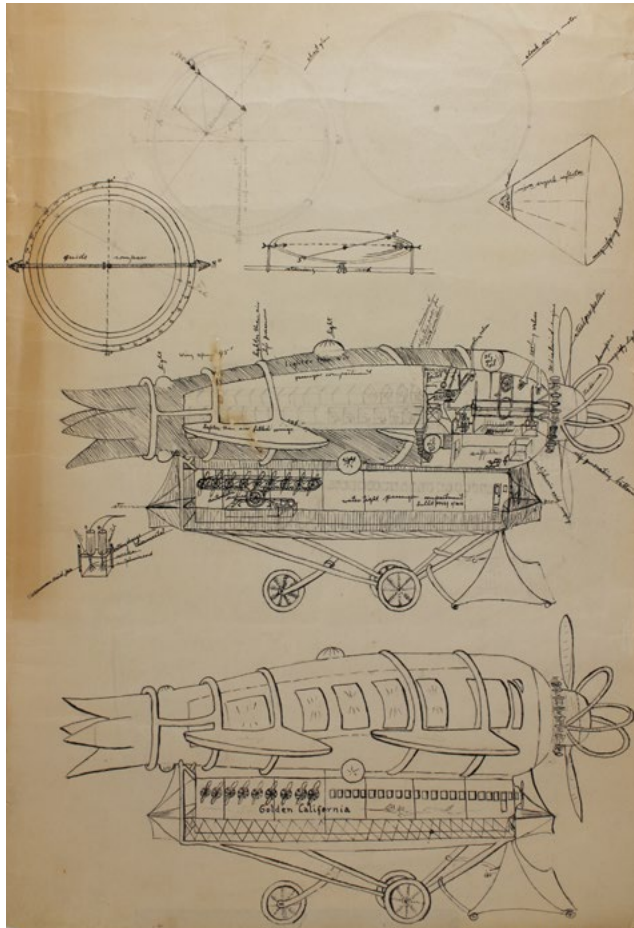


**McBRIDE**  
RARE BOOKS

**List 42**  
*Manuscripts & Archives*



We're kicking off the year with what we hope is a banging list of freshly-catalogued manuscript and archival materials. Highlights include the pictorial archive of a mad California inventor lady; the substantial archive of a U.S. military officer stationed in Central and South America who also happened to be a famous maker of castanets; several large photographic archives documenting African-American families; the manuscript accounts of a St. Domingue plantation; an annotated real photo postcard archive documenting an American soldier's experiences in Russia in 1918, and more. Enjoy!

Cheers,  
Teri, James, & Joe

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## FAMILY ARCHIVE FROM HARLEM'S "METAPHYSICAL MECCA"

1. [African Americana]. [McGhee, Kanya Vashon]. [McGhee, Norman Leroy]. *[Multi-Generational Family Archive Comprised of Photograph Albums, Assorted Loose Photographs, Scrapbooks, Educational Institution-Related Publications, Ephemera, and More, Centering on Kanya Vashon McGhee, Founder and Proprietor of the Tree of Life Bookstore in Harlem, and His Father Norman L. McGhee, a Trailblazing Businessman Who Was the First African American Licensed to Trade Stocks in the Midwest]*. [Mainly Cleveland, Oh.; New York, NY; Atlanta, Ga.: 1927-2008]. Three photograph albums, some loose photographs (approximately 235 images total); with various programs and pamphlets, plus assorted ephemera. General wear throughout, with some covers of albums and various leaves detached. General overall wear to photographs, commensurate with long survival in work and home environments. Good.

A wonderful archive comprised mainly of photographs documenting two important African American figures of the 20th century – a father and son – both notable for their contributions to African American life. Dr. Kanya Vashon McGhee (1927-2021), also known as Kanya Kekumbha, was born into an educated family and raised in Cleveland. Kanya was a deeply spiritual and mystical thinker who abandoned an early career in business to pursue a life of “Cosmic Consciousness” after reading a book with that title while attending McGill University. He traveled as far as Oxford where he sought to study under an Indian professor of philosophy before returning to the United States in the 1960s and devoting his life to the education (or re-education) of inner-city men, women, and children in New York City based on tenets dedicated to raising a higher consciousness.

In 1969, Kanya opened the Tree of Life Bookstore in Harlem, which he operated at the corner of Lenox Avenue and 125th Street over the next eleven years. In an article for the Afro-Centric News Network, Kanya explained the impetus for Tree of Life: “I started the Tree of Life bookstore as an experiment. I initiated the bookstore, because at the time, I discovered 80% of the kids in Harlem dropped out of school before completing high school. I found out that many of these kids got



into drugs and then prison. I went to teach in the prisons and discovered that many of the men in prison were highly intelligent. Initially, I set up a booth within the African Market right next door to the Michaud Bookstore. Most of the people going into Michaud went there to read the works of black authors. My books were metaphysical and focused on the inner man not the outer man. However, these books turned on so many people that we ended up taking over the African Market which was 12,000 square feet of space. That marked the official beginning of the Tree of Life Bookstore. The Tree of Life was in operation 10 years when eventually Congressman Charles Rangel decided he wanted to put up a \$100 million dollar Trade Center Hotel Complex right on the corner where the Tree of Life was located.” After the bookstore was forced to close, Kanya offered books from his apartment at 382 Central Park West, and consistently tried to revamp his bookstore in both Florida and Atlanta throughout the remainder of his life. The Tree of Life Bookstore is billed in the present archive by Kanya himself variously as “Dick Gregory’s Favorite Bookshop,” the “Kanya Academy.”



The biographical note on Kanya from the program for a 1973 Columbia University symposium on Black Astrology (present here) provides additional context on his work: “Kanya KeKumbha, whose sign is ‘triple Virgo, Moon in Aquarius,’ believes that ‘Black people know things about astrology that they don’t even know they know. A prominent lecturer on the college circuit and a published writer who has compiled a catalog on astrology and related occult studies, Kanya considers himself an ‘astrological scientist.’ He manages a bookstore in Harlem where he has generally spent six days a week since he became a full-time devotee of astrology three years ago. Now forty-four, he was once an executive in his father’s Cleveland-based investment firm. He has studied and taught astrology for twenty years and his West Side apartment has long since become a popular and well-known classroom and gathering spot for those pursuing the full meaning of astrology. Kanya teaches at Hunter College and is founder of the Kanya Academy of Astrological Sciences.”

Kanya’s father, Norman McGhee (1897-1979) was the first licensed African American stockbroker in the Midwest and the first African American to own and operate his own brokerage firm in the United States. Born in Georgia, McGhee worked his way to Howard University as a railway porter, and completed not only high school but also college and law school at Howard. After he moved to Cleveland in 1925, and in addition to his business dealings, Norman served as the editor of the Cleveland Post, a weekly newspaper aimed at insurance societies. The Cleveland Encyclopedia of History states that during his time in Cleveland: “McGhee became increasingly active in real estate. He organized McGhee & Co. in 1952 to encourage blacks to gain a stronger foothold in the economy through stock investment. He established a mutual investment fund, Everyman’s Fund, primarily for the black community. A Democrat, McGhee was appointed to the City Planning Commission 1942-46 and served as a ward leader in 1956. McGhee was involved in many civic organizations, and was a trustee of St. James AME Church and Wilberforce University.”

An important surviving collection of Kanya Vashon McGhee’s personal material, representing a vital record mainly of his life and work, with some material relating to his important father, and touching on their early

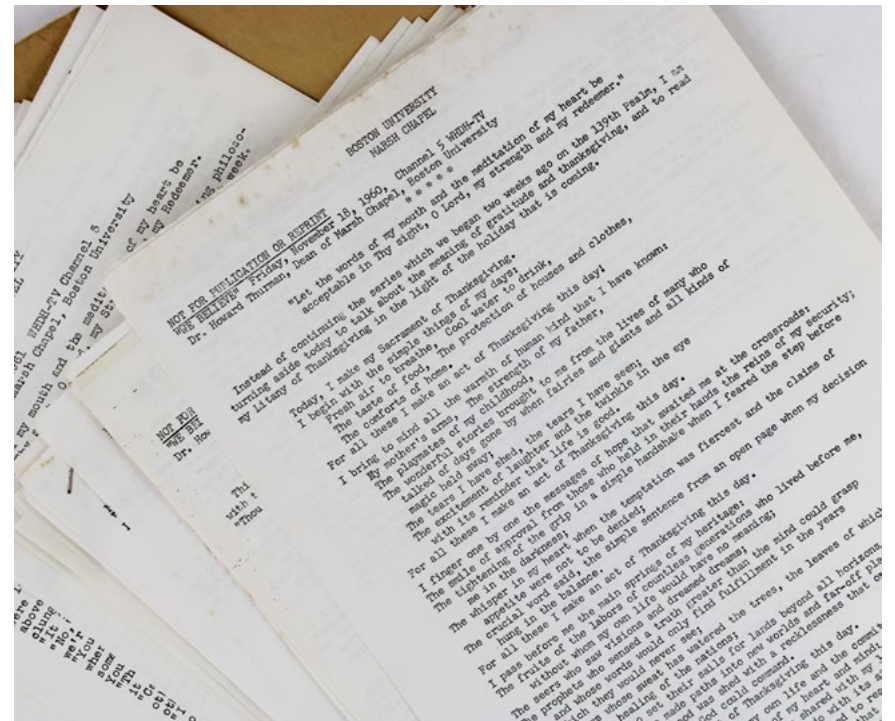
family. According to OCLC, practically nothing is held in institutions relating to Kanya Vashon McGhee or his pseudonym, Kanya KeKumbha, and certainly no original archival material. A full description of the material is available upon request.

