career. In the present work, with regard to the controversial actions surrounding the Election of 1876, Field writes in language that is as prescient today as it was about 150 years ago: "The whole duty of a citizen is not ended when his vote is delivered; there remains the obligation to watch it until it is duly weighed, in adjusting the preponderance of the general choice. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the count, whether his candidate will have lost or won, is of no importance compared with the maintenance of justice and the supremacy of law over the preferences and passions of men. It concerns the honor of the nation that fraud shall not prevail or have a chance of prevailing." Field then details in separate sections his answers to the three questions he poses in the title of the work: "Who Should Count the Votes?"; "What Votes Should be Counted;" and "The Remedy for a Wrong Count." Ultimately, any real solution to the presidential contest was undermined by a backroom deal known today as the

Compromise of 1877 that saw Democrats concede twenty contested electoral votes to the Republicans, thereby ensuring victory for Rutherford B. Hayes. In return, Republicans agreed to withdraw federal troops from throughout the South, effectively ending Reconstruction.

(McBRB3722)

\$450

"THE SLAVES ARE ADVISED TO REMAIN UPON THEIR PLANTATIONS
UNTIL THEIR PRIVILEGES SHALL HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED."

17. [Emancipation Proclamation]. Banks, Nathaniel. *General Orders No. 116. Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, December 24, 1862...To the People of Louisiana: In Order to Correct Public Misapprehension and Misrepresentation; for the Instruction of the Troops of this Department, and the Information of All Parties in Interest, Official Publication Is Herewith Made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, Relating to the Subject of Emancipation...* [caption title]. [New Orleans: ca. December 24, 1862]. [3]pp. on a single folded sheet. Minor creasing, a couple of short closed edge tears, light fraying to bottom edge, three small tape repairs to inner fold. Very good.

An extraordinary document issued by General Nathaniel Banks in New Orleans on Christmas Eve, 1862, in which he announces the intentions of the forthcoming Emancipation Proclamation, provides instructions to the people of Louisiana for its implementation, and prints the text of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation ~ perhaps the first government printing of any part of the Emancipation Proclamation west of the Mississippi River, about a week before the issuance of the Final Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863.

General Nathaniel Banks arrived in New Orleans in mid-December 1862 to relieve the command of controversial General Benjamin Butler. One of his first official acts is encapsulated in the present document, in which he provides almost two pages of instructions and clarifications on the impending issuance of the Final Emancipation Proclamation and the impact and importance in winning the Civil War. Banks writes that he issued the present order "to correct public misapprehension and misinterpretations" and for the instruction of his troops through "official publication...of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, relating to the subject of Emancipation." Banks makes four initial observations regarding the Proclamation: it a "declaration of purpose only;" states acting in "good faith" are not considered "in rebellion against the United States;" the State of Louisiana has not been "designated by the President as in rebellion;" and that one of the "chief recommendations" of the Proclamation is compensation ("pecuniary aid") for states not in rebellion that would provide for "immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere," and reimbursement for lost slaves.

Banks reminds his troops and the people of Louisiana that the present version of the Proclamation is not intended to take effect on January 1 or at any known time, but cautions against overreactions to the Proclamation. He also counsels local slaves on their behavior in light of the impending issuance of the document: "I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost Marshals, officers and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure."

At this point, Banks writes about the "Act of Congress cited in the Proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army." He then comments on the fundamental conundrum of the measure: "No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return." He then suggests a sharecropping relationship between the planters and former slaves: "It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year...be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor."

General Banks then expounds upon the nature of the relationship between slavery and the present Civil War, and the role of the soldier: "The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the 'constitutional relationships between the United States and each of the States' in which the relation is or may be suspended.... Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established. The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion."

Banks concludes his text with a passionate plea arguing that both local and national interests are "dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion" and that the war must result in a "permanent peace." He then proceeds to state that "every land fertile enough to make a history has had its desolating civil wars," which eventually "widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity, and power." He equates New Orleans with Bunker Hill and ends on a patriotic note: "Let us fulfill the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation - a grand nation - with sense enough to govern ourselves and strength enough to stand against the world united!"

The present work is a clear attempt by Banks to maintain order in Louisiana following the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, and clearly anticipates the public furor amongst a portion of the people of Louisiana that would greet the landmark document when it was issued on New Year's Day. The third page of the present document is entirely taken up with a printing of President Lincoln's Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. This printing of the document is not mentioned in Eberstadt's bibliography of the Emancipation, and must be considered among the first and only printings of Lincoln's preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation in the American West.

The tenets of the Emancipation had a particular effect on Louisiana. The Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863. Its main provision - the freeing of all slaves - only applied to states considered to be in rebellion against the United States, except for certain areas of Virginia and Louisiana. The Proclamation did not free slaves in a dozen parishes, including the City of New Orleans, because those parishes were not in rebellion against the United States government. This added to the confusion and complexity of the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in the Bayou State, and speaks to the issues addressed by Banks in the present document.

General orders from the western theater of the Civil War are decidedly rarer than those issued in the eastern and southern regions of the war. The present order is also an obscure and decidedly understudied document relating to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in Louisiana, with much information to be mined relating to the relationship of Louisiana to the issue of slavery at the time the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

(McBRB3349)

\$17,500

DRIVING FROM FLORIDA TO DAKOTA IN 1925

18. [Florida]. [Early Automobile Travel]. *Our Trip of 1925* [manuscript caption title]. [Various locations including Florida, Missouri, and South Dakota]: 1925. Forty-five leaves, encompassing approximately fifty pages of manuscript narrative written in white ink, interspersed with 108 photographs and a handful of ephemeral items. Oblong octavo. Contemporary red cloth photograph album, black letters on front cover, string tied. Minor edge wear. A few leaves detached, several leaves of narrative faded and difficult to decipher. Still, a wonderful and unique production. Very good.

A fascinating homemade travel diary, supplemented with over a hundred photographs, recording a 5000+ mile road trip in an early Dodge Brothers sedan, undertaken by Emil M. and Anna E. Gollnick (nee Redman) of Vero Beach, Florida. Emil Gollnick emigrated from Germany to the United States in about 1872 and moved to Florida in the early 20th century, where he operated a successful citrus-growing enterprise; he died in Fort Pierce, Florida in 1946. On the trip memorialized in the present album, the Gollnicks traveled along rough rural roads from Florida and then a circuitous route through Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Georgia.

They started on July 14 and ended their trip on September 3, 1925. Important points along the way seem to involve family. The couple lingered longest in Springfield, Missouri and on a sister's farm in Milbank, South Dakota. When not encumbered by family, the Gollnicks seem to have stayed mostly at tourist camps, almost always ending their daily drive around 4:00pm, well before dark.

The diary stands as a proto-travel narrative, and is written in an interesting and readable style. For instance, an excerpt from July 16 reads, "Detour of six miles beyond Madison and clay roads until up to Tallahassee, very hilly Havana, camped at Chatahatchee near this bridge for the night where hobo and pigs were our company." Another entry reads, in part: "Started on after lunch and had muddy roads galore and meet car after car on the side of the road. Pulled one car out of the ditch and another one run into the ditch on the other side before we got away. Out tow rope was our salvation. Went on and found a car on our side and a car on the other side but we all laughed and had the time of our lives." The photographs are often evocative, capturing roadside environs, family members and their houses, livestock, campsites, many other cars, trucks, and a tractor, including a Redman's Ice Cream truck (presumably belonging to Anna's family), and more. Following the narrative, and bound in at the rear, is a two-page typed accounting of the expenses for the trip, which provides a clear picture of their route. An intriguing original record of one couple's travels from Florida to South Dakota and back again in the Roaring Twenties.

(McBRB2653)

\$950

FOLK ART FRANKLIN

19. [Franklin, Benjamin]. *[Miniature Folk Art Portrait of Benjamin Franklin Engraved on Horn and Mounted in a Wooden Frame]*. [N.p.: N.d.]. Horn engraving, 2 inches round. Mounted in a dark wooden frame 3.75 inches square. Small squares of horn with small metal stars in each corner of the frame. Light wear and some scuffing to frame. Wire for hanging on verso. About very good.

An incredibly charming folk art engraving of Founding Father Benjamin Franklin, engraved on a round slice of horn and mounted in a wooden frame with star adornments at the corners. The image is of a younger, bewigged Franklin, rather than the older version of the gentleman with which most of us are familiar from our currency. This cataloguer believes the present image to have been based on Benjamin Wilson's 1759 painting of Franklin at age fifty-three. The artist has scratched Franklin's name into the edge of the image, though sadly we find no other identifying marks as to the maker. Our knowledge of such items is rather limited, and we have not made a guess as to the date of this object, though the frame seems like it may be a mid- to late-19th century production.

(McBRB3590)

\$1,000

HOW TO WRITE AMERICAN

20. Halsey, George Washington. *El Pendolista Universal. Obra Original: Que Contiene el Arte de Excribir, Segun Se Enseña en Inglaterra y en los Estados Unidos...* Nueva York: Por Don Jorge W. Halsey, y Hermanos, 1838. ix,14pp., plus thirty-five engraved plates. Oblong quarto. Original half calf and patterned cloth, spine and front board gilt. Hinges cracking, with some separation at head of front joint; foot of spine chipped. Light wear and soiling to boards. Moderate toning and foxing to plates, lighter to text leaves. Good plus.

An eccentric, but completely absorbing U.S. Spanish-language imprint, which aspires to teach an American style of penmanship to a Spanish-speaking audience. The author, George Washington Halsey, spent three years in Cuba in the 1830s teaching handwriting and drawing. This book grew out of that experience and his belief that the American style of writing was superior to other styles current in the 1830s. Following the introduction, fourteen leaves of printed text provide instruction and directions for various exercises. Thirty-five engraved plates depict examples of cursive, calligraphy, and various type-influenced handwriting styles. The first of these plates is a reproduction of a handwritten introduction by George Halsey, datelined Havana, 1838, and several are also dedicated to decorative drawings and calligraphic designs.

About Halsey, not much else is known; however, both George and his brother, John, had three passions: handwriting, photography, and Spanish-speaking countries. George introduced the daguerreotype to Cuba in 1841 and took the first photograph on the island. John taught handwriting in Mexico and imported the first daguerreotype equipment to that country about the same time. This book on handwriting, though not well represented in bibliographies on the subject, went through three editions. In addition to this 1838 New York edition, there was an 1840 Portuguese translation, and an edition in Spain in 1867. The brothers published several other books on the art of writing in both Spanish and Portuguese. Of the present work, we locate only four copies, at AAS, Columbia, the Newberry, and the Biblioteca de Catalunya. Rare. (McBRB3301) \$4,250

OUR BOYS IN KOLKATA

21. [India]. [World War II]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album of a U.S. Soldier in Kolkata During World War II*]. [Kolkata: ca. 1945]. 248 original photographs, most approximately 3 x 4.5 inches. Oblong folio album, string tied; red paper boards, printed in gilt. Light wear at edges of boards and album leaves. Photos in corner mounts. Minor fading and mirroring to a few images. Very good.

An extensive album of vernacular photographs compiled by an American G.I. stationed in India during or just after World War II. Calcutta (now Kolkata) was the main base of operations for British and American forces against the Japanese in Burma and further into southeast Asia during the war. Kolkata itself was host to over 150,000 American soldiers from the beginning of the India-Burma campaign in Spring 1942 until the end of the war.

This album contains nearly 250 images that depict how U.S. soldiers experienced life in the capital of Bengal. The first series of photographs comprises a lengthy group of street scenes that depict local children swimming and playing; snake charmers, fire eaters, and other street performers plying their trades; and some of the local animal husbandry and transportation. The second section contains images of some of the famous temples and other buildings along the River Hooghly before showing some more typical street scenes in the bustling areas of central Kolkata. The third cohesive group of photos depicts life in camp for the soldiers, with images of them playing sports, at leisure, and engaging in what appears to be some physical training. The final section returns to street scenes around Kolkata, including several images of a funeral in progress, and a few locales farther afield. Uncaptioned, but a substantial and diverse set of photographs that provides an interesting visual document of the American military experience in India during World War II.

(McBRB2659)

\$600

UNUSUAL INDIANA IMPRINT

22. [Indiana]. **Lossing, Peter.** *A Biographical Sketch of the Life of Tauler, a Popular Preacher of the Fourteenth Century.* Richmond, In.: Published by Jesse Stanley. Printed by J. Finley, 1836. 61pp. 12mo. Quarter calf and yellow paper boards. Spine perished, boards detached. Light, even foxing. About good.

A scarce biographical work on Johannes Tauler, a German mystic priest. Tauler (ca. 1300-1361) was famed for his sermons, eighty of which survive. An American edition of this brief biography was originally published in Philadelphia in 1829, followed by this unusual Indiana imprint several years later. We locate fewer than ten copies in OCLC, primarily in Indiana institutions.

Byrd & Peckham 645.
(McBRB3264)

\$350

INVESTING IN IOWA

23. [Iowa]. *Boston Investment Company, Offices: 7 to 11 Advertiser Building Boston, Mass. Dividends 6 1/2% Per Annum, Payable Quarterly.* [Boston: 1889]. 34,[1]pp. Original green pictorial wrappers, stapled. Minor chipping, some discoloration to wrappers. Soft vertical crease, light occasional foxing. Very good.

The rare prospectus for the Boston Investment Company, formed by William Gordon (1857-1933) to finance the development of Sioux City, Iowa. Gordon raised over a million dollars in order to construct the Massachusetts Building, the Plymouth Block, and the Boston Block in Sioux City. The company also built the Sioux City Engine Works, Paris Stove Works, a large shoe factory, and other commercial structures. The present pamphlet includes promotional text and testimonial letters, as well as illustrations of the Gordon and Hedges Block in Sioux City; three drawings of the Fergusson Block in Duluth, Minnesota; and a drawing of the Iowa Savings Bank Building. The final leaf is an order form for potential investors. OCLC records just three copies of this rare prospectus, at Yale, Massachusetts Historical, and the Henry Ford Museum.

(McBRB2771)

\$650

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF CLINTON COUNTY

24. [Iowa]. [Public Health]. *Record of the Board of Health of Liberty Township, Clinton Coy. Iowa [manuscript caption title].* [Toronto, Ia.]: 1882-1918. [224]pp. Folio. Original black half calf and cloth, spine gilt. Corners and spine ends a bit worn. Text block separating from spine, but still sound. Several leaves loose, lightly soiled. Good plus.

Large folio ledger recording thirty-five years of health data for Clinton County, Iowa, comprising the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Health as well as a "Record of Cases of Disease Dangerous to Public Health." Clinton County is located just north of Davenport, on the border with Illinois. Names of doctors, patients, and board members are all recorded, providing an interesting glimpse into the life of the county over a significant span of time and a period of substantial growth in knowledge in the field of public health.

The opening leaf contains local health regulations such as burning or burying dead animals and livestock within ten hours and removing "nuisance sources of filth or sickness" from one's premises within twenty-four hours. The next item in the ledger is an emergency meeting dated January 24, 1883, discussing an outbreak of diphtheria and the measures taken to quarantine and contain it. The first two-thirds of the volume is comprised of such meeting minutes. There is also a record of accounts paid and receivable for the county's Board of Health for the period covered. Some of the funds were spent on activities such as improving the cemetery (April 1904). Interestingly part of the activity recorded is also for highway maintenance. The final section of the volume contains pre-printed ledger space for recording cases of disease deemed dangerous to the public health. Part of the space has been used to record births and deaths in 1905. Final pages record minutes of special meetings concerning outbreaks and quarantines in 1917 and 1918, particularly of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles. A wonderful record of public health in one rural county of Iowa.

(McBRB1716)

\$850

QUAKERS RAISE MONEY FOR THE LOCAL NATIVE AMERICANS

25. [Iroquois Nation]. [Quakers]. *[Manuscript Document Establishing a Quaker Subscription Fund for the Benefit of the Local Native Americans].* [Philadelphia?]: 1756. [1]p. Single sheet, 11.25 x 7.5 inches. Previously folded, and separated into quarters along old fold lines, with only minor resulting loss. Some toning, light foxing and dust soiling. In a neat, highly legible script. Matted and framed. Good.

This document establishes a group of sixteen men responsible for managing funds raised by subscription for the "Indians who were native Inhabitants of this Country" in hopes of "regain[ing] and reserv[ing] [their] friendship" and demonstrating "our hearty Concern to maintain the Principles of Peace and good Will we have professed to them." Many of the men listed here, all apparently Philadelphia Quakers, were actively involved in outreach between the religious group and the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy before, during, and after the French and Indian War. Several of those named in the present manuscript, including Israel Pemberton Jr., James Pemberton, John Reynell, and Owen Jones, were delegates to a conference of Quakers and Iroquois in April 1756.

The purpose of the fund was largely charitable, and it was around this time that Israel Pemberton Jr. proposed the establishment of a formal organization outside the official Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in order to raise money by subscription in the local community. This organization was formally called, "The Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures," echoing the language used in this document. Funds were evidently dispersed in cash and in kind to local tribes as late as 1764, when the group was dissolved and its members reincorporated into the Indian Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, which continues its work to the present day. This document was likely produced to provide information about the fund or as a record for subscribers to remind them of their commitments. Very interesting evidence of Quaker-Native American relations in colonial Pennsylvania and financial efforts to maintain the peace; a typed transcript is also available.

(McBRB3801)

\$3,750

REBUILDING THE JAPANESE STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE EISENHOWER YEARS

26. [Japan Photographica]. [Kawasaki Steel Corporation]. [*Photograph Album Featuring the Chiba Iron and Steel Works, Given as a Gift to a Visiting American Businessman in the Mid-20th Century*]. [Chiba, Japan: 1957]. Title leaf, plus [18] leaves, illustrated with forty-three large photographs, between 4 x 6 and 8 x 10 inches, including a few small panoramic images, most with typed captions mounted beneath the pictures. Oblong folio. Contemporary light brown leather. Minor scuffing and edge wear. Very good plus.

A unique photograph album created for an American businessman named Richard F. Quandt, "In Remembrance of Your Visit to Chiba Iron and Steel Works on May 14, 1957," according to the printed dedication on the title leaf. The printed message is signed by the founder of Kawasaki Steel, Yataro Nishiyama. The album is populated by over forty photographs featuring the construction and operation of Kawasaki Steel's new integrated steel mill in Chiba City, Japan. The photographs picture the staff of Chiba Works, a schematic of the plant, aerial views of the plant, images of the blast furnace, coke oven, ore yard, and other exteriors. Some of the exterior shots include small panoramas of the plant's construction, most notably a three-panel panorama showing the "Entire View of Hot & Cold Strip Mill Plant's Construction Work." The interior photographs document the heat control center, open heart furnaces, soaking pits, and several candid shots of Mr. Quandt touring the plant with the managers of Kawasaki Steel.

According to his 1974 obituary in *The New York Times*, Richard Frederick Quandt was a Hungarian-born businessman who emigrated to the United States after World War II. He first worked for the Hambro Trading Company in 1949. At the time he visited the Chiba Iron and Steel Works, he was serving as a loan officer for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the lending arm of the World Bank. He was quite likely visiting the Chiba Works at the request of their principal, Yataro Nishiyama, in search of funding for the steel mill. Nishiyama was an engineer who built Kawasaki Steel into one of the most important steel manufacturing companies in Japan in the ensuing decades. A wonderful and informative photographic artifact of American economic diplomacy in postwar Japan.

(McBRB3436)

\$950

RIDICULOUS THAT WE EVER HAD TO ASK THE QUESTION

27. [Japanese American Internment]. [Kitano, Harry]. *Relocation of Japanese-Americans: Right or Wrong?* [cover title]. Culver City, Ca.: Zenger Productions, 1971. Ten large photographic study prints with informative printed captions, two film strips, two vinyl records, and a teacher's guide, all housed together in the publisher's illustrated cardboard box. Complete as issued. Most items very good or slightly better, with minor wear to the box. Very good.

A boxed set designed as an educational tool for teachers in secondary schools to stimulate discussion about the forced relocation of Japanese-Americans into internment camps during World War II. The set is divided into two parts. The first part discusses the historical background including pre-war immigration and what led to the prejudice experienced by the Japanese-Americans. The second part explains the relocation process, the role of Pearl Harbor in the decision to move forward with the process, and the resultant loss of civil liberties for about 110,000 Japanese Americans, two-thirds of whom

were American citizens. Also included are ten lobby card-sized photographic study prints with informative captions, two film strips (one about the first part and one on the second part), two vinyl records, and a twenty-three-page teacher's guide. The study prints show anti-Japanese headlines, closed shops, the camps themselves, and the interned Japanese Americans. The teacher's guide includes a chronology of the events surrounding Japanese-American internment, long narrative text related to both the historical background and wartime evacuation, and a bibliography of sources for further study. The text of the teacher's guide, as well as some of the supporting material, was written by noted Japanese-American scholar Harry Kitano, who was himself incarcerated during the Second World War at the Topaz internment camp in Utah. An interesting archive of material used for World War II studies and the effect of internment camps on the Japanese-American population in the United States.

(McBRB3532)

\$1,750

JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNEES RENOUNCE THEIR CITIZENSHIP

28. [Japanese-American Internment]. [U.S. Department of Justice - Alien Enemy Control Unit]. *Application for Permission to Renounce United States Nationality [with Unused Cover Letter]*. Newell, Ca.: November, 1944. [1], 3pp., mimeographed forms printed on rectos only. Minor wear, small paper clip rust stains to top edges. Very good.

A cover letter datelined "November [blank], 1944 Newell, California" intended to accompany the attached blank version of the actual application, intended for use by Tule Lake internees wishing to renounce their United States citizenship. The cover letter is pre-addressed to the Attorney General and Edward J. Ennis, the director of the Justice Department's Alien Enemy Control Unit in Washington, D.C. The form letter begins, "I wish to renounce my United States nationality in accordance with the recent government promulgation, so I am enclosing a typewritten copy of this application form, executed by me." A blank copy of the application is included here, numbering three pages. The application includes a renunciation statement intended to be signed by applicants, followed by ten questions pertaining to the applicant's history of birth, residence, last point of entry into the U.S., close relations, education, military service, Selective Service classification, and a declaration that the applicant has given "true and correct" answers, intended to be dated and signed at the end.

Tule Lake became the holding center for Japanese American internees viewed as disloyal after the issuance of the infamous loyalty questionnaire in the summer of 1943. These "disloyal segregees" were sent to Tule Lake, where they suffered ostracization from fellow internees, poorer living conditions, inferior food, and harsher treatment from American military guards, among other indignities. There were even disagreements among the segregated internees, as some of them truly wished for repatriation to Japan and identified as Japanese, while others viewed this group as disloyal and undeserving of assistance or relief. In other words, not only were these internees seen as disloyal by their own government, but also by some of their fellow internees. Their feeling of dislocation ran deep. Eventually, many of these segregees sought to renounce their American citizenship and repatriate to Japan. The present forms were many internees' first step in this process.

(McBRB3153)

\$450

PICTORIAL WORK ON THE JAPANESE ROYAL FAMILY

29. [Japanese Americana]. *Koshitsu go Shashinshu*. Los Angeles: Pacific Society of Religious Education, [ca. 1931]. 16pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear. Contents almost entirely pictorial. Near fine.

A pictorial pamphlet issued by the Pacific Society of Religious Education, depicting members of the Japanese royal family. The society was founded in 1931 by Takeshi Ban, a congregational minister from Kumamoto prefecture. Its goal was to imbue Japanese immigrants and Nissei residents with knowledge of Japanese culture, including reverence for the ruling family, as evidenced by the present work. Though the colophon indicates this was planned as the first of a series of such booklets, we find no evidence of others, or of this work itself, in OCLC.

(McBRB3787)

\$500

A KANSAS UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY

30. [Kansas]. Pelz, Emil. [*Archive of Essays and Other Materials Written by Student Emil Pelz, Some for the School Literary Society*]. [Emporia, Ks. & Avalon, Mo.]: 1886-1888. [90]pp. Primarily folio, with some smaller leaves. Light soiling and wear, some edge tears and chipping. Lightly soiled and toned. Highly legible. About very good.

A small archive of notes and essays written by student Emil Pelz during his time at Avalon College in Missouri and subsequently at the Kansas State Normal School in Emporia. Pelz was actively involved in his schools' belles lettres societies, including the Philophronean Literary Society, writing essays and facilitating group discussions. Within this grouping, there are manuscript programs for two of the society's meetings, listing speakers and topics for the day's discussion. Pelz is listed as a discussion leader on one, the topic of which was "Resolved: that woman's influence does more in shaping the destiny of the human race than man's." Also included here is a manuscript draft of the society's first newsletter, "The Belles Lettres Echos," which comprises six leaves with manuscript corrections and notations. It is filled with local and foreign news tidbits, as well as witticisms, our favorite of which is the very Midwestern "Get all you can, & can all you get." Among Pelz's writings are an essay entitled "My First Day at the Emporia Normal," dated November 6, 1888, in which he waxes rhapsodic about the school library, its beautiful buildings, and the "appliances of lighting and heating." Other essays include "A Study of Sir Launfal"; "A Review of Called Back, a Novel by Hugh Conway"; "A Sketch of the Life of Longfellow"; and "Observations on Autumn." An interesting draft of an article for the society's paper is titled, "A Dreamed Description of the Model Belles Lettres Girl," and a lengthy article on "The Flax Plant." There are also several other miscellaneous letters and papers included. A brief archive of a Kansas college student's literary life.

(McBRB3530)

\$950

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS AGAINST JOHN BELL

31. [Louisiana]. [Election of 1860]. *A Campaign Document. The Challenge. Issued by Order of the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana.* New Orleans: Printed at the Courier Job Office, 1860. 16pp. Disbound. Upper corner gnawed away, not affecting text. Some spotting and dampstaining. Good plus.

In this rare pamphlet, Louisiana's Democratic State Central Committee attacks the pretensions of John Bell for the Presidency as the Constitutional Union Party candidate. Bell was one of four candidates in the 1860 election, and ran on an inoffensive platform that promised to uphold "the Union and the Constitution." Here, however, he is attacked for lacking the resolve to protect slavery, having failed to oppose the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and having made remarks in the past condemning slave auctions. Indeed, according to the Democratic authors, Bell has in fact, "Arrayed himself in defense of the traducer and slanderer of Southern institutions, and against the entire delegation from the Southern States." A scarce document of electioneering in Louisiana during the fateful 1860 contest; we locate only other copy, at Tulane.

Jumonville 2914.

(McBRB3042)

\$1,250

X MARKS THE SPOT WHERE HE SOLD LAND TO THE RAILROADS IN LOUISIANA

32. [Louisiana]. Giauque, Florian. *Map of Rapides Parish, La. And of Parts of Avoyelles Parish East of Rapides, and of St. Landry South of Rapides, These Parts of Avoyelles and St. Landry Being Drawn in Fainter Broken Lines.* Cincinnati: Florian Giauque, 1902. Lithographed map, 26.25 x 33 inches. Old folds, minor toning, a few pencil notations. Very good.

An unrecorded cadastral map depicting Rapides Parish in central Louisiana. The map shows the parish divided into numerous plots of land, which are bisected by the Texas and Pacific Railroad, the Kansas City, Watkins, and Gulf Railroad, and several rivers, most prominently the Red River. The map was produced by noted Louisiana land speculator, Florian Giauque; part of the explanatory text at left reads that "'an X mark in any tract indicates that that tract is, or lately was, owned by Florian Giauque.'" Born to Swiss immigrant parents, Giauque served in the Union Army during the Civil War

before earning his law degree and opening a practice in Cincinnati. He first traveled to Louisiana in 1879, and thereafter became one of the biggest investors in various parishes around the state. He owned tens of thousands of acres in Louisiana, much of which he eventually sold to railroad companies. The present map bears this out. No copies in OCLC.
(McBRB2300) \$750

A FEMALE STUDENT'S LITERARY ADVENTURES

33. **Mallette, Gertrude E.** *Elsewhere-Land*. [Seattle]: 1909. 98pp. 16mo. Original printed wrappers, string-tied at gutter. Minor wear and soiling to wraps. Some leaves uncut; light toning at edges of text block. Signed by author on title page. Very good.

First publication by Gertrude Ethel Mallette, comprising a group of children's poems and stories involving princesses, knights, fairies, and other whimsical characters, published while she was a student at the University of Washington. According to her hometown paper, the Spokane Spokesman, Mallette was the first woman to edit a college publication on campus, a monthly periodical called the Washingtonian. She went on to publish a series of adventures, romances, and mysteries for teen girls and young women. OCLC locates only two copies of the present work, at University of Washington and the Library of Congress.
(McBRB3716) \$500

"THAT YOU MAY UNDERSTAND THE LOCATION OF BRAZOS, I ADD A SKETCH, ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE."

34. [**Mexican-American War**]. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Lieutenant Arthur Breese Lansing, a Quartermaster Officer Serving During the Mexican-American War, To His Father Barent Bleeker Lansing in Utica, New York, Regarding the Climate and His Activities After Arriving at the Principal Gulf Coast Supply Depot at Brazos Santiago, Texas, Illustrated with a Hand-drawn Map of the Area*]. Brazos Santiago: February 18, 1847. [2]pp. plus integral blank, second leaf addressed on verso. Old folds. Small hole in address leaf from removed wax seal. Very good.

