



List 33

Recent Acquisitions: Manuscripts and Archives

107

Farm Accounts

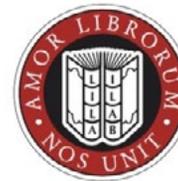
		Dr.	Cr.
	Brot up fr-	106	
Aug 2	To 20 Dixie Shays + 100 Slips	12 75	
"	(May 18) 2 Brown Cultivators @ 25	50 00	
"	6 1/2 lb. Gun Packing @ 50	3 25	
"	4 Casaday Plows @ 46 1/2	187 00	
	Expenses (of Middleton) to start them	8 15	
"	12 Points for same	6 12	
"	5 1/2 Plow Bolts (Dixie)	85	
"	3 Oliver Chisel Bolts @ 5	15	
"	No 140 for Casaday	3 50	
21 "	1 Coil 7/16 Caston Rope 26 1/4 @ 17 1/2	4 58	
June 13	" 1 Horse Rake 27 Ft 1 ft	28 00	
	Pay 35 lb wool seed w/ ship (Mar 19)		8 75
May 26	To 2 1/4 Nails @ 29 1/2 - 14 1/2 Nails @ 5	80	
	3 Hops + 1 Big Bot of Rb. Seed	15 00	
29 "	10 1/2 Nails @ 5	50	
June 1	" 6 Stud Mending Hoes	2 70	
	" 2 Monkey Wrenches @ 50	1 00	
	" 10 Back bands + Hooks	1 66	

We're kicking off the New Year with a bang, offering thirty manuscript and archival items on a wide array of subjects. Materials include a collection of letters from the Mexican-American War; an archive of letters detailing mining activities in Costa Rica; an important archive of a naval officer in Florida during the Civil War, including details of an outbreak of yellow fever; a Reconstruction-era ledger recording the farming activities of Blacks in post-Civil War Virginia; travel diaries from Alaska and California; a large archive of a woman's teaching career in Montana; several nice pieces of Texana; and more. Enjoy!

Cheers,
Teri, James, & Joe

Terms of Sale

All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items subject to prior sale. We accept payment by check, wire transfer, and all major credit cards. Payment by check or wire is preferred. Sales tax charged where applicable.



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MISSISSIPPI SHARECROPPER AGREEMENTS
BETWEEN TWO MEN AND THEIR FEMALE LANDLORD

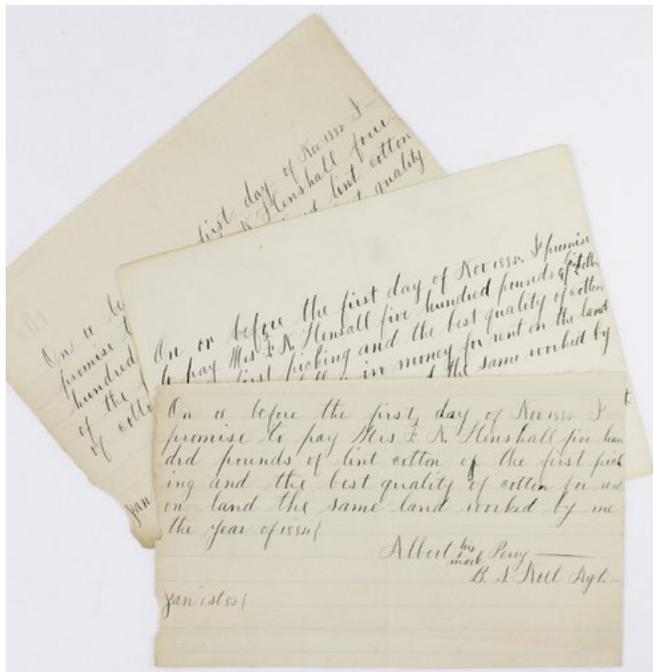
1. **[African Americana]. [Mississippi]. [Share-Cropping].** *[Three Promissory Notes Documenting Payments Made to Mrs. F.N. Henshall, a Share-Cropper in Mississippi].* [Holmes County, Ms].: January 1, 1885. Three manuscript documents, signed, each approximately 5.5 x 7.5 inches. Old folds, one horizontal fold partially split and tender, minor dust-soiling. Very good.

A trio of manuscripts recording the business details of the sharecropper's life in Mississippi in the late-19th century. Two of the promissory notes are signed by Sam Corbin (one with his signature and the other "X his mark") and the third is signed Albert Perry (X his mark), and promise 450 or 500 pounds of the "first picking and the best quality of cotton" by November 1885 to Mrs. F.N. Henshall as rent on various lands owned by her. All three notes are dated January 1, 1885; one of the Corbin agreements was likely produced as a retained copy. Other than the present documents, Corbin and Perry are lost to history, an all-too-common story for sharecroppers in the American South in the 19th century. Henshall is listed on the Holmes County, Mississippi "1860 Slave Schedule" as a slave owner in "Holmes County, Lexington Beat." The manuscript notes were prepared by "B.S. Noel, Agt." Benjamin Sanders Noel (1856-1921) and his wife

sold land to Lexington, Mississippi (the seat of Holmes County) in 1900 in order to augment the local cemetery. Sharecropper agreements are decidedly rare in the market, much less three of them relating directly to each other.

(McBRB2588)

\$1,350

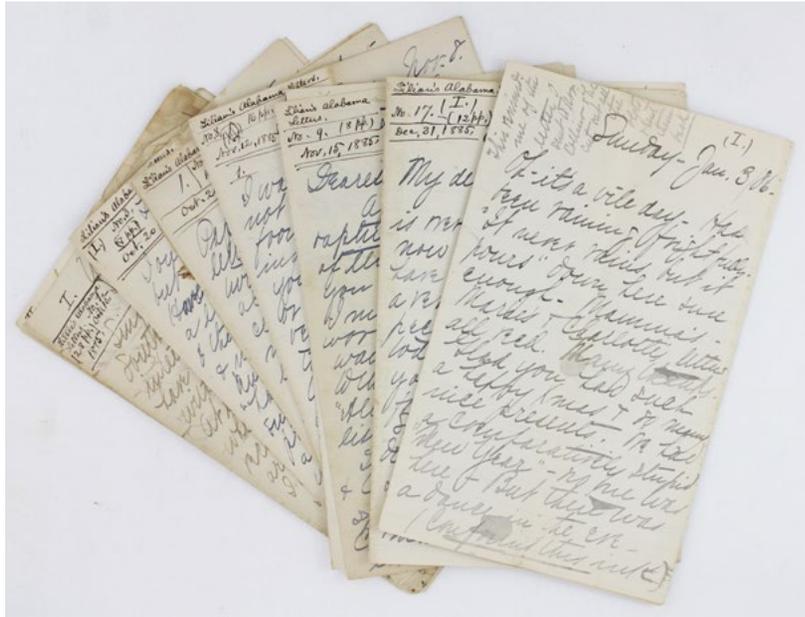


LETTERS OF AN ALABAMA GOVERNESS

2. **[Alabama]. Graves, Lillian.** *[Archive of Correspondence Written by a Young Woman Working as a Governess in Alabama, With Commentary on Local Mines, the People She Meets, and Her Wards, Plus Striking Observations about African Americans].* Wheeling, Al.: 1885-1886. Twelve autograph letters, signed, all on plain bifolia, ranging from eight to twenty-eight pages, totaling [162]pp. Old folds, minor chipping and edge wear to a few letters, costing a few words, tiny wormholes in one letter just touching a handful of letters. Later family notations on front pages of letters. Very good.