(McBRB3298)

\$15,000

## TYPESCRIPTS FROM A NOTABLE AFRICAN-AMERICAN SCHOLAR AND TV PERSONALITY

2. [African Americana]. 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

## IMAGES FROM AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIER

**3. [African-American Photographica].** [*Collection of Photographs of an African American Military Family in Japan*]. [Japan: 1957-1959]. Eighty-seven original photographs, varying small formats, but most 3.5 x 3.5 or 3 x 4.5 inches. Some dampstaining to a few images. Contemporary manuscript captions and adhesive remnants on versos. Otherwise, clean and crisp images with only scattered minor wear. Very good.

An engaging group of almost ninety original images of an African-American military family in Japan during the late 1950s. Travis McAfee was a Lieutenant in the Air Force, and brought his wife Phyllis and young son Michael on his tour of Japan from 1957 to 1959. The photographs present here include images of their sea voyage to Japan aboard the USS General Patrick in late 1957; a brief stint in Okinawa in mid-1958; the community of Grant Heights, a military housing complex near Tokyo; Johnson Air Force Base, and other military installations; as well as travels around Japan including local scenes and people. The group contains photos of the McAfees with army friends and families; on base and at large in Japan; at functions and gatherings; and with military equipment, planes, and automobiles. In all, an evocative collection depicting an African-American family's overseas military experience.

(McBRB3249)

\$1,500





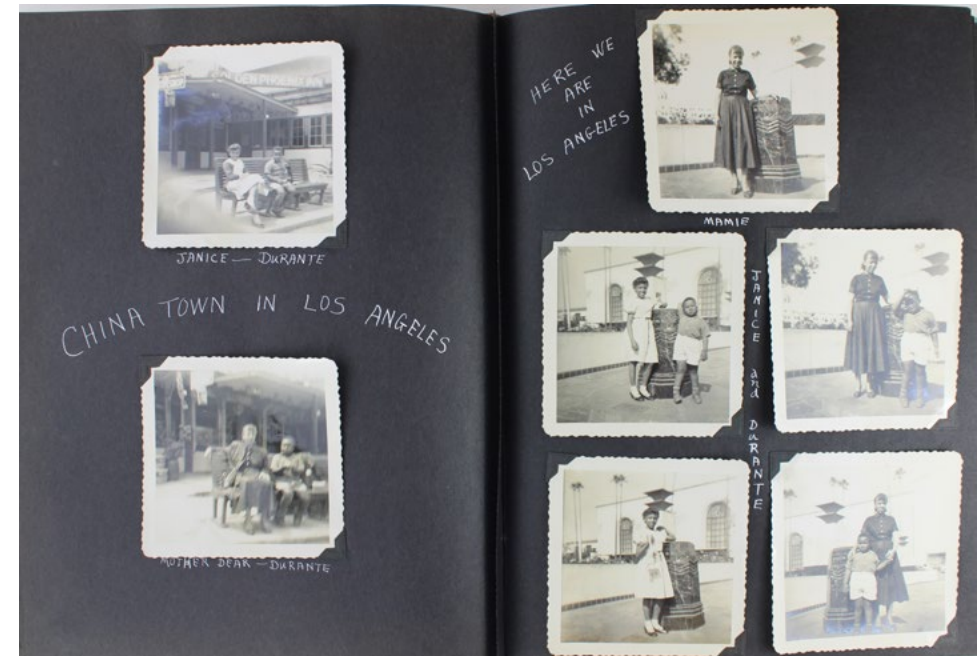
## A SOUTHERN BLACK TEACHER'S LIFE IN PICTURES

4. [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. She has also often elaborately hand-lettered the album with the school

name, school colors, the school flower, and so forth. 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, such as cutout pictures of the campus, her American Red Cross First Aid Service instructor cards, her prom invitation, newspaper clippings, commencement invitation and programs, graduation greeting cards from various friends and family, and various yearbook clippings. 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, pictures of Durante winning a school costume contest, the children learning to play the piano and dressed up for Halloween, 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 legions of shots of Mamie's students both inside and outside the classroom. 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, ride a merry-go-round, a horse-drawn carriage, the train, and horses at Auditorium Park, take the ferry to San Francisco, ride cable cars in San Francisco, 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 Yunia [i.e., Yuma], Arizona; Lordsburg, New Mexico; Del Rio, Texas; San Antonio; New Orleans; and the Rock City Gardens in Lookout Mountain. The album ends with several pages of images from throughout their trip that Mamie did not incorporate in the chronological presentation of their journey. 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

## AN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY CRASHING THROUGH THE COLOMBIAN WILDERNESS TO BUILD A PIPELINE

5. [Colombia]. [Oil]. [South American Gulf Oil Company]. [*Large Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Construction of a Pipeline in Colombia by the South American Gulf Oil Company*]. [Barranquilla, San Miguel, and other locations in Colombia: ca. 1940s]. [27] leaves, illustrated with 577 black-and-white photographs in mounting corners, with a handful loose. Some photographs captioned in pencil on the verso. Large oblong folio. Contemporary patterned black cloth, string tied. Extremities worn, corners a bit chipped, minor soiling to covers. Photographs largely bright with good contrast, with a handful of examples with portions of the glassine guards adhered to the images. Very good.



A large and important collection of photographs documenting a massive pipeline project in Colombia in the first half of the 20th century. Some of the trucks in the photographs are painted on the doors, "SAGOC,"

indicating the project was owned and operated by the South American Gulf Oil Company (ca. 1918-1974), a subsidiary of Gulf Oil with a particular focus on extracting oil from Colombia. Vast numbers of the photographs capture the process of installing a pipeline, including the clearing and scoring of land the digging of trenches by tractors and bulldozers, the pipe being laid into the mountainous countryside, supply trucks driving down dirt roads, and more. There are also numerous pictures also capture the makeshift structures of the work camps constructed along the way, images of the employees of SAGOC at work and play, shots of the landscapes, and much more. A few of the images are captioned in pencil on the verso, identifying locations such as San Miguel, the "Cototuma River" [i.e., Catatumbo], and Reiper (or perhaps Reiker) Pass. Many of the photographs are stamped on the verso with the studio mark of FotoHeumann in Barranquilla. Other locations include the Bayer Pharmaceuticals building, the Union Church, aircraft at a rural, and likely riverside airport, and numerous other businesses lining the downtown streets of Barranquilla or San Miguel or other cities in Colombia.

Woven amongst the hundreds of photographs are numerous scenes of indigenous Colombians, indigenous farms and thatched-roof living spaces, market and street scenes, images capturing locals near the river or leading teams of pack animals down dirt roads (presumably as hired help for SAGOC), and others. SAGOC and other energy producers had a particularly harsh impact on indigenous life in Colombia in the 20th century, as well as a negative impact on the environment in the area. This fight for indigenous and environmental justice, which is still ongoing in the region, is well summed up in the following passage from *EjAtlas*: "Catacumbo is considered the ancestral territory of 23 Motilno Bari indigenous communities. They live in the forests on the border with Venezuela, an area rich in biodiversity and characterized by the presence of minerals, oil, wood and water resources. Their population, after suffering dramatic drops, started to increase again and attained up to 3,000 peoples, living in the two reserves demarcated in 1981 and 1988. The repeated attempts to exploit their resources continually exposed the Motilon Bari people to incursions by multinational corporations, especially in the municipalities of Tibu and Tarra, rendering vulnerable



their territory and livelihoods. Local residents opposed these incursions, demanding respect for their individual and collective rights and the conservation of their land. In the 1900s, oil companies such as COLPET (Colombia Petroleum Company) and SAGOC (South American Gulf Oil Company) entered the region, followed by Ecopetrol in recent times. In 2014, the area delineated by the three rivers Catatumbo, Oro and Martillo have been granted seven concessions for the exploitation of coal mines. 270 million barrels of crude are also planned to be extracted. The Bari peoples have been mobilizing nationally denouncing the powerful invaders of their territory, oil and carbon transnational companies. They frequently testified for the Permanent Peoples' Tribunals, as for the one in Norte de Santander, in June 2008. However, the thirst for oil drilling and coal is not the only threat upon the indigenous Bari's Peoples. The Bari People's health and cultivations also endured for decades the consequences from the glyphosate aerial fumigation by the National Government."

"The South American Gulf Oil Company formed as a subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Company circa 1918. SAGOC, with its Colombian oil concessions, was sold to and equally divided between the Texas Company (Texaco) and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., in 1936. In 1974, the company's assets were nationalized by the Colombian government and became part of ECOPETROL" - National Archives Organization Authority Record. (McBRB3663) \$1,750

## RECORD OF THE GREAT HAVANA HURRICANE OF '46

6. [Cuba]. [Hurricane of 1846]. [Group of Nine Reports to the Bishop of Havana Concerning Damage and Repairs Precipitated by the Great Hurricane of 1846]. [Havana: 1846-1849]. Nine manuscript documents, totaling [26]pp. Minor wear at edges; stabholes at left margin of sheets where previously bound. Some ink offsetting; light tanning and foxing. Accomplished in several legible scripts. About very good.