An original wartime correspondence from Lieutenant Arthur Lansing, a quartermaster officer recently arrived at the principal Mexican-American War Gulf Coast supply depot and transportation hub at Brazos Santiago, Texas, illustrated with a hand-drawn map showing the sand bar that impeded offloading of transports and slowed the movement of supplies and personnel up the Rio Grande. The first page contains Lansing's letter, the second his hand-drawn map. The text of the letter reads in part: "I have been ordered to report to...the QM Dept at this place - the most humid place in Christendom (worse, by far that Fort Brown.) I have been sick since here the water is bad - my old complaint the Diarrhea. I am living on board a steamboat fitted up & called the 'Greenwood Hotel' - \$10.00 a week - Astor house prices in all things.... Gen Jesup, the Chief of the QM Dept. is daily expected here. On his arrival, I shall try to procure orders to go North.... I have been so long in the country that my constitution is more or less affected by the climate. That you may understand the location of Brazos, I add a sketch, on the opposite side. The troops are being Embarked as fast as possible but still slowly. The elements are more to be contended against. What is their destination I cannot say with certainty.... I have not recd any letter yet by the last mail. I suppose they have gone to Matamoros. They may be here in a day or two.... Brazos is a sandy island - all sand up to your ankles."

Lansing's map shows the Mexico-Texas coast, the Rio Grande, Fort Brown and Matamoros, Point Isabel, Laguna del Madre, Padre Island, Brazos Santiago, and the sand "Bar of Brazos" that hampered shipping. Lansing shows large ships anchored outside the sand bar, and smaller vessels around Brazos Santiago. This first-person illustration of this specific area of the Texas-Mexico region is a unique contemporary view of an important location during the Mexican-American War.

During the Mexican War General Zachary Taylor established a supply depot and transportation hub at Brazos Santiago where supplies and personnel were offloaded because seagoing ships could not cross over the sand bar. Supplies were then transported to Fort Brown and Matamoros by smaller vessels or oxcarts to Fort Brown and Matamoros. During the war,

several thousand American troops moved through the port. Brown's mention of the Greenwood Hotel is interesting. Other army travelers mention it as well, reporting that the wreck of a beached steamboat "was firmly wedged in the sand. It had been repaired and rendered weather-proof by the mud and mortar generally made use of for building purposes in these primitive regions. A bar-room and eating-room formed the principal apartments, with several sleeping rooms of limited area adjoining, which were the accommodations of the boarders. It was kept by an old woman and her pretty little granddaughter about twelve years old, who was receiving an education to fit her for the responsible position of bar-maid to this 'Hotel Texian.'" Another source, a tongue-in-cheek article in the *United States Magazine and Democrat Review*, reported a room at the Greenwood cost "four dollars a day with no extra charge for fleas, mosquitoes and dirt!"

Lansing was an artillery lieutenant when he was detailed to quartermaster duties at Brazos Santiago. Prior to that he served on the Northern Frontier near Buffalo, New York, during the border disturbances with Canada, in the military occupation of Texas, and at the defense of Fort Brown. Later he served as the Assistant Quartermaster at forts in Texas, Louisiana, Ohio, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory before leaving the service in 1851.

Communications from Brazos Santiago are incredibly scarce both institutionally and in the trade. No printed or manuscript maps of Brazos Santiago and only one Brazos Santiago letter have appeared at auction per Rare Book Hub. OCLC shows only one institution holding of a printed map of the Brazos Santiago region, and no institutions hold hand-drawn maps. OCLC reports just two institutions holding letters from Brazos Santiago.

(McBRB3542)

\$2,500

A 19th-CENTURY AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN PERSIA AND TURKEY

35. [Missionaries]. [Middle East]. Marsh, Dwight Whitney. [*Manuscript Archive of Nine Letters from Dwight Whitney Marsh, an American Missionary, Writing Home from Mosul and Smyrna, to Various Family Members About His Experiences in Persia and Turkey in the Mid-19th Century*]. [Mosul, Persia and Smyrna, Turkey]: 1850-1852. Nine autograph letters, signed, totaling forty-eight pages, all on onionskin paper. Original mailing folds. Minor occasional foxing, small chip to left edge of one letter costing a few words. Overall a well-preserved and highly readable group. Very good.

An insightful collection of nine handwritten letters written by Dwight Whitney Marsh, an American missionary while stationed in Mosul, Persia in 1850, and while traveling through Smyrna in Turkey in 1852, while working for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM). The archive includes five letters from Mosul, totaling eighteen pages, written from April 29 to December 20, 1850. The latter four letters, totaling thirty pages, were written by Marsh while traveling in Smyrna between May 18 and 20, 1852. Marsh's letters are replete with details of his travels, descriptions of people and places he encounters, his meals, the politics of the missionary life, discussions of the church, and much more. The letters provide fertile ground for research of American missionary activities in the Middle East in the mid-19th century.

All of Marsh's letters are written to family members in the United States, including both parents and his siblings, and combine details of his work as a missionary in Persia with his travels, politics, theological issues, reminiscences about his family and former life in the United States, as well as the usual questions about life at home. The October 12, 1850 letter from Mosul is the most revealing from the group, with Marsh providing a full summary of his daily life, including a visit with the famed archaeologist Austen Henry Layard, his love of the native food, and his ongoing conflict with Anglican missionary George Percy Badger. This letter ends with a discussion of American expansionist policy in California and Texas.

Another highlight is Marsh's letter of May 18, 1852, where Marsh provides a description of Smyrna, part of which is as follows: "Our walk led us through the Armenian quarter of the town which is pretty well built, resembling a little street in America & much better than most cities in Asia. After passing near to 'Caravan Bridge' we turned aside up the steep hill among some cypresses & after a short time came to open ground above & so climbed to the castle crowned height. At every step we found something to admire. I have seen city which has a bay so shut in by lofty mountains & at this time the broad plains at the head of the gulf are green & fresh. Olive trees & the fruit trees of the gardens, fig & orange & vines & the

cypresses deck the landscape. The city has no great beauty for the mosques are few & mean, but the gardens of its environs & the bay with its shipping & castle & the mountains are magnificent."

Having previously studied at Williams College, Andover Theological Seminary, and Union Theological Seminary, and having taught for a time in St. Louis, Dwight Whitney Marsh (1823-1896) left for Mosul in 1849, returned to the United States from Smyrna in 1852 and, after marrying, returned again to Mosul where he stayed until 1860. Upon returning to the United States, where he remained until his death, Marsh lectured on missionary life in Turkey, preached in Massachusetts and Illinois, served as the director of the Rochester Young Ladies' Seminary, published a family history, and authored an account of the experiences of Samuel Audley Rhea in the Middle East entitled, *The Tennessean in Persia and Koordistan*. Marsh would certainly have related to Rhea's experiences in the same areas he had worked in and visited two decades earlier. A unique firsthand account of the experiences of an American missionary in Persia and Turkey at the outset of the 1850s.

(McBRB3665)

\$3,750

"READ & HAND YOUR NEIGHBOR"

36. [Missouri]. [Emigration]. *Information for Emigrants. Gentry County: Facts Concerning Climate, Soil and Resources [caption title].* [Albany, Mo.: 1868]. Large broadside, approximately 16.5 x 11.75 inches. Printed in four columns. Previously folded, with a few heavy creases and couple of short separations at fold points. Contemporary manuscript annotation at head of sheet. About very good.

A post-Civil War Missouri broadside, otherwise unknown, that advertises the land and attractions of Gentry County, in the northeastern corner of the state. The work was written and published by local real estate agent C.G. Comstock, who also happened to own the local newspaper, the *Grand River News* (whose subscription terms are supplied at the foot of the third column here and upon whose press the present item was surely printed). Three of the four columns of the broadside print a text extolling the climate, transportation, and fertility of the area, and also providing current prices for important goods and services in the county seat of Albany. The final column supplies examples of real estate listings from Comstock's available inventory, with brief descriptions of the farm land, prices, and terms on offer. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB3729)

\$1,500

IMPRESSIONIST SCENE OF ST. LOUIS RIVER LIFE

37. [Missouri]. Turner, Ross Sterling. *[Handsome Gouache Watercolor of Steamboats on the Mississippi River at St. Louis].* [St. Louis]: 1891. Watercolor, 7.25 x 10 inches. Matted and framed in an early walnut frame with gilt accents. Contemporary notation on verso of image, "H.P. Wicker" of Boston. Image lightly but evenly toned. Very good.

A charming, impressionistic watercolor scene of paddlewheel steamers on the Mississippi River at St. Louis, painted in 1891. The foreground shows a long steam barge with a paddlewheel peeking up in the center. Several gangways connect the barge to the shore, with the hint of several figures on shore near the boat. A second steamer plies the river in the middleground, while the outline of the city looms in the background. The artist, Ross S. Turner (1847-1915) was a noted teacher and painter of watercolors, particularly of landscapes and marine scenes such as the present work. Based in the Boston area, he traveled widely in search of motifs and inspiration, painting extensively in Bermuda and the Caribbean, as well as Mexico and Central America, where he spent time in coastal areas capturing the spirit of the seaside communities he visited. He was a member of numerous important art associations including the American Watercolor Society, and he exhibited at a wide range of institutions and exhibitions including the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the National Academy of Design in New York City, and the Art Institute of Chicago. His work is represented in a number of important collections such as the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Smithsonian, and the Denver Art Museum.

(McBRB2306)

\$2,500

A MONTANA BRAND BOOK KNOWN IN ONLY ONE OTHER COPY

38. [Montana]. [Cattle]. *Brand Book of Wheatland and Sweet Grass Counties*. Chicago: Chicago Daily Drivers Journal, [ca. 1920]. [2], 58pp. Original dark tan limp cloth, printed in black. Minor wear to extremities. Internally clean. Near fine.

An exceedingly-rare Montana brand book compiled by Melzer N. and Irving Thayer Stevens of Harlowton. Both the front and rear covers are printed with advertisements for the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company of Chicago and Kansas City. The pocket-sized book was made to be used on the range, with the brands listed alphabetically, not by the name of the owner. The verso of the title page is printed with a full page of explanatory text on how the work is arranged and how to use it. The compilers, the father and son Stevens, were ranchers in Harlowton, located in central Montana, about a hundred miles northeast of Bozeman. OCLC shows one holding, at the Montana Historical Society. Not in Adams, Herd. (McBRB3320) \$1,750

A JAPANESE YALIE EXPLAINS AMERICAN SOCIETY

39. Mori, Tsugitaro. *Beikoku no Katei Oyobi [American Family and Society]*. Tokyo: Kinkodo, 1908. [4], 7, 331, [4]pp., plus four leaves of plates with halftone photographs. Original green cloth, stamped in red, blue, and gold. Light wear at edges; some rubbing to boards, a bit heavier along spine; hinges started. Light tanning internally. Very good.

A book describing American social and household customs, written by a Japanese journalist who spent several years in the United States. As a student writing about experiences in America, Mori mostly describes New York and New England; in the introduction he professes not to know much about the West or the South. Mori (1870-1955) attended Yale's graduate school from 1901 to 1904, but may have come to the United States prior to that date. When he returned to Japan after Yale, he worked for the newspapers Osaka Jiji Shimpō and Toyo Shimpō. A quite rare work and an interesting view of American society in the first decade of the 20th century from a Japanese perspective. OCLC locates only one copy, at the National Diet Library in Japan, and none in American institutions.

(McBRB3706)

\$1,750

VIEW OF AN ARIZONA INDIAN SCHOOL

40. [Native American Education]. [Arizona]. [*Photograph of the Keams Canyon Indian School*]. [Keams Canyon, Az.: ca. 1910]. Sepia-toned photograph, 5.75 x 8 inches. Minor bumping along right edge, light wear. Very good.

A rare view of the Keams Canyon Government School for Native Americans in Navajo County, Arizona Territory. The photograph features eight buildings on the Indian school campus from the middle distance. The Keams Canyon Government School was a boarding school dedicated to the education or re-education of Navajo, Pueblo, and Hopi Native Americans in Arizona. The photo has a Brown Brothers ink stamp on the verso; the Brown Brothers were based in Sterling, Pennsylvania. A notable photograph featuring an important U.S. government Arizona Indian school.

(McBRB3390)

\$450

HANDSOME IMAGES OF THE BLACKFEET IN MONTANA

41. [Native American Photographica]. Magee, Thomas B. [*Fifty-Four Real Photo Postcards of Montana Native Americans by Thomas B. Magee*]. [Browning, Mt.: ca. 1900]. Fifty-four real photo postcards, each approximately 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Occasional minor wear; light dust soiling. Very good plus.

A substantial collection of almost fifty-five real photo postcards carrying the images and work of Thomas B. Magee, a noted photographer of the Blackfeet Native American tribes in Northwestern Montana during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Magee maintained a commercial studio in Browning, Montana, which was continued by his son Henry following his death in 1930. The elder Magee was married to a Blackfeet Pikuni woman named Julia Howling and was a friendly

colleague of Walter McClintock, the most prolific of the early 20th-century Montana Indian photographers. Like McClintock, he had the trust of the Blackfeet (in this case, because of his marriage), and therefore had greater access to their daily lives and activities.

"As postmaster of Browning and husband of a Pikunni woman, Magee knew the people so well that he was generally welcome anywhere with his camera. His resulting work is among the largest and most thorough, perhaps surpassed only by Walter McClintock. A major difference between the two is that Magee specialized in portraits of individuals and groups, while McClintock looked for rituals, ceremonies and other activities.... Magee made a great variety of prints from his many photographs. Many of these were ordinary postcards with his name embossed on the front, that he sold wherever he could, especially to tourists and tourist shops. He also made some fine large sepia prints, mounted on cabinet boards. Some of his photographs were published in magazines, others were bought by large photo producers like the Keystone View Company, which published his work as stereopticon cards, two duplicate prints per card" ~ Adolf Hungrywolf, *The Blackfoot Papers*.

The photos present here diverge from Hungrywolf's generalizations of Magee's work in two ways. Firstly, they do not contain his studio stamp or captions, though a good number correlate to images in the business archive of the photographer held by the University of Alberta. Secondly, and more significantly, the preponderance of the images concentrate on Blackfeet gatherings and rituals, with some posed individual or small group portraits scattered throughout the group. The photographs seem to document a number of different gatherings, travel to these ritual meetings, and many of the activities as they occurred, such as the raising of a Sun Dance lodge, a dance in progress, musical ceremonies, and other goings on. The whole is a dynamic portrayal of Blackfeet gatherings of the early-20th century, with the individual and small group portraits being quite candid and striking as well. An engaging collection of work by a significant photographer of the Blackfeet tribes.

(McBRB3470)

\$6,750

CANDID IMAGES OF NATIVE AMERICANS

42. [Native American Photographica]. McClintock, Walter. [*Seventeen Real Photo Postcards of Montana Native Americans by Walter McClintock*]. [Browning, Mt.?: ca. 1900-1910]. Seventeen real photo postcards, each approximately 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Occasional minor wear at edges; light dust soiling. Very good plus.

Scarce group of over fifteen real photo postcards bearing the work of Walter McClintock, one of the most significant photographers of the Blackfeet tribes during the early-20th century. "Pittsburgh native Walter McClintock graduated from Yale in 1891. In 1896 he traveled west as a photographer for a federal commission investigating national forests. McClintock became friends with the expedition's Blackfoot Indian scout, William Jackson or Siksikakoan. When the commission completed its field work, Jackson introduced McClintock to the Blackfoot community of northwestern Montana. Over the next twenty years, supported by the Blackfoot elder Mad Wolf, McClintock made several thousand photographs of the Blackfoot, their homelands, their material culture, and their ceremonies" ~ Beinecke Library. McClintock lived and traveled with the Piegan Blackfeet intermittently for fifteen years until 1910, during which time he also conducted lecture series and lantern slideshow tours of his work in the United States and Europe. He also published two books and innumerable articles concerning the Blackfeet until his death in 1949.

McClintock's strong friendship with several members of the Piegan tribe allowed for a much closer and more candid experience with them. This intimacy is reflected in the images present here ~ aside from one staged portrait of a Piegan man and an example of his famed image of a lone teepee foregrounding the Northern Rockies, the photographs have an extemporaneous quality and an immediacy not present in much Native American photography of the period. The Piegan are depicted in camp, on horseback, at work, and in various activities such as dances and musical ceremonies. A good group, in an unusual format for the photography of McClintock.

(McBRB3471)

\$1,500

A SIOUX CHIEF'S EARLY-20th CENTURY ARTICLES AND RADIO SCRIPTS

43. [Native Americana]. [Chief Long Pine]. *Indian Legends [A Series of Typescripts]*. [N.p.: [1926-1932]. Sixteen separately-paginated typescripts, all printed rectos only. Contemporary plain brown wrappers, brad bound. Ownership stamps on front wrapper and on the title leaf of each typescript. Wrappers worn and creased, with a closed tear above the top brad. A handful of leaves with offsetting from tipped-in newspaper clippings. Very good.

A series of sixteen rare typescripts, mostly carbon copies, typed in all capitals and single-spaced, each exploring a legend attributed to Native Americans, each individually described below. Each legend is credited to Chief Long Pine of the Oglala Sioux. The subjects of the individual "books" focus on Native American music, dentistry, XXX, and more. Newspaper records reveal that Chief Long Pine was a radio personality in the Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay Area in the 1930s and '40s. He often appeared on radio segments on Native American lore and traditions. The present typescripts may have been radio scripts for Chief Long Pine's shows, which he delivered for San Francisco's KYA and Oakland's KLX radio stations. One of the entries, Book 17 on Trailing, appeared in a different form in the September 25, 1927 issue of the *Oakland Tribune*, so some of the Chief's work may also have been intended to be published in newspapers and other sources. The front wrapper reads, "Indian Legends by Chief Long Pine Property of [ink stamp: Capt. Philip Mohr 211 San Anselmo Avenue Ph. S. A. 3729 San Anselmo, Cal] Please Handle Carefully." Laid in is a typed letter on San Anselmo Police Department letterhead offering some general information on Captain Mohr. OCLC records two legends from the same series not included here, Books 35 and 36, both located at the California State Library. A complete list is available upon request.

(McBRB3270)

\$1,750

"IF YOU DON'T HAVE YOUR OWN PLACE SECURED...
YOU WILL NOT SURVIVE AS AN INDIAN IN THIS WORLD."

44. [Native Americans]. [Connecticut]. [Chief Big Eagle]. *[Collection of Correspondence from Chief Big Eagle of the Golden Hill Indian Reservation in Connecticut to Ken Mynenter of the Old Indian Trading Post in New York]*. [Trumbull or Colchester, Ct.: 1980-1988]. Sixty-one letters, almost all single page typed letters, signed, on a variety of illustrated mimeographed tribal letterhead, with a few manuscript letters, signed, plus two original mailing envelopes; an 8-x-10, black-and-white photograph; and a photocopied news clipping. Original mailing folds, a few creases. Near fine.

A wonderful collection of letters written by Chief Big Eagle of the Paugussett tribe to Ken Mynenter, the proprietor of the Old Indian Trading Post in Claverack, New York. Big Eagle often opens the letters, "Saygo My Brother," "Saygo Bro Ken," or some variation of this familial greeting, and most of the letters are signed at the end either "Chief" or "Chief Big Eagle." Chief Big Eagle's letters almost always discuss payment for services or goods purchased or traded from the Indian post ("This has been a good year for Indian crafts"). Many of the letters include notations from Big Eagle regarding payment amounts for goods or information on their bartering; in one letter, Big Eagle tells Mynenter, "You are my kind of Indian. I rather trade than use money any day." The letters also reveal the friendship between the two men, including reports on Big Eagle's health and family. The chief also includes notable observations on Native American traditions and his pessimistic views of contemporary Native Americans, references his presence at various "Pow Wows" as well as his work inside prisons in the northeast, and his struggles over the Paugussett tribal lands and other lands he is attempting to secure for his tribe, among many other issues.

In one letter, Chief Big Eagle ruminates on his future: "Now it is a reality. I am going up to Maine and build me a 16 by 22 or 24 foot cabin so that when Spring comes I will have a place for people to stay as the society is getting bigger with some wanting to donate to it. Then I can work on getting the ceremonial grounds set up. And also I can hunt. I am seventy one and I would like to see my vision come true, and in place before I leave this world. There is no sense in putting it off any longer because as you know the day is coming when there will be no more reservations or native people. Just another racial group as our people cannot get it together."

In another passage, Chief Big Eagle writes to Mynenter: "I have said it before and I will say it again. There are no Indians in this state. As you know there are Indians and there are Indians. I will need your help on making up some bylaws. You see I have registered in the state of Maine, the White Buffalo Society, to preserve the traditional ways and to revive the old ancient traditional ceremonies of the eastern woodland Indian, which is known in Maine as the sacred religious, same as any religion. Which will make it easier to get the land tax exempt. Because this way it will make it easier doing the time to get into the prison system. Maine has already asked me to go in theirs. As you know we have got the OK to put the sweat lodge into Sowers in Conn[ecticut]."

Chief Big Eagle (1916-2008) was the hereditary chief of the Golden Hill Paugussett Indian Nation of Connecticut. Also known as Aurelius H. Piper, Sr., Chief Big Eagle was the head of the Paugusset tribe on the Golden Hill Reservation near Trumbull, Connecticut from 1959 until his death in 2008. He had previously served the United States Army during World War II, participating in the North African Campaign. During his life, Big Eagle traveled extensively to argue for the rights of indigenous and ethnic minorities, going as far as Moscow as part of a Native American delegation. He also continued the Native American tradition of making bead and buckskin crafts, thoroughly documented in the present correspondence. The Golden Hill Reservation is one of the oldest (established in 1886) and smallest (measuring just a quarter acre) Native American reservations in the country. Chief Big Eagle was once quoted in a news article (the clipping included here) regarding the trappings of modern American life: "You can have your concrete jungles, stupid laws and politics. You people call yourselves free. People are always tellin' you, you can't do this and that. I prefer the woods and the mountains." The photograph present here features Chief Big Eagle, his young wife, Marsha, and two of their children, presumably inside their cabin on the Golden Hill Reservation. A unique glimpse into the relationship between two Native American men earning a living making and selling Indian crafts in Reagan's America, with much content related to the myriad struggles of a Native American chief in the late-20th century.

(McBRB3277)

\$3,250

ENCOURAGING WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BEFORE THE VOTE IN NEW YORK

45. [New York State Woman Suffrage Party]. *You Will Wish to Hear the Famous Canadian Woman Suffrage Leader Mrs. Flora McD. Dennison...at the Final Suffrage Mass Meeting in the Common Council Chamber City Hall... [caption title].* Watervliet, NY: Century Printing Co., [1917]. Broadside, 8.5 x 6 inches. Evenly toned, a couple of shallow edge chips. Very good.

A rare surviving flyer advertising a series of speeches at "The Final Mass Meeting" of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party before voting takes place for "Woman Suffrage Amendment No. 1" in 1917. The speakers include Mrs. Flora McDonald Dennison, billed as "The Famous Canadian Woman Suffrage Leader," Frank Durham ("Formerly of Colorado"), and "The Liberty Loan Speaker Rev. Dr. J. Ellenwood." The meeting was presided over by E.J. Foley, mayor of the New York town of Watervliet, located near Troy and Albany. Flora Dennison was the leader of the Canadian Woman Suffrage Association; she spent two years on a lecture tour for the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, as evidenced here. The speakers encourage people to vote for the woman's suffrage amendment, which did indeed pass on the November 6, 1917 ballot in New York. The vote was close, with supporters outnumbering detractors 703,129 to 600,776. Passage of New York Women's Suffrage Amendment 1 predated ratification of the 19th Amendment by almost three years. OCLC records just five physical copies, with another held in the noted suffrage collection of Ann Lewis.

(McBRB3183)

\$850

IN A STUNNING PUBLISHER'S CLOTH BINDING

46. Nuttall, Thomas. *The North American Sylva; or, A Description of the Forest Trees of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, Not Described in the Work of F. Andrew Michaux...* Philadelphia: Robert P. Smith, 1853. Three volumes. Tall octavo. Contemporary publisher's green striped cloth, gilt stamped. Light wear to corners and edges; spine head of volume two pulled. Mild, scattered foxing in volume two, otherwise light toning. Very good.

America's expansion into and over the Rockies resulted in important botanical discoveries, many of which are essayed and illustrated here in this early edition of Thomas Nuttall's important and tremendously popular work of American natural history. This three-volume set was produced as a supplement to Andrew Michaux's work on the same topic, and were issued with those volumes beginning in the 1850s; however, they also stand alone as a study of the sylvia "not described in the work of F. Andrew Michaux," containing, "All the forest trees discovered in the Rocky Mountains, the territory of Oregon, down to the shores of the Pacific, and into the confines of California, as well as in various parts of the United States." Canada and Nova Scotia are also canvassed, and though the title does not stress it, trees of the South and of the Caribbean are also extensively described and illustrated.

These volumes contain an abundance of hand-colored lithographic plates (a total of 131, as opposed to the 121 called for on the title page) that depict delicate renderings of three leaves, branches, and fruits drawn by G. West, J.T. French, J.B. Butler, E.D. Long, and others, with the coloring supervised by T.R. Jones. The descriptions and essays are composed in the first person, and offer engaging vignettes and vistas of numerous American localities in addition to their detailed botanical data and descriptions of plants. Further, by way of both professional and personal notes of thanks for specimens and observations, they document the network of corresponding scientists working to explore and to study the continent during this period.

"Few American color plate books had such lasting popularity as this classic work on American trees, or as tangled a publication history.... In 1856 a fire destroyed the premises of the publisher of the joint edition. The Michaux copper plate were saved, but the Nuttall stones were evidently lost, and the later joint editions used new stones" - Reese. The present set is bound in a contemporary deep green, horizontally-stripped publisher's cloth, predominantly seen in the 1840s, and never common, but particularly unusual for volumes of this size. Each front board is stamped in gilt with the vignette of a morning glory sometimes seen on other deluxe publisher's bindings of this work. A striking and lovely example of Nuttall's contribution to this classic of American natural history.

Oak Spring Sylva 20 (ref). Reese, Stamped with a National Character 21 (ref). Sabin 56351.
(McBRB2923)

\$6,750

OKLAHOMA LAND FRAUD

47. [Oklahoma]. [Land]. *Special Map of Pushmataha County, Oklahoma [with two additional plat maps].* McAlester, Ok.: McAlester Real Estate Exchange, [ca. 1910]. Three folded maps, one measuring approximately 11 x 14 inches and two measuring 13.75 x 8.5 inches, plus one 3.5 x 5.5 photograph. Light toning; a bit of minor edge wear. Very good plus.

A trio of ephemeral promotional maps from the McAlester Real Estate Exchange, offering two plots of 156 acres each for sale in central Pushmataha County, Oklahoma. The first map delineates the plat of the entire southeastern Oklahoma county, with towns, rivers, and railroads added, and is annotated to point out the location of the two properties. The additional two maps each delineate a close-up of the specific township section, with the land in question shaded in yellow and pink, and bear captions recommending the best use for the land. The first map depicts a plot located eight miles southeast of the town of Standley, with, "Good grazing and timber land covered with blue stem grass and good commercial pine and oak timber; good orchard, vineyard, and berry land, adapted to Bermuda and sweet clover." The second parcel, located five miles southwest of Pickens boasts, "Good grazing land covered with blue stem grass and commercial timber," as well as, "Good tillable land adapted to all farm products." Stapled to the top edge of this map is a photograph purporting to be a sample view of the land in question. At the foot of each map is a promotional text completed in type with further blandishments concerning the land in question and supposedly recent appraisal values and sale prices.

These claims, however, were likely fraudulent. The McAlester Real Estate Exchange was established soon after Oklahoma gained statehood by Roy Van Tress, who promised to obtain for his customers the rights to Indian Lands being sold by the federal government sight-unseen and without requirements of occupation or homesteading. From headquarters in Cincinnati and McAlester, as well as from mobile railcar offices, salesmen of the firm offered land that they often had no right to sell or was devoid of the bounty of natural resources and rich soil promised in the present advertisements. Van

Tress himself was dogged by investigation into his business, and was eventually convicted of fraud in 1919 but managed to escape jail time. We locate no institutional copies of promotional maps for this long-running and noted Oklahoma land fraud.

(McBRB2085)

\$1,350

VERNACULAR PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM OF THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL

48. [Rhode Island]. [Medicine]. [Moore, G.C.]. *The Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R.I. Pictures by G.C. Moore [manuscript caption title].* [Providence: ca. 1900]. Seventeen leaves, illustrated with thirty-three silver gelatin photographs, the majority with manuscript captions in white ink beneath the images. 12mo. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, gilt titles on front cover. Minor edge wear and rubbing to boards. Hinges reinforced with brown cloth, a few leaves detached. Good.

A charming collection of photographs recording activities at the Rhode Island Hospital in the early 20th century. According to the captions, the images document Dr. Woodward in his ambulance, other named doctors and nurses at work and play, patients, children with diphtheria, an operating room, and the amputation of a toe by Dr. Levin, among others. Rhode Island Hospital was founded in 1857 through a bequest from Moses Brown. The hospital's main building was finished around the turn of the century, and was later incorporated into the hospital's southwest pavilion, most of which was demolished in 2014. Today, only a small portion of the original building remains as part of the hospital, which is affiliated with the Warren Alpert Medical School at Brown University. The main building is shown in all its original glory here, along with the "Nurses home," the out-patient building, a separate building for the "contagious," and the interior of "Ward C." The compiler of the album, G.C. Moore, was most likely a doctor or nurse working at the hospital at the time. All in all, a unique record of life at the Rhode Island Hospital about 120 years ago.