An informative and research-worthy collection of twelve letters written by eighteen-year-old Lillian Graves while working as a governess in Alabama in the mid-1880s. Graves was responsible for the care of the three children belonging to Martha and J.H. Woodward of Wheeling, Alabama. The Woodward family of Wheeling, West Virginia founded the LaBelle Iron Works and later the Woodward Iron Company near Birmingham, lured by the area's iron and coal deposits. The town of Wheeling in Jefferson County, Alabama, was formed to honor the Woodward family's roots in Wheeling, West Virginia. Lillian Graves was a prolific correspondent as evidenced by the present letters, which date from October 1885 to February 1886. Her letters provide a detailed narrative of life in the post-Civil War South. Although she hailed from Vermont, Graves' letters reflect her deeply-rooted racism and casual dismissal of African Americans. She provides extensive descriptions of the houses African Americans live in, references Uncle Tom's Cabin, comments frequently on the "darkies" she encounters, and so forth.

Graves' first letter was written just after her arrival in Alabama. She had traveled by train from Vermont to Wheeling. This letter provides a flavor of her overall correspondence, and reads in part: "Stopped at Columbus for dinner..You have no idea how elegant those depots are. Magnificent dining halls - marble floors - flowers - darkies bowing & scrambling exactly like a swell hotel.... At about 8:00, we took the main for Wheeling. Crowds of rough working men.... There we met Mr. W[oodward] with a lantern...a freight car to carry us 2 miles further to his little station which I reckon is called 'Woodward.' Darkies everywhere.... We walked some little distance over clay, iron & sand past the darkies' little houses. Bertha says their Negroes think themselves rich in having houses with windows - most do not.... Finally to the house. I haven't taken a square look at it...but I reckon it's as lovely on the outside as it is nice inside.... The house immense, great big elegant rooms...the profusion of luxurious chairs.... This is pure unadulterated country - right in the woods.... Mr. W is short, something



like Uncle George - jolly, pleasant & kind. He is a little deaf, calls me Miss Lillian & smokes a cigarette after meals. Darkey fetches in boss's boots blacked. Mrs. W is a typical southern woman - tall - exceedingly handsome & somewhat reserved. Dark brown eyes...slender - ladylike, not particularly talkative.... Bertha, the eldest is 15 - looks like 17 or 18. Southern girls look older.... The next is 13 - beautiful - a regular 'Eva' in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin', delicate - slight - childish & sweet...exquisite complexion.... I would guess she won't be hard to manage. The last is 'Budge' or 'Ricket' or properly 'Allen' is 9...intelligent, bright & polite. He reads 'Tom Sawyer'.... There are 1000 Negroes & I don't know about animals - only there are 2 dogs. We haven't talked yet of studies at all...It all seems sort of like a play..."

Wheeling, Alabama had schools for African-American children, but apparently none for the few white children in the area, hence Graves' presence as a private tutor for the Woodward children. Graves provides informative details about her wards, Bertha, Polly and Budge. In a Christmas letter to her family, she sends good wishes to "Mamy Lou (our darkey)." Graves tells her family about joining Mr. Woodward and Bertha on the front porch for a smoke. She bemoans the lack of a proper church and choir, complains about mosquitoes, and states that the family sometimes attends the Black church. She describes answering questions for neighborhood children, such as "Was Van Buren a good president?" or "How many men were killed at Gettysburg?" or "What do

you think of John Brown's Raid?" She also writes about politics, homeopathic medicine, the Republican Party, economic issues, hard times, and more. Graves also details her time spent at the Woodward metal mines: "Last Saturday we all went down to the 'Ore.' That means the ore mines. We always ride around on engines here & it's great fun...wonderful to see all the big mines & railroads. You look into one of the openings & can see lights that seem miles away. They are well ventilated tho lots of air holes dug way through. Mr. W[oodward] has been almost sick - for Matthews has been away & he had to do double work."

Graves also provides her family with a description of how she and the Woodward family celebrated Christmas: "We roller skated, all of us - played baseball - had great times under the mistle toe.... Ate till we were exhausted.... All I hear around the house are the songs...jolly good jingles.... It's utterly impossible to understand how Mr. Mack makes them go...the most careless, happy go lucky man that can do everything from playing on a harp to running an iron furnace.... 4 men of the company are coming down soon, among them Mr. Archie Campbell..."

Her most impactful observations, however, relate to African Americans. In one letter, she writes: "Give...Mamy Lou (our darkey) [my love].... After our dance about 1:30 a.m. we went & looked on at the Darkey Dance. They have one fiddle and they all clap to keep time & the caller had such a great mellow voice..." In another letter she advises her family to "try & get a darkey. They're such good old souls - always willing to do so much for aren't they black on purpose to work & always know their place..."

A revealing look at life in the post-Civil War South from the perspective of a young Northern woman whose ideas of race mesh all too well with the environment in which she lives in Alabama.

(McBRB2570)

\$1,950

PHOTOS OF A FEMALE TRAVELER IN ALASKA

3. [Alaska]. Beebe, H. Mabel. *Alaska. Summer 1929. Quotations from Barrett Willoughby's "Sitka" & "Gentleman Unafraid" [manuscript title].* [Various locations in Alaska: 1929]. [76] leaves, illustrated with 221 photographs mounted on rectos, all but a handful keyed to detailed descriptive annotations in white ink on facing pages. Oblong quarto. Later stiff plain black cloth covers, string-tied. First leaf remargined, moderate tattering or minor chipping to edges of most leaves, a few leaves detached or with short closed tears. Photographs

sound and clean, occasional minor offsetting of manuscript annotations. Housed in a later beige cloth clamshell box with gilt-stamped paper labels on front board and spine. Very good.

A fascinating annotated vernacular photograph album assembled by H. Mabel Beebe in which she documents in great detail her trip from Seattle through Alaska in the summer of 1929. The photograph highlights begin with a handful of photographs in Seattle, including the compiler and her traveling party, but quickly turn to scenes in Alaska, which include edifying images of the Raven totem in Wrangell, a salmon cannery in Tenakee, Fort Yukon (which Beebe describes as an "Eskimo village") just north of the Arctic Circle, Stevens Village on the Yukon River, steam paddle ships on the Yukon, a group of teachers at Franklin, the Brown Gold Mine near Atlin and its owner Mr. Brown with "nuggets in the pan" he's holding, a gold dredge on the Klondike River, abandoned mining shacks near Dawson and Fairbanks (plus other abandoned buildings she saw along the way), a rural woodchipper's cabin on the Yukon, views of the Northwest Mounted Police barracks and a Church of England building at White Horse, a rural tramway around the White Horse Rapids, views of a mining dredge, "Gold Room," and "Gold-bearing Bank" in the Klondike, the "International boundary and the Continental Divide" at the summit of the White Pass, numerous views in Sitka including two totem poles, Eyak Lake in Cordova, dozens more notable natural landscape locations, and much more. Beebe's descriptive commentary provides a vital complement to the pictures, and adds much personality to the album. A unique record on one woman's trek through the wilds of Alaska at the outset of the Great Depression. (McBRB2325) \$2,500



LIFE OF A VANCOUVER ISLAND TEACHER IN PHOTOS

4. [British Columbia Photographica]. [Education]. [Waugh, Mary S.]. [Charming Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Assembled by Students of the North Galiano School and Given to Their Teacher in British Columbia]. [Mainly Galiano Island, B.C.: 1911-1919]. [25] leaves, illustrated with 100 vernacular photographs, the great majority annotated in white pencil on the album pages. Contemporary suede souvenir snapshot album with image of Native American on front cover, string-tied. Minor chipping and light soiling to covers. Two leaves detached, and two photos removed, but pictures in overall very nice shape. Very good.