An interesting group of nine manuscript documents addressed to the Bishop of Havana from religious officials in the city and surrounding areas that report on the consequences of the devastating hurricane that

struck the Cuban capital in 1846. The "Great Havana Hurricane" was the most destructive to hit Cuba during the 19th century, and went on to cause considerable damage in the Florida Keys as well; historical meteorologists consider the storm to be the first measurable Category 5 hurricane to strike Cuba. The hurricane passed across Havana on October 11, and one of the first reports here is dated October 15 from the outlying town of Bejucal, in which the local priest relates the near total destruction of the parish church and property:

"Tengo el dolor de comunicar á V.Y. que la Iglesia Parroquial de esta ciudad ha sufrido considerables deterioros por el horroroso huracan con que Dios nuestro Sñr. se ha servido afligirnos.... Los libros del culto y la mayor parte de los ornamentos quedaron del todo inutilizados sin quesea posible su reforma por el daño que el agua causa en ellos quedando servible unicamente el encarnado. El cemeterio se halla enteramente descubierto y derribada su capilla, y como el remedio es urgente me apresuro á poner."





The local authority in Santa Maria del Mar, just east of Havana, provided a similar contemporary report to the Bishop, stating that the hurricane, “Causando una total destruccion en el Templo, poblacion, y en toda la felio[?]a; La Igl.a. pendió tres puertas, una la trabiera, y dos de la Sacristial, con una mas del coro [] tejados rotos, é inundada la Igl. manchados y deteriorados todos los muros por dentro y fuera, y tambien los altares todo en una ruina...” The letter goes on to discuss the damage caused throughout the town and to local plantations, and reports the reactions of the surviving community.

In contrast, a final contemporaneous account dated October 18 from the head of the seminary at San Basilio el Magno in Santiago de Cuba, at the opposite end of the island, reports great religiosity and minimal damage:

“El edificio de esta Iglesia no ha padecido detrimento alguno mas que algunas pocas tejas removidas de su posicion local, las males ya se hallan en su respectivo lugar. En vista de tan notorio y marcado veneficio en concepto comparativo de los desastres causados en ortos putnos que anuncia los diarios, concité á todos los vecinos del partido para este dia de la fho para manifestarles la especial obligation de todo cristiano de que es llegado el caso concurriesen al Templo Santo en donde ademno de cumplir con el culto dominical, elevasen al Dios vivo los sinceros votos de su gratitud...”

The remaining six documents comprise four addresses to the Bishop from 1847, requesting church funds to assist in various repair projects in Havana, and two reports from 1849 on ongoing repairs on churches in the outlying towns of the capital region. In all, the group provides significant eyewitness accounts and evidence regarding the experience and the resulting damage of the strongest hurricane to make landfall on Cuba during the 19th century.

(McBRB3798)

\$2,250

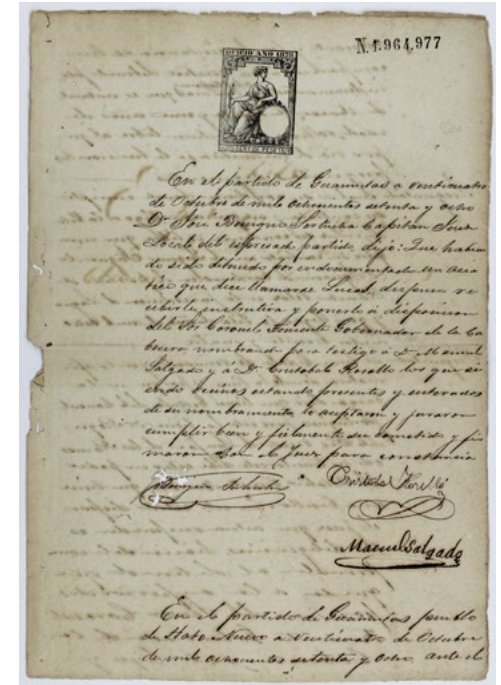
## QUESTIONING AN INDENTURED CHINESE LABORER

7. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [Manuscript Document Regarding the Interrogation of a Chinese Indentured Servant from Macao]. [Cuba]: 1878. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Small folio. Light worming, a bit heavier at gutter, slightly affecting text but not sense. Light wear at edges; separating from top of gutter fold. Contemporary ink stamps; even toning. Accomplished in a legible hand. Good plus.

An unusual manuscript document that records the interrogation of an undocumented Chinese man from Macao, who was apprehended on October 24, 1878, in the district of Guamutas, near Matanzas. There are two principal entries on this sheet; the first notes his arrest for lack of identification documents, and his initial statement to authorities, claiming his name is Lucas. The second entry records a more detailed questioning the following day, in which he states that he is now free, having arrived on the island in 1874 and completed his indenture at “Ingenio Jagua de D. Ignacio de Cardenas. When asked whether he has a Cuban “cedula de vecindad,” the primary form of identification for indentured laborers, he replies that he has a cedula from the Portuguese Consulate (presumably relating to its control of Macao and its involvement thence in supplying labor to Cuba), but is not currently in possession of it. The final notes kick the case up to some superior magistrates.

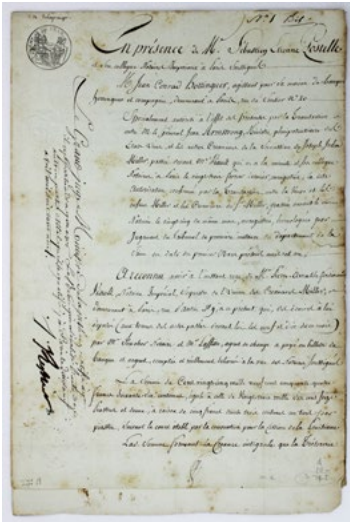
(McBRB2089)

\$650



## DEATH IN PARIS

8. [France]. [United States]. [International Law]. [French Legal Manuscript Concerning Monetary Claims Against the Estate of Joseph John Miller, a Philadelphian in Paris]. [Paris: 1808-1809]. [12]pp. Small folio; loose sheets. Light foxing and toning. Accomplished in multiple, mostly legible hands. Very good.



A very interesting French legal manuscript, bearing details of an 1809 dispute over the estate of Joseph John Miller, an American businessman from Philadelphia living in Paris until his death in 1806. The extent of Miller's business in Paris is opaque, but it seems at least to have involved the production and shipment of salt peter, which is mentioned here. His business must also have been extensive, since the amount being sought by his creditors came to "Cent vingt-cinq mille neuf cent cinquante quatre francs soicante-six centimes, égale à celle de vingt-trois mille six cent seize piastres et

demie, à raison de cinq francs trente trois centimes [un tier?] par piastre, suivant le court établie par la convention pour la cession de la Lousiane." The issue was significant enough that it required the involvement of John Armstrong, the American Minister to France appointed by Jefferson, former General in the Revolutionary Army and future Secretary of War during the War of 1812, who represented the interest of the U.S. government and American creditors. Ultimately, the court awards about half the sum, "soixante-deux mille neuf cent soixante-dix-sept francs quatre-vingt-trois centimes," to the creditors. Accompanying this is a legal opinion commissioned by Armstrong in 1808 pursuant to the case, regarding the rights of the American government and creditors to force the sale of assets in France to satisfy Miller's debts. An interesting record of international legal matters and financial issues during a fraught time for transatlantic diplomatic relations.

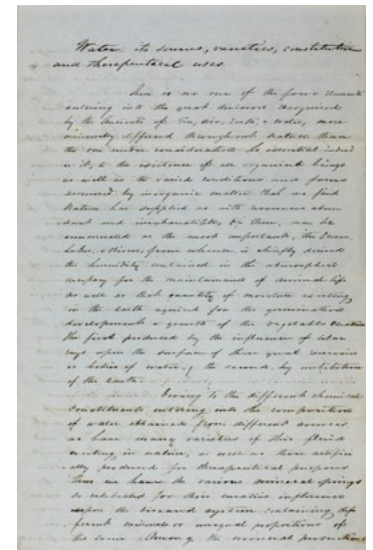
(McBRB2242)

\$875

## MEDITATION ON WATER BY A 19th-CENTURY DOCTOR

9. Garnett, Alexander Y.P. *Water; Its Sources, Varieties, Constitution and Therapeutical Uses* [manuscript caption title]. "Naval Asylum": January, 1848. [3]pp., on a single folded folio sheet of lined paper, docketed in pencil on verso of the second leaf, "Dr. Garnett's Essay." Old folds, light toning, minor darkening along folds. Very good.

A manuscript essay authored by Dr. Alexander Yelverton Peyton Garnett (1820-1888), a Navy surgeon recently returned from overseas service. Dr. Garnett was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's medical program and served as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy until his retirement in the year the present work was created. He thereafter practiced medicine in Washington, D.C. until the outbreak of the Civil War. Ever a Virginian, Dr. Garnett served prominently as a surgeon for the Confederate Army, and as the personal physician to both Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. After the war, he continued in private practice in Richmond, then Washington, D.C. and in 1886 served as the president of the American Medical Association.



The present short essay by Dr. Garnett focuses on the importance and utility of water. Garnett opens by writing that "There is no one of the four elements entering into the great division recognized by the Ancients of fire, air, earth, & water, more universally diffused throughout nature than" water. As promised in his manuscript title, Garnett then proceeds to expound upon water's "sources, varieties, constitution and therapeutical uses." The precise use or final published source of the present essay is unknown, but Dr. Garnett published a number of articles in contemporary medical journals, and the present work on water may have been one of them. He is described in the DAMB as "a classic writer on medical subjects."

(McBRB2927)

\$750



## AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AND CASTANET MAKER IN LATIN AMERICA

**10. Glodell, LeRoy.** [*Papers of Army Officer and Castanet Maker LeRoy Glodell, Stationed in Bolivia and Panama, and Elsewhere in Central and South America*]. [Various places in the United States, Mexico, Bolivia, & Panama: Bulk 1941-1977]. Over 2,000 items including correspondence (most with original envelopes), photographs, printed ephemera, and more, totaling approximately two linear feet. Condition generally strong. Some curling to photographs; many images with manuscript captions. Moderate wear to correspondence. About very good.

