



# New York That Almost Was *New York (Virtual) Book Fair 2021*



Dear friends and colleagues,

We had hoped to be greeting you in real life from our booth at the New York International Antiquarian Book Fair, but plans change -- as do viruses -- and here we are at yet another virtual book fair. We have nevertheless compiled an interesting assortment of materials that we had planned to display in our glass cases. There are selections of Japanese Americana, several fascinating manuscript and archival pieces, views of Havana and Philadelphia, some stalwarts like Robert Rogers, and the usual blend of things we just couldn't resist. To see them in person, you'll simply have to place an order. Enjoy!

Cheers,  
Teri & James

### Terms of Sale

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### STRIKING ACKERMANN AQUATINTS OF MEXICO CITY

1. **Ackermann, George. Ackermann, Rudolph.** *Mexico, Bird's Eye View Towards the West : Megico, A Vista de Pajaro Mirando Acia el Oeste.* [with:] *Mexico, View of the Great Square and Cathedral : Megico, Vista de la Plaza y de la Catedral.* London: R. Ackermann, [1826?]. Two large aquatints, each 18 x 24 inches. A bit of spotting at edges of one print. Light tanning. Crisp and quite attractive images. Very good plus.

A beautiful pair of rare prints, comprising a bird's-eye view of Mexico City and a view of the Zocalo and Cathedral produced by famed London printmaker and color plate book publisher Rudolph Ackermann. During the mid-1820s, the elder Ackermann sent his son George to Mexico to establish branches of their bookselling concern across Hispanophone America. Although this endeavor last only a few years, the Ackermann publishing company produced several notable illustrated books and prints on the subject of Latin America during this period.

The present works are based on drawings done by the younger Ackermann while in Mexico, and were created contemporaneously with a Spanish-language history of the country, illustrated with a number of smaller, uncolored engravings, published by Rudolph Ackermann in

1826. Each print is exceptionally sharp and detailed, with fine coloring. The views were issued as a pair, and were reviewed in an October 1826 issue of a London arts periodical, *La Belle Assemblée*, which opined that, "The idea which they convey is very fresh and vivid; they have all the appearance of accuracy."

Rare, and in excellent condition. We locate copies of these two prints at the British Library and the Hispanic Society of America.

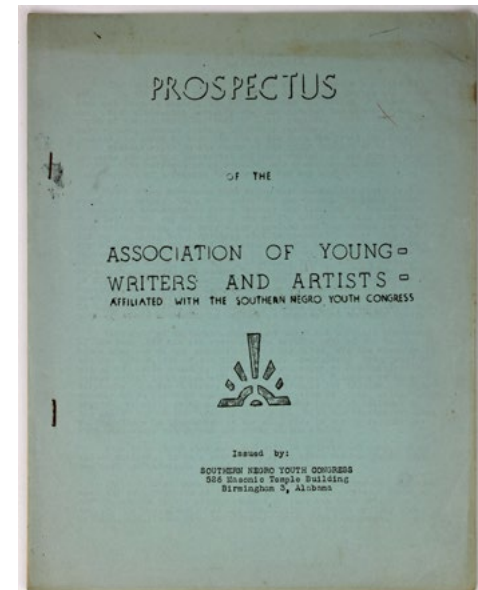
(McBRB2056)

\$6,750

### AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH IN THE ARTS

2. **[African Americana].** *Prospectus of the Association of Young Writers and Artists Affiliated with the Southern Negro Youth Congress* [cover title]. Birmingham: [ca. 1942]. [1],4pp. plus two loose sheets laid in. Printed on rectos only. Mimeographed. Folio. Original blue printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Prospectus advertising the mission of and membership in the Association of Young Writers and Artists, a group affiliated with the Southern Negro Youth Congress, together with the application form and a circular advertising the group. The prospectus lists five goals of the group -- "Foster and accurate portrayal of the life, conditions and aspirations of Negro Americans"; enriching African American communities; stimulating cultural expression; "Increase the means whereby the finest cultural contributions of the Negro youth may be made available to the general public"; and strengthening appreciation of the links between society and culture. Persons ages fifteen to thirty my apply, cost is \$1, and membership is open to anyone who desires to further the group's





mission, not just to African Americans. A rare and ephemeral piece, we locate a single copy in OCLC, at Emory University.

(McBRB2149)

\$650

### LIFE OF A MINING ENGINEER IN DEPRESSION-ERA ALASKA

3. [Alaska]. [Mining]. [Archive of over 230 Vernacular Photographs Documenting the Life and Business of Alaska Mining Engineer Charles German]. [Fairbanks, Ak.: 1926-1934]. 235 original photographs, mostly measuring 3.5 x 6 inches, with a portion measuring 3 x 4.5 inches. Slight curling to photographs; many with contemporary and slightly later manuscript captions in image margins and on print versos. Minor wear and dust soiling at edges of prints; a few duplicates and faded photographs, but generally clear, strong images. Very good.

A substantial assemblage of nearly 240 original photographs that document the dredge mining of Nome Creek, Alaska, and the lives of mining engineer Charles German and his associates during the late 1920s and 1930s. Gold was discovered near Sumner and Nome Creeks, northeast of Fairbanks, in 1910, and individual placer mining began there in 1911. By the mid-1920s, mining operations had become industrial, and in 1926 Nome Creek Dredging Company built a dredge that mined



5,000 ounces of gold from the creek bed before the works were destroyed by fire in 1932. Charles German (or Germain), the author of these images, was a Swedish immigrant prospector who became involved in the Nome Creek Dredging Company, along with its principal partners Charles Opdyke and James Barrack. He may have also been a partner, but was certainly the main engineer and was responsible for the design and construction of much of the company's mining equipment.

A large number of photographs in the collection are related to Nome Creek Dredging, and they document the building and operation of the enterprise at Nome Creek. They also record German's personal prospecting and mining camps, and depict the equipment such as hydraulic lifts and scrapers that he built both for his own operation and for Nome Creek Dredging. German was an avid machinist and designer -- another large group of photographs show various construction stages and models of a primitive, motorized snow sled that was intended for inter-camp travel and a covered motorboat that he used to navigate the rivers and creeks near Fairbanks on his hunting, camping, and mining expeditions. The images also show various iterations and tests of an early snowmobile, which bore more than a passing resemblance to a small tractor.

In addition to documenting German's business and personal pursuits, his archive of photographs also provides an fascinating record of life in the Alaskan wilderness during this period. They show the small camps and cabins, mining and other activities of German's friends and acquaintances, many of whom are named in the manuscript captions. He traveled widely with his cousin, Blanche Cascaden, who had lived in the Yukon and Alaska since 1900. One partner in the Nome Creek Mining Company, James Barrack, was also the principal supplier of machine parts and owner of the region's hardware store; the other, Charles Opdyke, seems to have been close friends with German and involved in many of his enterprises. The photos also show, amongst other notable Alaska figures of the time, Noel Wien, the founder of Alaska's first airline; and Leonard Seppala, an avid dog sledder and breeder who participated in the 1925 Serum Run to Nome, an event now commemorated by the Iditarod. Also present are some interesting views of Fairbanks and its

cultural milieu; at this time, the town had only about 1,000 residents to populate its dirt streets, log cabins, and scattered storefronts. A small group of photographs from a 1921 camping and horseback riding trip in Montana around the Flathead River, Mt Wright, and the Continental Divide round out the collection.

Overall, an extensive and wide-ranging collection of personal photographs that provide an excellent record of mining and life in northern Alaska, as experienced by an active and integral participant. (McBRB2032) \$2,250

### UNPUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION THROUGH SOUTHERN AFRICA, LED BY A JEWISH CHICAGOAN

**4. Anscher, Abraham.** [*Detailed Narrative of an 1883-1884 Expedition Through Southern Africa, Written by Exploring Party Leader Abraham Anscher, a Jewish Chicago Immigrant*]. [Various places in South Africa, Botswana.: 1883-1884]. 295pp., plus five additional letters totaling [60] pp., altogether more than 38,000 words. Composed mostly on small octavo sheets. Some wear to edges of initial and final few leaves, slightly affecting text. Light, even tanning. Written in a consistent, legible script. Overall very good.

An extensive and outstanding manuscript account of travel and exploration in southern Africa during late 1883 and early 1884 by Abraham Anscher, a Polish Jewish immigrant to Chicago. The manuscript is composed in the form of a letter addressed to Edith Delia Rogalski, but really comprises a travelogue or diary, with entries written from September 1883 to mid-January 1884. Five additional letters accompany this account, addressed to Edith's later husband, Israel Jackson Roe; her parents, Samuel and Sarah Rogalski; and her brother Benny.

Anscher's descriptions of his experiences in Africa cover a wide variety of topics including big game hunting; interactions with local indigenous peoples and their rulers; encounters with white missionaries, traders, and other hunters; ethnographic, botanical, geological, and zoological observations, and much more. His account is by turns dramatic and

amusing, interspersed with personal recollections of family and home, cultural and religious notes (his addressee was also a Polish-speaking Jewish immigrant to Chicago), and reminiscences of earlier adventures in Colorado, Utah, the California gold fields, and elsewhere.

Little can be readily discerned of the details of Anscher's biography beyond the pages of this manuscript. He was born in Mariampol, then a part of Poland and today in Lithuania, but clearly came to the United States at an early age and was well-educated. He was an adventurer at heart, and spent several years in the West, perhaps in the U.S. Army for part of this time and partly as a solo fortune seeker. At some point during the mid- to late-1870s, he decided to take his adventuring talents to South Africa in order to satisfy his own wanderlust and to create a business of organizing guided African exploration and hunting. The stakes of his chosen profession are mentioned several times throughout his narrative, such as when a party member dies of an unspecified illness ("My lot is a very hard one just now, and my position as promoter and chief adventurer is anything but enviable"). From the additional letters present, it is apparent that the young Ms. Rogalski was a former love interest of Anscher who spurned his affections and became engaged to a mutual friend. Indeed, a letter here addressed to the fiancé offers an apology for presumption of writing to Edith in such a lengthy and cordial manner; at one time all of the individuals addressed by Anscher were a part of the same immigrant community in Chicago.

This absorbing account follows a lengthy excursion organized and led by Anscher across the Transvaal, through Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and beyond to a settlement he calls Tatti (probably Francistown, on the Tati River), traveling through parts of modern-day South Africa and Botswana. They contain many details of great interest, and his vignettes are well-written and dramatically delivered. An immense boa constrictor drops out of the treetops, strangling a springbok before his eyes. He finds a five-year-old girl with a broken leg, the only survivor of a village massacre; he sets her leg, nurses her for a month, and eventually conveys her to a missionary station. A young zebra joins the traveling party, incurring the jealousy of the team's dogs. A large lizard is trained to sleep in a tent, but only after his teeth are removed for safety.

His missive begins in medias res, with his party already underway in South Africa near the Orange River in what he calls the “Tarka bush,” during mid-September 1883. Anscher decides, having missed his last opportunity to send mail, “Now, to put myself on guard against mischance, and not be like the traditional foolish virgins who did not keep their lamps properly trimmed...to have a so-called running letter always open and ready,” for his recipient. The group first traveled northeast near and along the Orange. The party later leaves the river, and skirts the southern edge of the Kalahari to reach Lattakoo, modern-day Dithakong, a traditional departure point for excursions deeper into the interior of Africa during the 19th century. Thence they headed north again, stopping often to hunt for food and sport. As the excursion proceeds further into the interior, their encounters with native tribes increases, and Anscher observes them keenly and reports with a detailed, if somewhat jaded, 19th-century eye.

Arriving in Shoshong, in what is now central Botswana, Anscher meets some missionaries, and witnesses a tribal gathering, which leads him to remember the religious theories of a familial acquaintance back home:

“Was present at a Pitsoh or native congress this forenoon, held by the natives about some tribe affairs. About 12,000 natives present and wound up the proceedings with a war dance.... As these tribes are considered

by some religious enthusiasts to be of the lost tribes of Israel (not your own, but ours), and as your uncle once spoke to me about them while at Chicago, I would therefore request you to kindly tell him to disabuse his mind on this point and that the only peg whereon the so-called lost tribe maniacs hang their argument in favor of their hobby is that the natives practice a certain custom which history attributes to our father Abraham. But this ceremony takes place instead of at the age of 7 days old, when they are about fourteen years old, and even when older. But they have no tradition as to why it is done. If this simple custom entitles them to be call Jews, why, for my part, they are quite welcome to the honor. But this is about all there is to build the theory on.”

Despite his occasionally sarcastic and somewhat disparaging demeanor toward the natives he encounters, Anchser seems overall to have a decent connection with them at a personal level and to understand a basic sense of shared humanity. In one particularly poignant episode, Anscher meets a mother and father who have walked 300 miles to ransom their two teenaged sons enslaved by a local chief:

“Neither the man’s looks nor ornaments excited the smallest emotion in the bosom of the chief, and when he was solicited by one who felt something of a father’s love to pity the old man who had walked so far and brought his all to purchase his own children, he at last replied with a sneer that one of the boys died last year and for the other he wants an ox at least. ‘But I have not even a goat,’ pleaded the old man, ‘the Matabele have taken all I had and destroyed my hut.’ A sigh, it was a heavy sigh, burst from his bosom, one dead and the other not permitted to see anymore. The chief walked off while the man sat leaning his head on the palm of his hand, and his eye fixed on the ground, apparently lost to everything but his grief. On taking up his trinkets to retire, I told him to keep up a good heart, that I would try to get him his boy. He started at the sound of my voice, kneeled before me and laid down his trinket saying, ‘take all this, but get me back my boy.’ I got him his boy for a colored blanket and 1 lb. of tobacco.”

The difficulties of obtaining food and water, establishing safe camp, and finding routes through minimally charted territory evident in this final passage are an ever-present theme of the expedition, but Anscher





eventually guided his group to their destination, where they intended to stay for a month or two before heading further north to Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River. The final entries describe life at the settlement, and how a Portuguese colonial explorer and administrator, Alexandre de Serpo Pinto, whom they met in camp, would be entrusted with the present manuscript as he traveled to Namaqualand on the west coast of Africa, in the hopes that it would eventually find its way aboard a ship bound for America. Pinto was a fascinating figure in his own right -- he explored the interior of Africa for Portugal in the 1860s and 1870s, and after this meeting with our author became the Portuguese Consul in Zanzibar.

Anscher's trail goes somewhat cold after January 1884, when he relinquished control of this massive "running letter." An additional fragment of a later letter to Edith Rogalski included here, forwarded via a mining acquaintance in Kimberly, contains a few tantalizing details of his onward expedition, including an attack on their party near Victoria Falls by a group of slavers led by "an American Negro." He was also working on a journal, and taking photographs, which are mentioned several times throughout this account, but the survival of this other material, as well as the ultimate conclusion of this expedition, are not known. A wonderful, unpublished account of African exploration by a seemingly unlikely and apparently otherwise unknown American character. A complete transcription of the manuscript -- along with a fuller description -- is available upon request.

(McBRB1562)

\$8,750

### FINE VERSION OF BACHMANN'S PHILADELPHIA VIEW

5. [Bachmann, John, after]. *Bird's Eye View of Philadelphia*. New York & Switzerland: J.O & J.H. Locher, [ca. 1850]. Tinted lithograph, 24.5 x 33. Wide margins. Archivaly lined on verso, with small marginal restorations not affecting image, including unobtrusive repairs of three short closed tears. Very good plus.

An attractive and very rare bird's eye view of Philadelphia, drawn on stone by Gustav Matter after Bachmann's original view. The panorama looks

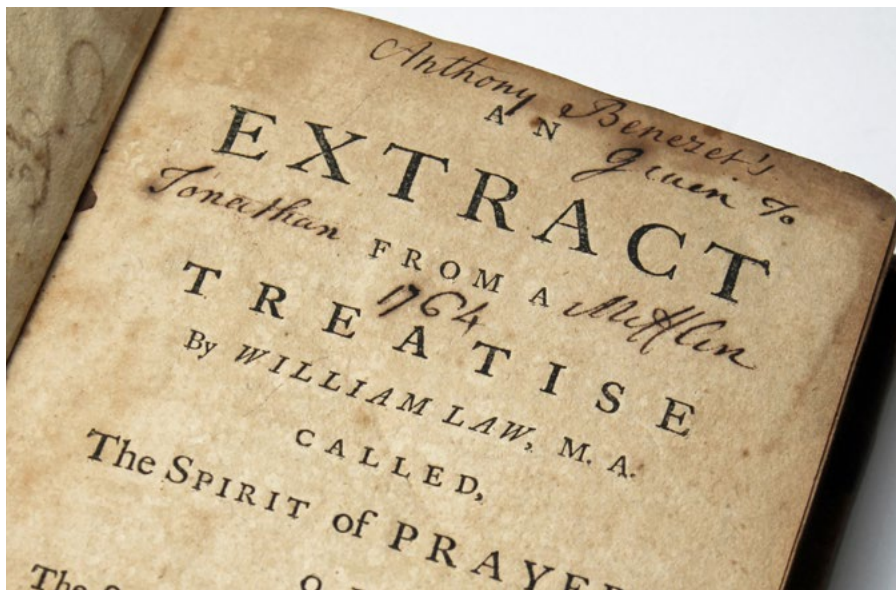
west across the city from the perspective of Camden, New Jersey, and the Delaware River waterfront. Names can be seen on a few of the paddle-wheel steamships navigating the river, two of them discreetly giving a nod to the artist and publisher with a small portrait of each. Numerous and varied other ships line the waterfront, and the city's buildings, rendered in excellent detail, sweep into the background to meet the Schuylkill River. The very left of the image shows the still undeveloped fields of what is now South Philly. Overall, a finely drawn and delicately colored depiction of bustling, mid-19th-century Philadelphia. Not in OCLC; Reps locates one copy, at the Yale Art Museum.

Reps 3584.

(McBRB2140)

\$5,750





**BENEZET'S COPY OF A QUAKER FRANKLIN IMPRINT,  
GIVEN TO A FUTURE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CONDUCTOR**

**6. Benezet, Anthony. [Franklin, Benjamin]. [Mifflin, Jonathan].** *An Extract from a Treatise by William Law, M.A. Called, the Spirit of Prayer.* [bound with:] *A Discourse on Mistakes Concerning Religion, Enthusiasm, Experiences, &c.* [bound with:] *A Short Account of that Part of Africa Inhabited by the Negroes...* Philadelphia; Germantown; Philadelphia: Benjamin Franklin; Christopher Sower; William Dunlap, 1760; 1759; 1762. 47; 168; 80pp. Three volumes bound in one. Contemporary half sheep and paper boards. Spine perishing, leather corners chipped; hinges cracked; boards somewhat soiled and foxed, but the whole still sound. Contemporary gift inscription on first title page and ownership inscription on front free endpaper. Moderate tanning and light foxing. In a custom box. Good plus.

A remarkable sammelband of Quaker religious and antislavery works that connects Anthony Benezet, Jonathan Mifflin, and Benjamin Franklin. The first work bound here is a Quaker devotional text by William Law, printed by Benjamin Franklin on commission from the Philadelphia Society of Friends. This copy belonged to Anthony Benezet, a French immigrant to Philadelphia who became a prominent Quaker leader, teacher, early abolitionist, and author of several 18th-century, anti-slavery works.