A unique look into the life of Mary S. Waugh, a rural teacher from Vancouver during her time teaching in a one-room school on Galiano Island, part of the Southern Gulf Islands between Vancouver Island and the lower mainland of British Columbia. According to a handwritten gift bookplate on the inside front cover, the album was given "To M.S. Waugh from the pupils of the N. Galiano School as a small token of their esteem July 1918." Ms. Waugh then added more photographs through 1919. The photographs, most of which are annotated, document various locations on Galiano Island (population 1,044 as of 2016) and greater Vancouver, Trincomalie Channel (including a small two-part panorama), Cowichan Gap, Active Pass, Point Atkinson, various island residents, the school pupils (all eight of them), the Galiano School itself, mountain climbing, Ms. Waugh and her friends, and two pictures of the Glee Club at Britannia High School in Vancouver, two views of the Queen Mary School in Point Grey, and a sixth-grade school class picture at Provincial Normal School in Vancouver. Waugh also apparently spent some time in Virginia before her time in British Columbia, with a handful of the photographs recording her time teaching at Buena Vista, Virginia and a few other locations in Charlottesville and Lexington (including Robert E. Lee's chapel). (McBRB2441) \$950



ROUGHING IT AT THE GOLD MINES OF COSTA RICA

5. [Costa Rica]. [*Archive of Letters Related to Mining Activities in Costa Rica*]. [Various locations in Costa Rica, mostly near Rio Grande]: 1909-1910. Thirteen letters, totaling [70]pp., with transmittal envelopes. Previously folded. Light wear and a few short separations along old folds. Light tanning. Very good.

A very interesting set of thirteen detailed letters from Eugene Simmons concerning his experiences working as an electrician at the gold mines of Costa Rica during 1909 and 1910. He wrote this account to his niece Emily Williams in Glenolden, Pennsylvania, south of Philadelphia. The letters cover his entire stay in Costa Rica, from his voyage to the country from Boston to his last letter in which he reports that the mine is suddenly closing down. Simmons styled his letters as the "Aguacate Times," and he worked at the Aguacate Mines, near Rio Grande and San Mateo, east of San José; these gold mines were some of the most productive in the country at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries.

Simmons left Boston in late July or early August 1909, and steamed to the port of Limón, on the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica, whence he traveled by train to San José and onward to the worksites on the Pacific slope of the Costa Rican mountain ranges. He had an interested eye and a flair for description, as exemplified by his remarks upon meeting the adoptive mother of his young tour guide in San José:

"She was a great character. Originally she came from Birmingham Ala. but has lived in CA [Central America] so many years that she can hardly speak English. In one room she has a hall of fame -- pictures of her husbands, I think four in all. None are living now but the old lady has the coin from the whole crop. The way she smokes cigarettes is a crime; two packs of 18 each is nothing for her in one day. Cuban cigarettes at that.-- Half that number would have me dead in a week."

In the same letter, he relates the circumstances of his first mining camp and his duties after his recent arrival:

"I am suffered to have charge of all the electrical apparatus here including the plan and telephone system and in connection with that have been working in almost every trade on the calendar. Yesterday I had a two-mile walk over the hills hunting trouble on a telephone line and had wire [?] for myself in finding my way back to the camp and only succeeded in getting in a few minutes before



dark. Today i finished that job and came in to do some painting work. A couple of days ago I was a carpenter and tomorrow I will try my hand as a blacksmith. I have a telephone line to build to a place about two miles away and have to make everything myself except the wire & for a wonder I don't have to pound out old horse shoes to make that."

Simmons traveled the area for his work, and also stayed in several camps, which makes his account all the more interesting and valuable:

"This week I moved my headquarters to the camp at the mill site, which is about two miles from Quebrade Honda. They call this Dos Rios (Two Rivers). They are putting in a small electric lighting plant and I am connecting it up both to light the houses and light the workings so that they can work at night. I am getting to be a regular lineway [?] and can go up and down poles a pole with climbers like the next one. I like this camp better than the other in many ways except that it is at a lower altitude and consequently a bit warmer.... On the other hand the crowd is much more viable and they enjoy themselves more.

Although Simmons often bemoans his seven-day work week and a lack of "civilization," he often provides descriptions of social occasions and events beyond work, such as the following, in which he describes a local religious festival:

“Today we had quite a little diversion as it was the Fiesta de Concepcion, partly a religious day and partly or mostly an excuse to get drunk. Part of the street [?] is to carry in a religious procession an image of the Virgin from one place to another but it was the greatest combination of the ridiculous and sublime that I ever saw. First came two men mounted on a sort of hobby horse and dressed like new years runners to represent bulls. Another man on foot waved a red flag in front of them and they would have a burlesque bull fight then and there. Following them came several men and women in fancy dress and fake faces and then came four women dressed in white carrying on their heads a small platform covered with flowers and in the middle an image of the virgin. Following the virgin was two men scraping violins to provide noise for the procession. Then came the crown but all in their Sunday best. It was quite a sight but as I had no camera I could not reproduce it...”

His letters continue until March 1910, when he suddenly announces that, “From the present outlook I will be home shortly as the mine is shutting down just about as fast as it can.” Although Simmons’ time in Costa Rica was cut short, mining at the Aguacate claims continued sporadically until the 1970s, and today the pools and waterfalls created by the abandoned mine works are an attraction for adventure tourists. In all, a bright and lucid account of one man’s experience of this early 20th-century gold rush in Central America.

(McBRB2384)

\$2,500

FOURTEEN CHINESE “COLONOS” TRANSPORTED TO CUBA

NOMBRE DEL SERVO	EDAD	ESTADO CIVIL	ESTADO	ESTADO	ESTADO	ESTADO	ESTADO
137. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
138. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
139. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
140. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
141. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
142. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
143. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
144. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
145. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
146. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
147. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
148. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
149. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
150. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
151. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
152. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
153. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
154. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
155. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
156. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
157. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
158. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
159. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
160. Chen...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...

6. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *[Manuscript Manifest for the Ship Neva, Listing Chinese Indentured Servants Transported to Cuba and Indentured to a Woman in Matanzas].* Havana: May 22, 1869. Partially-printed broadsheet, completed in manuscript on recto only, 9.75 x 12.75 inches. Partial separation along center vertical fold, minor edge wear and few tiny chips, moderate foxing. Good plus.

A rare peek inside the insidious practice of transporting Chinese laborers to Cuba in the mid-19th century to work as indentured servants. This ship’s manifest lists fourteen Chinese citizens who arrived in Cuba in 1869 on board the ship Neva. The list includes the number of each man (likely corresponding to a larger manifest), the Chinese name of each individual, their Christian name, and their ages, which range from 21 to 30 years old. An additional line of manuscript across one of the entries indicates that these fourteen men were intended to be laborers for a term of eight years under their master, Rosa Rios at an estate in Matanzas.

The top of the document is printed with the company name La Alianza y Compania, an active purveyor of Chinese slave labor to Cuba during this time evidenced by the presence of their name on a number of original indentured servant contracts like the present example. La Alianza y Compania was a private company that worked with the Cuban Government to bring Chinese laborers to Cuba as indentured servants, virtually slaves. Very few original ship manifests exist. This one states at the top that the “colonos” are being “ceded” to the Capitan General on the day of their arrival on the stated ship.

(McBRB2088)

\$1,750

ACCOUNT BOOKS OF A CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATION

7. [Cuba]. [Sugar]. *Ingenio Sta. Rosa. Cuenta, Junio de 1888. [with:] Ingenio Sta. Rosa. Cuenta, Marzo de 1889 [cover titles].* Matanzas: 1889. Two notebooks, [16]&[24]pp. Original plain wrappers with manuscript titles, stitched. Spines perishing; minor wear at edges, with a couple of separations and short closed tears. Tanned, scattered light foxing. About very good.

Two detailed expense ledgers from the late 1880s for the Cuban sugar plantation Ingenio Santa Rosa, located in the Valle de Ingenios in Central Cuba near the city of Trinidad. Each account book, the first dated June 1888 and the second dated March 1889, contains individual wages and some itemized expenses for the operation. The initial leaves of both



notebooks contain the names, wages, and positions of higher employers, and includes specific sections for ox drivers, blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, fire stokers, waggoners, and more. The second portion of each ledger records contains a lengthy list of laborers and their pay. For all entries there is a column for each individual's daily salary, number of days worked, and total pay for the month, and each account book records these figures for hundreds of employees and laborers, with a summary tally on the final page. In all, the ledgers provide excellent insight into the cost and extent of one of the major sugar producers in Cuba during the years immediately after the official end of slavery on the island.