A massive correspondence and photograph archive of Army intelligence officer and flamenco enthusiast Leroy Marcus Glodell, who spent twenty-five years during World War II and the years following stationed in countries across Central and South America. Glodell traveled widely before the World War II, including a tour of Mexico in the 1920s as a flamenco dancer. In addition to his military career, he became known as an expert maker of castanets. In 1938, Glodell settled in East Providence, RI where he worked as an electrician, but by March 1941, nine months before Pearl Harbor, he was already in army service in Florida. During the war, he became a Captain, and was stationed mostly stateside in Washington D.C., Miami, Fort Leavenworth, San Antonio, and elsewhere, but traveled often to Latin America. Glodell was fluent in Spanish, and after World War II he remained in the army as an attaché in South America, and later as chief of intelligence in the Panama Canal Zone, eventually reaching the rank of Colonel.

Approximately half of this collection consists of a long correspondence between Glodell and his sweetheart Florence Grace Knapton Consolves (1910-1997) of Providence, RI. The correspondence present here comprises nearly 1,100 letters between the couple, with a number from other friends and relatives interspersed, mostly from 1941 through their marriage and residence in 1948 in Cochabamba, Bolivia, where Glodell was stationed as a signal and intelligence officer after the war. These letters provide a fascinating representation and account of the wartime experience of Glodell, as he moved across the United States and travelled to and from South and Central America on army intelligence business.

Also present are numerous binders and envelopes containing photographs and reports that relate to Glodell's military work in Latin America, and to his travel and interest in local history there. These include an analysis of Fort Lorenzo de Chagres in Panama; photos of the Escuela de Transmisiones in Bolivia; several scrapbook pages of Glodell's expedition down Bolivia's Espirito Santo River; a typescript 1925 Department of State analysis of Mexican-American relations, 1910-1920; and much more. In total, over 900 photographs document his military, personal, and musical pursuits. Also included are correspondence and printed matter regarding flamenco dancing and his side business as a castanet manufacturer through 1977. His obituary in the January 1984 issue of *Jaleo*, a flamenco newsletter, described him as "one of the finest castanet makers in the world...one of the great masters of his craft." Overall, an absorbing and extensive view of the military, diplomatic, and cultural experience of a U.S. Army intelligence officer in Latin America from World War II to the 1960s and beyond.

(McBRB3695)

\$3,750





## IMPRESSIVELY LARGE "SCRAPBOOK" OF A KOREAN WAR HOSPITAL

**11. [Korean War].** [*Photographic Archive of a U.S. Army Hospital and Prisoner of War Installations in Korea*]. [Various locations, including Pusan: 1949-1952]. Twenty-two card stock leaves, containing 189 photographs. Large folio. Light wear to cards, many images annotated in ink. Very good.

A remarkable assemblage of photographs -- a blend of vernacular and Army-issued images -- compiled during the Korean War service of Colonel Thomas W.E. Christmas. Most are taken near Pusan, many of them in American military hospital installations. Photographs show hospital facilities inside and out, personnel (including Korean nurses), and other army facilities. Notably, there are several images of Prisoner of War Compound #93, one of which shows the medical personnel for the compound and another which shows the cooking staff; others show the facilities and surgeons at work on POWs. One image is captioned "POW patients at the POW hospital in Pusan, Korea display burns on their hands and faces caused by napalm bombs." Other images show nuns with Korean children at the Pusan Clinic, as well as scenes in Pusan itself. Other photos show the Korean Horticultural and Research Institute in Tongnae, depicting greenhouses and American dedication activities there. Images are captioned throughout, either on the cards in ink or with typed captions, or sometimes on the back of the photos. An interesting record of one man's time in Korea during the war.

(McBRB3637) \$1,750



## THE MANY SHIPS OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY

**12. [Maritime Photography].** [*Archive of Nearly 400 Photographs of Ships Published by the R.J. Waters Company of San Francisco*]. San Francisco: Waters Company, [ca. 1915]. 393 silver gelatin photographs, each 8 x 10 inches. Each image annotated in pencil on verso, corresponding to numbered index sheet. Formerly mounted with remnants of glue on verso. Images generally clean, with minor wear and soiling. Several images lightly creased. Very good.

An extensive photographic archive from the R.J. Waters Company of San Francisco depicting nearly 400 ships from the turn of the century. Vessels range from 19th century clipper ships to the seven-masted behemoths of the early 20th century, together with a few schooners, whaling barks, and the odd steamer or two. Many are British, with a good representation of American-built vessels, as well as ships from France, Germany, Australia, Sweden, and other nations. The ships are sorted here alphabetically and correspond to a numbered print issued by the Waters Company and present here which is titled "Collection over 500 Photographs of Sailing Ships." A further note asks that you "Kindly Order by Number," as each ship is noted with a number next to its name. The images themselves are notated accordingly with name and index number, with ships occasionally having more than one view. Ships currently under sail are denoted with an "X". Many of the ships are sailing vessels from the 1880s and 1890s, and provide historic detail about the wide variety of ships coming in and out of San Francisco's busy harbor. The views have been taken from various vantage points, resulting in views of the San Francisco harbor and shoreline, as well as at least one shot of Alcatraz in the distance. Many of the vessels have secondary "biographical" information with them, adding to the research value of the archive.

R.J. Waters (1856-1927) was a California native who first opened a photo studio in Virginia City, Nevada in 1886. He opened a commercial photography studio on Sutter Street in San Francisco in 1892, and ten years later added a business partner and changed the name to R.J. Waters and Company. The firm claimed to "photograph anything and anywhere," and as a result had a wide array of images on offer including



handsome panoramic views of San Francisco both before and after the Great Earthquake. Maritime photography seemed to have been a matter of opportunity, and Waters seems to have spent time both aboard ships and down at the docks making an effort to photograph every substantial vessel which entered San Francisco Bay. There was certainly a market for images of sailing vessels as evidenced by the present archive and its index card, and the present archive may have been a shop file used for ordering prints. Altogether an interesting study of maritime history, emphasizing San Francisco's importance as a port of call for international trade.

(McBRB1530)

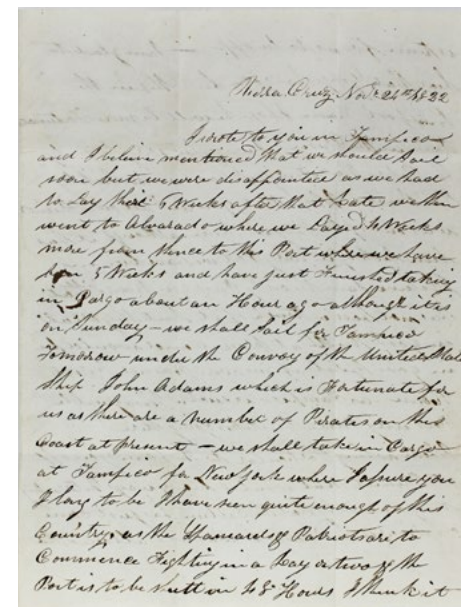
\$7,500

**“I HAVE SEEN QUITE ENOUGH OF THIS COUNTRY  
AS THE SPANIARDS & PATRIOTS ARE  
TO COMMENCE FIGHTING IN A DAY OR TWO....”**

13. [Mexico]. [Trade]. [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Ship's Master Scott Lay, to His Sister in New York City, Discussing the Dangers of Piracy in Mexican Waters During a Critical Moment in Mexican Political History]. Vera Cruz: November 24, 1822. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet, addressed on verso of second leaf. Original mailing folds, minor damage from removed seal, with subsequent insect damage to seal remnants, costing parts of just a few words. About very good.

An interesting correspondence from Mexico in the fateful year of 1822, in which American ship's master Scott Lay describes the hazards and problems of transporting cargo to Mexico, as well as referencing the political turmoil in Mexico at that time. After serving recently in Tampico, Alvarado, and then arriving in Vera Cruz, Lay writes: “We shall sail for Tampico tomorrow under the Convoy of the United States Ship John Adams which is fortunate for us as there are a number of Pirates on the Coast at present - we shall take in Cargo at Tampico for New York where I assure you I long to be. I have seen quite enough of this country as the Spaniards & Patriots are to commence Fighting in a day or two and this port is to be shut in 48 hours.... I was also sorry to see by the Papers that New York has been so sickly this season...although it has been sickly in every Port we have been in. I believe I am the only person on board that has not had a touch of it but they are all in good Health at present and would be in good spirits if we were bound direct Home as Tampico is such a disagreeable Port every person dislikes going there....” Lay also references impending attacks by a splinter force in Mexico: “The Captain has just come on Board and says he was not allowed to go into town or any person to come out so that I expect before tomorrow morning there will be some Round Balls Flying about our Heads to keep us from going to Sleep.” According to a manuscript note after Lay's closing, the letter was carried to New York City by Captain Boyer of the Schooner Fly.

At the time the present letter was written, the U.S.S. John Adams was assigned to the West Indies Squadron after having fought in the Quasi-War with France, the First and Second Barbary Wars, and the War of 1812. The West Indies Squadron was charged with defending American shipping from pirates that preyed on commercial vessels in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, and along the Spanish Main. The ship is best remembered for capturing the pirate stronghold Amelia Island off the east coast of Florida. The





present letter also references the political instability and violence within Mexico that had plagued the country since it achieved independence with the dissolution of the Spanish Empire following Napoleon's invasion of Spain. Augustin de Iturbide was a Mexican officer in the Spanish Army who, although initially loyal to Spain, switched his allegiance to Mexican insurgents and after extensive political machinations declared himself the Emperor of Mexico in the year this letter was written. In addition to internal Mexican conflicts, Iturbide was also threatened by one remaining garrison of the Spanish Army at Fort San Juan de Ullua on a small island off the coast of Vera Cruz. The impending battle referred to by Lay in the present letter related to General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna's feigned Mexican plan to entice the Spanish force to Vera Cruz where it could be ambushed and defeated while simultaneously backstabbing Iturbide and seizing control of Mexico. A unique first-person report of the dangers in Mexican waters in its fledgling years, and referring to its continuing internal political troubles.