“Benezet found his calling in teaching, a profession that would bring him significant personal satisfaction throughout his life as a result of his belief that education offered a means of reforming an increasingly competitive society... After two decades of offering free evening classes for black students in his home, in 1770 he persuaded the Society of Friends to open an “Africans’ School.” Although the school’s enrollment was rather low, a number of Benezet’s students—among them Absalom Jones and James Forten—became important leaders of Philadelphia’s black community... From the 1750s until his death, amid numerous other reform projects, Benezet actively pursued an abolitionist campaign that began in Pennsylvania and soon extended across the Atlantic... While he continued abolitionist work in Philadelphia, in 1759 he began to publish a series of influential antislavery tracts that soon reached an international audience. In *A Short Account of That Part of Africa Inhabited by the Negroes* (1762), a pamphlet that was later translated into French and German, he directly challenged assertions of innate black inferiority” - ANB.

The title page bears his ownership signature turned gift inscription, dated 1764 to Jonathan Mifflin, one of Benezet’s most significant Quaker students. Mifflin, born into a prominent Philadelphia Quaker family in 1753, served during the American Revolution as a Quartermaster in the Continental Army, and following the war settled with his wife and children in Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, south of Harrisburg on the Susquehanna River. He lived until 1840, and their house, called Hybla, became an important and prominent stop on the early Underground Railroad, owing to its proximity to the Maryland border, and the station was maintained by his family after his death.

After receiving the Franklin imprint from Benezet in 1764 as a young student, Mifflin later had it bound with another Quaker text, written by Thomas Hartley and printed by Christopher Saur in Germantown, as well as with the revised, second edition of Benezet’s significant abolitionist work, *A Short Account of That Part of Africa Inhabited by the Negroes*, the whole bearing his ownership inscription on the front free endpaper. In all, a fascinating volume that connects 18th- and 19-century American abolitionism through the printing of Benjamin Franklin.

(McBRB2217)

\$8,500



**BEWARE OF THE "MORE ENERGETIC FOREIGNER"**



7. [Canada]. [Iowa]. [Railroads]. *Grand Excursion! Now Is the Time! May 31st, 1881... In Northern Iowa Southern & Central Dakota and West'n Minnesota, The Opportunities Now Existing in a Short Time Will No Longer Await You... [caption title]. [Ottawa: 1881].* Broadside, 18.5 x 6 inches. One horizontal fold. Small chip at left edge, not affecting printed area. Light tanning. Very good.

A rare illustrated railroad broadside that advertises an 1881 voyage from Ottawa and several other towns in Ontario via the Canada Central Railroad to Iowa, the Dakotas, and Minnesota for the purpose of locating and purchasing an American homestead. "Now is the time to Possess Yourselves of the CHEAP LANDS being offered by the Government and Railroad Co's. The extraordinary emigration to the West from the Old Countries promised for the coming summer will be no myth, and another year where now you can accommodate yourself to a Splendid Farm, fine location for Work, Shops, &c., will

be occupied by the more energetic foreigner. So arrange your business matters and go with us on May 31, 1881." The advertised route involves two legs to Chicago on the Canada Central and Michigan Central, and thence on connecting lines to Lemars, Iowa; and Watertown, Yankton, and Huron, in the Dakota Territory. A fascinating confluence of railroad excursion promotion, homestead land advertisement, enticement to international emigration, and xenophobia. We locate copies at Yale and the Toronto Public Library.

(McBRB547)

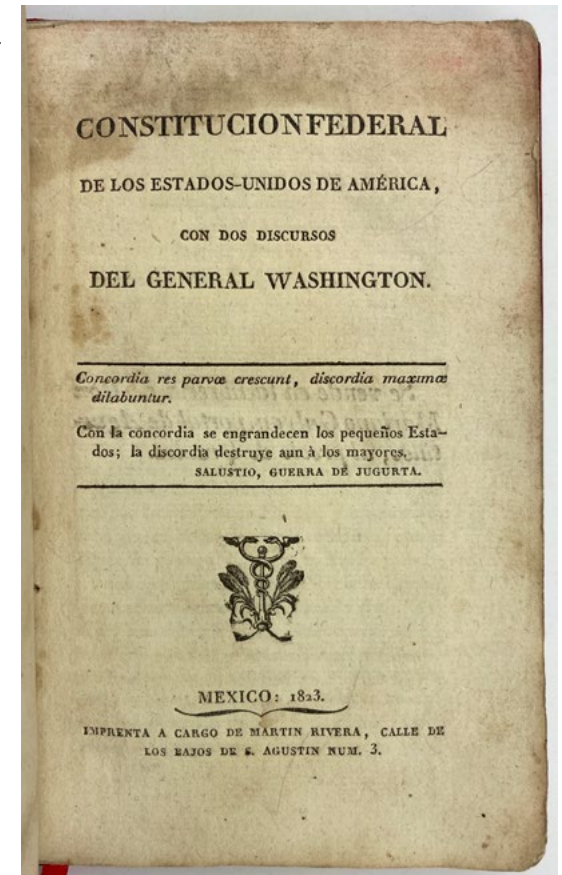
\$750

**FIRST MEXICAN EDITION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION -- "NOS EL PUEBLO..."**

8. [Constitutions]. [Washington, George]. *Constitucion Federal de Los Estados-Unidos de America, con Dos Discursos del General Washington.* Mexico City: Imprenta a Cargo de Martin Rivera, 1823. [4],66pp. Small octavo. Modern red calf, front board gilt lettered; original plain paper wrappers bound in. Minor rubbing to corners and spine ends. Contemporary gift inscription on front wrapper. Light toning and an occasional, small fox mark; light tide line at top edge. About very good.

A very scarce Mexican imprint that comprises the first Mexican edition of the United States Constitution, accompanied by two important addresses by George Washington. The present work was printed in 1823, following the overthrow of Agustin de Iturbide, as Mexico attempted to establish itself as a republic. The federal Mexican Constitution would be completed and ratified the following year, and this edition was clearly published as a reference for its drafters and other interested parties.

The text of the Constitution, translated into Spanish, and its Amendments, here curiously titled "Correcciones," occupies the final twenty-five pages of the work. Also included is the text of an Amendment prohibiting American citizens from holding foreign titles of nobility, which passed the House





and Senate in 1810 but was never ratified by the states. The Constitution is preceded by translations of George Washington's 1783 farewell to the Continental Army following the Revolutionary War and his 1796 Farewell Address to the nation at the end of his second term as President. Washington's resignations from the two most powerful positions of the early United States and his statements accompanying them would have been of particular interest to the framers of Mexico's intended republic, given the self-proclamation of emperorship by Iturbide, their primary independence leader, following the Treaty of Cordoba that freed Mexico from Spain in 1821.

The brief introduction makes clear the estimation for the document held by the publishers and its potential usefulness as a framework for the Mexican Constitution. It reads, in part:

“Algunos hablan de confederacion y federalismo sin siquiera tener nocion vaga de las palabras: estas incluyen ideas verdaderamente genericas, y en las que se contienen especies y graduaciones que es preciso fijar con exactitud.... Una de estas especies o graduaciones está suficientemente determinada en la ultima Constitucion de los Estados-Unidos, y por lo tanto se ha creido utilisimo el reimprimirla, con el objeto de que repartidos por todas las provincias los ejemplares, se actuen los ciudadanos de los principios sobre que se funda, y de la fuerza del lazo con que se estrecharon aquellos Estados que antes de su emancipacion eran independientes y no componian un todo tan homoganeo y compacto como el nuestro...”

A fascinating edition of the United States Constitution, important for its influence on the formation of a republic in newly independent Mexico, and rare -- OCLC locates fewer than ten copies, and only one copy appears in available auction records over the past century.

(McBRB1925)

\$12,500

## HUGE COLLECTION OF COOK BOOKS BY MEXICO'S FIRST CELEBRITY CHEF

**9. [Cook Books]. Velazquez de Leon, Josefina.** [*Large Collection of Cook Books Published by the Premier Celebrity Chef of Mexico*]. Mexico City: 1938-1966. Sixty-five volumes. Quarto (and two folios). Original printed wrappers, many pictorial or multi-color. Light scattered wear and soiling, some chipping to a few covers. Paper toned. Generally clean with relatively minimal wear. Overall, very good.

A large collection of cook books documenting the career and oeuvre of Josefina Velazquez de Leon, the pioneering celebrity chef of Mexico. “She remains the most important figure in Mexican gastronomy. From the 1930s through 1960s, she wrote and published more than 140 cookbooks (some say closer to 150) on topics ranging from cake decorating, flavorful low-cost meals, regional Mexican classics, and even launching a food business out of one's home. She ran a successful cooking school in Mexico City, hosted her own TV show, wrote a magazine column, and appeared on the radio. She was the original Mexican celebrity chef, and you could, at one point, find her books in nearly every middle-class home” - Téllez. Velazquez's contribution to Mexican cookery cannot be overstated -- she reinvented it for modern times and made it what it is today. Her program, “El Menu de la Semana,” was the first cooking show on Mexican television. She was also one of the first woman entrepreneurs in the country, forming an empire that spread beyond Mexico and into the United States.



The collection contains sixty-five cook books published by Ediciones Josefina Velazquez de Leon. They cover a wide array of subjects, many of them published as a series. The earliest work is a second edition of “Los 30 Menus,” published in 1938. A sampling of the content, from Menu Num. 20, features sopa de bacalao, croquetas de arroz, pescado en salsa crema, budin de verdaderas, and postre envinado. There are cook books focusing on regions of Mexico: Cocina Veracruzana de Abolengo; Cocina de Campeche; Cocina Yucateca; Cocina de Chihuahua; Cocina Regional de Michoacan; Cocina de Sonora; and Cocina de San Luis Potosi. There are cook books for celebratory meals and occasions: Como Improvisar Fiestas; Fiestas para Niños; Aniversarios de Bodas; Fiesta de los 100 Libros; Reposteria Navidadena. Several of the works focus on economical recipes and menus, emphasizing the everyday aspects of creating meals for the family. One cook book provides thirty recipes for the preparation of eggs. There are likewise cook books devoted to fish, and two which feature “Pan Estilo Chino,” or Chinese-style breads. Many are illustrated and include local advertisements. This cataloguer’s favorite might be “Cocina Instantanea,” which features recipes utilizing tinned foods. There are also works devoted to pastry and decoration.

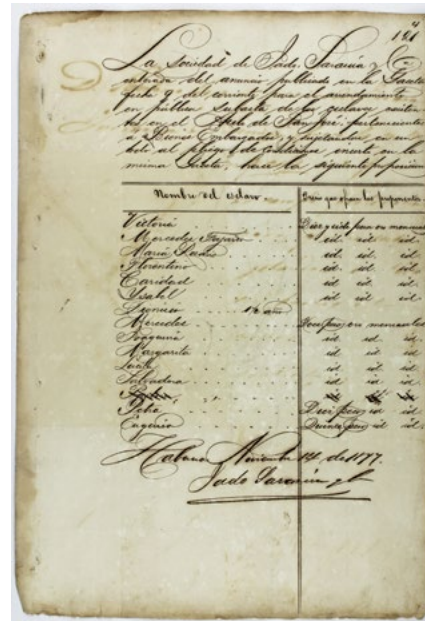
Taken altogether, this is an amazing collection aggregating much of Josefina’s published work over the course of her illustrious career. It would be a foundational grouping in any cookery collection.

Lesley Téllez, “The Forgotten Legacy of Mexico’s Original Celebrity Chef,” *Saveur*, Mar. 2016.  
(McBRB1910) \$8,500

### BIDDING AT A CUBAN SLAVE AUCTION

**10. [Cuba]. [Slavery].** *[Manuscript Bidsheet for an 1877 Cuban Slave Auction]*. [Havana: 1877]. [1]p., on a bifolium. Removed from a bound volume, with unobtrusive stabholes at gutter margin. Light wear at edges; light dust soiling and damp staining. Very good.

Remarkable bidsheet submitted by a Cuban business in response to a newspaper advertisement for an auction of slaves for hire held in Havana during November 1877. The firm, Jado Sarasúa y Compañía, writes that,



“Enterada del anuncio publicado en la Gaceta fecha 9 del corriente para el arrendamineto en publica subasta de los esclavos existentes en el Asilo de San Jose, pertenecientes a Bienes Embargados, y sujetandose en un todo al pliego de Condiciones inserto en la misma Gaceta, hace la siguiente proposicion.” Below is a list of fourteen slaves, mostly women, and the prices that the company is willing to offer for the slaves being rented, ranging from ten to seventeen pesos per month. Signed and dated at the bottom, “Habana, Noviembre 14 de 1877.”

(McBRB2027)

\$650

### FABULOUS VIEW OF HAVANA

**11. [Cuba]. Willmann, Eduard.** *Panorama de la Habana. Capital de la Isla de Cuba, La Reina de las Antillas*. Paris: 1855. Large, engraved panorama, 20.5 x 44.5 inches. Scattered dampstaining and repaired, short closed tears at edges. Light foxing and discoloration along vertical plate line at center. Good plus.

An excellent, panoramic view of Havana and its harbor, taken from the town of Regla across the bay to the south of the city. The perspective is quite interesting as the immediate foreground is a detailed view of Regla, its farms, storehouses, and port facilities, with a prominent copse of palm trees on a hill furthest forward in the left of the image. The bay and city of Havana occupy the middle distance and background, with the entrance to the harbor and Morro Castle near the horizon line at the right of the frame. The image was engraved by German artist Eduard Willmann in 1855 from a Daguerreotype taken on the spot by G.B. Haase the year prior, and was exhibited at the Paris Fine Arts Exposition upon its completion. A beautiful panorama from an unusual perspective, and





quite scarce -- we locate only four copies -- at the Library of Congress, Miami Public Library, Royal Collection Trust, and the Bibliotheque Nationale de France.

(McBRB2141)

\$3,750

### ARCHIVE OF CHIPPEWA DIASPORA

**12. Day, George A.** [*Archive of Legal Documents Relating to the Day Family, of Chippewa Heritage, Including Tribal Land Allotments in Wisconsin*]. [Various locations including Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Oregon]: 1915-1948, 1966, 1974. Approximately 50 documents. Mostly folio, many with original envelopes. Light scattered wear and soiling. Very good.

Small archive of documents relating to George A. Day, a member of the Bad River Chippewa Tribe in Wisconsin, and the diaspora of his family across the greater American West during the twentieth century. George Aloysius Day (1886-1954) was one of three children. George attended Gordon's Business College in Ashland, Wisconsin, and in 1915 he moved to Rosebud, South Dakota, where he worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an assistant clerk at the Rosebud Agency. In 1924 he became chief clerk at the Rapid City Indian School, where he worked through at least 1930. A letter present here locates him in New Mexico in 1935, and he worked at the Uintah & Ouray Agency in Utah during 1948. Day eventually moved to Salem, Oregon where he died in 1954. George Day married Maude E. Pember (not a tribal member) in 1913,

and the two had nine children. The later correspondence present here involves Maude's efforts to pass along George's tribal allotments to two of her children, George and Philip; there is also correspondence from her sons Francis and John to the Interior Department concerning the lands.

The earliest documents present here (eleven pieces) are tax receipts and title deeds for property in Olanah, Wisconsin, belonging to George's brother Edward C. Day (1882-1978). The next fourteen pieces are all dated at South Dakota, and comprise life insurance documents, a lengthy deed of title for property in Rapid City, and several other items. Also present is a packet of documents labeled "contract and receipts for rent" at the Uintah & Ouray Agency in Fort Duchesne, Utah, dated 1948 and listing George's rent in government housing on the reservation. Interestingly, he is noted as "Not a Govt. Employee" on these documents. This is the last of the items that directly concerns George Day; all the later correspondence present here (about twenty pieces) is later and is written between George's widow, Maude, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs concerning tribal lands in Wisconsin inherited by Maude and passed along to two of her sons. Maude lived out the remainder of her life in Salem, Oregon, while the correspondence from her sons Francis and John is datelined at Glendale, California.

Though brief, this archive provides an interesting glimpse into the life of an indigenous person who worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the West, and whose family spread across the United States. There is no mention of why Maude chose these two of her children to receive the tribal land allotments she inherited upon George's death. It is interesting, however, to read through the correspondence relating to the allotments and the official process involved in passing tribal lands between family members. A nice snapshot of an indigenous family diaspora.

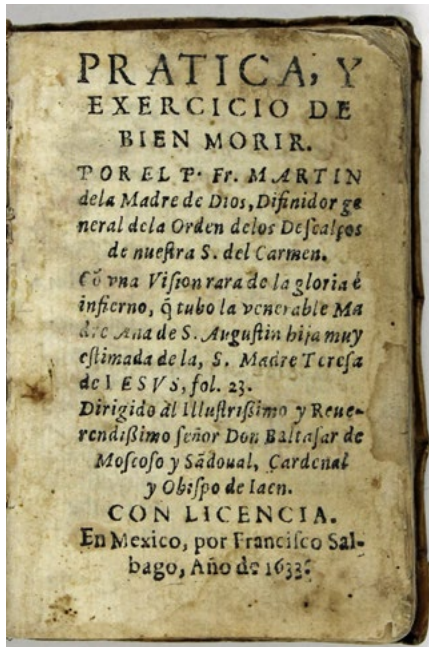
(McBRB1955)

\$450



## UNRECORDED MEXICAN DEATH MANUAL

**13. De la Madre Dios, Martin.** *Practica, y Exercicio de Bien Morir.* Mexico City: Por Francisco Salbago, 1633. [15],189 [of 192?] leaves; lacking leaves ¶1 (blank?), Y4-5, Zz3, Zz6-8. R1-2 cancels. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine label. Vellum worn, front hinge separating. Deep marca de fuego along top edge, with resultant loss occasionally touching headlines. Scattered contemporary manuscript annotations. Some foxing and soiling internally. Good.



The unrecorded, first Mexican edition of this religious manual on “dying well” by Martin de la Madre Dios, a Spanish Carmelite monk. The work was first published in Zaragoza, where the author was ensconced, in 1628, was translated into Latin (1640 & 1641) and French (1646), and was re-published twice in Spain (1643 & 1650), thus making the present edition the second overall. Although it was clearly a popular text, the only edition surviving in more than one recorded copy is the 1641 Latin translation printed in Cologne, and is clearly the type of book that received heavy use.

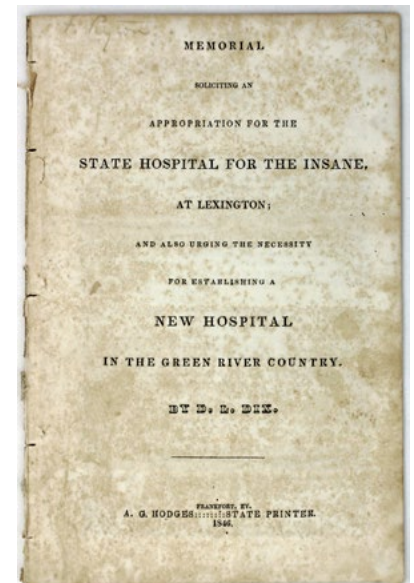
This genre of work attempted to provide a guide to Catholics on the significance of death and the steps to take in order to have a “good” death that would ease the way to heaven, and treats death as the final, most important religious ritual in the life of a Christian. The present work has a lengthy initial section explaining these views to its reader and providing examples of good deaths from the Bible, lives of saints, and even Greek philosophers. The second part covers the major acts necessary, such as confession, to enact a good death, and the third, most brief section contains instructions for the numerous smaller duties.