The University of Miami has a similar ledger from Santa Rosa, dated September 1889; we locate no other examples.
(McBRB2398) \$1,500

TREMENDOUS ARCHIVE OF A UNION NAVY OFFICER AT KEY WEST, AN EYEWITNESS TO THE 1864 YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

8. [Florida]. [Civil War]. [*Large Civil War Archive of Charles P. Clark, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in the Union Navy, Stationed in Key West*]. [Key West: 1862-1864]. 110 letters and documents, totaling [365]pp. Previously folded. Minor wear and soiling; an occasional tape repair, not affecting text. Letters accomplished in a consistent, legible script. Overall, very good.

An extensive and detailed naval archive of 105 letters and documents about and by Union Navy officer Charles Peter Clark. It includes seventy-six letters from Clark to his family, primarily his wife, Caroline, and roughly twenty-five official naval documents from his superiors, including the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, and Admiral Theodorus Bailey. Clark enlisted on October 3, 1862, as an acting ensign, and was part of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron assigned to the Florida coast, headquartered at Key West, though he also spent time patrolling in the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted to acting master in 1863 and acting volunteer lieutenant on August 9, 1864. He served on the USS Santiago de Cuba and the USS Gem of the Sea before commanding the USS Rosalie and the USS Sea Bird, the latter of which was partially responsible for capturing the British steamer Mail in October of 1863.

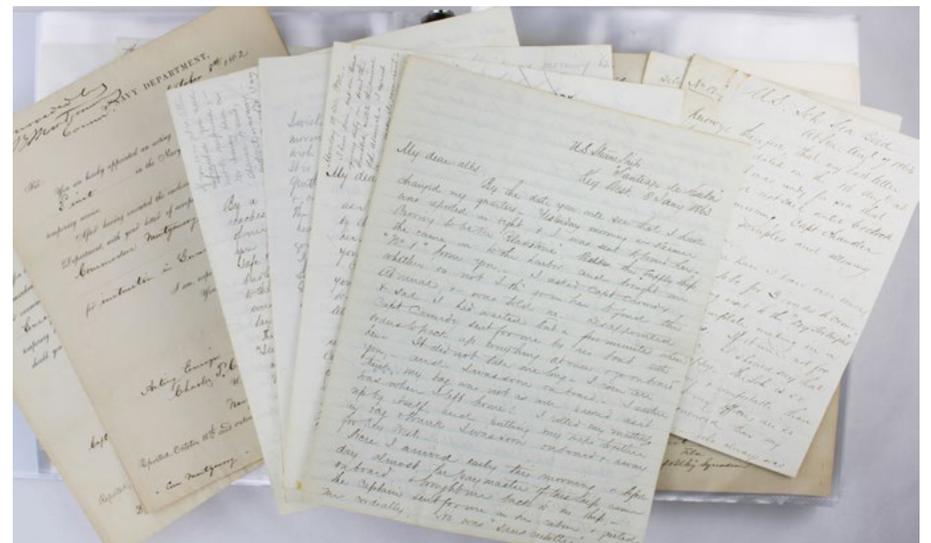
The archive ranges from September 12, 1862 to November 19, 1864, except for one letter from September 1880 which was sent by a family member. The letters average four to six pages in length, with a handful of exceptions, one of which is

seventeen pages. They discuss a wide variety of topics, including Clark's recent actions, the day-to-day duties of a sailor in the Union Navy, local and national military news, and family chatter. On the whole, the letters and documents present here provide an excellent and complete view of the life of a Union officer in command of blockade from the significant, but remote naval base at Key West, which remained in the control of the United States throughout secession and the war and was the most important location for the blockade of the South.

The first letter following Clark's arrival in Key West, dated January 8, 1863, demonstrates the enthusiastic pen and detailed reporting which are displayed throughout his correspondence. He writes:

“Here I arrived early this morning & before day almost, the paymaster of this ship came onboard & brought me back to his ship. The captain sent for me in his cabin and greeted me cordially; he was ‘sans culottes,’ or in other words in shirt & drawers. He directed me to bring my things on board and he put me on duty, but whether permanently or temporarily I do not yet know. This is esteemed the best ship and is spacious & airy in every respect.... The ‘Santiago de Cuba’ is under the command of a Captain in the Navy, second only to [Commander Charles] Wilkes in the Squadron, and as we know that Wilkes has been retired, he will be the commander of the Squadron.”

Although Clark was often effusive and wrote in great detail in his letters, he was not always the most enthusiastic regarding his service. The earliest



document in the collection is a form from a surgeon in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with which Clark attempted to claim a military exception due to an "African Fever" that had left him with an "impaired constitution." He enlisted nevertheless, but was initially disenchanted with service in the navy, and his medical history was something he continuously brought up in letters to his wife. At the close of a February 19, 1863 letter, he writes, "I am looking every day for a chance to go home & hope to bring it about. I think my African business wants some attention." After his promotion to Acting Master and his appointment as commander of the Rosalie and Sea Bird, his attitude towards service improved, but he still struggled, writing On August 7 1863, "This is rather a lazy life that I am leading - simply sailing about - going no where, - no cargo, simply looking for what we can see. Days pass, & nothing in sight..."

Despite these recurring dejections, Clark's letters describe numerous incidents, the most exciting of which occurred on October 15, when his ship, the Sea Bird, along with the Fox, Two Sisters, and the Honduras, captured the British steamer Mail after a three-hour chase off the coast of St. Petersburg. The next day he sent a hasty letter to his wife describing the pursuit:

"We were at anchor yesterday at Key Anclote whereat 3 PM they sung out 'black smoke' -- the Two Sisters was with us -- & and we both got out of there quickly. Soon we made out a Steamer, & then a few minutes afterward saw another steamer chasing her. I run across his bow, & he had to have off, when as good luck would have it another Tender, the Fox, was in sight & headed him still further off. In a few minutes still a 4th the 'Annie' became visible to him & he had to give in to the Honduras. Of course we all share just the same as if we took her. She has 160 bales of cotton..."

His subsequent letter to Caroline dated October 22, 1863, elaborates on the capture:

"...The P.S. contained a hasty account from taking the 'Mail' an Iron Steamer, English, - Cotton loaded. There was 3 of us Tenders in sight, so we all share. In fact each of us played a part in the capture, for the feller was making for smooth water, & we headed him off, - First one then the other & then the third. Come to look at it it is likely that my share will be about \$1000-\$1200 which I shall like better to take than to read about. What say you? Well its something to console me for this Exile."

In the summer of 1864 Clark was transferred back to the Squadron Headquarters in Key West after an outbreak of fever led to the resignation of several other

officers. Writing to his wife from Key West on June 21 he explains the transfer, writing:

"Last evening at 9 o'clock, the Admiral sent for me, and I came to be asked about as transfer to headquarters for a while. It appears that Mr. Field & Mr. Dunderdale the officers here to supply the Captain of the Fleets place have got frightened at the Fever, and asked to leave! The Admiral hates a coward and said yea, tho' in Mr. Fields' case he sympathized with him, & thought he had better go, as he weighs about 350 lbs. -- an enormous man.... He wanted to know what I thought about coming, and I told him that it was not a place that I should apply for in these times, but I was quite willing to come if he wished me."

Many of the remaining letters contain harrowing accounts of the Yellow Fever epidemic that swept through Key West in 1864. On July 10, he writes extensively on the toll that the disease was taking on the population of the island:

"Last Sabbath how many were alive & were here in Key West, that today are under the ground. One was here on business -- a young fellow I have known for a year. Well on Sunday, he was taken sick Monday morning & died the same night. My friend Abbott, well on Monday last, when we went together to the San Jacinto, was taken sick that evening & died Thursday eve. That was hard.... Then there was an Acting Master who was sent to Key West on account of a little rum palaver & was hale & hearty last Sunday -- Monday he was taken sick, and by Friday was buried. And the same day a medical officer, who by some mistake or fault did not go to his vessel & was ordered to another, & was buried the same day with the Acting Master. These men are all a warning to me to be also ready, for I cannot know what a day may bring forth."