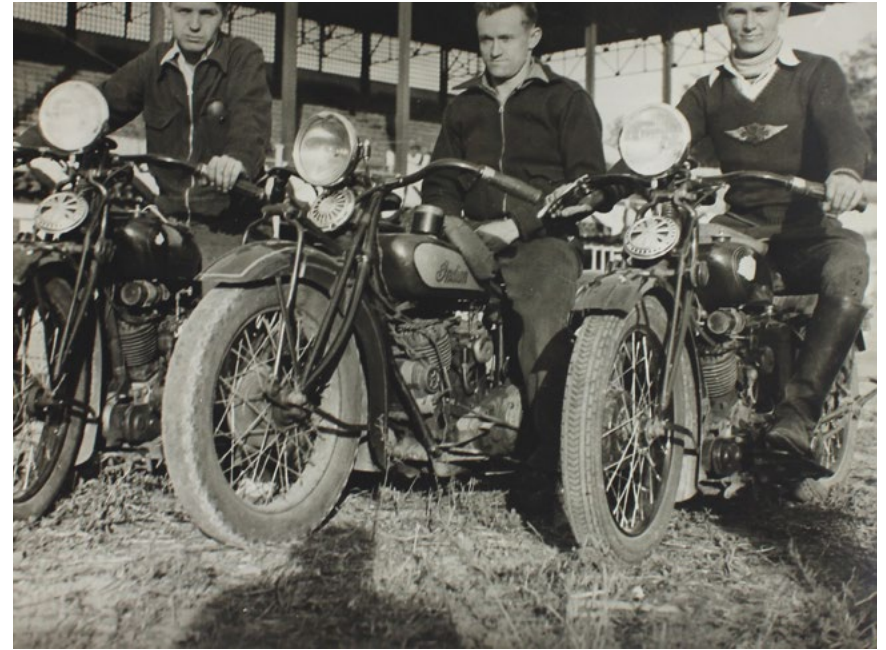
(McBRB3324)

\$750

### **A ST. LOUIS MOTORCYCLE CLUB FULL OF RACISTS AND SOCIALISTS**

**14. [Missouri]. [Ozark Motorcycle Club].** *[Significant Archive on the Early Workings of the Ozark Motorcycle Club, with Photographs, Manuscript Minutes, Ephemera, and More, Documenting the Club's Activities, Its Racist Membership Policies, and Its Support of Organized Labor].* St. Louis: 1926-1940. Three binders (one modern, two contemporary) comprised of meeting minutes, club documents, correspondence, flyers, photographs, and assorted ephemera. Occasional toning and wear, some paper items with more significant wear, one larger photograph split in the middle, but contents in generally nice condition. Some noticeable wear and tear to both older binders. Good.

A unique assemblage of material related to the Ozark Motorcycle Club, an early motorcycle social club and organizer of races and other motorcycle-related activities in St. Louis, Missouri. The contents of the present archive include meeting minutes, the club's constitution and by-laws, signed membership agreements, correspondence from other



motorcycle organizations such as the American Motorcycle Association, flyers, newsletters, photographs, certificates for competitions, and more. The archive also includes several personal items belonging to early club members named Joseph, Herman, and Michael "Spud" Verderber, club members and brothers, one of whom very likely retained the present collection. On a letter written on Ozark Motorcycle Club stationery, in the masthead, Mike Verderber is listed as the secretary of the club while Joe Verderber is identified as the Ride Captain of the organization.

The Ozark Motorcycle Club was founded in May 1927 in St. Louis, Missouri, with twelve charter members. The club was reorganized in August 1935. At the head of the applicant and member agreement for the reorganized club, the purpose is stated as follows: "The Ozark Motorcycle Club is, and was, organized to promote Good-Fellowship among motorcycle riders and good-will with the Public to elevate motorcycling to a level equal to that of other sports and organizations, to promote motorcycle activities and social gatherings and to acquire such properties as may best serve the interests of all concerned." The meeting minutes present here document gatherings in 1928, 1929, and later in 1937, with scattered minutes for meetings into 1940. The archive does



not record any reasoning for why activities seem to have ceased for a time in the early 1930s, if they in fact did.

Outside the present archive, little is known about the Ozark Motorcycle Club, but the club was probably like other motorcycle clubs throughout the United States - a mostly social, all white, male-oriented club with a common interest in motorcycles. The earliest motorcycle clubs formed in the first decade of the 20th century, but it was not until after World War II that clubs proliferated in the United States. Despite the social aspect of the Ozark club (picnics, group rides, dances, etc.) the archive reveals an underlying tension among the riders. Minutes show they debated whether gambling should be allowed in their clubhouse ("don't want to have the club get a bad name because the naborhood [sic] is taking a bit of interest in the club)." There are also complaints of "outlaw" hill rides affecting their membership in the American Motorcycle Association and a move to create the Mid-West Motorcycle Association - "A Real 100% Riders' Association," in 1937 which would sanction "Outlaw" activities.

There is also real evidence that the club was led by active pro-labor forces and even perhaps socialist members. An undated (but most likely 1938) letter on club stationery is sent to the Conference for Peace and Unity between the A.F of L. and the C.I.O with the lead, "Dear Comrads" [sic], going on to accuse the A.F. of L. of turning its backs on 'the real labor movement.' Another letter from Joseph Verderber is addressed to President Roosevelt in March 1942 with the subject line: "Will certain individuals in Congress (agents of fascism and selfish interests) be allowed to sabotage labor gains, and jeopardize democracy and the war effort?" There is also a scathing letter from Mike Vanderber (Joseph's brother?) arguing for stronger unions and that the working class needs to learn that the real enemies are capitalism (fascism or democratic). On a different note, telling but not surprising, is Article 2 of the club's constitution, which begins "Prospects for membership, and active members shall be White-Male riders and owners of motorcycles, - they may bring their wives or such persons as they see fit to club affairs." This latter evidence falls more in line with traditional motorcycle clubs in early-to-midcentury America, whose membership was composed mainly of white, male, racist, misogynistic, self-proclaimed freedom

lovers. The unusual aspect, at least by modern standards, is their support of organized labor.

The collection also contains about thirty snapshots showing hill climbs, track racing, hare and hound chases, and several classic images of Indian motorcycles, many of them annotated in ink. One of the more informative photographs shows the Ozark club in October 1926, posed together outside the Ivory Cycle Shop, with each member of the club identified in ink within the image. The annotated images depict the club itself and its activities, but also includes an earlier image of the Verderber boys posed with their mother, further cementing the assertion that the present archive was preserved by a member of that family. In addition to the smaller photographs, there are several larger format photos, a series of negatives, duplicate flyers for a Motorcycle Rodeo at Sylvan Beach near St. Louis sponsored by the club, tickets for dances, business cards, two pit passes for a 1937 hill climb, two newsletters, paperwork from the American Motorcycle Association, and more. An outstanding collection of archival material documenting a long-lost, pre-World War II St. Louis motorcycle club with a somewhat surprising and certainly unusual socialistic perspective.

(McBRB3718)

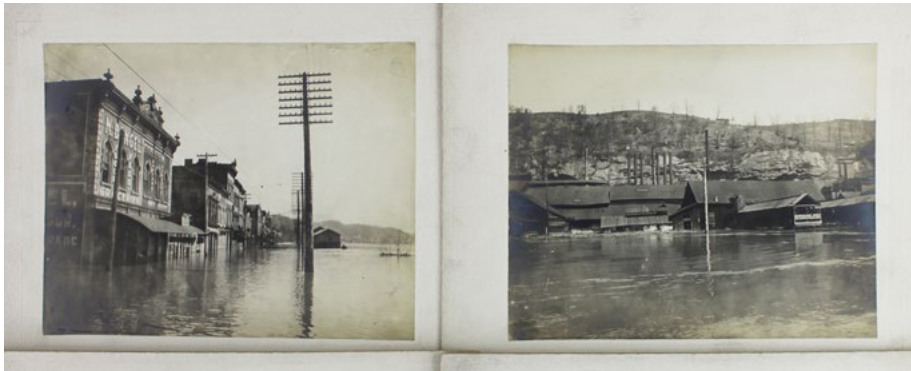
\$4,500

### POMEROY, BEFORE AND AFTER THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1901

15. [Ohio River]. [*Group of Vernacular Mounted Photographs Showing the Before and After Stages of a Flood in Pomeroy, Ohio*]. Pomeroy, Oh.: 1901. 15 original photographs, each approximately 3.75 x 4.75 inches,



mounted on heavy card. Slight curling to mounts. Detailed manuscript notations on verso of each mount except two. Clean and clear images. Very good.



A striking group of fifteen mounted photographs that depict the town of Pomeroy, Ohio, before and after a devastating flood of the Ohio River that occurred on April 25, 1901. Six of the images depict the town two years prior, circa April 1899, and include views of riverboats and tugboats on the Ohio, the local streetcar power station, and a parade on the main riverside commercial street. The nine images following the flood show the inundation of Front and Court Streets, stores and houses destroyed, riverboats run aground, and much more. The preponderance of photos have detailed captions on verso describing the scenes and location of each view. The captions of the “after” shots are signed by Albert H. Diehl, a local shopkeeper, and the handwriting describing the “before” views is similar. Very interesting documentation of an area on the Ohio-West Virginia border often affected by flooding.