Francisco Salbago, the publisher, was the official printer of the Holy Office and the Inquisition in Mexico during the 1630s. This copy bears the marca de fuego of the Oratorio de San Felipe Neri in San Miguel de Allende. Slightly defective, lacking three internal and three final leaves, but nevertheless a good example of an otherwise unrecorded, early 17th century religious manual and Mexican imprint. (McBRB2057) \$5,000

## “OF ALL THE CALAMITIES TO WHICH HUMANITY IS SUBJECT, NONE IS SO DREADFUL AS INSANITY.”

**14. Dix, Dorothea.** *Memorial Soliciting an Appropriation for the State Hospital for the Insane, at Lexington; and Also Urging the Necessity for Establishing a New Hospital in the Green River Country.* Frankfort, Ky.: A.G. Hodges, 1846. 16pp. Dbd. Lightly foxed, heavier to outer leaves. Contemporary ownership inscription at top edge of title page. About very good.

Memorial written by mental health advocate Dorothea Dix after touring the State Hospital for the Insane at Lexington in which she implores the legislature to make improvements to the facilities. Noting that she is pleading on behalf of those who cannot state their own case, and the difficulties inherent in caring for those who are mentally disturbed, she provides specific suggestions for better care of the inmates. These include increasing the size of the kitchen, providing more than one dining room, improving the inadequate laundry and personal washing facilities, and the urgent need of water throughout the facility. She also advocates the benefits of employment for the insane, such as farm work, citing numerous published reports. “In her lifetime, Dorothea Dix brought about significant changes in the care of the mentally ill in North





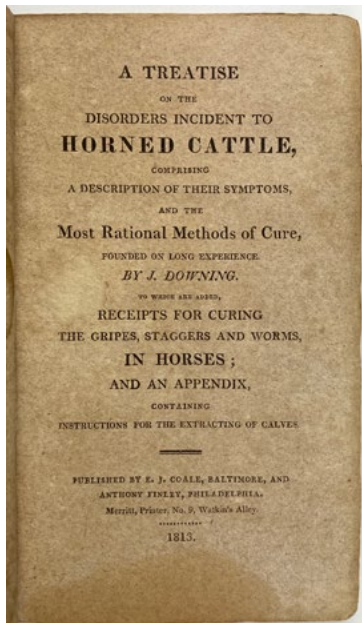
America and Europe. Her work influenced conceptions about those held in prisons and asylums by identifying mental illness as a medical rather than moral issue. Her efforts helped pave the way for improved treatment of the mentally ill as well as the creation of more than 120 new mental health facilities” - ANB (online). Relatively scarce.

American Imprints 46-2148.  
(McBRB1943)

\$1,375

### SCARCE MANUAL ON CATTLE

**15. Downing, Joseph.** *A Treatise on the Disorders Incident to Horned Cattle, Comprising a Description of Their Symptoms, and the Most Rational Methods of Cure, Founded on Long Experience...* [Baltimore]: Published by E.J. Coale, Baltimore, and Anthony Finley, Philadelphia. Merritt, Printer, No. 9, Watkins Alley, 1813. 95,[1]pp. Original drab boards, printed paper label. Spine worn and heavily chipped, corners worn, boards soiled. Contemporary manuscript notations on rear cover and end leaves. Light to moderate foxing. Untrimmed and in contemporary condition. About very good.



Scarce edition of this work on diseases in cattle and horses, first published in England in 1797. Anthony Finley's imprint appears on three different editions of the work in 1813, at Philadelphia, Albany, and the present Baltimore edition.

Shaw & Shoemaker 28359 (Philadelphia edition only).

(McBRB1933)

\$750

### ILLUSTRATED WITH ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS

**16. Duff, Mary Graham.** *Some Famous Pictures and Their Homes. [with:] Modern Sculptors.* [Boston?]: 1887-1888. [6],171,[4]pp., plus forty-seven leaves with photographs; [2],85,[1]pp., plus seven leaves with photographs and numerous blanks. In three volumes. Small quarto, in stiff wrappers. Leaves brittle; some chipping and wear at edges throughout, heavier to initial leaves and front wrappers. Even tanning and light dust soiling. Good.

The three volumes here comprise mechanical reproductions of manuscript copies or mockups of two educational works on painting and sculpture by Mary Graham Duff, first published by the Soulé Photograph Company during the 1880s. The two books, *Some Famous Paintings and Their Homes* and *Some Noted Sculptures and Their Homes*, describe famous works of art, predominantly of Medieval and Renaissance Italy, and the museums in which they are housed. Each book could be augmented with leaves of photographs depicting the works and buildings in questions, but these images had to be ordered separately. The enterprising compiler of these volumes apparently had the photograph sets, but lacked the books, and obtained copies of the manuscript text into which the leaves could be inserted. In the case of the work on sculptures, the text and photographs here are a partial copy of the complete work. Intriguing reproductions of late 19th-century works of American art education.



(McBRB2133)

\$750

## SCRAPBOOK HISTORY OF 1930s STORYTELLING CLUBS

17. [Folk Art]. [Storytelling]. [Scrapbook of the Central District of the National Story Tellers' League]. [Columbus, Oh.?: 1925-1938]. [44] leaves, with numerous clippings, typed sheets, ephemera, and pamphlets tipped in. Large folio scrapbook; gilt lettered, leatherette covers, string-tied. Edges worn; front cover separating from ends at gutter. Stationer's ticket on inside front cover. Minor wear and chipped to edges of scrapbook leaves. Ephemera and pamphlets tipped in generally quite sound. Overall, good plus.

A fascinating assemblage of material produced by local chapters of the National Story League during the early to mid-1930s. The League was founded by Richard Wyche, a literature professor, at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville during the summer of 1903. The goal of the league was to foster the art of storytelling across the nation, and it enjoyed a good deal of growth and popularity during the first half of the 20th century. The present scrapbook contains material relating to and small works produced by chapters of the "Central District," which was apparently inclusive of both Kentucky and New Mexico. Other states with chapter materials present here include Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Ohio, and Texas, with the preponderance of material coming from chapters representing the latter three states. Sections for individual chapters from towns such



as Topeka, Detroit, Columbus, Dallas, and Wichita Falls tend to include clippings covering events organized by members and one- to two-page typed histories of the chapter and its membership. Most well-represented are small pamphlets comprising printed or mimeographed

annuals that provide lists of chapter officers and members and give synopses of events held that year, including specific themes, participants, and story titles. Overall, there are just under fifty such pamphlets tipped or laid in to the present volume. The book was likely put together in Columbus, where the producer of this large blank book was located and whose chapters contributed the most material of any town to this work. A wonderful document of this national literature and performance club, which continued to exist until 2019.

(McBRB1717)

\$750

## GUILLOTINE ACTION-SHOT FRONTISPIECE

18. [French Revolution]. *A New and Concise History of the Revolution in France; from Its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party and the Death of the Duke of Orleans*. Philadelphia: Hoff and Derrick, 1794. iv,[9-]164pp., plus engraved frontispiece. Contemporary half sheep and marbled boards. Hinges cracked, head of spine chipped, boards scuffed, but sound overall. Even tanning, light foxing and dust soiling. Contemporary ownership inscriptions in endpapers. Good plus.

Scarce contemporary history of the first five years of the French Revolution, including the Reign of Terror and the execution of Louis XVI, from an American viewpoint. The volume contains a blow-by-blow account of the Revolution, and also contains some description of events in St. Domingue. On the whole, the anonymous author is rather sympathetic to the monarchy and disparaging of the various legislative bodies that replaced it, and the text reserves a number of its critical remarks for the involvement of Thomas Paine and the invocation of his Rights of Man by revolutionary leaders. Although the author claims that his





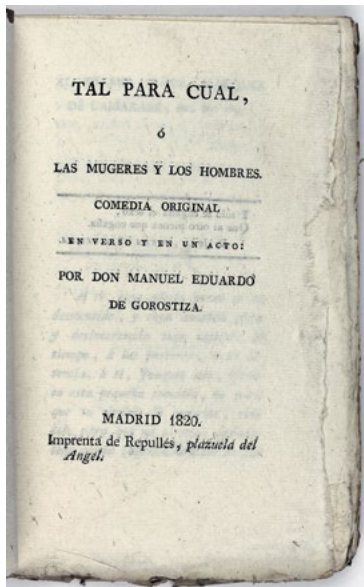
account was “neither influenced by one party or the other,” it seems fairly representative of the American Federalist view of the Revolution as it occurred. One of the earliest and most extensive American histories of the French Revolution, with a rudimentary but evocative engraved frontispiece depicting the French king on the guillotine.

ESTC W13826. Evans 27364.  
(McBRB1975)

\$750

### SCARCE DRAMA BY AN ANTI-TEXAS POLITICIAN

**19. Gorostiza, Manuel Eduardo de.** *Tal para Cual, o Las Mujeres y los Hombres. Comedia Original en Verso y en un Acto.* Madrid: 1820. 120pp. Original drab wrappers. Minor wear, internally fine. Untrimmed and unopened. Fine.



First edition. A one act farce, in verse, written by Mexican author and diplomat Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza. Gorostiza (1789-1851) was born in Mexico, grew up in Spain, and spent several years abroad in London. He returned to Mexico in the 1830s, where he was a fierce nationalist and crusader against the Texas Republic. He served as Mexican envoy to the United States in 1836 with the purview of halting their support for an independent Texas, during which he authored a pamphlet that caused a two-year break in diplomatic relations between the two countries. His more youthful years in Madrid, however, were dedicated to the

theater, of which this work is an excellent example. The present copy is pristine, untrimmed and unopened, looking much as it did the day it left the printer's shop. Scarce, and in unusually fine original condition.

(McBRB2001)

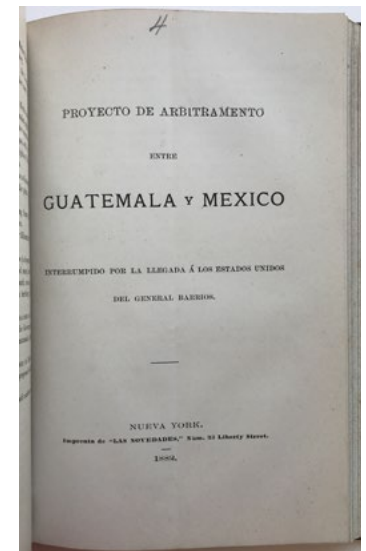
\$675

### WITH A RARE SPANISH NEW YORK IMPRINT

**20. [Guatemala]. [Mexico].** [*Sammelband of Five Tracts Regarding the 19th-Century Border Dispute Between Mexico and Guatemala*]. Mexico City; New York: 1875; 1882. Five volumes in one, varying paginations. Later quarter cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt lettered. Light wear to raised spine bands and edges, minor scuffing to boards. Manuscript contents list on front free endpaper. Light tanning and scattered foxing. Very good.

Mexico and Guatemala quarreled over their border for much of the 19th century, from the outset of their independence from Spain in 1821. During the 1870s, the disputes escalated with the ascension to the presidency of Guatemala of Justo Rufino Barrios, who wanted to reclaim Chiapas from Mexico and instigated several armed incursions into the southern Mexican state. This sammelband contains five tracts relating to the dispute, two published in Mexico in 1875, and three published in 1882 after the United States had been asked to mediate, of which two were printed in New York:

- 1) *Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores. Cuestion de Limites entre Mexico y Guatemala...* Mexico: Imp. del Gobierno, 1875. 104pp.
- 2) Dardón, Andrés. *La Cuestión de Límites entre México y Guatemala, por un Centro-Americano.* Mexico: Imprenta de Ignacio Escalante, 1875. 150pp.
- 3) *Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores. Difficulties Between Mexico and Guatemala. Proposed Mediation of the United States. Some Documents.* New York. 1882. 60pp.
- 4) Anonymous. *Proyecto de Arbitramento Entre Guatemala y Mexico: Interrumpido por la Llegada a los Estados Unidos del General Barrios.* Nueva York: Imprenta de “Las Novedades,” 1882. 22pp.
- 5) Martínez Martín, Feancisco Miguel. *Cuestion entre Mexico y*



*Guatemala: Coleccion de Articulos Publicados en 'La Voz de Mexico'...*  
Mexico: Imprenta de Ignacio Escalante, 1882. viii,279pp.

Of surmounting interest in this group is the rare Spanish New York imprint, which prints some facts relating to the history of the dispute, a brief account of recent events which brought the United States into the picture, and several excerpts from primary documents of the ongoing negotiations. OCLC locates only one copy, in the library of the Colegio de México, A.C.

(McBRB1362)

\$600

### RARE IMAGES OF ALBERTAN FIRST PEOPLES

**21. Harmon, Byron Hill.** [*Series of Nineteen Real Photo Postcards of Nakoda Native Peoples in and Around Banff*]. Banff: [1920s]. Nineteen real photo postcards, each captioned in the negative. One with writing on the image, minor wear and soiling else. A few with notes on the verso. Very good.

A wonderful collection of real photo postcards documenting the Stoney Nakoda Indians at Banff Indian Days, taken by noted photographer Byron Harmon. Harmon (1876-1942) started his career as a portrait photographer in Tacoma in the 1890s, subsequently working as an itinerant photographer across the Southwest and eastern seaboard.



An asthmatic from a young age, he relished the clear air of the mountain climate, and on a trip in the Canadian Rockies learned there was no photography studio yet established in Banff. He returned in 1906 and set up shop, operating as a photographer

and druggist from 1906 to 1925. Most of Harmon's extensive output is dedicated to mountain scenery and tourism photography. He was a charter member of the Alpine Club of Canada, serving as its official photographer, a role which provided him opportunities to capture some of his most important and striking images. The photos in the present grouping include handsome posed portraits of the local Stoney Nakoda people, as well as scenes of Indian camp life, all presumably taken at the Banff Indian Days celebrations. All told, a wonderful collection of Native American images from this important photographer of the Canadian Rockies. A complete list of images is available upon request.

(McBRB1346)

\$2,000

### PORTUGUESE MANUSCRIPT OF A FEDERALIST RANT

**22. Harper, Robert Goodloe.** *Reflexoens Sobre a Quertao Entre o Estados Unidos e a Franca...* [*manuscript caption title*]. [Lisbon or London?: 1798]. 114; 172pp. Unbound folio sheets. Minor wear at edges; light tanning and scattered foxing. Very good.

Two manuscript versions of a widely influential American polemic against France in the aftermath of the Jay Treaty. The first is a working draft with numerous annotations, while the second is a fair copy of a final draft with scattered corrections. Both comprise an anonymous Portuguese translation of Robert Goodloe Harper's work, *Observations on the Dispute Between the United States and France*, published in London or Lisbon in 1798. The original work, addressed to his South Carolina constituents, supported the quasi-war with France in the wake of the XYZ affair and denounced French radical republicanism.

“His earlier southern Federalist progressive political views, with regard to the development of the West and the uses of federal power for internal improvements in transportation and commerce, began to give way to xenophobia and nativism of the most strident variety during the French crisis of 1798-1799. He became one of the leaders of the movement to save the country from succumbing to French domination, infection by revolutionary radicalism, French-inspired internal division and subversion, and the loss of political and social stability due to the waves





of new immigrants arriving daily.... He clearly played a major role in shaping the alien and sedition legislation of the late 1790s and the High Federalist attempt to suppress dissent generally and the emerging Jeffersonian Republican party specifically” - ANB.

The text became one of the most influential and widely read arguments against French naval actions at the end of the 18th century, and was published in several editions in the United States and England, as well as in French and German translation. Harper’s work would have been of particular interest to the Portuguese, who were also in conflict with the French during this period. Nevertheless, the printed edition of this work in Portuguese, with a London 1798 imprint, is quite a rare book; OCLC locates only four copies, at Yale, Princeton, South Carolina, and the Library of Congress. The present manuscripts provide valuable and extensive documentation for the dissemination of this staunch Federalist, anti-French work beyond American shores.

(McBRB1951)

\$1,750

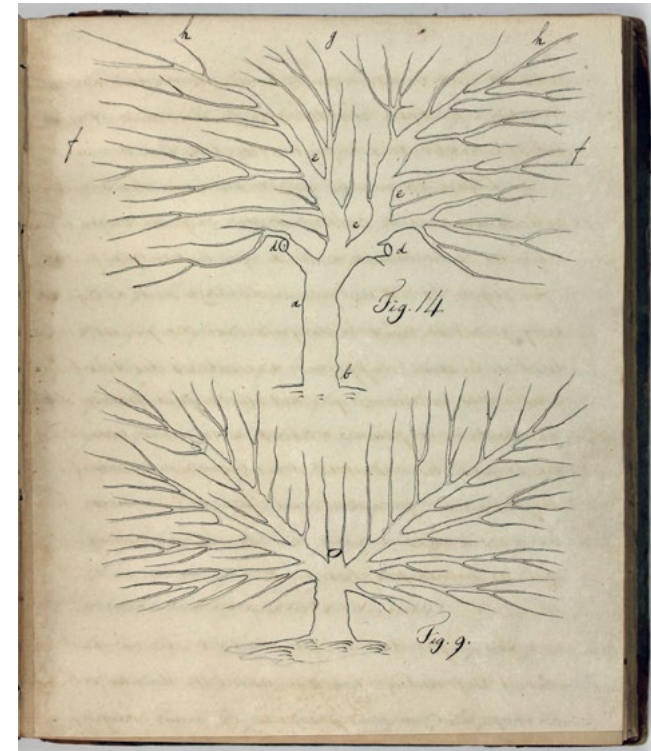
**FRENCH MANUSCRIPT ON PRUNING  
IN A 1820s ST. LOUIS BLANK BOOK**

**23. [Horticulture]. [Pomology].** *De la Taille des Arbres* [manuscript caption title]. [St. Louis?: 1827]. [171]pp., plus eighteen leaves of manuscript illustrations. Small quarto. Half sheep and paper boards. Spine perishing, hinges cracked; wear to edges and corners, some staining and minor scuffing to boards. Contemporary stationer’s label on front pastedown; small, 20th-century ink stamp on front free endpaper. 20th-

century typed letter, signed, in original transmittal envelope, laid in. Light, even tanning; scattered, faint foxing. Accomplished in an elegant, highly legible script. About very good.

A detailed, illustrated manuscript on the pruning and care of fruit trees, comprising an excerpt from an 18th-century French gardening classic, *La Nouvelle Maison Rustique*, transcribed into an 1820s American blank book produced in St. Louis. The chapter titled “De la Taille des Arbres” can be found in the Fruit Gardens portion of the second volume of this imposing work. The text begins with a general introduction to the concepts of pruning, with sections titled “Pourquoi On Taille,” “Nécessité de la Taille,” “Comment Connaître les Branches,” and more. After these preliminary thoughts is a detailed instruction on a general method of pruning, “Regles Générales de la Taille,” as well as particular directions for the early life of a tree, followed by new sets of instructions for “Le Deuxième Taille” during the second year and “Le Troisième Taille,” of the third year. The first third of the manuscript is completed by several sections on correcting poorly grown and improperly pruned trees and shrubs.