(McBRB3235)

\$1,250

"TO SEE THAT THEY SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AND SPEAK IT PROPERLY IS PART OF MY WORK."

49. [Seminole National Schools - Mekusukey Academy]. [Oklahoma]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from a Teacher at the Native American Boarding School at Mekusukey, to a Friend, Reporting on the Nature of His Teaching, Describing the Native American Students Themselves, and Detailing the School and Its Surroundings Near the Turn of the 20th Century].* Mekusukey, I.T.: October 26, 1898. [6]pp., on Seminole National Schools - Mekusukey Academy stationery. Original mailing folds, minor separations at one crossfold of each sheet. Very good.

A long, informative, and rather fascinating letter written by an instructor identified only as "Boyd" while teaching at Mekusukey Academy in Indian Territory, detailing how he came to work in "this woe-begone God-forsaken country of the red man." He informs his correspondent about how he obtained the teaching position at the school for Creek and Seminole youth, the nature of his work, the details of the school itself, the nature of the Native Americans students, how he and the other teachers spend their limited leisure time, and more. He provides a vivid account of his teaching job and the history of the school itself: "I have but a few hours teaching to do; the bulk of my work is discipline. Mekusukey was originally a mission school founded and operated by the Presbyterian Church but being unable to support it, the school fell into the management of the nation of Indians in whose territory it is located, namely the Creek and Seminoles. These nations are by far the richest and most civilized of all in the Ind[ian] Ter[ritory]. The school has three departments - primary, intermediate, and advanced. The same branches, by the same methods are taught as in any high school with the addition of music in the advanced grade, but Latin and Greek are not taught. Much stress is laid upon English. Their native tongue, Creek, is forbidden to be spoken except at stated times. To see that they speak only English and speak it properly is part of my work. So you see I am with the boys always when outside of the school-room, that is my school-room for the greater part is the woods and prairies. The age of the boys is from eight to twenty-one. We will have over a hundred when they all come in."

Boyd then details the school and its surroundings, how "civilized" it all is, how the school pumps water from a nearby spring but also catches and retains rainfall for drinking water, and expounds upon the staff and "four other teachers beside myself

- fifteen white people in all." Boyd then spends an entire page describing the Native American students at the school. The passage reads, in part: "The Indians are a queer people. There is not one of them can tell you how old he is; and the names are amusing to hear - Bowlegs, Wildcat Goat, Ugly Snake, Spider Tooth, Running Water, Chewing Jack, Mouse In a Hole, Possum Pouch, Sharp Knife, Wolf Tooth, Warrior Joe, Black Amos, Sukhukununwy Erasettelev (meaning Boar bristle), Wakupessenehaopuwn (meaning Butter-milk Pete), Scar In the Face, Rain In the Face, Cujo Mike, Sure Shot, Harjoe Wonnie, Fixco Fight, Ring In the Ear, etc., etc. A great many do wear rings in their ears. They are very fond of gay colors, especially red.... All the old 'bucks' carry revolvers. Well in fact every one here carries one. We went to an Indian competition several Sundays ago and what seemed most ridiculous to me was that every one, ministers included carried a big navy conspicuously holstered. It seemed to me such a gross incongruity that it was disgusting."

Mekusukey Academy was a school established in 1891 near present-day Seminole, Oklahoma, to indoctrinate the local Creek and Seminole children in the ways of white America. The school was turned over to the Presbyterian Church in 1889, and relocated to a new building just south of Wewoka in 1893. The U.S. government took control of the school in 1900 and operated it until the school closed at the end of 1930. It later burned down. The Oklahoma Historical Society retains the records for the school, but private communications such as the present letter are incredibly rare in the open market, providing a stark, firsthand account of the indoctrination of the native peoples in Indian Territory through the education of Native American youth.

(McBRB3585)

\$1,250

ALONG THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD, IN PICTURES

50. [South Dakota]. [Railroads]. [*Group of Annotated Vernacular Photographs Along the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad*]. [Various locations in South Dakota and Wyoming: 1907]. Eighteen silver gelatin photographs, all about 3.25 x 3.25 inches, on slightly larger cardboard mounts. Minor edge wear to mounts, occasional minor wear and silvering to photos. Very good.

A unique collection of annotated vernacular photographs documenting a slice of time in the lives of a family traveling as part of the crew on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. The identified locations of the photographs include Mystic, South Dakota; Clearmont, Wyoming; Upton, Wyoming; and Cody, Wyoming. Many of the human subjects are identified by name, and indicate that they were living on one of the train cars featured in the pictures ("Della Jarrod and Blanch Graham in door of living quarters of carpenter crew"). The carpenter crew itself is pictured in two different photographs in Wyoming. Other photographs feature the new depot, a section house, the mill, and some of the people in Mystic, most of whom are named on the verso of the pictures. Other scenes in Wyoming depict the Upton Water Tower in Upton, people coming home from church in Cody, and a handful of other images of named individuals posed around the railroad. The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad was the first railroad line built into the Black Hills of South Dakota in the late 1880s. Placer mining activity in the area prompted further extension of the railroads, which in turn spurred a rise in mining activity.

(McBRB3777)

\$950

FIRST PORTUGUESE EDITION, ILLUSTRATED

51. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *A Cabana do Pai Thomaz ou A Vida dos Pretos na America. Romance Moral Escripto em Inglez por Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe.* Paris: Rey & Belhatte, 1853. Two volumes. xxxii,251; [2],307pp. plus six plates in each volume. Handsome later quarter blue cloth and marbled boards, spines gilt. Minor scuffing to edges, mild rubbing to boards. Small stain to first few leaves of first volume, title page of first volume with two small chips and a previous owner's stamp, same ownership stamp to first text leaf of second volume, later bookplate to each front pastedown, minor occasional foxing. Very good.

The very rare first Portuguese edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's seminal work, translated by Francisco Ladislau Alvares de Andrada in Paris in 1853. Other Portuguese translations included Ant3nio Urbano Pereira de Castro's translation

published by Typographia Urbanense and another, albeit anonymous translation which began *A cabana do Pai Thomé*, both published in Lisbon the same year as the present work. The present edition is highlighted by twelve full-page illustrated plates depicting scenes from the novel, executed by Gustave Staal, Jules Fagnion, Jean Achille Pouget, and others.

Stowe's monumental novel of the American South was summed up perfectly in the publisher's note to a recent edition: "*Uncle Tom's Cabin* brought the evils of slavery to the consciences and hearts of the American people by its moving portrayal of slave experience. Harriet Beecher Stowe shows us in scenes of great dramatic power the human effects of a system in which slaves were property: the breakup of families, the struggles for freedom, and the horrors of plantation labour. She brings into fiction the different voices of the emerging American nation; the Southern slave-owning classes, Northern abolitionists, the sorrow songs and dialect of slaves, as well as the language of political debate and religious zeal. The novel was, and is, controversial and abrasive in its demand for change."

A rare edition of Stowe's seminal work, one of about a dozen known copies of the Portuguese translation of the great American novel of the 19th century, published just a year after its first publication, and emblematic of its immediate worldwide appeal. OCLC reports just ten institutional copies throughout the world.

(McBRB3673)

\$2,500

AN ESPECIALLY RARE EARLY SPANISH EDITION OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

52. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *La Choza del Negro Tomas, o Vida de los Negros en el Sur de los Estados-Unidos. Novela Escrita en Ingles por Mistress Enriqueta Stowe. Traducida al Castellano.* Madrid: Imprenta de D. Jose Mares, 1853. Two volumes in one. 332,[1]; 260.[1]pp. Dark blue 20th-century Spanish quarter calf and light blue cloth, spine gilt. Minor scuffing to spine ends and edges, mild rubbing. Unobtrusive pen and pencil scribbles to a few leaves, small loss to top edge of eight leaves costing a few words per leaf, occasional spotting or minor foxing to text. Good.

An obscure early Spanish edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's seminal novel that helped spark the American Civil War, complete in two volumes bound together. This edition was published by Jose Mares in Madrid the year after its first publication in the United States, and after two Spanish editions in Madrid, also in 1852. The text of each volume is followed by a single-page chapter index. Some chapters conclude with a small engraved vignette which seem to be standard pastoral scenes or illustrations not expressly created to illustrate Stowe's narrative.

Stowe's game-changing novel of the American South was summed up perfectly in the publisher's note to a recent edition: "*Uncle Tom's Cabin* brought the evils of slavery to the consciences and hearts of the American people by its moving portrayal of slave experience. Harriet Beecher Stowe shows us in scenes of great dramatic power the human effects of a system in which slaves were property: the breakup of families, the struggles for freedom, and the horrors of plantation labour. She brings into fiction the different voices of the emerging American nation; the Southern slave-owning classes, Northern abolitionists, the sorrow songs and dialect of slaves, as well as the language of political debate and religious zeal. The novel was, and is, controversial and abrasive in its demand for change."

OCLC reports just five copies of this edition, including two in Spain, two copies at New York Public (one of which is volume one only), and one at the British Library.

Sabin 92613 (citing only the one-volume NYPL copy).

(McBRB3702)

\$2,000

EARLY POPULAR EDITION

53. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *Uncle Tom's Cabin: or, Life Among the Lowly.* Boston & Cleveland: 1852. 166,[2],2pp., including publisher's advertisement leaf at rear. Original printed wrappers. Moderate foxing and dust-soiling to wrappers, spine somewhat cocked, minor fraying to spine ends. Very good.

A slim paperback version of Stowe's most famous work, advertised on the front cover as "An edition for the million!" This popular edition was printed in the same year and by the same publisher as the first edition due to the explosive appeal of Stowe's landmark anti-slavery novel. The work was originally published in serial form in *The National Era* beginning on June 5, 1851. The wrapper text on the present copy states that "203,000 copies, already published in America." The particular appeal of this copy is in its well-preserved original condition. Popular editions of Stowe's great work were routinely read to pieces, but the present copy, despite some wear to the spine and edges, is very nice. A collector-worthy copy of an early popular edition of the "Novel That Started the Civil War."

BAL 19524.
(McBRB3685)

\$2,000

PICTURING THE "SCHOOL OF SPANISH" AT FORT SAM HOUSTON DURING THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION

54. [Texas Photographica]. *Camp Wilson Fort Sam Houston Texas 1916 [caption title]*. San Antonio: Martin Blandford, 1916. Panoramic silver gelatin photograph, 10 x 47.75 inches. Minor surface wear and soiling, light occasional wrinkling. Very good.

An informative panoramic photograph picturing the breadth of Camp Wilson at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio at the outset of World War I and during the Mexican border troubles in 1916. Camp Wilson was established by the United States Army in the year the present photograph was taken as a staging ground for Army and National Guard troops heading for Mexico during the Punitive Expedition. It was renamed the next year as Camp Travis, and then used as a training center for American troops heading across to Europe during World War I. The panorama captures the numerous buildings, tents, and other infrastructure ranged across the base, with an information tent and recruitment center at center-right. Particularly interesting is the "School of Spanish" pictured in the foreground, next to the Army Y.M.C.A. building; this building would have naturally educated officers and troops on their way to Mexico in the Spanish language. No copies recorded in OCLC. The Library of Congress holds nine other panoramic images by Martin Blandford both on his own and as part of the Medley & Blandford studio.

(McBRB2396)

\$550

CZECH-TEXAN FRATERNITY

55. [Texas]. *Protokol. XXII. Gen. Sjezdu K.J.T. Flatonía, Tx.: 1938. 64pp. 16mo.* Original green printed wrappers, stapled. Front cover torn at top edge, some loss to spine at lower edge. Slight biopredation to lower portion of last few leaves. Light soiling and wear. Good plus.

Protocol guidelines for the *Katolická Jednotá Texaská*, a Czech-Texan organization founded in 1889. According to its website, the Czech Catholic Union of Texas, is a "non-profit fraternal benefit insurance society that operates under the lodge system." The current publication provides both names and financial information about the group. We find no copies of this or any other issue in OCLC.

(McBRB3769)

\$550

"ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS RELATING TO TEXAS" - STREETER

56. [Texas]. [Mexico]. *Primera Secretaria de Estado. Sección de Gobierno. S. M. el Emperador Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue. "Agustin, por la Divina Providencia y por el Congreso de la Nación... La Junta Nacional Instituyente del Imperio Mexicano, Penetrada de la Necesidad e Importancia de Dar al Imperio una Ley General de Colonización, y en Virtud de las Urgentes Excitaciones del Gobierno, Ha Tenido a Bien Decretar y Decreta..." [caption title and first lines of text]*. Mexico City: January 3, 1823. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded; removed from a bound volume, with three stab holes at gutter fold. A couple of additional tiny perforations at inner margin. Minor edge wear; light foxing and dust soiling. Contemporary manuscript signatures and docketing on final leaf verso. In an embossed and gilt tooled full calf folder. Very good.

The first printing of the first Imperial Colonization Law in Mexico, from which sprang authorization by the new national government for Stephen F. Austin's first Texas colony in 1823. Moses Austin had originally been granted permission to settle three hundred families in Texas by the nationalist provincial government there in 1821, but his death and the disorder surrounding the independence of Mexico in the same year forced Stephen F. Austin to travel to Mexico City in 1822 in order to reobtain permission for the settlement from the Mexican government. The present law, authorized by Iturbide in late 1822 and passed by his Congress on January 3, 1823, governed general colonization in the new country and was used by the self-proclaimed Emperor to issue a decree on February 18 that officially authorized Austin's colony. Although Iturbide abdicated one month later and the law was annulled, the provisional government that succeeded him ruled that Austin could still bring his settlers to Texas under its provisions.

"This law invited Catholic immigrants to settle in Mexico; provided for the employment of agents, called empresarios, to introduce families in units of 200; defined the land measurement in terms of labores (177 acres each), leagues or sitios (4,428 acres), and haciendas (five leagues each); and defined the privileges and certain limitations of immigrants and empresarios. Families who farmed were promised at least a labor of land, those who raised cattle, a league, those who both farmed and raised cattle, a labor and a league. Settlers were free of tithes and other taxes for six years and subject only to half payments for another six years; families might import 'merchandise' free of duty and tools and materials for their own use to the value of \$2,000; and settlers became automatically naturalized citizens upon residence of three years, if married and self-supporting. An empresario might receive premium lands to the amount of three haciendas and two labors (roughly 66,774 acres) for settling 200 families. Total premiums and permanent holdings of empresarios were limited. Article 30 of the law, by inference, permitted immigrants to bring slaves into the empire but declared children of slaves born in Mexican territory free at the age of fourteen and prohibited domestic slave trading, a limitation that was sometimes evaded" - Handbook of Texas.

"This general colonization law is one of the fundamental laws relating to Texas. Acting under it, Iturbide issued his decree of February 18, 1823, granting Austin's petition to establish his first colony, and though shortly afterwards Iturbide was overthrown, the new Congress on April 11, 1823, authorized the new government, the Supreme Executive Power, to confirm the decree of February 18th and then suspended any further action under the colonization law of January 4. On April 14 the decree of February 18th was confirmed and a few days later Austin began his trip back to Texas" - Streeter.

This example was received and copied by the local government in Tuxtla Gutierrez, the capital of Chiapas, on February 1, 1823, and is docketed as such on the final page. Streeter located four copies, including his own copy now at Yale, to which OCLC adds no other examples. The present copy is one of two to appear in available auction records; this firm has handled both. One of the foundation stones of Texas and an extremely rare decree.

Streeter Texas 694. TSHA Handbook of Texas (online).
(McBRB3500)

\$25,000

TRYING TO COLLECT MONEY FROM THE TEXAS GOVERNMENT

57. [Texas]. [Moore, E.W.]. *Action of the Legislature of the State of Texas, in Reference to the Charge of Defalcation Against Commodore E.W. Moore, and the Construction Put Upon the "Annexation Resolutions," by the Government of the United States.* Washington DC: T. Barnard, 1849. 14pp. Gathered signatures, stitched. Moderate edge wear and foxing, first leaf a bit darkened along edges. Very good.

A scarce work relating to continuing efforts by Commodore Edwin Ward Moore to recover vast sums of money he personally assumed while serving as the commander of the Texas Navy in 1840. At that time, Moore was tasked by President Sam Houston to blockade the Mexican coast, but without proper funding for supplies. Desperate to continue his mission, Moore took his ship up the Tabasco River where he encountered Yucatan rebels who were about to surrender to Santa Anna. Moore agreed to help the Yucatecs fight Santa Anna for a payment of \$25,000. The plan worked. The Yucatecs outmaneuvered Santa Anna and Moore was able to continue his mission, but at a further cost of his reputation. President Houston was furious that Moore defied orders and assisted the Yucatan rebels. President Houston accused Moore of a host

of serious charges, including willful neglect of duty, misapplication of funds, embezzlement of public property, fraud, disobedience, contempt, treason, and murder. Moore himself was equally angered and embittered by the situation, and spent the next several years attempting to recoup the funds he supplied to the Texas Navy. The animus between the two men lasted the remainder of their lives.

The present work relates to Moore's efforts to secure repayment of debts incurred as commander of the Texas Navy and owed to him by the Republic of Texas, now the state of Texas, in 1849. The pamphlet prints letters, resolutions, and reports dated between 1846 and 1848, detailing Moore's expenditures during his early naval activities, and including various instructions by the Texas government to settle accounts with Moore. Ultimately, in 1857, the state of Texas and the U.S. Congress settled with Moore for \$44,655, which amounted to five years' pay.

Moore initially defended his Yucatan activities in his *To the People of Texas* in 1843. In his entry for that work, Raines refers to Commodore Moore as "associated with all that is glorious in the achievements of the Texas Navy." The present work is a detailed and important distillation of Moore's argument for reimbursement, centered around what has now become known as the Tabasco Incident.

Eberstadt 162:779.

(McBRB2167)

\$1,250

DISPERSING THIRTY SLAVES WITHIN A TEXAS FAMILY IN 1860

58. [Texas]. [Slavery]. [*Manuscript Draft of a Wealthy Texan's Will, Including Disposition of More Than Thirty of His Slaves upon His Death, and the Conveyance of Certain Slaves During His Lifetime*]. Galveston County, Tx.: August, 1860. [4]pp. on a single folio sheet. Original folds, small ink stain. Very good.

A contemporary manuscript retained copy of Beden Stroud's will, executed in August 1860. Stroud, who died five years later in 1865, settled in Burr Oak Springs, Texas, with his brother, in 1844. Stroud died childless. In the present draft estate plan, Stroud leaves more than thirty slaves to his nieces and nephews. The document sometimes notes familial relationships for some of the slaves, such as "Nervy and her two children Jim & Raymond." The will is divided into fifteen articles, fully ten of which pertain to the dispersal of Stroud's slaves. One of Stroud's nephews mentioned here, Logan A. Stroud, was purportedly the largest slaveowner in Limestone County when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863.

The last page of the document records certifications by two of Stroud's relatives, one noting that he received from Stroud "nineteen negroes with a title," and the other "15 negroes." Each recipient certifies that he received the "negroes without consideration being paid." Each promises to deliver the acquired slaves "back to said Stroud if or when called for." The certifications are dated August 13, 1960 in Freestone County and August 21 of the same year in Limestone County, respectively.

(McBRB2509)

\$1,450

ENCAPSULATING THE LIVERPOOL SWING OF THE TRIANGULAR TRADE

59. [Triangle Trade]. [Barclay, Salkeld and Company]. [*Printed Circular from a Liverpool Commission Merchant Reporting on the Current Market and Prices for Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, and Other Products Reaped by Slave Labor in the Americas*]. Liverpool: July 3, 1805. [1]p. on a single folded folio sheet, addressed and docketed in manuscript on verso of integral blank. Old folds with minor wear at crossfolds, mild toning. Very good.

A rare printed report presented as a circular letter issued by Barclay, Salkeld and Company, commission merchants in Liverpool who were active in the triangular trade during the early-19th century. The company also owned large cotton plantations in the American South, most notably Pensacola, Florida. The present document contains a report from the company on the rather flat state of cotton exports from various regional producers, such as "Upland Georgia," New Orleans, Sea Island, and Brazil, as well as brief mentions of the current disposition of the market for other products such as flour,

coffee, and sugar, plus passages on the effect of certain worldwide naval activities on the relevant markets ("The late capture of four vessels, in succession, from this port to New Orleans, has occasioned a considerable sensation among our Underwriters"). The report even mentions the recent incorporation of the Ligurian Republic "with the new Kingdom of Italy, of which Bonaparte has declared himself head." The text report is followed by a two-column table printing the current prices for an array of products including cotton, tobacco, sugar, indigo, cochineal, coffee, cocoa, mahogany, logwood, staves, and more from a bevy of American states and territories as well as other trading partners such as Spain, Cuba, Jamaica, Honduras, and Argentina. The circular was likely intended to be sent to company investors or potential investors to report on the current state of the markets in the major exports of the day, which were almost all the result of slave labor in the Americas; this particular example was sent to "Mr. Mark Pregers, Jr." of Philadelphia. The document is indeed a distillation of the English portion of the triangular trade in its concern for the raw materials coming from the Americas and the resultant "orders received for...our Manufactured Goods [created from those raw materials], particularly from the Continent." OCLC records just a few holdings of any kind relating to Barclay, Salkeld and Company, but not explicitly this circular letter.

(McBRB3622)

\$750

RARE JAPANESE WORK CRITIQUING AMERICAN SOCIETY

60. Uno, Kyoji (editor). *Beikoku Shakai no Ankokumen: Daitokai no Uraomote [The Dark Side of American Society: The Two Faces of a Great Metropolis]*. Tokyo: Daikosha, 1928. [2],6,296,[4]pp. Original color-printed wrappers. Light foxing and dust soiling to wraps. Moderate tanning, heavier at edges. Very good.

"Analysis of American society in the late 1920s by an anonymous Japanese observer living in the United States. The author comments on a wide range of subjects including housing, food, transport, labor unions, courtship, gender roles, marriage and religion. The author shares candid observations and comparisons between America and Japan." ~ Huntington Library. An attractive copy in the publisher's original decorated wrappers, inscribed on the front free endpaper. OCLC locates only the copy at the Huntington.

(McBRB3708)

\$3,250

AN UNRECORDED JOURNEY THROUGH FIFTEEN STATES IN AN AUTOMOBILE IN 1927

61. [Western Travel]. *Big Chief and Yma Go Atrailing with Nineteen Eighteen. Dedicated to the Friends Who Could Not Go.* [Various locations in the United States and Canada from Massachusetts to Ontario to Montana, and back again]: The Crosby Publishing Company, 1927. 48pp., plus eleven photographic plates. Narrative portion "Printed on an American Multigraph," per the last page of text. Contemporary and somewhat crude binding of half black cloth and floral cloth boards, cartographic endpapers. Moderate edge wear and rubbing to boards. Internally clean. Very good.

A lovely, homemade, and probably unique western American travel narrative, illustrated with eleven vernacular photographs produced along the way, documenting a journey from Massachusetts to Montana and back during the Roaring Twenties. The travelers make their way through numerous cities and towns in a total of fifteen states or territories in the United States and Canada. The author or authors are unidentified, though they refer to themselves by the names "Big Chief" and "Yma" and travel with "Mother" and "Cal," which may provide clues to their identity to their descendants or through textual clues in a wider context. The last page of text states the work was "Printed on an American Multigraph" by the Crosby Publishing Company (probably the last name of the authors, but that is an inference). In addition, the binding has all the hallmarks of being handmade, as such it is a delightful example of amateur bookbinding.

The travelers' narrative begins in June 1927 somewhere just east of Chester, Massachusetts, probably in or near Northampton or Easthampton. The narrator describes setting out in a "famous eighteen" (probably a 1918 Ford Model T) pulling "a seven hundred pound trailer running on two Ford wheels" where they slept. They set out for "maybe West Coast." Along the way, the travelers often mention meeting other motorists, including "a tribe, nine touring cars filled to overflowing with Gypsies" in New York. They mention by name passing through or stopping in Springfield, Massachusetts;

Chester, Lake Geneva, and Niagara Falls, New York; Hamilton, London, and Sarnia, Ontario; Port Huron, Flint, Ionia City, and Grand Rapids, Michigan; numerous locations in Wisconsin (where they stayed for twenty days); the Twin Cities in Minnesota; Fargo Bismarck, Elgin, Pretty Rock, Lemmon, and Hettinger, North Dakota; Mildred, Miles City, Glendive, and various other locations in the Badlands in Montana; Mobridge, Aberdeen, Huron, and Mitchell, South Dakota; and on their return trip, Emmetsburg, Algona, Waterloo, and Dubuque, Iowa; Galena and Valparaiso, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; and Westfield, East Aurora, Syracuse, and Troy, New York; Bennington, Vermont; and an unnamed town in New Hampshire (where the narrative ends with our travelers attending a fiftieth wedding anniversary).

The narrator takes special space in the text to detail their experiences at Niagara Falls; the Dells of the Wisconsin River and other locations in the state; the cities they view in "the big flat country" of the Middle West; visiting the gem shops and the studio of famed photographer Louis A. Huffman in Miles City and Ranch 71 in Glendive, Montana; and more. In Wisconsin, they witnessed "visitors from five tribes" of Native Americans on the Menomonie Reservation, where they "watched the Fish Dance, the Hunting Dance, Harvest Dance, as well as several others whose names were forgotten because a mosquito claimed the writer's attention."

In North Dakota, the narrator makes special mention of the Russian influence in Lemmon: "In the Dakotas there are too few schools which bear 'School Dist. No.(.)'. Instead we see a building announcing its use in the Russian language. At many ranches the English language was not understood. In N.E. we think the problem is local. But go to the mid-west and look around and you will see the Russian everywhere. Our laws controlling the use of English are not rigid enough and are not half enforced."

In Miles City, the author describes their visit with photographer L.A. Huffman, seeing the rifle with which he once killed buffalo, the photos which covered the walls of Huffman's house, and hearing from Huffman "the history of those early days in Montana." Huffman is quoted in the text about his pictures: "Kind fate had it I should be Post Photographer with the Army during the Indian Campaigns close following the annihilation of Custer's command." The narrator spends almost a page of text detailing the photographs available for purchase from Huffman, including the example the narrator buys for "the office at the Chicago stock market."

They also experience a hail storm and thunder storms in the Dakotas, see the Corn Palace in South Dakota, drive Custer's Highway to Emmetsburg, Iowa, recount the settlement of Algona, Iowa, see President Grant's home in Galena, Illinois, visit the Roycrofters in East Aurora, New York and witness the book artists gild the "bevelled edge of a \$60 book," and make regular observations on fellow travelers, the food they eat along the way, and regularly describe the local people, wildlife, and scenery they encounter, as well as the regular repairs made to their automobile. In fact, their car does not survive the journey; when they arrive in Bennington on their journey home, the narrator writes that "'18 made one last sad groan. Next morning at a Buick station poor '18 revealed a broken back."

The eleven photographic plates interspersed throughout the text feature the travelers' automobile and trailer, Niagara Falls, a butte in North Dakota, a group of cattle in the Bad Lands, a cement house at Ranch 71, and more. A small Christmas card affixed to the verso of the front flyleaf indicates the book was given out to family and/or friends as a holiday gift. The present copy is the only one we could locate. If more than one copy was produced, none have reached institutions, as OCLC is silent on this title.

(McBRB3660)

\$2,250

DIARIES OF AN AMERICAN ENTREPRENEUR

62. Woodworth, A.C. [*Group of Diaries Kept by A.C. Woodworth, a Traveling Businessman and Train Car Fender Salesman in the American West and Northeast in the Last Years of the 19th Century*]. [Various locations, including Chicopee, Ma.; Providence; Denver; and New York: 1890-1901]. 368; 274; 30; and 318pp. 12mo. All four bound in full leather. A couple of diaries with separations and chips to covers. Several text leaves in one diary detached. Otherwise general wear. Internally clean and highly legible. About very good.

A unique view of the life of an itinerant American businessman from Chicopee, Massachusetts, comprised of four of his pocket diaries for the years 1890, 1891, 1894, and 1901. The earliest of Woodworth's diaries, from 1890 and 1891, are concerned primarily with the development of the Overlook Cotton Mill in Denver, Colorado, the first and only successful cotton mill in the state. Woodworth was brought on as an expert in the industry by partners Choate, Fisher, and Jerome. The business begins early in the year of 1890 and up through July of 1891 when the engines to run the mill are turned on for the first time in front of an audience of 300 people. Woodworth makes daily entries through that time, sometimes simply recording expenses (including a near daily ration of cigars) but often making note of business events, including struggles to supply funding, negotiation with New England factories to produce the hardware, and trouble with the building ("The foundation of engine (a part of it) had to be taken down on account of 2 stone[s] being placed in a wrong position"). On top of receiving \$15,000 in stock options for his part in the development of the mill, Woodworth was given \$225 a month to oversee the work. He travels between Denver, Chicago, Providence, and often his hometown of Chicopee. By October 1891 he has sold his shares of the Mill to erase other debts and was in negotiations in Chicago for another mill project.