(McBRB3743)

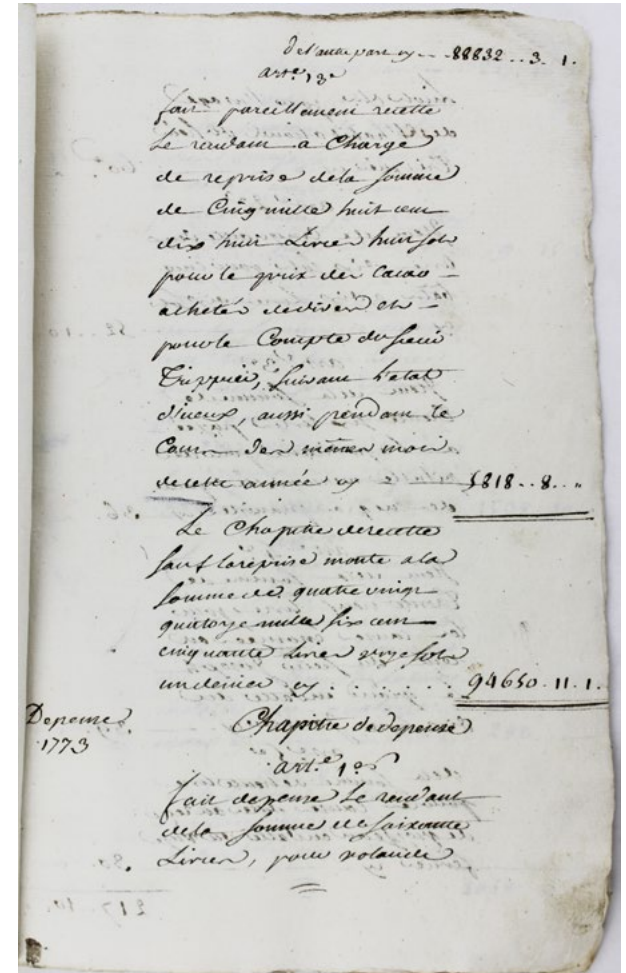
\$1,000

### THE ACCOUNTS OF A SAINT DOMINGUE PLANTATION

16. [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

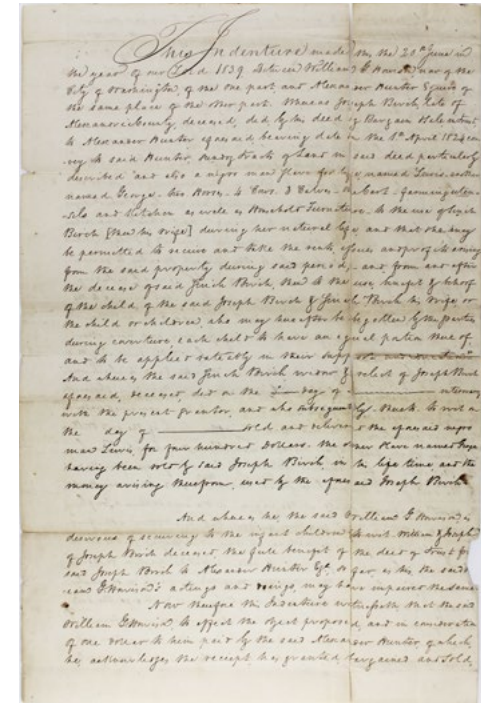
## TRANSFERRING SLAVES IN THE NATION’S CAPITAL

17. [Slavery]. [Washington, D.C.]. [Manuscript Indenture Between Two Citizens of the “City of Washington,” Discussing the Transmission of Various Property, Including Two Slaves]. Washington, D.C.: 1839. [3] pp. Large folio. Separated into six pieces, with a very small section of the final attestation lacking altogether. Still highly readable. A wounded, but important document. Fair.

A rare and historically-important document relating to slavery in the District of Columbia, which was outlawed on April 16, 1862, nearly nine months before the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. The present document is an indenture made between William G. Howison and Alexander Hunter, Esquire, both citizens of Washington, D.C., associated with property conveyed to Hunter by the deceased Joseph Birch. In 1824, Birch conveyed to Hunter land “and also a negro man slave for life named Lewis - another named George - two horses - 4 cows - 3 calves...” The document indicates that Lewis was subsequently sold for four hundred dollars, and George was sold to Birch in his lifetime. Documents recording the movement of slaves within the District, especially among two citizens of the city, are rare in the market.

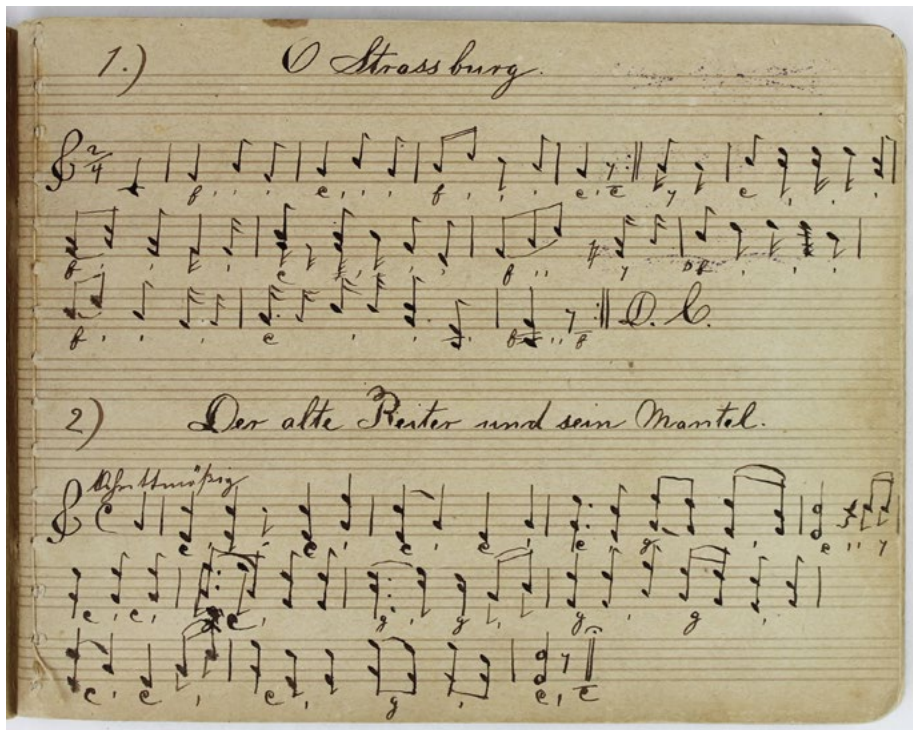
(McBRB3013)

\$950









Emma Hofheinz was almost surely a participant in various saengerbund - German-Texas singing societies which were widespread and very active in the second half of the 19th century. Instrumental as well as vocal music is deeply rooted in the German tradition, and was brought over from the old country when German immigrants began to flood into Texas in the 1830s and '40s; in fact, the first piano on Texas soil was brought by a German immigrant named Robert Kleberg in 1834. The first singing society, Germania, was started at New Braunfels in 1850, and just three years later the first saengerfest ("singer festival") was held at New Braunfels's new Saengerhalle, bringing groups from Sisterdale, Austin, and San Antonio together for the first time (a group from La Grange was invited but did not make the trip until the next year, along with more groups from Coletoville, Indianola, and Victoria). The influence of these early singing groups and their festivals spread quickly throughout the European settlements in Texas over the ensuing decades, and saengerfests rotated biennially between five Texas cities until the outbreak of World War I. These singing festivals have been held sporadically in the Lone Star State since then, even to the present day.

A wonderful collection of handwritten music memorialized by a young Texas woman living in the German-American community of Anhalt in the last decade of the 19th century, reflecting her community's passionate interest in preserving their own musical heritage as well as the influence of American music as she met with it, likely in local singing groups.  
(McBRB3381) \$1,250

## MEMORIES OF PHU CAT

20. [Vietnam War]. [Beeman, Michael L.]. [Partially-Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album and Scrapbook Documenting Airman Michael L. Beeman's Time During the Vietnam War]. [Phu Cat, Vietnam: ca. 1969]. [10] leaves, illustrated with seventy-six color photographs, plus a few pages filled with newspaper clippings, greeting cards, and other ephemera, and with examples of Vietnamese currency and coins laid in. Contemporary spiral bound pictorial green textured paper-covered boards illustrated with an outline map and stamped "Memory of South Viet-Nam." Edges somewhat scuffed, boards lightly soiled. Occasional mild fading to some pictures. Very good.

A unique collection of photographs and ephemera capturing the exploits of a young American Airman in Vietnam named Michael L. Beeman. Hailing from Mount Vernon, Ohio, Beeman trained at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio and then served with the United States Air Force's 37th Security Police United in Phu Cat, Vietnam beginning in 1968. A newspaper clipping included here and describing Beeman's service is dated in manuscript "June 6-69." The





photographs picture a wide range of subjects beginning with a “Vietnam Sunset,” views of numerous temples, palaces, and statuary, Buddhist monks, a “Ceremonial Dance,” street scenes in Phu Cat, scenes in the countryside (including Vietnamese children), shots from a boxing match, two out-of-focus pictures of a cockfight, river views, and scenes of Beeman horsing around with his fellow soldiers. Some of the other soldiers, including a couple of African American buddies, are identified by name.

