



California Antiquarian Book Fair February 2023

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RARE ACCOUNT OF AN EARLY CLASH BETWEEN A PRO-SLAVERY MOB AND AN ABOLITIONIST SOCIETY IN MASSACHUSETTS

1. [Abolition]. Stearns, Isaac. *Right and Wrong, in Mansfield, Mass. Or an Account of the Pro-Slavery Mob of October 10th, 1836: When an Anti-Slavery Lecturer Was Silenced by the Beat of Drums, &c. With Some Reasoning in Favor of Emancipation.* Pawtucket, Ma.: Robert Sherman, Printer, 1837. [2],61pp. Gathered signatures, stitched. Moderate scattered foxing, minor edge wear, corners a bit worn. Very good.

A rather scarce and notable abolitionist work relating the events surrounding the attack of a pro-slavery mob on the Mansfield Anti-Slavery Society in October 1836. The work includes an account of the event, some background on events leading to it, an account of the society's first annual meeting, and passages related to subsequent local and state elections. Particularly notable is an account of the recent "horrid tragedy" in Alton, Illinois where the "fruit of mobocracy" resulted in the murder of abolitionist Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The work concludes with a printing of the Mansfield Anti-Slavery Society's constitution and a five-page listing of members.

The town of Mansfield's own website refers to the event as the Anti-Slavery Riot of 1836, and details it as follows: "The most exciting event that ever took place anywhere in Mansfield was the Anti-Slavery Riot of 1836. It happened on Monday, October 10, 1836, when Mr. Charles C. Burleigh, employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, was invited, with the consent of the parish committee, to lecture in the meeting-house. The day before, the Pro-Slavery party secretly held a meeting in the Mulberry Tavern. They consulted a lawyer, who told them that they would not be exposed to the penalty of the law if they raised a mob of less than thirty unarmed men, or less than twelve armed men. At the appointed time Mr. Burleigh arrived, and the bell began to toll. Who tolled it, nobody knew for the belfry was locked. As Mr. Burleigh rose to speak a heavy drumming began. The louder he spoke, the louder the response from the gallery. All the time the bell was tolling. Finally the speaker was forced to sit down. Constable Chandler Cobb then went to the gallery and demanded order. On their refusal to listen to him he called for assistance. A fight followed on the gallery stairs. When Mr. Cobb and his helpers withdrew, their clothes were torn and their faces bloody. The constable then read the Riot Act from the Revised Statutes, but they paid no attention. Somebody then went for Squire Solomon Pratt, chairman of the selectmen. While he was gone, Mr. Foster Bryant, lately come from New York to engage in mining business, got up and delivered a tirade against Anti-Slavery. When Mr. Pratt came he carefully looked away from the gallery where the drum was in full view and said he saw no mob. The audience, realizing that Mr. Burleigh would have no opportunity to speak, began to leave. Mr. Burleigh followed and spoke a few words from the steps. Quickly the mob followed and played their discordant notes. Again Mr. Burleigh outgeneraled them by stepping inside and speaking. Then the mob divided; one part had the big drum, the other the small drum and bugle; thus they kept both inside and outside fortified. Mr. Burleigh gave up trying to speak, but before he left, he circulated the constitution of the Anti-Slavery Society, obtaining fifty names. As Mr. Burleigh left the building, Deacon Otis Allen asked him to ride. The mob, shouting, beating drums and blowing bugles, followed the two as they crossed the Common to the Deacon's carriage. Anti-Slavery sentiment in Mansfield developed rapidly after that; in a few months there were three hundred members of the society."

OCLC records just eight physical copies, at Cornell, New York Historical, Yale, Boston Athenaeum, Harvard, North Carolina Chapel Hill, the Library Company, and the Clements, though additional copies are likely mixed up in digital-only records (i.e., AAS holds a copy).

Library Company, Afro-Americana Collection 9776. Howes S910. Sabin 90890. American Imprints 46893.
(McBRB3852)

\$1,850

HAVE ELEPHANTS, WILL ADVERTISE

2. [Advertising]. Cole, Bert. *[Substantial and Fabulous Photographic Archive of an Advertising System Using Circus Elephants as Walking Billboards]*. [Various places: 1901-1928]. Forty-nine photographs (thirty ranging in size from about 4 x 6 inches to 8 x 10 inches; nineteen real-photo postcards); as well as four typed letters signed on letterhead; four receipts of varying sizes, two with holograph text and two blank. Holograph ink captions to many photographs, often naming the subjects, elephants, circus, and date. Many photographs roughly trimmed, soiled, and worn; one photo obviously removed from an album and affixed to black construction paper; minor soiling to a few RPPCs; letters edgeworn, creased and lightly soiled. Good.

An archive documenting the use of the "Bert Cole System," an advertising scheme in which circus elephants were hung with banners painted with ads for local businesses. Images here depict ads for banks, car dealerships, and other enterprises, including some national brands, such as Camel cigarettes, Republic tires, Hupmobile, Oldsmobile, and Dodge. Bert Cole was a circus announcer for the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus, and appears also to have worked for other circuses in the early 1900s, possibly with the advertising department (one photograph present here is of the Sparks Circus advertising train, showing the men and women who posted signs for the circus ahead of its arrival in town, as well as their Black porter, Tom). Cole seems to have devised this method of advertising through his association with the circus world, and it was, presumably, a successful business venture for him, as the photographs in the archive attest to it lasting from about 1900 to at least the late 1920s. Cole himself is pictured in several of the photos.

One image depicts a long line of elephants marching down a street, a clown perched atop the lead elephant which is hung with a banner reading "First National Bank Aurora, Ill." This photo is captioned in ink, "Bert Cole system of adv. Wallace Show 1901-1928." Other banners hail from locations in Iowa, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Florida, Colorado, and several other states. Another image in the archive shows a group of six elephants with their handlers (and Bert Cole) in a scrub desert, a clown atop the center elephant who is hung with a banner advertising "Public Garage and Auto Supply Co. Thermopolis." The image is dated July 27, 1919 and notes "afternoon only, no parade, \$100.00 ad." Yet another photo shows nine elephants (including three juveniles) arrayed with handlers in front of the circus tents, the center elephant advertising the National Bank of Commerce in Tulsa, dated 1916.

Customers were quite pleased with the results, as borne out by the four letters in the collection from happy business managers to Cole, praising his "original novel" idea: "I have never heard of any method of making a direct appeal to such a large number of people as is possible for \$112.00 with your show" writes one. Another one writes, "We especially want to thank you for the procedure and the splendid way in which the announcements were made, the position of the banner and the clean cut way in which the entire stunt was handled. We take great pleasure in recommending to all Oakland-Pontiac Dealers, the effectiveness of the advertising gained and the publicity from this stunt in connection with your show." All four letters are addressed to Cole at the Hagenbeck-Wallace Show, and date from 1920-1926. All in all, a remarkable trove of fascinating images showcasing the intersection of circus history with American advertising ingenuity in the early 20th century.

(McBRB3863)

\$8,500

"NO LEGISLATOR STUDIED THE BIBLE TO FIND A PRECEDENT FOR JIM-CROW CAR LAWS..."

3. [African Americana]. [California]. Shaw, A.P. *Christianizing Race Relations As a Negro Sees It*. Los Angeles: Wetzel Publishing Company, 1928. 88pp. Original dark green cloth stamped in gilt on front cover. Minor edge wear, rubbing, and soiling to boards. Light even toning to text. Very good.

A scarce meditation on the relationship between religion and race by Rev. A.P. Shaw, a noted African-American bishop in Los Angeles. Bishop Shaw was born in Mississippi in 1879 and graduated from Rust College in 1902. He entered the ministry of the

Methodist Episcopal Church and eventually served fourteen years as pastor of Wesley Chapel (now Wesley United Methodist Church) in Los Angeles before being elected a bishop in 1936 and serving segregated conferences in New Orleans and Baltimore. He retired in 1952 although he was called out of retirement the following year to serve as bishop of part of the New Orleans area from 1953 to 1956, following the death of Bishop Brooks. Shaw's present work is divided into six chapters focused on religion and race relations, including "The Christian Attitude in Race Relations," "The Present Race Relation Situation," "Progress in Race Relations," and "Methods in the Solution to the Problem." In a couple of passages from his Introduction, Shaw provides a flavor of his point of view in the present work: "I am persuaded that the burden of the problem of Race Relations between the white and black people of America lies in the unwillingness on the part of many white people to think of the Negro as a human being and extend to him the respect, courtesy, and good will ordinarily accorded to fellow human beings.... The whole American system of race adjustment is not Christian at all, and was not intended so to be. It is a practical adjustment of a situation arranged without the thought of the spirit of Christianity in mind. No legislator studied the Bible to find a precedent for jim-crow car laws, separate schools, segregated districts for the homes of the white and black people, and curbing the Negro by lynching - not so much for rape, but for any provoking crime against white people."

(McBRB3671)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED CATALOGUE OF A NORTH CAROLINA AFRICAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL

4. [African Americana]. [Education]. [North Carolina]. *Annual Catalogue State Colored Normal School, Plymouth, N.C. 1898 and 1899.* Plymouth, N.C.: Roanoke Pub. Co., [1898]. 24pp., including two full-page illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Minor soiling to wrappers, old ink stamps on front wrapper, edges and spine a bit chipped, vertical crease throughout. Internally clean. About very good.

An apparently unrecorded catalogue for an early North Carolina African American school. Around 1880, the state legislature in North Carolina provided funding for two normal schools in the eastern part of the state to train African American teachers - one in Fayetteville (now Fayetteville State University) and the present school, which moved to Elizabeth City in 1903 and is now Elizabeth City State University. This early catalogue includes lists of faculty, students (as well as their hometowns), former students, courses of study, testimonials, and the books held by the school's library (a total of twelve titles). The two full-page illustrations depict the school building and the principal of the school, Rev. J.W. McDonald. No copies listed in OCLC.

(McBRB3091)

\$1,250

BLACK WOMEN'S CLUB IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

5. [African Americana]. [Florida]. Hattie Q. Brown Club. *[Petition Pertaining to the Activities of the Hattie Q. Brown Club, an African-American Women's Social Club].* Palatka, Fl.: 1947. [5]pp., typed on folio sheets, stapled. Old folds, minor wear and creasing, light dust-soiling. Very good.

An unsigned petition from the Hallie Q. Brown Club, asking "The Honourable City Commission of the City of Palatka, Florida...to recognise its status as the 'Hattie Q Brown Club which the Commission gave leave to use certain City property in Block 81...in furtherance of the welfare of colored children." Apparently a splinter group of the club was also claiming to be the Hallie Q. Brown Club and was illegally collecting rents on the groups club house. In asking for official recognition, the group details their history of helping African-American youth in the area "by equiping and over-seeing a playground for them." The authors then detail the internal conflicts which occurred amongst the club members, the procession of club leadership (including several named individuals), and the circumstances which led to the club's incorporation, ending with the filing of a charter with a Putnam County judge. The fourth section of the club's petition enumerates their activities and plans in "furtherance of the welfare of the colored children of Palatka." The first two points detail the land clearance and construction of the park and their further plans for same; the third point relates to a study the club has undertaken "of the problem of juvenile delinquency among the colored children." Part of their plan is to work with law enforcement "to work out a parole system for first offenders of tender age," as well as "provide a method and place for the incarceration of colored children accused of, or guilty of, infractions of the law, who are less than 12 years of age, so that such children may be kept safely in custody and yet not exposed to the bad example and toughening influence of imprisonment in the County jail." Hattie Quinn Brown was a pioneering African-American educator who actively sought the formation of African-American women's clubs throughout the country.

(McBRB3905)

\$750

MEMBERSHIP ROLLS OF A BLACK ARKANSAS MASONIC LODGE, WITH MANUSCRIPT ANNOTATIONS

6. [African Americana]. [Freemasons]. [Arkansas]. Jeffries, M.B. *Financial Card By-Laws and Membership Roll. Trinity Lodge Number 33. Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas.* Little Rock: [1944]. 29pp. 16mo. Original black cloth, gilt titles on front cover. Minor edge wear. Minor toning to title leaf. Very good.

An unrecorded African-American Masonic pocket book published for the Trinity Lodge of Little Rock, Arkansas. The work includes the original charter, the twenty articles comprising the organization's by-laws, and a roster of ninety-two members. This copy belonged to one of those members, M.B. Jeffries and contains five pages of his manuscript entries recording his monthly dues payments over the course of five years, from 1944-48. The manuscript entries include the dues amount, date of payment, as well as the signature or ink stamp of the officials who accepted Jeffries' payments. Following the title page are two full-page photographic portraits, featuring the club's master J.H. Kennedy and secretary E.A. Stevenson, both also listed in the lodge roster. No copies in OCLC.

(McBRB3521)

\$1,350

RARE HISTORY OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN LIFE ALONG MISSISSIPPI'S PEARL RIVER

7. [African Americana]. Maxson, Etienne William. *The Progress of the Races.* Nashville: McQuiddy Printing Co., 1955. 52pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Moderate edge wear to wrappers, short vertical tear to top edge of front wrapper, mild soiling and rubbing. Light dampstain at bottom of gutter throughout. Very good.

The rare 1955 reprint of Etienne Maxson's 1930 history of the progress of African Americans in several towns in Mississippi, including vital biographical information on African-American riverboat captains along the Pearl River. Maxson includes short histories of four Mississippi river towns - Pearlinton, Logtown, Napoleon, and Gainesville - with details on the businesses and business men in the areas, mainly those working in the lumber industry. Further, Maxson states in his Preface that the work has "endeavored to show the progress of the colored people under the headings of Industrial Progress, Educational Progress, Business Progress, Political Progress, and Religious Progress." In addition, Maxson states that "the names of eighty-nine colored captains on Pearl River are given, besides, colored engineers, carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, etc., as well as what they owned, the kinds of businesses they carried on, and the schools and the churches that they built." As such, this work is likely the only place some or all of these names are recorded for posterity. The author also includes a portrait of himself as a frontispiece. Finally, the Appendix includes short sections on such subjects as "Bill Asks to Adjust Claims for Slaves Freed by Lincoln," "Why Are There Different Colors of the Human Race?," "Railroads and the Fugitive Slaves," and more. Though a reprint twenty-five years after the original edition, both works are exceedingly rare in OCLC, with a total of six copies of the 1930 edition (Library of Congress, Emory, Tulane, University of Mississippi, Jefferson Parish Library, and Southern Mississippi) and three copies of this 1955 reprint (UC Santa Barbara, Mississippi State, and Southern Mississippi).

(McBRB3898)

\$850

FROM A NOTABLE BLACK TOWN IN OKLAHOMA

8. [African Americana]. [Rodeo]. [Oklahoma]. *19th Annual Boley Rodeo May 26-27, 1979...Official Souvenir Program [cover title].* Boley, Ok.: Boley Chamber of Commerce, 1979. 68pp. Original black wrappers lettered in silver, stapled. Soft vertical creased throughout, moderate edge wear, wrappers about halfway separated along spine fold. Occasional minor spotting to text, small chip to top of first leaf, one page with ink notations, middle two gatherings sprung. Good.

Boley, Oklahoma was founded in 1903 as a refuge for African-American pioneers in the state. Today, it remains a mostly Black town, but is also comprised of a healthy population of people of Native American ancestry. The present work was produced to advertise the annual rodeo in Boley in 1979. It includes information on the town, its Chamber of Commerce, a list of Boley's state school employees, the high school's basketball schedule, and other information on the town, including a two-page history. The work is profusely illustrated with photographs of Boley's town council, Chamber of Commerce officers, judges, commissioners, the rodeo's arena directors, and other notable local officials. The centerfold could be removed from the work and serve as an advertising poster for the rodeo. Interspersed throughout the work are well wishes for the rodeo, memorials for deceased local citizens, and other notices, as well as many dozens of advertisements for businesses and organizations in Boley and the surrounding towns of Prague, Okemah, Paden, and so forth. Many of the businesses are Black-owned or naturally designed

to serve the Black community in Boley, such as Marzett Brothers Contractors, Smokaroma, and the Funk Ship Connection, among others. As such, the program is practically a directory for businesses friendly to the African-American community in Boley and the immediate area almost fifty years ago. OCLC reports single holdings of programs from the rodeos in 1977 (Wisconsin Historical Society) and 1983 (University of Arizona), but not the present year.

(McBRB3838)

\$475

PAMPHLET AND BROADSIDE RAISING FUNDS FOR AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN VIRGINIA

9. **[African Americana]. [Virginia].** *Richmond Community Hospital Campaign for \$200,000.00 - June 10-25, 1927... [cover title].* Richmond, Va.: Saint Luke Press, [1927]. 12pp. Oblong octavo. Original pictorial self wrappers, stapled. Minor soiling and edge wear, soft vertical crease. [with:] *Community Hospital Campaign June 10 - June 25 1927 (Inclusive) To Our Workers...[caption title and beginning of text]*. Small broadside, 5.25 x 6.25 inches. Printed in blue on cream cardstock. Moderate soiling, minor edge wear. Small tape abrasion on verso. Very good.

A rare pamphlet and unrecorded broadside issued to raise funds for "a modern hospital for colored people" in Richmond, Virginia in the mid-1920s. The text calls for help in raising \$200,000 for "Richmond's Greatest Need...proper hospitalization to the colored citizens" in two sections relating "Facts Concerning the Hospital Campaign" and "Testimonials." These sections are followed by five pages of portrait photographs of the African-American men and women who served as directors of the various departments of the hospital, including "Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Director, Business Div." Maggie Lena Draper Mitchell Walker (1867-1934) was a pioneering African-American business woman from Richmond, born of an ex-slave mother and an Irish-American abolitionist. In 1902 she established a newspaper, *The St. Luke Herald*, as well as the *St. Luke Penny Savings Bank*. She served as the first president of the latter, making her the first woman (Black or White) to charter a bank in the United States. The bank survives today as the *Consolidated Bank and Trust Company*, the oldest continually-operated bank for African-Americans in the country.

The language of the broadside is a shorter, more direct plea for assistance, couched in Christian terms. It reads, in part: "To Our Workers: - We are enlisted in a just and honorable cause, The Community Hospital Campaign offers an unexcelled opportunity for service. Listen to the voice of the greatest servant of humanity: 'He who would be the greatest among you, must be the servant of the rest.'" OCLC records just one copy of the pamphlet, at the Library of Virginia, but no copies of the broadside.

(McBRB3520)

\$950

IMAGES FROM AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIER IN 1950s JAPAN

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

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

(McBRB3249)

\$1,500

NEWS OF THE ALASKA GOLD RUSH TO A SWEETHEART IN ST. LOUIS

11. [Alaska]. Sherzer, Edwin, B. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from an Early Alaska Gold Rush Entrepreneur to His Fiancée in St. Louis*]. Nome, Ak.: November 1, 1900. 6pp., with original transmittal envelope. Loose octavo sheets. Previously folded; light, even tanning. In a slightly hurried, but quite legible script. Very good.

Missouri natives Edwin Sherzer and his brother were two of Nome's first postal workers, while they endeavored to develop a dog sledding business on the side. In this content-rich letter from the first year of the gold rush in Nome, Sherzer describes his life and pursuits in the Alaska boom town to his fiancée Clara at home in St. Louis.

"We have had lots of snow and everything is on runners and everybody riding. The dogs would simply fly over it and we were sitting back on the sled having great fun.... You see women all wrapped up in furs seated in a basket sled with a team of 5 or 6 dogs running along with them. I have found it fine sport, but my brother says just wait until you get out on the trail and it is work, then you won't enjoy it so much.

He continues, talking up their work prospects with their own sled team and his hopes for their fledgling business:

"We have both been working the post office, but that only lasted till Nov 1. However, we would not have stayed anyway as we have our assessment work to do before January and we can also make more money with our dog team. Four or five persons have tried to buy the dogs from us already and one fellow wanted to hire them but we won't let any of them go, as we have a very fine team and have not been keeping them all summer for nothing.

He also comments on the adjustments necessary to living in such a remote place:

"I suppose everything back home is all excitement over the coming election; up here we don't hear or know anything about it and it will be a long time till we find out who is elected.... I ate in one of the restaurants the other day and when they brought things in on china plates I hardly knew what they were and it seemed strange to eat off of them. In the cabin we never wear out coats and they are about the first thing we take off when we come in. Brother remarked the other day what would the folks think if they could see us eating in our shirtsleeves, however we have to adapt ourselves to things here and we get so hot over the stove getting supper and working around, it is simply impossible to do otherwise."

A spirited and descriptive letter concerning life in Nome from a St. Louis native and relative early arrival to the Alaska Gold Rush.

(McBRB2888)

\$1,500

WITH A FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT OF THE KENAI PENINSULA GOLD RUSH

12. [Alaska]. Wiswell, George E. [*Diary and Correspondence of Alaskan Prospector and Miner George Wiswell, Kept During the 1896 Kenai Peninsula Gold Rush*]. [Cook Inlet, Ak.]: 1896. Pocket diary, [64]pp. of entries; two "Notices of Location" for Wiswell's claims in the Turnagain Arm Mining District, with two related Power of Attorney documents; a manuscript letter addressed to Wiswell at "Hope City, Cook's Inlet, Alaska;" and a receipt for Wiswell's return passage to Seattle; all dated "1896." Very good.

A historically-significant collection of materials documenting George E. Wiswell's experiences during the little-known Kenai Peninsula Gold Rush (1895-98), which started a year earlier than the famous Klondike Gold Rush and, in some ways, became its forerunner. Gold had been found in the Kenai River already in 1849, but major interest in the area started only in the 1880s, with more discoveries in the neighboring creeks. The 1894 gold discoveries in the Bear and Palmer Creeks flowing to the Turnagain Arm led to the rush of local prospectors to the Resurrection Creek basin. The major discovery on the Mills Creek in 1895 caused the next year's largest stampede of the time to the easily accessible Kenai Peninsula.

George E. Wiswell joined the 1896 stampede. Originally from East Machias in Maine, he travelled in April 1896 to the Turnagain Arm on board the steamer Utopia from Seattle. Together with another steamer, the Lakme, the Utopia had difficulties with proceeding up the inlet full of floating ice and was stranded for about two weeks, with the rations for the passengers significantly cut. After his arrival at the mouth of Resurrection Creek where a new mining camp named "Hope" had just been established,

Wiswell prospected his claims on the Resurrection Creek and its tributary Fox Creek and made two trips to the Canyon and Mills Creeks' basins where he worked on several other claims. His gold prospecting turned out disappointing, and he left for Seattle on board the schooner Sophia Sutherland on August 26. His diary accurately records the events of practically every day from April 4 through September 13, 1896, covering his voyages on the steamships, trips to the Resurrection, Fox, Juneau, Kenai, Mills, Canyon Creeks, and gold prospecting. Concise but full of content, the entries create a captivating picture of the life of an Alaskan gold prospector. Writing with numerous spelling mistakes and abbreviations, Wiswell talks about his gold panning, prospecting with a rocker, building a dam, going on strenuous hikes along rough mountainous trails, accidents and thefts in mining camps, and more. He regularly notes the weather ("plesent," cold, rainy), shooting game for food and the menu of his meals, annoying "misquitos" and "moos flys," other noteworthy events (an earthquake, the first white woman in the camp, a \$42 dollar gold nugget he was shown). His entry for July 4 contains the familiar refrain of an Alaska prospector: "Abandoned the crick at 10 a.m. No good...." His entry for June 11 mentions seventy-five prospectors leaving Hope on a steamer, writing "lotts disgusted & going back." Separate pages of the diary contain Wiswell's list of supplies which included among others "2 cloth bags, 1 hunting knife, knives & forks, 6 pairs socks, cheese cloth, claim bills, buttons, pack straps, rubber goods, 1 tent, 1 pairs overalls...beans, bacon, sugar, salt, peaches, pepper, rice, milk, apples, coffee, tea, flower", and more. The diary also houses several dried and pressed Alaskan flowers inserted between the leaves. One is captioned "picked on the sumitt [sic!] 7.000 feet above sea level, July 26, 1896, Cook's Inlet, Alaska." There is also a ptarmigan feather Wiswell found on a "sumitt" during his hike.

Also included in the archive are two hand-written "Notice of Location" filings, each for acres of placer mining ground in the Turnagain Arm Mining District, and two hand-written notes appointing John Newland to act as Wiswell's "true and lawful attorney to locate and record any placer ground or quartz load that he may see fit so to do." Wiswell's August 26, 1896 receipt for paying the amount of \$27.50 "For passage to Seattle on Schr. S. Sutherland" is also included here, along with a three-page letter to Wiswell from his nephew which was mailed in an envelope addressed to "George E. Wiswell, Hope City, Cook's Inlet, Alaska." This letter reads, in part: "You are certainly up among the polar bears and polar regions! Perhaps you might find the north pole and bring that down when you return! But without joking you are certainly 'roughing it.' We all hope that all the snow about you there will be the peculiar treasure for which you are seeking so persistently. The Republican national Convention has adjoined with a firm platform for gold, and McKinley and Hobart on the presidential ticket. People seem on the whole pleased, and the fight turned out much as was expected. Can't you make a little sketch of your country and show us where you are. Cook's Inlet on the map looks like this: [a small hand-drawn map]. Perhaps you can correct the map if wrong and locate your claim approximately...."

"Several thousand men, some state the number as high as 3,000 are said to have landed at Tyonok en route for Turnagain Arm. This was the banner year on Canyon Creek, 327 men being engaged in mining its gravels during the summer. A second rush into the Turnagain Arm field took place in 1898. This was partly an overflow from the Yukon stampede. A majority of the men who first entered the field (1894-95), as well as a few of those who took part in the stampedes of 1896 and 1898, were experienced miners. On the other hand, most of the later comers were inexperienced in any kind of mining and many were scarcely able to take care of themselves. It is doubtful if there is any other part of Alaska where time and money have been wasted in a more enthusiastically ignorant manner than some places in the Kenai Peninsula. The field did not justify the presence of any such numbers as came, and disappointment was the only result possible for most of them..." (Moffit, F. *Mineral Resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Gold Fields of the Turnagain Arm Region* (Washington, 1906), p.9).

Overall a unique private archive with a vivid first-hand account of gold prospecting during the 1896 stampede year of the Kenai Peninsula Gold Rush. Born in East Machias, Maine, in the family of a shipbuilder, George E. Wiswell went to Alaska to seek fortune during the Kenai Peninsula Gold Rush (1895-98) and prospected there from May to September, 1896. Apparently, he never returned east and never married. In the 1900s-1910s, he lived in Washington State (for some period with his nephew Thomas Wiswell, whose letter is a part of the archive), and died in Los Angeles in 1938. Further excerpts from the diary available upon request.

(McBRB3830)

\$6,750

RARE MEMOIR OF A JAPANESE NURSERY OWNER IN GARDENA

13. **Amemiya, Inosuke ("Harry")**. *Zaibei Gojunen no Taiken o Kataru: Nihon no Nisenmannin no Seinentachi ni Watakushi no Taikendan o Okuru* [My Fifty Years in the U.S.: A Story for the Twenty Million Youths in Japan]. Tokyo: Nihon Kokusai Shinzen Kosei Zaidan,

1963. 384pp., plus twelve halftone plates. Original green cloth, spine gilt lettered; publisher's printed cardboard slipcase. Minor wear to slipcase. Small bump to head of spine. Light tanning. Near fine.

"An autobiography of an Issei nursery operator in Gardena [California] with essays on American life, money-making, and religion."—A Buried Past II, 1715. The author Amemiya (who, based on English-language newspaper stories, transliterated his name as Enosuke and went by Harry in English) gives a rare perspective on living the American dream. He was abandoned by his parents in Japan as a teenager, and at 17, in 1917, decided to go to the United States. Like many of his compatriots looking to America after the 1907 Gentlemen's Agreement restricted Japanese immigration, Amemiya entered the US illegally by signing on as a sailor and jumping ship in Tacoma, Washington. Knowing no one and having little money, he lived by his wits and luck ~ his first job was "picking up horse shit" for a Japanese farmer.

After two years in the Seattle area, he moved to Los Angeles, where he went into the nursery business. He married a Nisei, Chizuko Kitazono, and they eventually had eight children, three of them in the Gila River War Relocation Camp. After the war, he speculated in Los Angeles real estate, ran a chicken ranch, and invested in other businesses. In 1963, he returned to Japan for the first time to set up the Japanese International Friendship and Welfare Foundation with a donation of \$100,000. The foundation's first effort seems to have been publishing these memoirs. Amemiya became a US citizen in 1956 and died in 1988. On his naturalization form (available through the Ancestry website), he claims to have entered the US legally under the name Inokichi Amimiya, a statement seemingly contradicted by this memoir.

Remarkably, the introduction is by Tetsu Katayama, who had served as the first Prime Minister of Japan after the Second World War. He describes Amemiya's memoir as "formally not well written," "eccentric," and "full of charm." Certainly, Amemiya describes the lives of poor Japanese Americans in more detail than most similar autobiographies; his account of internment is also unusual, with many examples of his customers and neighbors informing on him and his family before they were sent to Gila River. For a post-war book, *My Fifty Years* is quite uncommon ~ OCLC locates only two copies, at Berkeley and the National Diet Library of Japan. A detailed and rare memoir of a Japanese experience of the United States from the early 20th century through World War II and beyond.

(McBRB3713)

\$2,500

UNRECORDED IMPRINT

14. [Arkansas]. [Directories]. *Business Directory and Historical Review of the City of Pine Bluff 1872-1873. Its Past, Present and Future*. Pine Bluff, Ar.: F.K. Lyman & Co., 1872. 23,[1]pp. Original printed self-wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and slight creasing; a couple of small areas of biopredation. Light tanning and dust soiling. Still very good.

Unrecorded promotional for the Arkansas city of Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River forty-five miles south of Little Rock. The present pamphlet was printed in 1872 on the newspaper press of F.K. Lyman, who published the *Jefferson Republican* in Pine Bluff from 1868 to 1877. More an advertisement and a souvenir than a directory, the work lists city officials, members of the school board, fire department, and benevolent organizations, before launching into a florid twelve-page history of the central Arkansas burgh. The story begins with the foundation of the town in 1831 by one Joseph Bone, and continues to enumerate the various commercial and technological advances as well as residential growth up to the date of publication, while also not failing to mention the establishments of new services, amenities, transportation, and communication. Not in OCLC, which notes only Lyman's newspaper his printings of the local Baptist Missionaries' meeting proceedings.

(McBRB3855)

\$675

UNIQUE CUBAN MANUSCRIPT OF A MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE MANIFESTO

15. **Barcena, Manuel de la.** *Manifiesto del Mundo. La Justicia y Necesidad de la Independencia de Nueva España* [manuscript title]. [Havana?]: 1822. [49]pp. Small quarto. Partially sewed, with several loose gatherings. Occasional dust soiling; light tanning and scattered faint foxing. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Very good.

A contemporary manuscript copy of Manuel de la Barcena's scarce call for Mexican Independence, first printed in Puebla in 1821, with a second edition being published in Veracruz the same year. A note on the final page of the present manuscript indicates

that this was copied from an extremely rare third edition, printed in Havana in 1822, or that perhaps this manuscript, which is set out like a book, constitutes a third edition.