The Overlook Cotton Mill would become notorious for labor abuses that exemplified the limited regulation of the era, with company housing and markets, and the exploitation of child labor. It would shut down in 1904. Its buildings are now on the National Register of Historic Places. There are also the occasional personal entries, including trips into the Colorado mountains that leave a strong impression on him, and attempts to find a position for his son Bart among his business associates.

By 1894, Woodworth was no longer in the business of building mills and was now dealing in train car fenders in New York. In his diary for that year, Woodward provides a detailed account of a brief period in January of 1894 as he prepares a set of train car fenders for trial in Rochester New York, explores other local markets, and manages production. His notes are brief, but detailed. In some instances he diagrams fenders with notes on modifications made or how they were attached to cars. He also keeps close record of the men of influence in the cities where he hopes to sell his product, such as: "I came to Rochester this PM from Binghamton. Saw Field in the AM. Instead of putting on fenders on car #226 (4m on I measured) he is putting them on #116 which has a much higher draw bar necessitating putting the fender below the draw bar. This necessitates cutting a hole through the fender to let the draw bar through when it is turned up.... I don't like the arrangement but it seems the best we can do for this trial."

Woodworth was an exacting manager. He registers dissatisfaction with the product due to unevenness in production and a failure by the manufacturer to account for appearance. His engineer, Field, is a source of constant frustration. He fails to arrive at a scheduled meeting and "gets muddled about 3 o'clock in the pm and putters the rest of the day." None the less the scheduled trial is a success. Large sand bags are dropped on fenders, then the fenders are attached to cars and driven through more bags. The observers declare satisfaction with the results and the diary ends with Woodworth discussing next steps with a Mr. Rosborough, "The prest. & Supt. of the Rochester road."

Almost a decade later, in his 1901 diary, Woodworth writes in a significantly different tone. He has moved on from train car fenders and is now dealing in the same product but for street cars in New York. He has lost all but one of his children, Ames dying in 1894 and Bart in 1900, and has become estranged from his wife and only remaining child, Nellie, around the time of Ames' death. He is now living alone in New York. His year begins in a melancholy fashion, when after the death of a close friend on January 5 he writes, "I am heartsick and lonely. I hope Dwight is at rest, and in a happier world than this. Perhaps he is with my dear ones who have passed into eternal life. I feel that I shall soon join them all, and I hope I may." His life slowly becomes better as his daughter Elinor begins to send him letters after seven years without contact, and by November 10 he declares that he is "fully reconciled" with both his wife and daughter and "are again living as man and wife should live." While there are some entries that cover business during this year, the majority of the entries reflect an eagerness to reconnect and excitement about seeing his family again after so long.

After successfully overseeing that project he returned home and became manager of The Consolidated Car Fender Company which he also led to success. A 1901 article in the *Street Railway Journal* describes him as "popular" and having

sold "in the first two days...more than twice as many fenders as at any entire convention ever held in his seven years' experience."

(McBRB3490)

\$1,250

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FAILED ALLIED INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA JUST AFTER WORLD WAR I

63. [World War I]. [American Expeditionary Force, Siberia]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Allied North Russian Intervention in Vladivostok Just After World War I*]. [Mainly Vladivostok: 1918-1922]. 261 images, about half real photo postcards and half vernacular photographs, between 2.5 x 1.5 inches and 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary brown leather photograph album, string-tied. Lacking fore-edge flap, spine chipped, moderate rubbing and scuffing to boards. Minor occasional wear to photographs. Very good.

A unique collection of photographs documenting the joint military expedition by Allied Forces into Vladivostok in southeastern Russia after the conclusion of World War I, the October Revolution, and the Russian Civil War, most likely assembled by an American soldier serving there at the time. The American contingent of the incursion was called the American Expeditionary Force, Siberia, which partnered with nine other countries to attempt to bring stability to the region, rescue 40,000 members of the Czechoslovakian Legion being held up by Bolsheviks outside Vladivostok, protect and retrieve American supplies in eastern Russia, and stem the early spread of Communism. A similar expedition to northern Russia, now known as the Polar Bear Expedition, was attempted in Archangel. By practically every standard, the joint missions failed, and in fact damaged relations between the Allied Forces and Russia, especially for the United States, for decades to come.

The present collection of photographs and real-photo postcards opens with several photo postcards with printed captions showing parades of the military forces of the various Allied countries who participated in the expedition to Vladivostok as they arrived in the city. These include the British Army landing in Vladivostok, the Imperial Japanese Expedition marching in front of the Czech Headquarters, the Japanese Vanguard relieving the Imperial Japanese Naval Party, the French Army landing in the city, the Allied Naval Fleet in the Vladivostok harbor, and two views of the landing of the American Army. Two additional captioned postcards show the Czech forces joining the French Army and a rather shocking image of about ten dead Czech soldiers, with the image captioned, "Czech victims in vicinity of Nicholaske former Bolshevik Head-quarters at Vladivostok."

The remainder of the photo postcards and photographs capture additional parades, numerous street scenes but also scores of images showing the outskirts and countryside around Vladivostok, ships from various countries anchored in the harbor or trying to navigate the icy conditions, military patrols often carrying weapons, American and other soldiers interacting with the locals, scenes along the railway, views of refugees fleeing the region, and much more. Upon arriving in Vladivostok, American soldiers were tasked with guarding segments of the rail lines of the Trans-Siberian Railroad running into and out of Vladivostok. American forces are seen here performing those duties, but also overseeing a temporary dormitory of beds in an evacuation hospital, patrolling the area around the city as well as the refugees along the railway, hanging out in their makeshift barracks, and more, with one image even showing a group of American soldiers posing in baseball uniforms.

Particularly striking are the images of the indigenous refugees posed near the railroad and in other locations. Some of the subjects appear to be Siberian nomads, but others traveling along the rail line are almost certainly Czech refugees fleeing Russia after their role in fighting for their own freedom against the new Russian regime. Several photos here capture groups of people obviously en route to somewhere else along the railroad, at train depots, and resting in makeshift encampments or tent cities overseen by military personnel.

Historical material from the Vladivostok expedition is exceedingly rare, especially images of soldiers with boots on the ground. The present collection provides a fascinating glimpse of life in Vladivostok during this volatile moment in Russian history, as well as a notable instance when American and Allied gunboat diplomacy utterly failed.

(McBRB3735)

\$8,250

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR CAMP NEWSLETTER COLLECTION

64. [World War II]. [Conscientious Objectors]. [*Large Collection of Newsletters Published in Conscientious Objector Camps During World War II.*] [Various locations: 1942-1947]. Forty-four issues, enumerated below. Mimeographed. Folio. Some light toning, minor wear. Very good.

An archive of newsletters published by conscientious objectors who lived at a variety of Civilian Public Service (CPS) camps established during World War II to support citizens who claimed the right to refuse to perform military service on the grounds of freedom of thought, conscience, or religion. The collection contains 46 issues from seven camps across the United States. The CPS provided an alternative means for conscientious objectors (COs) to fulfill their national service duties as outlined by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. From 1941 to 1947, nearly 12,000 men accepted assignments without pay to perform "work of national importance" in 152 CPS camps throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. The three historic peace churches – the Quakers, the Brethren, and the Mennonites – concerned over of the abysmal treatment of conscientious objectors during World War I, worked with the government to operate the camps.

The newsletters published by the COs at these camps provided a way for them to disseminate camp news. They also served as a record of where people were stationed, a medium for expressing feelings about camp operations, and a vehicle for disseminating pacifist views. The influence of the World War II objectors on those who resisted the draft during the Vietnam War was significant. All of the newsletters in this collection bear the mailing address of M.B. Rover, editor of *Buffalo Teacher*, from Buffalo, New York. A wonderful record of this chapter in pacifism.

1) *Builders*: Published by Civilian Public Service Camp 42. Sept. 19, 1942; Vol. III, No. 2, April 1943; Vol. III, No. 2, January 1944; Vol. IV, No. 2, June 1944. Wellston, Michigan: 1942-44.

2) *The Olive Branch*: C.P.S. Camp No. 4. Vol. 1, Nos. 22-24; Vol. II, Nos. 1-4, 6-14, 19, 21, 22, 24; Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7. Grottoes, Virginia: 1942-44.

3) *The Mono Log*: Civilian Public Service Camp Antelope in the Mono National Forest. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-3. Coleville, California: 1942.

4) *The Kane Penn*: Semi-monthly Publication of C.P.S. Camp No. 16. Vol. 1, Nos. 8-12, 16, 20, 22, 24. Kane, Pennsylvania: 1942-43.

5) *Strike News*: CPS Camp #76. October 22, 1946 and February 8, 1947. [Glendora, California]: 1946-47.

6) *Peace Pathways*: C.P.S. Camp 7. Vol. II, No. 19. Magnolia, Arkansas, 1942.

7) *The Plowshare*: C.P.S. Camp 14. Vol. 1, Nos. 11 and 12. Merom, Indiana: 1942.
(McBRB3792)

\$5,000

A MEMBER OF THE GREATEST GENERATION TRUCKING THROUGH EUROPE DURING WWII

65. [World War II]. [Oklahoma]. Black, Kenneth. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album and Scrapbook Documenting the World War II Experiences of Kenneth Black, a United States Army Corporal from Oklahoma Serving in the 527th Fighter Squadron in Europe.*] [Various locations in Europe, mainly Italy, but also France and Germany: 1942-1945]. Forty-seven album leaves and plastic sleeves, illustrated with approximately 350 photographs, many with manuscript annotations, a handful of personnel documents, and numerous ephemeral items. Later black three-ring binder used to re-house original album leaves and sleeves. Moderate soiling to album. Contents largely in nice shape. Very good.

A unique view of the European region of World War II through the eyes of Kenneth Black, a U.S. Army private, then later corporal, hailing from Lamont, Oklahoma, where he worked as a farmer. This densely-packed collection of photographs

and ephemera documents Black's service as a truck driver for the 527th Fighter Squadron in France, Italy, and Germany during the conflict. While there, Black participated in several battles in Italy, southern France, and Central Europe, earning six commendations, including a Good Conduct Medal. Black enlisted in the Army on April 14, 1942 and served throughout the war, mustering out on October 24, 1945.

The photographs include dozens of portraits of Black posing by himself or with fellow named soldiers, and capturing them posed with their vehicles, on airfields and in camp, walking the streets in various European cities, along the Italian coastline, at Mount Vesuvius, visiting bombed out fields south of Rome and various ruins, posed at the Pisa Airfield, traveling along the Rhine River and the autobahn in Germany, and more. There are also dozens of images of fighter planes (a handful showing their nose art) taken from the airfield and sometimes from inside the airplanes themselves. A handful of images record crashed aircraft on various airfields or bombed out cities. Identified locations include the French island of Corsica; the Italian cities of Caserta, Pisa (where he had a particular fascination with the Leaning Tower, snapping about ten pictures), Salerno, Naples, Rome (where he is obviously enamored of the architecture of the city), Grosseto, and Pomig; and the German towns of Darmstadt ("before the bombs went to work on it") and Mannheim. He also includes images of the 86th Fighter Group Orchestra playing at a hospital in Rome and floods near Pisa and Grosseto.

The ephemeral items include two different versions of Black's honorable discharge, his "Separate Qualification Record," a letter he wrote home while in Europe, a mimeographed illustrated roster of the 527th Fighter Squadron, various mimeographed newsletters, menus, and similar publications collected during the war, newspaper clippings, and later extracts from magazines showing locations Black visited during his service. A large collection of images featuring a humble Oklahoma farmer lumbering through three different European countries during the Second World War.

(McBRB3142)

\$1,750

AFRICAN AMERICANA

200 SOUTHERNERS CALL FOR FURTHER ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS IN 1948

66. [African Americana]. *A Declaration of Civil Rights [cover title]*. [New Orleans: Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1948]. [4]pp., on a single folded folio sheet. Old horizontal fold, minor wear. Very good plus.

A rare declaration of civil rights "approved at a Conference on Civil Rights at Madison Hall, University of Virginia" in 1948 by the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The group bills itself here as "a non-partisan, non-profit educational agency concerned with the elimination of discrimination and segregation based on race, religion, and nationality in the Southern States." The text of the declaration rails against "racism and white supremacy contrary to American democracy" and advocates for "a new analysis of the meaning of equality and freedom adequate for new conditions" in the United States. The text also references the U.S Declaration of Independence written "by a Southerner, Thomas Jefferson." The crux of the declaration reads: "We take these rights to include equality before the law, and freedom from any discrimination bolstered by the law; a right to vote; freedom of expression; an unrestricted access to all institutions supported by taxes for the public welfare, schools and hospitals not excepted; equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunity to receive training and to gain employment; and the right of unsegregated transportation, housing and assembly." At the conclusion of the declaration, the group calls for and lays out a three-pronged plan for further involvement in the civil rights struggle: "Voluntary Individual Action," "Voluntary Group Action," and "Legislation." This further call for civil rights came in the years after thousands of African American soldiers returned from World War II and also in the midst of the creation of the United Nations, which the document seems to reference in noting that the United States is "bidding for world leadership."

The declaration is endorsed with the names, positions or professions, and institutional affiliations or hometowns of "200 citizens of the Southern States" arranged alphabetically in a listing of fifteen states from Alabama to Virginia. The signers are a combination of academics from both HBCUs and religious institutions, writers, publishers, architects, attorneys, private citizens, and so forth. Two of the organization's most important leaders - James Dombrowski and Aubrey Williams

~ are mentioned in the document (with Williams among the signers to the declaration). Dombrowski was the organization's director (based in New Orleans), while Williams served as president. Together, they grew the Southern Conference Educational Fund into an important civil rights organization that later worked closely with reverends Martin Luther King, Jr. and Fred Shuttlesworth, as well as the Southern Nonviolent Coordinating Committee during the most visible years of the Civil Rights Movement. OCLC records just four copies, at the Luther Seminary Library, Union Presbyterian Seminary, the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, and the University of South Carolina.

(McBRB3464)

\$1,750

CALENDAR OF FAMOUS AFRICAN-AMERICANS, ISSUED BY A BLACK-OWNED INSURANCE COMPANY

67. [African Americana]. [Michigan]. *Little Known History of...the Negro* [caption title]. Detroit: 1956. Large-format pictorial wall calendar on twelve sheets, each sheet measuring 19.5 x 13.5 inches, bound at top with a strip of black plastic. Minor wrinkling and staining, small hole in the last leaf costing a bit of one illustration. Very good.

An interesting and ephemeral wall calendar created in 1956 as a promotional for the Detroit Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company, an African-American-owned life insurance company. The copyright notice is dated in that year and claimed by Charles C. Diggs, Sr., the founder and president of DMMAC. The calendar features notable African descendants from America and around the world. The first month repeats the old Southern white claim that Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's first Vice President, was an African American. Hamlin is identified here as "Negro Vice-President of the United States." Other months are devoted to a variety of subjects such as Ida Wells Barnett, Reverend Patrick Francis Healy, two local civil rights leaders in Detroit - Francis M. Dent and Willis M. Graves, Fulgencio Batista ("Cuba's Negro President"), "Three African Popes," and Queen Charlotte Sophia of England ("Negro Ancestor of Present Day Royalty"), among others. The individual days of the calendar throughout the year are populated with facts regarding major moments in the history of the African American experience, i.e., January 1 - "New Year's Day - 863, Negro slavery abolished by law." January 5 reads, "1943, Dr. George W. Carver, scientist died at Tuskegee Institute. Carver Day, established by act of Congress."

Charles C. Diggs was an important African American political and business leader in greater Detroit. Over the course of his career, he operated a funeral home, helped found a cemetery for Black people, and created the DMMAC to provide life insurance to African Americans shut out of traditional insurance opportunities through discrimination. Diggs became active politically, as well, becoming the first African American Democrat elected to the Michigan Senate in 1936. He worked for civil rights from within the system, passing his signature legislation in 1937, known as the "Diggs Law," which punished discrimination based on race, color, or creed as a misdemeanor. Diggs' son, Charles, Jr. became the first Black man from Michigan to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. No copies of the present version in OCLC, with only one copy of the previous year's calendar at the University of Kansas.

(McBRB3463)

\$850

RARE WORK ON A NOTABLE AFRICAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION

68. [African Americana]. [New Jersey]. Morgan, Joseph H. *History of Knights of Pythias Supreme Jurisdiction North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia State of New Jersey*. Nashville: A.M.E. Sunday School Union, [ca. 1913]. 183pp., including numerous photographic portraits. Original blue cloth, gilt titles on front cover. Moderate edge wear and soiling to boards, corners worn. Bookplate removed from front pastedown, otherwise internally clean. Very good.

An uncommon state history of an important African-American fraternal order known as the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia (KPNASAEAAA). This version of the Knights of Pythias was formed after a group of African American men were denied a charter for their own chapter of the larger fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias in Richmond, Virginia in 1869. The present work was compiled by Sir Joseph H. Morgan, the grand historian of the Phoenix Lodge of the Knights in Bordentown, New Jersey. The text includes a history of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, annual membership lists of the Grand Lodge as well as the New Jersey regional lodges (Atlantic City, Trenton,

Yorktown, Princeton, etc.) from 1897 to 1912, reports and extracts of addresses, meeting minutes, the records of the Grand Attorney, officer listings, a roster of subordinate lodges, and more.

The work is profusely illustrated with dozens of portrait photographs of both national and statewide male group members beginning with Morgan himself and picturing Supreme Chancellor S.W. Green, Supreme Vice-Chancellor Sir Joseph L. Jones, and Past Grand Chancellor Sir J.H. Mason of Orange, New Jersey, as well as female members of the organization such as Mildred Davidson (Grand Worthy Orator in Atlantic City), Georgiana Berry of the Vineland Golden Circle, Mary E. Milow of the Bordentown Southwestern Star Court, the seven members of Queen Esther Court, No. 1 in Atlantic City, the dozen members of Silver Leaf Company, No. 2 in Newark, and others. A rare work, with only three copies reported in OCLC, at New York Public, Emory, and Rutgers.

(McBRB3631)

\$950

AFRICAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD LABOR

69. [African Americana]. [Railroads]. [Texas]. *Agreement Between the Colored Firemen and the Management of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company and the New Iberia & Northern Railroad Company. Effective September 1st, 1929 [cover title].* [N.p., likely New Orleans]: 1929. 13pp. Original brown stiff card wrappers, brown cloth backstrip. Mild edge wear to wrappers, minor discoloration to bottom of rear wrapper. Minor toning to text, but clean overall. Very good.

A rare work publishing rates of pay and terms and conditions to be maintained by the railroad lines, agreed upon between the three named railroad companies here and the Colored Firemen, a labor organization composed of African American railroad workers whose job it was to keep the engines fired on steam-powered locomotives. The present work also specifically codified passenger service rules, seniority, deadheading, discipline and grievance procedures, and other work-related aspects for the African American firemen working along about 137,000 miles of rail lines in the south and southwest, mostly in Louisiana and Texas. The organization in question may have been affiliated with the Associated Colored Trainmen of America or was perhaps a regional African American trade union. Three members of the Colored Firemen are named at the conclusion of the present agreement. This appears to be the second of two agreements between the railway companies and the Colored Firemen, with a previous agreement published in 1925; both are exceedingly rare. OCLC records just four copies of the present work, at Historic New Orleans, LSU, UT-Austin, and Yale.

(McBRB3672)

\$1,500

THE "AMBASSADORS FROM MARS" ARE FOUND AND RETURNED TO TRUEVINE

70. [African Americana]. [Virginia]. *Illustrated Current News. Mother Finds Lost Boys as "Ambassadors from Mars." Two Virginia Children, Willie and Georgie Muse, of Roanoke, Missing for Many Years and Alleged to Have Been Held in Virtual Slavery for the Last Five Years with the Circus... [caption title].* New Haven: October 31, 1927. Photographically-illustrated broadside, 16 x 19 inches. Moderate edge wear, a few short, closed edge tears. Very good.

An advertising broadside for the *Illustrated Current News* of New Haven, Connecticut, featuring the infamous Muse Brothers of Roanoke, Virginia. In the early-20th century, George and Willie Muse disappeared from the farm in Truevine, Virginia where they lived with their mother, Harriet. The two young men assisted their mother as best they could with her sharecropping duties, though their albinism and nystagmus (a weakening of vision that often accompanies albinism) prevented them from spending much time in the Virginia sun.

In 1914, a circus promoter named James Herman "Candy" Shelton was in the Roanoke area and spotted the Muse brothers. He and Harriet struck an agreement that they boys would appear in his circus for a period of a few months and then be returned to their farm. It would be the last time Harriet would see her children for over a decade. Shelton effectively kidnapped the young men and forced them to perform in his circus. Shelton often billed the Muse brothers under several insulting monikers, such as "Eastman's Monkey Men," the "Ethiopian Monkey Men," and the "Ministers from Dahomey."

Shelton then managed the brothers as part of the Ringling Brothers Circus, where they acquired their most famous circus name (referenced on the present broadside): "Eko and Iko, the Ambassadors from Mars." Shelton's racist and dehumanizing backstory for the young men was that he had found them in the wreckage of a spaceship in the Mojave Desert. To add injury to insult, the Muse brothers were told that their mother had died.

Through it all, Harriet tried to free the Muse brothers from virtual slavery in Shelton's traveling circus and then the Ringling Brothers for over a decade, but the Jim Crow South did not make her crusade easy. No law enforcement official would take her seriously. Finally, in 1927, the Ringling Brothers circus came through Roanoke, near the Muse home in Truevine. Harriet attended a musical performance put on by George and Willie. Spying their mother in the crowd, the young men dropped their instruments and ran to her. When the police came, Shelton argued that the Muse brothers were his property. Harriet pled her case to the officers, and ultimately won the day. The Muse brothers and their mother were reunited after thirteen years, and returned to their home in Truevine. The present broadside features a photograph of the Muse brothers with their mother and Cabell Muse, whom Harriet had married after the brothers were kidnapped. The brothers squint into the sun. Shortly after the family was reunited, George and Willie returned to the circus, but this time on their own terms. They controlled their work, and most importantly their souvenir sales. They were able to provide themselves steady and significant income until their retirement in 1961. No copies of this advertising broadside in OCLC.

(McBRB2635)

\$1,000

RARE MATERIALS FROM THE CAREER OF AN ENTERPRISING AFRICAN-AMERICAN SNAKE OIL SALESMAN

71. [African-American Business]. Read, Edward Parker. [*Archive of Materials Documenting the Career of Edward Parker Read, African-American Author, Publisher, Real Estate Speculator, and Purveyor of Questionable Herbal Curatives*]. [Mostly Philadelphia: 1912-1940]. Twenty-five individual items, either printed, partially printed, or manuscript. Minor wear, occasional toning, chipping or tape repairs, but overall a sound collection. Very good.

An eclectic collection of materials relating to the fascinating life and career of noted African-American publisher, businessman, and purveyor of quack medicine, Edward Parker Read (1868-1944) of Philadelphia. Read was born in Virginia but plied his various business pursuits in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was a prolific author and self-promoter, printer & publisher of various African-American directories, and author & designer of most of his publications, as well. His real estate interests were varied, and included the ill-fated development of his own town, Readville, New Jersey in 1903, with the expressed goal of promoting home ownership in the African-American community. Read's résumé and commercial interests were not always on the level, as he falsely claimed several academic degrees and was convicted of "illegal practice of medicine" by the state of Philadelphia in 1920. He was thereby ordered to refrain from referring to himself as a doctor and to cease the sale of some of his curatives.

The present collection includes a diverse array of items authored by Read, issued or published by him, as well as letters written to him, and various ephemeral business items. The most notable visual item is a large poster, printed on orange cardstock, advertising "Read's Herb Tonic," touting it as "Nature's Cure for Human Ills." The poster was issued by Read's Eureka Herb & Drug Company, at 1440 South Street in Philadelphia. Other items of interest include a printed poem by Read titled, "Peace and Goodwill Toward Mankind Ethiopian Poem" and issued by one of his medicinal curative companies; a small broadsheet on the powers of "Incense" with a "Key to Dr. Read's Eureka Perpetual Calendar" (one of his directories) printed on the verso; a broadside advertising a free trial for "Read's Ready Relief Remedy for Kidney and Bladder;" a promotional broadside offering printing and other services from Parker's United Beneficial Order Ethiopian; a palm card, printed envelope for "water tablets," and promotional broadside advertising Read's "Divinum Herbarium Mineral Remedium," with the broadside printing a large portrait presumably of Read himself; an application for life insurance from the Continental Casualty Company filled out by Read, in which he describes himself as a self-employed "Stock salesman;" and a canceled check from Read's United Societies Protective League. The collection also includes other returned checks, letters and postcards written to Read and his wife, a report card belonging to his future wife, and other business ephemera.

An excellent basis for the study of Read's varied and somewhat controversial career, and a valuable source for understanding the larger world of African-American commercial efforts in the early-20th century.

(McBRB3682)

\$3,500

AN IMPORTANT EARLY AND AUTHENTIC AFRICAN-AMERICAN MINSTREL COMPANY

72. [African-American Minstrelsy]. [Georgia]. Hague, Samuel. *Philharmonic T[h]eatre, Islington. Every Evening at Eight. [Sa]turday at Three and Eight. Sam Hague's Ori[gi]nal Slave Troupe at St. James's Hall, Li[me] Street, Liverpool Every Evening at 8, Saturd[ay]s at 3 & 8, All the Year Round Positively for Four Weeks On[ly] [C]ommencing Monday, Feb 14th... [caption title].* Liverpool: 1876. Pictorial lithograph, 19.5 x 28.5 inches. Moderate soiling, significant chipping to edges and middle portion, costing a small portion of the illustrated area and numerous letters, indicated by brackets in the above title and including parts of additional words along the bottom margin. A wounded but still impactful example of a truly rare survival. Fair.

An exceedingly rare, and perhaps unique surviving pictorial broadside advertising a run of performances by Sam Hague's Original Slave Troupe, a minstrel company mostly comprised of former slaves from Macon, Georgia. The illustration on the broadside depicts about a dozen stylized African American performers singing, dancing, and playing various instruments while astride a rhinoceros-driven two-wheel cart. One performer holds a large open umbrella on top of which sits another performer playing a large bass drum. The performer at the head of the troupe (literally sitting on the rhino's head) holds a flagstick which is flying an elongated version of the American flag emblazoned with some of the promotional text related to the troupe's regularly scheduled performances in Liverpool. It is likely that the main field of the advertisement was printed at an earlier time, and the blank margins were then filled in with information relating to later performance dates in Islington.

Samuel Hague was a British-born stage entertainer who helped introduce clog dancing to American audiences. While on tour in the United States, Hague began to perform as a blackface minstrel, teaming with Cal Wagner to form Wagner & Hague's Pontoon Minstrels. After the partnership dissolved, Hague landed in Utica, New York to operate a bar called the Champion Shades. It was here that Hague first encountered the Georgia Slave Troupe Minstrels, an authentic African American minstrel company comprised of former slaves from Macon. The Georgia Slave Troupe Minstrels had previously performed benefits in their home state for wounded Confederate soldiers, and had even allegedly attached themselves to a Georgia regiment. Seeing an opportunity as the troupe worked its way through a successful tour of the northeast, Hague bought into the troupe as part manager, and took the group to Great Britain in 1866.

Once in Britain, Hague's troop appeared first in Liverpool under the name the American Slave Serenaders. The event was publicized, and probably was, the first appearance of authentic African American former slaves performing in the country. Over the next several years, the group met with tremendous success, touring the British Isles as far away as Belfast. In 1870, Hague joined forces with Charles "Barney" Hicks, the first African American minstrel promoter, and rebranded as the Great American Slave Troupe. This partnership only lasted about a year, when Hicks returned to the United States, taking some of the troupe with him. Hague pressed on, determined to find success at the troupe's new permanent home, St. James's Hall in Liverpool. In 1875, the theater burned down at a cost of 30,000£; and though Hague's insurance only covered about a third of the damage, he was not deterred. Hague proceeded to take his group of performers, again renamed and now going by Sam Hague's Original Slave Troupe, on a series of benefit concerts while St. James's was rebuilt. During this tour, Hague's minstrels made what is believed to be their first appearance in London, at the Old Philharmonic Theater from mid-February to mid-March 1876, for a four-week engagement. It is this very series of performances in Islington advertised in the present broadside.

No copies of this broadside appear in OCLC. The only similar example we could locate passed at a Sotheby's auction in 1993; that copy was published to advertise performances in Nottingham in 1881, five years after the present example. We could locate no copies of the present example, advertising the troupe's first performance in London, anywhere.

(McBRB3148)

\$10,000

RARE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF A VERY IMPORTANT CIVIL RIGHTS TRAINING CENTER

73. [African-American Photographica]. [Civil Rights]. [Fellowship House Farm]. [Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Summer of 1956 at Fellowship House Farm, an Important Training Ground for the Civil Rights Movement]. [Fagleysville, Media, and Philadelphia, Pa.: 1956]. Eleven leaves, illustrated with seventy-four black-and-white photographs in corner mounts, each approximately 3.5 inches square, most annotated in white ink, with manuscript caption on initial blank leaf reading, "Fellowship House Farm June '56 - Sept '56 - I was the 'intern' cook." Oblong folio. Contemporary crimson cloth photograph album. Disbound, with all leaves detached, most edges chipped occasionally costing a few letters of notations, all inserted into clear acetate sleeves. A few photos with minor soiling to outer margins. Good.