(McBRB3487)

\$750

### A NEWSPAPER EDITOR SUGGESTS A REMEDY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA’S RACIST EIGHT BOX LAW

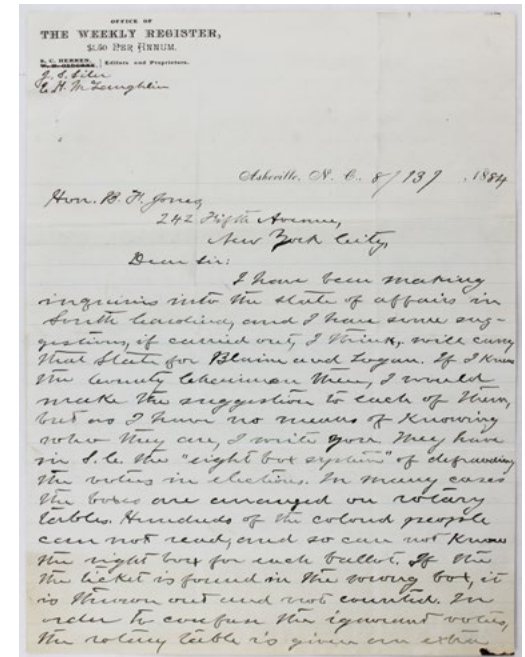
**21. [Voting Rights]. [South Carolina]. McLaughlin, E.H.** *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from North Carolina Newspaper Editor E.H. McLaughlin, to Benjamin Franklin Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee in New York, Detailing a System to Overcome South Carolina’s Racist Eight Box Law Which 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)

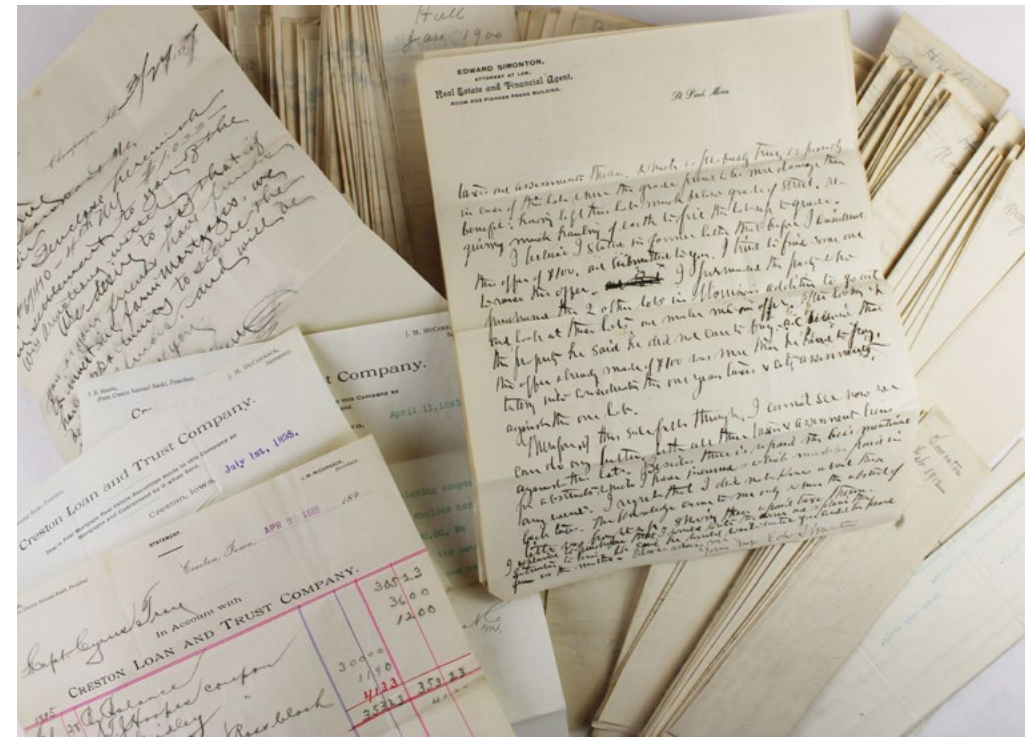
\$850

## FINANCING FARM MORTGAGES IN IOWA, MINNESOTA, AND CALIFORNIA

**22. [Western Land Speculation]. [True, Cyrus].** [*Manuscript Archive of Letters Sent to Captain Cyrus True of Maine, Regarding Land Speculation in the American West and Midwest in the Late-19th Century*]. [Various locations in Iowa, Minnesota, and California: 1880s to December 1900]. Approximately 630 autograph letters, signed; typed letters, signed; manuscript documents, signed; and partially-printed documents completed in manuscript, totaling well over a thousand pages. All folded twice horizontally, the great majority docketed on the verso with the name of the correspondent and date in pencil. A largely well-preserved group. Very good.

A unique and voluminous collection of letters and documents sent to Cyrus True of Searsport, Maine by various correspondents, offering a rich picture of the complexities of American agricultural land speculation in the last two decades of the 19th century. The preponderance of the collection centers on land speculation in Iowa, but also Minnesota and California, the latter largely by True’s nephew Andrew M. Ross. The main correspondents include Edward Simonton, Real Estate and Financial Agent in St. Paul, Minnesota (about sixty letters and

documents dated 1892 to 1902); the Creston Loan and Trust Company of Creston, Iowa (about 250 letters and documents dated between 1885 and 1898); the State Bank of Hull in Hull, Iowa (about 300 letters and documents dated between 1892 and 1900); and True’s aforementioned nephew, writing from California (twenty-seven letters dated from January 1888 to November 1889). The general content of the letters largely concern information on investments and potential investments for True for farm land in Iowa, Minnesota, and California. As such, the letters contain vital contemporary information on land values, interest rates, mortgage details, farm economics, bank procedures, state business laws, estate matters, business taxes, and other subjects. In the course of reporting to True over so vast an amount of time and so often about investment opportunities, the correspondents also incidentally report on crop patterns, local politics, the particulars of working with women in business matters, and more. There are also a handful of documents and letters sent to True from other banks and companies involved in farm loans and other business matters; some of the documents were sent to True while he was staying in Hot Springs, Arkansas, likely for health reasons.



A mere sampling of the documents include an 1885 letter from Creston Loan and Trust Company discussing the procedures for releasing a mortgage; an 1886 letter from Creston discussing loan terms and informing True they have received nine acres as security for a new loan from one of their customers; an 1892 partially-printed document completed in manuscript to True from the State Bank of Hull offering a loan on a 160-acre farm in Sioux County, Iowa; an 1894 letter from the Hull bank lamenting that True had lost money with Simonton; a January 1896 typed letter from Edward Simonton discussing procedures for foreclosure; a May 1899 letter from Hull informing True that they have just sold a furnished hotel for True; a March 1897 letter from the Champaign National Bank offering True and his “friends” investment opportunities in farm mortgages; an October 1899 letter from Hull with a long listing of True’s farm loan recipients; a December 1900 letter from Hull reporting on almost \$100,000 in deposits and inviting True to the annual stockholders meeting on January 7, 1901 (“If you can be present we will kill the fatted calf..”); and a June 1902 letter in which Simonton regrets to inform True of some back taxes on some sold property that he thought had been paid by one of True’s partners.

The collection of letters from True’s nephew A.M. Ross in California also concern business matters, beginning with Ross’s first letter in January 1888, in which he reports that he is set to receive \$3000 from True. He also mentions their shared business in Creston. In most of the subsequent letters, Ross makes some mention of paying back True for what must have been an initial \$3000 loan. Ross writes the great majority of his letters from Santa Clara, but also one each from San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose. He mentions business dealings or proposed investments such as buying a ranch in San Diego, considering growing strawberries, oranges, or trees, buying a half interest in a “Real Estate & Business Agency” in San Francisco, but most notably he proceeds to actually plant prunes (most likely plum trees) and wine grapes.

Ross’s first mention of this new business venture in grapes occurs in his June 4, 1888 letter: “We have now 80 acres. 26 acres in vines. 8 acres of wh[ich] are Muscat grapes, more of a table grape than for wine. The balance of vines are wine grapes of very good variety. The Muscats

should run 41’ to the acre, the wine grapes say 3 to 4 tons per acre.... We are talking some of building a winery & make the grapes into wine ourselves.” From Santa Clara in October 1888, Ross mentions a local vineyard, along with its economic impact: “I could show you if you were here a vineyard of 40 acres this is its 4th summer all wine grapes. This vineyard will pay \$2500 this year estimating wine @ 15 cents per gal. and @ 20 cents per gal. it will pay out \$3000.” In his June 7, 1889 letter, Ross hopes for “good prospects for a fine grape crop” in his vineyards. In another letter in October 1889, he predicts that the grape crop will yield about \$4000.

Ross’s letters also occasionally provide notable early observations on California. He predicts that “Cal[ifornia] is going to fill up fast in the next 10 years I believe, and while the eastern papers have become jealous of Cal. she is a grand state. Give me either this coast or the eastern coast to live in. I don’t care about the western states to live in.” Ross also predicts in another letter that Southern California will “grow & prosper” as a “winter resort.” Ross even includes an observation about part of Washington Territory as compared to California: “There is no doubt Spokane Falls will be a large inland city some time. I don’t want to live in that climate. Cal[ifornia] as a state is way ahead of W[ashington]. T[erritory]. take it as whole, but the whole west coast is going to be thickly populated in time.”

Newspaper records report that Captain Cyrus True was a justice of the peace for Searsport, Maine, and often served as executor for various estates in the area. Interestingly, the State Bank of Hull took out an advertisement in the January 22, 1891 issue of the Republican Journal of Belfast, Maine, listing True and four other Searsport men as investors in their farm loans.