Clark survived, and remained at the Key West Squadron Headquarters until October 11, 1864, when he was mysteriously summoned back to New York by Gideon Welles. In explanation, Rear Admiral Cornelius Stribling sent excerpts from letters sent initially by Lieutenant Commander Clark Henry Wells, who had brought the complaints against Clark's leadership. It reads, in part:

"Your informant...is Acting Vol. Lt Clark who is entirely destitute of professional Knowledge having reached his present rank by making himself useful to Commanding Officers with his pen...he has assumed to himself an importance which he is by no means deserving of...he did what he pleased, in fact establishing the reputation of being 'the great controlling powers in these waters'...he has obtained his promotion by course of conduct no officer would resort to...."

The final letter from Gideon Wells advises Clark to await orders. The result of this investigation is unknown, although the official record has Clark honorably discharged on November 20, 1865. After the war, Charles Clark returned to Boston, Massachusetts and worked as a merchant, while he and Caroline had five children.

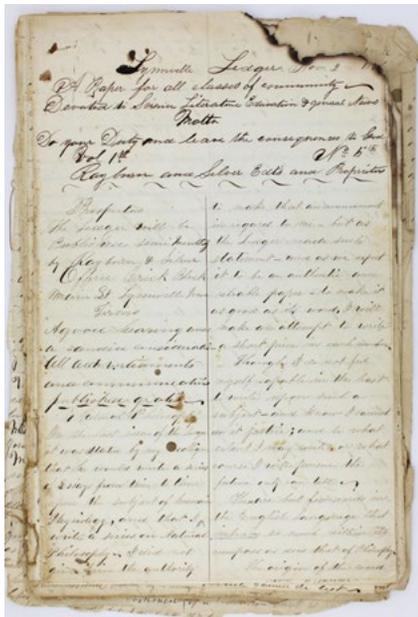
An outstanding and lengthy archive, comprising nearly 400 pages of material, that provides a cohesive and detailed account of a naval officer's two-year career in the Union Blockade Squadron at Key West.

(McBRB2737)

\$14,500

ANTISLAVERY, PRO-SUFFRAGE IOWA MANUSCRIPT NEWSPAPER

9. [Iowa]. [Newspapers]. *Lynnville Ledger* [manuscript title]. [Lynnville, Ia.: 1860?]. [60]pp. Small folio. Burned at upper corner, affecting a few lines of text without loss of sense. Stitching almost perished; scattered, closed tears. Light tanning and soiling; a few stray ink marks. Ink somewhat faded in some places, but mostly a neat, legible script. Good.



A sixty-page manuscript that comprises nine issues of a small-town newspaper called the Lynnville Ledger, produced in Lynnville, Iowa, a tiny town east of Des Moines, during 1860 and 1861. The present manuscript newspaper was written twice per month and edited by “Rayburn & Silver,” who offered all communication and advertisements “gratis” and gave their paper a masthead that read, “A Paper for All Classes of Community -- Devoted to Science, Literature, Education, and General News Matter.” We locate no records of a printed newspaper of this title published during this period.

The issues present here cover a variety of topics, including current events and politics, as well as wider subjects such as women's suffrage and abolition. The November 2, 1860, issue, for instance, throws its support behind Abraham Lincoln in the impending presidential election, editorializing that:

“When free men may settle and rear homes upon free soil, without molestation -- when Northern men may travel peaceably through slave states, and when it shall not be a crime whose penalty is death for a man to utter his sentiments upon the subject of slavery...and Abolitionists and Border Ruffians shall shake hands and be friends -- when all party and political factions...shall dissolve into one Republican land and Abraham Lincoln shall lead them...”

The newspaper also covered the talk of secession that was consuming the country, and provides access to the opinions of rural Iowans, most of those transmitted by the editors being staunchly Unionist. There are also several articles concerning the “Lynnville Deliberation,” apparently a series of town meetings or debates about secession, states' rights, and slavery. The editors themselves were perfectly clear where they stood on these issues, calling slavery a “withering curse...with its endless train of blasting evils, in all their manifold shapes.”

The March 1, 1861, issue of the Ledger contains a strong piece by one of its editors to the editor of another unrecorded local paper, the Lynnville Roller, concerning support of women's rights and suffrage:

“If a woman is not capable or not allowed to vote with man for or against the same law, they ought not to be answerable to the same law, but she is. If a woman steals a thousand dollars, she is dealt with by the same law that a man is subject to. If she commits murder, and violates no law that she ever had a hand in making, she meets her fate at the gallows by the same law that man would have for the same offense.... These things argue to my mind that women should have an equal political right with man.”

The following issue of the paper adds “women's rights” to the list of core issues on its masthead. Beyond the trenchant matters of the day, the Ledger also offered essays on subjects such as natural philosophy, physiology, and education, and included a number of literary submissions from local residents. In all, a fascinating and rare view of rural Iowan opinion just prior to the Civil War.

(McBRB2521)

\$975

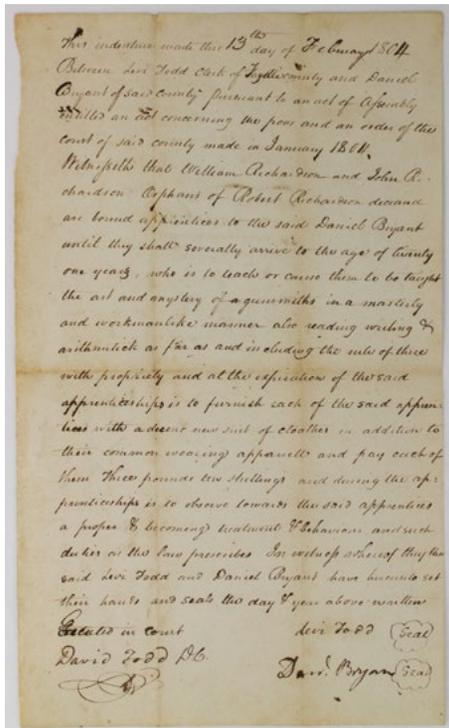
ORPHANS INDENTURED TO A KENTUCKY GUNSMITH

10. [Kentucky]. [Firearms]. *[Manuscript Indenture Binding Two Orphans as Apprentices to a Gunsmith in Frontier Kentucky]*. Lexington, Ky.: February 13, 1804. Single folio sheet, signed by Daniel Bryan and the Fayette County clerk, David Todd, docketed on verso. Old folds, minor toning and foxing. Very good.

An early American frontier indenture binding two orphans, William and John Richardson, as apprentice gunsmiths to noted Kentucky pioneer Daniel Bryan. The document reads, in part: “William Richardson and John Richardson are bound apprentices to the said Daniel Bryan until they shall severally arrive to the age of twenty one years, who is to teach or cause them to be taught the art and mystery of gunsmiths in a masterly and workmanlike manner also reading writing & arithmetick as far as and including the rule of three with propriety and at the expiration of the said apprenticeships is to furnish each of the said apprentices with a decent new suit of cloathes in addition to their common wearing apparel and pay each of them three pounds ten shillings and during the apprenticeships is to observe towards the said apprentices a proper & becoming treatment & behaviors....”

Daniel Bryan (1758-1845), a Revolutionary War veteran from North Carolina, settled near Lexington, Kentucky in the 1780s. He farmed there and established several other enterprises, including a well-respected gun shop. Regarding the apprentices, the Kentucky Rifle Foundation lists a William Richardson as a gunsmith in Lancaster, Pennsylvania from 1839 to 1850.