The remaining two-thirds of the work is devoted to extensive advice on specific types of fruit trees. The first lengthy section, “Taille du Poirier et du Pommier,” contains thirty-four pages of instructions on the specific care of apple and pear trees, such as the different pruning methods for leafing and fruiting branches, ways to identify different types of buds and to prune commensurately,



techniques for grafting branches, and much else. Two briefer sections on the pruning of older trees of these types and on particular approaches to palissage, a method of training branch growth, follow. Two additional chapters, one on the peach tree, “Celui qui a le plus besoin d’être taillé,” and one on prune, apricot, and cherry trees “en espalier,” which follow roughly the same outline as the section on apples and pears, comprise the final eighty-five pages. The whole is illustrated with eighteen leaves of manuscript illustrations in the same hand, consisting of labelled diagrams of trees and branches, which are referenced throughout the text.

The book itself bears the attractive stationer’s label of the firm Essex & Houghan, a bookseller and stationer active in St. Louis in 1826 and 1827. The label advertises that the owners, “Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, School Books, of all kinds -- Writing Paper, &c. &c. Also -- A variety of Blank Books; And those of a particular pattern can be made at the shortest notice.” It is also dated in manuscript, “1 Janvier 1827,” by the author.

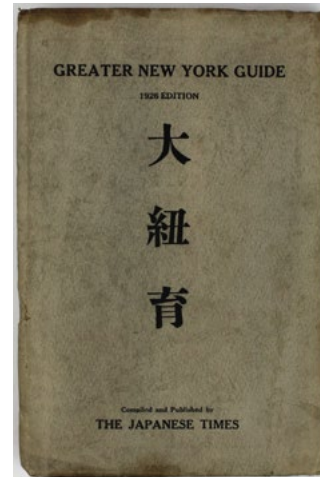
A 1966 typed letter laid in from a Tulane Professor to the Oakland book dealers that had purchased this volume several years prior suggests that the present work is “in the hand of or associated at any rate” with C.S. Rafinesque. Our research of available handwriting samples deem this quite unlikely, and the several biographies of the noted French-American naturalist place him at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, rather than in St. Louis at any point, during this period. Nevertheless, the manuscript stands on its own as a fascinating work of pomology by a Francophone resident of the St. Louis region during the 1820s and comprises significant evidence of early horticultural efforts in the nascent American West. The first nursery business in the Missouri was established north of the St. Louis in 1816 by James Hart Stark, whose company would eventually trademark the Red Delicious apple, and several successful traders in the city, including those remaining from the French colonial fur trade such as Pierre Cadet Chouteau, maintained large and noted gardens on their estates. A very interesting manuscript volume.

(McBRB1978)

\$5,000

## GUIDE FOR JAPANESE BUSINESS TRAVELERS TO THE BIG APPLE

**24. [Japanese Americana]. [New York City].** *Greater New York Guide [cover title] / Dainyuyoku.* New York: Compiled and Published by the Japanese Times, 1926. [220]pp., in various paginations, plus folding map. Original printed, stiff wrappers. Brief, later pencil annotation on rear of folding map. Light wear at edges. Minor tanning and dust soiling. Very good.



A scarce guide to New York for visiting Japanese entrepreneurs, published by the Japanese Times in 1926. The content is focused on business travelers and potential investors in overseas Japanese businesses, and covers topics such as the history of the Japanese community in New York and the description of Japanese organizations in the city, and contains tips on hotels, transportation, and the like, as well. The folding map at the rear shows train lines in the four principal boroughs of New York, with an inset of lower Manhattan. Mostly in Japanese, with several pages of local business advertisements; we locate only one copy in OCLC, at the National Diet Library in Japan. A good document of Japanese life in New York during the 1920s.

(McBRB2226)

\$975

## JAPANESE NEW YORKERS AFTER THE WAR

**25. [Japanese Americana]. [New York].** *New York Japanese American Directory 1948-1949.* New York: Japanese American News Corp., 1948. [273]pp., varying paginations. Original red cloth, gilt lettered. Light dampstaining along spine. A few stray pencil marks to illustrated endpapers. Very good.

The first postwar directory and yearbook published in 1948 by the Hokubei Shinposha, a New York Japanese-language newspaper. The work



is illustrated with a section of halftone photograph reproductions that depict patriotic activities conducted by Japanese New Yorkers during the Second World War. Many images show Japanese Americans who were resettled on the East Coast, Nisei soldiers on leave, celebrations marking the return of the all-Japanese 442nd infantry battalion, and more. Others highlight Nisei politicians, community leaders, artists, business people, and other prominent Japanese-American figures in New York.



World War II.  
(McBRB2230)

\$2,450

### EARLY AUTO RACE ON LONG ISLAND

**26. Long Island Automobile Club.** *Official Programme of the 100 Mile Endurance Test to Be Held on Long Island. April 20th, 1901, Under the Auspices of the Long Island Automobile Club [cover title].* [Brooklyn: 1901]. 31,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Handsome program for the One Hundred Mile Endurance Test sponsored by the Long Island Automobile Club, listing the competitors,

The bulk of the work is devoted to a bilingual Who's Who of Japanese residents and organizations in New York, tri-state area, and occasionally further afield, with Japanese text concerning resettlement and postwar activities, a tourist guide to New York, information about local community organizations, plus over 100 pages of advertisements for Japanese-American businesses. The directory, in English, is focused on New York residents and businesses, with some entries from surrounding states. In all, this scarce work constitutes an excellent photographic and written history of Japanese residents on the East Coast after



officials, rules, and special events associated with the event. The opening pages list the club's officers and provide a synopsis of its brief history, founded just six months prior. Entrants included an electric vehicle sponsored by the United States Battery Company, twenty gasoline-powered vehicles, and two steam-powered cars. The program is illustrated with scenes from along the route, as well as local advertisements. We locate no copies in OCLC. A wonderful memento of the early days of car culture and auto racing.

(McBRB2034)

\$750

### RARE MISSOURI GUIDE FOR GERMAN EMIGRANTS

**27. Martels, Heinrich von.** *Briefe Über die Westlichen Theile der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.* Osnabrück: Friedrich Rackhorst, 1834. vi,194,[1]pp. plus folding map. Original brown paper boards. Spine worn and chipped, boards and corners lightly worn. Light foxing to text, some light scattered soiling. About very good.

One of the earliest and most influential accounts of Missouri written for prospective German immigrants, penned by Heinrich von Martels, who came to the 'Missouri Rhineland' in 1832. While full of enthusiastic rhetoric intended to aid the author's land speculation schemes, it contains many valuable facts and accounts of early frontier life, and is illustrated by a handsome map of the state detailing the German settlements. Printed in the provincial center of Osnabrück, this work is extremely rare on the market.

The first substantial wave of German immigration to Missouri was inspired by an enthusiastic treatise written by Gottfried Duden (1789-1856), a German traveler, who explored and lived in Missouri in the 1820s. Heinrich von Martels (1803-1893), a former officer in the Hanoverian Army, was one person who was greatly influenced by Duden's work. In



1832, Martels immigrated to Missouri with his father and brothers. They settled a farm along the north bank of the Missouri River about thirty miles west of St. Louis, in an area that soon came to be known as the 'Missouri Rhineland' due to its heavy German population. Martels, though much taken by Missouri, returned to Germany after only a year, while his father and brothers remained.

Not long after Martels' return to Germany he issued

the present work. Engagingly written, Martels portrays Missouri as nothing short of an earthly paradise of bounty and freedom, in great contrast to the stifling and more established atmosphere of Germany. He provides many incredibly valuable anecdotes and facts about frontier life in Missouri, including accounts of its people, settlements, infrastructure and natural wonders, and the process and costs of purchasing land, equipment, and labor. While much of the information provided is genuinely useful, his true motive seemed to be to promote settlement for personal gain, in the form of planned land speculation schemes.

Martels' work proved highly popular, and next to Duden's report, it was one of the most influential early German immigration works on Missouri. Both downplayed the difficulties of life on the unsettled frontier, but nevertheless played a significant role in accelerating German immigration to the state. Though there are a handful of copies in institutional collections, this work is rare on the market, having appeared at auction just once in the last thirty plus years.

Howes M325, "aa." Sabin 44828.  
(McBRB2216)

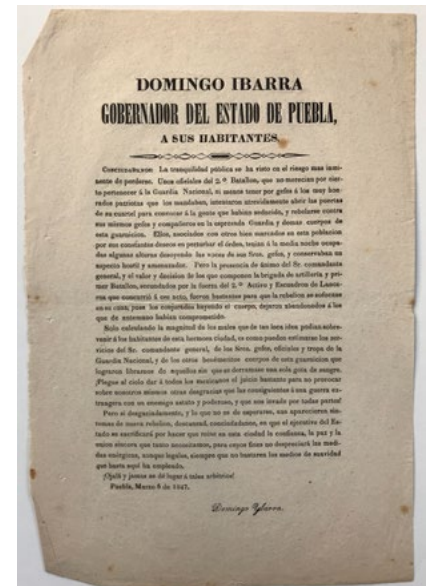
\$3,750

## INSURRECTION IN PUEBLA DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

28. [Mexican-American War]. *Domingo Ibarra Gobernador del Estado de Puebla, a Sus Habitantes*. Conciudadanos: La Tranquilidad Publica Se Ha Visto en el Riesgo Mas Inminente de Perderse... [caption title and first line of text]. Puebla: March 5, 1847. Broadside, 12.5 x 8.5 inches. Minor foxing and toning. Very good.

An unrecorded broadside that prints the thanks and admonitions of the Governor of Puebla, Domingo Ibarra, following an attempted insurrection there in late February and March 1847 during the Mexican-American War. The uprising was a part of the so-called Revolt of the Polkos that followed popular outrage at a January law that allowed the federal government to seize church property in order to pay for the war effort. In Puebla, the revolt involved elements of the city's military garrison, but was successfully put down by the rest of the guard. Ibarra begins by lamenting the sedition and thanking the loyal portion of the garrison:

“La tranquilidad publica se ha visto en el riesgo mas inminente de perderse. Unos oficiales del 2o Batallon, que no merecian por cierto pertenecer á la Guardia Nacional, ni menos tener por gefes a los muy honrados patriotas que los mandaban, intentaron atrevidamente abrir las puertas de su cuartel para convocar á la gente que habian seducido, y rebelarse contra sus mismos gefes y compañeros en la espresada Guardia y demas cuerpos de esta guarnicion.... Solo calculando la magnitud de los males que de tan loca idea podian sobrevenir á los habitantes de esta hermosa ciudad, es como puden estimarse los servicios del Sr. comandante general, de los Sres. gefes, oficiales y tropa de la Guardia Nacional, y de los otros benémeros





cuerpos de esta guarnicion que lograron librarnos de aquellos sin que derramase una sola gota de sangre.”

And he continues by warning the citizens of Puebla against continued foolishness in the face of the enemy, and also by asserting his resolve to resist further insurrection:

“¡Plegue al cielo dar à todos los mexicanos el juicio bastante para no provocar sobre nosotros mismos otras desgracias que las consiguientes à una guerra extranjerã con un enemigo astuto y ponderoso, y que nos invade por todas partes! Pero si desgaciadamente, y lo que no es de esperarse, aun aparecieren sintomas de nueva rebelion, descansad, conciudadanos, en que el ejecutivo del Estado se sacrificará por hacer que reine en esta ciudad la confianza, la paz, y la union sincera que tanto necesitamos....”

A strong statement by a clearly relieved Mexican state official. We locate no copies in OCLC or available sales records.

(McBRB1729)

\$1,750

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BORDERLANDS

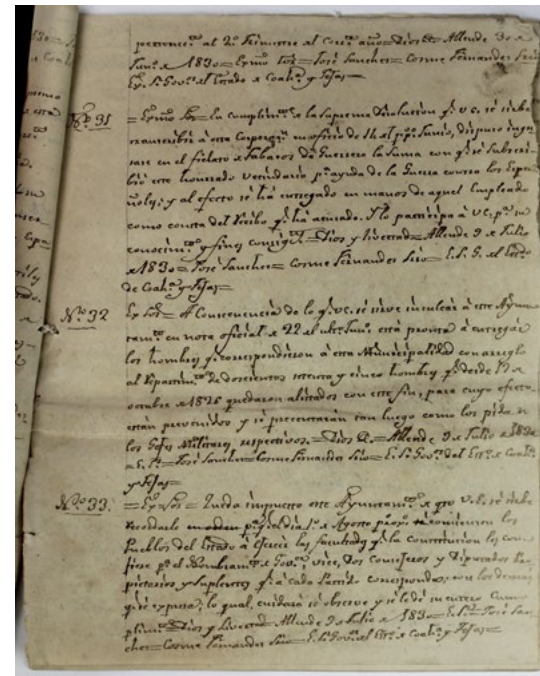
**29. [Mexico]. [Law].** *Ayuntam[ien]to de la Villa de Allende. Borradores de la Contestac[i]on del Ayuntam[ien]to con el Exmo. Sen. Gov[ernad]or del Est[a]do de Coahuila [y] Tejas... [manuscript caption title].* [Allende, Mx.: 1830-1831]. [40]pp. Mixed folio and quarto sheets, haphazardly stitched. Light wear and dampstaining at edges; even tanning and light foxing throughout. Accomplished is several legible secretarial hands. About very good.

A fascinating manuscript log of municipal bureaucracy during the early 1830s in the small Mexican village of Allende, southwest of the Rio Grande between present-day Muzquiz and the border city of Piedras Negras. The entries here comprise drafts or transcriptions of acknowledgements and responses to orders from the state government of Coahuila y Tejas from 1830 to mid-1831. In all, the log records the reception of nearly seventy decrees, orders, and circulars on a wide variety of subjects as arrived at

the administrative center for this isolated municipality in the northern reaches of the state (Piedras Negras, now the largest city in the area, was not founded until 1850). A good number of the orders are related to local economics, taxes, and trade, but many also deal with political and religious issues, military matters, and other problems.

Some of the entries are short, and simply record the communication received, when and by whom, such as, “Una circular del Supremo Gov[ern]o de la Federacion, su fecha 5 de Julio del presente año, referente à que no deine [?] el espiritu publico, co la lectura del folleto titulado, ‘Noticia Extraordinaria de la Derrota a loas Tropas del Gov[ern]o.’ = Allende Julio 22 de 1830 = José Sanchez =.” Others contain lengthy responses, such as the following airing of grievances and an enumeration of difficulties that evidently prevent the town from fulfilling its fiscal and trade obligations as requested on October 29, 1830, which includes descriptions of attacks by Native Americans:

“Ponemos por punto cardinal que siendo esta villa una de las que an adolerido los males de la a soladora guerra, se aya casi abilitada para su ejercicio laborioso a causa de que los indios barbaros del Norte an ynuquilado esta poblacion en tanto grado que en el ano de dies y nuebe fueron vitimas para estos barbaros 63 almas, sin las que plaudatinamente [?] an corrido la misma suerte sin los bienes que an corrido, si sor. todo esto avido debido aun gobierno opresor que jamas oyo las voces de la osenda, ni del ver sanito [?], que mendigando para el sus tento no abia quien lo socorriera por que todos corriamos, y aun



continuamos la misma suerte, can la gran diferencia de que nuestro paternal Gobierno dara una mirada de compacion ha esta porcion desgraciada de este estado; y mas cuando confiados en que vos tomara por su parte las medidas analogas a nuestra felicidad....”

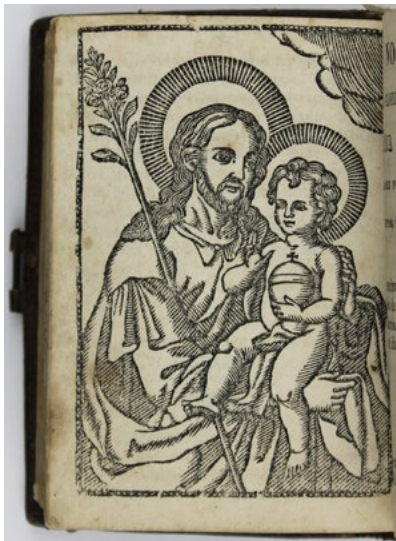
In all, the manuscript provides a valuable record of local governance and municipal issues in an isolated and evidently somewhat downtrodden region of Northern Mexico that would soon become the borderlands of an independent Texas.

(McBRB2117)

\$3,500

### SCARCE MEXICAN DEVOTIONALS

**30. [Mexico]. [Religion].** [*Sammelband of Twenty-One 19th-Century Mexican Novenas and Devotionals*]. [Mexico: 1802; 1841-1856]. Twenty-one small pamphlets, varying paginations as noted below. 16mo. 19th-century calf, gilt tooled and lettered, with brass clasp at center of fore-edge. Light scuffing to boards; moderate wear to spine and edges. Three works lacking title page and/or final leaf. A few small chips and short, closed tears. Variable tanning and foxing. About very good.



A fascinating sammelband of over twenty scarce novenas, tridua, prayer books, and other devotionals printed in Mexico during the 19th century. The standout imprint is an 1802 guide that offers prayers and instructions for seven Saturdays of devotion to the Most Holy Mother of Light, for use by a Mexican cult of the Virgin Mary dedicated to the veneration of a painting originally made in Palermo in the 1720s and brought to the León cathedral in 1732, whose production was supposedly directed by Mary herself in several appearances to an old

Sicilian woman. Each day of devotion is oriented to one of the qualities

of Mary as represented in her depiction, including science, good counsel, and understanding; the work is illustrated with a woodcut of the Virgin Mary on the verso of the title page.

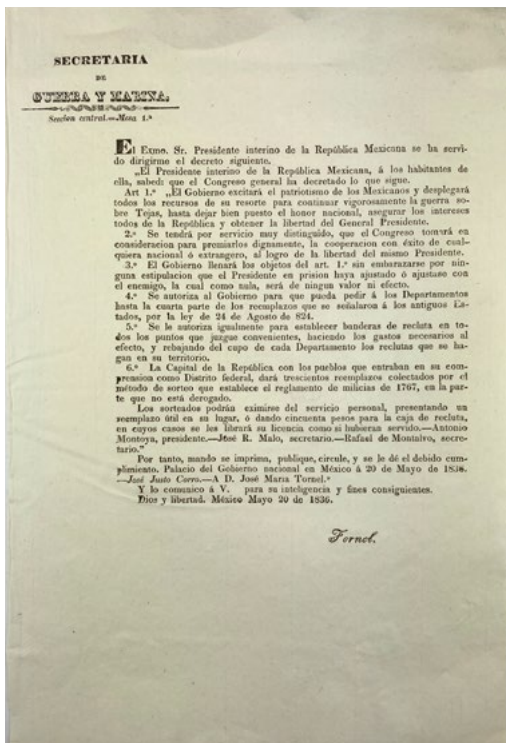
Fourteen of the remaining twenty works were printed by Luis Abadiano y Valdes, a prolific Mexican job printer active from the 1820s through the 1850s. Abadiano published a number of educational and political works, but the vast majority of his output was religious, and the present sammelband provides a good representation of some of his scarcer imprints produced in the 1840s and 1850s, with only one example here being recorded in more than one copy. These include novenas for Joseph, Saint Hippolytus, San Francisco de Paula, Santa Rita de Casia, and others, as well as several tridua and other shorter organized devotions. The one tangible connection between the works of Abadiano and the 1802 devotional bound with them is that the earlier work and several of Abadiano's productions bear the imprint "Calle de Santo Domingo," and it seems plausible that Abadiano took over the print shop there from the first, unnamed publisher. A very interesting bound volume of Mexican devotional works, valuable for its assemblage of material with a low survival rate and as a record of one manner in which they were collected.