*(McBRB3575)*

\$4,500



## A YOUNG ARIZONA WOMAN AT HOME AND ON THE ROAD

23. [Western Photographica]. [Arizona]. Wells, Margaret E. [Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Featuring the Exploits of an Arizona Woman in the American West and Chicago Over a Long Period of Time]. [Various locations, mainly Arizona, Montana, and Illinois: ca. 1925-1942]. [77] leaves, illustrated with 617 original photographs, from about 1.5 x 1 to 4 x 3 inches, almost every page profusely annotated in white ink. Oblong folio. Contemporary faux-alligator brown leather, string-tied. Edges and joints worn, minor rubbing to covers. Compiler's ownership inscription on inside front cover, reading "Property of Margaret E. Wells" with her address in Douglas, Arizona. Occasional empty mounts, minor wear to some photos, but overall a very well-preserved collection. Very good.



A densely-packed collection of annotated vernacular photographs documenting about a decade-and-a-half of an Arizona woman's life in the West and during various travels around the country in the early-20th century. Margaret E. Wells grew up on a ranch near Douglas, Arizona, which is well-represented in the photographs, picturing various family

members, scenes around the exterior of the ranch house, a shot of their school teacher Mrs. Wodham, taking care of the livestock, and more, including Margaret as a younger child. There are also a healthy number of images around Douglas, as well as other Arizona locations such as Cave Creek, Ajo, Grand Canyon National Park, and Tombstone.

As Margaret grows older, the album records her travels, taking her to numerous locations around the United States, such as Yellowstone Park; Virginia City, Montana; Bozeman, Montana; campus views of Montana State College (where she may have been a student for some time); desert scenes near Reno, Nevada; the Chicago World's Fair in 1934; Long Beach, California; San Francisco; Bryce National Park and Zion National Park in Utah; Washington; and Oregon. Some of the later photos show Margaret working at Spiegel, Inc., and some of the last photographs document Margaret and her husband John with, presumably, their young child. Some of the more interesting images include Margaret and some of her companions dressed in "Mexican Sombreros" in Bozeman in 1927; two elevated shots of the town of Virginia City; a handful of shots of Wells' friend Buster "working on the railroad" in Arizona; and numerous shots of the various characters in a Spring 1939 rodeo in Douglas. A wide-ranging collection of annotated vernacular images recording about fifteen years in the life of a young Arizona woman in her home state as well as several other states before, throughout, and after the Great Depression.

(McBRB3662)

\$850

## CALIFORNIA AIRSHIP INVENTION QUACKERY, WITH PICTURES!

24. [Women]. [California]. Bonham, Margaret May. [Archive of a Woman Inventor from California Featuring Fantastical Drawings of Airships and Other Ideas]. San Jose, Ca.: 1928-1932, 1966-1969. Thirty-five drawings (including one multi-sheet panorama) and approximately [60]pp. of manuscript notes and correspondence. Some light wear, a few small tears. A handful of letters and drawings backed on linen, tanned. Many leaves formerly rolled and a bit curled. Overall, contents clean. About very good.





complex on the scale of a World's Fairgrounds, like the White City in Chicago. This grandiose venture would have outlying farmland, drill and marching instruction, domed residences, and glorious statues. This drawing is notarized and dated: "Suggested by Luraetta Elsinore San Jose Calif. U.S.A. 1931." It is also "Subject to architect's revision for practical building."

Not all is fantastical madness, however. One interesting drawing with notes explains a system of highways for new cities of 300,000 people. The drawing shows the lanes and pedestrian crossings, reading: "All six lane highways when nearing city limits slide into 2 or 1 lanes when going straight through as the center lane is reserved for turning around in from city limit to city limit to avoid traffic crossings. Center strip for turning direction not at intersection, hence at intersection streets going Nth and Sth go under streets going E and West." Many of the leaves of manuscript consist of numbers and madcap accounting -- projected earnings and expenses. There are also several recipes and poems, signed and sealed by a notary public, as well as a manuscript piece of sheet music.

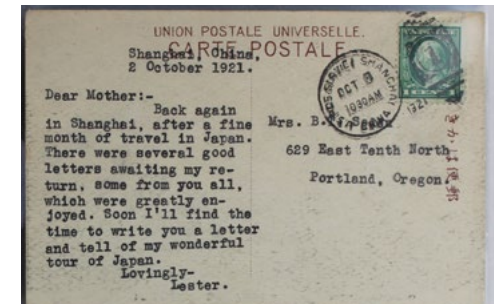
We found very little about Miss Margaret May Bonham (or her alias). Census records show that she was born circa 1899, and in 1950 she was still listed at the same address as in 1932. By 1966, she has moved within San Jose and her letters sound more than a bit crazed and desperate. One, dated October 29, 1966 is addressed to the Wall Street Journal. Though typed, it is scrawled with manuscript notes, the most prominent at the top reading "S.O.S. Pronto deadline middle of Nov. 1966 - Please hurry pronto I need your protection & finance so I can earn income, no dole." The letter goes on -- at rambling and incoherent length -- much as her letters of 1932 did, requiring a business manager for her Enterprise (specifying U.S.A. citizen and Republican). A typed letter of January 1969 to a Mr. Warren "Tex" Smith posits the idea for a new and special cow bell to be used in all dairies: Bossy's Protective Collar. The first half of the letter describes what the collar needs to do (keep insects away, have Bossy's social security number and veterinarian info, light up at night), while the second half is a ramble about honey and butter, springboarding off of Isaiah 7:15. A manuscript letter folded into the first typed letter discusses finding a temporary lease "until I can obtain

the main site of my 'Enterprise'", as well as securing a studio apartment near a grocery and bus lines. Taken together, these two letters seem to indicate that the later years may not have been kind to Miss Bonham. A fascinating group of materials, illuminating the obscure career of this presumably obscure inventor. Depending on your perspective, the archive of a visionary genius, a lunatic, or a wonderful trove of outsider art and manuscript material. Choose your own adventure, but any way you slice it, worthy of further research. Should be seen to be believed.  
(McBRB2828) \$7,500

## AN OREGON MIDSHIPMAN IN RUSSIA JUST AFTER WORLD WAR I

**25. [World War I]. [American Expeditionary Force, Siberia]. Soden, Lester W.** *[Archive of Annotated Real Photo Postcards, Picture Postcards, and Photographs Amounting to a Narrative of an American Serviceman's Experiences in Russia During the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, As Well As Several Other Locations Around the World].* [Vladivostok, Russia; China; Japan; Philippines; Cuba; Panama; and Egypt: 1918-1922]. Ninety-six real photo postcards, postcards, and photographs, each about 3.5 x 5.5 inches or slightly smaller. A very well-preserved group, arranged in clear plastic sleeves in a brad-bound folder. Very good plus.

An informative and unique collection of mostly annotated images documenting the military exploits of Lester W. Soden of Portland, Oregon, a Navy Midshipman serving in important locations in Asia and elsewhere in the years immediately following World War I. Soden sent the postcards and photographs home to various family members and friends in Portland, Oregon. On the verso of the great majority of the postcards and photographs, Soden has added vital typed or handwritten captions describing the subject, location, or other





important information for each image, as well as occasionally adding a personal note about them. Most of the images do not exhibit postmarks, so were likely sent along by Soden with letters.

Most important among Soden's experiences here, and encompassing almost half of the images (forty-seven, in fact) was his time in Vladivostok, Russia in 1918-1920 as part of the American Expeditionary Force, Siberia. All but four of the postcards and photographs from Russia have typed captions on the verso, providing critical background information on Soden's experiences. Soden's captions run from one line ("Street scene in Vladdie") to a couple of lines ("View of Vladivostok, Siberia, showing section of the city along the tracks of the Siberian railroad, and one of the fine Russian churches in the back ground. This was taken but a week ago") to detailed, much longer efforts, for example: "Since coming to Siberia I have not seen a single saw mill where modern machinery, such as power driven saws and etc was used. Here is a picture I took the other day in Vladivostok, showing the Asiatic method of making lumber. The Chinamen do the work, two men to a saw, one on top of the framework that serves for a work bench, the other stands on the ground, and away they saw on logs, turning out lumber of various thicknesses. When first I witnessed such ancient methods, it seemed as tho I had stepped into a land of long ago, but time has accustomed me to such sights in Siberia."

Soden's other images provide a deep picture of the Vladivostok area at a crucial time in its history, picturing street scenes, the funeral of "a deceased shipmate who died at Vladivostok," the Bay of the Golden Horn, Japanese headquarters and a Japanese market in the city, troops and ships from other Allied countries, a YMCA train car serving coffee to soldiers, a Bolshevik armored car stuck in the mud, a portrait of Czech leader General Radola Gajda (here spelled Gaida), two images of Gajda's armored train car which he used in a failed attempt to occupy Vladivostok in 1918, and much more. Part of the Allied mission in Vladivostok involved protecting and providing passage for Czech troops who had fought for their own freedom against Lenin and the Russian revolutionaries. One of Soden's captions concern these freedom fighters: "Czech troops along the trans-Siberian R.R. coming into Vladivostok. They have some sort of decorations on the cars. You will notice the odd style of cars used, with single axeled wheels, that are not solid steel like the car wheels we have in the States, where only double tracks are used. The cars here are very short, tho once in a while one notices standard sized cars with double tracks, identical to the ones used in the States, in fact they were built there."

In addition to his time in Siberia, Soden also served in China, Japan, Manchuria, the Philippines, Egypt, Panama, and Cuba. Seventeen postcards document his experiences in China, as well as sixteen in Japan and Manchuria, eight in the Philippines, and the remainder from Egypt, Panama, and Cuba. A wonderful archival record of one soldier's travels after the Great War on an obscure mission to Russia and the Far East.

(McBRB3734)

\$6,750

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