Manuscript indentures from the ante-bellum South are exceedingly rare, and this is the only gunsmithing indenture we have ever encountered. (McBRB2453) \$1,500



SEIZING CONTRABAND IN TAMPICO DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

11. [Mexican-American War]. Browning, Robert L. Chase, Franklin. *[Archive of Seven Letters and Related Manuscript Documents Regarding Lieutenant Robert L. Browning's Military Service at Tampico During the Mexican-American War]*. [Various locations in Mexico]: 1847-1850. Seven letters, totaling approximately fourteen pages. Original mailing folds, light wear, a few occasional short closed tears. Very good.

An intriguing and informative assemblage of letters relating to the military service of Lieutenant Robert L. Browning and his associates around Tampico during the Mexican-American War. Browning's most notable achievement, documented in the present letters, was preventing the unlawful import and export of large numbers of goods and various species into and within Mexico during the war. He commanded a schooner called the Petrel, and patrolled the waters around Tampico, capturing ships and seizing cargo when the opportunity arose. The present archive includes just a single letter from Browning, but is buttressed by manuscript documents from fellow soldiers and officers which help provide a richer picture of Browning's war service. Along with another lieutenant, Richard Bache, Browning drowned on March 27, 1850 in Trinidad Bay in northwest California while performing surveying functions as part of the Pacific Coast Survey. In addition to the Browning-related content, the present archive contains a wealth of information on a wide range of incidents within the United States Navy during the Mexican-American War.

In the first document here, an “Extract” of orders from Commodore Matthew C. Perry dated 1847, an unknown writer extracts portions of orders from Perry which were certainly related to Browning's service goals during the war: “It was intended to have occupied the town of Tuxpan out in consideration of the number of men it would require to provide a sufficient garrison, and influenced also by the probabilities of great loss by sickness, I determined to cause the blockading force to anchor under Tuxpan Reef about eight miles from the bar... I can see no objection to the admission of friendly vessels not having on board articles contraband of war whether they be American or neutral provided this enter the port on their own risk & responsibility from the violence of the Mexican, & they to pay into the hands of the Parson of your ship.” He reiterates that the Port of Tuxpan and adjacent coast is to remained blockaded, “taking care to prevent the ingress or egress of any vessel or craft[.] You will warn off all neutral vessels...and capture such as may attempt to run the blockade after having been thus armed as well as any of the enemy's vessels or craft that may be detained by you.”

In the only letter written by Browning himself, he writes to Captain F. Buchanan aboard the U.S.S. Germantown on December 21, 1847. The letter reads, in part: "In obedience to your order...I proceeded up the coast with two of the boats of this ship, armed and equipped as directed.... We kept close in shore until we reached the latitude of labors without seeing any vessels or habitations anchored during the night and next morning crossed over to [Labas] which we thoroughly searched but found nothing, nor did we see any evidence of its having been recently used for the deposit of goods." Near the beach of Camp Rojo, Browning states that he and his unit "saw a camp of brackish water communicating with Lake Tamiagua but there is no appearance of its having been used for the transportation of goods from the sea to the lake." The men left the next morning in order to "see Lake Tamiagua, but there were no habitations, or vessels in sight in any direction. Thence we run down to Agua-dulce, about two miles below Camp Rojo, and landed. This creek is a convenient channel for trade into the lagoon...it approaches so near that the portage is not more than two hundred yards, but there are no appearances of its having been recently used." Once at the mouth of the Tamiagua, Browning comments that "there are two small forts that have no appearance of ever having been occupied; and a short distance above, on the opposite side some fishermen's hats. This morning we pulled a few miles up the river but seeing nothing larger than a fisherman's cause nor any evidence of command, we rowed down again, and returned to the ship. Attached to Browning's letter is an 1848 postscript from the wives of two men who served in Tampico.

In a closely-related retained secretarial copy of a note, Franklin Chase, the long-serving U.S. consul officer in Tampico, corresponds with Colonel L.G. DeRussy from Tampico on March 16, 1848. He writes: "I have this day seized the Schooner Oregon in consequence of violation of the revenue...prohibiting the importation of gunpowder and declaring the same contraband of war the penalty of which is seizure and confiscation of the vessel in which said contraband may be found with other forfeitures." Attached to Chase's letter is a detailed statement of accounts for the cargo seized from the Oregon. The Oregon was seized by the schooner Petrel, which was commanded at this time by Lieutenant Browning. Controversy over the disposition of rewards from the seizure of the Oregon dragged on for several years, and was eventually settled in 1853 for Browning's widow as well as the two other officers of the Petrel who were due prizes.

The next letter was sent to Browning by A.B. Duke from Alvarado on April 4, 1848. In his letter, Duke renews his interest in an offer by Browning to serve as a clerk aboard the Petrel. The postscript of Duke's letter is particularly

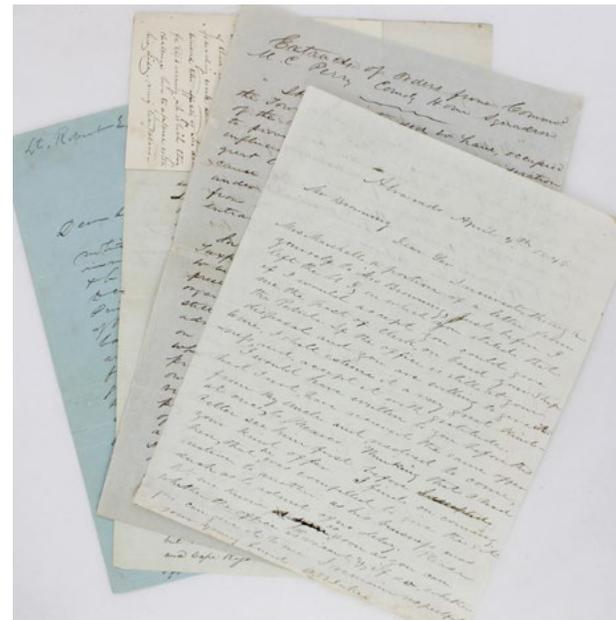
interesting, and reads: "Santa Anna left Vera Cruz yesterday. The impression here is there will be no peace. The commodore has ordered Uncle Wilson to levy contributions without regard to the armistice...Of course you have heard all about the French revolution."

Another short letter here was written to Browning by Lieutenant Robert E. Johnson from Tampico on May 17, 1848. Johnson writes: "I have but one notice that a canoe starts immediately for Tampico & have the melancholy duty to inform you that Poor Pinkney & Capt Wm L Harris of the Iris were drowned in the bay the day before yesterday and I have just come from paying them the last honors. It is a dreadful business.... Ward & Doughty were nearly drowned like wise they came up on a commission concealing goods signed by me. Much praise due West & Dyer of Northern for saving 14 persons." The mentions of two drownings and two near-drownings are particularly ominous here considering Browning's fate two years later.

Franklin Chase writes another letter here, this one regarding Browning's service in Tampico. From the Port of Tampico on January 6, 1849, serving as Consulate for the United States, Chase confirms that "R.L. Browning was in command of the United States Schooner Petrel in this Port" and that he "cheerfully received any executed instructions from me and it is through his zeal and judicious management that was guaranteed of goods were prevented from being smuggled into port and large sums of specie was also prevented from being smuggled out

by which means the revenue of this port was greatly augmented."

In the final letter here, Chase writes again, but this time to Browning's wife on September 27, 1850, about six months after Browning's death in California. This somewhat self-aggrandizing communication was likely solicited by Mrs. Browning in her attempts to secure the naval prize due



Browning from the seizure of the Oregon in Mexico. In fact, Chase's letter focuses on that incident as he writes: "The valuable services of your husband were highly appreciated here, the seizure was made by me but the vessel was immediately placed in the custody of your husband who faithfully performed his part of the duty in relation to the landing of her cargo.... No one knows the extent and value of the service rendered in this port by your husband better than I do & I am at all times prepared to declare upon oath that he and his officers acting in concord with me saved the United States large sums of money." Chase closes with a note that all the customs books and papers belonging to the Port of Tampico during its military occupation were sent to the Secretary of War. As such, he is unable to enclose them, but includes "a copy of my letter to the military commander advising him of the seizure of the Oregon" presumably the January 6, 1849 letter described just above.