In the early years of the 19th century, much of the conservative Mexican clergy opposed independence, observing the oath of loyalty to Spain sworn to under the terms of the Church's Patronato Real. Resistance to independence in the quarter dissipated following the Riego Revolt of 1820, and the abandonment by the clergy was one of the significant blows to colonial New Spain that led to the recognition of independence for Mexico in 1821. Manuel de la Barcena (1768-1830) was the Archdeacon of Michoacan through the years of Central and South American independence from Spain. Mirroring the sentiments of clergymen in New Spain, Barcena initially opposed the insurgent movement but came around to the notion of independence and became sympathetic to the cause of Iturbide and his allies. He was a signatory of the Act of Independence of the Mexican Empire and was appointed a member of the Regency of the Mexican Empire.

Barcena begins by flatly stating that, "The independence of New Spain is absolutely necessary," and notes that, "The flames of discontent have become greater between the years 1817 and 1820, flames fanned by the desires of freedom, liberty, and individuality...." His principal argument against colonial rule is one of logic and geography:

"New Spain cannot exist politically, and depend on the mother country more than 2,000 leagues away.... So much time is wasted in government offices. Sometimes a whole year passes by before we receive a reply to a petition.... Just suppose the Russians cared to land in California, and the Spanish artillery happened to be in the Pyrenees...."

Barcena continues with many moral, philosophical, and religious arguments for independence, and the whole is an impassioned but forceful argument for an independent Mexico that comprises a fascinating reflection of opinion of a powerful faction in Mexican society just before independence was fully realized. The Havana edition contains a foreword from the publishers, noting the importance of its content to politics across the Spanish American colonies and several added footnotes. OCLC notes a single copy of this Havana edition, at DIBAM (Chile), and any edition is extremely scarce on the market ~ the Eberstadts offered the first Puebla edition in 1956 for \$300, and a contemporary Barcelona reprint of the Veracruz edition sold for approximately \$1400 at a Mexican auction in 2016. "Rare and valuable" (Eberstadt), and an important treatise favoring the imminent independence of Mexico, and fascinating evidence of its distribution across the Spanish colonial world.

Eberstadt 138:40 (ref). Medina, Puebla 1883 (ref). Palau 128843 (later ed.).
(McBRB2856)

\$3,750

DEATH COMES FOR THE ARCHBISHOP (OF MEXICO)

16. Becerra Moreno, Juan. *Relacion del Funeral Entierro, y Exequias de el Illmo. Sr. Dr. D. Manuel Rubio y Salinas Arzobispo Que Fue de Esta Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de Mexico...* Mexico City: En la Imprenta del Real y Mas Antiguo Colegio de S. Ildefonso, 1766. [10],155pp., plus large folding plate. Small quarto. Contemporary limp vellum, manuscript spine title. Remnants of vellum ties at fore-edge; spine mostly perished. Minor dampstaining to vellum. Two short tears at gutter of folding plate, well away from image. Quite clean internally. Very good.

From January 1748 until his death in July 1765, Manuel Rubio y Salinas was the Archbishop of Mexico City. This period coincided with the rebirth and expansion of the Mexican mining industry, which fostered great wealth, new secular and ecclesiastical institutions, and an architectural boom in the viceregal capital. Rubio and the Church benefitted from the new wealth in significant material ways, but he remained popular throughout his tenure for attention to prevalent social concerns and dedication to his religious duties. One of his most significant achievements was the procurement of the 1754 papal decree that made Our Lady of Guadalupe the patron saint of New Spain.

When Rubio died, all of Mexico City turned its energy towards his commemoration, much of which is summarized and transcribed in the present volume. The work includes a Spanish-language account of the last days of the Archbishop, his death, and his burial (pp.1-87); followed by the Latin funeral oration, "Maximum occidentis sidus...", spoken by Pedro José Rodríguez de Arizpe (pp.87-112); and concluded by a second funeral sermon given in Spanish by Cayetano Antonio de Torres. The account of the burial includes a detailed description of the cenotaph that the city erected for Rubio, including transcription of the inscriptions and epigrams by F.J. Alegre. Following the conclusion of the text, there is a large folding engraved plate by Manuek

Villavicencio, one of the most prominent and skilled engravers of the period in colonial Mexico, that depicts the design of the funeral monument by Miguel Cabrera, "Pintor Americano," in exquisite detail and precisely to scale.

Extremely scarce on the market; no copies appear in available auction records since the Brinley Sale, almost 150 years ago, where Maximilian I's copy of this work brought \$16 (!!). A good source for the study of Mexican colonial architecture, religious ceremonies, and death rituals; and very good, clean copy, with an outstanding example of the excellent and large architectural engraving.

(McBRB2491)

\$8,250

COMMEMORATIVE PAMPHLET OF AN OREGON BATTALION'S TIME ON THE BORDER

17. **[Border War]. [Oregon].** *The Third Oregon Infantry on the Mexican Border Mobilized Under the President's Call of June 18, 1916.* [N.p., probably Portland: 1916]. 36pp., plus two multi-panel folding panoramic photographic plates. Original tan wrappers printed in brown, accompanied by original printed mailing envelope reading, "A Souvenir of The Third Oregon Infantry on the Mexican Border." Very light wear. Near fine.

A scarce work featuring the officers, staff, and soldiers of the Third Oregon Infantry while stationed on the Mexican border near San Diego during the conflict with Mexico just before World War I. The work includes field and staff lists, rosters organized by company, and a list of "men who have enlisted at Clackamas since the Regiment left" in the summer of 1916. The work is profusely illustrated with photographs of each company within the text, usually on the recto facing the roster lists. Each inside cover includes a folding panoramic photographic plate - the first titled, "First Battalion at San Diego Exposition, July 9, 1916," and the second featuring the "Third Battalion on the Border - Mexico in the Background." Both panoramic images were produced from photographs by O.A. Tunnell.

(McBRB3738)

\$450

FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS IN INDIAN TERRITORY

18. **[Buffalo Soldiers]. [Oklahoma]. Potter, Joseph H.** *[Manuscript Orderly Book Kept by Colonel Joseph H. Potter, Commander of the 24th U.S. Infantry, and His Adjutant While Stationed in Indian Territory].* Fort Supply, Ok.: January 3 to April 30, 1885]. [29]pp. Folio. Contemporary sheep, leather cornerpieces, gilt leather spine labels. Moderate edge wear, minor soiling to boards, spine labels heavily chipped. Binder's label on front pastedown. Internally clean. Very good.

A valuable manuscript record of the service of the 24th United States Infantry at long-deserted Fort Supply in Indian Territory over a four-month period in 1885. The text is comprised of eighty orders written in a clear hand and then signed by one of two officers - Col. Joseph H. Potter or his adjutant, Lieut. Charles Dooge. A great number of the entries are notes intended to accompany other orders, such as the first entry here, the main text of which reads: "Sir, I have the honor to enclose herewith Description List and account of Pay and Clothing of Private Lewis Hendricks, re-enlisted at Fort Leavenworth Kansas for your company." Similar orders are recorded for other named privates and recruits, such as Benjamin Seals, Cleto McKnight, Eugene Lewis, Jerry Wickliffe, John Conn, James Edwards, James Campbell, Roland Peoples, and others. The inclusion of named African-American privates, information on their movements, dispensations, re-enlistments and so forth provide important historical information on some of the Buffalo Soldiers who served at or passed through Fort Supply. Additional entries include endorsements, transmittals of other orders, supply orders, requests for reinforcements, receipts of goods received, and more.

In a particularly detailed entry on January 19, Colonel Potter requests from the adjutant general in Washington, D.C. "sixty more recruits be sent to the 24th Infantry." He then enumerates how many of each recruits should be sent to one of nine companies at each of four forts in Indian Territory and Texas, including his own, Fort Sill, Fort Rice, and Fort Elliott, Texas. Another longer entry from Potter on March 14 was also written to D.C., informing the adjutant general that vacancies in the regimental band are no longer an issue, "suitable musicians having been found in the Regiment." A brief but important and informative manuscript record of the 24th Infantry at a distant western outpost during the Indian Wars, with the names and dispositions of several Buffalo Soldiers during early 1885.

(McBRB3906)

\$2,250

CONTRACTS FOR RAILROAD LANDS IN 1870s NEBRASKA

19. [Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company]. [Nebraska]. [*Group of Real Estate Contracts Between Land Speculators and the Nebraska Land Department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company*]. Lincoln: 1870-1874. Eighteen partially-printed documents, each two pages, completed in manuscript. Large folio. Old folds, some tears, a few partial fold separations, scattered foxing. Overall a nice group. Very good.

A collection of eighteen contracts made between land speculators and the Nebraska Land Department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, for defined parcels of land purchased through the Nebraska General Land Office. Fifteen of the eighteen contracts are dated in 1870 (just three short years after Nebraska achieved statehood), with two dated in 1871, and the last in 1874. The contracts are made between the railroad company and mainly buyers from Nebraska, but also speculators from New York, Illinois, and Michigan. The parcels are defined by section, township, range, and more specific survey details. All of the contracts also include payment terms for ten-year financing of the land purchases. The bottom half of the documents are mostly boilerplate legalese. The documents are signed at the bottom by the commissioner, secretary, and treasurer of the Nebraska General Land Office. The versos of most documents record no payment information or minimum payment information and are then stamped "Cancelled." In two instances, multiple payments are noted and are not cancelled; in one case, the land is then resold to another party, with details completed in manuscript. The buyers here include important early Nebraska pioneers like Willis J. Horton, Amos Samson, James T. Clement, and William Remington, who donated land to create towns such as Saline and Swan City. A useful collection of railroad land contracts providing important information on early Nebraska settlement and the economics of the railroad business in the Middle West at the outset of the 1870s.

(McBRB2444)

\$3,750

"IT WILL COST ME ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS TO GET TO THE MINES
IF I HAVE GOOD LUCK THE REST OF THE WAY."

20. [California Gold Rush]. Gilmore, William. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from a Prospector Crossing the Isthmus of Panama on His Way to the California Gold Fields*]. Panama: January 11, 1852. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded, with some tanning and minor wear along old folds. A few smudges and scattered fox marks. Accomplished in a legible script. Very good.

A detailed letter by a traveler to the California gold fields in 1852 describing his experiences in Panama to his wife, Hannah back home in Maine. Traveling with a hometown friend named Albert, William Gilmore relates a rather harrowing journey down rivers and across the Isthmus of Panama, at one point having to "pay the sum of ten dollars to a native to go three miles with us for a guide and we was glad. To some of us it was very expensive crossing the Isthmus in every respect." He details additional costs for food, tea, and lodgings while waiting in Panama for a ship to California. Gilmore provides additional detailed descriptions of the "natives," the vegetation and agriculture, the church architecture, and the fortifications of Panama, referring to the place as "one of the best spots under the whole heaven." Gilmore spends the third page pining for Hannah, and expounding on the fact that he is happy as long as Hannah is praying for him, mentioning a Sabbath day spent "on the Chagres River." He asks Hannah to write to him upon receipt of this letter "direct to Stockton, California." Shortly afterwards, Gilmore observes that "It will cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars to get to the mines if I have good luck the rest of the way." Gilmore also mentions another friend from home named Avery who is considering traveling to California, and instructs Hannah to tell Avery to write if he decides to go. Gilmore concludes the letter with the mention of a fellow traveler who has taken sick and had to stop at Gulyana. An informative Gold Rush letter describing the hardships and sometimes prohibitive costs involved in simply getting to California to pan for gold.

(McBRB3747)

\$1,250

AROUND THE HORN TO GOLD COUNTRY

21. [California Gold Rush]. Klages, Theodore H. [*Manuscript Account of a Canadian's Voyage Around the Horn to California*]. [Various places, mostly South America & California: 1858]. [26]pp. Narrow quarto journal. Quarter cloth and marbled boards, front board lacking. Leaves loose; minor wear at edges. Moderate toning and dust soiling. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Good.

An engaging manuscript narrative of a California Gold Rush voyage, including a harrowing account of passage through the Strait of Magellan and lively descriptions various ports of call along the route. Theodore Klages left Hamilton, Ontario for California on August 17, 1858. The narrative offered here appears to be a polished version of his journal and was likely written within a year or two of his voyage.

Klages departs by train for New York, passing through Niagara Falls and stopping in Albany. He remarks early on that he is about to traverse some 15,000 miles of water and conveys the sense of danger of his coming voyage. He leaves New York on August 22 aboard the steamer Hermann with some 600 passengers. On August 30, they cross the Tropic of Cancer, and the Captain celebrates with a small display of fireworks; by September 10, they have crossed the Equator. Four days later, a quarrel breaks out and a man stabs another man three times, but the victim survives; the aggressor is "manacled & locked up to await his trial in the next Port." On September 18, they arrive in Rio de Janeiro, 26 days after leaving New York. Here Klages offers an extended description of the city, its harbor, mountainous, and tropical surroundings. He takes daily walks through the city; visits several coffee plantations; and during a visit to a cathedral, and sees the Emperor and his wife: "All the people as he passed bowed on their knees and said a short prayer." Klages comments at length on local society and mentions the 7-mile long city aqueduct. Along with several companions he hikes to the summit of a mountain west of the city: "It seemed to me as I stood on that mountain top as though I was looking at a new world.... It appeared like a Paradise, a vast garden of fruits and flowers." After nine days in Rio de Janeiro, the narrative cuts, perhaps because of a missing leaf, to the Strait of Magellan where the ship is beset by "a perfect hurricane":

"We arrived at the mouth. The night was dark as pitch. The sea running high and dashing furiously against the distant rocks resembling the roar of artillery. We had still one dangerous place to pass... a number of rocks known as the Judges & Apostles, many of which are just below the surface of the water while others extend from twenty to 200 feet out of the ocean. Many a poor marine has had to make this place his resting place.... At each lightning flash we could discern the rocks. Showing their fearful sides and expecting momentarily to be dashed against them. They being not more than a hundred yards to our side.... Some of the passengers were praying, some crying, singing and others cursing, the last of which most resorted to. In that moment how many thought of those dear ones whom they had left behind, never to be seen by them again.... At about this time part of our Wheelhouse was carried off by the sea, along with the last of our bulwarks. Our Pilot was thrown twice over the wheel, being unable to hold it. The steamer was beginning to become unmanageable.... Had anything happened to the engine during this gale we all should have been lost. No one would have been saved to have told the tale of our ship wreck.... The storm continued all night, but towards morning it began to abate, so that we were able to make from three to four miles per hour. The whole ocean looked like a sheet of foam, and the waves rolling mountain high and tossing our ship to and fro as though it were but an eggshell. But now we began to breathe more free, our hearts seemed to expand with the thought of being saved and the hope of making our destined harbor safely."

After making it out alive and seemingly against the odds, they pass the Western coast of Patagonia, and reach the small town of Lodi [??] Chile where they procure provisions, cattle, and coal. Most of its inhabitants are "government debtors, forced to work in the coal mines until the sum which they owe had been canceled." Klages observes, "The most become old and decrepit before the sum has been attained for which they are held. The slaves of North America live like princes to what these poor beings have. They wear but little clothing. Their whole habiliments consisting of a shirt extending to the knees."

Next, they steam to Valparaiso, Chile, where they find some 167 vessels in the port. Here Klages comments at length on a wide variety of topics, including the local social structure:

"The people here are comprised of these distinct classes. The peon or half breed form the lowest and are the only persons by whom all low drudge work is performed. Next comes the mechanic and the highest in the scale is the aristocrat or wealthy man. They seldom if ever associate together.... The half breeds are all well built robust men, and some of them are descendants of some of the first Spanish families, but who becoming government debtors and being partly Indians are doomed to drag out a miserable existence."

Other topics covered include the landscape, climate, architecture, languages, and American investment in the region. The steamer leaves Valparaiso on October 26, soon arriving at the Island of Taboga, located just nine miles from Panama. Here the ship's captain leaves the vessel, having been called back to New York by the steamer company. On November 15, they pass four active

volcanoes along the coast of El Salvador, one of which is said to have destroyed the old city of Guatemala. Soon after, one of their Quartermasters dies from Panama fever, whereupon Klages witnesses his first sea burial.

On November 27, the Hermann arrives in San Francisco. Klages stays in a hotel where he enjoys a fine meal and promptly makes inquiries in reference to business, which he finds to be dull, prompting him set out for the Southern mines. On the 29th, he takes a steamer to Sacramento, then a stage to Stockton, arriving on the first of December. Proceeding to the mines, Klages and his fellow miners run into a number of "Chinamen" panning for gold without much success, a dispiriting experience for the greenhorns. After several days of prospecting, Klages throws in the towel, calling it "a bad job." He concludes:

"People who have never been in the mines can hardly form an idea thereof. By the most, it is considered a perfect wilderness, where the houses are few and far between. Once it was so, but now wherever gold is found there is also a flourishing village, in many instances built right in the heart of them. The ground in such places has all been washed and in many cases three and four times over. Persons therefore going to the mines stand but a poor chance..."

The Los Angeles Herald records various lands sales involving one Theodore H. Klages from 1895 to 1902; his name likely being uncommon, this evidence would seem to suggest that Klages remained in the state despite his disappointments. A lively record of a Canadian's voyage to California in pursuit of gold.

(McBRB3056)

\$4,750

"COYOTEING" FOR GOLD IN COYOTEVILLE

22. [California Gold Rush]. Pine, Moses "Old Mose". [Letter Written by a Miner from the California Gold Fields]. Coyoteville: September 12, 1855. [2]pp., plus integral blank. Original mailing folds, moderate toning, staining, and ink spotting, but still easily readable. Bottom fourth of integral blank excised. Very good.

An informative Gold Rush letter about mining in the long-vanished ghost town of Coyoteville, which was an extraordinarily rich gold area for a couple of years in the early 1850s. A noted tunneling method, nicknamed "coyoteing" was developed in the town, and subsequently inspired the name of the town. In the present letter, Moses Pine writes to "Catherine" in Branch County, Michigan, and signs his name simply as "Mose Esq" at the conclusion. The author informs Catherine, presumably his wife or sister, of his activities, some of the economic realities, and some of the practical details of prospecting for gold in California. Presuming that "it would be impossible for the whole of Branch County to raise \$10 unless they sell a horse," Pine comments that he had ginger bread on the Fourth of July after working all day and yielding a "half Ounce Gold Dust." He then provides a detailed description of his mining: "I am now tunneling in a hill. We are 150 feet under the ground. Day before yesterday we got small respect 25 cents to the pan for the first and the bed rock pitching. I think we will find good pay in the going 100 feet further the expense is heavy as we have to blast and timber the tunnel." Pine also talks of his health and that "I work hard every day do my cooking and baking." He then expresses his hope to get back to Michigan to "rest a few months," but knows nothing of other Michigan folks in California: "Have not seen nor heard anything of them in a year. I guess they have all gone home with a fortune in a horn. Well good luck to the lucky. Old Mose will come home after a while with a pretty hat on." A nicely-detailed letter from an unusual and obscure Gold Rush location.

(McBRB3206)

\$1,750

CALIFORNIA FARM WORKERS IN THE 1920s

23. [California]. [Agriculture]. [Early-20th Century Panoramic Photograph of Farm Workers in Orange County, California]. Santa Ana: Leonard, [ca. 1920s]. Panoramic photograph, 10 x 49.5 inches. Minor edge wear, a few light creases and short closed edge tears, very slight brittleness, photographer's label partially chipped, but overall nice shape. Very good.

A particularly attractive panoramic photograph capturing agricultural workers in Orange County, California in the early-20th century. The workers are mostly men, but also include about fifteen women and girls, all arranged in two wide rows, and with some of the workers holding tools or handling horses. Among the men, most are white, but there are also a healthy number of Latinos, likely Mexican migrant workers, at the left side of the picture. The photograph is not captioned, and the only textual clues within the photograph are a small machine at center-left labeled "Deluge Chemical" and a trailer full of stacked wooden

crates in the background, each labeled, "F Co." A small photographer's label is affixed to the bottom right of the image, crediting the work to "Leonard" of Santa Ana, California; according to the sparse records we could locate, W.F.D. Leonard's Studio, at 3rd and Broadway in Santa Ana, was active in the area from the 1890s until about 1930, and specialized in panoramic photographs. Most of the known examples of his work reside at the Bancroft.

(McBRB3779)

\$750

"FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!"

24. [California]. [Centennial of 1876]. *Stereopticon Exhibition. The Great Centennial Illustrated. Views of the Centennial Exposition of 1876... [caption title].* Los Angeles: Mirror Printing, Ruling, and Binding House, [1876]. Broadside, approximately 23 x 8 inches. Matted and framed. Minor creasing and dust soiling in visible area. Very good.

Scarce broadside advertisement, printed in Los Angeles, for a stereopticon show of images from the U.S. Centennial Exposition held in 1876 in Philadelphia. The stereopticon, a form of "magic lantern" and a distant predecessor of the moving picture, could project two images at once to provide a three-dimensional effect and also dissolve between images in transition. The poster promotes the entertainment to citizens of Southern California who were quite unlikely to witness the event in person: "The Centennial of 1876 has excited much attention and has been visited by vast numbers from every section of the United States and foreign countries. The views are all photographs taken on the spot! And are brilliantly illustrated by our Stereopticon, and will, therefore, bring the Centennial home to those who have not had the opportunity of visiting it in person, and will also enable those who have visited it to see truthful representations of the various works of art and industry which have made the Centennial of 1876 so renowned." Two blank lines leave room to advertise the time and place of individual showings. OCLC locates only one copy, at SMU.

(McBRB3881)

\$1,200

DIARIES AND ACCOUNTS OF A 19th-CENTURY BAY AREA WOMAN ARTIST

25. [California]. Ellis, Carrie Belle Deal. [*Manuscript Diary and Account Book Belonging to Carrie Belle Deal Ellis of Central California, Together with a Later Receipt Book*]. [Alameda County, Ca.: 1892-1893; 1909-1912. 104; 107pp. Diary: contemporary sheep. Minor edge wear and soiling, very faint ink inscription on front cover reads, in part, "P.A. Ellis." Rear endpaper detached, some initial leaves excised. Receipt book: Contemporary quarter brown cloth and marbled paper boards. Moderate edge wear, heavy rubbing to boards. Hinges tender. Very good.

An informative manuscript diary of an active artist, mother, and homemaker in late-19th-century California, recording her daily activities along with occasional entries memorializing her expenditures. The diary belonged to Carrie Belle Deal Ellis, wife of Phillip Austin Ellis, scion of the Henry Hiram Ellis family of the San Francisco Bay Area. Between 1885 and 1890 (just before the events recorded here), H.H. Ellis built a seventeen-room, 5,000-square-foot family mansion in Sunol, across the bay from San Francisco. Ellis also built a three-acre vineyard on the property, and named the estate Elliston, in part after his boyhood home in Ellistown, Maine. Part of Carrie Belle Deal Ellis's diary records her activities at Elliston during a stay in early 1893, among other places in the central valley.

The diary portion numbers just over eighty pages, and memorializes Carrie Ellis's activities, experiences, thoughts, and impressions in regular entries dated from December 5, 1892 to May 15, 1893. The first few entries concern Ellis and her family's return to California from Spokane via Portland, with the remainder (and the vast majority) of content set in central California. Ellis often mentions her two children, Grace (1885-?) and Austin (1889-1969). She records giving them baths, taking care of them for various ailments (for significant stretches of February and March 1893), taking them on excursions, and recording their movements with various family members and friends, among other activities. Ellis also often mentions writing letters to her husband, "Phil," who is living in an undisclosed location in the early portions of the diary, but is back with the family by April 1893. Ellis also mentions a legion of family, friends, and locals they encounter, whom visit, or with whom she travels to named locations such as Elliston, Sunol, Miles, Syndicate House, Livermore, Irvington, Tres Pinos, and Hollister.

Ellis records her various activities at home and while traveling, which include painting on the Salinas River, embroidery, going to church, shopping in San Francisco and Oakland, preparing her home for Christmas, fixing the soles of the "bedroom shoes"

belonging to "Grandmother Ellis," experiencing constant tooth pain until she gets one filled in late January '93, suffering from asthma, attending theater productions, working in the family store, and more. A handful of excerpts give the reader a sense of Ellis's style and the diary's content:

December 9, 1892: "Arrived at O. Pier & found I could not get my trunk left there so went on to S.F. arriving at 8:15 but as the baggage had not come had to wait until the noon train. We then walked up to Ellis & Miller's...then did a little buying & then we went to the Ferry where we re-checked the trunk & then went on the boat. Three violins harp & flute gave us music. The feeling that came over me at hearing music again can hardly be described. The chills run up & down my back. On the train we saw Mrs. Hadsell. She had a picture of Bertha's baby. It looks just like its Papa. She told me that Mrs. Gates was insane. Arrived at Sunol, we met Dr. Owens."

January 2, 1893: "Went for the Chinaman to come for my wash & when he came he wanted \$1.50 for two doz. large pieces so I went to work & washed sewed some in P.M."

February 15: "Jennie went for her lesson. I made her a sand bag & packed & dressed the children. Had lunch at 11:30 & Mrs. M came at 12 so we said good bye & got to train in plenty of time. At Miles Ma & Birdie got on board. Went home with them for awhile. Met Dr. & Mrs. Young & Miss Moore then walked to Elliston. Found Nannie sick in bed with rheumatism. Lucy drove down with me to get the children & then we were domiciled in the family room at Elliston. Suffered with pain in the left lung & went to bed about 10 P.M."

March 3: "Lucy went to S.F. Quite cloudy but almond trees in blossom everywhere. Austin was up all day. Went down to Ma's & got more materials & paint cut out 12 frames from ivorine. Brought Lucy & Gracie home with me. Austin was left with Nannie & Miss Hahn. Took my Bible & picture down with me."

May 6: "Com. came early in A.M. & did not finish the wheat & oats deal until noon. After dinner Phil went & got Toby [the family horse] & then I went to Depot on him. I tended store all day & sold a loaf of bread."

The diary is accompanied by a later receipt book dated 1909-1912 from the area of Auburn, California, beginning with entry 152; as such, it is part of some series of receipt books. The receipt book was found with the diary, though there are no details within the book that directly tie it to Carrie Ellis. Ellis did, in fact, live in Washington, California, very near Auburn, beginning sometime before the 1900 census, so it would make sense that the receipt book belonged to her or a family member. A unique record of one woman's experiences in central California in the last decade of the 19th century, providing a flavor of life amongst the financially comfortable and the contemporary challenges of health and happiness in the wilds of the Central Valley.

(McBRB2562)

\$1,250

ESTABLISHING MEXICAN CAVALRY UNITS IN CALIFORNIA

26. [California]. [Mexico]. *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion 2o - Circular. El Exmo. Sr. Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue...1o. En los Territorios de la Alta y Baja California, Se Formaran Seis Companias de Caballeria Permanente con la Fuerza...* [caption title and first lines of text]. Mexico City: May 8, 1828. Broadside, 11.75 x 8.25 inches. Some loss and one-inch closed tear at left edge, not affecting text, repaired with a 20th-century private bookplate on blank verso. Two small wormholes, slightly affecting text, but not sense. Light tanning and foxing. Good.

A scarce decree of the Mexican government, issued on May 8, 1828, that orders the organization of six cavalry companies in both Alta and Baja California, which were still remote and sparsely populated territories of the recently independent country. Alta California was to have a commanding General Inspector with an annual salary of 4,000 pesos, while an assistant inspector would be stationed in Baja California with a salary of 2,500 pesos. It read, in part:

"1°. En los territorios de la alta y baja California, se formarán seis compañías de caballeria permanente con la fuerza, hab er y gratificaciones que la señala el estado adjunto.

"2°. En el territorio de la alta California habrá un comandante general inspector, con el sueldo anual de cuatro mil pesos, si fuere menor la dotacion de su empleo, y un ayudante inspector con el de tres mil, quien pasará las respectivas revistas á las tropas de su demarcacion.

"3°. En el territorio de la baja California habrá un commandante principal ayudante inspector con el sueldo anual de dos mil quinientos ps. si fuere menor la dotacion de su empleo, que dependerá del comandante de Sonora...."

An important document of early Mexican attempts to secure and to fortify their vast outer territories. This effort was not particularly successful, given imminent losses to Texas and the United States, which is perhaps understandable if one considers that six companies of cavalry for the territory of Alta California, for example, were being assigned to an area that today comprises California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. OCLC locates only two copies, at BYU and Indiana.

(McBRB3698)

\$1,250

MANUSCRIPT NEVADA COUNTY MINING MAP

27. [California]. [Mining]. *Map of Mining Ground Situated on Manzanita Hill Near Sweetlands As Surveyed for the Manzanita Mining Co. [manuscript title].* Sweetland, Ca.: 1867. Hand-colored manuscript map, approximately 15 x 21.5 inches. Matted and in corner mounts. Mounted on linen. A few short closed tears and minor chips at edges, not entering map area. Horizontal crease across center of map. Light tanning and scattered foxing. About very good.

A neatly composed and hand-colored manuscript of the Manzanita mine in the Sweetland mining district, located in Nevada County, California. The settlement of Sweetland was established in 1850 by the Sweetland brothers, who operated a trading post there in the early 1850s. The Manzanita mine was one of the largest in the district and the Manzanita Company was listed in the famous 1867 Bean's Directory of Nevada County, contemporaneous to the drawing of the present map. It is unclear, however, whether the company enjoyed much ultimate success.

Here, the claims of the Manzanita Company, along with those of the Administration Company, and the Rough & Ready and Buck & Breck claims, are delineated in black ink and hand shaded in six colors. Claims that were apparently established subsequent to in both pencil and light blue ink, and are labeled Tennessee, Kentucky, Fremont, Prospect, Riley & Graham, and so on. A note at the bottom right corner states that the map, composed from a survey completed in November 1867, was "filed Feby 5th 1868 at 3 o'clock P.M. and recorded at the request of H.S. Bradley," the county surveyor. In all, a quite attractive and informative manuscript California mining map composed just after the Civil War, that evidently does not conform to any printed cartographic examples relating to these claims.

(McBRB2904)

\$2,250

OIL ON LONG BEACH

28. [California]. [Oil]. *Map of Long Beach Oil Field, Los Angeles Co., Cal. [caption title].* San Francisco: California State Mining Bureau, 1922. Blueline map, approximately 29 x 44 inches. Old folds, scattered dust-soiling, minor wear at crossfolds, light wear and occasional short closed tears to edges, subtly reinforced with tape on verso, a handful of small pencil emendations. Very good.

An impressive plat map showing land and mineral rights ownership in Long Beach, California in the early 1920s. The owners of the land include notable oil companies such as Standard Oil, Shell, United, Dabney, General Petroleum, Long Beach Petroleum, and others. Several plots of land are noted as owned by "Alfred Barstow, Trustee." Barstow described himself as an accountant in the petroleum industry in the 1940 census. A legend of thirteen symbols keyed to locations on the map designates such features as rigs, tanks, drilling sites, and more. Several handwritten pencil notations and markings add an extra level of interest to the map, with numerous pencil points added (which according to the key indicates additional producing wells), and an empty plot now noted as a "Cemetery." OCLC lists two copies of a 1925 map of this title, and one from 1947, but no copies of this earlier version.

(McBRB3366)

\$1,350

YOU'D BETTER WEAR SOME FLOWERS IN YOUR HAIR

29. [California]. [Travel]. *Are You Going to California?* [caption title]. [New York: W.P. Clyde & Co., ca. 1870]. Small broadside, approximately 8.5 x 5.5 inches. Small piece of lower right corner torn away. Light tanning and small patches of dampstaining. Light, vertical band of adhesive residue on blank verso. About very good.