A complete list of works bound together is available upon request.  
(McBRB1990) \$3,000

### MEXICO PLEDGES TO FREE SANTA ANNA FROM THE CLUTCHES OF TEXAS

**31. [Mexico]. [Texas].** *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina... "El Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana, a los Habitantes de Ella, Saded: Que el Congreso General Ha Decretado Lo Que Sigue. Art. 1o. "El Gobierno Excitara el Patriotismo de los Mexicanos y Desplegara Todos los Recursos de Su Resorte para Continuar Vigorosamente la Guerra Sobre Texas..."* [caption title and first lines of text]. Mexico City: May 20, 1836. Broadside, approximately 12 x 8 inches. Short tear at upper right corner, unobtrusively repaired on blank verso. Minor dust soiling at edges. Very good plus.





Rare broadside and first promulgation of this decree promising that the Mexican government will do all within its power to obtain the release of Santa Anna following his capture at the Battle of San Jacinto. It reads, in part:

“Art. 1.o El Gobierno excitará el patriotismo de los Mexicanos y deplegará todos los recursos de su resorte para continuar la guerra sobre Tejas, hasta dejar bien puesto el honor nacional, asegurar los intereses todos de la República y obtener la libertad del General Presidente.

2.o Se tendrá por servicio muy distinguido, que el Congreso tomará en consideracion para premiarlos dignamente, la cooperacion con éxito de cualquiera nacional ó extranjero, al logro de la libertad del mismo Presidente.

3.o El Gobierno llenará los objetos del art. 1.o sin embarzarse por ninguna estipulacion que el Presidente en prision haya ajustado ó ajustase con el enemigo, la cual como nula, será de ningun valor ni efecto....”

The third provision judiciously stipulates that any promises or agreements made by Santa Anna while prisoner would not be binding on the Mexican government, thereby condemning the Treaty of Velasco to failure. Three further articles also give the central government wide-ranging financial powers over departmental income to help finance the war against the Texans, and promises to pay for recruiting flags in places that wish them.

“This law was passed the day after the capture of Santa Anna had been announced by President ad interim Jose Justo Corro.... On the same day

the president declared a national state of mourning to continue while Santa Anna was a prisoner” - Streeter, who knew only of his copy, now at Yale. We locate a second copy at BYU. A very good example of this rare and significant Mexican document of the Texas Revolution.

(McBRB1864)

\$4,750

**MISSOURI PROFESSOR GUNS DOWN ANGRY STUDENT**

**32. [Missouri]. [Murder].** *Report of the Curators of the State University (Laid on the Table and 350 Copies Ordered to be Printed--Jan 10) [caption title].* Columbia, Mo.: 1852. 4pp., on a single sheet. Previously folded; short separations along old fold lines. Toned; light foxing. Contemporary docketing on final page. Good plus.

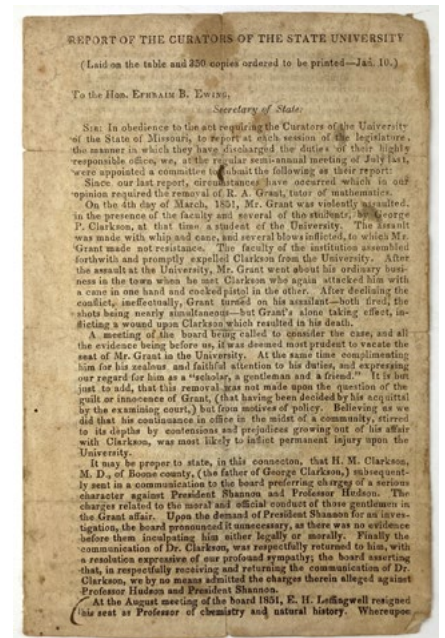
An unrecorded, separate printing of this University of Missouri report for 1851 that relates a remarkable campus incident, in which a student, George P. Clarkson, assaulted a math professor with a whip and a cane, and was shot dead by the same professor, R.A. Grant, when he confronted him again on the streets of Columbia.

“On the 4th day of March, 1851, Mr. Grant was violently assaulted, in the presence of the faculty and several of the students, by George P. Clarkson, at that time a student of the University. The assault was made with whip and cane, and several blows inflicted, to which Mr. Grant made not resistance. The faculty of the institution assembled forthwith and promptly expelled Clarkson from the University. After the assault at the University, Mr. Grant went about his ordinary business in the town when he met Clarkson who again attacked him with a cane in one hand and cocked pistol in the other. After despatching the conflict, ineffectually, Grant turned on his assailant—both fired, the shots being nearly simultaneous—but Grant's alone taking effect, inflicting a wound upon Clarkson which resulted in his death.

A meeting of the board being called to consider the case, and all the evidence being before us, it was deemed most prudent to vacate the seat of Mr. Grant in the University. At the same time complimenting him for his zealous and faithful attention to his duties, and expressing our regard for him as a “scholar, a gentleman and a friend.” It is but just to add, that this removal was not made upon the question of the guilt or innocence of Grant, (that having been decided by his acquittal by the examining court,) but from motives of policy. Believing as we do its desirability by common sense and prejudice growing out of his affair with Clarkson, was most likely to inflict permanent injury upon the University.

It may be proper to state, in this connection, that H. M. Clarkson, M. D., of Boone county, (the father of George Clarkson,) subsequently sent in a communication to the board regarding charges of a serious character against President Shannon and Professor Hudson. The charges related to the moral and official conduct of those gentlemen in the Grant affair. Upon the demand of President Shannon for an investigation, the board pronounced it unnecessary, as there was an evidence before them incriminating him either legally or morally. Finally the communication of Dr. Clarkson, was respectfully returned to him, with a resolution expressive of our profound sympathy; the board asserting that, in respectfully receiving and returning the communication of Dr. Clarkson, we by no means admitted the charges therein alleged against Professor Hudson and President Shannon.

At the August meeting of the board 1851, E. H. Luffingwell resigned (his seat as Professor of chemistry and natural history. Whereupon



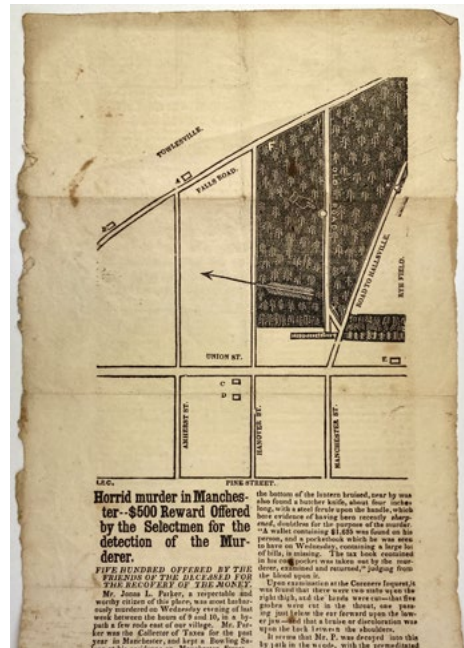
the other. After declining the conflict, ineffectually, Grant turned on his assailant -- both fired, the shots being nearly simultaneous -- but Grant's alone taking effect, inflicting a wound upon Clarkson which resulted in his death. A meeting of the board being called to consider the case, and all the evidence being before us, it was deemed most prudent to vacate the seat of Mr. Grant in the University. At the same time complimenting him for his zealous and faithful attention to his duties, and expressing our regard for him as a 'scholar, a gentleman and a friend'..."

In the aftermath of the shooting, Clarkson's father threatened the university, apparently to no effect, but Grant, after receiving a ruling of self-defense, judiciously made his way to California. The remainder of the report sanguinely discusses the benefits of the new observatory and an important increase in the library budget, amongst other topics. The header of this report claims a print run of 350 copies, but we locate no other examples.

(McBRB1942)

\$600

### MURDER BROADSIDE WITH A MAP OF THE SCENE



**33. [Murder]. [New Hampshire].** *Horrid Murder in Manchester -- \$500 Reward Offered by the Selectmen for the Detection of the Murderer* [caption title]. Manchester, N.H.: [1845]. Broadside, 24 x 7 inches. Printed in two columns. Old fold lines, light wear and soiling, some scattered foxing. About very good.

Scarce broadside printing the details of the murder of Jonas L. Parker, a tax collector and bowling saloon owner who was stabbed to death on the evening of March 26, 1845. Parker was

known to have a large amount of money with him, and the broadside here offers a reward for both the murderer and the recovery of the money. An account is provided of the details leading up to the crime, including Parker's movements just prior. Though several people heard someone cry out, no one bothered to investigate: "The cry was taken for a general alarm of fire, but stopping abruptly, no notice was taken of the matter." Parker's wife, certain that there had been foul play when her husband did not return for the evening, urged police to investigate the next morning. His body was found "in the path but a few rods" in the snow, "face downwards, his throat cut from the back part of his neck round under the chin, so as to almost sever the head from the body!! A razor, bloody, lay beside him...near by was also found a butcher knife, about four inches long...which bore evidence of having been recently sharpened, doubtless for the purpose of the murder." Though his wallet was found with a large sum of money in it, a pocketbook containing the tax money was missing, and his tax book appeared to have been taken out of his pocket, examined, and returned. The top of the sheet is illustrated with a woodcut map showing the location of the murder. We locate a single copy in OCLC, at the University of Michigan.

McDade 1075.

(McBRB1938)

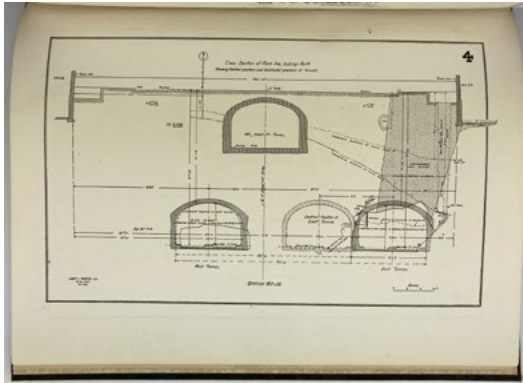
\$950

### EARLY 20th-CENTURY SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION INVESTIGATION

**34. [New York City Subway].** *Report on an Investigation of the Tunnels of the Rapid Transit Railroad in Park Avenue, N.Y.* New York: 1902. [4], 58pp. plus five plates (three folding). Folio. Original black publisher's cloth, cover gilt. Light wear and soiling to covers. Internally clean. Very good.

"Prepared by the committee representing property owners of Park Avenue and Vicinity." Report stemming from several incidents of detrimental blasting and tunnel collapse in the subway routes along Park Avenue in early 1901, resulting in damage to several properties. The report includes geological information, numerous engineering and technical details, and several large folding plates showing the route of the





tunnels along Park Avenue delineating ownership of the various properties along the street. An interesting piece of New York City Subway history. We locate five copies in OCLC -- New York Historical Society, New York Public Library, the Huntington, Princeton, and

the Canadian Centre for Architecture.  
(McBRB1832)

\$350

### NEW YORK REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT AT THE TURN OF THE 20th CENTURY

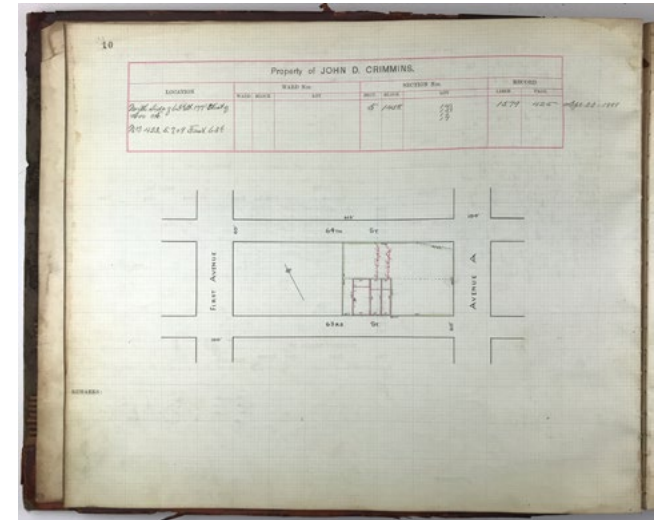
35. [New York City]. Crimmins, John D. [*Large Real Estate Ledger Belonging to Contractor and Developer John D. Crimmins, Recording Property Development and Transactions All Over New York City*]. New York: 1896-1897. [138]pp. Large oblong folio. Original leather, gilt; spine perished, leather heavily worn and rotted though boards still sound. Light wear and soiling to contents, faint dampstain around outer edge. Written in a highly legible hand, several maps with handcoloring, one blueprint laid in. Good.

Substantial ledger recording real estate transactions made by contractor and businessman John D. Crimmins over a number of years. Each property in this volume is described by size and location, and is accompanied by a plat-style map. Designed with pre-printed forms, leaves are completed in manuscript with maps on the left and details about the property on the right. Additional information includes the names of the previous owners, the purchase price, the annual valuations, taxes paid, form in which mortgaged, persons to whom rented and at what price, and to whom eventually sold or transferred. Property ranges across Manhattan from the East 50s to Harlem, as well as a few holdings in the Bronx and Queens.

John Daniel Crimmins (1844-1917) was a prominent New York contractor, and one of the city's most prominent Irish-American citizens. He joined his father's business after graduation, becoming a partner at age twenty and taking over operations when his father retired in 1873. The business -- like New York itself at this time -- expanded rapidly, taking on all manner of jobs from the Croton Aqueduct to the subways and numerous landmark buildings. At its peak, Crimmins employed as many as 12,000 men. Crimmins' obituary in the Times notes, "For many years he was in the forefront as a builder of street railways, while many of the buildings of the west side of New York testify to the extent of his construction operations and some of the greatest hospitals, churches, and public edifices prove the variety of his operations." Crimmins became an extremely wealthy man, retiring in 1897. He was also, interestingly, an avid book collector, and

Anderson Auctions held two sales of his historical manuscripts in 1907; Anderson Galleries held a further disbursement of his remaining books and manuscripts after his death, in 1918. An interesting record of the real estate holdings of a major player at the turn of the century.

(McBRB1639)

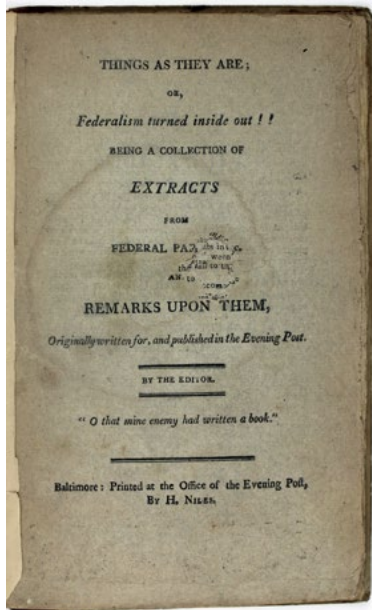


\$1,250

### "THE ROGUES ARE PROPERLY TO BE LASHED BY THEIR OWN ABSURDITIES"

36. [Niles, Hezekiah]. *Things As They Are; or, Federalism Turned Inside Out!! Being a Collection of Extracts from Federal Pa[pers &c. an]d Remarks upon Them, Originally Written for, and Published in the Evening Post. By the Editor.* Baltimore: Printed at the Office of the Evening Post by H. Niles, [1809]. 75pp. Later drab boards with linen

spine; front cover detached, spine chipped. Slight loss to center of first three leaves, affecting two words of title and six lines of second leaf; loss limited to a single word on third leaf. Paper lightly toned, minor soiling and wear. Untrimmed. Good.



A hearty critique of Federalism, pulled from the pages of the Baltimore Evening Post by its editor, Hezekiah Niles. In his introductory remarks, Niles writes glowingly of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, criticizing the “British party in America,” and states that the goal of the present volume is “to wit: of shewing the abominable inconsistency and perverseness of the federal party, comparing their former professions with their present declarations and practice.” Niles (1777-1839) was apprenticed to a printer and bookseller in Wilmington, Delaware, where he furthered his education with extensive reading and quickly excelled as a typesetter. He

moved to Baltimore and purchased the Evening Post in 1805, editing it until 1811 when he began what would be his most notable venture, Niles Weekly Register. “It was an idealistic, ambitious project and remains one of the most vital reference tools for scholars of nineteenth-century political history. Less a newspaper than America’s first national news magazine, the Register printed official reports, significant documents, facts, and statistics of national interest for nearly forty years and was read in every state and in many foreign countries” -- ANB. Though in later years he strove to keep the Register free from political bias in order to render it a tool useful to historians, this early publication bears no such strictures, being a wholesale expose against Federalism. Relatively scarce on the market.

Shaw & Shoemaker 18257. Howes N155.  
(McBRB1976)

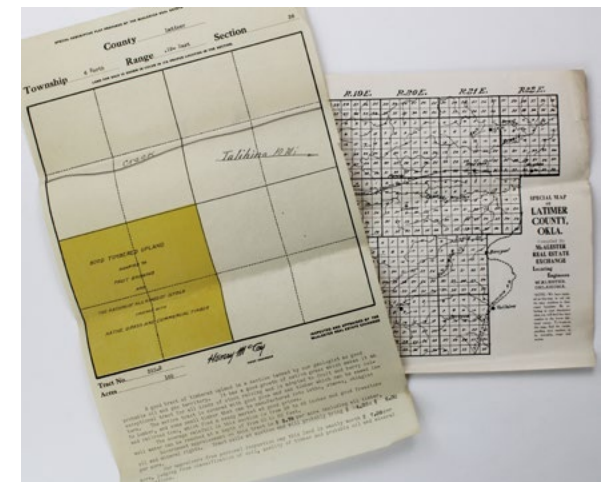
\$750

## OKLAHOMA LAND FRAUD

37. [Oklahoma]. *Special Map of Latimer County, Okla. [with additional plat map]*. McAlester, Ok.: McAlester Real Estate Exchange, [ca. 1910s]. Two maps, 8.5 x 11 & 14 x 8.5 inches. Folded. Light wear and a couple of small chips at edges. Occasional dust soiling. A few contemporary manuscript and typed annotations. Very good.

A pair of ephemeral promotional maps from the McAlester Real Estate Exchange, offering a plot of 160 acres for sale in southern Latimer County, Oklahoma. One map delineates the plat of the entire county, with town, rivers, and railroads added, and is annotated to point out the location of the property. The second map contains a close-up of the specific township section, with the land in question shaded in yellow. At the foot of the map is a promotional text completed in type with supposedly recent appraisal values and sale prices. The advertisement promises, “Timbered upland in a section termed by our geologist as good probable oil and gas territory,” with “a good growth of native grass” and “good pine and oak timber which can be sawn into lumber.”

These claims, however, were almost entirely fraudulent. The McAlester Real Estate Exchange was established by Roy Van Tress soon after Oklahoma gained statehood, 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 other copies of promotional maps for this long-running and noted Oklahoma land fraud.

(McBRB2206)

\$850

### ‘LOVE YOUR SWEETHEART AND SERVE THE LORD’

**38. [Oklahoma]. [Women].** [*Scrapbook of Berta Abrams’ Junior and Senior Years at Central High School, of Marlow, Oklahoma, with Numerous Photographs, Inscriptions, and Ephemera*]. [Marlow, Ok.: 1926-1928]. Oblong large octavo album with sixty leaves, containing 105 original photographs in varying small formats, many cut to size, plus hundreds of printed ephemera, manuscript annotations, tipped-in letters, and additional realia. Stiff leatherette covers, string-tied. Moderate wear to corners, light rubbing to covers. Photos and ephemera affixed directly to album leaves. Light wear to individual items, some photos torn to fit available space. Album leaves somewhat browned, with light edge wear and occasional short, closed tears. About very good.