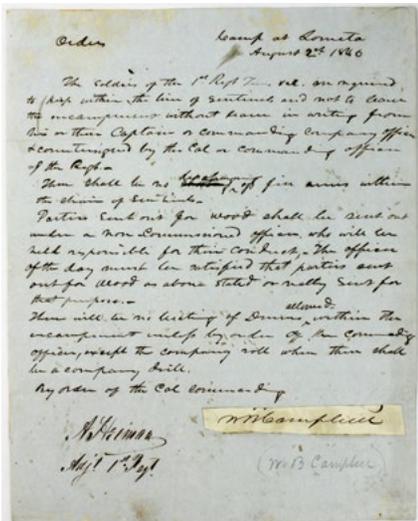
Overall, a substantial grouping of insider information regarding the American Navy during the Mexican-American War, especially with regard to Lieutenant Robert L. Browning, information likely used by his widow to claim his war prizes after his untimely death while in service in California.

(McBRB2337)

\$3,250

AWAITING THE INVASION OF MEXICO NEAR BROWNSVILLE

12. [Mexican-American War]. [Texas]. *[Manuscript Orders for the First Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, Stationed at Lomita].* [Lomita, Tx., i.e., Brownsville: 1846]. [1]p. One sheet, with manuscript on recto only. Previously folded. Spotty fading at edges; a bit of light soiling. Clipped signature affixed to sheet. Very good.



A fine example of manuscript orders to the First Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, who were stationed at Lomita, near Brownsville and Matamoros on the Rio Grande at the outset of the Mexican-American War. The present orders, dated August 2, 1846, pertain to rules of behavior in camp, and read, in part, as follows:

"The soldiers of the 1st Regt. Tenn Vol. are required to keep within the line of

sentinels and not to leave the encampment without leave in writing from his or their Captain or commanding company officer & countersigned by the Col. or commanding officer of the Regt. There shall be no discharging of fire arms within the chain of sentinels. Parties sent out for wood shall be sent out under a Non-Commissioned Officer, who will be held responsible for their conduct. The officer of the day must be satisfied that parties sent out for wood as above stated [are] really sent for that purpose...."

The First Tennessee Volunteers were sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande from New Orleans in the summer of 1846 after war was declared, and were encamped near Brownsville awaiting orders to march on Monterrey when these instructions were issued. This document bears the affixed signature of Col. W.B. Campbell, who was also a Tennessee Volunteer during the Seminole War, the state's Governor from 1851 to 1853, and a three-term Representative in U.S. Congress. Manuscript field orders such as the present example are rare survivors, and the present document provides an interesting glimpse at camp life on the Texas-Mexico border during the preparations for the American advance to Monterrey and Saltillo.

(McBRB2274)

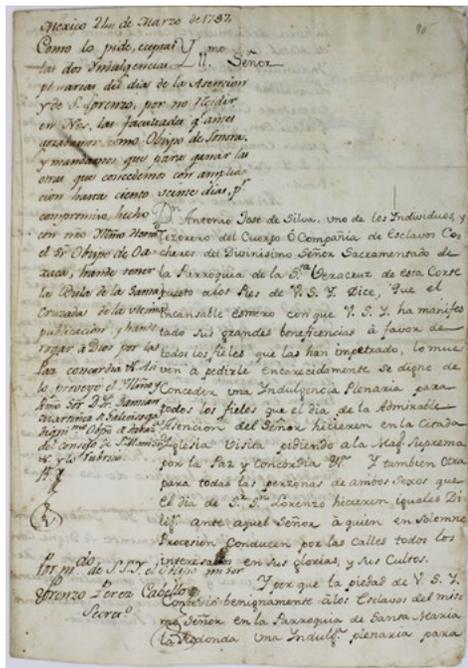
\$750

MEXICAN SLAVE CONFRATERNITIES APPEAL FOR INDULGENCES

13. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *[Manuscript Petition to the Mexican Bishop of Indulgences from an Officer of a Mexican Slave Confraternity].* Mexico City: 1797. [2]pp. plus docketing, on a large bifolium. Previously folded. Minor wear at edges. Light tanning and dust soiling. Accomplished in two highly legible scripts. Very good.

A fascinating manuscript petition from late 18th-century Mexico, in which an officer of the Compañía de Esclavos Cocheros, the confraternity of enslaved coachmen, from the Santa Veracruz parish seeks indulgences for members of his association and of one other. On March 24, 1797, Antonio José de Silva wrote to the Bishop of Indulgences in Mexico City, first seeking to obtain indulgences for visitors to their parish church on the feast days of the Ascension and of San Lorenzo. He continues to ask for indulgences at the point of death for his confraternity members and for the "esclavos cocheros" of the Santa Maria la Redondo parish:

"Y por que la piedad de V.S.Y. concedio benignamente à los esclavos del mismo Señor en la Parroquia de Santa Maria la Rendonda una Indulgencia plenaria



para la hora de la muerte, con el Santo Christo de Metal ò Bronce auxiliados que cada individuo destine, pido rendidamente à diversidad de V.S.Y. igual gracia para mi expresado Cuerpo ò Compañia de los Cocheros.”

Finally, he asks the Bishop to grant eighty days worth of indulgence for each act of piety, act of charity, and other good deeds performed by his fellow coachmen:

“Asi mismo se dignó V.S.Y. conceder à los citados Esclavos del Señor de Santa Maria ochenta dias de Indulgencia por cada una de sus asistencias de Constitucion, por ponerse la Medalla de su distintivo y tiene gravada una custodia, por qualesquiera obra de

piEDAD caridad o misericordia que practicaren, por concurrir à los Sacramentos de qualesquiera enfermo, por hacer aun desde sus casas alguna deprecacion à favor de los que han de recibir el sagrado, y por que los que entraren en la Iglesia de Santa Maria....”

Interestingly, the petition also contains the response of the Bishop in the hand of his secretary, in which he grants the indulgences sought for members of the confraternities, but says it is not in his jurisdiction to grant indulgences for feast day visitors:

“Como lo pide, eceptas las dos Indulgencias plenarias del dias de la Asencion y de S. Lorenzo, por no recidir en nos las facultades que ames gozabamos como Obispo de Sonora, y mandamos que para ganar las otras que concedemos con ampliacion hasta ciento veinte dias, por compromiso hecho con nuestro hermano el Sr. Obispo de Oaxaca....”

Confraternities of enslaved tradesmen in Mexico are recorded as far back as the mid-16th century. The present document is excellent manuscript evidence of their function and relationship with religious authorities at the end of the 18th century.

(McBRB2248)

\$1,250

LARGE ARCHIVE OF AN EARLY 20th-CENTURY MONTANA TEACHER

14. [Montana]. [Education]. Solberg, Helen J. [*Extensive Archive of Material Documenting Helen J. Solberg's Life from College to Teaching Career and Beyond in the American West*]. [Various locations in Montana, mainly Big Timber, Darby, and Missoula: 1909-1957]. Two large scrapbooks containing hundreds of photographs, letters, postcards, newspaper clippings, and more; two photograph albums containing approximately 710 photographs; a large box with dozens of received letters, greeting cards, children's artwork, and assorted ephemera; seventeen medium and large format photographs on studio mounts; Solberg's diploma from Montana State University in Bozeman; her parents' chromolithographed marriage certificate; and more. Very good.