Ephemeral flyer for ocean and trans-isthmus travel to California via the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company. After 1865, both of these companies were controlled by William P. Clyde, who also owned the Clyde Steamship Company that operated on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the Caribbean. The flyer promotes the sea route from New York to California with seamless transfer across the Isthmus of Panama via rail, concluding, "It will thus be seen that entire journey of 5,220 miles consumes but twenty-five days, and i can, without exaggeration be said that as much of genuine enjoyment and absolute benefit to the valetudinarian is compressed into that period as can be obtained in a journey of similar duration anywhere in the world." The text continues, floridly describing the sights and the novel experiences of the journey for an American traveler as, "beneficial to the invalid, interesting to the student, invigorating to the exhausted, and enjoyable by all." Not in OCLC.
(McBRB3844) \$450

RARE REPORT ON DAM CONSTRUCTION IN THE SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS

30. [California]. [Water]. *Report on the Development of Storage on Santiago Creek*. [Los Angeles]: Howells & Howells, Engineers, 1925. iv, 120pp., plus twenty-two blue-line plates and three large folding maps. Typescript copy bound into limp imitation leather covers, front cover gilt lettered, paper spine label. Light wear at edges. Even tanning and scattered light foxing. Very good.

An extensive and significant mid-1920s report on water supply and storage on Santiago Creek in the Santa Ana Mountains, east of Orange, California. The report and its recommendations led to the construction of Santiago Dam, completed in 1931, and the resulting creation of Lake Irvine, which provides water to Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange, and Irvine. The study, conducted by Los Angeles engineering firms Howells & Howells, considers several proposals for the dam site and its construction. In total, the report contains five sections that analyze the available supply from the watershed, various sites for the dam, locations for the creation of the reservoir, potential structures for the construction of the dam, and a comparison of costs for several resulting permutations of potential project plans. The twenty-two plates show the distribution of rainfall, capacity of natural reservoirs, six potential dam and reservoir plans, and more, while the three large folding maps at the provide overviews of the area and possible project sites. We locate no other copies of this typed report that heralded the initiation of an important Orange County water project.
(McBRB2891) \$2,000

DOCUMENTING EIGHT YEARS IN SAN DIEGO IN THE YEARS BEFORE WORLD WAR I

31. [California]. Wright, Allen H. *Collection of Early 20th-Century Manuscript Diaries Kept by Allen H. Wright of San Diego*. [San Diego: 1909-1916]. Eight volumes, totaling 2,635 pages, and approximately 85,000 words, with individual daily entries ranging from a single line to an entire page. Six volumes octavo, final two volumes twelvemo, all matching "Date Book" annual diaries, uniformly bound in matching limp red cloth. Varying levels of rubbing, edge wear, and insect damage to cloth. Internally clean, with occasional related newspaper clippings pasted in. Very good.

A prime example of "history from below," comprised of eight manuscript diaries recording the daily activities, observations, thoughts, and feelings of a young man living in San Diego for 2,635 of the 2,920 days that occurred from January 1, 1909 through December 31, 1916. Allen H. Wright was originally from Rome, New York, where he returns at least once in the time period covered by the present diaries, but the diaries otherwise wholly pertain to Wright's life in San Diego over an eight-year period. During this time, Wright worked a variety of jobs such as shoe salesman, freelance journalist (with numerous specific mentions of article submissions mentioned here), and City Clerk of San Diego. Wright was married to Florence Wright, and the couple had two children - Allyn and Helen. Wright balanced his work life with family activities such as picnics, trips to the beach, visits to San Diego harbor (where they witness the arrival of Mexican, Japanese, and other ships), vacations across California, and more. He also kept busy socially, attending church and recording numerous instances of the meetings of his stamp club, the "Floating Society," the New York State Society, the "Men's Club," and other organizations. In addition, Wright makes numerous mentions of visitations, letters received, and news from back home in New York and other places.

Considering Wright's voluminous number of diary entries there are necessarily many thousands of subjects, events, names, and more covered by him. A very small sampling of entries from just the first diary relate a wide variety of experience, including: the robbery of the local library, Wright's attendance at the local Congregational Church to witness the anniversary exercises of the Chinese and Japanese missions, the visit of a "young Mexican" to Wright's house who asked to buy some flowers for the funeral of a baby, the details of a day spent at the Ringling Brothers circus and parade, the arrival of a copy of McCarthy's "Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction" that Wright won from an Anderson Galleries book auction (and information on other books and autographs he buys, including California history works), and legions more.

Wright's life was relatively peaceful, with much content recorded here on daily activities, talks and sermons heard at his church ("I heard Rev. Madison C. Peters, the noted divine talk on what the Jew has done for American civilization"), and so forth, but naturally he also puts down his thoughts on some important and notable historical events. On April 15, 1912, Wright writes: "News came today of the wrecking of the great ocean liner 'Titanic' on her first trip from Southampton to New York." In April of the next year, Wright attended a lecture of the famed Arctic explorer Frederick Cook, who referred to Admiral Peary as "a liar, thief, and murderer," as Cook claimed that "he himself has been cheated out of the honors which rightly belong to him as the true discoverer of the North Pole." In January 1916, Wright "heard Upton Sinclair, the novelist and author of 'The Jungle' talk on 'After the War,' at the Open Forum. He is not an orator by any means, but is argumentative in his utterances. A much more youthful man than I expected to see. Some of his socialist brethren here differed with him." Wright had attended a speech by Teddy Roosevelt the year before, also centered around World War I: "His main plea was for preparedness for war." The threat of the First World War was growing at that time, but the event comes off as rather remote in Wright's account of a mostly quiet life in Southern California.

Another military event which occurred very close to Wright's home city was the Mexican Revolution, which he makes several mentions of in his diaries, beginning in August 1913: "Late tonight a special train brought in about 500 Mexican refugees from the frontier at El Paso, Texas and Nogales, Arizona who had been ordered here by the war department, under escort of U.S. troops. Col. Emilio Kosterlitsky [sic], head of the rurales, and Col. J.M. Reyes, of the regular Mexican army, are among those in the party." Wright also notes further interactions with refugees, the landing of American troops in Vera Cruz in April 1914 (which he hopes won't squelch a real estate deal for himself), the arrival of "over a thousand marines" set to train on North Island in July 1914, the attack on a garrison in Tijuana by "the Villa troops" in December 1914, and more.

Managing elections and oversight of voting was apparently a significant part of Wright's position as City Clerk. In a typical entry from November 1911, he reports "A total vote of 4380 was gotten out, including a large percentage of women, who thus had their first crack at the ballot." Earlier that same year, Wright mentions sending out "2200 sample ballots" and promises to "get off as many more tomorrow." The next year, Wright reports that "for the first time in my voting experience I voted for the Democratic electors for president and for a Democrat ('Billy' Kettner of this city) for Congress." Wright was also privy to details regarding local government and political maneuverings, as well as the economics of city development and various bond issues.

A voluminous manuscript record of "ordinary" life in Southern California in the first decade-and-a-half of the 20th century, with about 2,600 daily entries over the eight years covered, providing an opportunity for much deeper research into Wright's time and place.

(McBRB3823)

\$6,250

THE STARS OF HOLLYWOOD COME OUT TO SEE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

32. [Civil Rights Movement]. [California]. King, Jr., Martin Luther. *Sunday June 18, in the Year of Our Lord, 1961. Freedom Rally [cover title]*. Los Angeles: Western Christian Leadership Conference, 1961. [16]pp. Quarto. Original pictorial self wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and rubbing, soft vertical crease throughout. A few passages underlined within text. Very good.

A rare original program for the June 18, 1961 Freedom Rally led by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., which took place in the Sports Arena in Los Angeles, California. The event was a star-studded and well-attended affair, drawing 18,000 people inside the arena, and another 10,000 attendees in overflow areas outside, who listened to the day's events on loudspeakers. Dick Gregory acted as the Master of Ceremonies, and among the celebrities were Sammy Davis, Jr., Herb Jeffries, Robert Culp, and Jackie Cooper. Mahalia Jackson sang the Lord's Prayer, and King himself delivered the keynote address after being introduced by Governor Edmund G. Brown. In his speech, Reverend King defended the Freedom Riders in the South, thundering that "We cannot in

good conscience cool off in our determination to exercise our Constitutional rights. Those who should cool off are the ones who are hot with violence and hatred in opposition to the rides...." The contents of the present work include a reproduction of MLK's letter to Governor Brown, the aims and goals of the Western Christian Leadership Conference, "The Freedom Story...an epic unfinished," featurttes on Jackson and Davis, Jr., and Reverend King's essay, "The Anatomy of Leadership" (in which a previous owner has underlined some passages). The text is rounded out with some advertisements for local businesses and welcome notices for Reverend King. The cover is illustrated with a drawing of Reverend King and a closeup of the torch-bearing hand of the Statue of Liberty. OCLC records just a single copy of this program, at Yale.
(McBRB3239) \$1,250

"THE OLD PRO SLAVERYITES OF KANSAS...ARE A MISERABLE SET OF SHIT ASSES..."

33. [Civil War]. [Kansas]. Chenoweth, Albert White. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by a Missouri Doctor Working in Kansas, With Stark Observations on Proslavery Advocates in Kansas and Confederate Sympathizers in Missouri]*. Lecompton, Ks.: April 26, 1863. [4]pp. Old folds, minor staining and edge wear, a handful of small ink smudges. Very good.

An evocative and unflinching war-date correspondence from Albert White Chenoweth, a Pineville, Missouri doctor writing from his brief and successful time spent working in Kansas during the Civil War. Chenoweth left Confederate Pineville in 1862, seeking a more Union-friendly locale, which he found in Kansas. The letter, written by Chenoweth to "Dear Claudius," documents some of Chenoweth's unvarnished thoughts about Kansas as he prepares to return to Missouri "as soon as grass came" but only if the war situation in Missouri gets better. Chenoweth was working in "the former capital of Kansas" because there "is some sickness here" and "all of my close competitors are perfect Quacks." He then observes that he wants to return to Missouri but will stay in Kansas if western Missouri remains in the hands of the Confederacy: "I see too that the post at Neosho has been abandoned and McDonald continues as it always has been in uninterrupted possession of the rebs." Chenoweth then details the work some of his friends are doing in various places in Kansas, and observes the differences in Lecompton after recent political movements: "This is a good sized town. The removal from this place of the capital and county seat has damaged it greatly and made many empty businesses, houses, and residences many of them are elegant and commodious. I get one of the finest in town - 7 rooms good garden &c for \$3 a month. For about \$200 I think I could get a warrantee deed to the whole premises."

Chenoweth then discusses his desire to return to McDonald County, Missouri, his hope for a better future through renewed Union, and then blasts the proslavery forces in Kansas in no uncertain terms: "I wouldn't give up my hope of one day living in McDonald County under the new dispensation for all Kansas. I hope, trust, and believe we will all get back there together, freeman indeed and in truth all of us, to see what cringing slaves the secesh will there be. They will fawn and cringe and dissemble, lie just as the old pro slaveryites of Kansas are doing today. We have more of this miserable class right in this immediate vicinity than in any other part of K[ansas]. They are a miserable set of shit asses and have to be cussed and kicked about, just as we Union men used to be in McDonald. They hail from Georgia, Virginia, and all the cotton states, and although they came here avowedly to make Ks a slave state, and have many of them splendid farms, they are now blatant Democrats & great expounders of the Constitution, don't want to touch or interfere with slavery in the least - are opposed to the proclamation, and say they are good Union men, but if etc. To the DEVIL with all such. I belong to an Unconditional Union League and Anti-Slavery Alliance that are watching these gentry, and will one day attend to them."

Dr. Albert White Chenoweth was born in Chillicothe, Ohio in 1835, then moved with his parents to Springfield, Missouri in 1851. Seven years later, Chenoweth moved to Pineville. After graduating from medical school in St. Louis, Chenoweth established a successful practice in Pineville. Due to the fractured state of political affairs in Civil War Missouri, Chenoweth moved first to Lawrence and then to Lecompton, Kansas in 1862. During the war he served as a surgeon for the Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He returned to Pineville after the conclusion of the war, in the fall of 1865. Besides being an ardent abolitionist, Chenoweth was a devout Christian and earnest teetotaler. The latter position cost him his life in 1883, when he was murdered by an angry saloon keeper.

The present letter from Chenoweth, written in the full bloom of the Civil War and sparing no words for slavery advocates in Missouri, is emblematic of the deep divisions between abolitionist and proslavery forces in the western parts of the state before and during the Civil War. This division was typified by McDonald, Missouri, which Chenoweth mentions three times in his letter.

(McBRB3902)

\$950

A UNION SPY DEMANDS HIS COMPENSATION

34. [Civil War]. Stone, Louis P. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Louis P. Stone Describing His Exploits As a Member of the Secret Service*]. Cincinnati: May 3, 1863. [3]pp., plus docketing, on a bifolium. Previously folded. A few stray ink marks and contemporary manuscript corrections. Light tanning. Very good.

A lengthy and fascinating letter by Louis P. Stone, a U.S. Secret Service operative during the Civil War. The "Secret Service," before it was officially inaugurated as the investigative branch of the Treasury Department in 1865, was the unofficial name for the intelligence services in the Union Army. Writing to a Colonel Tracy in May 1863, Stone here recounts his exploits on behalf of the United States during the first two years of the war. His statement reads, in part:

"I am a member of the Secret Service, first served under Gen. Rosecrans in southwestern Va. I was taken prisoner by Gen. Floyd [John B. Floyd] on the 15th Oct. 1861, one hundred miles within the enemy's lines while on a secret expedition for Gen. Rosecrans. Escaped from Richmond 22nd Feb. 1862... Overtook the army at Mt. Jackson [VA] on the evening of the 4th of June. Capt. Hopper ordered me to make myself generally useful as scout until the chase was on for [Stonewall] Jackson and then report to him for special service. From that time I was advance scout until the battle of Cross Keys, was the first to discover the position of the enemy that morning, and reported the same to Gen. Milroy... I was captured by a band of guerillas. I was sent to Lynchburg, where I met S.J. Callahan of the Jesse Scouts. From that time we were together until we escaped from Richmond by changing our names and getting off as regular soldiers."

Stone was a druggist in Cincinnati before the war, and went on to own a hotel in Deadwood, South Dakota. The Jesse Scouts were Union soldiers who assumed the identity and documents of captured Confederates and went under deep cover. This letter was written as part of his extended effort to be paid for his services. He concludes by telling his recipient, "I have just concluded arrangements for going into Ky. as scout for Maj. Gen. Hartsuff and would like very much to have these accounts arranged before I leave, for it is poor encouragement for me to risk my life as I have done, and get nothing for it, while so many are receiving huge pay and doing no service..." Such open, contemporary letters describing life in the Secret Service are rarely seen, in large part because of the nature of the work.

(McBRB3692)

\$1,750

TRYING TO HALT ILLEGAL LAND SALES IN TEXAS

35. [Coahuila y Tejas]. [Land]. [*Manuscript Document on Foreigners and Lands*]. Leona Vicario [i.e., Saltillo]: December 31, 1830. [3]pp., on a bifolium. Minor dampstain at upper corner of both leaves. Light tanning. Highly legible. Very good.

A quite interesting December 1830 letter from a government official in Saltillo, Santiago del Valle, to his superiors that expresses his intention to halt illegal land sales in Texas according to the infamous land law passed by the Mexican legislature on April 6, 1830. "The Law of April 6, 1830, said to be the same type of stimulus to the Texas Revolution that the Stamp Act was to the American Revolution, was initiated by Lucas Alamán y Escalada, Mexican minister of foreign relations, and was designed to stop the flood of immigration from the United States to Texas.... The law, reasonable from the Mexican point of view, authorized a loan to finance the cost of transporting colonists to Texas, opened the coastal trade to foreigners for four years, provided for a federal commissioner of colonization to supervise empresario contracts in conformity with the general colonization law, forbade the further introduction of slaves into Mexico, and apparently was intended to suspend existing empresario contracts" - Handbook of Texas Online.

Del Valle would soon profit from the law, which was used in 1832 to strip Benjamin Milam of his land grant around present-day Austin and transfer its ownership to del Valle. In this letter, he states that because of the new law, he now has the authority to prevent illegal sales from occurring and that he will attempt to do so:

"Con presencia de lo que vuestra excelencia se sirve decirme en su oficio del 13 del corriente y especies que contiene la copia que adjunta de la nota reservada que para la 1a. secretaría de estado se pasó á vuestra excelencia el 25 del último Octubre, cuya comunicación se hizo a este gobierno relativo todo a las ventas que se están practicando en los Estados Unidos del Norte de las tierras que se han concedido en el Departamento de Bejar en conformidad de las leyes de la colonización, las que ciertamente en ningún sentido dan derecho a los agraciados con dichas tierras para que puedan enajarlas a extranjeros.... Me ha parecido que la

medida que vuestra excelencia se dignó proporcionarme debe cortar, en efecto, los avisos indicados y como tal digo a vuestra excelencia como comisionado que es por el Supremo Gobierno de la Federacion para intervenir en los asuntos de colonizacion de Tejas en virtud de la ley de 6 de Abril del corriente año...."

He concludes by reporting that he has also written to the government in San Antonio, informing them of this intention:

"Con esta fecha transcribo al jefe del Departamento de Bejar y demás autoridades del estado a mi cargo esta comunicaci3n a fin de que entiendan su conocimiento entre todos los avitantes del mismo estado y en particularidad de los de aquel pais encargandoles usen al efecto de todos los medios posibles para proliros [?] que pudieran parecer en otras circunstancias, pues asi los requiere el tama1o del desorden que se trata de evitar."

A fascinating manuscript record of the initial enforcement of the provocative 1830 land law by one of its eventual beneficiaries.
(McBRB2116) \$3,500

A DENSELY-PACKED MIDCENTURY MEXICAN MANUSCRIPT COOKBOOK

36. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. Navarro, Josefa R. de. *Recetas de Cocina [manuscript title]*. Churintzio, Mx.: 1952-1958. [162]pp., plus several manuscript items laid in. Small quarto. Contemporary half black cloth and marbled paper-covered boards. Moderate wear, rubbing, and scuffing to boards, spine cloth frayed. Text block wholly detached from binding, but internally clean and legible. Good.

A well-used Mexican manuscript cookbook containing recipes for a wide variety of dishes, assembled by a Mexican woman in Michoacan in the mid-20th century. The manuscript ownership inscription on the first page of the cookbook reads: "Josefa R. de Navarro. Churintzio 6-8-52 - Recetas de cocina." Churintzio is located in the west-central portion of Mexico in the state of Michoacan. Navarro, and at least one other cook evidenced by the handwriting, record the ingredients and cooking instructions for many dozens of dishes such as bouillon broth, enchiladas, tortilla soup, stuffed tomatoes, baked meat, potato salad, patitos, chilaquiles, tamales, pancakes, "Corona de Frijoles," and many other soups, chicken dishes, cakes, egg dishes, zucchini dishes, various jellies, candies, and more. Occasionally entries are dated in 1958, suggesting this cookbook remained with Navarro or with her family for some years. Navarro or a family compiler has also included a lovely color drawing of a cake on a page recording a recipe for chocolate icing. A wonderful collection of Mexican recipes from a midcentury cook living deep inside Mexico in the 1950s.

(McBRB3876)

\$1,500

FIRST MEXICAN REGIONAL COOK BOOK PUBLISHED BY A WOMAN

37. [Cook Books]. Torres de Rubio, Vicenta. *Cocina Michoacana por Vicenta T. de Rubio*. Zamora: Imprenta Moderna, 1896. [6],796,xxxii pp. plus five plates. Small quarto. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards. Hinges and spine ends rubbed, corners worn. Contents lightly and evenly toned, internally clean. Very good.

A scarce and extensive work on the cuisine of Michoacan, illustrated with several lithographic plates. It is divided into several sections, including "Salsas, gran-variedad"; "Quesos diversos"; "Jamones, desde su preparacion primitiva hasta su final condimento"; "Postres, tortas y turr6nes"; and much more, as well as a section on liquors, useful household tips, and a section on the Metric System and its use in recipes. The plates are used as section dividers, such as a stylized grouping of fish and mollusks inserted before the section entitled "Pescados, Crustaceos y Moluscos." All in all, the work seems designed to be the cook's number one household go-to book. Interestingly, we note the inclusion of a dish made of flour, milk, and eggs called Maximiliana Imperial. OCLC locates six copies, at Los Angeles Public Library, UC San Diego, Harvard, the University of New Mexico, Lafayette College, and the University of Texas at San Antonio.

(McBRB3877)

\$1,750

FORMING A CHINESE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION IN CUBA

38. [Cuba]. [Chinese Immigration]. [*Group of Manuscript Documents Relating to the Late 19th-Century Cuban-Chinese Society, "Recreo Asiatico Español," Established in the Province of Matanzas*]. [Corral Falso de Macuriges: 1884]. Four manuscript documents, totaling [14]pp. Sewn with thin thread; previously bound, with small stabholes at left margin; blank front wrapper, lacking rear. Minor worming, minimally affecting text. Toning and foxing. Accomplished in several legible scripts, with two contemporary Chinese ink stamps. About very good.

A rare and complete manuscript Expediente that documents the formation of a Chinese mutual aid association in rural Cuba during the mid-1880s. "Havana's Chinatown has many Chinese mutual aid associations, or huiguans. Initially, huiguans were established to provide social welfare assistance to Chinese bachelors in Cuba. In the decades following the 1847 arrival of the first Chinese indentured servants, the immigrants were quickly plugged into Cuban society through their affiliation with one or more of these associations, which provided orientation, bureaucratic and legal aid, translation services, help with letter writing, temporary lodging, credit and mutual aid, and emergency funds. Since their inception, the associations have been sources of historical narratives and genealogies, and sites of Chinese community activity, recreation and education, promoting cultural and festive celebrations of the Chinese lunar calendar" ~ Tsang.

The documents present here are dated 1884 and emanate not from Havana, but from the small village of Corral Falso de Macuriges, now known as Pedro Betancourt, in the center of the province of Matanzas, east of the capital. Three smaller pieces record the process of the local government, and note their receipt of the application to form the society, a portion of the negotiation to receive approval for the association, including a request for a copy of the proposed rules and bylaws, and an acknowledgement of the receipt of those rules. The most significant document is the complete copy of the proposed rules, titled, "Reglamento de la Sociedad de Beneficencia y Recreo Asiatica de Corral Falso de Macuriges Denominanta 'Recreo Asiatico Español,'" that was provided to authorities. These rules are collected into eight sections, the first of which states the purpose and goals of the society, reading, in part:

"Esta Sociedad, denominada Recreo Asiatico Español, es con el objeto de propender al socorro de sus socios necesitados. Asi mismos proporcionales ratos de distraccion y recreo. Tendrá a la vez, casa de recreo y de salud donde serán asistidos los socios enfermos, siendo por cuenta de la sociedad gastos que se curación demande. Uno de los médicos residentes en el poblado, será el que ha de encargarde de la asistencia, de los que enfermaren el cual será costeadado de los fondos del Instituto. En esta sociedad, no de permitirán otras clases de fuegos [?] que los autoridades por las Leyes de este pais."

Subsequent chapters continue to describe the responsibilities of the association officers, including the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and the duties of its board of directors, as well as the responsibilities of its members. In all, the documents provide a significant record of the cultural and societal organization by Chinese immigrants in Cuba beyond Havana during the later stages of Spanish colonial rule on the island.

(McBRB3502)

\$8,500

19th-CENTURY UNDERGROUND MASONIC NEWSPAPER IN HAVANA

39. [Cuba]. Dediot, Leon F. *El Silencio. Organo de la Fraternidad Universal* [Tomo I, No. 1 - Tomo II, No. 38, all published]. Havana: Imprenta del H. Teodid, 1874-1875. 204;268pp., plus two portrait plates tipped onto front endpapers. 4to. Contemporary quarter sheep and paste paper boards, spine gilt. Moderate wear at edges and spine ends; boards scuffed in places. Front hinge split, with plates and initial leaf loose. Light toning and faint foxing. Slightly later manuscript inscription on front free endpaper. Good.

A complete run of this clandestine Cuban Masonic newspaper, which published a total of eighty-eight issues and a thirty-two-page supplement from January 1874 to September 1875. The name of the press is an anagram of the publisher, French mason Leon F. Dediot, who was active in Cuba from 1872, and all other contributors are identified by pseudonyms. During printing of the final issue, the premises were raided by colonial authorities, and the press was stopped, with the type and all printed materials confiscated. Dediot himself was imprisoned for three weeks before being deported to Mexico.

The establishment of freemasonry in Cuba dates to 1818 and the years of revolutions throughout Central and South America. The Spanish crown outlawed the group in 1824 and the colonial government in Cuba began to violently enforce the ban in 1828.

Nevertheless, a secret lodge was founded in Havana in 1860, and the masons played a key part in the evolution of nationalist sentiment and a nascent independence movement against Spain. Before being deported in 1871, the young José Martí studied at the Colegio San Pablo, where many of the professors were eminent masons, and he was affiliated with Logia Caballeros Cruzados under the name Anahuac, which he also adopted for his revolutionary activities.

The paper itself prints news and developments of the masonic community in Havana, across Cuba, and internationally. It also contains numerous short or serialized essays on a variety of political, philosophical, and cultural topics, and publishes letters from its subscribers and excerpts from foreign masonic publications. Some of the articles are concerned with the defense of masonry and its continued practice, but of particular interest are the political articles that consider and support the nationalist cause published during the waning period of the Ten Years' War, the first war for Cuban independence that began in 1868. Contemporary manuscript notations in the supplement provide a key to the pseudonyms of several authors and contributors. The present copy is also contains a portrait of Cuban mason Emilio Rodríguez Canalejos to Aurelio Almeida, founder of Madre Logia de la Provincia de Habana in 1876 and publisher of *La Voz de Hiram*, the official organ of the new lodge, and several other successor publications to the present work. A rare and complete run; not located thus or in single issues by OCLC.

(McBRB3440)

\$5,750

A VIRGINIA MAN IN CUBA AND PUERTO RICO IN THE YEARS JUST BEFORE CASTRO

40. [Cuban Photographica]. [Puerto Rico Photographica]. Bornn, Jose. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Excursions to Cuba and Especially Puerto Rico, With Interesting Observations on Puerto Rican Farmers and Women*]. [Various locations, including Havana and San Juan: ca. 1957-1960]. Thirteen leaves, illustrated with 104 photographs, the great majority with manuscript annotations. Oblong folio. Contemporary brown textured padded leatherette. Most photographs in mounting corners, but a few loose or detached. Very good.

A unique record of mid-20th century travel in Cuba and Puerto Rico just before the outbreak of revolution in the former country, and with interesting views and observations on the local citizens of the latter location. The album was compiled by Jose Bornn, a one-time staff member with the New York Times and executive at IBM who was known for championing liberal causes and disadvantaged peoples in Norfolk, Virginia. He apparently compiled the current album during trips to both Cuba and Puerto Rico between 1957 and 1958, and may have gone there to research investment opportunities in addition to vacation activities. Many of the photographs feature Bornn's fellow travelers in various settings on the two island countries.

The early portion of Bornn's album contains eighteen images of Cuba. The locations highlighted include Havana, the Linias(?) Airport, and Santiago de Cuba. The images feature elevated views of Cuban sugar fields, the Hotel Nacional in Havana, and the Casa Grande Hotel in Santiago de Cuba, from which Bornn snaps two bird's-eye views of the city. The final shot from Cuba shows a "View of the farm they wanted to sell us for \$27,000. We did not bite."

The preponderance of the album documents Bornn and his traveling companions' time in Puerto Rico. Featured locations include San Juan, with a street view of "Old San Juan," and Hato Tejas and other locales in Bayamon. Bornn apparently bought or rented a farm while in Puerto Rico, which he observed was "under cultivation" in one of the farm's several pictures. The main crop, seen in at least three images, was okra. There are also several photographs of Puerto Rican farmers at work on Bornn's farm; one is captioned, "Manuel and Jovino working on seed beds of peppers and tomatoes."

The album features numerous other Puerto Rican locals, namely the compiler's maids. The first of these, Maria, was described as "Our maid for a week. Then a factory job got Maria." Bornn also pictures "Cali' (Calixto) - the jewel of Puerto Rico. She was the best of the maids we had, most efficient, most reliable." There are also four pictures of Frank Rico and his dairy farm and two photographs of a "native belle" who posed for Bornn; the second of the latter images comments on the woman's "Puerto Rican poise. Among the girls and women it's regal." Bornn also includes a picture of Jorge Ortiz Toro, whom he describes as a "lawyer, philosopher, business man, farmer, compadre to the countryside, and friend." Finally, while traveling through the mountains, Bornn and his friends pose with a group of Puerto Rican men, women, and children while roasting a pig. The album concludes with several street views in Bayamon, the inside of a cafe called Las Palmas in Hato Tejas, and a handful of family photos, presumably back home in Virginia. A unique view of one American's experiences in the Caribbean in the mid-20th century, with numerous interesting images of Puerto Rican locals and the agrarian economy in which they worked.

(McBRB2568)

\$1,750

A UNIQUE 19th-CENTURY PHOTOBOOK ALONG THE RAILROADS IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS

41. Davison, E.J. [photographer]. *Sunlight Sketches in Missouri and Arkansas. Being Photographs of Kansas City and Along the Line of Kansas City, Pittsburgh, & Gulf R.R.* Kansas City, Mo.: June, 1895. Title leaf, plus twenty-four leaves of cardstock illustrated with forty-nine sepia-toned photographs of varying sizes, each captioned in manuscript below the image. Cardstock leaves hinged on cloth. Oblong folio. Contemporary crimson three-quarter leather and matching textured cloth, "Photographs" stamped in gilt on front cover. Moderate soiling, rubbing, and edge wear to boards, spine ends chipped, corners worn. Top edge of title page soiled, corners toned. Uneven scattered foxing throughout. Very good.

A seemingly unique collection of images in Missouri and Arkansas along the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad, taken by the company's official photographer, E.J. Davison. The Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad began in the 1890s and ran from Kansas City, south through Missouri, Arkansas, far-western Louisiana, and terminated at Port Arthur, Texas. The images included in the present work constitute a wide range of scenes along the KC, P & G railway lines, and in Kansas City, especially Fairmount Park, which constitutes almost half of the total number of pictures. There are also images along the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad (an early type of commuter railroad), the Union Terminal Railway, and at a few locations in Arkansas, mainly Siloam Springs. A full list of images is available upon request.

E.J. Davison is a rather obscure Kansas City-area photographer active at the end of the 19th century and the early-20th century. According to a small collection of his work at the University of Kansas, Davison produced cabinet card photographs and board-mounted images (as here) featuring Kansas City floods and the annual picnics of the Kansas City Passenger Agents (another railroad-related subject). Newspaper records are also sparse for Davison; the most relevant newspaper account, from the *Kansas City Star* in 1912, reports an exhibit of photographs organized by Davison at the Fine Arts Institute. He also delivered a lecture at that event entitled, "Early History of Photography," followed by an explanation of color photography, illustrated by lantern slides, also delivered by Davison. The present work was likely designed by Davison as a promotional for the railroad, or himself, or perhaps as one of an intended edition of Davison's work which was ultimately not produced. OCLC is silent on this title.