A unique collection of vernacular photographs memorializing summertime activities at the Fellowship House Farm, a communal retreat owned and operated by the Fellowship House of Philadelphia, an interracial and interfaith advocacy group integral to the Civil Rights Movement. Fellowship House was first organized in 1931 and incorporated in 1941. The group purchased their farm, situated on about 120 acres outside of Pottstown, Pennsylvania some forty miles from Philadelphia, in 1951 (just four years before the present photographs were taken). The compiler of the photographs was a cook at the farm during the summer of 1956, and though she is unidentified, two photographs of the same young white woman are notated as "Me."

The Fellowship House Farm was an important and essential training ground where a generation of important civil rights activists received instruction in promoting equality. In fact, it was a Fellowship House lecture by Dr. Mordecai Johnson on the work of Mahatma Gandhi in November 1950 that had a famously profound effect on young Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In his 1958 book *Stride Toward Freedom*, Dr. King states that following this "electrifying" lecture, he "left the meeting and bought a half-dozen books on Gandhi's life and work."

The photographs in the present album provide thorough documentation of the farm's buildings and environs, including a couple of images of the farm's sign and a pair of photographs of the large map that stood on the grounds. The infrastructure of the farm is depicted in photos of the farm's "new well," the dining hall, corn crib, barn, chicken pens, the cook house, workshop, boys' dorm, sheep pen, ice house, the "Charles Houston Memorial Grove," picnic cottage, the outhouse, and others. Other photos picture workers "harvesting the wheat [sic]," the statue of Dr. Fred Wetzel, and several shots of speakers and small group meetings. Many of the images are well annotated, providing a vital record of the locations within the farm, but most importantly identifying numerous people who attended the farm's activities in the summer of '56. Identified subjects in the album, most notably several African-American people, include Edith Mason of Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Winkie, "One of the speakers;" Elaine Brown, "Director of Singing City" (the Fellowship House choir); Ruth Gilbert; [name illegible], "Minister of Health and Education of Cambodia" (pictured with a "U.S. State Dept. interpreter"); Marjorie Penny, founder and director of the farm, and Dee Orenstein, business manager, pictured together in a group shot also identifying several other people; the "Mayor of Brown Street;" and others. One of the photographs pictures Judge Hastie, identifying him as "One of the Speakers;" the July 2, 1956 issue of the *The Philadelphia Inquirer* states that Judge Hastie delivered a lecture on "Integration, 1956" at Fellowship House Farm the previous day. The paper also describes the farm, categorizing it as a "summer training center where educators and youth leaders undergo instruction in human relations aimed at curbing prejudice and racial discrimination." In addition to the farm photographs, a handful picture the compiler's time in Philadelphia, including the "old" and "new" Fellowship House buildings in Philadelphia, as well as an affiliated meeting house in Media, Pennsylvania.

"The third Friends Family Work Camp is about to start on August 1, 1955. The two previous summer work projects have been at Fellowship House Farm, where in the true spirit of experimentation the program has been built up with the special help of Fellowship House and under the direction of James and Martha Kietzman.... This Family Work Camp is gradually forming into something unique, and the project has this year an element of pioneering in it. In an area where even some Quakers support segregation, families of different backgrounds are coming to sing and play, work and study, worship and discuss - in short, to try to establish a different, a better pattern for themselves and all others to see" - *Friends Journal: A Quaker Weekly*, July 2, 1955, describing the 1955 Summer season at the Fellowship House Farm). A tremendous surviving

photographic record of an important place in the mid-20th century American peace and non-violence campaign at the heart of the Civil Rights Movement, captured during the years of its peak relevance.

(McBRB3815)

\$6,500

EXTENSIVE ARCHIVE OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN'S LIFE

74. [African-American Photographica]. [Georgia]. [Jackson, Mamie Marie Walton]. [*Group of Four Vernacular Photograph Albums and Scrapbooks Assembled by Mamie Marie Walton Jackson, Documenting Her Senior Year at Clark College, Her Early Adulthood and Parenting Life, Her Early Teaching Career, and a Family Vacation to California*]. [Atlanta, Ga. and other locations: Mostly 1940-1953]. Photographic scrapbook and three photograph albums, comprised of approximately 1,035 photographs, the great majority mounted but some laid in, plus a significant number of ephemeral items, mostly in the scrapbook. All in original, contemporary albums. Tape reinforcement along front spine of one album, else minor to moderate wear and moderate dust soiling. Occasional wear to photographs, but most in nice shape. Very good.

A wonderful collection of four family photograph albums and scrapbooks compiled by Mamie Marie Walton Jackson of Atlanta, Georgia in the mid-20th century, documenting her university life, her early adulthood and parental years, early teaching career, and a 1952 family vacation through the American West to California. Mamie W. Jackson (1916-2009) graduated from historically-Black Clark College in Atlanta in 1940. She embarked on a public school teaching career about the same time she began to raise a family with Jerry B. Jackson, whom she married in 1941. Mamie is noted in the 1950 census as a home economics teacher, living with her parents once again, along with her son, Durante, who was born in 1947. In the present collection, she is pictured both before and after 1950 with her husband, Jerry; anecdotal evidence here suggests Jerry may have lived separately from his family for some time due to his employment in Oakland. The four albums present here are detailed as follows:

1. Mamie Jackson's Clark University "School Silhouettes" Scrapbook and Photograph Album. Atlanta, 1940. Oblong folio. Contemporary yellow cloth stamped in green, string tied. Mamie has taken great care to fill this senior-year college album with dozens of portraits of herself and her friends and classmates (often with identifying handwritten captions), some original and some presumably cut out of newspapers or yearbooks. Throughout the album, Mamie has written lists of items relating to her school career and personality, such as class officers, things she loves and hates, her teachers, her secret societies, her fellow 1940 graduating class, and more. She has also written out the full lyrics to the class song and the commencement schedule, thoroughly documented the school's sports teams, and procured sentiments from dozens of fellow students. In addition to the manuscript material, Mamie has mounted numerous ephemeral items in the album. Among the pictures of Mamie, Jerry, and their friends and associates laid into this album are a few lovely hand-colored portraits of Mamie - one inscribed to her parents, another inscribed in 1944 to her husband, and another of Mamie in her graduation cap and gown, inscribed, "Mamie Marie Clark College 1940."

2. Vernacular Family Photograph Album Documenting Mamie Jackson's Early Married and Parental Life. Atlanta, ca. 1941-1953. Contemporary maroon leatherette, front cover bordered in gilt-tooled decorations. Front spine reinforced in cello tape. This family photograph album accounts for about half of the total photograph count between the four albums, as it is chock full of photographs beginning with Mamie and Jerry Jackson's wedding, and proceeding through their early family life, with legions of pictures of Mamie, Jerry, and Durante posed outside and inside their house, images of Mamie and Durante while they were presumably living back at home with her parents, her brother Robert and his daughter Janice, pictures of other young family and friends at holidays and picnics, posed with a new television set, images of Mamie, Jerry, and Durante after Jerry re-enters the home front, and much more. The album documents Durante as he grows from a baby and toddler to a twelve-year-old young man, and depicts a traditional American family during the prosperous years following the Second World War.

3. Photograph Album Documenting a Year in Mamie Jackson's Teaching Career at Segregated Buford High School in the Early 1950s. Buford, Ga. 1951-1952. Contemporary tan cloth. Tall quarto. A neat collection of photographs beginning with a couple of pages of portraits of students and faculty, each captioned in the lower margin, "School Days 1951-52."

Mamie Jackson taught that year at Buford High School in north-central Georgia. The album documents her teaching year in detail, with pictures of Mamie and Durante posed outside the school, pictures of the graduating class in cap and gown, images of the students at prom, Mamie and other teachers on a trip together, group shots of Mamie's class, pictures of the Buford High basketball team, and many shots of Mamie's students. The most striking photograph in this album is a 7.5-x-10-inch group picture of the "Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y Christian Life Conference Atlanta, Ga. April 4-6, 1952."

4. Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Memorializing the 1952 Jackson Family Vacation to California and Back to Atlanta Through the American Southwest. Contemporary green cloth. An engaging photograph album documenting a vacation taken by the Jacksons - Jerry, Mamie, and Durante - along with niece Janice, titled in manuscript on the first leaf, "Our Summer Vacation in California 1952 - Janice Durante Mamie Jerry." The next page of the album indicates that Mamie, Durante, and Janice traveled by themselves to Lusk Street, Oakland "to visit Jerry." While in California, the group celebrates Durante's fifth birthday in the park, play in the park at the neighborhood school, take the ferry to San Francisco, ride cable cars, and visit the San Francisco Zoo. The album proceeds to Los Angeles, where the group visits downtown and Chinatown. The album then documents the travelers on their way back to Georgia - without Jerry - on and off the train in Yuma, Arizona; Lordsburg, New Mexico; Del Rio, Texas; San Antonio; New Orleans; and the Rock City Gardens in Lookout Mountain. In addition to the photos, Mamie has included a couple of pieces of ephemera as decorative flourishes to the album, namely a color cardboard map of California and a pennant advertising Oakland.

An unusually thorough portrait of an educated African-American student, teacher, mother, and traveler from Jim Crow Georgia throughout the 1940s and into the early '50s.
(McBRB3140) \$13,500

WITH SIXTY IDENTIFIED AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE GREATEST GENERATION

75. [African-American Photographical]. [World War II]. [*Panoramic Photograph of African American Midshipmen with Extensive Annotations on the Verso Identifying Over Sixty Soldiers*]. Great Lakes, Ill.: 1943. Panoramic photograph, 8 x 19.75 inches. A handful of heavy vertical creases, irregularly rolled, moderate edge wear, minor soiling. Good.

A unique annotated panoramic photograph picturing the segregated Company 1011 of the United States Navy at the U.S. Naval Training Station in Great Lakes, Illinois during World War II. The photograph appears to have belonged to Emerson O. Norton of Paris, Illinois, whose name and address are written in the margin of the verso. The remainder of the verso is comprised of a penciled chart in which about half of the 133 Midshipmen have signed next to the number keyed to their image on the front of the photograph. The soldiers also sometimes include their address or home city next to their name; the soldiers hail from cities all over the country, including California, the Midwest (Michigan and Ohio), Missouri, and all the way down the eastern seaboard from New York to South Carolina, and the Deep South from Alabama to Louisiana. A wonderful source for researching the African-American experience in World War II.
(McBRB3552) \$650

AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE RAILROAD IN TEXAS IN THE 1960s

76. Baker, Joseph V., publisher. *On the Track. First Quarter 1967. Texas*. Philadelphia: Published by Joseph V. Baker Associates, on behalf of the Association of American Railroads, 1967. 16pp., profusely illustrated. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Light dampstaining to bottom edge of wrappers, minimal edge wear. Internally clean. Very good plus.

A rare special issue of an African-American periodical published by Joseph Varney Baker, an important journalist, editor, and publisher from Philadelphia. After graduating from Temple University, Joseph V. Baker worked as the first African-American journalist of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and later served as the city editor for the Philadelphia *Tribune*. In 1934, Baker founded the public relations firm which bore his name, believed to be the first such PR firm focused on African-American audiences. According to Danky, *On the Track* was published by the Association of American Railroads on a quarterly basis between 1952 and 1969. The present special issue, devoted specifically to Texas, includes articles about

"Texas Colleges" (mostly Texas HBCUs but also SMU), "Texas and the Railroad," "Railroads Discuss Equal Employment Opportunity," and various historical sites around the state. The illustrations comprise black-and-white shots of African-American railway workers and administrators, community members, Texas institutions, African-American students at various Texas colleges and universities, and more. OCLC records just three copies of this rare work, at Yale, NYPL, and Virginia.

Danky, African-American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography 4616.
(McBRB3553)

\$550

PUBLISHED TO INSTILL CONFIDENCE IN AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIERY

77. Beard, J.R. Redpath, James, editor. *Toussaint L'Ouverture: A Biography and Autobiography*. Boston: James Redpath, 1863. 372pp., plus portrait frontispiece and folding map of Haiti. Original pebbled brown cloth, gilt spine titles. Small chip to spine head, minor staining to cloth, spine slightly sunned, minor edge wear. Front free endpaper lacking, four old ownership signatures on front flyleaf, scattered mostly minor foxing to text. About very good.

A rare work comprising the first American edition in English, albeit an abridged version, of J.R. Beard's biography of Toussaint L'Ouverture, first published in London in 1853 as *The Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Negro Patriot of Hayti*; more importantly, the present work also adds the first edition in English of Toussaint L'Ouverture's autobiography, first published in Paris in 1853 in French as *Saint Remy's Mémoires du Général Toussaint Louverture, Ecrites par Lui-mêmes*.

L'Ouverte's autobiography was added here for a very specific reason. The present work was edited and published by noted abolitionist James Redpath, who also ran an abolitionist press in Kansas in the late 1850s and was subsequently an associate and biographer of John Brown. In 1860, Redpath toured Haiti as a reporter and returned to the United States as the official Haitian lobbyist for diplomatic recognition and promoter for free Black emigrants. In 1863, following the failure of the Boston publishers Thayer & Eldridge, Redpath set up his own publishing house to publish this very work, as well as William Wells Brown's *The Black Man*, Wendell Phillips' *Speeches, Lectures and Letters*, and Louisa May Alcott's *Hospital Sketches* (advertisements for these books comprise the last few pages here).

Among the chief reasons Redpath gives in his Introduction (dated September 1863) for publishing Toussaint L'Ouverture's autobiography in the midst of the Civil War was to dispel the myth that African Americans were not fit to serve as soldiers and officers. He ends his Introduction with the following passage: "*Are the Negroes fit for Soldiers?*" Ignorant of the history of Hayti, which forever settled the question, our journalists and public men for many long months disputed it, until the gallant charges on Port Hudson and Port Wagner put an end to the humiliating debate. '*Are Negroes fit for Officers?*' We are entering on that debate now. The Life of Toussaint may help to end it. What Toussaint, Christophe, Dessalines did - 'plantation hands' and yet able warriors and statesmen, all of them, - some Sambo, Wash or Jeff still toiling in the rice-fields or among the sugar-canes, or hoeing his cotton-row in the Southern States, may be meditating to-day and destined to begin tomorrow."

(McBRB3498)

\$2,500

UNIQUE BROADSIDE BY A YOUNG AFRICAN-AMERICAN SCHOLAR

78. [Brown, John]. Stephenson, Isaiah H. *Memorial of John Brown [caption title]*. [N.p., but perhaps Harper's Ferry, W.V.]: I.H. Stephenson, 1891. Folio broadside, printed in black on light tan paper stock with vine-motif double-rule border, illustrated with sketches of John Brown's fort in Harper's Ferry and a fiery-eyed John Brown. Minimal edge wear, light even toning. Near fine.

A seemingly unrecorded broadside honoring legendary abolitionist martyr John Brown compiled in the early 1890s by Isaiah H. Stephenson, a young African-American scholar, lecturer, and later lawyer from West Virginia. The preponderance of the text on the work consists of Stephenson's twenty-six-line tribute printed in the lower third of the broadside; titled "Sketch of the Life of John Brown," it reads, in part: "John Brown died as he had lived, a resolute, unyielding zealot.... No doubt from his acts came the great civil war which resulted in the freedom of a great race of cruelly wronged people. The

name of John Brown will ever be held in reverence by the grateful colored people." The broadside also prints extracts from Brown's speeches; a "Tribute to a Martyr" (unattributed but from Rev. E. H. Sears poem "Old John Brown"); and Frederick Douglass's description of Brown's appearance (also unattributed here, but taken from, ironically, Douglass's address about John Brown presented at Stephenson's own Storer College a decade earlier).

Although glimpses of his life are rare in the historical record, judging by notices in historically-Black and other newspapers from the period, Isaiah H. Stephenson was by all accounts an educated man who toured at least a few states giving speeches, including one on John Brown in Richmond in 1894. Stephenson was president of the "Colored" chapter of the YMCA at the now-shuttered historically-Black Storer College in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and there delivered his "Oration on [Crispus] Attucks" on commencement day, May 30, 1893. A broadside printing of this address survives (located at Temple University) and may indicate a penchant by Stephenson to publish broadsides of his own work, including the present example, which would have likely been printed while Stephenson was still a student at Storer in 1891.

An article in the *Portland Daily Press* on June 5, 1899, covering a speech given by Stephenson the evening before (headline: "The Negro Problem - Discussed by Isaiah H. Stephenson at Second Advent Church") provides scant biographical material, describing him as being from Arlington, West Virginia, and that he previously studied "law at Lake Front [sic] University Law School, Chicago." The article makes clear Stephenson's views on the "Problem" saying in part that "He discussed at some length what he called the miserable condition of the colored people in the South, which arose from the prejudice of a former slave-holding set of people who wanted to take vengeance on the black man because he was no longer their property." He also called for the "formation of alliances and anti-lynching societies...[asking] his hearers to lose no time in forming them." Stephenson later practiced law in Anderson, Indiana. No copies of this Stephenson broadside in OCLC. (McBRB3589) \$1,250

HARRY BELAFONTE'S FIRST-EVER PERFORMANCE IN THE SOUTH

79. [Civil Rights Movement]. [Southern Christian Leadership Conference]. [Belafonte, Harry]. *The Very First Time in the South In Person Harry Belafonte and His Entire Company Featuring Miriam Makeba in a Full Evening of Entertainment at the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium...[caption title]*. [Atlanta: 1962]. Photographically-illustrated broadside, 11 x 9 inches, printed in green ink on yellow paper. Minor edge wear, old center horizontal fold, a few minor creases, mild dust-soiling. Very good.

An unrecorded broadside advertising a June 6, 1962 performance by Harry Belafonte as a benefit concert for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Atlanta. Belafonte was invited to perform for "the very first time in the South" by the President of the SCLC, Martin Luther King, Jr.. Dr. King had actually invited Belafonte to perform at the SCLC Convention in Nashville the year before, but Belafonte had to cancel due to a respiratory illness that landed him in a New York hospital. As such, the present broadside advertises Belafonte's first performance in the South in support of Dr. King's SCLC; it would not be his last by any measure.

The broadside itself informs the public in Atlanta that Belafonte will be performing along with his own company and noted South African singer Miriam Makeba. The broadside states the performance is intended as a benefit for the SCLC and lists Dr. King as the president of the organization. Tickets ranging from \$2.50 to \$15 are offered at twenty locations around Atlanta, including record and music stores, drug stores, restaurants, churches (including Dr. King's Ebenezer Baptist Church), and the "Belafonte Concert Committee." A portrait of the handsome Belafonte is printed at the bottom right.

In addition to being world-class performers, both Belafonte and Makeba were ardent civil rights advocates and worked energetically with Dr. King and other leaders to desegregate and bring voting rights to the African-American community in the South. According to contemporary newspaper reports from *The Atlanta Constitution*, the 1962 concert was a tremendous success. Belafonte "kept an integrated crowd of more than 5,000 Atlantans on the edge of its seats for two and one half hours Wednesday night at the Municipal Auditorium with a wide-open display of music, song, and 'comment.'" Makeba "added a fine voice in the 'belt-em-out' style of the show with African interpretations of several well-known popular songs,

one of them the 'Lion Hunt.'" The concert earned "well in excess of \$9,000" for the SCLC. These proceeds went into the general fund of the SCLC, with much of the money earmarked for the organization's "new voter registration program."

While in the South for this very concert, Belafonte gained firsthand experience with segregation - not once, but twice. On both the day of his performance and the day afterwards, Belafonte sat down to eat at the King's Inn, the restaurant located inside the Atlanta Cabana Hotel, where he was staying. He was refused service both times. During the "comment" portion of the concert mentioned above, Belafonte spoke about the first of these incidents: "We've had gracious treatment except when we were refused service at a restaurant called, oddly enough, The King's Inn, an incident for which we do not hold all the citizens at fault." The manager of the King's Inn, Charles Leb, expressed regret and sympathy for the incidents, claiming that, "I'm a great admirer of Belafonte but I can't integrate my restaurant because the others won't."

Harry Belafonte has been an ardent activist for civil rights, political, and humanitarian causes since his emergence on the international stage in the 1950s. Paul Robeson was his early mentor, after which he became a supporter and close confidant of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Among many acts supporting the Civil Rights Movement, Belafonte financially supported Dr. King's numerous travels in support of civil rights, helped finance the 1961 Freedom Riders, bailed Dr. King out of the Birmingham City Jail in 1963, helped organize the 1963 March on Washington, and bankrolled the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's Mississippi Freedom Summer in 1964. Later, he campaigned against apartheid, HIV/AIDS, and the Iraq War, among other political activism.

A unique broadside ostensibly advertising a benefit performance by Harry Belafonte in 1962, but representative of so much more in the superstar singer's career in activism and support of civil rights.

(McBRB3442)

\$4,500

"A FIRST HAND REPORT FROM A LEADER OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN MISSISSIPPI"

80. [Civil Rights]. [Mississippi]. [Howard, Theodore Roosevelt Mason]. *Harvard Society for Minority Rights Presents T.R.M. Howard, M.D. ... in a Brotherhood Rally... Mississippi and Murder [caption title].* Cambridge, Ma.: Harvard Society for Minority Rights, [1956]. Printed broadside handbill, 8.5 x 5.75 inches. Uneven toning, else very nice. Very good.

A very rare handbill advertising a lecture and "Brotherhood Rally" delivered to the Harvard Society for Minority Rights by Dr. T.R.M. Howard, President of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership and President of the Mississippi chapter of the Negro Medical Association. Dr. Howard was a close friend of one of the three murdered African-Americans discussed at the rally - all killed in Mississippi the year before. The victims were George W. Lee (1903-1955), a civil rights leader, businessman, and minister, who was killed over his fight to register African-American voters in Belzoni, Mississippi; Emmett Till (1941-1955), a fourteen-year-old child who was brutally murdered after being falsely accused of flirting with a white woman; and Lamar Smith (1892-1955), civil rights worker, farmer, World War I veteran, who was shot and murdered on the lawn of the County courthouse in Brookhaven, Mississippi, in broad daylight. A friend of Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Lamar Smith was working on behalf of Black voters in Mississippi. The broadside prints the names of each of the three Mississippi victims, along with a short note about their murder. OCLC records just a single copy, at Mississippi State University.

(McBRB3507)

\$650

A CALL FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN BUS DRIVERS IN CALIFORNIA DURING WWII

81. [East Bay Employment Association]. *All Negro Men and Women Interested in Securing Jobs as Bus and Street Car Operators - Apply 940 Eight Street...[caption title].* [N.p., but perhaps Oakland or Berkeley: 1944]. Printed broadside, 5.25 x 8 inches. Minor foxing and staining, light edge wear, penciled note covering most of verso. Very good.

A small and apparently unrecorded broadside calling for African Americans interested in working as bus drivers and street car operators in the San Francisco Bay Area during the latter portion of World War II. The notice calls for interested parties

to apply at the offices of the East Bay Employment Association between 4:00 and 8:00 PM between December 1 and 9, 1944. We could locate no information on the East Bay Employment Association, but it was almost certainly located in either Oakland or Berkeley. This employment advertisement was perhaps the result of a wartime shortage of bus drivers and street car operators in the Bay Area. We could locate no other copies of this interesting and somewhat mysterious broadside.

(McBRB3081)

\$550

MID-CENTURY HOWARD LAW SCHOOL DIRECTORY

82. [Howard University School of Law Student Bar Association]. *Howard University School of Law [cover title].* [Washington, D.C.: 1959]. [19]pp., mimeographed on rectos only. Original printed blue wrappers, brad bound. Covers stained and worn. Mild uneven toning to a few leaves. Good plus.

A seemingly unrecorded directory for the Howard University School of Law, published by the Student Bar Association in 1959. This humble, handmade directory includes a short acknowledgement followed by listings of the faculty, administrative staff, Student Bar Association, the Howard Law Journal, the National Moot Court Team, the Legal Assistance Program, the "Law Wives," the class officers, and finally the "Student Directory 1959-1960" arranged alphabetically. The directory lists the name, expected year of graduation, address, phone number (if any), and undergraduate institution for each of the seventy-nine law students attending Howard at the time. Among the more notable names in the directory is Vernon Jordan, Jr., who was then in his final year at Howard Law School. No listings for this ephemeral and homespun African American law school directory.

(McBRB3137)

\$975

CHAIRMAN MAO'S STATEMENT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF MLK, WITH A MAP OF RIOTS

83. Mao, Zedong. [Civil Rights]. *[Statement by Comrade Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression. April 16, 1968].* Beijing: Xinhua, 1968. Broadside, 15 x 10.5 inches, printed in red and black. Old horizontal fold at center; minor wear and a couple of very small tears at lower edge. Light tanning and dust soiling. In Chinese. Still very good.

An unusual, cartographically illustrated version of Mao's statement in support of the Civil Rights movement following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. In it, he states (in translation) that, "King was an exponent of nonviolence. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists did not on that account show any tolerance toward him, but used counter-revolutionary violence and killed him in cold blood. This has taught the broad masses of the Black people in the United States a profound lesson." This statement is printed in red on the top half of the page. The lower half is occupied by a map of the continental United States printed in black with red torches indicating the site of urban riots, "an unprecedented wave of Afro-American struggle against violence," that occurred in the wake of the assassination. In all, more than four dozen cities are marked, with six additional text balloons that outline details of the uprisings in Kansas City, Memphis, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and the District of Columbia. Scarce, and quite striking.

(McBRB3788)

\$1,750

BLACK COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

84. Palmer, Loring B. *The Music of Nature [manuscript caption title].* [N.p., likely Atlanta]: May 28, 1897. 12pp. on lined paper, with a handful of manuscript corrections, held together with one metal tack at top right, docketed on verso of final leaf, "Commencement Oration 1897. May 28." Even toning to paper, minor dust-soiling to outer leaves, light edge wear. Manuscript text is occasionally faint, but the whole still legible. Very good.

The original manuscript, with some corrections, of a commencement address written and delivered by African-American physician Dr. Loring B. Palmer in May 1897. Though the institution before whom Dr. Palmer gave the present address eludes history, the power of his learned, sermon-like style is evident. Dr. Palmer concentrates much of his address on the power of nature, including the symbiotic relationship between God and the natural world. An excerpt from page three reads: "There in the garden of Eden, while listening to the warbling of the birds, the babbling of the brooks and the sighing of the wind among the trees, his soul responded with pleasure and joy to the magical influence, the music of nature." On page six, Dr. Palmer writes: "What are the grandest compositions of Beethoven, the sublimest choruses of Mozart, the sweetest melodies of Liszt, compared to the thousand voices of nature, each different, but all blending into one exquisite harmony of praise and thanks giving to the Lord and maker of them all? What instrument of man can equal that composite instrument, that instrument of finest instruments, whose maker and builder is the Great Musician?" He ends the address with a line reinforcing his theme: "And the choirs that dwell on high shall re-echo through the sky."

Dr. Loring B. Palmer (1875-1935) was a noted physician from Atlanta, Georgia. He was a supporter of the NAACP and counted W.E.B. Du Bois among his friends. He graduated from Atlanta University in 1891, and also earned a master's degree from there a few years later. At the time he wrote the present oration, Palmer was a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, and would later practice medicine for three decades. According to Herman Mason, Jr.'s *Black Atlanta in the Roaring Twenties*, Dr. Palmer's parentage was unusual for the time: "Dr. Loring B. Palmer, son of Fred and Julia Palmer, had an interesting family history. His father was white pharmacist at Jacob's Pharmacy who created a skin whitening cream. He fell in love with Julia, an African-American woman, and created a stir in Atlanta, where interracial relationships were prohibited." A unique manuscript artifact from a noted but somewhat still-obscure African-American doctor from Atlanta. (McBRB2881) \$1,250

REDPATH'S MOUTHPIECE FOR EMIGRATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO HAITI

85. [Redpath, James, editor]. *The Pine and Palm*. Year Number, 8. Whole Number, 136 [caption title]. Boston: February 20, 1862. 4pp. on a single sheet of newsprint. Folded, split along top central vertical fold lines of both leaves with minimal loss, bottom portion of spine fold also split, some edge darkening and minor chipping. Good.

A rare surviving issue of *The Pine and Palm*, an abolitionist newspaper published in Boston and edited by noted firebrand James Redpath. *The Pine and Palm* was the second of four newspapers edited by James Redpath, and the first newspaper he edited after touring Haiti and then settling in Boston in 1860. James Redpath (1833-1891) was a close friend and ultimately the biographer of John Brown, ran an abolitionist press in Bleeding Kansas, and wrote or published some of the great 19th century works devoted to abolition and improving the stature of African Americans in the United States. Redpath is perhaps best remembered now as the standard bearer for the emigration of African Americans to the island nation of Haiti, which he officially worked for as a diplomatic and bureau agent. The present issue reflects Redpath's mission in Haiti, and his use of *The Pine and Palm* as a mouthpiece for his Haitian emigration project, with numerous columns dedicated to the island's news, politics, culture, desirability as a destination for emigrants, and more, including an excerpt of Saint-Amand's *History of the Revolutions of Hayti*, written originally in French but here "translated expressly for the Pine and Palm." This issue emanates from the final year of the publication of *The Pine and Palm*, which ceased publication in the Fall of 1862 after Redpath finally realized that African Americans were more interested in staking a claim and making a home in the United States than in Haiti.