A lively memory book kept by Berta Abrams to commemorate her final two years at Central High School in southern Oklahoma during the late 1920s. The school, founded just five years previously in 1922, lay between Marlow and Lawton, and was established to serve an area whose towns

could not support their own high schools. Remarkably, although the four-room school building burned down in 1952, the small community that grew around it incorporated as the town of Central High in 1995.

Abrams’ collected photographs, ephemera, and manuscript annotations from classmates and teachers provide an intimate view of life in rural Oklahoma youth during this period. Over 100 photographs include

portraits of classmates and family from the surrounding areas, the small school building, group outings and activities, local points of interest in Marlow or Lawton, and further afield in Chickasha and Medicine Park. The notes and inscriptions, though occasionally of the trite yearbook variety, offer further insight into education and teenage life on the plains of Oklahoma during the 1920s. A very good example of this genre, from a rather unusual and isolated location.

(McBRB2131)

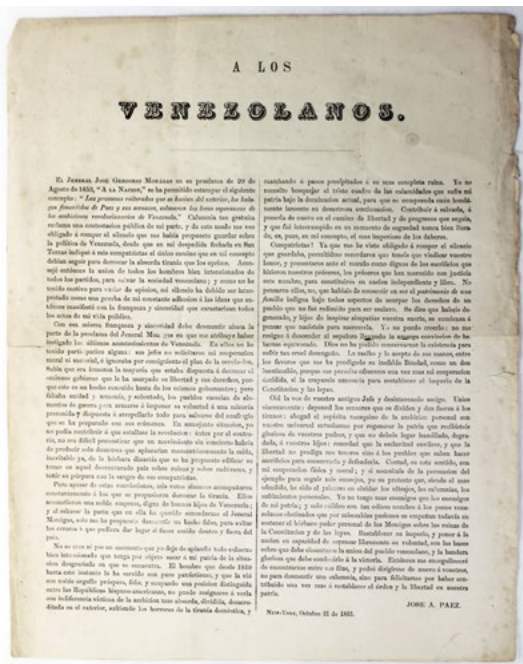
\$575

### VENEZUELAN EXILES IN NEW YORK

**39. Paéz, José Antonio.** *A los Venezolanos. El Jeneral Jose Gregorio Monagas en Su Proclama de 19 de Agosto de 1853, “A la Nacion,” Se Ha Permitido Estampas el Siguiete Concepto...* [caption title and first line of text]. New York: 1853. Broadside, 12 x 9.5 inches. Previously folded. Short separation and two very small areas of loss along old fold, slightly affecting text. Light wear at edges, with two marginal short closed tears, Light tanning and foxing. Good plus.

In this address to his fellow Venezuelans, José Antonio Paéz, exiled general and former president denies any part in revolutionary conspiracies against the regime of General José Tadeo Monagas, then ruling Venezuela. Paéz was the most significant military and political figure in the early history of independent Venezuela -- he waged several triumphant campaigns alongside Bolivar during the fight for independence, served three terms as President of Venezuela, and was the power behind other puppet officeholders. His reign as caudillo was interrupted in 1848, when his appointee Monagas declared himself dictator and Paéz went into exile in New York two years later.

“Calumnia tan gratuita reclama una contestacion publica de mi parte, y de este modo me veo obligado á romper el silencio que me habia propuesto guardar sobre la política de Venezuela, desde que en mi despedida fechada en San Tomas indiqué á mis compatriotas el único camino que en mi concepto debian seguir para derrocar la absurda tiranía que los oprime...”



Having protested his innocence, Paéz then unleashes a string of criticisms, and urges Venezuelans to retake their country, ultimately concluding:

“Oid la voz de vuestro antiguo Jefe y desinteresado amigo. Unios sinceramente: deponed los rencores que os dividen y dan fuerza á tiranos: ahogad el espíritu mezquino de la ambicion personal con vuestro universal entusiasmo por regenerar la patria que recibisteis gloriosa de vuestros padres, y que no debeis legar

humillada, degradada, á vuestros hijos: recordad que la esclavitud envilece, y que la libertad no prodiga sus tesoros sino á los pueblos que saben hacer sacrficios para conservar la y defenderla. Contad, en este sentido, con mi cooperacion física y moral.... Yo no tengo mas enemigos que los enemigos de mi patria; y solo califico con tan odioso nombre á los pocos venezolanos que por miserables pasiones se empeñan todavía en sostener el bárbaro poder personal de los Monagas sobre las ruinas de la Constitucion y de las leyes.”

Paéz returned to Venezuela in 1858, and served another term as president and dictator from 1861 to 1863, before being forced into exile again in New York, where he died in 1873. The composition of this address was likely assisted by Antonio José de Irisarri, Guatemalan author and politician that served in posts across Central and South America, who was also in exile in New York at this time. A great example of hemispheric exile politics in New York during the mid-19th century, and apparently unrecorded -- we locate no copies in OCLC or the relevant bibliographies, nor in the online catalogues of AAS and New York institutions.

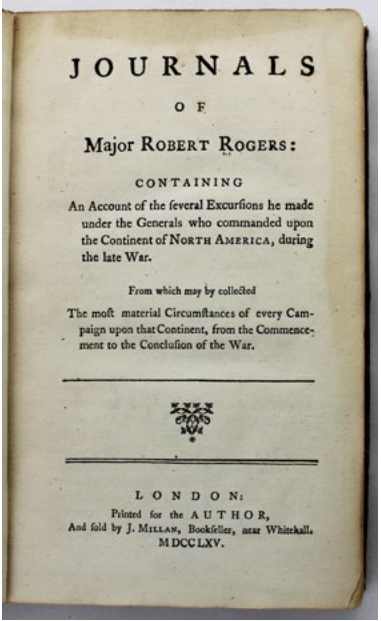
(McBRB2237)

\$1,250

“CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR” - REESE

40. Rogers, Robert. *Journals of Major Robert Rogers: Containing an Account of the Several Excursions He Made Under the Generals Who Commanded Upon the Continent of North America, During the Late War...* London: Printed for the Author, and Sold by J. Millan, 1765. viii,236,[4]pp. Contemporary speckled calf boards, tastefully rebacked with hinges and spine ends reinforced. Edges and corners worn, light scuffing to boards. Light, even tanning and an occasional faint fox mark. About very good.

“A classic account of the French and Indian War. Rogers acted as a scout for the 1755 expedition against Crown Point, and in 1756 became captain of an independent company of Rangers. He made scores of raids against the French in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, going as far west as the shores of Lake Huron. His exploits, detailed in this book, made him the most romantic and famous figure of the war in America. The book has served as the basis for much romantic fiction, most notably Kenneth Roberts’ Northwest Passage. Rogers went out to briefly lead British rangers at the outset of the Revolution, raising recruits to fight against the American rebels” - Reese & Osborn.



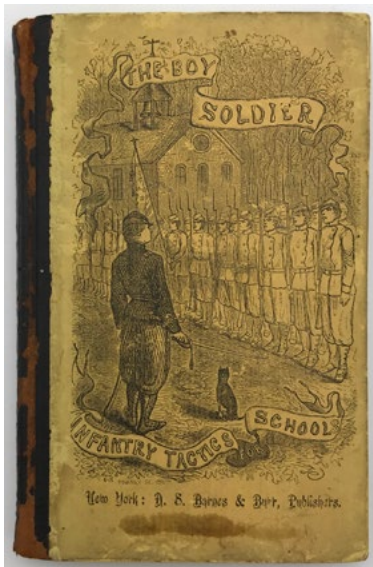
“Published when Rogers was only 34 years old, this is one of the basic sources for the French and Indian War. It begins on September 24, 1755, with an account of a scouting expedition on Lake George and ends on February 14, 1761 when Rogers arrived in New York after having received the surrender of the French at Detroit late in 1760. In the meantime he had been with Amherst at Crown Point in 1757, with Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758, and had been a participant in the campaign around Montreal in 1760. A second volume of the Journal was proposed, but never issued” - Streeter.



Reese & Osborn, *Struggle for North America* 66. Bell R296. Clark II:58. ESTC T117607. Graff 3555. Field 1315. Howes R419, "b." Lande 760. Sabin 72725. Streeter Sale 1029. Thomson 996. TPL 393. Vail 563. (McBRB2251) \$9,750

### "SOLDIERING IS NOT HARD TO LEARN"

**41. [Root, N. W. Taylor].** *Infantry Tactics for Schools. Explained and Illustrated for the Use of Teachers and Scholars.* New York: A.S. Barnes & Burr, 1863. [4], 180pp. 12mo. Original quarter sheep, printed pictorial boards, spine blind stamped, all edges marbled. Light wear to edges and corners; front hinge starting; spine leather chipping, particularly at extremities. Contemporary publisher's label on front pastedown. Light tanning, minor foxing. Good plus.



A rare Civil War-era manual for military drills, with instructions adapted and illustrated for a juvenile audience. The work was intended to facilitate and to promote the integration of basic military training into schools at a time of great need both for soldiers to fill the ranks of the Union army and for a more general martial enthusiasm. The work is divided into three principal sections, with instructions on carrying out orders for individual soldiers, drills and movements of the company, and the manual of arms, which describes the various rifle positions ("shoulder arms," "trail arms," etc.). The whole is extensively illustrated

with diagrams of individual and unit movements and with plates demonstrating each rifle position.

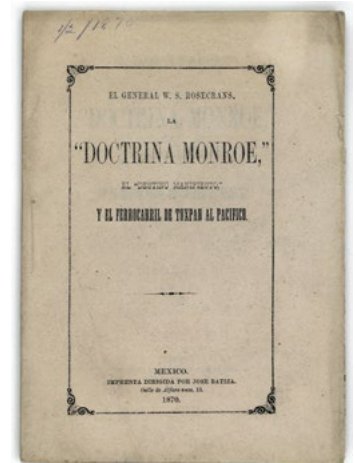
The copy here is a sample distributed to schools and other potential customers for the purpose of stimulating orders, with a printed plate from the publisher stating as such affixed to the front pastedown. This

is the second edition, after the first of the previous year. Both editions are quite rare, but the present work is scarcer -- OCLC locates only four copies, at AAS, Harvard, University of Minnesota, and the University of South Carolina. An attractive copy, in original pictorial boards. (McBRB1452) \$1,750

### PROMOTING THE TRANS-MEXICO RAILROAD

**42. Rosecrans, William S.** *El General W.S. Rosecrans, la "Doctrina Monroe," el "Destino Manifiesto," y el Ferrocarril de Tuxpan al Pacifico.* Mexico: Imprenta Dirigida por Jose Batiza, 1870. 34pp. Original tan printed wrappers. Contemporary manuscript notation on front cover. Minor wear and toning. Very good.

A scarce promotional for the trans-Mexico railroad championed by former Civil War General W.S. Rosecrans and his business associates during the late 1860s and early 1870s. After a brief tenure as U.S. minister to Mexico, Rosecrans became heavily invested in a plan to connect Tampico and a point on Mexico's Pacific Coast between San Blas and Zacatulca by rail. The present pamphlet contains an enthusiastic introduction to the proposal by one of the other principal investors, Antonio D. Richards, following by numerous letters, some quite lengthy, from prominent personages on both sides of the border endorsing the project. The primary missive is from Rosecrans himself, who invokes the Monroe Doctrine and American manifest destiny as impetus for investment in the scheme. Although the proposed railroad received a grant from the Mexican government later in 1870, the venture was abandoned as a failure in 1873. An unusual appeal to American hegemonic motivations for a Mexican railroad project.



(McBRB2078)

\$475

## AN ARGENTINE OIL ENGINEER IN LOS ANGELES

**43. Roth, Pedro.** [*Manuscript Reports and Correspondence of an Argentine Oil Engineer's Experience of the Industry in the United States During the 1910s*]. [Various places, including Los Angeles & Buenos Aires: 1914-1930] [68] leaves, manuscript and typescript material in varying sizes and formats. Toning. Some wear and chipping at edges to several items. Good plus.



An interesting file of manuscript and typescript documents relating to the work of Pedro Roth, an Argentine oil engineer resident in Los Angeles during the 1910s and 1920s. Roth registered several patents for refining techniques

during this period, and acted as a liaison to the Argentine government and national oil companies as a purchaser of petroleum and refining products and as a reporter on developments in the oil business and its practices in the United States. Several of the documents here comprise correspondence relating to Roth's efforts to register his techniques with the American patent office, and also present is a complete copy of the patent he received in Argentina in 1918 for his method. One of the principal items contained here is a sixteen-page manuscript report from 1914 to Alberto Schneidewind, the head oil engineer in Comodoro Rivadavia, a coastal Patagonian city where oil was discovered in 1907 and a place still known as the National Oil Capital of Argentina. This document reports on the methods of drilling, extraction, and refining in use by American companies in and around Los Angeles and provides recommendations for developing the industry in Comodoro. A second group of manuscript letters, dated 1914 to 1915 and addressed to Schneidewind and Horario Calderon, the national Minister of Agriculture, report on Roth's travels throughout the United States, his tours of oil company operations

(including those of Standard Oil), and his interviews with American petroleum magnates.

Roth was apparently sent to the United States on a fact finding mission by the Argentine government and reported back to several interested parties during the first years of his stay, before turning his experience towards his own business ventures and the facilitation of oil commerce between the two countries. The present documents provide a fascinating record of the perhaps unexpected relationship between these two countries in the development of the nascent international oil industry during the early 20th century.

(McBRB2136)

\$875

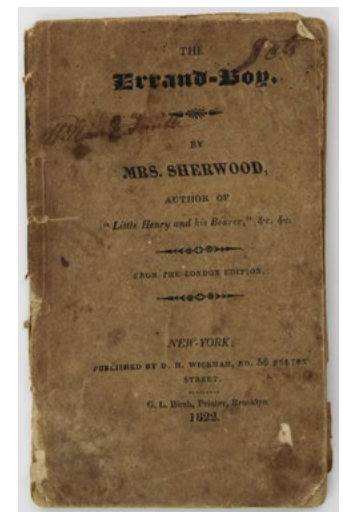
## RARE CHILDREN'S CHAPBOOK

**44. Sherwood, Mary Martha.** *The Errand-Boy.* By Mrs. Sherwood, Author of "Little Henry and His Bearer," &c. &c. New York: Published by D.H. Wickham, 1822. 31,[2]pp. 12mo. Original printed wrappers. Lower spine perished, some wear at corners and edges. Light dampstaining and soiling to wraps; contemporary ownership inscription on front wrapper. About very good.

Unrecorded early American edition of this popular parable about the value of Sunday School, in which "Honest Tom" attributes his good living and clean habits to Bible study in an extended narration to an inquisitive visitor. A hymn and the Lord's Prayer are printed at the rear for Sunday School users. The author, Mary Martha Sherwood, was responsible for the publication of hundreds of religious tracts and chapbooks in England, several of which were reprinted in the United States. This work was first published in London, then Boston in 1821; the present, slightly later New York edition is not in OCLC, nor in the online catalogs of AAS or NYPL.

(McBRB2127)

\$350





## HANDSOME IMAGES OF CHILE

45. [South American Photographica]. [Tourism]. [Photograph Album of Handsome Images Depicting Local Scenery Around Chile, Taken by Herbert Telge and Used by the Tourism Board as "Propaganda"]. [Various locations in Chile: 1925]. 47 photos on [24] leaves, each image approximately 5.5 x 8.5 inches. Oblong folio. Patterned cloth album, string tied; string perished, grey paper leaves loose. Boards lightly worn, slight dampstaining to lower corner of front cover. Contemporary typed letter, signed, pasted to inside of front cover. Images clean and crisp, very minor wear and soiling internally. Very good.



Photograph album of striking images of Chilean scenery taken by accomplished amateur photographer Herbert Telge during an auto trip through the countryside. The handsome and well-composed photographs depict common people with ox-drawn carts traversing country roads; a group of

five men and women, presumed to be Telge's travelling companions, posing with their automobile in scenic locales; a man seated beneath an enormous cactus; country villages; scenery ranging from palm trees to the Andes; rural farmsteads and churches; and a series of ten or so photographs featuring Chile's famous Villarrica volcano and its surroundings. It is seen here snow-capped, looming beyond the lake and photographed from a number of different spots to highlight the charming rural scenery.

The album is accompanied by a typed letter signed by the "Jefe de la Seccion Turismo," Fernando Orrego P. The letter is dated 1928 and addressed to Edgardo Telge of Weber & Co. in Valparaiso, indicating that Orrego admires a group of photographs of various locales in Chile taken by Telge's son, and would like to obtain a set of negatives for the use of the tourism ministry. "Estas fotografias serian de una gran utilidad para

labor de propaganda en que se encuentra empeñado el Gobierno." Chile was in a period of political volatility at the time, having gone through two military coups before settling into a dictatorship in 1927.

(McBRB962)

\$1,500

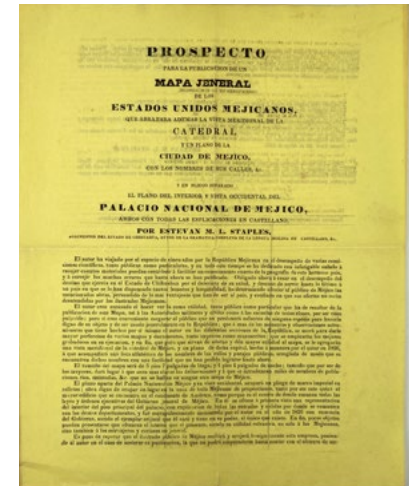
## SELLING AN UNPUBLISHED MAP OF MEXICO

46. Staples, Steven McLellan. *Prospecto para la Publicacion de un Mapa Jeneral de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos, Que Abrazara Ademas la Vista Meridional de la Catedral y un Plano de la Ciudad de Mejico, con los Nombres de sus Calles, &c. [caption title]*. [New York: 1831]. [2]pp. on a bifolium. Old fold lines, minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Prospectus for a large map of Mexico which was never published. The present work -- printed in Spanish in New York -- describes the scope of the work, the author's experiences living in Mexico, and the terms of the subscription. The map is described as five feet seven inches long by four feet four inches, and large enough to be the biggest and most detailed map of the country, depicting rivers, mountains, cities, and more. In addition to the grandiose map, the author intended to publish a separate view of the Palacio Nacional de Mejico, a work worthy of a place "en la casa de todo Mejicano de proporciones." The map and view together cost \$15, while the map alone was to cost \$12 and the view alone \$5. The bottom half of the second page contains blank space to fill in subscribers (not filled in on this copy), making this prospectus not only an advertisement, but also a potential canvassing tool. Rare and ephemeral -- we locate three copies in OCLC, at the American Antiquarian Society, the University of Michigan, and the University of Texas at Arlington.