(McBRB3862)

\$7,500

PROMOTING THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

42. De la Torre, Juan. *Historia y Descripcion del Ferrocarril Nacional Mexicano.* Mexico City: 1888. iv,204pp. Small octavo. Contemporary marbled boards, printed spine label, edges sprinkled red. Light wear at edges, minor rubbing to boards. Light toning internally. Very good.

An uncommon, multifaceted account of and promotional for the National Railroad of Mexico produced during the late 1880s. The first part provides a brief history of construction and a synopsis of important dates since the early 1850s, when work on the first railroad in the country was begun. The second part comprises a general description of the current state of the railroad across Mexico, followed by detailed accounts of specific sections of the line, such as Mexico to Toluca, Toluca to Maravatio, etc., for the entirety of the route from Mexico City to Patzcuaro and from Acambaro to Celaya and San Miguel. The final section includes current railroad definition, an appendix of technical terms, fare information, potential itineraries, schedules, and more, with numerous printed advertisements at the rear as well. The whole is illustrated with eight plates depicting important features of the line and sights along the route. A very interesting handbook for late 19th-century Mexican rail travel.

(McBRB3316)

\$750

EARLY 1960s JAPANESE CALIFORNIA DIRECTORY

43. [Directories]. [Japanese Americana]. *Directory. Hiroshima Keijin of Southern California 1963 [cover title].* Los Angeles: 1963. 173,20pp., plus five plates. Original pictorial cloth boards, lettered in black and white. Boards slightly bowed, with minor wear and rubbing. Light toning internally. Very good.

A scarce directory of members of the Hiroshima Prefecture Society (Kenjinkai) of Southern California, with a printed introduction and information about the group. Kenjinkai ~ prefecture societies ~ were influential parts of the Japanese American community, and the Hiroshima group was one of the largest. The entries here are organized by the English last name of the head of household, with names of spouses in parentheses, followed by addresses and phone numbers. The information is repeated in

Japanese, with the addition of a notation identifying American-born Nisei. More than 100 businesses advertised in this directory, and the final leaves comprise several photographic plates, mostly captioned group portraits of society members. OCLC locates copies at just six institutions.

(McBRB3679)

\$1,250

RARE BILINGUAL MEXICO CITY DIRECTORY

44. [Directories]. [Mexico]. *Directorio General de los Estados de la Republica Mexicana.* Mexico City: F.P. Hoeck y Compañía, 1899. 52,526,[2]pp., plus four additional advertisement plates. Original quarter cloth and printed paper boards, spine gilt lettered. Corners and spine ends somewhat worn, spine cloth chipped at foot; some scuffing and dampstaining to boards; hinges cracking but solid. Light tanning; a few nicks at edges of text block. Good plus.

An extensive, partially illustrated business directory for Mexico at the beginning of the 20th century. The work contains entries for thousands of businesses across Mexico, organized by state, and within each section by type of service or field. Throughout the directory are hundreds of advertisements for enterprises in Mexico, including numerous American businesses with interests or operations in the country, many of which are printed in English. The directory was published from the late 1880s through the first decade of the 1900s by editors Ruhland and Ahlschier, but all issues are quite scarce. Of the present iteration for 1900-1901, we locate only two copies, at Berkeley and Tulane. A good copy in original condition, in attractive printed boards.

(McBRB3606)

\$750

"LORENZO ZAVALA, A FAMOUS CRIMINAL, DESPISED IN GENERAL BY THE NATION"

45. Durán, Gabriel. [Zavala, Lorenzo de]. *Carta y Plan del Señor General Don Gabriel Duran... [caption title].* Mexico City: 1833. Broadsheet, approximately 12 x 8.5 inches. Previously folded. Light wear at edges and along old fold. Moderate dust soiling. In a red cloth slipcase. About very good.

An animated and rare 1833 broadsheet attack on the political beliefs and actions of Lorenzo de Zavala, one of the foundational figures of the Texas Republic. Zavala was a prominent liberal Mexican politician, who helped to draft the Constitution of 1824, and served as president of Congress and Secretary of Finance. In 1829, he began investing in Texan lands, thus beginning his close involvement in Texas. When this document was issued, Zavala was serving as Governor of the State of Mexico.

The present address, styled as an open letter to Mexican president Santa Anna, and dated June 1, 1833, from Tlalpan, was authored by conservative General Gabriel Durán, who makes a vehement attack on Zavala's patriotism and character, urging Santa Anna to cut ties with Zavala completely. In translation, Duran urges the Mexican president to defend, "The State of Mexico, oppressed and degraded by an impious, audacious, and insolent faction...that took by assault the sovereign executive powers enabling Lorenzo Zavala, a famous criminal, despised in general by the nation." In order to, "Sustain the sovereignty of the nation in spite of the violent jolt and ill-fated attacks of the anarchy," Duran offers Santa Anna the military support needed to halt, "A schism and the violation of our sacred religion, and the restlessness of proprietors of being despoiled of their properties will be forever dissipated." He completes his address by offering an eight-point plan to "annul the elections where de Zavala was triumphant," and to regain power in the region surrounding Mexico City.

Durán's message was not at first heeded by Santa Anna, who appointed Zavala as Minister to France in October 1833. However, in reaction to Santa Anna's dictatorial proclivities, Zavala resigned his position in 1834, and never returned to Mexico. He settled in Texas in 1835 when it was on the cusp of revolution, and helped to draft the Texas Constitution, before serving as the Republic's first Vice President. We locate only two copies, at the Sutro and British Libraries.

Sutro Collection Pamphlets, p.690.

(McBRB3694)

\$3,250

"LOS TERREMOTOS SON VOCES, SON AVISOS DE DIOS."

46. Figueredo y Victoria, Francisco José de. *Carta Pastoral Exortatoria a Penitencia...* Guatemala: Imprenta de Joachin de Arevalo, Impresor de , 1756. [23]pp. Small quarto. Later marbled wrappers. Very light dampstaining at fore-edge, otherwise minor toning and dust soiling. Very good plus.

A quite rare, mid-18th-century Guatemalan imprint, comprising a pastoral letter by Francisco José de Figueredo y Victoria, the Archbishop of Guatemala, that advises immediate and intense penitence by worshippers in the wake of the Great Lisbon Earthquake, which struck the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa on November 1, 1755, and destroyed the Portuguese capital. Figueredo was a native of New Granada and became the Bishop of Popayán before being installed as Archbishop of Guatemala in 1753. In the present letter to the public, he ruminates on the numerous biblical exemplars of natural disasters and calls upon the faithful to exercise themselves strenuously in prayer and penitence as a response to such obvious and devastating Divine Justice. "Los Terremotos son voces, son avisos de Dios," he argues, and advises the avid and earnest repetition of the sacraments as the most important response. We locate only two copies in U.S. institutions, at Berkeley and the JCB.

Beristain I, p.442. Medina, Guatemala 257.
(McBRB3217)

\$4,850

NATIVE AMERICANS ON THE NORTHERN MONTANA PLAINS

47. Forsyth, Norman A. [*Collection of Over Sixty Original Images Documenting Montana Native Americans During the Early 20th Century*]. Butte, Mt.: [ca. 1910]. Sixty-three original photographs, each 3.5 x 5.5 inches, with a few measuring slightly smaller. Photos are removed from an album, adhesive residue on versos. Photographer's contemporary ink credit stamp on blank versos; images hand numbered in print margins and on versos. Minor edge wear, scattered toning; an occasional corner crease or minor soiling. Very good.

An excellent group of nearly sixty-five original images by Norman A. Forsyth, a significant photographer of Montana and Native American subjects in the early 1900s. "Known for his friendship with cowboy painter Charles Russell, Forsyth issued a broad range of fine stereoviews and postcards depicting buffalo, Blackfeet Indians, mining, and Montana towns" ~ Mautz. The images present here are noteworthy for being neither stereoviews nor postcards, but rather original silver gelatin prints intended to be purchased from his studio in Butte or ordered by catalog and assembled into albums (and retain manuscript index numbers in margins and some adhesive residue on blank versos attest to this practice).

These photographs depict several Native American groups in Montana, including those from the Blackfeet, Cree, and Flathead tribes, and likely others as well. Forsyth photographed in the field across the state, and as a result, while his photos often portray posed subjects, the images retain a naturalistic sensibility. The images here include single and group portraits of subjects sitting, standing, and in profile. They also document numerous activities, including several dances and other community events, the construction of teepee campsites, horseback transit, community meetings, and what appears to be a Little Bighorn re-enactment. Scattered amongst these are several images of Montana towns and landscapes, for which Forsyth was also known. In all, a fine representation of Forsyth's work in an unusual format and a good visual record of Native American life in Montana during the early 20th century.

(McBRB3391)

\$7,500

FRENCH SOLDIERS RESTING ON THEIR LAURELS, LITERALLY, AND PROBABLY IN TEXAS

48. [France]. [Emigration]. *Le Repos des Enfants de la Victoire ou comme on fait son lit on se couche* [caption title]. Paris: Jean, Quai des Augustins, [1818]. Handcolored engraving, 15.25 x 11.5 inches. Hinged to a backing with archival tape and matted. Old horizontal folds, moderate foxing and spotting, minor edge wear. A nicely margined and handsomely colored example. Very good.

A wonderful handcolored engraving echoing the spirit that led Napoleonic loyalists to flee France and head to the United States in search of new colonial opportunities in Texas and Alabama in 1818. Those colonies, Camp Asylum and the Vine and Olive Colony (or Marengo), respectively, ultimately failed, but for a while provided hope to French soldiers who had fought in a series of taxing wars and were looking for "repose." In the present image, a central French military figure literally rests on laurels within a central medallion-style frame, holding his saber limply in his right hand. Similarly, a group of four other French soldiers rest

and converse in the background in a frontier-style setting like those seen in the Parisian prints featuring Camp Asylum and Marengo produced around this time. The central illustration is surrounded by emblems of past battles - cannons, cannon balls, spears, swords, a bugle, and several flags and standards emblazoned with the names of past battles, such as Marengo, Friedland, Moscow, Aboukir, Wagram, Hohenlinden, Innsbruck, Lutzen, and Iena. The title of the work roughly translates to "The Repose of the Children of Victory, or as one makes one's bed one goes to bed." The present work was drawn and engraved by Louis-Francois Charon, who produced some of the prints explicitly featuring Champ D'Asile at this time in Paris. Champ D'Asile is not explicitly referenced in this image, though the central scene is reminiscent of the central view in Charon's *Le Champ d'Asile - Le Laurier sous leurs pas y croitra sans culture*. No results in OCLC, though online searches yield a few institutional copies. Not in De Vinck.

(McBRB3869)

\$2,750

UNRECORDED GERMAN-LANGUAGE RAILROAD LAND PROMOTIONAL FOR ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

49. [German Immigration]. [Mobile and Ohio Railroad]. [Alabama Land and Development Company]. *Fuhrer fur Heimstatten im Suden. Ein Handbuch nuslicher Rathschlage fur Einwanderer, Sagemuhlen Besitzer und Holzhandler. Eine Zusammenstellung von Thatsachen und alle Auskunft uber die Fichten, Cypressen, Agricultural Lander und Stadt Lots in den Staaten von Alabama und Mississippi...[wrapper title].* St. Louis, Mo.: Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., [ca. 1888]. 16pp. Original pink wrappers printed in black, stapled. Minor creasing to front wrapper and first text leaf. Text uniformly toned. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded promotional pamphlet encouraging German-speaking peoples to settle "spruce, cypress, agricultural lands and city lots" in Alabama and Mississippi in the latter decades of the 19th century. The title roughly translates to "Guide to Homesteads in the South. A Handbook of Useful Advice for Immigrants, Sawmill Owners, and Timber Merchants. A Compilation of Facts and Information Concerning the Spruce, Cypress, Agricultural Lands and City Lots in the States of Alabama and Mississippi." The speculative effort was promoted by two companies working intimately in the American South - the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the Alabama Land and Development Company. Both companies had big operations in Mobile, Alabama. The present work includes a passage on spruce & cypress cultivation opportunities in the South, along with promotional text for about twenty separate towns and counties in Alabama and Mississippi, a passage on the location and proportions of the land being sold, and a listing of officials of the Alabama Land and Development Company. John Eberle of St. Louis is listed as an agent of both of the companies involved here. The rear wrapper is printed with information on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, including a small map of the line from St. Louis to Mobile. The dating of the pamphlet comes from a short passage containing statistics dated in June of 1887. No copies listed in OCLC.

(McBRB3618)

\$850

A RARE OHIO IMPRINT IN WHICH GERMAN IMMIGRANTS PLEDGE TO FREE SLAVES AND CIVILIZE AMERICAN "ABORIGINES"

50. [German Immigration]. [Ohio]. [Abolition]. *Society of the United Germans at Teutonia. Constitution of the Society of the "United Germans" at Teutonia.* [Canton, Oh.: Johan Sala, 1827]. [3]pp., on a single folio sheet. Printed in parallel German and English. Moderate toning and spotting, minor creasing, short closed tear to fore-edge, short separation along spine fold. About very good.

The Society of United Germans was a short-lived mutual aid society for German immigrants established in the northern Ohio communal society of Teutonia in 1827, which collapsed just four years later. Peter Kaufmann, a German-born printer and publisher immigrated to the United States in 1820. Six years later, he settled in the Economy community, and shortly thereafter attempted his own Rappite community of Teutonia, which only lasted only until 1831 after Kaufmann left the Society. Kaufmann is among the nineteen people who signed the present document in type at its conclusion, and may have printed the document himself, though other bibliographers have suggested different printers, likely in Canton, Ohio. The society committed itself to "guard the primitive rights of man - Liberty and Equality" and to free education, which are reflected in the present constitution, laid out in eight articles. Some notable excerpts, including the particularly interesting sixth article, are as follows:

Article 3: "We unite pro primo for ten years with each other, on the following principles: Every member, who joins with us, puts his whole property, or only a part of it, as he thinks proper, into the common stock. The property may consist of money, land, grain, cattle, house furniture, store-goods or any other valuable articles, which will be accepted on the following terms: the

proprietor chooses nine or more impartial men, who with his consent, determine the value of the articles and according to this valuation the society accepts of the property, and promises to restore the same to its proprietor, after the lapse of ten years, in case he should demand it, together with a proportionate part of the acquired profits."

Article 6:1: "The establishment of good schools and institutions of education, of our own children, as well as for those of others. Into these institutions we will receive poor orphans, and the children of the poor and indigent, without distinction of language, country, nation or color, entirely gratis, and give them not only all the necessaries of life, but also instruct them in every useful occupation and knowledge, so that they may become men in the most pure sense of the word, and then afterwards Christians."

Article 6:2: "We shall further use a part of our means for the redemption of our Black brethren, not only out of their bodily slavery, but also for their reformation into quiet, peaceable and industrious men, and exemplary Christians. 3. Something similar we have in view, with regard to the Aborigines of our blessed country - as we shall not shun any pains, to convert the Indians to Christianity, and ennobling civilization."

OCLC locates around fifteen copies, with the following long note in one of the entries: "Place of publication from Fogarty, R.S., Dictionary of American and Communal and Utopian History, #41 (entry Teutonia); date from Prof. K.J.R. Arndt (see letter in bibliographical file, also his George Rapp's Harmony Society 1785-1847, p. 359 et seq.)/. Arndt suggests this may have been printed by J. Ehrenfried of Lancaster, a friend of the Society./ See English text, p. [1], Article 3, line 2, with misspelling 'principels,' as in Detroit copy; a corrected state may exist, according to Arndt's letter." The present copy exhibits the same error in the text, likely identifying it as a first issue.

A fascinating constitution for a failed utopian society in Ohio which committed itself to liberty and equality for all in the name of Christ, including freeing slaves and converting slaves and Native Americans.

Not in Shoemaker. Botte and Tannhof 2848 ("Attributed to the press of Johann Sala Canton, Ohio on the basis of typographical evidence"). Morgan, Ohio 1781.

(McBRB3909)

\$1,350

THE TWENTY-ONE EARTHQUAKES OF ANTIGUA GUATEMALA

51. [Gonzales Bustillo, Juan]. *Razon Puntual de los Sucessos Mas Memorables, y de los Extragos, y Daños Que Se Fundo en el Parage Llamado Ciudad Vieja, o Almolonga, y de Donde Se Traslado a el en Que Actualmente Se Halla*. Pueblo de Mixco: Don Antonio Sanchez Cubillas, 1774. [2], 12pp. Small folio. Modern decorated paper boards; manuscript paper label on front cover. Title page repaired along gutter margin. Minor dust soiling. Still very good.

A historical account of devastating earthquakes in Guatemala from 1541 to 1773. In the last quarter of that year, the Santa Marta earthquakes struck Antigua Guatemala, the original capital of the Spanish colony, destroying the city and killing hundreds. The disaster directly resulted in the transfer of the capital twenty miles to the east to what is today Guatemala City. It is no wonder that the seat of government was moved after a perusal of this text, which catalogues and describes twenty-one earthquakes, twelve of which resulted in significant or total destruction of the town. The present account was printed at Mixco, now on the western outskirts of Guatemala City, during meetings of the colonial government to locate and plan the new capital. "Among the earliest works printed in Mixco" ~ Sabin. We locate copies at six American institutions and only one in available auction records.

Medina, Guatemala 383. Palau 105115. Sabin 27881.

(McBRB3281)

\$3,250

THE PRINTER'S (AND AUTHOR'S SON'S) COPY OF ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST IMPORTANT HISTORIES OF REVOLUTIONARY TEXAS

52. Gray, William Fairfax. *From Virginia to Texas, 1835. Diary of Col. Wm. F. Gray Giving Details of His Journey to Texas and Return in 1835-36 and Second Journey to Texas in 1837 with Preface by A.C. Gray. Printed for the Information of His Descendants*. Houston: Gray, Dillaye & Co., 1909. viii, 230pp. Modern half black morocco and black cloth, spine gilt, preserving original gilt cloth label on front cover reading, "A.C. Gray." Title page a bit chipped, diagonal crease in first few text leaves, moderate even toning to text. Very good.

The printer's copy of one of the most desirable books on the history of Texas, being the diary of early Texas land agent, soldier, and legislator William Fairfax Gray, which was privately printed by his younger son, Allen Charles "A.C." Gray. A.C. Gray also wrote the preface; it is believed he printed fewer than 200 copies "for the benefit of his descendants, and possibly for the use of the future historian." The present copy emanates from the Gray family, and was recently re-bound, but retains A.C. Gray's original label on the front cover. The work itself was praised by legendary Texas bookseller John Jenkins as "the best account of events in Texas during the revolution written as they occurred.... The only extensive diary written by an outsider to have survived.... [and] One of the best and most unbiased records of the turmoil in Texas during its most important winter and spring."

Gray's diary begins in Virginia in October 1835 and reports continuously on events in Texas through June 26, 1836; the later portion of the diary runs from January 17 to April 8, 1837. Gray stayed with Stephen F. Austin in New Orleans, speculated in Texas land to help finance the Revolution, and eventually traveled to Nacogdoches where he voted in the election of delegates to the Convention of 1836. During this time, he was entrusted to carry the letters from Stephen F. Austin to Sam Houston warning of the approach of Santa Anna's forces. His reporting on the subsequent Convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos remains a vital record of the activities involved in the negotiation, writing, and signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Gray also provides the earliest written account of the fall of the Alamo, which he took down immediately after hearing it from William B. Travis's slave, Joe. He stayed for a brief time on the plantation of Texas Vice President Lorenzo de Zavala, recording the activities of the nascent Texas Navy before participating in the Runaway Scrape back to New Orleans. As Jenkins writes, perhaps Gray's greatest contribution to history was in "his character analyses of the leading Texans." He describes Austin as "a sensible and unpretending businessman" and Houston as "evidently the people's man, and seems to take pains to ingratiate himself with everybody. He is much broken in appearance, but still has a fine person and courtly manners." Gray also had an unvarnished opinion of Texans overall when he writes of them: "Rude hospitality and unaffected kindness are the characteristics of the old settlers that I met with.... The new race are adventurers, sharpers, and many of them blacklegs." He called the Texans he observed meeting in the Convention on Sunday as "a most ungodly people."

"William Fairfax Gray, soldier, lawyer, and author, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, on November 3, 1787.... In 1835 as land agent for Thomas Green and Albert T. Burnley of Washington, D.C., Gray visited Mississippi and Texas. Upon arriving in Texas he attended the Convention of 1836 at Washington-on-the-Brazos and attempted to obtain the position of secretary. He failed in this, but in his diary (published in 1909 under the title of *From Virginia to Texas, 1835*) he kept a faithful record of the convention's proceedings, in some cases more complete than the official journal. During the Runaway Scrape he obtained a passport and returned to Virginia. In 1837 he moved his family to Texas and settled in Houston. In addition to practicing law, he served as clerk of the Texas House of Representatives from May 2 to September 26, 1837, and as secretary of the Senate from April 9 to May 24, 1838. On May 13, 1840, Gray was appointed district attorney. Upon the establishment of the Texas Supreme Court, he was named clerk.... Gray died in Houston on April 16, 1841, and was buried in the Old City Cemetery, now Founders Memorial Park" - Handbook of Texas Online.

The printer, Allen Charles "A.C." Gray, was the brother of Texas politician Peter W. Gray (who founded the famous Baker, Botts law firm in Houston) and the younger son of the present author, William Fairfax Gray. A.C. Gray worked for a time as the official printer of Texas in the 1870s, and printed the present work when he was eighty years old. He was also considered the first historian of Texas printing history, contributing "History of the Texas Press" to Dudley G. Wooten's *Comprehensive History of Texas* in 1898. Gray's publishing house operated from 1865 until 1959, well after his death.

The last copy of the present work to appear at auction sold for \$7,475 at Dorothy Sloan in 1998. The Eberstadts sold a copy for \$300 in their famous Texas catalogue in 1963. We are not aware of any other copies in the trade since the Sloan sale. Also, the few copies which have entered the market over the years have been bound in printed wrappers; the present copy was bound in simple black cloth with Gray's gilt label before it was re-bound recently.

Basic Texas Books 79. Howes G341, "aa." Clark III:171. Eberstadt 162:353.
(McBRB2420)

\$12,500

IMAGES OF INDIGENOUS GUATEMALANS

53. [Guatemala]. **Muñiz y Cano, Felix.** *[Four Cabinet Cards of Indigenous Guatemalans by One of Guatemala's First Photographers]*. Guatemala: [ca. 1890]. Four cabinet card photographs. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Four ethnographic images in the manner of "tipos", depicting various indigenous Guatemalans in costume. Three of the four are studio portraits, while the fourth was taken outdoors; all are printed with the imprint of the studio and captioned in pencil on the verso. The images are as follows:

"Milk vendor & son. Guatemala", which depicts a woman with a jug of milk slung across her back, her son seated beside her. "Moser' employed in finca or farm - in costume", showing a young man in a short jacket and white pants wearing a round straw hat and carrying a canvas bag. "Mosers.' Indians who carry packages &c Guatemala. C.A. (in costume)", which depicts three men in short pants and sarapes, straw hats perched on their heads. The fourth photo, taken in situ rather than the studio, is captioned "Indian man with load to be seen every hour in Guatemala, C.A." It shows a young man carrying a large net full of gourd vessels on his back, a walking stick in hand. He wears only short white pants with a knife at his belt.

Félix Muñiz y Cano, a Spaniard, came to the Americas with his older brother Ramón, who was also a photographer. They worked together in Lima for a number of years before Félix moved to Guatemala City in the late 1870s. He operated the "Siglo XX" studio until his death in 1894. Among photographers working in Guatemala in the 19th century, Muñiz y Cano was preceded only by the German immigrant, Emilio Herbruger. Muñiz y Cano's images are very scarce, with but a single holding in OCLC.
(McBRB3302) \$2,400

CENTRAL AMERICAN FRENEMIES

54. [Guatemala]. [Treaties]. *Tratado de Amistad y Alianza Entre los Estados de Guatemala y los Altos. Los Gobiernos de los Estados de Guatemala y los Altos, Deseando Afianzar Sobre Bases Solidas y Estables la Paz y Amistad...* [caption title and first line of text]. Guatemala: 1839. Broadsheet, approximately 12.25 x 8.5 inches. Unevenly trimmed. Small chips at top edge and lower right corner, repaired with tape. Light dampstain across most of sheet. Good plus.

A rare, short-lived treaty of alliance between Guatemala and the short-lived Republic of Los Altos. The nation was created from parts of what are now Chiapas and northwestern Guatemala, and declared its independence on February 2, 1838. The separation arose from political differences between Conservative leaders in the Guatemalan capital and Liberals at the new Los Altos capital Quezaltenango, who were more aligned with the Central American federal government. This broadsheet treaty declares and prints ten articles of "amistad y alianza," in which Guatemala promises to respect the independence of Los Altos, and was promulgated on December 18, 1838. Nevertheless, the two countries were soon at war, and following a final defeat to the forces of Rafael Carrera, Los Altos was reincorporated in Guatemala in April 1840. We locate only one copy, at the National Library of Chile.
(McBRB2766) \$1,500

GIVING THANKS FOR VICTORIES IN THE WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION

55. Guevara, Juan de. *Sermon, Que en los Solemnes Cultos, Que el Muy Religioso Parrochial Convento de N.S.P. San Francisco de la Ciudad de Santiago de Queretaro...* Mexico: Por la Viuda de Miguel de Ribera Calderon, 1711. [10],28pp. 4to. Later plain vellum. Boards bowing at fore-edge; small, narrow wormhole through front hinge. Title page printed in black and red; detached and reaffixed to stub. Light tanning and foxing; some dampstaining, heavier to rear leaves. About very good.

A rare sermon given by Juan de Guevara in 1711 at the Convent of San Francisco, the oldest religious building in Querétaro. Guevara was the official professor of theology at the convent, and in this address he gives thanks for the Franco-Spanish victories over the English at the Battles of Brihuega (December 8, 1710) and Villaviciosa (December 10, 1710) during the War of Spanish Succession. These two battles were important in strengthening Philip's hold of the Spanish crown, and forced England out of the conflict. An attractive piece of early 18th-century Mexican printing by one of the prominent women printers of the Spanish colonial period, and quite scarce ~ we locate only two copies, at the National Library of Chile and Indiana University.
Medina, Mexico 2292. Palau 110434 (modern ed.).
(McBRB3825) \$2,750

COLLECTION OF PRO-JAPANESE IMMIGRATION WORKS

56. **Gulick, Sidney L.** *Japanese-American Problem Pamphlets by Prof. Sidney L. Gulick [manuscript cover title]*. [Various locations: 1914-1915]. Four pamphlets and two promotional pieces, approximately [100]pp. total. Slightly later plain stiff wrappers, manuscript titles on spine and front wrap, riveted at gutter. Slightly later bookplate to inside front wrapper, small ink ownership stamps on title pages. Minor edge wear to a couple of leaves; light tanning. About very good.

An assemblage of six works by pro-Japanese advocate Sidney L. Gulick, including four pamphlets and two promotionals. Gulick went to Dartmouth and was ordained at Union Theological Seminary during the 1880s, and was sent to Japan, where he served first as a missionary in Matsuyama and then became a professor of theology at the Imperial University of Kyoto. He returned to the United States just prior to World War I, and became a strong proponent for Japanese immigration and the rights of immigrants and Japanese-Americans.

"The Federal Council of Churches in America (FCCA) offered him a position in 1914 as their expert on Japan. Gulick's long employment by the FCCA was as an advocate of a policy of understanding and reconciliation—work he considered an extension of his previous missionary career. He already loved the country and soon became such a sympathizer for its foreign policies that the Bureau of Investigation (predecessor to the Federal Bureau of Investigation) considered him a paid agent of the Japanese government and put him under surveillance (1921–1922)... His extensive writing took two themes: first, the history and culture of Japan itself, and second, Japanese in the United States. Gulick wrote his second book, *The American Japanese Problem*, in 1914, turning to the latter of these two interlinked concerns. He argued that Japanese were assimilable in American society and that agitation against them was based on fears of unlimited immigration swamping California" - ANB.

The works collected here, dating to the period of publication of *The American Japanese Problem* and just after, are as follows:

- 1) *The American-Japanese Problem: Two Addresses*. [New York]. 1914. 43,[1]pp.
- 2) *Asia's Appeal to America*. [New York. 1915]. 18pp.
- 3) *A Call for Comprehensive Immigration Legislation*. New York. [1915]. [4]pp.
- 4) *Hawaii's American Japanese Problem....* Honolulu: Star-Bulletin, [1915]. 44pp.

Also present are a folded broadside manifesto and advertisement for the World Alliance of the Churches for the Promotion of International Friendship, for whom Gulick served as Field Secretary, and a folding promotional for his third book, *The Fight for Peace*. Overall, a nicely representative sample of Gulick's views and work from this prolific period of his career.

(McBRB1414)

\$500

SCARCE, EARLY 20th-CENTURY BLACK HISTORY

57. **Hall, Alonzo Louis.** *The Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Greatness of the Negro*. Memphis, Tn.: Striker Print, 1907. [10],209,[1]pp., including photographic illustrations. Original red cloth with gilt titles. Covers worn and damaged with heavy discoloration, toning to pages, occasional smudging, binding a bit loose. Good.

A rare work by Alonzo Louis Hall, an African American printer and physician, published at his own printing company, Striker Press, located on Beale Street, the historic African American hub in Memphis, Tennessee. The introduction refutes a racist editorial that appeared in the *Memphis Appeal* arguing as to the inferiority of African Americans. The first two parts of the book celebrate the "Ancient" and "Medieval" greatness of Blacks in an attempt to set the historical record straight: "The Negro, if we are to rely upon our history, present or ancient, has always been; and is a nonentity in the world. We hope in these pages to steer clear of the dark and pernicious race prejudice, that we may be able to give to our readers, and honest and unbiased history of the Negro people." Part one traces the Black ancestry of successful ancient civilizations including the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Babylonians, and Ethiopians, while part two traces the successes of African Americans despite the yoke of slavery, noting their contributions during the American Revolution and celebrating figures like Phyllis Wheatley and Benjamin Banneker. Part three, "Modern", outlines the contemporary successes of African Americans and prints biographies of successful African Americans in the Memphis area, including clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and politicians. Each biography in this section is accompanied by a photographic portrait plate.

(McBRB3632)

\$1,250

JAPANESE FARM WORKERS STRIKE IN HONOLULU

58. [Hawaii]. Tsutsumi, Noboru. *Sen-Kyuhyaku-Nijunendo Hwai Seito Kochi Rodo Undoshi, Jo [History of the Labor Movement on the Hawaiian Sugar Plantations in 1920, First Volume]*. Honolulu: Hawai Rodo Renmeikai Honbu, 1921. [10],430,[19]pp., plus eight initial leaves of plates. Original quarter cloth and light card wrappers. Light wear to wraps, and two short separations to cloth spine. Internal staples, perished; Plates coming loose. Moderate, even toning. About very good.