There is also an editorial on the Civil War and its central issue – slavery, and the seemingly impossible position of African Americans within the American system. The editorial reads, in part: "Great Expectations. This is an expectant era – The North expects to vanquish the rebels, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the laws, and to restore the Union *in status quo bellum ante*. The South expects foreign powers to interfere and aid it in sustaining its assumed independence, and to continence its attempt to make slavery perpetual on this continent.... We, Afric-Americans, too, have our expectations, which, ignoring facts and relying mainly on fancy, assume magnificent proportions, and from the changes which they imply, both in opinions as well as the conduct of our fellow-countrymen, are entitled to the appellation great.... This is the condition of the colored people of these United States, whose great expectation of succeeding some time or other, as con-

heirs, to the heritage of freedom and political equality bequeathed to every American citizen, is the bane of their social existence. The intermixture of the two races, in this country, characterized by unmitigated cruelty, and the basest fraud, on the one side, and by the most revolting humiliation and extreme suffering, on the other, was abhorrent to every sentiment of justice in its inception, and remains stamped with the marks of its unnatural origin through every stage of its continuance." In addition to the news of the war and Redpath's Haitian efforts, the newspaper carries stories about Washington family relics left at Arlington by the Lees when they left; a translation of Balzac, business news, and more. OCLC shows holdings of some issues (from single issues to substantial runs, sometimes only partial issues) at seven institutions: AAS, Duke, the Library of Congress, Historic New Orleans, Cornell, Boston Public, and the University of Texas at Austin.

Danky 4834.
(McBRB3563)

\$850

THE ACCOUNTS OF A SAINT DOMINGUE PLANTATION

86. [Saint Domingue]. [Slavery]. [*Manuscript Report on the Accounts of a Saint Domingue Plantation from 1772 to 1774*]. [Cap-Français?: ca. 1774-1775]. [72]pp. Stitched; lacking first and final leaves, without much loss of sense or integral material. Some staining and soiling to outer leaves; light wear at edges. Scattered foxing. About very good.

A thorough and extensive account book of the Trippier plantation in Saint Domingue during the 1770s, compiled during a legal dispute between the owners and the former manager. The plantation was located on the Grande Rivière, near Limonade, just south of Cap-Français (now Cap-Haitien) on the northern coast of the colony. The plantation principally grew coffee and cocoa, but also raised animals (horned animals, sheep, horses) with the labor of numerous servants and slaves. The Trippier family that owned the plantation hired a manager named Alexis Humbert Bouchereau and gave him power of attorney before returning to France in 1772. The manager had obtained, in remuneration for his oversight, a commission of 15% on the annual income from the operation. In 1774, Augustin Trippier returned to the colony and asked to consult the account books of the settlement, upon which he realized that they were incomplete and had not been kept "in the ordinary and customary form."

Trippier immediately dismissed Bouchereau, and petitioned him out of court, in order to avoid a trial, to present the final accounts for 1772, 1773 and the first months of 1774. The latter complied and established a memorandum on his management which was examined by a notary, who concluded, after collating the receipts and expenses, that Bouchereau was indebted to Trippier and his wife for the sum of 2,470 livres, eleven sols, and one denier. The initial sixteen pages of this manuscript detail the dispute between Trippier and Bouchereau, then outline the settlement that was accepted by both parties in order to resolve the matter. The following fifty-six pages are a copy of the financial report of the manager, in which the accounts of the plantation between 1772 and the beginning of 1774 are delineated.

This detailed account is split into two "chapters" per year, for receipts and expenses, with individual "articles" explaining each transaction and giving the exact amount received or paid. The report therefore not only includes information on sales of coffee and cocoa, it also often details transactions involving Black servants and slaves, including amounts paid for their purchase, and in several instances accounts of payment for services provided, including the recapture of escaped slaves. Thus, for example, in the chapter for 1772 expenses, one item reads (in translation), "The sum of six pounds paid on the eighteenth of April to a negro belonging to Sieur Clotereau for the capture of the negress Ursule..." (art. 2), and another later, "The sum of six hundred pounds paid to the negress Rose for having taken the lady Trippier to France, by order of Mr. Trippier..." (art. 24). A 1773 article reads, "The sum of eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds seven sols for the cost and freight of six heads of negroes purchased on behalf of Mr. Trippier according to the account paid by the said Mr. Boccallin..." (art. 14). Another from the same year reports, "The sum of four livres ten sols paid to a negro of Sieur Reynaud for the capture of the negress Judith, maroon..." (art. 34). As a result, the entire document comprises not just a thorough financial encapsulation of operations at a Saint Domingue plantation in the early 1770s, but also important evidence of the business and use of slavery in such establishments several years prior to the Haitian Revolution. An excellent example, with much of value for research in this field.

(McBRB3650)

\$8,750

BY A NOTED AFRICAN-AMERICAN PASTOR IN FLORIDA

87. Thomas, Edgar Garfield. *High Points in the Higher Life.* [Fort Lauderdale, Fl.]: 1943. 77pp. Original green pebbled cloth, gilt titles on front cover. Minor spotting to boards. Ownership signatures on pastedowns, occasional minor thumb-soiling to text. Very good.

An uncommon work of the nature of the Christian religion by a noted African-American preacher from Florida. In his Preface, Dr. Thomas decries the "maze of flux" inherent in the modern world, and the literati who "have been announcing and flaunting catchy theories of the origin and laws of life and things without demonstrating a single proof of the theories they propound." At the conclusion of his Preface, Dr. Thomas lays out his motive for the present work: "High Points in the Higher Life purports to embrace the outline the salient points in God's whole plan of human development and salvation. By touching only the high points in graphic style and brief scope, we trust we have here a terse compendium of the moral code that may be readily comprehended and easily retained." This is followed by a few pages of laudatory recommendations from Thomas's fellow pastors and religious leaders, one of whom praises Dr. Thomas as "a ripe scholar, able teacher, forceful preacher and a Christian in word and need." Dr. Thomas then writes in learned detail on various aspects of the Christian faith, such as the nature of man, the character of Jesus Christ, the Kingdom of God, the relationship of the "State" to religion, the sanctity of the Sabbath, the will, word, and church of God, and more. In his conclusion, Dr. Thomas stresses the importance of the individual nature of man: "Every man belongs to society and should always be found in the community's mass-actions, yet he must never get lost in society. He must maintain and should magnify his individuality. God never loses sight of him, so he must never lose sight of himself."

Among his many credits, Thomas is identified here as the Pastor of the Piney Grove Baptist Church in Fort Lauderdale. According to the chapter entitled, "Introductory Paragraphs," Thomas was apparently being forced out of this position by "some non-progressive and designing members" who did not appreciate their progressive minister. Earlier in his life, when he lived in Savannah, Georgia, Thomas wrote a book called *The First African Baptist Church in North America*, located in that city. OCLC reports copies at just four institutions: New York Public, Howard, the University of Illinois, and the Library of Congress.

(McBRB3626)

\$850

TYPESCRIPTS FROM A NOTABLE BOSTON-AREA AFRICAN-AMERICAN SCHOLAR

88. Thurman, Howard. [*Collection of Mimeographed Scripts for Howard Thurman's Meditations, Presented on Boston Television in the Early 1960s*]. [Boston: 1960-1961]. Twenty-two mimeographed typescripts, totaling fifty-eight pages, some stapled, all with printed notice reading, "Not for Publication or Reprint." Housed in contemporary mailing envelope stamped from Marsh Chapel and sent to Mrs. Arthur Poquett in Wollaston, Massachusetts. Minor edge wear and foxing. Very good.

A collection of mimeographed typescripts authored by Howard Thurman, Dean of Marsh Chapel at Boston University, for use on Boston television station WHDH-TV in 1960-61. Thurman delivered these "Meditations" as part of a weekday television show called "We Believe," an early Boston-area-produced show broadcast in color. Thurman participated in the program on Friday nights for several years (1958-1965) while serving as Dean of Marsh Chapel, along with a variety of other religious leaders. Some of his work on the show is preserved in the Howard Thurman Digital Archive at Emory University's Pitts Theological Library. Part of Thurman's archive was also donated posthumously to Boston University by his family.

The present collection of twenty-two scripts ranges from November 18, 1960 to June 30, 1961; only nine of them have been digitized by Emory. Thurman's meditations are, naturally, highly influenced by his study of the Bible, but he also references Langston Hughes, Goethe's *Faust*, Melville's *Moby Dick*, John Donne, and other literary and scholarly sources. His discussions sometimes begin with a reading of his own prose poems or other author's work, followed by a deeper discussion of a running topic such as the nature of gratitude or the meaning or working philosophy of life.

"Howard Thurman (1899-1981) was a theologian, preacher, educator, author, and civil rights leader. After receiving his bachelor's degree at Atlanta's Morehouse College and his bachelor of divinity degree at Rochester Theological Seminary,

Thurman served as an administrator and teacher at Spelman College, Morehouse, Howard University, and Boston University. In 1944, Thurman co-founded the Fellowship Church for All Peoples in San Francisco, America's first interracial and multi-faith congregation. Thurman wrote more than 20 books and is celebrated as one of the most influential preachers and theologians of the 20th century" - Emory's website for the Thurman Project.

(McBRB3629)

\$950

"I HAVE SEIZED THE AMERICAN BRIG INDEPENDENCE...
ON SUSPICION OF BEING ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE TRADE..."

89. [Transatlantic Slave Trade]. [U.S.S. Independence]. [*Archive of Original Letters and True Copies of Documents Pertaining to the Capture of the U.S.S. Independence on Suspicion of Its Continued Involvement with the International Slave Trade*]. [Various locations, including onboard the U.S.S. Independence; onboard the U.S.S. Perry; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Norfolk, Va.]: 1848-1849. Twenty-nine manuscript letters on folio sheets, totaling approximately forty-five pages. Slight browning and minor staining throughout, not affecting text. Very good.

An important collection of letters detailing a controversial moment in United States maritime history, consisting of a mixture of originals and secretarial copies, concerned with the capture of the American brig U.S.S. Independence on "suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade." The various documents are authored by Commodore George W. Storer of the U.S.S. Perry; Lieutenant John A. Davis who spearheaded the capture; Owen Burns, nefarious captain of the U.S.S. Independence; the first mate of the Independence, James Campbell; the Brazilian consul, and others. The documents include letters written to and amongst the various actors, a list of persons comprising the crew of the Independence, a cargo manifest, a consular document in Spanish, a copy of the original charter given to the Independence for trade in Brazil, and others. Most of the documents here are dated December 18, 1848, the day after the Independence was seized in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

In one of his letters here, Captain Burns begs to plead his case in front of Commodore George Storer. Apparently Burns was not given this opportunity, as there is a letter here (two copies, in fact) from an indignant Burns to Storer, stating that he "shall appeal to the Laws of my country to accord to me that justice which you refuse." In another letter, Burns threatens to sue Lieutenant Davis if he is not allowed to conclude his business in Brazil before being sent back to stand trial in the United States. Burns does not come off well in the letters and documents; in one deposition from one of the crew of the Perry who searched the Independence, Burns "took a letter from my hands and tore it in pieces before I had read it" and tore up another letter and "threw the pieces overboard through the stern post." Burns also told this inspector that he "anticipated selling the Brig Independence upon the Coast of Africa at great profit."

Burns continued to challenge his arrest after his arrival at Norfolk. While there he wrote two letters (both original autograph letters signed are included here), both dated January 30, 1849, and addressed to Secretary of the Navy John Mason. In the first, Burns complains that both Lieut. Davis and Commodore Storer treated him with "the same discourteous treatment.... Such are the unjustifiable means taken to blast my prospects in life...an oppressive abuse of power." In the second letter, Burns details his activities from the time he was commissioned to "proceed to the River Plate with a cargo of Farinas, Beans, Rice, Lumber, various boxes of merchandise, and empty oil casks" through the seizure of the Independence and its voyage to Norfolk. In both letters, Burns is indignant and incredulous about the charges against him. Nevertheless, Burns and the Independence were eventually convicted of being part of a large and illegal slave trade which continued to bring hundreds of thousands of African slaves to Brazil long after the legal trade had been banned in the U.S. in 1808 and in Brazil in 1832. Many American ships like the Independence were part of the profitable business which caused the U.S. Navy to get involved in the early 1840s. Between 1844 and 1854, twenty-eight slave trading ships were seized by the U.S. Navy.

In the most striking couple of letters here, Lieutenant John Davis details some of the evidence and circumstances that led officials to suspect the Independence. Davis writes to Commodore George Storer, Commander in Chief of U.S. Naval Forces in Brazil and also to the U.S. Marshal in Virginia that he has captured the U.S.S. Independence and her crew on

suspicion of continuing to work as a slave ship, and has sent the ship and its crew as a prize to Norfolk, Virginia. In his letter to Storer, Davis informs the Commodore that the Independence is on its way to Norfolk at the command of Lieutenant James B. Lewis. Originally, the Independence was supposed to be sent to New York, but Davis explains that the weather, lack of clothing, and lack of proper quarters for the defendants require a swifter port of call. Davis also writes that "The suspicious circumstances warranting this capture are similar to those met with in the case of the Barque Ann D Richardson, and are developed in the copies of her papers sent herewith, and in my communication to the U.S. Marshall." In his letter to the unnamed Marshal at Norfolk, Davis repeats that the Independence was taken as a prize on suspicion of trading slaves. Here, Davis quotes the instructions he received in his orders from Commodore Storer, in which he was instructed "to use all rightful and legal powers for the suppression of the detestable and unlawful traffic in African slaves." Davis also lays out the circumstances upon which the previously-mentioned "suspicions" arose. First, according to Owen Burns of the Independence, the ship was bound for a different place than their "consular and port clearances" allowed. According to Davis, this "would admit of his [Burns] going direct to the Coast of Africa." Secondly, as Davis relates: "His cargo is precisely of the kind commonly carried to Africa by slave dealers, to say, boards and beams suitable for deck, casks for water, Farina, Rice, beans, conveniences for filling water, building deck &c., and the names which appear as shippers, consignees &c, are those notoriously known or suspected of slave traffic." Davis concludes by stating that "the cargo will probably give further evidence of the true character of the voyage" and further, "there may exist another manifest secreted" away.

A final note of interest regarding the present documents: among the crew members listed on the roster of the Independence is Alexander B. Washington of Michigan, apparently the only African American sailor serving on the Independence; his complexion here is described as "black" and his hair as "woolly." An important collection of documents detailing the seizure of an American slave ship operating forty years after the international slave trade was outlawed in the United States.

(McBRB3569)

\$8,500

"DEAR BOB...I HOPE YOU WILL KEEP THE BLACK THOUGHT THAT WE HAVE LEARNED IN THE 'NAM
AND MAKE A BETTER HOME FOR THE BLACKS IN THE WORLD."

90. [Vietnam War]. Wright, Robert E. [*Pair of Vernacular Photograph Albums Documenting the Vietnam War Experiences of Robert E. Wright*]. [Danang, Vietnam: early 1970s]. Two photograph albums, totaling eighteen leaves, illustrated with 135 color photographs, plus a handful of loose photographs, one letter, and a few envelopes laid in. Matching red cloth photograph albums, each titled on the front cover, stamped in gilt, black, and silver. Minor soiling to covers. Very good.

An engaging collection of photographs memorializing the Vietnam War service of Robert E. Wright, an African-American infantryman stationed in Danang. The photographs show Wright and numerous fellow soldiers on base at the U.S. Army Depot Troop Command, both at work and mostly at play. Wright is shown both in uniform and in civilian clothing, and depicted in several group shots featuring other African-American soldiers. The men work with forklifts on base and in a base warehouse, shoot billiards, drink socially and carouse in the barracks, and even venture out to the local marketplace area, where they are shown in a handful of street scenes. There are a few shots of various aircraft seen by Wright on base. Danang Air Base was one of the primary entry points for American servicemen entering the country to fight in the war.

Wright seems to have been particularly fond of the young ladies in the area. Numerous shots feature young Vietnamese women working on base, walking around the base and the local area, and interacting with Wright and his fellow soldiers. The final eight photographs in the albums feature scantily-clad Vietnamese dancers entertaining Wright and his friends.

Perhaps most interesting are the inscriptions written by five of Wright's fellow soldiers at the end of their service, all written on the endpapers of the second album here. Four of the inscriptions are noteworthy for their mentions of African-American solidarity, the first of which reads as follows: "Dear Bob, Best of luck in the Plantation. I hope you will keep the black thought that we have learned in the 'Nam and make a better home for the blacks in the world. 'Bro Chapman' Los Angeles California." Another reads: "Bro Wright, a true Black man, wishing you the best in the future. It has been nice knowing you and hope to see you again in the 'world' and not in the 'Nam. Right on Blacks, Bro. Larry Nance, St. Louis, Missouri."

The third reads: "Bro Wright. A Black that knows the meaning of Blackness. Right on Bro Wright. And the best of luck to you, your black club man, Bro Green. Fayetteville N.C. & De Ridder La." And the final inscription is as follows: "Bro Wright. This is going out for one of the heaviest Black that has walk this place call Nam, a long ways it has been. But be strong Black. And maybe one day we the people will come up to freedom, until then we must fight. Death of freedom. Bro Tiku Wash D.C." After the war, Wright apparently lived for some time in Huntington, West Virginia, evidenced by the one letter present here, sent to him by his father in 1976. An evocative collection of one soldier's photographs capturing his service time in Vietnam.

(McBRB3658)

\$1,250

A NORTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPER EDITOR
SUGGESTS A REMEDY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S RACIST EIGHT BOX LAW

91. [Voting Rights]. [South Carolina]. McLaughlin, E.H. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from North Carolina Newspaper Editor E.H. McLaughlin, to Benjamin Franklin Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee in New York, Detailing a System to Overcome South Carolina's Racist Eight Box Law Which Kept African Americans from Voting*]. Asheville, N.C.: August 13, 1884. [2]pp., on a single sheet of stationery from *The Weekly Register* newspaper in Asheville, with separate docketed and once stapled to the letter. Original folds, removed staple on each leaf. Very good.

A fascinating political letter sent from a North Carolina journalist and editor named E.H. McLaughlin to Benjamin Franklin Jones, a Pennsylvania steel baron who was also serving as the chairman of the Republican National Committee during the 1884 presidential campaign for James Blaine. McLaughlin worked for *The Weekly Register* in Asheville, North Carolina, the only Republican newspaper in the western part of the state. Here, in the midst of the 1884 presidential campaign between James Blaine and Grover Cleveland, McLaughlin relates to Jones issues regarding South Carolina's controversial Eight Box Law, which attempted to negate ballots cast by African American voters. According to the *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, the Eight Box Law "provided for separate ballot boxes for each of eight types of office, including, for example, state senator, state representative, congressman, governor, lieutenant governor, and other statewide offices. Any ballot cast in an incorrect box was disallowed. In an early draft of the law, the only way to identify the boxes was by labels written on them; thus the system served as an effective literacy test. In the final version, however, election managers were required, 'on the demand of the voter,' to read the labels to the voter. This provision allowed for discriminatory enforcement: the election manager could read the correct labels to an illiterate white man but read incorrect labels to an illiterate black man. Such action would be a violation of state law, not federal law, and would be difficult to prove in court."

McLaughlin relates his own understanding of the Eight Box Law to Jones: "They have in S.C. the 'eight box system' of defrauding the voters in elections. In many cases the boxes are conveyed on rotary tables. Hundreds of the colored people can not read, and so can not know the right box for each ballot. If then the ticket is found in the wrong box, it is thrown out and not counted. In order to confuse the ignorant voters the rotary table is given an extra turn every now and then." Then, McLaughlin offers his plan to combat this discriminatory practice: "A remedy has suggested itself to me. Republicans can not elect State Officers in S.C. So, in order to be sure to get the Blaine tickets in the right box, let Republican voters vote nothing but the electoral ticket, and put one in every box. In that way they would be sure to get the ticket in the right box. If this plan can be carried out, Blaine certainly will carry S.C. If the Republicans there can see the point, vote nothing but the electoral ticket, our Democratic friends will be caught at their own game."

A separate docketed leaf accompanies the letter, and was once stapled to it. This leaf was very likely added by a staff member working for B.F. Jones in New York. The docketing indicates a Jones staff member thought McLaughlin "makes some good suggestions regarding form of balloting in South Carolina," but then indicates Jones made no answer to McLaughlin. Perhaps Jones should have taken McLaughlin's correspondence more seriously, as Blaine only received twenty-five percent of the vote in South Carolina. A rare contemporary communication concerning The Eight Box Law of 1882, in which the government of South Carolina successfully attempted to maintain white supremacy by disenfranchising Black voters in the State without incurring the wrath of the federal government. Sadly, it worked, dramatically reducing Black voting totals in the state for generations.

(McBRB3587)

\$850

UNRECORDED BIOGRAPHY OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
BY AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN EDUCATOR FROM ARKANSAS

92. [Washington, Booker T.] Booker, Joseph. *Bukers Waschingtons. Kahda Eewehrojama Nehgera Dsihwes Gahjums, Jeb Uo Werga Par Profesoru. Beigas Runa Par "Melnajo Audzinašana", ko Dr. Bukers Turejis 1. Janvāri 1913. Ar Gihmetni.* Rīgā: Drukajuschi un Apgahdajuschi J. A. Freijs un beedri, 1913. 48pp., including a portrait frontispiece featuring Joseph Booker. In Latvian. Original gray wrappers printed in black, stapled. A few small chips, a short closed tear, minor edge wear, and light soiling to wrappers. Small ink stamp on verso of portrait leaf, minor occasional thumb-soiling. About very good.

A seemingly unrecorded biography of Booker T. Washington written by a noted Arkansas African-American man of letters named Joseph A. Booker, and translated into the Latvian language. The work may also include parts of Washington's autobiography, *Up from Slavery*. While Booker T. Washington needs no introduction, the author of the present work, Joseph Albert Booker deserves some space, as he was a very interesting and important African American figure in his own right.

According to the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Joseph A. Booker (1859-1926) was a "noted editor, educator, and community leader, was a prominent leader in Arkansas racial relations and a pioneer in African-American education." Booker was born into slavery in 1859. At the age of sixteen or seventeen, he became a teacher on a nearby plantation, and a Baptist minister. He received his bachelor's degree from Roger Williams University in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1886. At the age of twenty-seven he was chosen as the first president of the newly established Arkansas Baptist College in Little Rock, a position he held until his death. At the same time he became the editor of the state's Black Baptist newspaper, *The Baptist Vanguard*. Booker was "one of the state's strongest advocates for black citizens 'self-help' education... and worked tirelessly to foster a 'spirit of good will' within the black community toward the white establishment. In furthering these goals, he worked with Booker T. Washington and often hosted him when he visited Little Rock. Both Washington and Booker were members of the African American fraternal order, the Mosaic Templars of America. Joseph Booker served on the Little Rock Colored Vice Commission and the Arkansas Commission on Race Relations. In 1903, he published *Self Education of the Negro* (which apparently only survives in microfilm). Booker died suddenly in 1926 after serving thirty-nine years as president of Arkansas Baptist College

The title of the present work translates roughly to: *Booker Washington: The Biography of a Famous Negro, or From Slave to Professor [and] Closing Speech on "Black Liberation" by Dr. Booker. Held 1 January, 1913. With Portrait.* The second half of the title refers to the last five pages, which print a speech on "Black Liberation" delivered by Joseph A. Booker in Memphis, Tennessee on January 1, 1913. It is not known why Booker's work on Booker T. was translated into the Latvian-language when an English-language edition is not known to exist, but perhaps a copy of the latter will emerge some day; perhaps the Latvian independence movement, which was exploding across the country around 1913 explains the existence of this biography, which is itself a narrative of liberation. No copies listed in OCLC. A likely unique surviving example of a biography of a legendary African American historical figure by a noted African American author and educator.

(McBRB3519)

\$1,250

"WRITTEN BY PHILLIS WHEATLEY, A NEGRO OF BOSTON...."

93. [Wheatley, Phillis]. *The Gentleman's Magazine, and Historical Chronicle. Volume XLIII. For the Year M.DCCLXXIII.* London: 1773. [4],655,[17]pp. plus numerous plates and maps. Contemporary half calf and marbled paper-covered boards, gilt spine titles. Moderate wear, rubbing, and scuffing to boards. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown, scattered foxing, some text trimmed closely. Very good.

The full year of twelve issues of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1773, containing a rich assortment of historical information on America. Most notably, this volume contains a brief biography of Phillis Wheatley, along with the publication of her poem, "On Recollection." The biography and poem appear on page 456, in the issue for September, the same month Wheatley's book, *Poems on Various Subjects*, was published in London. The biographical note in the margin below the poem begins: "This piece was taken from a small volume of her Poems on Various Subjects, just published, written by PHILLIS WHEATLEY, a negro of Boston, who was brought from Africa in 1761, and is now only in the twenty-first year

of her age." The biographical passage ends just as powerfully: "Youth, innocence, and piety, united with genius, have not yet been able to restore her to the condition and character with which she was invested by the Great Author of her being. So powerful is custom in rendering the heart insensible to the rights of nature, and the claims of excellence." As a child, Wheatley came to America in a slave ship and served in the home of a Bostonian, John Wheatley. Upon publication of her book, she became an instant international literary superstar, and remains one of the most important poets in the history of the United States.

(McBRB3225)

\$2,250

THE PERSONAL ARCHIVE OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN
WHO WORKED AT THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE FOR ALMOST THIRTY YEARS

94. [Women]. [Education]. White, Lena Jason. [*Personal Archive of Diaries, Photographs, Photograph Albums, Letters, and Other Papers and Ephemera Belonging to Lena Jason White, Long-Time Educator at the Hampton Institute*]. [Various locations, mainly in Virginia, New Hampshire, and Puerto Rico: ca. 1910-1978]. Two small-format five-year diaries, 348 and 330pp., and a larger-format five-year diary totaling 68pp.; three photograph albums, containing a total of 437 photographs, the earliest profusely annotated in white ink; approximately 225 loose photographs of varying sizes; fifty-two manuscript or typed letters and postcards; and a few dozen ephemeral items. Varying levels of wear. All leaves of earliest photo album detached but present, with some chipping to leaves. Occasional heavy wear to earlier loose photographs. For the most part, contents are in nice shape. Very good.

A diverse and informative archive of materials belonging to Lena Jason White (1896-1979), an administrator who worked for the Rockywold Camp in New Hampshire and the Hampton Institute over the course of four decades in the mid-20th century. Mrs. White lived mainly in Puerto Rico; Ashland, New Hampshire; and Phoebus and Hampton, Virginia during the time represented by the materials here. Mrs. White was born and raised in Corozal, Puerto Rico where her father was a missionary. She was educated in nursing in Puerto Rico and finished her degree at Barber-Scotia College in South Carolina, where she served as a practical nurse for three years. White was part of an educated family that included her sister Grace Jason Perry who taught at Spellman College in Atlanta, and her brother Howard M. Jason who taught at Savannah State College. For about a decade in the 1920s and early '30s, Mrs. White worked summers at Rockywold Camp, which was owned by the wife of the founder of Hampton Institute, Mary Alice Ford Armstrong, to whom Mrs. White became personal secretary and bookkeeper. The direct connection between Rockywold and the Hampton Institute led Mrs. White to employment at the latter beginning in 1936, ending with her retirement in 1962. Over the course of her time at Hampton, Mrs. White served as an assistant in the commissary, secretary to the Dean of Men, and personnel clerk. The present archive documents Mrs. White's career from her teen years in Puerto Rico to her retirement, as well as her personal life through pictures and correspondence from her son, Conrad White and various friends and family. The notable portions of the archive are as follows:

DIARIES

All three of Mrs. White's diaries are five-year planners with regular manuscript entries covering her career for the years 1943-47, 1948-52, and 1969-77. During the dates of the first two diaries, she was working at Hampton as the secretary to the Dean of Men and personnel clerk. Her entries cover both personal and professional events and activities over the course of almost a decade at the Hampton Institute. Notable entries over this time pertain to her teaching a newly-arrived Cuban student who speaks no English; hearing a lecture on "The Negro in the Armed Forces" and attending literally dozens of other campus programs; visiting Norfolk Baptist Church, which was "newly acquired by colored - was a Jewish synagogue;" noting a Hampton student named Alvin Pinkney who was found guilty of forging checks; reporting on the end of World War II, a meat packers strike, a Hampton student who drowned in the school's pool, and literally hundreds of other subjects and events. The third diary records events and impressions from her early retirement years and is largely concerned with her personal and church activities.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Two of the photograph albums are rather scant, with only thirty-one and twenty-eight photographs, respectively. Most of these photographs are later color photographs featuring Mrs. White's friends and family. The earliest photograph album is, however, an astounding surviving collection of annotated pictures memorializing Mrs. White's early life in Corozal, Puerto Rico, including a small panorama of Corozal, views around the town and surroundings such as the Caribbean Sea, the beach near Arecibo, Mayaguez Agricultural College, and a Catholic Church in Morovia, plus shots of the Jason children at school, their parents, their friends, several shots of the Vazquez family, various buildings in San Juan, shots of the port of San Juan when White was "Leaving Porto Rico, May 1925," and more. The album is peppered with photos from some of White's time at the Rockywold Camp, showing her hauling ice, Lake Squam, the Howe children, Mrs. M.A. Armstrong, the Rockywold office, activities at the camp, a group of named African-American women posed in front of a sign reading, "Rockywold Deephaven CAMPS," and more. There are also images of White's brother Robert on the campus of Lincoln University and Bryn Mawr College, vacation pictures in Bermuda, a visit to the Hampton Institute in 1930, a few images of White during her time at Barber-Scotia College, and more.