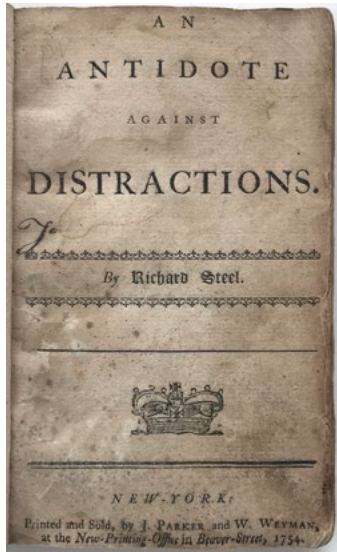
(McBRB1851)

\$1,250



## RARE AND EARLY NEW YORK IMPRINT

**47. Steele, Richard.** *An Antidote Against Distractions.* New York: Printed and sold by J. Parker and W. Weyman., 1754. [8],128pp. Disbound, remnants of binding cords present. Trimmed closely, occasionally affecting catchwords or signature marks; one leaf of text affected along fore edge. Light toning and scattered foxing, lightly worn. About very good.



First American edition, published nearly a century after the first British edition (1667). The British edition is subtitled, “Or, An Indeavour to Serve the Church, in the Daily Case of Wandrings in the Worship of God.” Steele (1629-1692) was a nonconformist minister and a Parliamentarian in the English Civil War. This resulted in some difficulty for him after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660. The text addressed in the present work is I Corinthians 7:35, “That you may attend upon the Lord without distractions.” Steele, the son of a farmer, wrote for the edification of the common man. “As a result of his humble background

Steele was well suited to writing works of popular piety. In 1668 he wrote *The Husbandman’s Calling*, which was succeeded by *The Tradesman’s Calling* in 1684. Both these works commended the godly life to the lower orders and sought to teach farmers and shopkeepers how labouring in their calling could be used to find proof of the grace of God; the latter work was one of the first to be given away by the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge. He also wrote *A Discourse Concerning Old Age* (1688) to assist those facing their last years to obtain religious certainty” - DNB (online).

We locate no copies of this work in auction records over the past century. ESTC locates four copies (AAS, Huntington, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, New York Historical) and OCLC adds only one more, at Faulkner University. A rare, early American imprint.

Evans 7323. ESTC W26961. Sabin 91147.  
(McBRB1532)

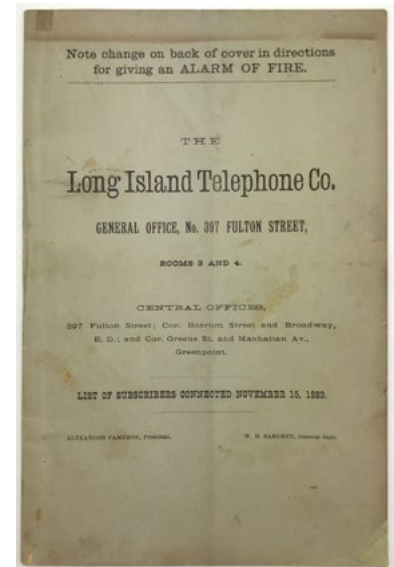
\$1,750

## EARLY, UNRECORDED BROOKLYN TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES

**48. [Telephone]. [Directories].** *The Long Island Telephone Co. General Office, No. 397 Fulton Street, Rooms 3 and 4...List of Subscribers Connected November 15, 1882.* Brooklyn: Eagle Job and Book Printing, 1882. Three pamphlets. 31;[3];[7]pp. Principal work in original printed wrappers; addenda in later wraps reproducing title page or first leaf of text. Previous vertical folds. Minor paper repairs to front original wrapper at lower corner and central gutter, slightly affecting text. Light tanning and minor soiling. Very good plus.

Exceedingly rare, unrecorded group of early telephone directories for the Long Island Telephone Company, which served the main areas of Brooklyn during the early 1880s. The company was incorporated in late September 1881, and by October 1882 was operating with a sublicense from the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. The service existed for less than two years before being absorbed into the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in June 1883.

The three works in the present group date from November 1882 to April 1883. The primary directory consists of approximately 1000 entries (about forty per page) for residents and businesses, alphabetically arranged, with each entry providing name; residence or type of business; telephone exchange and number; and address. Williamsburg and Greenpoint were on different central exchanges than greater Brooklyn. The two separately issued 1883 addenda add another approximately 300 entries.





These directories are fascinating not only for their documentation of who was acquiring this relatively new technology (the overwhelming preponderance of entries are for businesses), but also for the demonstration of its growth over the first several years of its use. The verso of the main directory title page contains an advertisement to subscribers for early long distance, promoting five-minute calls to Westchester, Hoboken, Newark, and towns further afield in New Jersey for twenty-five or thirty cents. It contains a further notice of a completed connection to the Western Union offices, and the new availability of telegram by phone. The addenda, in addition to providing information on recent subscribers, also show recent developments, such as the installation of pay phone stations across Brooklyn for “transient customers,” and the establishment of exchange offices in Flushing and East New York.

We are unable to locate other copies of directories or addenda from the Long Island Telephone Company. Any directory from this first era of commercial and public telecommunication is extremely rare, and only a small handful of examples from other cities during the late 1870s and early 1880s are recorded, most in single copies. The first multi-page telephone directory, published in 1878 in New Haven, Connecticut, brought \$170,500 in the sale of the Richard Green Library at Christie’s in 2008. Fine examples and important evidence of early telephone use in Brooklyn and the New York area.

(McBRB1482)

\$6,750

### CAMP STEWART, EL PASO, DURING THE BORDER WAR

**49. [Texas]. [Border War].** *[Group of Sixty-Seven Photographs and Real Photo Postcards of Camp Stewart in El Paso During the Punitive Expedition].* [Camp Stewart: ca. 1916-1917]. Sixty-seven photographs, each measuring approximately 3.5 x 5.5 inches, plus small notebook. Individual images, removed from an album. Scattered contemporary manuscript captions on versos. Light wear at edges; occasional spots of heavier wear. Some fading and dust soiling throughout. Good plus.

A cohesive group of nearly seventy personal photographs and real photo postcards that depict Camp Stewart during the Border Campaign of

1916 and 1917. The army camp was established for the defense of El Paso and the far western portion of the Texas-Mexico border along the Rio Grande during Pershing’s Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa.



These photographs were taken and assembled by an officer of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was stationed at the camp for much of the period that it was operational. The images depict daily life, combat training, mounted patrols, camp duties, leisure time, and the general atmosphere of the camp. Although El Paso and the surrounding areas were quieter during the later stages of the Mexican Revolution, Camp Stewart was nevertheless one of the largest border encampments, and a number of the photos present here provide an excellent sense of both the scale of the post and its relative isolation. Also present is a small notebook belonging to the compiler, which contains a series of notes on guard and various other duties, patrol messages, and several small manuscript maps of the area. A good visual record of this short-lived military encampment in the West Texas desert and of the soldiers stationed there during the Border War.

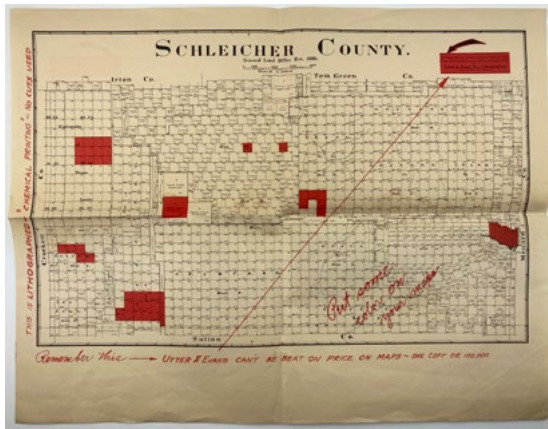
(McBRB1966)

\$1,375

### “PUT SOME COLOR ON YOUR MAPS”

**50. [Texas]. [Land].** *Schleicher County. General Land Office Oct. 1898.* Fort Worth: Utter & Evans, [ca. 1900]. Color lithograph map, approximately 17 x 22 inches. Previously folded. A couple of very minor chips at edges. Light tanning. Very good.

Rare cadastral map of Schleicher County, Texas, and an attractive promotional for a Fort Worth lithography company. Schleicher County, approximately fifty miles due south of San Angelo, is not and was not a heavily populated region, with a population of just over 500 at the turn of



the 20th century. The map, a printing of the 1898 General Land Office ownership plat survey, reflects this, as the preponderance of land belongs to railroads, with individual ownership being concentrated at the eastern border of the county and a large section of University of Texas lands in the northwest corner.

As a result, while the map is a good record of land ownership in this isolated Texas county at the end of the 19th century, it is a perhaps of greater interest for its use as an advertising vehicle for Utter & Evans, Inc., the Fort Worth lithographers who printed it. Several of the plat sections are colored in red, and multiple promotional statements, also in red, are printed across the map -- in the left margin, "This is lithographed -- 'chemical printing' -- No cuts used"; in the lower margin, "Remember this -- Utter & Evans can't be beat on price on maps -- one copy or 100,000"; on the map itself, "Put some color on your maps"; and in upper right there is the statement that "100 maps this size of any county in Texas or Oklahoma will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$10," beneath which is "Utter & Evans, Inc., Lithographers, 206 West 11th, Fort Worth, Texas."

OCLC locates four copies of the General Land Office county map; we locate only one copy of the map as printed here, with the advertising statements noted, at UT Arlington.  
(McBRB1796) \$1,250

### ENORMOUS PANORAMA OF CAMP BOWIE, FORT WORTH

51. [Texas]. [World War I]. *Bird's Eye View. Camp Bowie, Fort Worth Tex. October 1917.* Chicago: Mayhart Studio, 1917. Large panoramic photograph, 8 x 90.5 inches. Rolled. Light wear at edges, with a couple

of small chips and very short closed tears along top edge. minor dust soiling and toning. Very good.

A fabulous and extremely long panoramic photograph, measuring approximately 7.5 feet in length, that depicts Camp Bowie in Fort Worth during October 1917. At this time, the camp was still under construction but also housed an entire infantry division in training for World War I. Ongoing construction efforts are clearly evident, as piles of lumber in various states of organization occupy the field in the center foreground. Already completed barracks and other out buildings occupy the right of the image, and thousands of army tents sweep into the background of the center and left portions of the image. A group of standard houses, likely for officers and their families, is located at the lower left of the image. The photographers, Mayhart Studio of Chicago, were responsible for a number of military and patriotic views during the United States' involvement in the Great War, including the well-known "Living Flag" image of thousands of servicemen composing an American flag.

"Construction of Camp Bowie began on July 18, 1917. The camp, in the Arlington Heights neighborhood about three miles west of downtown Fort Worth, was established by the United States War Department to give training to the Thirty-sixth Infantry Division. Local officials expected financial gain and urged that the camp be located at Fort Worth. Including the adjacent rifle range and trench system, the site encompassed 2,186 acres.... Camp Bowie's greatest average monthly strength was recorded in October 1917 as 30,901. For about five months after the departure of the Thirty-sixth for France in July 1918, the camp functioned as an infantry replacement and training facility, with monthly population ranging from 4,164 to 10,527.... Shortly after the Armistice on November 11, 1918, Camp Bowie was designated a demobilization center. By May 31, 1919,





it had discharged 31,584 men. The heaviest traffic occurred in June, when it processed thousands of combat veterans of the Thirty-sixth and Ninetieth Texas-Oklahoma divisions. The demobilization having been concluded, Camp Bowie was closed on August 15, 1919” -- Handbook of Texas Online.

A quite remarkable photographic document of this short-lived, World War I-era army camp in Fort Worth, whose grounds and surrounding neighborhood are now touted by the municipal tourism office as “the city’s premier commerce corridor.” We locate no other examples of this excellent and large panorama.

(McBRB1993)

\$2,000

### PHOTOS OF HORSE RACING IN URUGUAY

**52. [Uruguay]. [Horses].** *[Compilation of Nearly 180 Photographs of Horse Racing at the Hipodromo de Maroñas, Montevideo, During the 1940s and 1950s].* [Montevideo: 1947-1953]. 177 original photographs, varying formats, including prints measuring 3.25 x 4.5 inches, 2 x 6.75 inches, and 3.25 x 9 inches. Oblong folio album, marbled and pebbled cloth, with two sets of string ties at spine. Wear to spine and edges; light scuffing to boards; front board loose. A few leaves also loosening; most interleaved with tissue guards. Extensive and artfully accomplished manuscript annotations on leaves throughout. Mostly clean, crisp images, with an occasional blurred action shot. Photos mounted directly to leaves. About very good.



An engaging visual document of horse racing in Uruguay during the late 1940s and early 1950s, containing over 175 original and professional photographs of triumphant horses and action from their races at the Hipodromo de Maroñas in Montevideo.

The venue was established as the national racetrack in 1889 and holds the most significant and remunerative races in the country each year.

The present album contains a record of sixty-two races that occurred at the Maroñas from 1947 to 1953. An album leaf for each race usually includes a portrait of the winning horse and jockey being led to the track, plus one or two small panoramic, mid-race action shots and a print of the photo finish. Leaves are extensively annotated in several hands, with notes on the name of the winning horse and its jockey; the name, date, and distance of the race; names of other finishers in the money; and other relevant information. Many of the photos are credited to the local firm of A.E. Rodriguez either in the negative or in manuscript, and the photographer seems to have been an official photographer for the racetrack. The manuscript photo credits on some album leaves are quite similar to the signatures found on the prints, and it seems possible surmise that this album was a personal compilation of work by the photographer himself or perhaps a sample book for his firm. A well-composed album of images depicting one of the national sports of Uruguay during the mid-20th century.

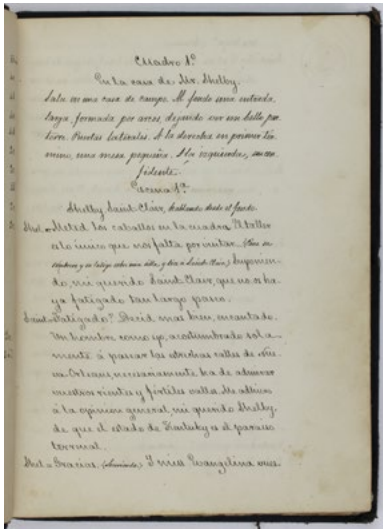
(McBRB2218)

\$1,000

### MANUSCRIPT PLAY OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

**53. Valladares y Saavedra, Ramon. Stowe, Harriet Beecher.** *La Cabaña de Tom, o La Esclavitud de los Negros. Drama de Espectaculo en 6 Cuadros Escrito por D. Ramon Valladares y Saavedra [manuscript title, bound with three other manuscript plays].* [Guadalajara?: ca. 1860]. [280]pp. Contemporary black calf, gilt. Corners heavily worn, spine ends worn, boards rubbed. Some light soiling to text, a few pencil notations. About very good.

A handsome manuscript transcription of the theatrical adaptation of Uncle Tom’s Cabin made by Spanish author Ramon Valladares y Saavedra. Valladares y Saavedra (1824-1901) was a professor of literature at the Royal Academy of Music and Declamation of Madrid, who wrote many plays and was a prolific translator of modern literature into theatre.



Almost all of the representations of Uncle Tom's Cabin in 19th-century Mexico were derived from his script of the work, which premiered in Madrid in March 1853 -- an interesting fact, given the wide array of translations of this popular work. Although similar in structure and plot, the growing number of shows in Mexico City had their own character. For example, at the beginning of 1857, intermediate acts called "The Cuban types, or the party of the negritos" became part of the performances. The present transcription of Uncle Tom's Cabin is bound with three other short

plays, one of them an original work by Valladares y Saavedra. They are: "De Potencia a Potencia. Comedia en un Acto, Original y en Verso de D. Tomas Rodriguez Rubi."; "Juan el Perdio. Original de Valladares y Saavedra."; and "Cosas de Locos. Disparate Comico en un Acto, por D. Mariano Pina." The bespoke blank book into which these plays were transcribed, with "F. Gomez" lettered in gilt on the front board, was produced using paper manufactured at the paper factory of the Compañia Industrial de Atemajac, on the outskirts of Guadalajara, Jalisco, and an inscription at the end of "De Potencia a Potencia" is dated 1860. A valuable manuscript example of the diffusion of theatrical versions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into the provinces of Mexico.

(McBRB2075)

\$1,850

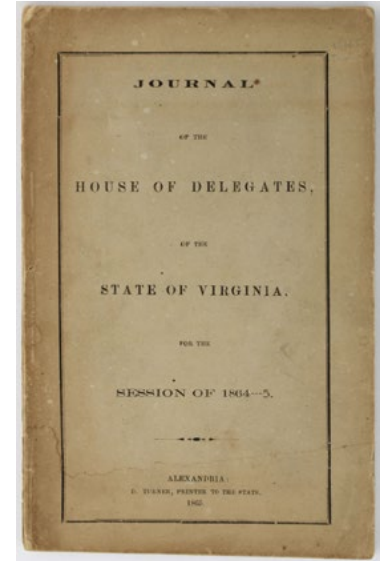
### UNIONIST SHADOW GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA ADOPTS THE 13th AMENDMENT

**54. [Virginia]. [Abolition].** *Journal of the House of Delegates, of the State of Virginia. For the Session of 1864-5.* Alexandria: D. Turner, 1865. 83pp. Original tan printed wrappers; lacks rear cover. Spine chipped, minor wear and soiling; small ink duplicate stamp on front cover. Text lightly toned, minor foxing. About very good.

Rare session printing of the Journal of the House of Delegates of the Restored Government of Virginia, that is to say, the Unionist Government of Virginia led by F.H. Pierpont, which met in opposition to the Confederate state government in Richmond. The Unionist legislature was initially formed in Wheeling at the outset of the war, and moved to Alexandria after the formation of West Virginia in 1863. Most notably, during this session of the shadow government, the House of Delegates passed the bill that formally adopted the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing slavery, and a record of that vote is contained herein. Several other bills and debates, as well as the opening message of Governor Pierpont, touch on imminent changes to the rights and legal status of African-Americans following the end of slavery. Very scarce.

(McBRB2220)

\$2,000



### WASHINGTON'S WILL

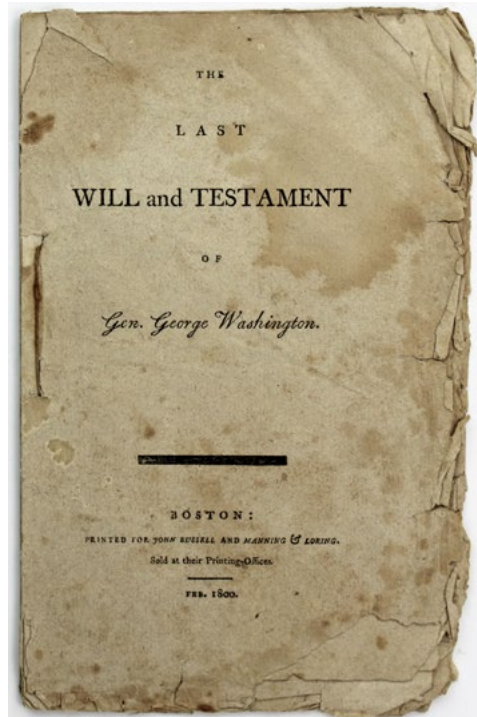
**55. Washington, George.** *The Last Will and Testament of Gen. George Washington.* Boston: Printed for John Russel and Manning & Loring, 1800. 24pp. Stitched, as issued. Title-page with small chip at lower corner. Light tanning and foxing. Untrimmed. About very good.