"A detailed account of the 1920 Strike with a discussion of the underlying labor conditions leading up to it. Offers a pro-labor interpretation" ~ A Buried Past II, 1582. The author Tsutsumi arrived in Hawaii in 1918 to take a job as the principal of a Japanese-language school. Within weeks of his arrival in Hawaii, his attention turned from education to the rights of the Japanese sugar plantation workers. He became one of the leading advocates for improved conditions and for pay equal to that of white workers. In 1919, he organized the Federation of Japanese Labor (the publisher of this book) on the island of Hawaii and in 1920, he was one of the strike leaders for a major strike of Japanese workers.

As with most such strikes, it generated considerable animosity among white plantation owners and the business owners whose livelihood was connected to sugar. The strike came to an end after the home of a Japanese translator was bombed. Three members of the Federation of Japanese Labor were charged in the attack, probably spuriously. [Federal] Bureau of Investigation reports described Tsutsumi as "a very dangerous agitator and a Radical Socialist." Tsutsumi's history of the strike is a scarce record of an important episode in the Japanese American history of Hawaii. The action had broad support among the Japanese business community in Hawaii, if the sixteen pages of ads at the back are any indication, including Japanese American banks and leading import-export firms.

The author's correct given name has been a source of confusion, dating back to the time of the events described in this book. The character used for Tsutsumi's given name is most often transliterated Takashi, however he pronounced it Noboru, an uncommon reading of the character. The colophon states that the present example is the third printing of the work, printed on April 17, 1921, with the first two printings produced on the two days previous, but all printings are quite rare ~ OCLC locates examples of any impression at only three institutions ~ Berkeley, the University of Colorado, and the University of Hawaii.

(McBRB3710)

\$3,250

"SHALL WE APE HITLER?"

59. [Japanese Americana]. *The Japanese in Our Midst [cover title]*. [Denver: Colorado Council of Churches, 1942]. 8pp. (including text block numbered 3-7 plus wrappers). Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Minor edge wear and some soiling to wrappers, short split at top of spine. Vertical crease throughout. Very good.

A rare informational pamphlet issued by the Colorado Council of Churches, treating with the issues surrounding the internment of the Japanese American community in the West, and specifically the effects of internment and resettlement on the local community in Denver. The pamphlet discusses the background of Japanese immigration to the United States; the differences between Issei, Nisei, and Kibei; the evacuation orders; the question of Japanese American loyalty; resettlement; the problems faced by Japanese Americans trying to resettle; and more. The penultimate section of the pamphlet begins with a question: "Has Religion a Stake?" The Council argues that churches "have a duty to Japanese Americans" in the interest of "the universal brotherhood of man." The concluding section lists five "Suggestions for Christian Action" which may assist the Japanese American community in Colorado. The most startling section of the pamphlet is headed, "Shall We Ape Hitler?" This section discusses the bigoted treatment of Japanese Americans and their forced removal in the name of "military necessity," with the section title drawing obvious parallels to the Holocaust being carried out by the Nazis in Europe. A second and expanded version of this pamphlet was issued the next year with a similar title. An uncommon entry in the historical controversy of Japanese American internment, with just a few copies in OCLC.

(McBRB2826)

\$950

EARLY 1950s JAPANESE SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY

60. [Japanese Americana]. *Nichi-Bei Jiji Jushoroku [Japanese American Directory]*. 1952. San Francisco: Published by the Nichi Bei Times Inc., 1952. [8],[8],571,[3]pp. Publisher's blue wrappers printed in white. Profusely illustrated. Two private library labels on

spine, remnants of label on inside front cover. Minor edge wear, foxing and light staining to covers and text block edges, short splits to joints. Minor scattered foxing and toning to text. Good plus.

An uncommon post-war directory of Japanese Americans and their businesses and social opportunities in the early Eisenhower years. The majority of the text relates primarily to Japanese Americans in California, with approximately 150 pages devoted to people living in about thirty other states throughout the country, including Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, and others, with listings broken down by city. Also contains numerous advertisements, again mostly for California-based businesses. Institutional holdings are scarce for all directories produced by the Nichi Bei Times, and OCLC records just two examples of the present directory, at the University of Washington and the Library of Congress.
(McBRB3772) \$2,250

ASSIMILATING THE JAPANESE THROUGH CHRISTIANITY

61. [Japanese Americana]. [California]. *A Japanese American Soldier Boy*. New York: American Missionary Society, [1920?]. 8pp. Pictorial self-wrappers, stapled. Small perforation at upper left corner. Even tanning. Very good.

An ephemeral piece of pro-Japanese propaganda, published by the American Missionary Society during the early 1920s when limitations on immigration to the United States from Japan were eventually put into place. The pamphlet purports to be an interview with "Kiyoshi," pictured on the front wrapper, a second-generation Japanese American born in San Francisco and an Army volunteer during World War I. The interview stresses the values of hard work and honesty supposedly inherent in Japanese families, and implies that success of Kiyoshi's family in the United States was amplified by their conversion to Christianity. The pamphlet concludes by stating: "There is no force which makes for true assimilation and Americanization as the transforming power of Christianity.... Anti-Japanese legislation works injustice and hardships on them and only complicates the problem and in no way removes the difficulties. A practical Christianity lived out in the everyday life of Americans and Japanese alike will most quickly and surely dissolve the hate and race prejudice which lies at the bottom of the present bitterness and agitation." OCLC locates one copy, at Columbia.
(McBRB3850) \$600

WITH A DETAILED ADDRESS LIST OF FORMER INTERNMENT CAMP DETAINEES IN SANTA FE

62. [Japanese Americana]. Ikeda, Kando. *Senjika Nikkeijin to Beikoku no jitsujō...Nikkeijin no ketsurui jishshi [Japanese-Americans During the War and the Real Conditions of America...The Bitter Story of Japanese Americans]*. [Oakland]: Daireikyo Kenkyujo, 1950. [14], 336, [2], 59, [1]pp., plus one two-sided plate. Original illustrated wrappers, printed in black, blue, red, and white, blue cloth backstrip with titles printed in yellow. Some scuffing and chipping to extremities, moderate sunning and rubbing to spine. Front hinge somewhat tender. Internally clean. About very good.

The important first volume of a separately-published three-volume work focused on the Japanese-American experience during the internment period, the second and third volumes of which were published in the subsequent two years following the present work. According to Ichioka in *A Buried Past*, the overall title for the three-volume series translates to *Japanese Americans During the War and the Real Conditions of America*. The title of the present volume translates roughly to *The Bitter Story of Japanese Americans*, and covers Ikeda's "views of religion and his internment." It is the only volume of the three focused solely on his internment, as the following two volumes cover U.S government press policies and use of the atomic bomb, and then the relationship between the U.S., Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. An aspect of particular interest in this book is the inclusion of a fifty-nine-page address list of former detainees at the Japanese American internment camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The names are listed by the detainees' original Japanese prefecture from which they emigrated to the U.S. The listings include each detainee's name, occupation, and former address before being relocated. This section details the number of internees in Santa Fe at various times, the names of a dozen Japanese Americans who returned to Japan via exchange ship, and the names of twenty-eight internees who died in Santa Fe, among other details. A rare work from the Japanese internment perspective, with only seven copies of the three-volume work in OCLC, though not all of them are complete, and with only six institutions reporting the first volume.

Ichioka, et al., *Buried Past* 924.
(McBRB3839)

\$2,750

A YOUNG NISEI WOMAN'S DIARY AND ASSORTED PERSONAL PAPERS

63. [Japanese Americana]. Sumi, Shizuko. [*Manuscript Diary Belonging to Shizuko Sumi, a Young Japanese-American Woman, Documenting Her Year in Japan, Hawaii, and California in 1937, Plus Assorted Ephemera*]. [Various locations: mainly 1925-1937]. 409pp. diary, plus assorted ephemera. Contemporary blue cloth stamped in blind, custom plain paper dust jacket decorated with various stickers. Minor shelf wear, slightly cocked. Ephemeral items generally in nice condition. Very good.

A unique collection of material once belonging to Shizuko Sumi, a Japanese-American woman born in Los Angeles, interned at Heart Mountain, and who passed away in Los Angeles County not long ago. The preponderance of the important material here emanates over the course of about a decade from the mid-1920s to 1937. The most notable item is a manuscript diary written by Sumi over the course of 1937, where she spent most of the year in Kobe, Japan as a student before returning to California via Hawaii. Sumi's diary is mainly comprised of about 400 pages of entries in Japanese. A modest sampling of her Japanese entries reveal numerous mentions of family, such as her aunt living in Manchuria, visits to her house in Japan by another Japanese woman named Mitani who is also returning to the United States via Kobe, a pilgrimage to the temple of Kannon (probably in Kinokawa), a mention of her teacher in Akao, spending Thanksgiving Day aboard ship, and more.

In addition to her Japanese entries, the diary also includes a small number of entries in English, which are brief but nonetheless illuminating. In six pages in the final third of the diary, Sumi writes about leaving Kobe. The entries begin, "Tomorrow I leave!" The next day, she notes she left Kobe at 3 by boat, after waking up at 6 and eating "a Japanese breakfast." While aboard, her entries include an account of seeing Mount Fuji, shopping and visiting in Yokohama, meeting a woman named Miya Sannomiya who was "going on a lecture tour of U.S. with the Japanese-Chinese war as her topic," playing ping pong. watching movies such as *The Case of the Black Cat*, and more.

In other occasional English lists or notes, Sumi records her measurements ("Bust Waist W-h Hip"), her weight, a list of undergarments and other clothing while traveling, names and addresses of teachers and friends in California (most in the vicinity of Los Angeles), a list of gifts intended for her teachers and friends (Mr. Fossett - Japanese doll), a list of contemporary books (including Kenneth Roberts' *Northwest Passage*), an entry for the "Nihon Yuken Club" in Tokyo, a menu and list of dinner guests on Christmas Day, a shopping list, notice of a "Sukiyaki Party" and "Subai program," list of Christmas cards sent and received, a list of activities and places visited in Kobe, and more. In one Japanese-language entry, the words "quarantine doctor" appear in the text in English. At one point, she notes passing the 180-degree meridian, after which she visits Honolulu, Hawaii, again indicating she was traveling from Japan to California. While in Hawaii, one day's entry concerns an "Aloha Dinner Dance." The Christmas Day menu included at the end is decidedly an American menu, further indicating Sumi was back in California at year's end. A 1937 U.S. passenger manifest confirms that Sumi was indeed on a ship from Kobe, Japan to the United States, the M.S. "Chichibu Maru," beginning on November 9, 1937. Her father, Toraichi, also traveled with her.

The ephemeral items include personal papers, a few letters sent to Sumi (including a couple from her time in Japan in 1937), tickets, receipts, one of Sumi's early report cards from 1925 and another from 1930, a 1938 typed letter addressed to "Alumni" from John Marshall High School in L.A., two 1953 issues of a Hawaiian newspaper, a 1974 history of the Koyasan Buddhist Temple, a large folding Japanese-language world map, and a few uncaptioned photographs. Shizuko Sumi (1918-2016) was born in Los Angeles to Japanese immigrants, Toraichi and Takachiyo Sumi. She was educated in Los Angeles through the completion of high school. Sumi was later interned with the rest of her family at Heart Mountain, where she was noted as married and working professionally as a designer. Sumi apparently spent her entire life in or around Los Angeles County, where she died, in Rancho Palos Verdes, on January 30, 2016.

(McBRB3149)

\$6,250

JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS FROM WORLD WAR II COMPILE THEIR OWN REGIMENTAL HISTORY

64. [Japanese Americana]. [World War II]. *The Story of the 442nd Combat Team Composed of 442nd Infantry Regiment, 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, 232nd Combat Engineer Company*. [N.p., but probably Italy]: Information - Education Section, MTOUSA, [1945]. [4],43,[1]pp. plus folding map. Original blue printed wrappers, stapled. Soft vertical crease throughout, minor edge wear. Modest toning to text, as usual. Very good.

The first published history of Nisei troops in World War II, issued by the famed Japanese-American unit at the end of the conflict. In a dark period of Japanese-American history, the 442nd combat team fought with uncommon distinction in Italy, Germany, and southern France. Since the Second World War, the 442nd has become the most highly decorated military unit in the history of the United States Armed Forces, with twenty-one Medal of Honor recipients and 9,486 Purple Hearts. Their motto, which has since become famous and synonymous with the unit, was "Go for Broke!"

The present work was compiled by the members of the 442nd Combat Team themselves, and includes a history of the unit from "Activation and Training" through their service in Italy, including Rome, the Arno, the Battle of Bruyeres, and their return to Italy, where they helped bring about the end of the Wehrmacht. The last chapter is entitled, "The Forgotten Men," and celebrates the soldiers normally left out of military awards recognition, such as medics, wire crews, engineers, supply sections, and others. This section ends with a tally of the 1,002 decorations earned by the 442nd, as of August 7, 1945. The folding map shows the route of the combat team at the Battle of Bruyeres in 1944 and during Task Force Fukuda in April 1945. An uncommon and important contemporary account of World War II and the history of Japanese Americans in combat, most of whom had families in internment camps at the time they were fighting for their own country, the United States.

(McBRB3890)

\$550

ANNIVERSARY NEWSPAPER FOR THE GILA INTERNMENT CAMP

65. **[Japanese Internment]**. *Anniversary Supplement Gila News-Courier [cover title]*. Rivers, Az.: 1943. 14,4pp. Narrow folio. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled at gutter. Center horizontal fold throughout, front cover partially detached at bottom staple, mild discoloration to front cover. Otherwise, minor edge wear and internally clean.

A scarce and content-rich anniversary supplement to the Gila News-Courier, the periodical publication of the Japanese internment camp located at Rivers, Arizona, which operated from May 1942 to November 1945. The Gila camp was one of two such camps located on Native American reservations (the other being Poston, also in Arizona), and at its peak held over 13,000 Japanese and Japanese-American prisoners, making it the fourth largest city in the state at that time.

This anniversary supplement, published on September 12, 1943, commemorates the one-year anniversary of the first issue of the newspaper, and contains an overview of camp life, and year in review, and a précis of accomplishments of the newspaper in that time. It also contains many interesting articles on conditions and events affecting the internees, including a lengthy article concerning the pros and cons of relocating to the eastern United States. Another double-page spread addresses the issue of the hated loyalty questionnaires and the segregation of "questionable" prisoners at Tule Lake. Additional articles report a visit by Eleanor Roosevelt, the progress of the schools recently established in the camp, results from camp baseball and basketball leagues, and a livestock shortage that resulted in "reluctant" vegetarianism, amongst other topics. The final four pages print news items in Japanese, with small line illustrations throughout. An important and informative commemorative piece, written and produced by the prisoners of the Gila internment camp just over a year into its existence.

(McBRB2824)

\$1,850

SCARCE UTAH INTERNMENT CAMP SCHOOL YEARBOOK

66. **[Japanese Internment]**. **[Ihara, Joan Namiye]**. **[Ihara, Kimiye]**. *'44 Ramblings September, 1943 - June, 1944*. Topaz, Ut.: 1944. 122,[6]pp. Original embossed cloth. Minor wear at corners and spine ends. Front hinge cracked, but solid. Copious, contemporary manuscript inscriptions in a plethora of hands. Scattered, minor foxing and toning. Still very good.

An excellent, extensively annotated example of the second (of three) yearbooks published by the Associated Students of Topaz High School during the Japanese American internment period during World War II. The present copy owned by sister students and Topaz graduates Joan Namiye Ihara and Kimiye Ihara, and is profusely inscribed to both Ihara sisters with typical yearbook messages by legions of fellow students, administrators, and teachers. The inscriptions are often written to "Joan" or "Nami" for the older sister, while practically all of the younger sister's inscriptions are written to "Kimi." Joan "Nami" Ihara graduated as part of the January 1944 class, while Kimiye "Kimi" Ihara graduated in June 1945, each pictured in their respective graduating classes. The sisters came to Topaz from San Francisco, and were active as upperclass students, with Joan serving on the staff of both the

yearbook and *The Rambler* (the camp student newspaper) and Kimi serving on the business staff and providing artwork for the yearbook.

Topaz High School served as the main educational institution inside the internment camp during its three-year run. As with other internment camp school yearbooks, on the surface, the present work looks much like any other high school yearbook from the 1940s, profusely illustrated with photographs of smiling students, faculty, and staff, information on clubs, sports teams, and other activities, schedules of events, and so forth. Considering their origins, however, the yearbooks carry a special resonance and represent the power of resiliency against incredible injustice.

From the 1944 yearbook: "As we, the students of Topaz High School, look back into our past a certain feeling of pride warms our hearts. We have grown both in scholastic and athletic standing from a small unknown school into a thriving, famous institution. We can look back with pride to our acceptance into the Utah state educational system, and our advancement in the athletic field. We have gone over many difficult hurdles and the obstacles that still stand in our path should act as a challenge to all our ingenuity and courage. This book stands as a record for all the hurdles that we have successfully cleared, and the remaining obstacles will give the students a goal for which to strive. The world today and the world before us will not be easy. With this in mind, we will guide our school life by the theme of our book, *READY FOR TOMORROW*."

Three yearbooks were produced in total by the Topaz students; all are rare. We locate only two institutional copies of this 1944 iteration, at the University of Utah and Princeton.
(McBRB3840) \$4,250

A JAPANESE-AMERICAN WOMAN IN JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II

67. [**Japanese-American Photographica**]. **Yamasaki, Yoshiko**. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Life of a Japanese-American Woman in Los Angeles and Japan*]. Los Angeles: 1947-1951. Thirty leaves, illustrated with 307 photographs between 1.75 x 1 inches and 7.5 x 9.75 inches, most leaves with at least one manuscript annotation in white ink, mostly in Japanese but occasionally in English, and ink annotations to the versos of the corner-mounted photographs. Oblong folio. Contemporary tan paper-covered boards, string tied, with picture window on front cover showing a floral scene of three roses above the word "Photographs." Minor rubbing and edge wear to covers, short closed tear to front cover, small chip to spine of rear cover. Minor marginal chipping to album leaves, some loose photos. Very good.

A unique collection of photographs centering on Yoshiko Yamasaki (1929-2013), a young Japanese-American woman in Los Angeles, as well as some of her life and her family's life in Japan. The album documents her life in the immediate post-World War II years, and features Yoshiko, her friends, and family alone or in groups, at church and at school, posed with friends and classmates on outings, and more. Yoshiko and her family and friends are dressed mostly in western-style or American-style clothing, but occasionally also in traditional Japanese dress in certain studio settings. Most of the manuscript annotations are in Japanese, but some of the later notations are written in English. Some of the identified American locations in the pictures include Hollenbeck Park, Venice Beach, Santa Monica Beach, the Huntington Library's Rose Garden and Japanese Garden, San Pedro Harbor, Arroyo Seco, Exposition Park, Mexico, and some street scenes, including a couple in front of the Tampico Club that was located at 1943 1st St. The largest photograph pictures the attendees of the 5th Annual Baptist Union Conference at Pine Cliff in early September 1950. Much further information is waiting to be gleaned from the wealth of manuscript annotations written in Japanese. Born in Tokyo in 1929, Dorothy Yoshiko Yamasaki passed away in Rancho Palos Verdes in 2013 after living most of her life in Anaheim. A wonderful collection of original and unique photographs memorializing a young Japanese-American woman's life in California and Japan.
(McBRB3571) \$3,250

VIGILANCE AGAINST HORSE THIEVERY IN KANSAS

68. [**Kansas**]. [**Vigilance**]. *Proceedings of the Forty-Ninth Annual Session of the Anti-Horse Thief Association (Incorporated) National Order Held at Newton, Kansas, October 5th, 1911*. St. Paul, Ks.: Press of the A.H.T.A. News, 1911. 16,[39]pp., plus photographic frontispiece. Original light pink printed wrappers, stapled. Mild edge wear, rubbing, and light soiling to wrappers. Mild even toning to text. Very good.

A scarce entry in the annual proceedings of the famed Anti-Horse Thief Association, who met in Newton, Kansas on October 5, 1911. The work includes the organization's National Constitution, as well as the "official proceedings" for the annual meeting (also including the text of the President's Annual Address), and a long section listing the membership in its "Official Roster" divided into the organization's various divisions: Kansas, Indian Territory, Western Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois. The work was published by the association's headquarters in St. Paul, Kansas, a tiny town about a hundred miles due east of Wichita. The Anti-Horse Thief Association was a long-standing vigilance committee in Kansas, established in the 1850s, similar to a masonic organization. The group's influence spread throughout the Middle West over the ensuing decades, including Missouri and, as evidenced here, Illinois.

(McBRB3837)

\$650

A JAPANESE VIEW OF NEW YORK JUST AFTER WORLD WAR I

69. **Kuriyagawa, Hakuson** [pseudonym of **Kuriyagawa, Tatsuo**]. *Hokubei Inshoki [Impressions of North America]*. Tokyo: 1920. [4],4,375,[1]pp., plus three photographic plates. 16mo. Original limp black cloth, stamped in gilt, printed spine label. Moderate rubbing and creasing to boards, minor chipping to spine ends. A few leaves partially detached, but text block clean. Very good.

A pocket-sized and abridged version of Kuriyagawa's popular *Inshoki*, a collection of essays written during a two-year visit to the United States, where he mostly explored New York. According to Mitziko Sawada in *Tokyo Life, New York Dreams*, Kuriyaga's book sold through thirteen printings. Tasuo Kuriyagawa (1880-1923) was a Meiji- and Taisho-era literary and cultural critic. The photographic plates in the present work feature Central Park, Wall Street and Trinity Church, and Niagara Falls. OCLC records just three copies, at the National Diet Library, the University of Southern California, and the Bancroft.

(McBRB3705)

\$850

"POR QUR SE FABRICAN SOMBREROS DE OAXACA EN LAREDO, TEXAS?"

70. **Lopez Chiña, Juan Pablo**. *Oaxaca en Ruinas*. Los Angeles: Pan-American Publishing Co., [1930]. 133pp. Contemporary quarter cloth and paste paper boards, Light wear at edges; light scuffing and dust soiling to boards; hinges cracking, but solid. Even toning internally. About very good.

A scarce Spanish-language work published in Los Angeles at the outset of the Depression that laments the state of all things in Oaxaca. The author, Juan Pablo Lopez Chiña, denigrates the politics, industry, trade, and society of the southern Mexican state, while describing a litany of scandals and issues bedeviling the government and the people. Section title include, "Transformaciones Animales de los Politicos Oaxaqueños," "Se Trata a los Indios de Oaxaca Como Si Fueran Pecheros Medioevales," "Pasion y Muerte de la Industria Platano," and "Practicamente el Comercia Esta Muerto en el Estado de Oaxaca," among many others. An interesting and withering criticism of local Mexican politics by a California emigrant. We locate only two copies in U.S. institutions, at the University of Minnesota and Library of Congress.

(McBRB3597)

\$450

CINCO DE MAYO IN 1970s LOS ANGELES

71. [Los Angeles City College]. [Cinco de Mayo]. *The American Cultures Department of Los Angeles City College Presents Its Second Annual Celebration of Cinco de Mayo... [caption title]*. [Los Angeles: 1973]. Poster, 22 x 14 inches, printed in red and green on light cardboard. Light wear at edges, a couple of nicks to corners. Minor toning and dust soiling, with two stray paint spots slightly affecting text. Still very good.

In the wake of the Chicano Movement, the American Cultures Department at Los Angeles City College was founded in the early 1970s. This striking two-color poster advertises their second annual Cinco de Mayo festival, including traditional Mexican mariachi music, dancing, art, rodeo, and poetry. The featured performance was by Daniel Valdez of El Teatro Campesino, an improvisational theater group which had been formed in 1965 to support striking United Farm Workers grape pickers. This Cinco de Mayo event is discussed in the *El Sereno Star* of May 3, 1973. An ephemeral early Cinco de Mayo poster from Los Angeles, with no copies listed in OCLC.

(McBRB3688)

\$975

WRANGLING OVER SHARECROPPERS DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

72. **[Mexican-American War]. [Indentured Servitude].** *[Manuscript Letter, Signed, from a Local Mexican Business Associate to a Texas Merchant Who Supplied the American Army During the Mexican-American War].* Carmago, Mexico: June 21, 1847. [2]pp., in Spanish, on a single folded sheet, verso of integral leaf addressed on verso. Original mailing folds, mild wrinkling, minor toning to address panel, small chip to outer blank portion of integral leaf. Very good.

A hand-carried letter from a Mexican merchant or lawyer named Francisco Perez to Benjamin S. Grayson, a Texas associate in Carmago, Mexico during the Mexican-American War. Perez writes to Grayson about some legal actions and the transfer of certain tercios (sharecroppers bound in servitude through Mexico's feudal hacienda system). Grayson may have threatened legal action against Perez. The letter reads, in part, in rough English translation: "D. Pedro Garcia left ten sharecroppers at my house, the same ones the Mayor Jose Pio Salinas received at my door. These same ten sharecroppers were part of the twenty-one sharecroppers you and Mr. Davis told me the mayor gave to you. You can be sure that if I thought I owed you that I would have asked you for time to satisfy you. I would not have needed the courts to tell me. I am fully satisfied with the time you allowed for this trial to end. I know that the law has stopped the fugitives. It is very good that the lawyer knew the case and agreed with the term of twenty-seven days.... Mr. Ate.l wants to explain to us why you should be satisfied with it. The results of the trial will be enforced by the judge; laws against the two legitimate debtors will be rigorously executed.... Without objection I wait for your orders."

Benjamin S. Grayson and his brother Thomas Wigg Grayson relocated to Texas from South Carolina sometime before 1835, at which time Benjamin established a mercantile business. Both brothers became involved in the Texas Revolution and were part owners of the famous privateer, the *Thomas Toby*, which Thomas also captained. After Texas gained its independence, Benjamin moved to San Antonio where he unsuccessfully ran for mayor. While there, he purchased land script that had been used to pay Texas soldiers and became a wealthy landowner. Fearing malaria, Grayson expanded his business to more remote locations in Mexico where he ran his business from haciendas in Monterrey and Carmago. When the American Army entered Mexico during the Mexican-American War, it set up a base camp at Carmago, from which Grayson provided supplies and equipment. Following his time in Mexico, Grayson turned his attentions to the California Gold Rush. In early 1849, he personally led a mule train of goods, presumably mining supplies from Mexico to Los Angeles. Grayson made another fortune grubstaking miners and acquired significant property around San Francisco, where he died in July 1849.

(McBRB3214)

\$850

OVER 300 IMAGES OF A MEXICAN-AMERICAN FAMILY IN COLORADO

73. **[Mexican-Americans]. [Colorado].** *[Vernacular Photograph Album Memorializing a Mexican American Family in the American West].* [Various locations, mostly in Colorado: 1921-1963]. Twenty-six leaves, illustrated with 301 photographs of varying sizes, laid in or mounted onto album leaves, some loose images with manuscript captions on verso in either Spanish or English, many images dated in the border. Contemporary three-ring photograph album, orange padded cloth, decoratively stamped in gilt on front cover. Moderate wear and dust-soiling to covers, edges worn, front board reattached with clear tape along joint, rear joint split but holding. Occasional wear or minor foxing to images, but most in nice shape. Very good.

An absorbing collection of family photographs assembled by an unknown compiler, documenting the members of an extended Mexican-American family in the American West over a fifty-year period in the middle half of the 20th century. Identified locations, taken from manuscript captions, include Eaton, Loveland, Milliken, and Denver, Colorado; and Chihuahua, Mexico. Only a few images seem to emanate from Mexico, with almost all photos taken in Colorado. The date range comes from the earliest and latest dated photographs.

The lion's share of the photographs are portraits or group shots of the family, with the subjects ranging from infants and toddlers to the elders of the group, and mostly dated in the 1920s to the 1940s. The various family members are seen at home (in both rural and urban settings), posed in front of vehicles and houses, at various church events, celebrating weddings, and other activities. Several images feature members of the family, both men and women, at work in agricultural fields - picking corn, cauliflower or cabbage, and other crops, as well as ploughing rows; one image of a young man in a field shows him playing a guitar. They are also seen on vacation, at various scenic rest stops, navigating boats, and more. A handful of images identify young girls and boys by name, such as Virginia, Salvador, Ysidro, Mable, Sofia, Carmen, and Norberto. The latter subject, Norberto, is shown in two images in his American military uniform; Norberto's second photograph is inscribed on the verso, "To my dear

cousin Lucy from Norberto Italy March 1945." One of the only non-Latino subjects in the album is a young girl, identified in the manuscript caption as Barbara Jane Schwartz.

The most notable subject in the album is a female priest. She is seen in several photographs in her church garb, emblazoned on the front with a cross with the number "4" printed at the intersection of the post and crosspiece. A few images later in the album show younger women dressed in the same uniform, likely studying at a seminary, standing in front of a building labeled, "L.I.F.E. Dormitory." One of the photographs is inscribed on the verso with a message from Isidoro Garcia. Another image shows the headstone at the grave of Andrew Garcia (1904-1924). As such, this may indicate the album relates directly to a branch of the Garcia family. A wonderful and intriguing Mexican-American family photo album which should reward deeper research.
(McBRB3782) \$1,250

LEARNING FOOTBALL, NOT FUTBOL, IN MEXICO

74. [Mexico]. [American Football]. Contreras, Francisco. *Oficina de Educacion Fisica. Reglas Oficiales de Futbol Americano [cover title].* Mexico City: 1936. 83pp. Illustrated. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Some tanning to covers and text, minor edge wear, minor marginal chipping to top of first text leaf. Very good.

Presentation copy of a rare work printing the rules and regulations of American football, compiled by the founder of La Federacion de Futbol Americano, Dr. Francisco Contreras. The author includes a full-page inscription on the inside of the front wrapper, signed "Coach Dr. Panche," dated September 22, 1935. The illustrations interspersed throughout the work include a plan of a football field, various gameplay techniques such as hiking the ball, blocking, and tackling (both legal and illegal ways), as well as a handful of common referee's signals. An interesting work indicating the initial popularity of American football in the first half of the 20th century, which waxes and wanes with the generations in other countries around the world. OCLC lists only one copy of the present work, at the Biblioteca Nacional, though somewhat oddly, the date of publication is given (likely erroneously) as 1939, though the front wrapper title has in it the 1936 date.
(McBRB3362) \$650

UNRECORDED REPORTS ON INDIGENOUS MEXICAN COMMUNITIES

75. [Mexico]. [Indigenous Peoples]. [Araiza, Porfirio; Aceves Mendoza, Enrique]. *[Four Reports on Music and Sports of Indigenous Communities in Michoacan, with Manuscript Music and Original Photographs, Submitted to the Secretaría de Educacion Publica in Mexico].* Michoacan, Mx.: 1933. Collection of typed and manuscript reports gathered in a stab-bound folder, with eleven original photographs with manuscript captions and in-text manuscript figures with captions. Minor wear to folder, some chipping at bottom edge of SEP stationery interleaves, faint dampstain to top portion throughout, otherwise nice condition. Very good.

Unpublished research materials from a fascinating and poorly documented indigenous research project of the post-revolutionary Secretaría de Educación Pública. The reports, by the "Committee of Indian Investigation" and the "Institute of the Incorporation of the Indian," were commissioned during the tenure of Education Secretary Narciso Bassols, a Marxist who believed that rural education, along with agrarian reform, must respond to local needs and existing cultural and economic conditions.