The loose photographs cover a wide range of time, appearing to emanate from Mrs. White's early life (and perhaps including her antecedents) to well after her retirement. They include numerous images of White's family and friends across the decades, especially her son Conrad, and a healthy amount of the images are annotated on the verso. Occasionally the images are also dated through inscriptions on the verso, and range from 1910 to 1978. A sampling of the photographs feature Jason family friends in Puerto Rico in the 1910s, a 1916 class picture at Barber-Scotia College, her aunt Lillie in 1948, a large-format photo of Mrs. White and Margaret Armstrong in 1949, a (likely) Cuban-American soldier and White family friend named Candido Garcia Concepcion at the White home in 1955, an elderly Mrs. White and several family members at the funeral of Ellis Blockson in 1971, Mrs. White in 1976 with a bouquet of roses sent by her brother for her birthday, and a couple of photos from the year before she passed away. There are also pictures memorializing family births and graduations, her mom and aunt at Rockywold, an inscribed photo from Mary Alice Armstrong, the Hampton Institute campus, Mrs. White posed with Hampton colleagues, occasional photos sent from subsequent members of the Howe family, and more. A few of the photos have ink annotations in Spanish on the verso, likely resulting from the Jason family's missionary activities in Puerto Rico, and possibly from family members and friends who remained there.

LETTERS

The present archive includes over fifty manuscript or typed letters from a variety of correspondents, including Mrs. White's father Howard T. Jason (writing from Puerto Rico in 1956, where there is now a baseball park named after him in Corozal), colleagues, family friends, people from the Cambridge School and Shady Hill School, and others, but most of the letters and notes were sent to White from her son Conrad. Many of Conrad's letters were sent by him while a student at the Cambridge School in Massachusetts in the late-1940s. Conrad mentions school activities, going to the movies, notes the supplies he needs, and other issues faced by a young man away at school. Many of Conrad's and some of the other letters were addressed to Mrs. White at the Rockywold Camp, indicating she continued to work or perhaps summer there after she moved to Hampton Institute. There is even one letter here sent from Mrs. White at Rockywold to Conrad in Cambridge, lending credence to the notion that the present archive was retained by Conrad after his mother passed away.

In addition to the diaries, photo albums, loose photographs, and letters, the archive contains a healthy number of ephemeral items from Mrs. White's life, mostly postcards and greeting cards for the holidays and birthdays, but also a book of green stamps, a pocket map for Hampton, Virginia, a certificate of merit given to Mrs. White from the Continental Air Command in 1963, and a self portrait drawing by Conrad White at age 13 in 1948. In total, the material fills most of a single banker's box. The collection was most likely retained by Lena White's son, Conrad "Connie" White, who was a notable figure in his own right. Conrad White was obsessed with electronic media. After graduating from the Cambridge School at Weston, where he was the first African-American student admitted to the school, Conrad worked at the famed Boston television station WGBH, then managed the media center at Harvard for three decades; he passed away in 2015. The following passage is but a brief snippet taken from a phenomenal memorial message about Conrad White issued by his alma mater, the Cambridge School at Weston (CSW): "As CSW's first African American student, Connie was an uplifting and stimulating presence. Passionate about aviation, electronics, folk music and sailing, he credited his mother Lena White for being a strong single parent who encouraged him to take advantage of all the opportunities he could in life.

It was his mother's association with Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the founder of The Hampton Institute (now Hampton University) and a close friend of then CSW head of school Charles Platt, which led Connie to CSW. Connie's early childhood was spent in Hampton, Virginia, overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. He once shared that he felt fortunate to grow up in a very socially integrated African American environment at Hampton, a community where he stated that he had never felt prejudice.... As a CSW student, ham radio was one of his many hobbies. He and friends would also often follow directions printed in magazines to build transmitters. He even established the first campus radio station, still in use today. He played football, basketball and archery, was active on election committees and served as class president.... Television was a brand new field when Connie graduated from CSW in 1954, but his exuberance for leading the way was one of his defining qualities. Known among his friends and former colleagues as a 'pioneer,' he was the first person of color to serve in most of the positions he held. Connie was instilled with a sense of self-confidence and steadfastness that friends and colleagues were moved by throughout his life. After holding various positions during his 15 years at WGBH in Boston, his extensive tenure at Harvard University continued for almost 30 years. Connie applied his enthusiastic appreciation for the tools of his trade into positions such as manager of the media production center and of the modern language center where he oversaw thousands of audio files that were used to teach modern and classical languages and music. Connie will be remembered for his warmth, love of learning, his positive inner strength, and for being the 'anchor' of the Class of 1954. His extraordinary spirit reminds us of the many values that CSW continues to instill in others." A unique assemblage of material documenting over five decades of the life and career of Lena Jason White, stalwart of the Hampton Institute, a devoted mother, and leader at her local church, with immense research potential.

(McBRB3657)

\$12,500

CELEBRATING AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

95. [World War I]. *True Sons of Freedom* [caption title]. Chicago: Charles Gustrine, 1918. Chromolithographed poster, approximately 20 x 16 inches. Minor creasing, a few small chips to edges, one small chip to image area. Framed under tinted glass, not examined outside the frame. Very good.

A notable uplift poster honoring the brave contributions of African-American soldiers who fought during World War I. The preponderance of the poster depicts a fierce battle between a group of African-American infantry soldiers and bearded German troops in spiked helmets; one German soldier lies dead at bottom left and another German soldier raises his hands in surrender. Abraham Lincoln looks down on the fight from above (presumably from Heaven). A short quote from Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" and a facsimile of his signature appear just beneath his image. Lincoln's appearance here effectively juxtaposes the struggle of the Civil War with new struggle for freedom for African-American veterans of the "war to end all wars." A "news item" is quoted at bottom left, reading "Colored Men, The First Americans who Planted the Flag on the Firing Line."

Approximately 200,000 African American troops fought in the First World War, in segregated units, and were often assigned to the more dangerous jobs on the front. This poster is one of several commissioned by the Committee on Public Information, and is one of the most uncommon uplift posters celebrating, and perhaps recruiting African Americans to Europe. The Library of Virginia states that the poster "specifically references the success of the 369th Infantry Regiment, known as the Harlem Hellfighters, an all-black unit from New York and the first Allied soldiers to engage the Germans...The unit served a total of 191 days in combat, more than any other company. Corporal Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts were the first Americans to receive the Croix de Guerre, awarded by the French in recognition of heroism during wartime. They were 2 of 171 members of the 369th Infantry to receive the award. The musicians in this unit, including James Reese Europe and Noble Sissle, were credited with introducing European audiences to jazz music. After being excluded from the regular parade of troops leaving New York City when they left for Europe, soldiers of the 369th Infantry were given a hero's welcome when they returned home on February 2, 1919." OCLC records just two copies, at the Library of Congress and Texas A&M.

(McBRB3031)

\$1,750

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

96. Young, Isaac W. *Food, Fellowship and Culture*. [Langston, Ok.: 1925]. [4],41pp., plus photograph portrait frontispiece of the author's wife. Original brown leatherette, blindstamped title on front cover. Minor edge wear. Small ink stamp on each pastedown, slightly over-opened after frontispiece, else internally clean. Very good plus.

An inscribed copy of a rare title written by Isaac William Young, president of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, known today as Langston University, the only HBCU in Oklahoma. Young's inscription on the front free endpaper reads, "Faithfully Isaac W Young 1925." Isaac W. Young was Oklahoma's only African American otolaryngologist (ear, nose, and throat doctor) and the state's most prominent civil rights leader in the 1920s and '30s, known locally as the "Father of Black Democracy." In the present work, Young's only book, he argues that the origin of class and racial strife is economic, caused by the struggle for food. Young contends that this disharmony could be overcome through fellowship and culture. In his Foreword, Young writes: "This little book is the outcome of my serious consideration of the economic struggle and contentions existing within the human family the world over.... In my humble judgement...the struggle is largely economic.... Under the influence of a wholesome fellowship of love and a high and cultured sense of right this condition cannot long exist.... Class against class, caste against caste, creed fighting creed, race against race...all become points of contention, battlegrounds for economic conflict." In his "Philosophy of Life, Food, Fellowship and Culture," Young also points out the importance of organization, education, opportunity, service, grace, and performance in life. He ends the work with a notable bit of optimism: "Then to live truly and happily one must, like God, scatter sunshine as he goes, giving sparkle to the eye, majesty to our presence and joy to our associations. We must live to bless mankind and teach it that: 'Life is real, life is earnest, and the grave is not its goal.'" Young includes a portrait of his wife, Adelia as a frontispiece, and adds a note following the title page informing the reader that the portrait was included as a twenty-fifth wedding anniversary gift "in loving remembrance of her helpfulness and counsel." A graceful work by an important African American figure. OCLC reports just four institutional copies, at Yale, Howard, Oberlin College, and the author's home base, Langston University.

(McBRB3248)

\$1,350

LATIN AMERICANA

CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE IN MICHOACAN

97. Barcena, Manuel de la. *Oracion Gratulatoria a Dios, Que por la Independencia Mejicana Dijo en la Catedral de Valladolid de Michoacan el Dr. D. Manuel de la Barcena...* [caption title]. [Mexico]: En la Imprenta Imperial, [1821]. [4]pp., on a half-sheet bifolium. Removed from a sammelband. Minor wear at edges. Light dust soiling and faint foxing. Very good.

Scarce printing of a speech by Manuel de la Barcena upon the arrival of news to Michoacan of the signing of the Treaty of Cordoba. Barcena opposed the early Insurgent movement in Mexico, but came to support the Plan of Iguala. He wrote several impassioned arguments for the liberty of Mexico, was a signer of the Mexican Declaration of Independence, and became a member of the interim government between independence and the First Empire. This short but emphatic speech, delivered in the cathedral in Michoacan where Barcena was a priest on September 6, 1821, celebrates the signing of the Treaty of Cordoba and the independence of Mexico granted by the agreement. Barcena tells his listeners that they have at last crossed the Red Sea and arrived in Israel, and invokes religion, unity, and independence as the "tres inmobiles columnas, que el artifice puso, para sobre ellas levantar con solidez, y sostener eternamente el edificio nacional." We locate only four copies in North America, at Yale, Indiana, NYPL, and the National Library of Mexico.

Garritz 4354.

(McBRB2756)

\$1,250

THE FIRST AMERICAN APPEARANCE OF ANY OF CADALSO'S WORK

98. Cadalso, Jose. *Cartas Marruecas y Poesias Selectas*. Boston: Munroe y Francis, 1827. 288pp. Original calf; rebacked with spine laid down. Some light foxing and soiling, light dampstaining to last few leaves. Some notes and annotations, particularly to endleaves. Very good.

The first American printing of any of Cadalso's works. This edition was created specifically for American students, "con notas y acentos de prosodia, al uso de los estudiantes en las academias, colegios y universidades de los Estados Unidos de la America Setentrional." Sales was an instructor of French and Spanish at Harvard, and his edition has accents on the emphasized syllable of each word even is such accents are usually absent.

Shoemaker 28356.
(McBRB2489)

\$750

LAME DUCK LBJ IN CENTRAL AMERICA, JULY 1968

99. [Central America]. [Johnson, Lyndon B.]. *Reunion de Presidentes de CentroAmerica y de los Estados Unidos de America*. San Salvador: 1968. 143pp., plus twenty-two photographic plates. Original pictorial wrappers. Noticeable rubbing, edge wear, and staining to wrappers. Numerous blue ink notations over text. [with:] ten contemporary photographs - two measuring 8 x 10 inches, eight measuring approximately 4 x 5 inches. Most photographs with manuscript annotations on verso. Good.

A program and ten related photographs pertaining to the Reunion de Presidentes de CentroAmerica y de los Estados Unidos de America, a political summit held in El Salvador in the summer of 1968. The purpose of the summit was to strengthen economic & social integration and development between the Central American nations of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, with assistance from the United States. The leaders of all six nations met in San Salvador between July 5-8, 1968, and together issued a joint declaration to work together to encourage the integration effort. The United States pledged \$65 million towards the alliance, for regional and national development.

The present program was published in the wake of the summit, and includes various speeches and activities from the event. Most of the text is printed in Spanish, save for the text of the aforementioned, "Joint Declaration of the Presidents of the Republics of Central America and the President of the United States of America," printed in English. The program is illustrated with over twenty photographic plates showing the various leaders of the six countries throughout the conference. The accompanying ten photographs also record the six leaders of the 1968 summit in various settings, with most of the pictures depicting either President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez of El Salvador or President Lyndon Johnson. Most of the photographs emanate from the concluding event of the summit - a barbecue held at the Balneario Los Chorros, a picturesque natural swimming pool and spa outside San Salvador. The two large photographs depict the six leaders of the summit at the top of the waterfalls at Los Chorros holding hands aloft in celebration of the event and the leaders walking down the stairs of the waterfall just afterwards. Seven of the ten photographs are annotated on the verso with subject names and sometimes locations of the pictures.

An excellent group of materials memorializing one of Lyndon Johnson's last foreign policy successes before he left the White House in early 1969.

(McBRB2564)

\$850

THE U.S. SPANISH CONSUL WRITES ABOUT EVENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

100. Chacon, Raymundo. *[Two Letters from the Spanish Consul in Boston, Raymundo Chacon, to the Captain General of Cuba]*. Boston: 1828. Two letters, written on bifolia, totally [3]pp. Previously folded; separated along central horizontal fold. Light chipping and edge wear. Browned, somewhat brittle. Accomplished in a fairly legible script. Good.

An interesting pair of letters concerning political developments in Central and South America in July & August 1828, by Raymundo Chacon, the Spanish Consul in Boston to Francisco Dionisio Vives, the Captain General and Governor of Cuba. By the late 1820s, Cuba was the final Spanish colony in the Americas, and with much of Latin America newly independent and in upheaval, the governor was apparently reliant on Spain's diplomats in the United States for news of occurrences there. The first letter, dated July 28, discusses the recent uprising of Irish and German foreign mercenaries in Brazil and the arrival of more foreign troops in Rio de Janeiro to deal with the rebellion, relations between Mexico and the United States, and the failure of the Congreso de Ocaña in Gran Colombia to reform their constitution (which led directly to Bolivar declaring himself dictator the next month). The second letter, dated August 16, relates new land disputes between Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia, and announces the recent coronation of Miguel I in Portugal.
(McBRB2402) \$600

RARE VIEWS OF SANTIAGO, THE REESE COPY

101. [Chile]. Aglio, Agostino. Waldgrave, William. *A Series of Panoramic Views of Sant Jago, the Capital of Chili. From the Original Drawings, Made by the Hon. Capt. William Waldegrave, in 1821.* London: John Boosey, 1823. One leaf of letterpress text, plus five lithograph views, each approximately 5.75 x 17.25 inches and tipped onto larger sheets. Large folio. 19th-century calf, front board tooled in gilt and blind; original printed wrappers bound in. Small modern book label at upper corner of front pastedown. Wrappers tanned, with light wear and a few short, closed tears and small chips at edges; Light foxing and dust soiling internally. About very good.

A rare set of five early lithographic views, comprising a panorama of Santiago and the surrounds of the Chilean capital during the early 1820s, by Italian artist and early lithographer Agostino Aglio from drawings by British naval captain William Waldegrave. According to the text, "These views were taken from Santa Lucia, a rock rising forty or fifty feet about the houses on the east side of the city. They comprehend a view of the whole city, over a plain of about eighty miles, bounded on all sides by mountains." The single text leaf goes on to provide a more detailed description of the city and its situation, as well as an enumeration of each view, with captions for points of interest numbered in the composition.

"Beginning in the 18th century, the pictorial landscape genre began to employ the veduta, a style developed in the city of Venice, which consisted of urban scenes based on perspective and a panoramic gaze, also including highly descriptive details.... One of the first examples of this technique can be observed in five lithographs by Agostino Aglio, based on the drawings of William Waldegrave (1796-1838). Created in 1821, when Waldegrave, an English sailor, was in Santiago... It is an extraordinary document for the urban history of Santiago, since it depicts the city with great precision and high artistic quality" – Paisaje Chileno.

Waldegrave made several expeditions to South America during the 1820s and 1830s. His additional sketches are reproduced in an account of the voyage from which the present views emanate by Alexander Caldcleugh, published in 1825. The composer of these panoramas on stone, Agostino Aglio, was an early master of the medium of lithography, and is most celebrated for his extensive work on Edward King's *Antiquities of Mexico*. Exceedingly rare in the original wrappers, as here. We locate sets of the conjoined plates at DIBAM Chile and the Rumsey Map Center at Stanford, and no institutional copies in wrappers with the text leaf. This is the Reese copy, with the small book label of his sale at upper left of the front pastedown.

Abbey, Travel 713. Reese Sale 98 (this copy). Juan Manuel Martinez, *El Paisaje Chileno. Itinerario de una Mirado*. Santiago: Museo Historico Nacional, 2011, pp.75-76.
(McBRB3354) \$19,500

CROSSING THE ISTHMUS

102. [Colombia]. Arosemena, Justo. *Examen Sobre la Franca Comunicacion Entre los Dos Oceanos por el Istmo de Panama.* Bogotá: 1846. [3],41,[1]pp. Small quarto, stitched as issued. Some wear and biopredation in margins, causing minor losses but not affecting text. Light tanning and scattered dampstaining. Good plus.

Scarce, early proposal for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, to be financed and at least partially funded by "major foreign nations," including Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States. The pamphlet provides an extensive discussion of potential routes, possible research and exploration, economic advantages of such a canal, and the need for support and financing from the Colombian government. Five copies in OCLC; the present copy has a leaf of endnotes not catalogued in those examples.

(McBRB2942)

\$750

EARLY, AND UNBUILT, COLOMBIAN RAILROAD

103. [Colombia]. [Railroads]. *Sociedad para la Apertura del Camino de la Buenaventura*. Popayan: Manuel G. Córdova, 1836. [1],7pp. Small quarto, stitched as issued. Small chip at foot of title page. Light dust soiling and some dampstaining. Good plus.

An unrealized proposal to build an early railroad in Colombia from the Cauca Valley to the port of Buenaventura on the Pacific coast. Two families, the Borreros and the Sanders, formed the company to fund the construction of the line in Cali in 1836. Because of the legal intricacies of the federal system in Colombia at the time, the central government could only subsidize interoceanic transportation, and it fell to individual states and private companies to build infrastructure. The first railroad in Colombia, which crossed the isthmus of Panama, was completed almost twenty years later, in 1855. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB2936)

\$1,350

MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK WITH AN IDENTIFIED AUTHOR

104. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Resetas del Libro de Magdalena B de Gonzalez, Pertenece à Rina Z de Montauriol... [manuscript title]*. Tlacotalpan: 1934; 1944. [110],[25]pp. 12mo. Original quarter cloth and marbled boards, all edges marbled. Large stationer's label on front pastedown; a few clippings and small sheets loosely laid in. Front hinge cracked; light wear at edges; boards a bit rubbed. Moderate, even tanning internally. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Very good.

Fascinating, Depression-era Mexican manuscript cook book that contains approximately 150 dishes and recipes as well as about a dozen whole menus. The work was put together by a woman named Rina de Montauriol of Tlacotalpan from a recipe book composed by another woman, Magdalena Gonzalez. In addition to recipes and variations on classic Mexican dishes, most of which appear at the beginning of the present composition, there are also numerous soups, egg and potato dishes, cakes, and cocktails. The menus at the end of the book, some apparently transcribed later, prescribe numerous dishes for specific events. A well-kept and quite legible Mexican cookery manuscript.

(McBRB3602)

\$1,250

SUBSTANTIAL COLLECTION CONCERNING CHINESE INDENTURED SERVITUDE IN CUBA

105. [Cuba]. [Chinese Labor]. *[Extensive Collection of Printed Forms and Manuscript Documents Regarding the Administration of Chinese Indentured Servants in Cuba]*. [Various places in Cuba, including Havana, Matanzas, Coral Nuevo, Pinar del Rio, and others: ca. 1860-1881]. Ninety-one documents, varying sizes, totaling about [150]pp. Some chipping and wear at edges. Moderate tanning and foxing. Occasional worming, not seriously affecting text. About very good.

A large group of over ninety printed and manuscript items that document the bureaucracy and administration of Chinese indentured servitude in Cuba during the mid- to late-19th century. As Spain began the long process of phasing out slavery on the island, the colonial government began to remediate their shortage of labor by contracting Chinese immigrants as indentured servants beginning in the 1840s. By the end of the 19th century, well over 100,000 Chinese, the overwhelming preponderance men, had been imported to Cuba with lengthy indentures (usually eight years) to work alongside other enslaved people on the island's sugar plantations and in the production of other commercial crops. The extensive

documents in this collection date from approximately 1860 to 1881, and include a diverse group of documents that represent many facets of this practice that became a critical piece of agriculture and trade in Cuba during the late Spanish colonial period.

The most substantial portion of the present documents is comprised of forty-one certificates of nationality completed by the Chinese Consulate in Havana for incoming laborers. Each form is completed with the given Hispanic name of the recipient, his age, place of origin, occupation, and place of residence. The present examples were completed for laborers going to various areas around Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Güines, and several other towns. The men vary in age from twenty-five to fifty-two, with most in their thirties and early forties; all hail either from Canton or Fukin Provinces. The printed text states that, "El Cónsul General de China en la Habana, certifica que [blank] ha hecho constar en este Consulado General ser súbdito de S.M. el Emperador de la China, y como tal se halla inscrito en el Registro de dicho Consulado General, segun número y filiacion anotados al márgen." Each certificate is dated during September 1880, and is stamped with the "Red Dragon" seal of the consulate and with the rubberstamped signature of the Consul General Lin Liang Yuan. The forms are also all bear two ink signatures in Chinese in the left margin. Together they provide an excellent cross-section of people who signed themselves into servitude and their destinations in Cuba.

A second substantial group of about fifteen manuscript documents, mostly from the late 1870s, regard "colonos Asiaticos" (the official term for Chinese indentured servants) who were seeking to sign new indenture contracts after the expiration of their initial terms. These papers from regional officials that oversaw such processes shed light on a practice that was actually quite widespread among Chinese laborers, who often did not have any money or recourse to return home or to enter another form of work and were essentially forced to indenture themselves again. Also present is an original 1862 contract for a twenty-nine-year-old Chinese man, named as "José Chuonloo," who agrees to indenture himself to the planter Manuel Bornio for a period of six years. The contract, printed entirely in Spanish and signed in Chinese characters by Chuonloo, sets out the terms of his service, including work hours, food, clothing, shelter, and pay.

Other small subgroups present include three cédulas dated 1863, which served as identification papers for Chinese laborers, two manuscript legal proceedings against colonos who stood accused of theft, one from his plantation owner and the other while aboard transport to Cuba, and several manuscript files regarding missing or runaway indentured servants. Striking single documents include a Havana Slave Depository log sheet from the early 1860s that contains names and descriptions of escaped Chinese laborers who had been recaptured, a 1869 ship's manifest for a vessel owned by La Alianza y Compania, a firm involved in the large-scale exportation and insurance of labor from Macao, a four-page manuscript sanctioning the official completion of an eight-year indenture, two death certificates for "colonos Asiaticos," and much more.

In all, the collection delivers extensive manuscript evidence of many aspects of Chinese indentured servitude and its operation in Cuba across two decades of the 19th century, and can greatly inform future research in the subject area. A detailed list of contents is available upon request.

(McBRB3000)

\$47,500

INTRICATE 1850s MAP OF CUBA

106. [Cuba]. Coello, Francisco. *Isla de Cuba*. Madrid: 1851-1853. Large folding map, issued in two parts, each approximately 32.5 x 43.5 inches. Each part divided into twenty-four sections and mounted on linen, as issued. Minor wear at edges and light dust soiling. Manuscript outlining in several colors. In two cloth slipcases with printed paper labels. Very good.

A highly detailed, large-format folding map of Cuba drawn and published by Spanish cartographer Francisco Coello during the early 1850s. The map, issued in two sections in 1851 and 1853, was part of Coello's *Atlas de España y Sus Posesiones de Ultramar*, under which title he separately published forty-five (of an intended sixty-five) maps from 1848 to 1869. The present work, one of the most nuanced and accurate charts of Cuba up to that point, contains abundant nautical, topographical, historical, and statistical details of the island. In addition to the principal map of Cuba, there are inset maps of Havana and eleven other towns, including Guanabacoa, Guanajay, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de

Cuba, as well as numerous insets of important ports and shoreline areas, several tables, and lengthy descriptive text. An excellent and thorough chart of mid-19th-century Cuba, and "among the most important commercial maps published in Spain during the century" - Cueto.

Cueto, Cuba in Old Maps 84.
(McBRB3474)

\$1,750

INHERITING COFFEE AND SLAVES IN 19th-CENTURY CUBA

107. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [*Archive of Papers Discussing the Inheritance of a Cuban Coffee Plantation and Its Slaves During the Mid-19th Century*]. [Paris; Madrid; Havana and various other places in Cuba: 1853-1859]. Twenty-eight manuscript documents totaling [106]pp. Minor wear. Accomplished in a variety of mostly legible scripts; in French and Spanish. Old folds and few short separations. Minor wear and dust soiling. Very good.

A series of approximately thirty manuscript documents and letters regarding the estate of the Marquesa de Casa-Calvo and the Cardenas family's inheritance of a Cuban coffee plantation, the Cafetal las Delicias, and several other properties on the island during the 1850s. The primary beneficiaries of the estate were her two sons, Gabriel and Miguel Cardenas y Cardenas, the latter being the Marquis del Campo Florido and major landowner in colonial Cuba. However, the inheritance was complicated enough to involve several other members of the Cardenas family and at least one inheritor in France, François Gonzalve Merlin (the son of Bonapartist General Christophe Merlin), who held an interest by marriage or by the marriage of his father.

The papers present here comprise legal briefs, estate documents, correspondence, and inventories arising from the international dispute over the will of the Marquesa. In particular, the division of property between the Cardenas brothers, the sons of the Marquesa, and Merlin needed to be resolved. Of primary and critical interest among the documents are the inclusion of detailed lists of slaves that are a part of the inheritable estate. The Cafetal las Delicias, a coffee plantation east of Cienfuegos, used the labor of nearly fifty enslaved men and women who are repeatedly discussed and debated throughout the documents. Several lists are included amongst the papers that give the slaves' names, origins, and ages. Often there are notes that describe particular jobs or positions on the plantation and which remark on the health and ability of particular individuals. The lists in most cases also ascribe value to individuals, to various subgroups, and to the population as a whole, and include proposals on how to disperse this monetary value amongst the inheritors. The collection therefore represents not only a fascinating vignette of international absentee ownership of agriculture in colonial Latin America, but also an important snapshot of slavery on an otherwise little-known coffee plantation in central Cuba during the mid-19th century. An excellent manuscript group, with much value for research in several fields.

(McBRB3584)

\$7,500

RECORDING THE DEATHS OF SLAVE CHILDREN

108. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [*Six Manuscript Death Certificates for Slaves in Cuba During the Mid-19th Century*]. [Havana: 1847; 1852-1854]. Six manuscript documents on letterhead, each approximately 7 x 6 inches. Light wear at edges; occasional small chips and minor worming. Uneven tanning, some ink offsetting. Quite legible. About very good.

Six death certificates, completed in manuscript, for slaves in Cuba during the late 1840s and early 1850s. These documents were created, with one exception, at the Royal Orphanage (Real Casa de Beneficencia) in Havana under the administration of the Deposito Judicial de Esclavos. Each gives the name and identification number of the deceased, as well as the name of the slave owner whose property they were. Only one form gives ages of the deceased (one and twelve years old), but it is likely given the venue that all the documents here are for children. In each case, the form notes that owner has been informed that the body has been dispatched for burial. One form here is from the Celaduria de Tacon, a neighborhood jail in Havana where the body of a slave killed in the street had been sent. Striking detail of the slave bureaucracy and the realities of slavery in Cuba in the mid-19th century.

(McBRB3477)

\$1,750

ICAZBALCETA'S COPY

109. De Jesus, Tomas. *Reglas para Examinar, y Discernir el Interior Aprovechamiento de un Alma.* Mexico City: Francisco Salbago, 1635. [14],81,25 leaves. 16mo. Contemporary limp vellum. Minor wear and soiling to wrapper; endpapers lacking. 19th-century bookplate tipped to inner front wrapper. Title leaf with tear at upper corner, repaired on verso; final leaf worn, crudely laid down. Minor worming throughout, slightly affecting text; light dampstaining at edges of text block. Light tanning and scattered foxing. Good plus.