The scarce Boston edition of George Washington's will. It was first printed in Alexandria from Washington's original manuscript, which had been submitted for probate there. Several editions followed, but the Boston imprint is among the earliest and the most uncommon. In addition to naming Martha Washington as his chief beneficiary and executor, the will includes the significant provision that his slaves be freed upon her death and orders the provision of care to the elderly and of education to the younger of them. In addition to these main items, the will allocates



Washington's personal effects to his relatives and eminent friends like the Marquis de Lafayette, who received a pair of Revolutionary War-era pistols. The final section details the numerous plots of land that Washington owned beyond Mount Vernon and the asking prices for their sale. A scarce imprint of this important coda to the life of George Washington; ESTC locates copies at only handful of institutions.

Howes W145. ESTC W13361. Evans 38991. Sabin 101754.  
(McBRB28) \$6,000



**RARE SPANISH GUIDE TO FREEMASONRY,  
PRINTED IN NEW YORK**

56. [Webb, Thomas Smith]. *Monitor o Guia de los Franc-Mazones Utilisimo para la Instruccion de sus Miembros e Informacion de los Que Desean Imponerse en sus Principios*. Nueva-York: Imprenta de Joseph Desnoues, 1822. v,[9]-272pp. plus five plates, including frontispiece. Contemporary sheep, with paste paper boards. Twelfth and thirteenth gatherings bound out of order. Spine edges chipped and worn down. Occasionally trimmed close at top edge, affecting headlines and page

numbers. Small chip to fore-edge of one leaf, with slight loss to three lines. Good.

One of two rare Spanish translations of Thomas Webb's Masonic Monitor published in the United States during 1822. This edition appeared in New York in November; the other was issued in Philadelphia. Together, they are the first earliest guides to Freemasonry published in Spanish anywhere in the Americas. Masonry was a significant influence amongst the leaders of Mexican independence, much as it was in the United States, and the first two political parties in the new country were essentially competing groups of Masons. Uncoincidentally, Mexico declared its independence the year prior to the publication of this work in America.

While the Philadelphia issue is a straightforward translation of the 1818 edition of Webb's Monitor, the New York edition has been rewritten in order to introduce the ideas and tenets of masonry to a new audience, and contains a preface by the editors or anonymous translator that describes masonry as a universal order in which all men are brothers and asserts a world order of nations as families and citizens as sons, perhaps an attempt to situate masonry within the same philosophical bounds as contemporary independence and "Rights of Man" movements in Europe and the Americas. The New York edition also includes five plates with rather charming woodcuts of masonic emblems and insignia absent from the Carey & Lea version. Finally, the present issue is also much scarcer -- we locate only five copies, at the Library of Virginia, AAS, LSU, the Berlin Staatsbibliothek, and the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Sabin 102244.  
Shoemaker 9519.  
(McBRB1746) \$2,250



## DIARY OF A WOMAN TRAPPED IN GERMANY BY WORLD WAR I

**57. Weil, Anna F. [World War I].** *Diary of My Trip to Europe from June 29 to Oct. 25, 1914* [manuscript caption title]. [Various places in Germany, mostly Darmstadt, as well as England, Holland, the Atlantic Ocean, New York, and Allentown]: 1914. 144pp., with ten original photographs and printed document mounted at rear. Quarto commercial journal. Black cloth boards, edges dyed red. Spine perished, boards attached with amateur tape repairs. Text block solid. Minor offsetting from photographs; a bit of soiling to first leaf; light, even tanning. Accomplished for the most part in highly legible hand; approximately 17,500 words in total. Good plus.

A remarkable manuscript travel journal that documents the European trip of a 22-year-old Pennsylvania woman, its interruption by the outbreak of World War I, her subsequent stranding in Germany, and her trials in securing passage back to the United States. Anna F. Weil (b. about 1892), the daughter of an Allentown grocer, John Weil, departed New York on June 29, 1914 aboard the S.S. Rotterdam, a 3,400 passenger luxury cruise liner operated by the Holland America Line. She arrived in Rotterdam, Germany on July 9th and proceeded to connect with family and sightsee in Germany and the Netherlands with plans to proceed to Switzerland and Germany which were cut short by the declaration of war between Germany and England:

“Wed. July 29. To-day war was declared, I have many postal cards written to send to American but was told not to send them as they would not reach their destination, so all communication with outside countries is cut off. The harbor is closed and no ships can leave or enter German ports. The English cut the German cable a few days ago before war was declared so now we can't even send a telegram from Germany.” (p.68)

At first, the war is present in daily life, but still seems some distance from it:

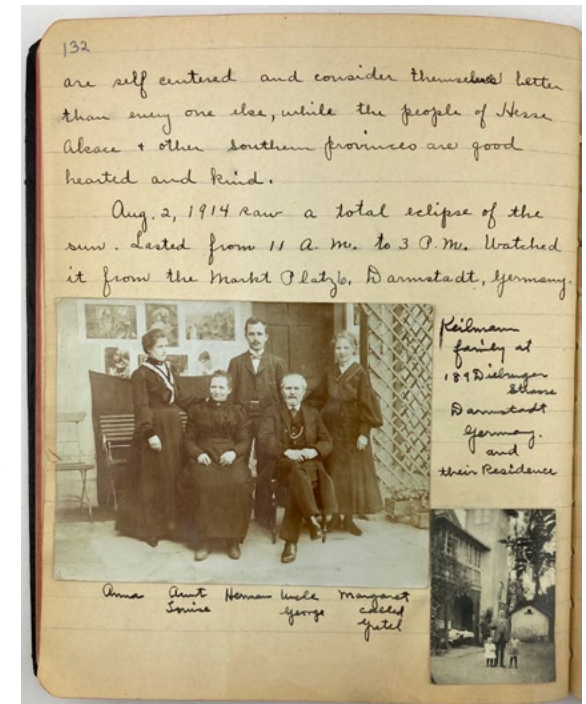
“On Sunday Aug. 23. I saw the first wounded French soldiers, saw a wagon full, but there were well treated by the Germans, and the people expressed pity for them as they were a sad looking party. We were at

Frankenstein's Castle, a ruin on the mountain which can be seen way in the distance from Darmstadt. It was a very nice ramble through the woods and part of the castle is used as a restaurant, where we had some thing to eat and drink before resuming our ramble in and about the castle. When at the top of the town it was nice to look over the tops of the trees, over the fields and see the villages and the city away off in the distance.”

The reality of the situation, however, quickly becomes more evident and more pressing:

“Aug. 28. Friday. Received a letter from Angeline dated July the 23d. also one from Frank dated August the 4th. Saw hundreds and hundreds of horses which are taken and sent to battle with the men. Saw many companies leaving it was a beautiful sight to see them march as one man. As they passed through the streets the women came and greeted them and gave them flowers. Horses, wagons, men, every thing was covered with the acorn leaves, the German emblem of victory, and as the women gave the flowers they were placed among the acorn leaves, and so they left their homes, families, and country, with flowers and song, and their flags waving high above them. It was a beautiful and inspiring sight to see them go, but to think of their return made one's heart grow sad. One company that I saw Company 115 had but 30 men left after the battle, the rest were dead or wounded.”

Throughout the account, her German heritage shapes a favorable view of the Germans in the war:





“In Belgium the Germans were very much ill treated, they had to flee the country in 1 hours notice, and leave every thing back, Elizabeth Buehler and her brother, as well as other Germans who were living in Belgium in the city of Antwerp had to flee for their lives and all their belongings were taken from them, they arrived in Darmstadt with nothing, but what they had on their bodies. When the war first broke out the Russians who were in Germany threw bombs and tried various ways of doing mischief. So all were given a chance to leave, and got to their own country. Those who refused and did any mischief were taken into custody and placed under guard until the war is over. Those who did any wrong were sentenced to death were shot. This was at least more human that the way some of the Belgians and Russians treated and mutilated the Germans, when they had done no wrong and deserved no punishment. War is war and there are rules which we cannot change, and are considered honest in warfare, but I don't think it right to torture or mutilate a wounded soldier whether friend or foe.”

She remained with family at an estate on Dieburger Strasse in Darmstadt, Germany until she was able to secure an emergency passport from the American Consul in Frankfurt on September 15th. The return passage was fraught as Holland America misplaced her reservation, the ship was delayed, and she was forced to find temporary lodgings in Rotterdam, when she arrived on October 1st:

“When we got there the proprietor said all was taken, this made the porter cross and he said he would find some kind of place for us but we were not going to take any kind of a make shift, so we turned and hurried back to the station, the porter took hold of my arm and tried to detain us but I broke loose and Mrs. Kramer and I ran as fast as could, when we reached the station we were just in time to catch the other four who were driving away in carriages. The eldest one saw us running and stopped the team and waited for us. We got in and such a time till we found lodgings. Every thing was taken, which was due to so many Americans and fleeing Belgians. We succeeded in finding a place at 2.30 am where all six of us stayed. Then there was trouble with the driver, and one of the Americans went out and called a police-man and settled the trouble and we retired at 3am.”

She eventually landed back in The States after a return trip that saw rough seas and an intense scrutiny of passengers upon landing in New York:

“At Staten Island the doctor came to our ship with a yacht, flying the yellow flag. Here we stopped for some time, the mail ship came and all mail bags were given over to this ship. Then another yacht, crowded with American custom officers arrived on the scene and boarded our ship. Then we all had a hurried lunch as there was no time for supper. All had to go on deck until the dining room was in readiness for the officers. It was dark by this time and the ship under way again. When all was ready we had to stand in line with our yellow tickets. Only a few at a time were allowed to enter the dining-room. When once inside we had to look about for the table bearing the number of our ticket. Here we were interviewed by the officer at that table. Some people had a great deal of trouble and were sent from one table to another. Others were refused admission into the United Sates, and some had to go to Ellis Island.”

The rear pages of the journal are illustrated by 10 mounted, original photographs of her initial journey, family, some sightseeing, and her return passage; also tipped in are her emergency passport and a typed letter from the American consul. Overall, the journal is a detailed and eventful original woman's travel manuscript as well as a rich primary record of an American civilian caught in Europe during the outbreak of the Great War. A partial transcription with additional excerpts is available upon request.

*(McBRB1820)*

\$2,000

### PHOTOS OF A LENGTHY SIERRA NEVADA ROAD TRIP

**58. [Western Photographica]. [California].** [*Vernacular Photo Album of Automobile Trips to the Owens Valley and Environs*]. [Various locations in California]: 1932. 219 photographs on fifty leaves, most 3 x 5 inches; plus six real photo postcards. Oblong octavo. Original black cloth, string-tied. Light wear to covers. Images crisp and clear. Many images with typed captions. Very good.



A wonderful photo album documenting road trips taken in the Eastern Sierra and western Nevada, in the area in and around Owens Valley. The photographer and his friends explored numerous mines and mining towns in the region, braving the desert in their car.

The album winds from Owen's Lake to the National Soda Products Company and the Estelle Mine, to the tiny town of Keeler where they celebrated Easter. They continue on to the mining camps of Panamint City and Ballarat, both now ghost towns. There are photographs of the town of Lone Pine, the Cerro Gordo Mine, Darwin, and in Nevada, the towns of Lida and Goldfield. They take an extended trek through Big Pine, California, staying in Glacier Lodge Canyon, and spend time in Onion Valley. There is also a lengthy series of photographs taken out at Lone Pine, California, documenting the Universal Pictures film "Oh Promise Me," with images of the actors and sets and crew. An altogether fascinating album documenting the region of the Eastern Sierra and Owens Valley.

(McBRB1252)

\$1,500

## U.S. SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOGRAPHY DURING WORLD WAR I

59. [World War I]. [Military Photography]. [Extensive Photograph Album Documenting the U.S. Signal Corps in Europe in the Final Months of World War I]. [Various locations in Europe: 1918]. 200 silver gelatin photographs on 100 leaves, 5 x 7 inches. Folio. Contemporary leather album, cover gilt. Heavily worn and chipped, hinges partially perished. Images mounted to thick black paper, two per page; each numbered and captioned. Contents clean with minimal wear, some images slightly faded. Very good.

A substantial photograph album containing 200 captioned images produced by the United States Signal Corps during the final months of World War I. The volume opens with an image titled "The Yanks are Coming" which shows doughboys being transported on a ship to Europe, but jumps almost immediately into combat. Numerous images through the work highlight the immense death and destruction caused by the fighting, including scenes of war-torn battlefields littered with corpses and obliterated towns in France, Italy, and Austria. Other images depict soldiers in brief moments of respite or repose, as well as actively engaged in combat or medical work. Additionally there are images of gas attacks and graves; captured German soldiers; closeups of dead enemy soldiers and downed flying aces; numerous shots of the fallen; aircraft and artillery pieces; scattered images of the affected civilian populace; brutal scenes from No Man's Land; and much more. Several of the photographs depict cameramen at work; one such caption on photo 18 reads: "THE MOVIE MAN...Capt. MacDonald taking a movie of the 6th Field Artillery being shelled out of position -- Exermont, France." Perhaps most notable are the photographs of the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the Second Battle of the Piave River, which together account for a large portion of the images in the album. The images are each numbered with accompanying captions, often denoting the location and sometimes providing the specific unit involved in the scene.

The Signal Corps' Photographic Section was established in July 1917 and was responsible for all photographic coverage of American participation in the Great War. The Corps, whose job was to create a visual





record of events, documented all aspects of the war from civilian rescue and assistance to work on the front lines, and even aerial imaging, as well as capturing the darkest moments of the battle on film. Photographs were developed and printed at the front, and the section moved operations from St. Ouen to a lab in Vincennes in February of 1918, presumably where the majority of this album was developed. By the Armistice the section had grown to include over 500 men, having started with only twenty-five the previous year. A unit was assigned to each division and included a still photographer, a motion picture cameraman, and an array of assistants. A stark and moving record of World War I, capturing the horrors and humanity of war on film.

(McBRB1965)

\$3,000

### VERNACULAR PHOTOS OF POST-BATTLE OKINAWA

**60. [World War II Photographica].** *[Extensive Archive of Almost 365 Original Photographs Taken by an American G.I. on Okinawa Just After the Japanese Surrender].* [Okinawa: 1945-1946]. 363 original photographs, most 3.25 x 4.5 or 3.75 x 5 inches. Loose photos, some curling to approximately half of group. About 200 images neatly removed from previous album or other housing, with adhesive remnants on blank versos. Pencil annotations with dates and locations on a substantial minority of photographs. Occasional minor wear, some fading to several photos, but mostly clean, crisp images. Overall very good.

A remarkable and large collection of over 360 vernacular photographs taken by an American soldier on Okinawa and several other outlying islands in the Amami and Tokara chains, following the final surrender of Japanese forces and the end of World War II. The images present here depict a wide array of subjects, including the destruction on Okinawa, the building of American military camps, cleanup and disarmament of Japanese military installations, remnants of local villages, and Japanese residents attempting to resume their lives.

One of the most fascinating and extensive series of images present here documents the disarmament and deconstruction of Japanese island military installations, carried out by their own soldiers still in uniform.

Numerous photographs depict soldiers carrying bombs, arms, and equipment out of bunkers and other installations being dismantled under the supervision of American forces. Many images incongruously depict American and Japanese officers deep in consultation, or mixed groups of enlisted men working or milling about together. Several shots show Japanese soldiers Japanese soldiers posed at stations in the bunkers as if they were still on duty.

A second significant run of images present here depict life such as it was for surviving residents of the islands. Many photographs show rebuilding in progress, men and women scavenging materials, and farmers working fields and harvesting hay and grasses. Others document aspects of town life -- small gatherings of villagers, children playing, men returning from a fishing expedition, women washing clothes in an irrigation ditch. A few photos show a group of women from the local red light district.

Overall, these images give an excellent and detailed view of the situation on the outlying islands of Japan just after the conclusion of the war. The photographer clearly had license or orders to travel fairly widely, and his photographs are taken from varied locations on Okinawa and several

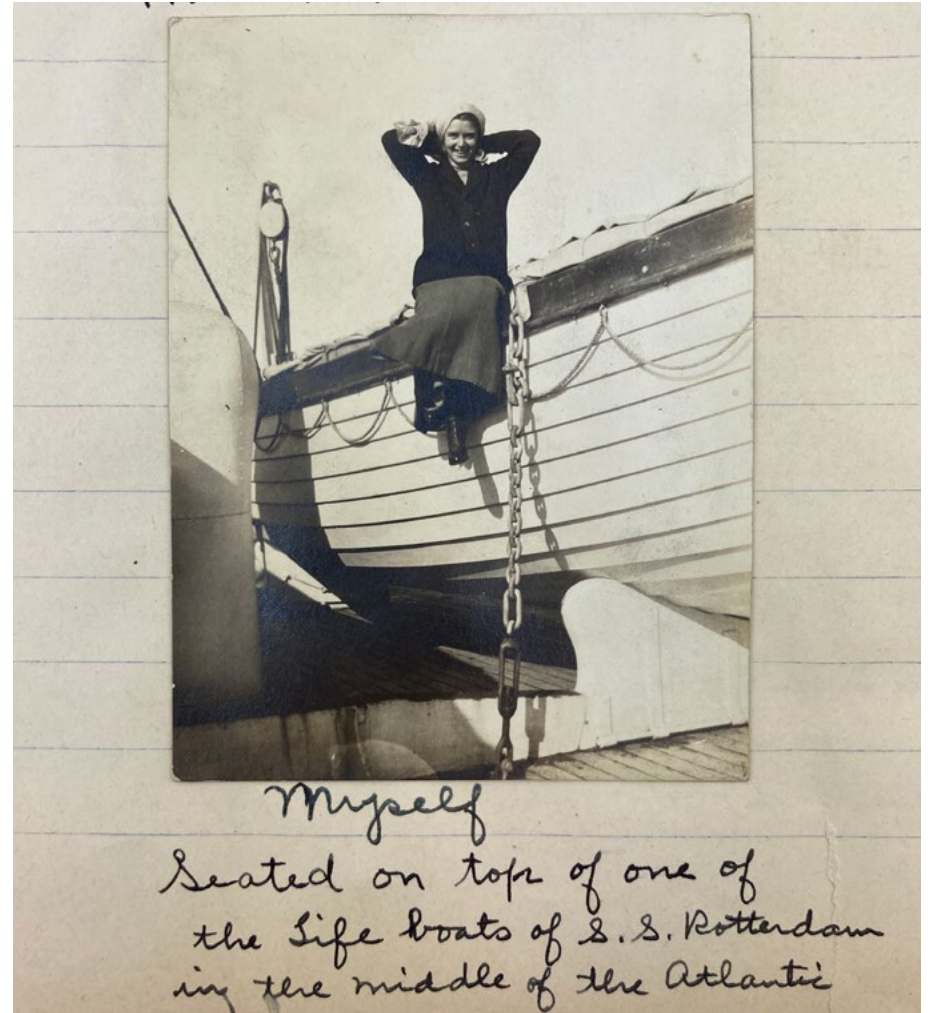


other islands south of the Japanese mainland, including Tokunoshima, Amami Oshima, and Takarajima. The landscape on these as it appeared in the direct aftermath of the war is extensively documented.

Although the photographer is not identified, he is clearly the subject of several portraits, posed in front of military airplanes, on ships, with groups of soldiers and with local Japanese people. The images display a good sense of composition and a keen eye for interesting subject matter, and given the access that many of these subjects required, it seems clear that the photographer had some training or professional experience and was employed by the military. Nevertheless, 170 of the images are clearly his own personal, vernacular photography, thereby making the scope and extent of this group all the more remarkable. An excellent and sizable group of postwar Pacific photographs, and an outstanding visual document of Okinawa soon after one of the bloodiest and most desperate island campaigns of the war.

*(McBRB1299)*

\$3,000



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