More than half of the file concerns the music of five indigenous Michoacan villages: Chilcota, Etucuario, Uren, Yanaquillo, and Tacuro and music's suitability as an educational tool for these communities. Written by a local musician and laborer, Araiza, who seems to have also taken the photographs, it documents the popular songs of the area and the musical groups of each town. The second half of the file was written by a member of the Comisión de Investigaciones Indias in Carapan, established by the Secretaría de Educación of "El Gobierno de la Revolución" to incorporate the indigenous communities into the "Gran Familia Mexicana" for the benefit of all. These three reports focus on physical descriptions (vitality, neuro-muscular capacities, physical aspects and abilities) of the Tarasco people of La Cañada de Chilcota and their ball game, La Chueca, a team sport played with a curved paddle. Finally, the author proposes a new variation of lawn tennis, implying a truly "Mexican" sport that could unite indigenous traditions with the mestizo and criollo ones, and provide great opportunity for physical education.

The specific contents are as follows:

1) **Araiza, Porfirio.** *Report on indigenous music in the towns of Chilcota, Etucuaró, Uren, Yanaquillo, and Tacuro.* Includes an introductory letter dated November 30, 1933, reading in part, in English translation: "the indigenous races have a great enthusiasm for music and it can be used in rural environments such as these, not only as a means of artistic education, but also to attract crowds and gather them for other purposes that may be pursued by the Ministry of Education." Together with seven photographs of indigenous music groups, pasted to SEP stationary; 16 pp. manuscript sheet music booklet, "Colección de Sones Michoacanos (Estilo) Purépecha (de autores distintos)"; and 24 pp. manuscript sheet music booklet "Sones de La Cañada."

2) **Aceves Mendoza, Enrique.** *Monografía Psico-física de los habitantes Tarascos de la Cañada de Chilcota en el Estado de Michoacán.* Carapan, Michoacán. October 26, 1933. 5pp. typescript report with two original photographs of characteristic "Tarasco" figures.

3) **Aceves Mendoza, Enrique.** *La Chueca. Juego de Origen Mexicano.* 4pp. typescript report with two photographs of the court and a player.

4) **Aceves Mendoza, Enrique.** *Tennis Mexicano.* 5pp. typescript report with in-text figures.

No records of the commission or the institute seem to exist in OCLC, nor can we find any information in the trade.

(McBRB3895)

\$3,750

DEFENDING NATIVE AMERICAN ATTACKS IN NORTHERN MEXICO

76. [Mexico]. [Native Americans]. [*Manuscript Mexican Decree Concerning Allocations for Defense Against Indian Raids in Four Border States*]. Durango: March 7, 1869. [3]pp., on a bifolium. Previously bound, with several small stab holes along gutter. Light tanning. Accomplished in highly legible script. Very good.

A late 1860s Mexican manuscript decree that sought to expedite payments to four northern states in order to bolster their defenses against attacks and raids by Native American tribes. Here, the President orders the Finance Minister to ensure that the 8,000 pesos allocated monthly for defense to Nuevo Leon, Durango, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, is available to those states on the first of each month. It read, in part:

"Teniendo en consideracion la gran importancia de que se atiendan á los Estados de Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango y Nuevo Leon con la subvencion de \$8,000 mensuales determinada por decreto de 21 de Octubre último, para la defensa contra los indios barbaros, ha acordado el Presidente de la República, que la communique á [M.?] para que se sirva librar sus órdenes á fin de que con toda la preferencia posible, se situe en los primeros dias de cada mes el importe de dicha subvencion en las gefaturas de Hacienda de los cuatros Estados, á disposicion de los C.C. Gubernadores de los mismos, para que se invierta en los gastos de las fuerzas determinadas á la defensa contra los indios barbaros, cuyas fuerzas deben estar sujetas á los subinspectores respectivos conforme al decreto espresado."

An interesting document of Mexico's continued conflicts with Native tribes in its less populated northern states. We locate no printed copies of this decree in OCLC.

(McBRB3333)

\$850

DRIVING MULES AND CATTLE FROM DURANGO TO MEXICO CITY IN THE 1770s

77. [Mexico]. [Ranching]. [*Mexican Legal Document Authorizing a Cattle Drive and Recording Brands During the Early 1770s in Durango*]. Durango: 1772. [6]pp. Stitched at left edge. Previously folded. Some wear at edges, with one dime-sized chip through top edge, slightly affecting text. Moderate tanning and occasional dust soiling. Accomplished in a fairly legible secretarial script. About very good.

An extremely rare legal document that contains several 18th-century Mexican animal brands and discusses the necessary permissions for a long drive through central Mexico during the early 1770s. The present manuscript comprises the recognition and description of five cattle brands belonging to hacienda owner Pedro Mijanes de Salazar and an authorization of a drive of approximately 1400 of his mules and cattle from Durango to Mexico City and Puebla in 1772. The first section acknowledges his application regarding the impending drive, notes the appearance of five brands used to mark Salazar's animals, and orders that his journey not be impeded by intermediary officials seeking to impose taxes and other monetary impositions. It reads:

"Por quanto Don Pedro Mijanes de Salazar del comercio de esta ciudad y en de jurisdiccion labrador y criador de ganados mayores and menores me ha hecho presente que estando necessitado de extraer de su hacienda partida de mil y quatrocientas mulas mansas y serreras a que deben agregarse las demas bestias que reuire su conduccion, las unas y las otras marcadas con la letra del margen para transferirlas a las ciudades de Mexico y Puebla en donde se les propor[...]e de venta; me sirviesse haverlas por registradas y librarle para el efecto en la forma ordinaria el despacho regular, y exclusivas de las extorciones y molestias que las justicias del derrotero infieren exigiendo d[e]r[ech]os con fito.[?] de vissita por el permiso del pasage y conduccion y deteniendo el transporte hasta que se les bonifican los que indebidamente piden contra disposiciones de d[e]r[ech]o y superiores Providencias que expressamente impiden estas gravosas exacciones perturbativas de la libertad y franco libre passo con que se deben traficar y comerciar los mantenimientos y otros medios como son los vagages en que se facilitan las conducciones..."

Drawings of the five brands appear at the bottom left of the first page of the document. Three of these are P-shaped figures in some fashion, while the other two bear resemblance to stick figures. The remainder of the document continues to proffer legal admonitions against those who might seek halt or to impede the drive, and orders local officials to comply with directives contained in this statement when presented with it:

"Por tanto y en virtud del presente he venido en conceder la licer [...] que pretende para que Don José Cano y Thomas Miramontes con la gente de la auxilio transporten la sobre dela partida de mil y quatrocienta mulas y bestias de el servicioque todo havia y huve por por registrado: y en la concecuencia, ordeno, y mando a los Alcaldes Mayores y Justicias del distrito de esta Gov[er]n on por donde transertare la partida, y a los S[eno]res Corregidores, Alcaldes maiores y ordinarios sus ju[...]tes y demas juez[es] y justicias de las ciudades, villas, pueblos, y lugares de el intermedio ante quines este mi despacho fuere presentado y pedido su cumplimiento de parte de [este?] exhorto y requiero y de la mia ruego y encargo que en conformidad de la Le del Reyno que es la 16,, lib. 5,, jito. 2,, de la recopilacion del thenos siguiente ~ 'En la vissita que hicieren los Gobernadores y Corregidores no veven salarios ni d[e]r[ech]os ningunos por esta razon a los espanoles ni Indios aunque sea en poca cantidad pues toca a la obligacion de sus oficios hacerlasin otros intereses. Y mandamos que si los que contravinieren se les haga cargo en sus residencias..."

The document is therefore not only an authorization, but also a form of passport that indicates the ability of the drive to move freely through the intervening jurisdictions between Durango and Mexico City, and make use of necessary facilities and resources without hindrance. The final passages make this even more explicit, threatening a fine of fifty pesos for, "Las referidas ilegales exacciones dexen pasar sin ellar libremente la esta partida sin hacer cargo, ni detenerla con jit[...]o de d[e]r[ech]os, ni permitir el que por ningun]a persona de sus respectivas Jurisdicciones se la ponga embarazo en el usso franco de los caminos, aguas, pastos, leña y viveres que los conductores huvieren menester." In all, a fascinating document of ranching, trade, and the legalities surrounding the execution of a long-distance animal drive in 18th-century colonial Mexico, and a very early example of the use of brands in New Spain.

(McBRB2814)

\$7,500

MEXICO SPIKES THE BALL BEFORE THE END ZONE

78. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina...El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana se ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue. "El Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana, a los Habitantes de Ella Sabed: Que el Congreso General Ha Decretado Lo Siguiete. Art. 1o. "Para Recompensar la Acciones Distinguidas del Ejercito y de la Marina de Guerra, se Establece una Legion Militar..."* [first lines of text]. Mexico City: 1836. [8]pp. Small folio. Two sheets, pasted at interior gutter fold. Minor wear at edges; a couple of small wormholes at margins, not affecting text. Patches of light staining; light tanning. About very good.

A very scarce Mexican decree that created a Legion of Honor for military veterans as a reward for acts of valor and good service during their enlistments, with a particular emphasis on honoring the soldiers of the Texas Revolution. The decree was passed on April 27, 1836, within a week of the Battle of San Jacinto, when news of the disaster there had not yet reached the federal government in Mexico City. The writers of this decree were assuredly still riding high on the early successes of the conflict ~ the penultimate of the twelve articles set forth here establishes the anniversary of the Alamo, March 6, as official anniversary for the Legion of Honor, and reads, in part, "Atendiendo á que la campaña de Tejas se abrió por la gloriosa tomo por asalto de la fortaleza del Alamo, se señala para celebrar el aniversario de la creacion de la Legoin el día 6 de Marzo en que tuvo lugal aquella, con tanto honor de las armas mexicanas." The remaining articles set out rules for organization, standards for membership, levels of available extra pension, additional honors and benefits, and other issues of administration. This decree was repealed in 1839, and replaced in 1840 with regulations and honors for the Legion that elided Mexico's troubles in Texas. We locate just four institutional

examples ~ the Streeter copy at Yale, as well as copies at BYU, UT Arlington, and the Sutro Library. Also quite rare on the market ~ the Eberstadts listed a copy for \$300 in a 1963 catalogue, and only three copies appear in available auction records since then.

Eberstadt 162:490. Streeter, Texas Pamphlets and Broadsides 89. Streeter Texas 877.
(McBRB1814)

\$2,250

BUSINESS RECORDS OF TEXAS-OWNED FARMLANDS IN CENTRAL MEXICO

79. [Mexico]. [Texas]. [Agriculture]. Yturri, Edward Howard. [*Series of Six Farm Account Ledgers and Diaries Pertaining to Agricultural Lands Owned by Edward Howard Yturri, Prominent San Antonio Businessman Who Owned Various Enterprises in Mexico*]. San Luis Potosi, Mx.: 1925-1930. Six folio volumes: 23; [70]; 100; 82; [66]; 29pp., plus a packet of fifteen additional pages of documents laid into the final volume. Uniformly bound in contemporary Mexican half sheep and marbled paper-covered boards (the first five by San Potosi binder Arnaldo Kaiser and the final volume by Papeleria el Lapiz del Aguila in Mexico City). Minor edge wear and scuffing to boards, a few shallow chips to spines. Minor toning to text. Very good.

A vital and informative collection of manuscript books recording the economic life of central Mexican farmlands owned and operated by Mexican-American-Texan Edward H. Yturri, a prominent San Antonio businessman whose family's roots in Texas stretches back to the early-18th century. Edward Howard Yturri (1878-1958) was born in San Antonio and lived his entire life in Texas. When he and his wife weren't raising their seven children at their large house on South Presa Street or on their large farm southeast of San Antonio, Yturri was likely in Mexico managing one of his many businesses, which included a flour mill, canning factory, and bakery. He is listed in various records as a ranch owner, operator of a livestock ranch, dairy farmer, farmer, and merchant, all of which is reflected or represented in the present collection of ledgers. Interesting side note: Yturri's son, also named Edward, was a prominent Republican politician from Texas who was actually born in San Luis Potosi during one of his parents' many extended trips there; in fact, he was born during the time represented by the present ledgers.

The account books present here record income and expenditures over a roughly five-year period for Yturri's farms, including dairy and alfalfa farms in San Luis Potosi. He has named these various ventures the San Antonio, Trinidad, and El Nopal. The ledgers are very informative and useful for studying early-20th century Mexican farm economics, especially related to foreign business interests in the country, but likely represent a portion of a larger population of ledgers relating to Yturri's businesses. Still, they speak to each other quite effectively, allowing some expenditures to be cross-referenced between ledgers and offering a solid record of the intricacies involved in operating agricultural lands in central Mexico before the Great Depression.

The 1920s also represent an extension, albeit a bit more peaceful and less volatile extension, of the Mexican Revolution. After the 1920 coup led by Obregon, a series of Sonoran Mexicans held the country's top office, though not without some resistance. Elections continued to be contested hotly by other revolutionary generals, and some violence broke out over the political chicanery played out by Calles and Obregon (leading to the latter's assassination in 1928) but overall the decade and the coming years were relatively peaceful in Mexico. After a decade of bloody revolutionary conflict in the country, the 1920s were a time when Mexican heads of state sought to stabilize the economy, secure diplomatic recognition, liberalize the education system, and bring international legitimacy to the nation. For Yturri, the most ominous aspects of Mexico's new constitution lay in its provisions allowing the Mexican government to seize private lands, especially vast agricultural lands which were at risk of being redistributed to landless Mexican farmers. Many of these concerns were addressed with diplomatic negotiations, such as the 1923 Bucareli Treaty, and resulted in a somewhat friendlier environment for American business interests in Mexico, but tensions still remained. It is against this backdrop of continued political and diplomatic turmoil balanced against new commitments by Mexico to improved international relations that Yturri operated. The six separate ledgers and account books are described in more detail, as follows, in roughly chronological order:

1) *Libro de Inventorios y Balances para usa del Sr. E.H. Yturri propietario* [manuscript caption title]. April 20, 1925 - December 31, 1928. 23pp. Contains listings of equipment owned by Yturri, including heavy machinery from John Deere and other automated farm tools, with values noted, as well as other material useful in cultivating and running a commercial farm. Some of the same equipment is listed repeatedly over the course of months or years, seeming to record the depreciated value of the material. The last few pages of the document list the amortizable capital of Yturri's Mexican businesses, including farms, ranch lands and pastures, various livestock, and much more.

2) *Mayor para usa del Sr. E.H. Yturri, propietario* [manuscript caption title]. June 1925 - December 1929. [70]pp. An account ledger recording sales and payments made to and received from a wide variety of customers and other businesses with which Yturri was involved, and also recording expenditures for these businesses, as well as wages paid to entities including Yturri himself. Other entries involve costs of Yturri's orchards, hotels, milk sales, taxes, the electric bill from Central Mexico Light and Power Company, material improvements, and numerous others. The resolution of balances at different points in the three-year timeline provide an interesting study in the ebb and flow of Yturri's economic responsibilities.

3) *Diario No. 1. De la Huerta de San Antonio y terrenos de la Trinidad* [manuscript cover title]. June 20, 1925 - March 31, 1927. 100pp. A more regular accounting of Yturri's monthly expenses organized chronologically for almost two years. The same entities from the above ledgers are involved here, with additional notations for "Gashos Generales" (general expenses) listed each month, and with wages provided to various named individuals.

4) *Diario No. 2. De la Huerta San Antonio y los terrenos de la Trinidad* [manuscript cover title]. April 30, 1927 - December 31, 1929. 82pp. A continuation of the monthly expenditures ledger listed just above.

5) *Libro de Ingresos y Egresas para E.H. Yturri para sus negocios particulares* [manuscript caption title]. January 1, 1928 - January 1, 1930. [66]pp. A detailed record of income and expenditures for Yturri's El Nogal farm for a two-year period, which seems to have been mainly devoted to alfalfa production. The various payments were made to the water company, the Central Mexico Light and Power Company, the Treasury department, the telephone company, and dozens of named individuals for gasoline, labor for cutting and hauling alfalfa, animal care, manure removal, and more, all balanced against regular income from alfalfa sales. The manuscript label on the front cover reads: "Borrador de la Huerta El Nogal y terrenos de Tequisquipan comienza Enero 1 de 1928."

6) *Libro de ventas para el Expendio de leche parte neciente al Sr. Eduardo H Yturri* [manuscript caption title]. May 2, 1925 - June 31, 1927. 29pp. A daily accounting of sales from the "milk outlet" owned by Yturri. In this ledger, each line item is simply the date, notation of "venta" [sale], and the amount taken in that day, with each month separately totaled. The manuscript label on the front cover reads: "Libro de ventas de Expendio de Leche. 20 de Abril de 1928," which seems incongruent with its actual contents.

An insightful and broad-ranging collection of manuscript ledgers providing for the analysis of a number of subjects relating to Mexican agricultural production from the viewpoint of a Texas businessman during an interesting moment in Mexican history.
(McBRB3814) \$7,500

WITH NUMEROUS SHOTS OF THE MOUNT PLEASANT INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL

80. [Michigan]. Kelty, Amy C. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Belonging to Amy C. Kelty, Documenting About Fifteen Years of Her Life, Including Her Time as a Teacher at the Indian School in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan*]. [Various locations, mostly Michigan: ca. 1909-1925]. [34] leaves, illustrated with approximately 310 original photographs and real photo postcards, occasionally captioned in the body of the photo, plus numerous large clippings from magazines and newspapers interspersed throughout. Oblong folio. Contemporary black textured leather. Spine perished with old cello tape remnants along each joint, boards heavily rubbed with some chipping, several leaves detached. Minor edge wear and occasional chipping to leaves, photographs with occasional surface wear or soiling but mostly very nice. Good.

A unique photographic record of a young woman's life in Michigan and California in the early decades of the 20th century. A manuscript label affixed to the inside front cover identifies the owner of the album as "Amy C. Kelty school teacher, born Oct 29 1868, entered home Jan. 4, 1934." She is also listed as a teacher in a digitized copy of the 1917-18 *Annual Calendar* for the Mt. Pleasant Indian School, held by Central Michigan University. In the present album, Kelty memorializes some of her teaching career at the Indian School in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, where she taught from 1909 to 1917, with numerous photographs of the campus. In fact, the album opens with a page of five photographs featuring the "Indian School Bldgs. 1909-1917." The photographs from this period appear to be a mixture of personal shots of home, family, and friends and images capturing Kelty's time at the school. The school photos show groups of Native American children in class groups, including a few with the students in traditional dress, as well as some images of Kelty and the other teachers at the school. Another series of buildings on the school grounds are shown in a two-page opening, with each building identified, i.e., "Dining room for children" and "Dairy barn." One later image of a campus building carries the manuscript notation, "Taught here for eight years." Other identified Indian School

images show a football game between the Mt. Pleasant Indian School and the Saginaw High School team, a full-length portrait of an Indian School player identified as "George Wakezo," and a real photo postcard of the Lac du Hambeau Indian School in northern Wisconsin, where Kelty lived (and perhaps taught) for one year in 1908-09, just before moving to Michigan.

In addition to the Indian School photographs, some of the images depict students and buildings at the Houghton, Michigan Mining College (where Kelty's brother Pete attended school from 1915-16), the Naval Academy at Annapolis (where her husband graduated), and various western vacation spots. The latter portion of the album contains a smattering of images from Kelty's time in California, where she graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1925.

The Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School was established by the United States government in 1891, largely modeled after the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. After two years of construction, the first classes started on January 3, 1893, with a total student body of seventeen young Native Americans. The school gathered students from as far away as Alaska, and taught an average of 300 students a year for much of its time. Mount Pleasant operated for over forty years, closing its doors after graduation in 1934.

(McBRB3767)

\$1,750

UNRECORDED MISSOURI DIRECTORY

81. [Missouri]. *Haskin & Naeter's Shelbina Business Directory [cover title].* Shelbina, Mo.: [Job Department of the Shelbina Torchlight, ca. 1893]. 48,53-88,[8]pp., likely as issued, printed on varying colors of paper stock. Oblong 16mo. Original printed blue-gray wrappers, stitched. Minor wear and dust-soiling. Near fine.

An apparently-unrecorded pocket-sized combination promotional and city directory for the northern Missouri town of Shelbina. According to the Preface: "The object of this Directory is to set forth the excellent facilities which the City of Shelbina affords as a business center; the many advantages it offers educationally and socially; the high standards of morality that prevail among its people; the many inducements it offers to the business man and homeseeker; the present thrifty and substantial condition of its business institutions, and the many reasons why its merchants are enabled to offer better inducements to the people of Shelby and Monroe Counties than any other City in North-east Missouri." The work was printed at the offices of the town's newspaper, the *Shelbina Torchlight*. The contents of the work switched back and forth from full-page advertisements for local businesses to promotional information about Shelbina itself. No copies in OCLC, and likely a unique survival from a city that billed itself as "a beautiful and thriving little city."

(McBRB3291)

\$950

RARE MEXICAN EDITION OF AN ANTI-MORMON CLASSIC

82. [Mormons]. Stenhouse, Fanny. *Vida de una Señora entre los Mormones.* Mexico City: Imprenta de Ignacio Escalante, 1873. 285pp. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Light wear at edges and spine extremities; some scuffing to boards. Light toning and foxing. Still very good.

Scarce Mexican edition of Fanny Stenhouse's "Exposé of Polygamy in Utah: A Lady's Life Among the Mormons," the U.S. first edition of which was published the preceding year. Although no author is named on the title page of this edition, Stenhouse's name appears in type at the end of the preface. The book describes the fall-out the author had with the Mormon Church and her evidently deplorable living conditions; she also criticizes the leadership of Brigham Young. The author was one of the wives of a Mormon elder for twenty years before becoming disaffected with the Church in the early 1870s. Only Mexican edition and first edition in Spanish; OCLC locates only four copies, at Columbia, Harvard, Stanford, and Biblioteca Nacional Mexico.

(McBRB3810)

\$875

DETAILING MALFEASANCE AT THE MOQUI INDIAN SCHOOL

83. [Native Americans]. [Arizona]. [California]. [Burton, Charles Emerson]. *Report of Investigation of Charges Preferred by the Sequoya League of California Against the Management of the Moqui Indian Reservation [caption title].* [Washington, D.C.: 1903]. 24pp. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers detached and a bit chipped, Dark stains along edges of wrappers and margins of last few

text leaves, possibly smoke damage, not affecting text. Old institutional embossed blind stamp to top corner of front wrapper. Good.

A series of letters and reports pertaining to charges of brutality and malfeasance against the Hopi Indians of the Moqui Reservation in northeastern Arizona, by superintendent Charles Emerson Burton and two teachers of the Moqui Indian School. The complaints against the officials include acts of physical violence against students as young as five-years-old ("assaults, draggings, shovings, kickings, blows with the fist, floggings"), intimidation, destruction of property, and other indiscretions. The dominant charge throughout the various documents involves Superintendent Burton's strict enforcement of the "hair cut order" - "advised by the Department for the 'civilization' of the Indians, as a punitive measure - the precise thing for which the King of Spain in the year 1621 emphatically rebuked certain of his 'Indian agents' in this same region." The investigation was brought at the behest of the Sequoia League of California, founded by Charles Lummis the year before and was, according to the website of the Sierra Club, "dedicated to protecting Indian rights, opposing the federal policy that permitted federal Bureau of Indian Affairs officials to remove Indian children from their reservations and send them to far-away boarding schools against the wishes of their parents." OCLC reports just six physical copies of the work, at the California Historical Society, San Francisco State, UC-Davis, the Newberry, the University of New Mexico, and the GPO.

(McBRB3914)

\$850

RARE NEW MEXICO BRAND BOOK

84. [New Mexico]. [Brand Books]. *Brand Book of the Territory of New Mexico. Showing All the Brands on Cattle, Horses, Mules and Asses...* Sante Fe: New Mexican Printing Co., 1900. [2],356pp. Tall octavo. Publisher's pebbled cloth wrappers, gilt lettered. Spine ends slightly chipped, otherwise minimal wear to wraps. Title page partly detached, lacking rear flyleaf. Contemporary ownership inscription and ink stamp on front free endpaper; scattered contemporary manuscript annotations. Minor wear and light tanning internally. Very good.

The first comprehensive New Mexico brand book, issued by the Cattle Sanitary Board in East Las Vegas, New Mexico, on July 1, 1900. It covers "cattle, horses, mules and asses" and contains almost 9000 illustrated entries. Each entry provides the design of the brand, the pattern of ear clipping, if any, and the usual location of the brand on the animal, followed by the name of the owner and their location in the territory. The work is organized into sections by county. Interestingly, each section is organized alphabetically by initial brand letter rather than by owner; brands beginning with numbers or consisting of non-alphanumeric figures are at the rear of each section. This copy was presented to official Burrage Y. McKeys of Deming, then part of Grant County, in southwestern New Mexico, and the section on Grant County is heavily annotated in manuscript with checkmarks, crossouts, and other emendations. Not seen by Adams for *Rampaging Herd*, although the book's three later supplements are listed (1667-1669). Quite rare; OCLC locates only one copy, at the Huntington Library, and we trace no copies other than the present one in available auction records. A valuable document of the cattle industry in the New Mexico Territory at the beginning of the 20th century.

(McBRB3690)

\$4,500

BLIND JAPANESE MINISTER PRAISES NISEI LOYALTY

85. Niisato, Kanichi. *Nikkei Shimin [The Honor of Japanese American Citizens]*. Los Angeles: 1950. [2],68,[2]pp., plus photographic frontispiece. Original printed wrappers. Minor creasing. A couple of short closed tears and light dust soiling to wraps. Light tanning and an occasional faint fox mark. About very good.

A scarce postwar pamphlet published in Los Angeles on the loyalty of Nisei Americans during World War II and the years immediately following. The author, Kanichi Niisato, was a mostly blind and deaf Christian minister from Japan, who wrote a number of books extolling the importance of second-generation Japanese Americans to America and Japan. In his introduction, he describes this short book as a sequel to his 1939 work, "A 500-Year Plan for the Japanese in America" (cf. *A Buried Past*, 460). The present work consists of personal essays reflecting on his pre-war advice to the Nisei that they should be loyal to the United States and not to Japan in the Second World War. The book is prefaced by several laudatory forewords by other Japanese American pastors and it ends with a timeline of postwar events that benefited the Nisei. Niisato emigrated from Japan in the early 20th century and toured widely, speaking to Japanese audiences in the United States and Hawaii. He was sometimes called

a male Helen Keller (see the introductory section of this book) because he was both hearing and sight impaired. During the Second World War he was interned at Poston; he became a US citizen in 1957. OCLC locates only three copies, at Berkeley, Biola University, and the National Diet Library of Japan.
(McBRB3707) \$1,500

"WE HAD VISITORS LAST SUMMER AND EVERY MAN HERE WAS ENGAGED IN THE INDIAN FRACAS..."

86. [Oregon]. [Mining]. Johnson, David. *[Archive of Correspondence from Gold Miner David W. Johnson to His Sister, Mrs. H.C. Hilton of Dorchester, Massachusetts, Reporting on His Activities While Prospecting in Eastern Oregon in the Late-19th Century]*. Grant County or Baker City, Or.: 1878-1883. Six autograph letters, three signed, totaling eighteen pages, plus two original transmittal envelopes. Original folds, minor wear, light soiling. Very good.

A small but notable archive of six holograph letters written by David Johnson while prospecting at the famous Monumental mine and hunting for gold, silver, granite, and quartz in the notable Oregon mining towns of Granite, Robinsonville, and Baker City, at the center of Oregon's Granite gold-mining district. The letters include Johnson's detailed account of a deadly clash with Native Americans in 1878, together with several descriptions of his mining activities, including a prospecting trip "with two Chinamen," and working on various gold and silver lodes. Johnson's letters are addressed to his sister at Dorchester, Massachusetts, according to the two retained transmittal envelopes included here. The collection includes two clippings from a local newspaper that reference Johnson's involvement "in the Indian fracas" of 1878, and his ownership of a mine "Bonna Ventura" near Robinsonville in 1883.

In his first letter from Granite Creek on December 10, 1878, Johnson indicates that he worked in Oregon "during [President] Grant's terms...in the employ of the Department of the Interior, and the Indians here all like Tar-Bar-Ish 'King George man heap no Lie' Boston man - cultus..." [i.e., according to Chinook jargon: they preferred a specific Englishman called "Tar-Bar-Ish" to the Boston man cultus, or "white American idler"]. Johnson mentions this in reference to a recent conflict between the miners and Native Americans, which he details: "we had visitors last summer and every man here was engaged in the Indian fracas, they passed through this part of its Country twice, on their return trip its citizens made it quite lively for them, they made their last fight a few miles down the Creek, where some Scouts were killed & wounded. A small party of soldiers were here, not long ago to remove the dead, one of the men at the Mine went with them as guide..." He also describes recent experiences with dynamite before entreating his sister to send letters and photographs from home to him out west.

The longest letter from Johnson, dated October 3, 1879 contains several detailed accounts of his activities and first-hand accounts of daily life at the town of Granite. Johnson states that in late March "with two Chinamen as pack animals I started over the snow on a prospecting trip...I found many ledges, two good Gold Lodes which I shall try & work next summer. I had much trouble with 'jumpers' and have been compelled to travel around like a Gun Boat but stood them off..." He continues: "I have the Iron work at Granite for a small Gold Mill, shall finish the wood part of the machinery this winter.... I have been here four years, put much muscle and money in the ground with no return yet. Wages, material, and grub are very costive but I am not yet discouraged although nearly busted. My Monumental stocks went into the ground this summer and I shall be pinched before I have any returns. How is George fixed financially, and would he invest a few hundred in a sure thing. There are many opportunities in this country to make money with a small amount of Capital. I have some good silver prospects but the cost of working the ore is too great at present. I may mark or sell if the excitement runs high. The next time George goes to Boston I want him to send me by registered letters a set of Assay weights.... I have tray weights but they are very unhandy for Gold assays. The Monumental Co. are erecting a \$75,000 silver mill, another year it will be turning out Bullion." He informs his sister that he is "writing this at a Ledge I named the Scotia. The north end assay 182oz silver, 6oz gold per ton. South end for 700 feet is full gold ore will pay well. Situated on Granite creek near town. Located it two years ago. With a lead pencil and \$100 for recording, one can own for a year a good Lode if he can find one.... On each claim \$100 worth of improvement are assessed each year. I have made about 30 locations here but have abandoned all but a few good ones..."

By the early 1880s, Johnson is living successfully near Granite, Robinsonville, and Baker City. He writes variously of his experiences in his final four letters: "I am located this winter 5 or 6 miles north of the Monumental at an altitude of about eight thousand feet.... The winters are very severe here...but I am well fixed for winter, have a good log house, blacksmith & assay shop...bring the water from a spring into the house through a covered ditch...a box full of cats is all the family I have at present." He writes that he is "Situated about a mile from here and 1,000 feet higher is the Bellview Mine [La Bellevue Mine] owned by

John & Fred Cabell (Virginians)...." He bemoans the state of prospects in Granite: "Granite is a total failure as a Mining Camp. I am engaged prospecting a Gold Lode here. I am assisted by two maniacs...."