First Mexican edition of this work on prayer by the Spanish Discalced Carmelite monk, Tomas de Jesus - "Rules to Examine and to Discern the Inner Use of the Soul." The author was born in Baeza, southern Spain, in 1564; after reading the autobiography of Teresa of Avila, he joined the Order of the Discalced Carmelites in Granada in 1585. He helped to found several Carmelite deserts in the region at the end of the 16th century, and additional communities around Zaragoza in the first decade of the 17th century. After a stint in Rome, he went to the Low Countries, where he helped to introduce the Discalced Carmelite order by founding monasteries at Brussels, Louvain, Douai, Lille, and Cologne during the 1610s. The main body of the work provides a framework and method for the examination and improvement of the soul; an appendix, not by Tomas de Jesus, explains how one can use these exercises to obtain plenary indulgences from the Church. The present copy belonged to Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, the noted 19th-century Mexican bibliophile and bibliographer, with his small bookplate affixed to the inner front wrapper. A rare 17th-century Mexican imprint by a significant figure in the history of the Discalced Carmelite order - we locate only two copies, at the University of Toronto and the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico.

(McBRB3221)

\$7,500

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS FOR A MEXICAN EMPEROR

110. [Iturbide, Agustin de]. *Derechos Convincentes para Elegir Emperador Americano [caption title].* Mexico City: Alejandro Valdes, 1821. 8pp. Small quarto. Removed from a sammelband. Light wear at gutter fold. Minor dampstaining and dust soiling at edges. Light tanning. Still very good.

Fascinating and very scarce pamphlet concerning the right of Mexico to elect an emperor, published anonymously just after the country was granted independence by Spain in 1821. The first several years of independence in Mexico were fraught by political division concerning the form that the new government should take. The Plan of Iguala, which was promulgated by Agustin de Iturbide and Vicente Guerrero and authorized in the Treaty of Cordoba with Spain, called for a constitutional monarchy. However, there was a strong desire in many quarters for a more liberal form of government, such as a constitutional republic, as well as some calls, as from the present work, for a more authoritarian style of rule. The author here argues that Mexico was political heir of the pre-conquest empire of Moctezuma, and therefore had the right to elect an emperor and to return to its pre-colonial form of government. We locate only two copies, at the national libraries of Mexico and Spain; none in U.S. institutions.

Garritz 4481.
(McBRB2754)

\$975

CLOSING THE TITHE LOOPHOLES

111. Lopez Torrija, Carlos. *El Dr. y Maestro Don Carlos Lopez Torrija Abogado de la Real Audiencia de Mexico de Esta Nueva España... Hago Saver a Todos los Fieles Christianos de Qualquier Estado o Condicion Que Sean Dueños de Haziendas de Labor... [caption title and first line of text].* Puebla de los Angeles: [Diego Fernandez de Leon], 1687. Broadside, approximately 17 x 12 inches. Old horizontal fold. Minor dust soiling. Near fine.

Interesting and scarce broadside concerning indigenous agriculture, land practice, and church tithes in colonial Mexico. The Abogado de la Real Audiencia de Mexico (i.e., one of the chief lawyers for the royal court in New Spain), Carlos Lopez Torrija, here seeks to rectify a quirk in the law concerning collection of the tithe ("diezmo") taxes being exploited by the

hacienda owners of Puebla. Indians and certain others were allowed to raise corn and other crops on land that was lent or otherwise made available to them without having to pay the tax on their sales to the Church. Now, according to Torrija, all such arrangements must be approved by the Church. Reading between the lines, it is evident that landowners in Puebla were handing over fields to indigenous farmers for cultivation and then taking all or the overwhelming preponderance of revenue from crop sales, thereby avoiding the payment of the tithe. Quite a fascinating window into the exploitation of indigenous labor in colonial Mexico during the 1680s, and also a scarce piece of late 17th-century Puebla printing, not in Medina or Gavito's *Adiciones*; OCLC locates only one copy, at the JCB.

(McBRB2518)

\$3,000

FIGHTING THE APACHES IN MEXICO

112. [Mexico]. [Apache Wars]. *Secretaria de Hacienda. Seccion 2. El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue... "Durante la Guerra con los Indios Barbaros Se Expendera la Polvora de Cazadores en los Departamentos de Chihuahua y Sonora... [caption title and part of text].* Mexico City: February 24, 1836. [1]pp., on a bifolium, plus small manuscript sheet laid in. With several additional contemporary manuscript annotations. Minor wear and toning. Very good.

A scarce Mexican decree, promulgated on February 24, 1836, regarding the ongoing war with Apache tribes in northern Mexico. The decree sets the price of gun powder in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, the principal regions in which battles and raids took place, and reads, in part, as follows:

"El presidente interino de la República Mexicana, á los habitantes de ella sabed: que el congreso general ha decretado lo siguiente. 'Durante la guerra con los indios bárbaros se espenderá la pólvora de cazadores en los departamentos de Chihuahua y Sonora al precio de seis reales libra.' ~ Jose Rafael Berruecos, presidente. ~ Jose R. Malo, secretario, ~ Jose Rafael de Olaguibel, secretario."

The Spanish fought the Apaches for much of the 18th century, and war broke out again in 1831 when the independent Mexican government ended food rations to tribes settled on presidios, causing them to revert to nomadic hunting and raiding. The conflict centered in Sonora and Chihuahua, which during this time still included what is now New Mexico and Arizona. Apache raids and counterattacks by Mexican army and civilians were particularly prevalent during the mid-1830s, and certainly detracted from the ability of the Mexican government to mount an effective campaign to maintain control of Texas. A good document of the other significant conflict in northern Mexico during the 1830s, and rare ~ we locate two copies of a Zacatecas bando, and one of this original Mexico City printing, at Yale. The present copy retains manuscript docketing and additional notes concerning its receipt and promulgation in Durango.

(McBRB3608)

\$950

WITH A FABULOUS WOODCUT

113. [Mexico]. [Devotionals]. *Fragua de Amor Divino para Ablandar los Hierros del Corazon Humano...* Mexico City: Viuda de D. Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1745. [10],264pp. Narrow 12mo. Contemporary vellum. Text block separating but still stable. Title page lightly chipped and soiled, partially detached. Light worming to lower half of volume; text otherwise clean. Contemporary manuscript notations to rear endleaves. About very good.

A book of prayers and devotions, translated from Portuguese, printed here in a slightly unusual format for a Mexican book. The verso of the title page features a full-page woodcut of the Sacred Heart of Christ. Not in Palau. We locate copies at the National Library of Chile and the Instituto Tecnológico in Mexico; none in U.S. libraries.

Medina, Mexico 3727.

(McBRB3170)

\$2,750

"NO LONGER SLAVES OF THE RICH AND THE CLERGY"

114. [Mexico]. [Nahuatl]. *Extra 30-30 en Idioma Mexicano [caption title]*. Mexico City: 1916. 4pp., on a bifolium. Minor chipping and wear at edges. Short separation and a few very short closed tears along gutter fold. Tanned. Good.

Rare bilingual newspaper printed in Spanish and Nahuatl to advance the cause of Venustiano Carranza for the presidency of Mexico amongst indigenous people during the country's revolution of the 1910s. The text, printed in two columns, denounces the motives of previous religious missions and political regimes, and enjoins native Mexicans to join the Constitutionalist faction of the revolution, of which Carranza was the leader, in order to achieve freedom, respect, and "supreme truth," and urges that they be, "no longer slaves of the rich and the clergy." This address, which occupies most of the first three pages, reads in Spanish in part:

"No venimos a contarte que allá en las alturas hay un cielo donde deberás ir después de tu muerte; no, nosotros te decimos instrúyete, abre los ojos, toma el libro y busca la verdad.... Hoy debemos aprovecharlas libertades y los beneficios que nos trae la Revolución, para instruirnos e instruir a nuestros hijos, y que estos ya no sean esclavos del rico y del cura, que se enriquecen con nuestra ignorancia comerciando con Dios y con la religión que ellos mismos desprecian."

The final two pages print the Plan of Guadalupe, the political manifesto that Carranza issued on March 26, 1913, which refused to recognize the government of Victoriano Huerta and promised free elections following the victory of the Constitutionlists. The present issue, volume 1 number 1, was apparently the only one printed - we locate just two examples of this title, at the University of Miami and the University of New Mexico. A very unusual and scarce appeal in Nahuatl to the native Mexican population by supporters of Carranza.

(McBRB3326)

\$1,250

OPERATING THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

115. [Mexico]. [Railroads]. *Rules for the Government of the Transportation Department of the Mexican Central Railway Co. Limited. / Reglamento para el Departamento de Transportes de la Compañía Limitada del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano*. Boston: H.G. Collins, 1891. 68,[1];78,[1]pp. 12mo. Original pebbled cloth, printed labels. Light wear and soiling to cloth, front hinge separating. Light toning and dust soiling internally. Good plus.

A late 19th-century bilingual, dos-a-dos printing of regulations for the "Transportation Department" of the Mexican Central Railway, which comprised conductors, engineers, brakemen, and other train operators. Opened in 1884 by American owners, the railroad connected Mexico City to Ciudad Juarez and to the major United States railroads of the Southwest in El Paso. The present rule book contains over 250 regulations for conductors, engineers, train masters, and others concerning the operation of Mexico Central trains. It also includes several charts, diagrams, illustrations, and other visual aids. Although the title pages announces that the rules within took effect August 15, 1889, we locate no examples of an edition from that year or any other copies of the present edition.

(McBRB2159)

\$600

HANDSOME VOLUME OF NOVENAS

116. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *[Sammelband of Twelve 18th- and 19th-Century Novenas]*. Mexico City: 1775, 1796, 1805-1832. Twelve works in one, with various paginations as noted below. 16mo. Later 19th-century embossed red morocco, gilt tooled. Light wear and scuffing to boards and spine ends. Light toning and dust soiling internally. Very good.

An attractive bound volume of twelve scarce Mexican devotional booklets from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Most are illustrated with engraved or woodcut portraits of the religious figures being supplicated. With a couple of exceptions, the imprints collected here emanate from the well-established printing houses of Jauregui and Valdés in Mexico City, and

are recorded at most in only one or two copies, or not at all. An interesting sammelband of scarce Mexican devotional material, whose list of contents is as follows:

- 1) *Dia Veinte y Uno Consagrado al Culto del Angélico Joven San Luis Gonzaga*. Mexico: Imprenta del Ciudadano Alejandro Valdés, 1826. [15]pp., with woodcut portrait on title page verso. No copies in OCLC.
 - 2) *Novena Consagrada al Culto y Honor de los Santos Varones Joseph, y Nicodemus, que Bajaron à Jesus Christo Señor Nuestro de la Cruz, y lo Sepultaron*. Mexico: En la Oficina del Br. D. Joseph Fernandez Jaregui, 1796. [32]pp., plus engraved frontispiece portrait. Medina, Mexico 8517 (ref.).
 - 3) *Novena a la Gloriosa Virgen y Martir Santa Lucia, Abogada de los Ojos*. Mexico: Oficina de D. Alejandro Valdés, 1821. [22]pp., plus engraved frontispiece portrait. This edition not in OCLC.
 - 4) *Devota Novena a el Dulcísimo Sagrado Nombre de Maria*. Mexico: En la Oficina de Dña. Maria Fernandez de Jauregui, 1806. [32]pp. plus engraved portrait. This edition not in OCLC.
 - 5) *Novena de la Santísima Virgen Maria de Loreto....* Mexico: En la Imprenta de Doña Maria Fernandez de Jauregui, 1805. [32]pp., with woodcut portrait on title page verso. Medina, Mexico 9771.
 - 6) *Novena de Nuestra Señora del Refugio de Pecadores*. Mexico: Oficina del C. Alejandro Valdés, 1832. [2],30pp., with woodcut portrait on title page verso. This edition not in OCLC.
 - 7) *Novena a el Glorioso San Nicolas, Milagroso Arzobispo de Mira*. Mexico: En la Oficina de Doña Maria Fernandez de Jauregui, 1815. [32]pp., plus engraved frontispiece portrait. Medina, Mexico 11010.
 - 8) *Novena a Maria Santísima en Su Compasiva Soledad....* Mexico: Imprenta del C. Alejandro Valdés. [62]pp., with woodcut portrait on title page verso. This edition not in OCLC.
 - 9) *Novena de Nuestra Señora la Santísima Virgen Maria de los Dolores, con la Corona de su Santísimo Hijo Jesus Crucificado*. Mexico: Oficina de la Testamentaria de Ontiveros. [32]pp., with woodcut portrait on title page verso. This edition not in OCLC.
 - 10) *Triduo Doloroso en Obsequio y Memoria de los Tres Oriñinales Rostros....* Mexico: : Imprenta Imperial, 1822. [29]pp., plus woodcut frontispiece portrait. JCB only in OCLC.
 - 11) *Devocion para los Miercoles, Jueves, y Viernes de la Semana, al Señor del Buen Despacho....* Mexico: En la Oficina de D. Alejandro Valdés, 1819. [31]pp. Medina, Mexico 11432.
 - 12) *Novena a Jesus Sr. Nro. Crucificado, y a Maria Dolorisissima Su Madre....* Mexico: En la Imprenta del Lic. D. Joseph Jauregui, 1775. This edition not in OCLC.
- (McBRB3609) \$3,000

RULES AND PRIVILEGES FOR THE NUNS IN 16th-CENTURY MEXICO CITY

117. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Traslados Autorizados de Breves y Otras Scripturas Tocantes al Monasterio de Nra. Señora de la Concepcion de Esta Ciudad de Mexico de Nueva España. El Qual Mando Hazer y Escreuir el Yllmo. y Rmo. Señor Don Pedro Moya de Contreras, Arcobispo de Mexico, del Consejo de Su Magestad y Perlado del Dho. Monasterio... [manuscript title].* Mexico City: 1576. [36] leaves. Folio. In a contemporary, wallet-style vellum binding, with fastener on front covers. Minor wear and staining to vellum; upper corner of closure flap slightly chewed away. Title leaf loose. Light wear at text edges, a bit heavier to initial leaves. Light tanning and foxing. Accomplished in several secretarial hands; in Spanish and Latin. Very good.

A significant manuscript compilation of laws and decrees that related to the Convent of Our Lady of the Conception in Mexico City during the late 16th century. The volume contains at least fifteen papal bulls and apostolic letters translated into Spanish and transcribed in Latin that contained directives relevant to the convent, one of the first established in Mexico. The manuscript itself, according to the title, was ordered to be compiled in 1576 by Pedro Moya de Contreras, the first Inquisitor General of New Spain, the third Archbishop of Mexico, and the sixth Viceroy of Mexico, from the edicts that he received and promulgated, and comprises a fascinating example of manuscript record keeping in early Spanish America. The laws themselves stretch from the early 1500s, following Cortes' landing in Mexico, to the mid-1580s, showing that the record book was kept for over a decade.

Roughly the first half of the manuscript was transcribed in 1576, and comprises important decrees and regulations affecting the convent up to that point. The text is first in Spanish with extended passages or entire documents quoted in Latin, and

was copied and authenticated against the original by the same scribe, Francisco Garcia, in a Spanish secretarial script and a more straightforward Roman one. The style is uniform and somewhat artful, with scattered flourishes and manuscript imitations of the "crossed keys" papal seal. The documents transcribed are foundational – they authorize the establishment of the convent, place it under the supervision of the Franciscan order, and relate some of the existing and newly promulgated regulations for such institutions.

The second portion of the manuscript becomes somewhat more varied, as different hands take up the scribe's pen. The first document of this section, a 1579 apostolic letter from Gregory XIII offering plenary indulgence to convent visitors and donors, requires three attempts on three consecutive leaves to reach a successful conclusion. The remaining eight transcribed documents, dating from 1579 to 1588, are a mixture of additional indulgences, privileges, and edicts relative to the convent, including several that reference the native population and conversion efforts, such as instructions for the foundation of additional establishments under the Franciscan order for these efforts. In all, the present manuscript is a rare and vital contemporary record of a 16th-century religious institution in colonial Mexico, with an extent and substance not usually seen on the market.

(McBRB2250)

\$12,500

THE LAST ELECTION IN COLONIAL MEXICO

118. [Mexico]. [Spanish Constitution of 1812]. *Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza, Lopez de Letona y Lasqueti, Conde del Venadito, Gran-Cruz de las Ordenes Militares y Nacionales de S. Fernando y S. Hermenegildo... La Junta Preparatoria Establecida en Esta Capital en Cumplimiento del Decreto del Rey Convocando las Cortes de los Años de 1820 y 1821...* [caption title and first line of text]. Mexico City: July 11, 1820. Large, double-sheet broadside, approximately 23.5 x 17 inches. Two sheets joined at central horizontal fold. Five chips at left edge, not affecting text, and some additional minor edge wear; otherwise light toning and dust soiling. Two contemporary manuscript signatures at foot; contemporary duty stamps on blank verso. About very good.

Fascinating and otherwise unrecorded broadside that dictates the organization and process for the 1820 election of Mexican deputies to the Spanish Cortes during the second and last period of constitutional monarchy in Mexico. Colonial Mexico first achieved some representation in the Spanish government under the liberal Constitution of 1812, which lasted for two years before being revoked by Ferdinand VII upon his return to power in 1814. The reinstatement of the liberal constitution and the Cortes of Cadiz in 1820, however, was not enough to prevent Mexico from obtaining full independence one year later. This broadside, promulgated in Mexico on July 11, 1820 by the colonial Viceroy Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza, announces the renewed representation via regional elections to select Provincial Deputies for the Cortes, and contains eight articles delineating the process by which these elections are to be held. In brief, these articles order representation be apportioned according to the population, as approximated from the 1792 census; divides Mexico into provinces for the purposes of the election; and places parameters on representation for each province. In all, a very interesting window onto the formation of the brief, final period of Spanish colonial rule in Mexico.

(McBRB3330)

\$3,750

RINGING THE CALAVERA BELL

119. Posada, Jose Guadalupe. *La Tronante Calavera de las Campanas Modernas* [caption title]. Mexico City: Vanegas Arroyo, 1905. Broadsheet, 16 x 11.5 inches. Printed on red paper. Minor wear. Very good.

A large and handsome calavera broadside, signed by Posada and printed in his lifetime. The recto of the present work depicts a large skeleton ringing a bell in the left-most column, with three further columns of poetry adorned with woodcuts of various skulls. The verso has four columns of poetry, also adorned with cuts. The title translates loosely as "Thundering Skull of Modern Bells," and each little bit of poetry is a satirical portrait – "La Zapatera Rosita," "La Cigarrera Micaela," "El Pulquero Don Carlos," "Ricardo el Estudiante," "Ramon el Aeronauta," "Los Paeleros Trapientos," etc. Most are four to eight lines in length. A strong print impression of a notably large calavera, highly representative of Posada's style.

(McBRB3770)

\$1,250

CELEBRATING A CENTURY OF INDEPENDENCE

120. Posada, José Guadalupe. *Viva la Independencia Nacional de México del Año 1810! Viva la Republica! Honor á los Caudillos de Nuestra Emancipacion Política! Viva el Cura Hidalgo! / Las Tropas Mexicanas!* [caption titles]. Mexico City: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [1910]. Large broadsheet, approximately 23.5 x 15.5 inches. Previously folded. Minor wear and a couple of very short, closed tears at edges. Two small wormholes, slightly affecting border. Light toning. Very good.

A large and scarce broadsheet celebrating the anniversary of Mexico's first Declaration of Independence, illustrated by José Guadalupe Posada and published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. The recto prints a large woodcut portrait of Father Miguel Hidalgo, the leader of Mexico's first efforts at independence in 1810. The verso contains another large woodcut of a cavalry parade and prints a text celebrating the Mexican troops, and below that, the Mexican National Anthem. This broadsheet is a variant of a version that celebrates Hidalgo with alternate titles surrounding his portrait and honors "Los Rurales," Diaz's rural mounted police, on its verso. Of the present work, we locate only one copy, at the Library of Congress; rare, and quite a nice example.

Tyler, Posada's Mexico 148.
(McBRB3027)

\$1,500

SCARCE MEXICAN EDITION

121. Prévost d'Arlincourt, Charles-Victor. *Dios Lo Quiere.* [bound with]: *Continuacion a Dios Lo Quiere* [bound with]: *La Italia Roja.* Mexico City: Tipographia de R. Rafael, 1851. [4],56pp., plus lithograph portrait; [4],81,[1]pp.; [4],xxv,224,iii pp. Quarto. Contemporary red quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Corners worn; head of spine detaching, boards a bit rubbed. Varied toning, scattered foxing. Good plus.

Rare Mexican editions of three polemical works against the revolutions of 1848 in Europe by French Romantic writer Charles-Victor Prévost d'Arlincourt. The author published a number of highly popular and critically maligned novels during the 1820s and 1830s and was a staunch monarchist whose father was guillotined during the Reign of Terror in 1794. In the first two essays he inveighs against events in France, and the final, lengthiest work he gives an extensively critical view of the popular uprisings in Italy. Together they comprise his last substantive published efforts. The works were translated into Spanish and published in Spain in 1849 and 1850, and then passed quickly into Mexico. OCLC locates just three copies of the first two works and only one copy of the last.

(McBRB2979)

\$600

MEXICAN LOYALIST PLEA FOR THE RETURN OF THE INQUISITION

122. San Bertolomé, José de. *El Duelo de la Inquisicion: o Pesame Que un Filosofo Rancio Da a Sus Amados Compatriotas los Verdaderos Españoles...* [Mexico]: Impresa en la Oficina de Doña Maria Fernandez de Jauregui, 1814. [27],245,[1],45,[2]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt tooled, leather spine label, edges painted red. Light scuffing to boards, more moderate wear to spine and edges; spine label chipped. Small patches of dampstaining to initial leaves, otherwise light and scattered foxing. About very good.

"The last gasp of the Spanish Inquisition in America. This plea for re-establishing the Inquisition, which had been gratefully abolished in 1812 by the liberal constitution, was written by the prior of the convent of the Barefoot Carmelites in Mexico. The work contains many contemporary political allusions as well as the religio-legal justification for the Inquisition" ~ Nebenzahl. The author, Fray José de San Bertolomé, entered the order of the Discalced Carmelites at the convent in Puebla, and became a lecturer in religious philosophy in their colleges across New Spain until he took up his role as prior in Mexico during the early 1810s. The second part of the work, separately paginated and with its title page, prints the classic defense of the Inquisition from the 1560s by Archbishop Bartolomé Carranza. Although Spanish loyalists managed to get the Inquisition briefly reinstated in order to regain control of New Spain in the late 1810s, it was for all intents and purposes

finished in the New World. This is the first edition, with the errata leaf at the rear; a second edition followed in Madrid the same year.

Beristain I, p.141. Medina, Mexico 10964. Nebenzahl 15:22. Palau 290069. Sabin 75998n.
(McBRB3124)

\$650

RARE AND STRIKING IMAGES OF TRINIDAD

123. [Trinidad]. Morin, Felix. [*Group of Twenty-Two Large Albumen Photographs of Trinidad in the 19th Century*]. Port of Spain: [ca. 1888]. Twenty-two albumen photographs, each approximately 8 x 10 inches on a card mount measuring 11 x 14 inches. A few images with minor wear or foxing, but contrast and condition generally strong. One image colored. Ink stamp (Port of Spain, Trinidad W. Ind.) on mounts. Mounts toned and brittle, all with some chipping and loss, a few with soiling and significant wear. Very good.

A wonderful collection of images by Felix Morin, showcasing the island and people of Trinidad, where he maintained a photo studio for nearly thirty years. Morin was a Frenchman who set up a studio in Port of Spain in 1869, operating through the late 1890s. The images offered here are primarily taken in the field rather than the studio, though one striking studio portrait of a young woman is included, bearing Morin's stamp in the negative. In the three-quarter portrait, a young woman of color is seated on a cane chair facing the camera, her arms crossed in her lap. She wears a floral-print dress and a small shawl, a white scarf wrapped around the top of her hair. She also wears an elaborate pendant necklace, large stud earrings, a heavy chain bracelet, and a ring on her right hand. Her gaze is direct, and there is a hint of a smile playing at the corners of her mouth.

Notably, Morin has captured scenes of the city itself, with numerous street scenes of identifiable businesses. One well-composed image is taken from the center of the street - the photographer perched right in the center of the trolley tracks - capturing pedestrians and shop fronts, as well as the sultry air and palm trees. A boy with a basket perched atop his head walks directly down the center of the street at the camera, while a policeman looks on from the left corner. Yet another scene is taken perhaps from the window of the photography studio, with its signage prominent in the foreground and the trolley on the street in the distance.

Other images include views of the botanical garden; the Queens Park Savannah; a Hindu celebration with elaborate towers and dancers; the interior of a shop displaying hats, umbrellas, and bolts of cloth, with its employees all paused and posed for the camera; an agricultural operation and its employees, taken from a distance; a view of the cathedral that was taken from a high perch for an almost aerial-feel; notable residences; the harbor; and the local mud flats which were dredged for city expansion in the late 19th century. Throughout, Morin's ability to capture composition and light shine through his images. This collection presents a wonderful and scarce grouping of his work, capturing Trinidad and its inhabitants at the turn of the century.

(McBRB3479)

\$5,000

MEXICAN CAVALRY TACTICS BY A SCOTTISH SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

124. [Wavell, Arthur Goodall]. *Tactica de Caballeria Escrita para Su Uso, y Dedicada al Exercito Megicano*. London: 1823. iv,44,46pp., plus two engraved plates. 20th-century vellum boards, printed front cover. Vellum taut, somewhat bowing boards and stiffening hinges. Light tanning and foxing internally. About very good.

This scarce military manual was issued shortly after Mexico won its independence in 1821, but still faced efforts by Spain to recapture its lost territory. Indeed, in 1823 when the present work was published, Veracruz was being periodically bombarded from the fortress of San Juan de Ulua, still under the control of the Spanish, at the mouth of the city's harbor. The authorship of this British-printed cavalry manual for Mexican use is attributed to the Scottish soldier of fortune Arthur Goodall Wavell, who had served as a general in the armies of independence in Chile and Mexico. Later, Wavell assisted Stephen F. Austin in Mexico in obtaining his Texas colonization rights, and failed in several attempts to organize a British

Texas colonization company. "Years later, Wavell, 'Boldly affirm[ed] that but for my aid both pecuniary, & in his Papers, & urging men in Power to advance his claims... his Grant the Cradle of Texas would never have been obtained'" - Handbook of Texas (online). The present work contains over two hundred precepts on cavalry tactics, and numerous illustrations, both in the text and on two plates, depicting and explaining cavalry maneuvers. Likely the one of the earliest cavalry manuals produced for an independent Mexican army. OCLC locates just three copies, at the British Library, the University of Southampton, and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile; no copies in U.S. libraries.

(McBRB3162)

\$2,750

RARE CUBAN DIRECTORY

125. Yones, Eduardo. *Directorio de la Ciudad de la Habana y Estramuros Baja los Auspicios de la Real Sociedad Patriotica.* Havana: 1842. 144,[1],24,[9-]22,10pp., plus ten leaves of lithograph advertisements with interleaved blanks. Small quarto. Original quarter sheep and marbled boards, spine gilt. Some wear to corners and spine ends; boards well rubbed. Light toning and scattered foxing internally. Very good.

An excellent example of an rare directory for Havana, featuring a vast trove of valuable information on all facets of urban life and including illustrated advertisements for businesses that typified the city's burgeoning bourgeois class, This Havana directory was compiled and published locally in 1842 by Eduardo Yones (Edward Jones, likely an English merchant), and comprises an unusually attractive and well-preserved example of a substantial mid-19th century Cuban imprint. It captures the city during a time of great prosperity brought about by Cuba's last great sugar boom. Havana was then one of the wealthiest cities in the Americas, with a large and growing professional class. Notably, it also shows the growth of the city and the establishment of "suburban" neighborhoods of Havana outside the city's old walls ("estramuros"). The work features a vast trove of information on the city's leading residents and their tastes and interests, making it a valuable resource for academic researchers.

The work contains several distinct sections, with the largest, the directory proper (pp. 5-143), listing of over 3,000 Habaneros of the government and professional classes with their names, modes of employment or business, and addresses. It shows that Havana had developed quite diverse and sophisticated service sectors, in addition to the mercantile and government business sectors typical of colonial capitals. Following the directory listings is a detailed series of shipping schedules and prices for the Compañía Inglesa de Vapores, with routes to other Cuban ports, other West Indian destinations, as well as Transatlantic lines, mail (packet) schedules to Europe and North America, and information on other shipping services. A curious aspect of the work is a brief description of China by a 'Snr. Davis', discussing the country's history, government and the opium trade, perhaps included to satisfy public curiosity about China after the conclusion of the First Opium War (1839-42), which then dominated global newspaper headlines. This portion of the work also prints numerous charts on the finances and trade of the United States and Britain, two of the most significant trading partners for Cuba and Spain.

The work also contains ten full-page lithograph advertisements, which reflect interests and needs of Havana's professional class. These illustrated plates advertise a wide array of products and services, with a nod to the international nature of the community, and feature several English and German proprietors, as well as some bilingual (Spanish-English) text. The advertisements variously promote a hotel, run by an Englishman named Isaac Lawrence; dry goods & fancy store; fine gentleman's tailor; coach maker; furniture store; optician; printer/lithographer; seller of musical instruments; lamp and mirror store; and a confectionary. The final printed section of the directory features additional classified advertisements for diverse services and purveyors of wares, including hatmakers, tutors, jewelers, painting instructors, bookstores, furniture restorers and doctors. Three successive annual editions of this directory were published in the early 1840s; all issues are extremely rare. We locate only a single example each of the 1841 and the present 1842 edition, with the latter being held by the New York Public Library.

(McBRB3429)

\$4,500