About six months later, from "Parker's Station, Burnt River, Via Baker City, Oregon," Johnson states that he and his compatriots "have just purchased a Gold mine, about 2 miles from where I was last winter, in Baker County, and are now very busy getting in stores, building houses, roads & hoisting water. My partner in the enterprise is H.K. Nisbet, a young man from Perth, Scotland who is an Oxford Grad, a gentleman, has traveled much and is a good shot with the rifle.... I shall be here a year before working any ore, a long time waiting results. Then I may take a trip to the States and perhaps to England. Nisbet wants me to go with him...." In his final letter, Johnson writes of setbacks but seems undaunted in his optimism for Oregon as a place to find fortune and glory: "We have had a fire and explosion, shaft house burnt, the other night...tell Julia that I will send her some furs next winter.... I have built a large house at the mine...This would be a good place for you and Hell [Helen] to pass the summer next year.... I went this afternoon with some men and teams to cut a new road to town."

Johnson's letters constitute a vital, compelling, and historically-important first-hand record of early mining and prospecting activities in an obscure area of Oregon in the last quarter of the 19th century.
(McBRB3529) \$4,500

A LOOK AT AMERICAN RETAIL THROUGH JAPANESE EYES IN THE 1920s

87. Otsuka, Koichi. *Hanjosuru Shobaiburi: Beikoku Kenbutsu [Prosperous Business Behavior: A Look at the United States]*. Tokyo: Jitsugyo No Nihonsha, 1927. [2],4,2,3,9,289,[16]pp., plus four halftone photographic plates. Numerous halftone photographs and illustrations printed in the text. Publisher's light blue cloth, spine stamped in gilt, front cover stamped in black. Original cardboard slipcase, stamped in black on spine and front cover. Minor wear and dust-soiling, light edge wear. Very good.

A Japanese businessman's rare report on American retail store operations based on a tour he made in the mid-1920s. The author had been an executive with Hoshi Pharmaceuticals, a Japanese company that began as a drug manufacturer, and in the 1920s expanded into a network of retail stores throughout Asia based on the American chain store model. The company's founder, Hoshi Hajime, contributes a preface to this book. Timothy Yang explored Hoshi Pharmaceuticals' growth and adaptation of American retail methods (among other topics) in *A Medicated Empire* (Columbia University Press, 2021). The present work is not cited by Yang, perhaps because the online cataloging for the book does not identify Hoshi's contribution.

The photographic plates in the book feature street scenes in America showing advertising, roadside billboards advertising products such as Oh Henry candy bars, and a farm-to-market scene. The in-text halftone photographs and illustrations depict stores, advertisements, retail fixtures, and more, such as a page from the Sears & Roebuck catalogue, a schematic drawing of an American retail store, a shot of canned goods stacked on a store shelf, an illustrated display for Gillette razors, and so forth. OCLC records just two copies in Japan and a placeholder record with no copies noted.
(McBRB3712) \$1,750

FIRST COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF CUBA'S NATURAL HISTORY

88. Pichardo y Tapia, Esteban. *Geografia de la Isla de Cuba...* Havana: 1854-1855. Four volumes in one. xli,155; 272; 356; 200pp. 20th-century calf, spine gilt. Rear cover detached, spine ends chipped, corners and hinges rubbed. Text lightly tanned, a few pencil notations, minor wear. Good.

A detailed geographical survey of Cuba with an enormous amount of data on topography, water resources, minerals, soil, climate, and natural history ~ the most comprehensive such work undertaken in Cuba to that time. The author, Esteban Pichardo y Tapia (1799-1879) was a noted geographer, poet, and lexicographer. His *Diccionario Provincial de Voces Cubanas*, a "dictionary of Cuban voices", went through multiple editions in his lifetime and is considered the most important Cuban lexicographic work of the 19th century. He is also considered to be the "father" of both Cuban cartography and lexicography, and spent several decades of his life working on his *Carta Geo-Hidro-Topográfica de la Isla de Cuba* (1874-1875), which was the definitive cartographical work on Cuba for nearly a century.

The present work precedes his magnum opus by twenty years, and was published in four parts. The first is an "astronomical" and "hydrographical" geography of the island, which gives extensive measurements and descriptions of points on the island, according to longitude, latitude, and other nautical measures. The second section comprises an extensive natural and physical history of Cuba, with lengthy discussions of its animal kingdom, plant life, and natural resources. The final two parts provide statistical figures and descriptions of the country's topography, economy, and population, with particularly interesting tables enumerating slave and free people across the various regions of the island. A highly valuable scientific and statistical account of Cuba in the mid-19th century.

Palau 224359. Sabin 62604.
(McBRB1551)

\$1,850

IMPORTANT BORDERLANDS HISTORY, PUBLISHED IN SALTILLO

89. Portillo, Esteban L. *Apuntes para la Historia Antigua de Coahuila y Texas*. Saltillo: Severo Fernandez, 1886. 482,[1]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary quarter cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt. Extremities moderately worn; contemporary binder's ticket on front pastedown. Title page separating from text block, contemporary ink stamp at head of page. Text lightly and evenly tanned, some faint dampstaining at edges, light scattered foxing and soiling. A few small edge tears. Good plus.

First edition of the first publication of documents from the Bosque-Larios expedition of 1675, which contains extremely early accounts of Spanish expansion, native Coahuilans, the early missionaries, and colonial Texas. "The Bosque-Larios expedition was the product of the orders of Antonio Balcarcel Riva de Neira Sotomayor, alcalde mayor of Coahuila, who dispatched these individuals across the Rio Grande to learn about the Indians in Texas. The expedition entered Texas in the neighborhood of Eagle Pass and penetrated possibly as far as the headwaters of the Guadalupe River" ~ Clark.

In addition to the early exploration narratives, some of which are printed here for the first time, this work is valuable for its early histories of Borderland missions and towns, many of which had vanished by the time this book was published. Among the missions he discusses are San Antonio de Bejar, Nacogdoches, San Bernardino, San Juan Bautista, and San Buenaventura. Also discussed are the histories of many local towns, including Monclova, Viesca, Cuatro Ciénegas, and Saltillo. The work was derived almost exclusively from the Coahuila state archives in Saltillo, which according to the introduction (in translation), "remain forgotten until now, and are not within the reach of the people, who so much need to know their local history." An important Mexico-Texas Borderlands history, with much content on the Native American tribes of the late-17th century; the present copy is in a pleasingly original and local binding, with the ticket of the Saltillo binder tipped onto the front pastedown.

Basic Texas Books 19n. Clark I:3. Eberstadt 113:422. Howes P492, "aa." Palau 233502. Rader 2696.
(McBRB2785)

\$2,350

RARE MEMOIR OF THE WEST

90. Pourtales, James Graf von. *Durchlebte Erfahrungen*. [N.p., but likely Vienna]: Im Verlage des Herausgebers, 1900. [2],v,215pp., plus twenty-one mostly photographic plates, one two-page plan, and a folding plan. Contemporary half reddish-brown cloth and marbled paper covered boards, spine stamped in gilt. Moderate scuffing to extremities and boards. First and last text leaves toned, occasional ink notations to margins. Very good.

A very rare, privately printed memoir of the experiences of a Prussian count named James Graf von Pourtales in the late-19th century American West, specifically Colorado. The title translates as "Lessons Learned from Experience." According to the website of the Broadmoor Resort in Colorado Springs, a luxury neighborhood that Pourtales helped to build: "In 1885, Prussian Count James Pourtales came west to seek romance and fortune, and brought his knowledge of German scientific farming to Colorado Springs. He began a partnership with William Wilcox's Broadmoor Dairy." In the present, lavishly-produced memoir, Count Pourtales recounts his experiences in realizing his dream of an upscale Broadmoor City development. By 1890, Pourtales had formed the Broadmoor Land and Investment Company, acquiring a 2,400-acre tract of land on which he constructed Cheyenne Lake. He then worked to develop an upper-class suburb of Colorado Springs with amenities that eventually included a casino and hotel. Pourtales died in 1908, but is generally considered the founding father of the Broadmoor Hotel and Resort, still operating today. Pourtales also invested in mining interests while in Colorado, which a healthy portion of the text of the present memoir covers; Pourtales's mining concerns are also represented in some of the photographic plates.

The photographic and illustrated plates in the present work present a wide variety of subjects from the American West of Pourtales's time, with many of them centered on Pourtales's business interests. These include photographs picturing a "Prairie" with livestock, a river scene, livestock at the Broadmoor Dairy, the Broadmoor casino in 1891, the Broadmoor Club building, the Broadmoor development in 1898 (including shots of four Broadmoor cottages), and an undated image of a Ute Indian. Pourtales's mining interests are also displayed in the plates, with images of a mine at Buena Vista, a two-page schematic of mining claims at Buena Vista, a bird's-eye view of Cripple Creek in 1892, a view of buildings at the Isabella Mine in Buena Vista in 1893, the Pearce Mine in 1896, and a bird's-eye view of Pearceville in 1897. There are also drawings of Pourtales's residence in Colorado Springs, a view of the projected Broadmoor casino and hotel in 1892, a two-page drawing of vignettes at the Broadmoor Dairy Farm in 1888, and a folding plat map of the Broadmoor development. Rare - OCLC reports just three copies, at the History Colorado Center, Queens University Library, and the National Library of Poland (a fourth copy is listed in OCLC at the Polish Union Catalogue, but it is likely the NLP copy).

(McBRB3224)

\$2,250

MEXICAN LOYALIST PLEA FOR THE RETURN OF THE INQUISITION

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

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

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

(McBRB3124)

\$650

ORPHANS OF JAPAN

92. Tassinari, Renato C. *Japan's Vagrant Youth.* Tokyo: Salesian Orphanage, 1949. 84pp. Original pictorial printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Second edition. Written by a Catholic priest, this work reports on the efforts of the Church and others to assist with the orphans and other wandering persons, particularly children, displaced in the wake of World War II. It particularly highlights the work of the Salesian Orphanage, where it was printed. The work is illustrated with images of the orphans, their caretakers, and the various facilities of the orphanage. This second edition includes a section on the inauguration of the new orphanage building and the continued rise in vagrant children on the streets of Tokyo. One copy of a 64pp. edition published in 1948, presumably the first, located at Columbia University. We find no copies of this lengthier, second edition.

(McBRB1011)

\$750

AN OBSCURE, PHOTOGRAPHICALLY-ILLUSTRATED TEXAS FARMLAND PROMOTIONAL

93. [Texas]. *Garrison Harrison & Co.'s Picture Gallery of the Panhandle of Texas.* Canyon City, Tx.: [ca. 1907]. [32]pp. Profusely illustrated with monotone photographs. Slim quarto. Original wrappers, stapled. Minor edge wear, some darkening to edges and rear wrapper, light dust-soiling, tiny chip to lower corner of front wrapper. Very good.

A rare land promotional touting the advantages of Canyon City, Texas (known now simply as Canyon). Established in 1887, Canyon City became a major shipping point for cattle and cotton after the arrival of the Pecos and Northern Texas Railway in 1898. A telephone exchange was installed in 1892, the First National Bank of Canyon opened in 1904, and the city was on its way. For a couple of years, between 1916 and 1918, legendary photographer Georgia O'Keeffe lived in Canyon, and is thought to have drawn inspiration for her distinctive southwestern style from nearby Palo Duro Canyon.

The present work was published by Garrison, Harrison & Co., which maintained offices in Canyon City and Bellevue, Illinois, and is aimed at convincing Illinois residents to invest in farmland in Texas. The text boasts that "Canyon City is practically the 'hub' around which the fertile Pan-Handle territory of Texas revolves.... The ordinary comforts of life and all commodities incident to pleasant and healthful habitation can be had in abundance there." The work also provides information on the soil and topography of the land, and rainfall statistics from 1895 to 1906 (hence our proposed publication date). In addition to the promotional text, the work includes twenty-three photographic images, of which eighteen are full-page. Thirteen of these photographs picture vast wheat fields and farmers tending to them, with captions intended to appeal to the financial prowess of investors, such as "Starting a bank account," "Declaring dividends," "Worth twelve dollars per tone," and a picture of a farmer working, "Stacking money." These images imply a direct link between farming in Texas and material wealth. As the text also promised "the ideal climate for health and crops, with the further inestimable advantage of having all the rain-fall in the crop-growing season, while the winters are free from excessive cold," five images feature crops, four of which show children among bountiful harvests of fruits, flowers, and giant vegetables. Another photo shows four large bass caught one mile from Canyon City, totaling 19.5 pounds with the caption reading, "one day's catch." Three images capture cattle and pigs, the latter captioned, "A Pan-Handle bank roll." OCLC shows just three copies of this rare promotional for farmlands in Texas at the turn of the 20th century, at Yale, Duke, and SMU.

(McBRB2878)

\$750

"THE FREED NEGROES HERE DO NOT WORK TO SUIT ME..."

94. [Texas]. Burkhalter, P. H. [*Detailed Manuscript Letter from Texas Corn and Cotton Farmer P.H. Burkhalter to "Mr. Currie," Regarding the Sorry State of Farming Conditions, Due in Large Part to the Impact of "Freed Negroes," Just After the End of the Civil War*]. Centreville, Tx.: June 30, 1866. [4]pp., on a single folded folio sheet of lined paper. Minor discoloration, mild wear. Very good.

An interesting view of immediate-post-Civil-War rural Texas, specifically Centreville in Leon County. Centreville became the county seat of Leon County in 1850, and was the home of numerous members of the Burkhalter family. Nine Burkalters are buried in Leon County's Concord Cemetery, but P.H. Burkhalter is not among them. In the present letter, P.H. Burkhalter reports to a friend on the challenging state of farming in the area, referencing the impact of freed slaves on Texas agriculture three times: "Mr Currie, I have nothing of an interesting character to communicate. The crops in Leon are sorry, we have the sorryest prospect that we ever had since we have been in the State. I think it was partly owing to bad management, and great floods of rain. I have never experienced such a spring in life to farm. Last spring was nothing to compare with this, and you know it was bad enough. I have 100 acres in corn and another 40 in cotton. I have no negroes except a part of those we formally owned. The people of Texas seem to be working with more energy than ever was known though they have had quite a disheartening time to farm this spring."

Burkhalter then speaks of his marriage prospects: "Well I am not married but want to very bad. Mr. Proctor has the son by law but I have not the honor of being the one. Jessy McClendon married Miss Proctor, the one you said was my sweet heart. Perhaps you were acquainted with him, I know you was with part of the family, something about old wash, he came back to Leon again and came very near loosing his life. All he liked was the crowd never found him, when in search of him and some white men...I think it more probable that your brother had a hand in it..."

Burkhalter returns to his scathing view of the emancipated slaves within his sphere: "The freed negroes here do not work to suit me, they move around like they are hobeled. I have often wished they were in bondage a little while and that you had hold of them. Though I thought if they had not been free I could have got the hobels off myself."

He then reports in greater detail on the state of farming and crop values, with another mention of the changes wrought by the freeing of the slaves in Texas, and his low spirits due to the challenges of farming now without free labor: "Provisions are tolerably high here. Corn is worth \$1.50 a bushel. Bacon from 12 to 15 cents per lbs, Wheat is worth 50 cts per bushel in the wheat region,

I am told, but I do not think it will remain at that price long. I think it will rise, for all the farms both on the Trinity and Brasos are ruined for this season, that is they will not be able to make any corn, hardly at all, perhaps they make a little cotton if the season is favorable. Mr. Moore is farming and merchandising, both on a small scale. The Lehmans are each farming on a little larger scale than before the liberation of the negroes.... I must acknowledge that I am in low spirits, and do not know what to go at to make money fast. I do not believe I can make freed laborers pay...." Burkhalter ends his letter with some family news and good wishes to Mr. Currie.

The present letter highlights the challenges faced by agricultural producers who employed slave labor before and during the Civil War. It is not surprising that Burkhalter now found it difficult to cultivate his land in a profitable manner without the benefit of slaves to do the work for free. This was a challenge faced by thousands of farmers across the South after the Civil War who had a tough time making "freed laborers" work profitably, if at all. This is the rare instance in which a young farmer from Texas actually admits to the challenges of bringing in crops without slave labor.

(McBRB3491)

\$1,450

ONE OF THE RAREST VIEWS OF THE FAILED NAPOLEONIC COLONY IN TEXAS

95. [Texas]. [Champ d'Asile]. *Le Champ d'Asile. Le Laurier sous leurs pas y croitra sans culture* [caption title]. Paris: Jean fils, Quai des Augustins, [1819]. Aquatint engraving, 13.25 x 9.75 inches. Mildly trimmed, minor dust-soiling, moderate foxing, tape remnants along verso of one edge. About very good.

A very rare engraving relating to early Texas, picturing residents of the short-lived and ill-fated French colony in Texas, known as the Champ d'Asile. This print depicts soldiers, exiles of the Napoleonic Wars, establishing an agricultural colony in Texas, with one subject farming and two others smoking next to a barrel in the background - perhaps a comment on Texas' potential for tobacco production. Another colonist, in the foreground, is shown in an embrace with an officer, likely representing General C.F.A. Lallemand (one of the founders of the colony) in an expression of his gratitude for the colonist's hard work. The central image is surrounded by banners representing Napoleonic battles from Moscow to Waterloo, which are identified by name. The caption in the lower margin translates to "The laurel under their path will grow without culture." The image was engraved by "Charon" after the original art by "Aubry."

The Champ d'Asile (or Camp Asylum) settlement was founded by General Charles Lallemand and a group of loyalist Napoleonic officers who fled France for America in 1815. Although the settlement was billed as a peaceful one, Lallemand in fact had grand schemes of conquest, and sought to establish himself between the United States and the tottering remnants of Spain's American empire. With this goal, 400 settlers landed on the Trinity River near Galveston in 1818. At the same time, a vigorous propaganda machine in France produced promotional tracts, novels, poems, and songs (for all of which, see Streeter Texas, 1068-77), all celebrating the idyllic proposed settlement and attempting to raise support for it. Streeter refers to the prints produced to celebrate the colony as "an interesting lot."

This print was part of that promotional effort, and was among a series of prints showing various aspects of the colony. These engravings of Champ d'Asile are among the earliest graphic works purporting to show any part of Texas, though the present image reveals just a pinched portion of the colony itself. Needless to say, the reality of the colony's health was much grimmer than portrayed in any of the prints or publications. Few of the settlers had any real experience in the kind of work needed to start such a settlement in such a distant and unfamiliar location, and sickness soon reduced the number of working hands. The Spanish mustered enough strength to expel the survivors in 1820, though the short life of the colony inspired a French patriotic attachment to Texas for years to come.

"Although Champ d'Asile, a colony of Bonapartist refugees founded on the Trinity River in 1818, endured barely six months, its impact on the future of Texas was strong. The concern aroused among United States and Spanish diplomats over this intrusion into disputed territory caused two immediate results. United States pressure forced pirate Jean Laffite and his men, who had assisted the French colonists, to leave Galveston. And French presence at Champ d'Asile precipitated the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, which eliminated the Neutral Ground agreement and established the Sabine River as the Louisiana-Texas boundary and the border between the United States and New Spain. The body of thought, art, and literature evoked in Paris around Champ d'Asile also had important long-term effects on Texas" - Handbook of Texas online.

This particular engraving is one of the rarer among those produced to advertise Le Champ d'Asile. OCLC reports just a single institutional holding, at the Bibliotheque Nationale de France (deposited there in the year of publication).

De Vinck 10268. Streeter Texas 1077 (note).
(McBRB3868)

\$4,500

EIGHTEEN YEARS OF ACCOUNTS FROM A RURAL TEXAS GENERAL STORE

96. [Texas]. Gilbert, J.S. and J.R.O. Heflin. *[Two Manuscript Ledgers from a Farm & General Store in Late-19th-Century Texas]*. [Crockett, Houston County, Texas: 1874-1892]. [47]; [80]pp. of manuscript entries. Folio. Contemporary ledgers bound in marbled paper-covered boards with calf backstrips. Significant edge wear, chipping, rubbing, and scuffing to spines and boards. Numerous leaves in earlier ledger excised, some leaves partially torn away, extensive scribbles to endpapers, with a few clipping affixed to the rear pastedown of earlier ledger. About good.

An informative pair of manuscript ledgers recording business transactions and other information at the farm and general store belonging to J.S. Gilbert and his later partner J.R.O. Heflin in Crockett, Texas beginning in 1874 and running through 1892. The customers listed here include Harkins & Dupuy, R.V. Heflin, F.O. Heflin, F. Alredge & Son, J.M. Heath, J.S. Davis, and "Ann the wash woman." The latter two parties were paid for various services including periods of unspecified work ("one months work \$15.00"), laundry, mending of clothes, fixing a coffee pot, and more. The regular customers were charged for a variety of products such as tobacco, buttons, cider, clothing, food, pills, coffee, bacon, calico, and other goods desired by late-19th-century farmers and rural residents.

Besides the accounts recorded here, the first ledger records reading notes on "Laws & Rules in Philosophy" (including how "to find the striking force of a body"), several pages of manuscript poetry and songs (including "Paddle Your Own Canoe"), a list of tools left with Gilbert (perhaps as payment for a debt), and notes on the weather. In several instances, Gilbert practices his signature and location, in one instance writing "J.S. Gilbert Crockett Houston Co Texas" eleven times on the same page. He also practiced several times what appears to be a note intended to be sent to various women, offering to walk them to church.

The second ledger records the same types of business information, and notes that Gilbert entered into a partnership with J.R.O. Heflin in 1880. Following the establishment of this partnership, the business is referred to several times as "Gilbert & Heflin." The two may have also bought a farm together in that year, as several pages of entries in the latter ledger record products bought by each "for farm" or "in acct with farm." Products purchased for the farm include cattle, cotton, buckskin, nails, rods for wagons, and other items useful in a farm setting. In 1881, a page of the ledger lists "produce sold on farm." This second ledger includes a few additional customer names such as John Murchison, Joe Henton, S.C. Haile, J.F. Leedicker, Shivers & Ellis, M. Bromberg, Joe Patton, Lenard Lamb, and many others. These customers are noted in the ledger as they established accounts with the store throughout the 1880s and through 1892. A unique manuscript record of the products and services involving a rural general store in east-central Texas for almost twenty years, providing ample opportunity for the study of farm economics in Houston County over this period.

(McBRB3374)

\$950

PAIR OF ORIGINAL WORKS ON THE FAILED FRENCH COLONY IN SPANISH TEXAS

97. [Texas]. L'Heritier, Louis François. Hartmann, Louis. Millard, Jean-Baptiste. *Le Champ-d'Asile, Tableau Topographique et Historique de Texas, Contenant des Détails sur le Sol, le Climat et les Productions de Cette Contree...* [bound with]: *Le Texas, ou Notice Historique sur le Champ d'Asile, Comprenant Tout Ce Qui S'est Passe Depuis la Formation Jusqu'a la Dissolution de Cette Colonie...* Paris: Ladvocat / Chez Beguin, 1819. viii,247,[10],135pp., plus a folding plan. Contemporary French tree calf, expertly rebaked, preserving original gilt leather spine label. Boards noticeably scuffed, with minor losses to boards, edges worn. Tiny wormtracks in lower right margin of a handful of leaves, not approaching text, a few scattered fox marks. Otherwise, a remarkably clean copy. Very good.

Two of the rare original French accounts recounting the failed attempt by Napoleonic exiles to establish a colony in Texas in 1817, bound together. Champ d'Asile, or Camp Asylum, was located somewhere along the Trinity River, perhaps thirty miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, but its exact location is still unknown. It was settled by disenchanting soldiers of the French

Grand Army in 1817. The group was divided into two sections, and led by Generals Lallemand and Rigaud. Upon hearing of the encroaching French settlement, Mexican residents complained to Spanish authorities, who then set out to confront the French intruders. Before the Spanish could get there, the French military exiles burned the whole settlement down, and fled to Galveston, then Louisiana, where they were saved from starvation by Jean Lafitte. Their story was memorialized in three contemporary accounts, all three published in Paris in 1819, two of which are bound together here.

The first work present here is the first edition, first issue of L'Heritier's *Le Champ-d'Asile, Tableau Topographique et Historique de Texas...*, with eight preliminary pages. As Decker described it, the work contains a "description of Texas with details on the soil, climate and productions, and authentic documents on the organization of the colony of French refugees, notices of the founders, public acts, social conditions of the colony, etc." Streeter calls the book "a fanciful and idealized account of the Champ d'Asile," adding that about half the text comprises "mostly an account of Texas...perhaps the lengthiest to its date in book form...." The author, Louis François L'Heritier was a French soldier, author, and editor of liberal journals.

The second work is even more important and well regarded than the work described above. Hartmann & Millard's *Le Texas* was hailed by Thomas W. Streeter as "an indispensable source and by far the best of the group" of works about Champ d'Asile. Concurring with Streeter was legendary Texas bookseller John Jenkins, who called the work "the best contemporary account of the ill-fated colony of Napoleonic refugees in Texas." The work consists mainly of two diaries written by Louis Hartmann and Jean-Baptiste Millard which give an account of the founding of the colony, as well as the life there. The work contains a list of colonists and General Lallemand's Mainfesto, but does not include the code of laws present in L'Heritier's work. Taken together, these two works provide a much fuller account of Camp Asylum than either of the works does separately.

The folding plan in Hartmann & Millard's work depicts the proposed settlement of Champ d'Asile. The plan is illustrated with numerous buildings, some of which are referenced in a key printed opposite the plan. The identified buildings include the quarters of both Lallemand and Rigaud, forts named Charles, Henri, and La Palanque, a row of houses for the colonists, and the Trinity River itself ("Riviere de la Triuite").

Also of note, this copy includes the original ink signatures of Hartmann (one of the authors) and Beguin (the printer) beneath the statement certifying this copy as an authorized edition on the verso of the half title. Streeter writes that such certification is seen only "in some copies."

"Finally, a petite footnote to women's history in Texas-although the Champ d'Asile colony was composed mostly of bachelor soldiers, the colony included four women, whose names are listed on p. 57. Both diaries, but especially Hartmann's, contain glowing, idealized accounts of the women's demeanor and activities and reiterate the enormous esteem in which they were held by others. Again, those views are thoroughly romanticized, although in reality they probably do reflect to some degree the actual functioning of the colony's female members, given that the roles described are conventional ones to be expected at the time. Adrienne and Edouard, a married couple, are especially idealized, and the depiction of their mutual struggle to survive the Galveston hurricane reflects both deep admiration and glorification. Here is a most unusual morsel in women's history in Texas that is apparently the first such depiction since the late seventeenth-century publications concerning La Salle's ill-fated colony" - Sloan.

"Although Champ d'Asile, a colony of Bonapartist refugees founded on the Trinity River in 1818, endured barely six months, its impact on the future of Texas was strong. The concern aroused among United States and Spanish diplomats over this intrusion into disputed territory caused two immediate results. United States pressure forced pirate Jean Laffite and his men, who had assisted the French colonists, to leave Galveston. And French presence at Champ d'Asile precipitated the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, which eliminated the Neutral Ground agreement and established the Sabine River as the Louisiana-Texas boundary and the border between the United States and New Spain. The body of thought, art, and literature evoked in Paris around Champ d'Asile also had important long-term effects on Texas" - Handbook of Texas online.

In the first edition of the Handbook of Texas, the colony of Champ d'Asile was characterized as "a motley mingling of French exiles, Spaniards, Poles, Mexicans, and Americans, with a sprinkling of former pirates...more occupied with military exercises and hunting than with cultivation of the soil." This insensitive portrayal of the colony's inhabitants was edited out of later editions of the Handbook.

L'Heritier: Streeter 1072. Fifty Texas Rarities 6. Graff 2487. Howes L329, "b." Raines, p.109. Brinley 4731. Sabin 95072.

Hartmann & Millard: Streeter Texas 1069. Basic Texas Books 85. Fifty Texas Rarities 6. Howes H270, "b." Raines, p. 109. Eberstadt, Texas 162:386. Dorothy Sloan 21:35. Holliday 490. Braislin 920. Brinley Sale 4725. Kelsey, Engraved Prints of Texas, p. 18. Library of Congress, Texas Centennial Exhibition 62. Monaghan 792. Rader 1807. Rich, Bibliotheca Americana Nova I:66. Sibley, Travelers in Texas 1761-1860, pp. 207-208. Sabin 30706.
(McBRB2463) \$12,500

THE ECONOMICS OF TEXAS BRIDGES AND RAILROADS

98. [Texas]. [Railroads]. [Brazos Iron Bridge Company]. [*Manuscript Document Relating to the Transfer of Shares in the Brazos Iron Bridge Company, Accompanied by Thirteen Receipts for Transfer of Shares*]. Galveston, Tx.: 1867-1869. [2]pp., on a single folded folio sheet of lined paper, with integral blank plus fourteen partially-printed receipts completed in manuscript. Minor dust-soiling, creasing, and edge wear. Very good.

A post-Civil War manuscript agreement from Texas, with the signatures of twenty-six investors, transferring their stock in the Brazos Iron Bridge Company to John Sealy of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company. Additionally the document is noted and signed on the verso by Sealy, transferring those same shares to Thomas W. Peirce. The document is accompanied by fourteen receipts for installment payments on capital stock purchased in the Brazos Iron Bridge Company, some of which relates directly to the larger transfer agreement. The Brazos Iron Bridge Company was organized in 1867. Its mission was to construct a railway bridge across the Brazos River. The bridge, completed in July 1869, was purchased by the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railway, later known as the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company. When the dust settled on the various transactions among the shareholders, John Sealy owned a one-eighth interest in the railway company. Sealy moved from Pennsylvania to Galveston in 1846 and became an important early Galveston merchant, real estate investor, and railroad magnate.
(McBRB3723) \$750

HE DRANK NOBODY'S MILKSHAKE

99. [Texas]. [Sanger, Charles]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Business Activities and Family Life of Charles Sanger, Owner of the Sanger Oil and Refining Company of West Texas*]. [Various locations in West Texas: ca. 1920s]. [16] leaves, illustrated with fifty-one black-and-white photographs and one business card. Oblong folio. Contemporary black cloth, string tied, front cover stamped in blind and with "Photographs" in gilt. Minor edge wear. Contents well preserved. Very good.

A unique collection of evocative photographs memorializing some of the commercial activities as well as the home life of Charles Sanger, proprietor of the doomed Sanger Oil and Refining Company of Abilene, Texas. For over two decades in the 20th century, Charles Sanger tried desperately to hit it big by finding "black gold" in West Texas, specifically the area surrounding Abilene. Like many others, Sanger had been drawn there by prodigious strikes in oilfields in Electra, Ranger, and Burkburnett. From his position as a real estate prospector in Amarillo, Sanger formed the Sanger Oil and Refining Company in late 1919 and early 1920, bringing his family along to work in the company. According to the entry for the Sanger Oil and Refining Company on the website for the American Oil & Gas Historical Society, "for 22 years, Charles Sanger drilled dry holes instead." After his death in 1941, the *Abilene Reporter* noted that despite "several promising showings obtained in the earliest wildcats drilled near here about the time of his arrival, Sanger always had confidence in the discovery of a major field within sight of Abilene.... Sanger never found it."

The present collection of photographs records some of Sanger's efforts to find the elusive gusher in West Texas. The album opens with Sanger's business card, noting him as president of the company and claiming that he had offices in Los Angeles, Houston, and Dallas. The photographs show Sanger and his employees posed in front of wells or tanks in various oilfields, standing in an oilfield amidst a Model-T-style car emblazoned with "Sanger Oil & Refining Co." on the passenger door, posed amidst pipes and other supplies, attempting to pour a slow stream of oil from a pipe into a barrel, roughnecks working among the wells, and more, including a couple of shots of individual oil wells. A handful of the images show elevated views of Abilene, showing various vantage points of the city, with one memorializing the Mingus-Price Company on Pine Street. One shot depicts a gusher of oil spewing from the ground, likely (and sadly) not one belonging to Sanger. The last third or so of the images depict the Sanger homestead, with some pictures of family members, some kids at play, and the surrounding landscape. A wonderful firsthand

photographic record of a little-known Texas wildcatter from the early 20th century, who drilled dry holes into many of Abilene's oilfields for over twenty years.

(McBRB3851)

\$1,000

EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE TEXAN SANTA FÉ EXPEDITION

100. [Texas]. [Santa Fé Expedition]. *Secretaria de la Comandancia General del Departamento de Durango. Por Comunicacion oficial Que Acaba de Recibir el Sr. Comandante General de Esta Departamento... "Cuartel General de Operaciones Sobre los Rebeldes Tejanos..."* [caption title and first lines of text]. Victoria de Durango: Imprenta del Gobierno a cargo de Manuel Gonzalez, 1841. Broadsheet, approximately 13 x 9 inches. Printed in two columns. Old horizontal fold; small chip at upper left edge. Otherwise, only minor edge wear and very light toning. In a custom cloth slipcase and chemise. Very good plus.

An extremely rare broadside that provides an account of the initial capture of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition in New Mexico to the citizens of Durango by Manuel Armijo, the military commander of the Mexican state. The expedition was an overly optimistic endeavor whose goal was to establish a trade route through Texas to New Mexico and, if possible, to establish Texas jurisdiction over Santa Fé, a right that had been claimed since the revolution. To this end, a motley group of 321 traders, merchants, soldiers, and politicians, the "Santa Fé Pioneers," were assembled and departed Austin in June 1841. The party struggled through the deserts of west Texas and New Mexico for several months before being captured en masse by provincial Mexican forces at the beginning of October.

"The Texans had expected to be welcomed by the citizens of New Mexico and certainly had not anticipated armed resistance, but Governor Manuel Armijo of New Mexico had learned of the expedition and had detachments out awaiting the arrival of the Texans. Capt. William G. Lewis, one of the first of the advance party to reach the settlements, turned traitor and persuaded his comrades to lay down their arms on September 17. He was again used by the New Mexicans in securing the surrender of the main force, which had crossed the Llano Estacado and was encamped at Laguna Colorada near present Tucumcari, New Mexico, on October 5. Thus without the firing of a single shot, the entire expedition passed into Mexican hands" - Handbook of Texas.

The account printed here, dated September 22, 1841, gives an extensive and detailed report from Manuel Armijo on the events surrounding his capture of the first hundred men of the expedition. The entire letter is a dynamic and fascinating composition, but most salient passage reads as follows:

"Con estas noticias que provocan a ecesasperacion al mas insensible mexicano, activé mis providencias en términos que en menos de cuarenta y ocho horas tuve fuerzas regulares para poner en temor al enemigo, el cual se introdujo en la primera poblacion de la frontera de este Departamento S. Miguel del Vado, en el punto llamado Antonchico á cuya plaza plaza entraron sin ser sentidos, dos de los tres comisionados del gobierno de Tejas y su secretario, cuya mision es la de darnos sus leyes y agregar la parte Este del Rio del Norte y sus habitantes al territorio y gobierno que usurparon sus predecesores. Estos comisionados trageron hasta el punto de Antonchico una escolta de cien dragones de caballeria al mando del coronel Cooke, capitanes y officials subalternos, los cuales se rindieron á discrecion ya sitiados por las partidas volantes que anticipé tan luego como se me dió parte de su llegada á Antonchico, el dia 17 del corriente mes á la una de la tarde; despojándoseles en seguida de quedar desarmados, de su remonta, montura, equipaje y algunos vestidos que traian en maletas y cantinas, valioso en mas de quatro mil pesos; cuyo botin hice repartir á los individuos que compusieron el sitio, escepto los veteranos, y de cuyos pormenores daré el detall correspondiente...."

A much shorter announcement of the capture to the people of Chihuahua by its military commander, José María Elias Gonzales, dated September 28, and a brief address by an official in Durango celebrating the victory, dated October 8, follow the printing of Armijo's report. "This is the earliest printing which has survived of the account by Armijo of his capture of the vanguard of the Texas Santa Fé Expedition" - Streeter. Streeter knew only of his own copy, now at Yale; OCLC concurs, and does not add any further institutional copies to this count, nor is there any new information in the second edition of Streeter Texas. Very rare, and one of the few contemporary Mexican printed documents relating to the Texan Santa Fé Expedition.

Streeter Texas 964.

(McBRB3675)

\$22,500

U.S. SPANISH-LANGUAGE IMPRINT IN SUMPTUOUS PRESENTATION BINDING

101. [Tornel, Jose Maria]. Joutel, Henri. *Diario Historico del Ultimo Viaje Que Hizo M. de la Sale para Descubrir el Desembocadero y Curso del Missisipi... Traducio al Espanol por el Coronel Jose Maria Tornel, Ministro de Mejico en los Estados Unidos.* Nueva York: Jose Desnoues, 1831. 156pp. 12mo. Contemporary full calf presentation binding by C. Brown of New York (binder's ticket at top of front pastedown), spine gilt extra, boards bordered in gilt, gilt inner dentelles, marbled edges and endpapers, presentation inscription on front board reading, "El Ciudadano Jose M. Tornel al Ciudadano Rafael Mangino." Minor wear and light scuffing to extremities. Substantial foxing throughout. Very good.

First Spanish edition of Joutel's landmark *Journal historique de dernier voyage que feu M. la Sale fit dans le golf de Mexique* (Paris, 1713), translated for the Mexican market by Jose Maria Tornel, veteran of Mexico's war of independence and former secretary to Santa Anna. This copy was presented by Tornel to his relative and fellow Mexican government official Rafael Mangino y Mendivil, president of the congress who crowned Iturbide in 1822 and who later served as chancellor of the exchequer. Joutel's original work was praised by Howes as the "most reliable eye-witness account of la Salle's two year's wanderings in Texas." Sabin states that "this edition, though printed in New York, was put forth for the Mexican market" with a preface and valuable notes provided by Tornel. Peter Decker relates a more specific and timely reason for the translation: "This expedition of Joutel was ordered printed in New York by the Mexican Ambassador for the purpose of bolstering the Mexican government's dispute with the United States over priority rights on the lower Mississippi." A striking association copy of a scarce U.S.-Spanish-language imprint in a sumptuous presentation binding executed by a noted though somewhat obscure early-19th-century New York binder.

Howes J266 (ref). Basic Texas Books 114D. Sabin 36761. American Imprints 7778.

(McBRB3859)

\$2,750

RARE MEXICAN STATE PRINTING OF THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

102. [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo]. *El Gobernador Constitucional del Estado de Jalisco, a Todos Sus Habitantes, Sabed Que... En el Nombre de Dios Todopoderoso. Los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados-Unidos de America, Animados de un Sincero Deseo de Poner Termino a las Calamidades de la Guerra... [caption title and first part of text].* [Guadalajara, Jalisco: July 8, 1848]. 16pp., printed in two columns in parallel Spanish and English. Folio. Contemporary plain paper wrappers with manuscript title, stitched. Front wrapper detached, rear wrapper partially perished. Light even toning to text, small stain to bottom margin of first leaf, tiny hole in last two leaves costing just a few letters, bottom corner of final text leaf chipped with no loss. Very good.

A properly rare Mexican provincial printing of the historic Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo printed in Guadalajara in July 1848. The preamble to the bilingual printing of the text reads, in part: "Que en la ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo, se concluyo y firmo el dia 2 de Febrero del presente año, un tratado de paz, amistad, limites y arreglo definitivo entre la republica mexicana y los Estados-Unidos de America, por medio de plenipotenciarios de ambos gobiernos, autorizados debida y respectivamente para este efecto, cuyo tratado con su articulo adicional, es en la forma y tenor siguiente." Following this statement is a bilingual printing in Spanish and English of the text of the treaty, followed by the agreed-upon corrections to Article IX of the treaty, a statement about the treaty by the interim president of Mexico Manuel de la Peña y Peña, and a statement of transmittal from Joaquin Angulo, governor of the state of Jalisco. OCLC shows only one copy, at the University of Texas at Arlington.

(McBRB3038)

\$4,250

VEHEMENTLY PROTESTING THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

103. [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo]. Paredes y Arrillaga, Mariano. *El Ciudadano Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, General de Division y en Jefe del Ejercito Defensor de la Independencia, a Sus Conciudadanos... [caption title].* Guanajuato: 1848. Broadside, approximately 17 x 12 inches. Previously folded and bound into a volume; small section of lower left edge cut away to effect removal, not affecting text. Contemporary ownership inscription and later small bookplate on blank verso. Light, even tanning. About very good.

A rare and forceful statement of resistance to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo by a former Mexican president and high-ranking army officer. Manuel Arrillaga y Paredes was a conservative general who had assumed the presidency by coup shortly before the Mexican-American War, resigned in July 1846, and went briefly into exile. Here, three months after Mexico's formal surrender by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, he attempts to rally support for continued resistance to the punitive terms, asserting (in

translation) that the treaty, "Makes a vain illusion of the independence that our forebears conquered with their blood. This situation is too humiliating and violent to be tolerated by the Mexicans who are accustomed to the pleasures of liberty and complete independence from foreign nations. Our nation will not accept this offense for very long." In a separate document, a group of army officers in Guanajuato led by Nicolás Flores endorsed this plan two days later; Paredes died less than a year after issuing this statement. The text otherwise scarcely appeared in print before 1900, and is even now rarely seen. This contemporary broadside printing is not in Palau nor is it located by OCLC.

(McBRB3687)

\$1,750

WITH RARE IMAGES OF CHINATOWN

104. Tyler, William B. [*Handsome Photograph Album of California Scenes, Including Images of San Francisco's Chinatown*]. San Francisco: 1889. Twenty-seven original photographs, approximately 3.5 x 5.75 inches. Small quarto album. Contemporary pebbled cloth, boards blind stamped. Light wear to spine, boards with minor scuffing, corners bumped. Two album leaves loose, several more beginning to separate at gutter. Photos mounted directly to leaves, with contemporary manuscript captions. Occasional minor soiling and wear to prints, including one short, closed tear and one tear at corner mounting; album leaves evenly tanned. About very good.

A well composed album of twenty-seven original images of San Francisco by W.B. Tyler, the late 19th-century California photographer. The photographs present here include a selection of that highlight Tyler's areas of focus, the San Francisco missions and Chinatown. The album contains eight images of Chinatown and its environs, including a short series of the Bun Sun Low Restaurant at 629 Jackson Street, as well as four images of the Mission Dolores and its surroundings. Other small series include several images of the Golden Gate and three photos of Yosemite. Also included are street scenes and hilltop views of San Francisco, and images of California architecture such as the Central Pacific Ferry Terminal and the Golden Gate Park Conservatory. A complete list of images as captioned is as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) The Ferry Landing S.F. | 15) A Chinese Restaurant. |
| 2) The Mission Dolores Church. | 16) Interior of the Bun Sun Low Restaurant. |
| 3) Churchyard. Mission Dolores. | 17) Interior of the Bun Sun Low Restaurant. |
| 4) Interior of the Church [at Mission Dolores]. | 18) The Bun Sun Low Restaurant [Interior]. |
| 5) Adobe. Mission Dolores. | 19) The Bun Sun Low Restaurant [Exterior]. |
| 6) Clay St. From Van Ness Ave. | 20) The Conservatory. Golden Gate Park. |
| 7) View from Telegraph Hill. | 21) Entrance to the Golden Gate. |
| 8) Big Tree. Yosemite (28 Feet in Diameter). | 22) The Pacific. Entrance to the Golden Gate. |
| 9) Looking Down California St. | 23) The Seal Rocks. |
| 10) The Bank of California. | 24) The Wake of the Oakland Ferry Boat. |
| 11) "Barbary Coast." A Bit of Old San Francisco. | 25) Ship's Boat. |
| 12) In Chinatown. San Francisco. | 26) Bridal Veil Fall. Yosemite. |
| 13) Chinese Children. | 27) Bridal Veil Fall and Face of Pohonto [Pohono?]. |
| 14) A Chinese Restaurant. | |

This album was presented by a T. McSweeney to Thomas Bours in February 1889; an auction catalog of Tyler's inventory and equipment two years later seem to signal the end of his career in photography. Tyler published a book of Chinatown photographs in 1889 entitled *The Festival of the Great Dragon*, which contained not his own work but images by Samuel Cheney Partridge, as well as a photobook of the California missions. His own images are much harder to come by and sparsely held institutionally, nor is he listed in Mautz's guide to Western photographers. Overall, a very appealing album of San Francisco images from the late 1880s, by one of its lesser known photographers.

(McBRB2895)

\$4,750

ARMY LIFE IN 19th-CENTURY NORTH DAKOTA

105. Ufer, Frank. [*Nine Letters Written to Maud Hurd by Frank Ufer While Stationed at Forts in North Dakota*]. [Various places in North Dakota]: March - October, 1890. Nine letters totaling 40pp. Octavo and quarto sheets. Old folds, light wear and soiling, one letter with moderate wear and some slight loss. Very good.

A series of letters written by soldier Frank Ufer to Miss Maud Hurd of Alton, New Hampshire, while Ufer was stationed at several Army posts in North Dakota. Maud had corresponded with at least one other soldier on the frontier, Tom Logan, and her brother seems to have been in the army out west which is likely her connection to her current pen pal. Frank writes in his opening missive, "No doubt your Bro: has told you how monotonous garrison life is and as I am very much pleased with your letters, I would ask you if you would consent to continuing this correspondence so romantically began."

Apparently Maud does consent, because Frank's letters continue, addressing in her in warm tones and endearments. He asks Maud for a photo, which she sends. Frank describes himself, his family background, and provides some personal history in a lengthy letter dated March 15th. He writes that he started in business with his father at age nineteen, but being young and foolish sold out his share and went west. "I was discontented, restless and dissatisfied. First went to Cheyenne, Wyoming tery. to Nebraska, Iowa, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Indian tery. Arizona tery. then to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and enlisted in the army after being thoroughly disgusted with myself and all mankind. ... You no doubt think the army a strange place for a discontented man. I can only say this I did not stop to consider what the army was and did not care but I resolved that I would make a man of myself and stay my five years and break myself of that restless desire." He will be twenty-seven when his term with the army is finished, and he is eager to make a good impression on Maud.

Maud had previously pursued a correspondence with another soldier, Tom Logan, who is known to Frank. Frank drops little disparagements about Tom Logan throughout his letters, assuring Maud he is a far more upstanding and proper gentleman. Regarding her correspondence with Tom, Frank writes to her: "Maud perhaps I can sympathize with you in perhaps loosing the man you once loved. Don't you know we all have our little love affairs therefore you must forget such things. It may perhaps be for the best but I cannot help but say you are right in expressing your contempt for a man who will willingly and deliberately gain any woman's love for the purpose of accomplishing their ruin."

Most of Frank's letters are filled with personal details and professions of admiration, but he occasionally drops in small pieces of life on the frontier. In one of his early letters, he writes, "...I must say the army consists of better men than it did in your bros. time. No doubt a great many men disgraced themselves while among the Indian maidens in the Indian tery. and L[ogan] was none too good to fall from grace." In a later letter he says, "We had a snow fall of about six inches on May 5 and overcoats are in demand daily, there is a cold north wind blowing and has been nearly all month." He is delayed in writing to Maud, and she fears neglect. He reassures her that he has only been busy with work and army business:

"I was first out to Fort Snelling, Minn. then to Camp Douglas, Wis. on the Rifle Competitions. From there I was ordered up to Turtle Mountains just on the border of this state & N.W.T. could not get any mail there only scouts and during this time 'I' Company was disbanded... Don't know how long I will remain here. This is a terrible desolate place situated on Devils Lake and I must say it is the devils own lake. The waters are always wild and restless quite a number of persons have been drowned in it. Indians will not venture on the lake for love or money they claim it is ruled by evil spirits."

In his final letter, he mentions going to Peru to seek his fortune, and one can't imagine this is a situation of which Maud approves. "...time will tell but I think there is a fortune in that country for some one and why not for me. I want to go, it won't be any expense to me and after thinking it all over there would be no danger only from the natives they are very treacherous but think they can be managed..." An intriguing turn of events, this strange twist leaves one wondering what happened next. It would seem, however, that Frank did not travel to Peru, as an obituary states that in the early '90s he built the first cross-country telephone line across the state of West Virginia ~ a far cry from South America. The obit also lists his widow as a woman by the name of Hazel, so it seems Maud struck out yet again with an admiring soldier.

(McBRB1191)

\$1,000

WITH THE TITLE PATRIALLY PRINTED IN GILT

106. Villagomez y Lorenzana, Gregorio Alfonso. *Prima Oratio Habita in Regio ac Pontificio Angelopolitano Seminario Sanct. Apost. Petri & Joann. In Laudem Angelici Doctoris D. Thomas Aquinatis...* [Puebla: 1770]. [2], 23pp., plus frontispiece engraving. Small quarto. Contemporary stenciled wrappers, in three colors. Title printed in red and black, with gilt overlay. Light soiling and minor wear at edges. One very small wormhole through center of text. Internally quite clean. Very good plus.

A very scarce and beautifully printed Latin oration on St. Thomas Aquinas, published in Puebla during 1770. The author and speaker, Gregorio Alfonso Villagomez y Lorenzana, was a doctoral candidate in theology at the Pontifical Seminary in Puebla. The work includes a terrifically baroque frontispiece engraving that depicts Aquinas on a chariot riding over various devils, and the saint's name on the title page is printed with gilt foil. According to Medina, not all copies contain this extra-gilt title page. The whole is tipped into attractive contemporary stenciled wrappers. OCLC locates a half dozen copies in U.S. institutions, and only the present copy is noted in available auction records. Rare, particularly with the gilt title.

Medina, Puebla 868. Palau 366647.
(McBRB3169)

\$2,250

PREDICTING PEARL HARBOR AND U.S.-JAPANESE ENGAGEMENT IN WORLD WAR II IN 1933

107. [Watanuki, Rokusuke]. *Nichibei Kaisen Beiki Tsuini Teito o Shugeki [If War Begins Between Japan and America, Can American Planes Attack Tokyo?]*. Tokyo: 1933. [4],28,546,[1]pp. Original half blue cloth and tan cloth boards, decoratively stamped in black and gilt. In publisher's illustrated cardstock slipcase. Noticeable surface abrasions to boards, minor edge wear. Foxing and toning to terminal leaves, but overall a clean text block. Some chipping to fore-edge of slipcase. Very good.

Second printing (first published on August 25, 1933, and reprinted on October 4) of this prescient look at the prospect of war between the United States and Japan, published eight years before Pearl Harbor. The author, a fifteen-year veteran of the Japanese army, lays out remarkably accurate predictions of what a war between the U.S. and Japan would look like. He begins with the conclusion that "war between Japan and the US is now a reality in the immediate future" and that "the future of war will be fought in the air." He suggests an attack on Hawaii ("picking up Hawaii will be a piece of cake") and gives scenarios for Japanese attacks on the Philippines, Alaska, Panama, and San Francisco. He addresses the potential involvement of European powers and Russia. He considers the use of fire-bombing against Japan, noting that most houses in Tokyo are made out of paper. That so many of his ideas came to pass or were at least considered indicates that the outline of the Second World War in the Pacific was pretty obvious to trained contemporary observers. The ominous figure of a gas-masked soldier on the front cover of the work, as well as wartime scenes printed on the slipcase echo the content of the work itself. Interestingly, this book appears on a list of propaganda subject to confiscation during the U.S. occupation of Japan (see *Official Gazette English Edition*, Extra for December 10, 1947, p. 22, no. 438), perhaps accounting for its scarcity. The most substantial biographical discussion of Watanuki is found in *Cartographers of Desire: Male-Male Sexuality in Japanese Discourse, 1600-1950* by Gregory Pflugfelder (UC Press, 2007, p. 300-301), where his writings about homosexual encounters are discussed. OCLC reports just a single copy of any edition of this work, at the National Diet Library in Japan.

(McBRB3711)

\$1,350

CALIFORNIA AIRSHIP INVENTION QUACKERY ~ WITH PICTURES!

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

Archive of drawings and notes kept by Margaret May Bonham of San Jose, California, explaining her designs and production plans for a series of air ships and other inventions. Though most of the material is undated, it would seem most of it stems from the period in the late 1920s and early 1930s, with a few later letters from the 1960s included. As demonstrated in this remarkable archive, Miss Bonham (who occasionally signed herself as Luraetta Elsinore) sought to entice others to help manage her "Enterprise", while dreaming up outlandish devices which, presumably, the Enterprise would produce. One undated typed sheet describes the Golden California Air Transporter, describing its steering rod mechanism, the alarms and lights, batteries, wings, and the photo lens which would show the pilot "what is beneath and coming". The section labeled detailing the wings simply reads, "Wings 45 feet in expansion and are filled with lighter than air." The fog light, however, has far more thorough and interesting details: "Radium incased in a huge cristel magnifying [sic] mirror reflector on the nose of the engine. Protected by lightning rods and bumpers. Small plain letters, printed backwards of the ship's name are placed on its face so its approach can be read on the ground. Dimmers are used to prevent burning property as it approaches the earth." There are numerous images of the air ships with their finer points notated. Other inventions include a drawing for something that looks like the inside of a

mattress, though its notes read, "rubberized steel covered with bullet proof glass large scales. Acid proof rubberized steel, asbestos padded shock proof coil springs." Another note on the same page suggests a "rubberized electric mist mover for sending electrified fog to screen cities with electric fans to keep mist in wall fusion and to keep it from spreading over protected area."

Several letters from 1932 attest to Bonham's determination to find the right men for the job. Written in response to help-for-hire ads in the San Francisco Examiner, a letter dated July 29 reads:

"Dear Sir: I am in quest of an A-1 Business Manager. He must be about six feet tall, certificated, [of s]ound business judgement and principle, possessing written [references including Bank credentials. ... An American born citizen, one that can arbitrate and through tact obtain custom for each department of my enterprise. Each department head must also be bonified (specialist) thus relieving me of much worry. By your advertisement in today's Examiner you seem to be the right age, so if your eyesight and general physic is not impaired, please telephone...."

Another from August 22 seeks a man "between the ages of 45 and 60; also about 5 feet 9 inches in height... I am in quest of an A-1 Business Engineer Manager for my great Trade Center. Travelers from all over the world will pass through its doors every day: sight seeing, learning, selling, buying, advertising, etc., in my unique and profitable way." A letter of July 14 indicates that "My prospective world Enterprise requires immediate attention, it includes a Publishing and several other business departments. I am looking for a broadminded U.S.A. citizen, size is taken into consideration, being not to[o] small, thus commanding respect from the other employees." A (slightly skeptical) response to Bonham, also dated July 12, 1932, reads: "Would be glad if you will kindly say what your enterprise consists of, at which time will be glad to communicate further with you."

The enterprise may be summed up by the large, multi-sheet panoramic drawing of "Luraetta Elsinore's Advertising Education Agency" ~ a complex on the scale of a World's Fairgrounds, like the White City in Chicago. This grandiose venture would have outlying farmland, drill and marching instruction, domed residences, and glorious statues. This drawing is notarized and dated: "Suggested by Luraetta Elsinore San Jose Calif. U.S.A. 1931." It is also "Subject to architect's revision for practical building."

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

We found very little about Miss Margaret May Bonham (or her alias). Census records show that she was born circa 1899, and in 1950 she was still listed at the same address as in 1932. By 1966, she has moved within San Jose and her letters sound more than a bit crazed and desperate. One, dated October 29, 1966 is addressed to the Wall Street Journal. Though typed, it is scrawled with manuscript notes, the most prominent at the top reading "S.O.S. Pronto deadline middle of Nov. 1966 - Please hurry pronto I need your protection & finance so I can earn income, no dole." The letter goes on ~ at rambling and incoherent length ~ much as her letters of 1932 did, requiring a business manager for her Enterprise (specifying U.S.A. citizen and Republican). A typed letter of January 1969 to a Mr. Warren "Tex" Smith posits the idea for a new and special cow bell to be used in all dairies: Bossy's Protective Collar. The first half of the letter describes what the collar needs to do (keep insects away, have Bossy's social security number and veterinarian info, light up at night), while the second half is a ramble about honey and butter, springboarding off of Isaiah 7:15. A manuscript letter folded into the first typed letter discusses finding a temporary lease "until I can obtain the main site of my 'Enterprise'", as well as securing a studio apartment near a grocery and bus lines. Taken together, these two letters seem to indicate that the later years may not have been kind to Miss Bonham.

A fascinating group of materials, illuminating the obscure career of this presumably obscure inventor. Depending on your perspective, the archive of a visionary genius, a lunatic, or a wonderful trove of outsider art and manuscript material. Choose your own adventure, but any way you slice it, worthy of further research. Should be seen to be believed.

(McBRB2828)

\$7,500

AN OREGON MIDSHIPMAN IN RUSSIA AND OTHER FAR-FLUNG LOCATIONS JUST AFTER WORLD WAR I

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

An informative and ultimately unique collection of mostly annotated images documenting the military exploits of Lester W. Soden of Portland, Oregon, a Navy Midshipman serving in important locations in Asia and elsewhere in the years immediately following World War I. Soden sent the postcards and photographs home to various family members and friends in Portland, Oregon. On the verso of the great majority of the postcards and photographs, Soden has added vital typed or handwritten captions describing the subject, location, or other important information for each image, as well as occasionally adding a personal note about them. Most of the images do not exhibit postmarks, so were likely sent along by Soden with letters.

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

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

In addition to his time in Siberia, Soden also served in China, Japan, Manchuria, the Philippines, Egypt, Panama, and Cuba. Seventeen postcards document his experiences in China, as well as sixteen in Japan and Manchuria, eight in the Philippines, and the remainder from Egypt, Panama, and Cuba. Most of these images are also captioned on the verso, picturing street scenes, a Peking sawmill, the city of Shanghai, Tartar Wall, Hankow, a Dragon Festival in Hong Kong, the Nanking Road, and more in China. Most of the Japanese images show the celebrations in Tokyo for the return of Hirohito from a tour of Europe, but also temples in Nikko, the American fleet in Yokohama, and two street views of Dairen City, Manchuria. Other images depict a child's funeral ("The other day I was lucky enough to see a native funeral, one of the strangest sights I've ever seen. You would think it's a parade"), and a Manila river scene in the Philippines; Guantanamo Bay in Cuba; the United Fruit Company's offices in Panama; and more. The only non-visual item included with the postcards and photographs is a black ribbon, reading "U.S.S. Scorpion," presumably Soden's ship.

(McBRB3734)

\$6,750

A NORTH CAROLINA SERGEANT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA DURING WORLD WAR II

110. [World War II]. [Philippines]. Harwell, Lee. *[Archive of Letters, Photographs, and Assorted Ephemera Collected by Sergeant Lee Harwell, 694th Field Artillery Battalion, During Training and While Serving in New Guinea and the Philippines During World War II, Including Time Spent Guarding Japanese Prisoners at a POW Camp Near Luzon].* [Various American military bases, plus New Guinea and the Philippines: 1941-1945]. Six letters, totaling seventeen pages (approximately 3750 words); about 150 photographs of varying sizes; and miscellaneous military documents and ephemera. Housed in plastic sleeves in a modern three-ring binder. Images removed from a disbound photograph album, some trimmed. Some captioned on the verso or on clips of album pages sleeved with the relevant image. Original folds, minor wear to letters. Very good.

An informative collection of letters, photographs, and ephemera from the Army career of Sergeant Lee W. Harwell (1918-2006). Sergeant Harwell hailed from Mooresville, North Carolina. He enlisted as a Private in April 1941 and spent much of his service in the continental United States, training at Fort Bragg (NC), Camp Blanding (FL), Camp Shelby (MS), and Fort Sill in Oklahoma. Harwell was sent overseas in August 1944 as part of the 694th Field Artillery Battalion and fought in campaigns in New Guinea and the Philippines. The photographs in this archive include scenes from all of these locations, showing camp life, fellow soldiers, training operations in the States and army life, indigenous peoples in New Guinea, and more, including a healthy number of family photographs likely from Harwell's post-war life. Harwell's letters, which were written to his fiancée Louise, are nicely detailed and provide an intimate view of Harwell's experiences. All five of the letters from the Philippines date from September 1945, when, in the immediate aftermath of the war, Harwell was charged with guarding Japanese prisoners at a Prisoner-of-War camp north of Baguio, Luzon, the Philippines (the sixth and final letter emanates from a few months later, when Harwell was on his way home on the U.S.S. General Mitchell). Harwell's letters include some general details of his combat experience and a list of places where his unit was positioned during the last six months of the war, as well as discussion of his present occupation. Brief excerpts from just a few of the letters are as follows, and provide a flavor of Harwell's experiences, and his use of contemporary language:

September 11, 1945: "This afternoon I was called to Battalion HQ, and on the way down I passed an untold number of Japs. MPs of course were all along the road, but it made me feel funny to be right in the middle of them without any fear of trouble. All seem very cheerful and glad the war was over, and of course an American cigarette brought a smile from all.... Here at our stockade we are expecting several hundred of Japs to come in tonight or early in the morning. I have been trying to keep away from the Japs as much as I can because they are laden with lice and other body insects.... Speaking of stealing, we (our Battalion) had a bad name while at Hollandia. And we were not the only ones doing it, either. To get coffee at times we stole from the navy and outfits that were there. And before coming into combat they would not issue us enough trailers so night after night groups of men would go out to borrow a trailer from some Base Command outfit.... The generator we have now for our lights at our rest camp was taken by two of our men out on, as we called 'Midnight Requisition' party. [They] happened to be at back as it was being unloaded from a ship, so they backed a truck up hook it up and went right on past the M.P. at a checking point. We had to lock the gears of vehicles to keep them from being stolen."

September 12: "We have company tonight, there [are] about five hundred Japs in a stockade about fifty years from where I am at. They are Jap sailors and much cleaner and look as if they have had better care. I imagine they are from some Jap ship sunk off Luzon and went into these hills to wait rescue, but we stepped in and have other ideas for that. There [are] guards about every twelve feet and waiting for a false move by any of them.... One of our trucks just came in from a two-day trip hauling Japs out to a P.O.W. Camp. And they told me of going through Baguio and the people there even shot at the Japs going through town and they all (drivers) had to fight to keep the civilians out of the road and keep them from killing the Japs."

September 15: "The Japs are still pouring in and the stockade being made bigger and all that we get seem to be navy personnel, so it looks as if the whole Jap navy was destroyed around this island. And lots of the Japs are too sick to walk. Since Wednesday, four Japs have died. And the strange part of it is the cruelty they display on each other. I went down yesterday to where they keep their sick and wounded. A Jap was dying and the other Japs picked him up and rolled him out of the tent into the mud and left him to die.... The Jap doctors don't seem to care if they all would die. And they leave the dead bodies out in rain and pass by and look at the bodies and laugh about it. We (Americans) wouldn't treat a dog like that."

A unique and informative collection of images and letters documenting one soldier's experiences in training and in the Pacific during World War II.

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