An extensive archive documenting the life, student activities, and teaching career of Helen Jennie Solberg, chiefly of Big Timber, Montana. The material covers her student years, teaching career, family travels & activities, and a wealth of other events from her life. Helen Solberg was the daughter of one of the original pioneer merchants in the town of Big Timber, Montana, John S. Solberg who emigrated from Norway in 1884. He settled in Montana in 1887, establishing a shoe repair shop, then a harness and saddler business, and later, a men's clothing and apparel store. John Solberg married Hannah S. Becken in Melville County, Montana in 1890. The couple had five children, including Selmer (who followed his father into the clothing business), Oscar (who died fighting in France during World War I), Stella, Louie, and their youngest daughter, Helen Jennie. Helen J. Solberg attended Montana State University (MSU), where she earned a Bachelor of Science in Applied Science in 1927. She then taught school in Darby, Montana from 1927 until she married Darby postmaster Francis Fowler in 1934. The couple had two children; the archive includes letters from their son, John Fowler who worked for the U.S. Forest Service in Gardiner, Montana, then as a fire-spotter at Lookout Mountain.

The principal items in the present archive include a pair of densely packed photograph albums, two substantial scrapbooks, a large cache of letters sent to Solberg, and a healthy number of mounted photographs featuring her family, her family home, her father's clothing store, her students, and more. One small panoramic photograph pictures a sheep farm dated July 4, 1921; the sheep farm belonged to the Grosfields, another pioneer family and neighbors of the Solbergs. The scrapbooks and albums can be summarized as follows:

Early Family Photograph Album. Various locations in Montana, 1908 - 1917. 197 photographs, between 2 x 3 inches and 4.5 x 2.5 inches. This earliest



selection of photographs includes childhood images of Helen and her siblings, their first house in Big Timber, and other candid family and town photographs, many of which are annotated in pencil. Other later photos capture a family trip to Yellowstone, images of Helen's brother Oscar in France during World War I, a picture of Solberg's Quality Store, a couple of images of Bear Creek, Montana in 1909, a few images in and around Chico, Montana, a marching band and a group of people carrying a Montana State College banner down the main street of town, and more. The date range comes from the earliest and latest dated captions in the album.

College-era and Early Professional Career Photograph Album. Various locations in Montana, ca. 1924 – early 1930s. 513 photographs, postcards, and smaller professional photographs, from 1 x 1 inch to 3.5 x 5.5 inches. This album includes about seventy pictures of Solberg's college life, including fellow students (some identified in manuscript captions), such as sorority initiates and her Alpha Omicron Pi sorority sisters in costume for their performance of "The Opium Dream" at the YMCA Stunt Night. There are also images of the campus of Montana State University, including Hamilton Hall, the women's dormitory at MSU. Another selection of seventy-or-so photographs documenting Solberg's early teaching career in Darby, Montana. The images picture school

sports teams, both men's and women's teams, such as the football, basketball, and tennis programs, as well as the Darby High School Orchestra. The album also contains a few hundred family photographs, which include a bird's-eye view of Big Timber, numerous family members, and several images of a baby and small toddler named Wecky, which may have been Solberg's first child.

Solberg's Early Scrapbook, titled on front, "My Memory Book." 1919-1948. An early scrapbook assembled by Solberg that includes hundreds and hundreds of letters, pamphlets, theater programs, commencement programs, wedding announcements, news clippings (some related to her father's business), notes, locks of hair, ribbons, and other keepsakes and memorabilia largely from her high school and college years, but with some dated as late as 1948. Among the college-era material are various ephemeral items related to her sorority, such as banquet menus, greeting cards, a small brochure containing "Panhellenic Regulations, Montana State College, 1926-1927," a program for her sorority's national convention in Seattle in July 1927, and a copy of the first issue of a student newspaper titled, "The Final Explosion," published June 2, 1927.

Solberg's Scrapbook Documenting Her Time as Part of the Omnibus College in the Summer of 1933. A jam-packed scrapbook containing a glut of photographs, pamphlets, cards, newspaper clippings, and other ephemera from Solberg's time as an "Omnibuster." The Omnibus College, "America's College on Wheels," was the creation of Dr. William M. Goldsmith of Wichita Municipal University (now Wichita State University). In 1922, Goldsmith took a group of his biology students on a summer tour of other field stations and laboratories to help expand their own studies. The program grew in popularity leading Dr. Goldsmith to found the Omnibus College under the auspices of WSU, taught by faculty drawn from universities and public school districts from across the United States. Students could earn college credit in various subjects, including biology, American history, and sociology. By the time Solberg participated in the Omnibus College, it involved a two-month excursion to various historic sites, natural wonders, and cultural institutions in an array of cities. The program was composed mostly of women each year, and many of the participants, just like Solberg, were teachers or aspired to be educators of some stripe.

The scrapbook is comprised of numerous items related to the Omnibus College trip eastward, beginning with the University of Chicago. There are also items collected from the University of Notre Dame, Menlo Park and the Edison Institute, the Ford Motor Company, Plymouth and Concord in Massachusetts, the New York Stock Exchange, Washington, D.C., Mount Vernon, Mammoth

Cave in Kentucky, and more. One page of the scrapbook contains Solberg's brief impressions of the places she visited. These include Chicago ("dirty"), Boston & Salem ("more foreign than Canada"), New York City ("the thrill of the trip"), Washington, D.C. ("helpless here without a taxi"), and others. Laid into the scrapbook is a small diary with very brief entries during her July and August 1933 tour, which she later used in 1934 and 1935, as a new wife and mother, with similarly short entries. Also laid in are other later promotional items for the Omnibus College which she received over the subsequent couple of years.

The collection of letters sent to Solberg date from the time covered by the other material, but also date to as late as 1957. They are sent to her from various family members (her father and son among them) and others. These letters are stored in a large Canterbury chocolates box along with a great amount of other ephemera, including Solberg's school-age report cards, picture postcards, greeting cards, church-related programs, and other items. It seems that some of this material was stored away after it didn't make the cut for inclusion in either scrapbook, but also emanates from later in her life.

Among the ephemera are some notable items, including a rough draft of a letter she wrote to Darby, Montana school district listing her qualifications as a teacher and applying for a teaching position in the science department; she also states in this letter that she is willing to help with extra-curricular activities such as girls' basketball. She earned the job, as there is also a teaching contract for Darby Consolidated Schools in 1927, at an annual salary of \$1250. The school district also apparently took her up on her offer to help out with girls' basketball, as one of the mounted photographs shows Coach Solberg posed with the 1929 Darby High School R.C.I.A.A. undefeated women's basketball team.

A deeply interesting, informative, and unique collection kept by a notable woman, centered on her own education and later career as an educator herself in the American West during the Roaring Twenties and Great Depression, ripe for deep research into the lives of women educators in the West, as well as the Omnibus College itself.

(McBRB2327)

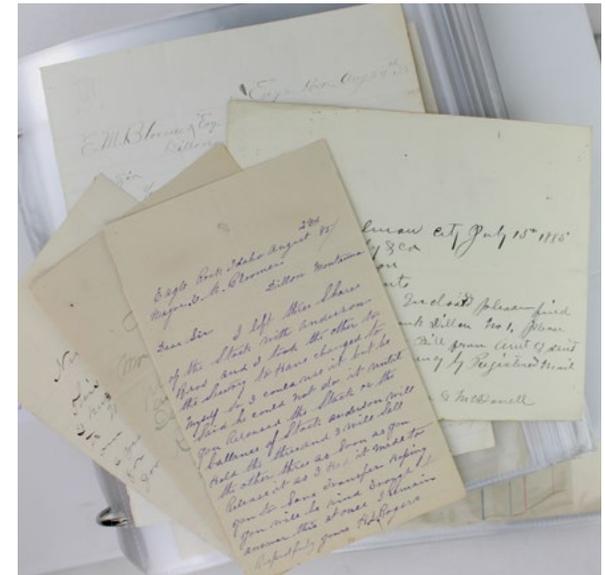
\$4,750

SELLING BOOZE AND CIGARS IN TERRITORIAL MONTANA AND IDAHO

15. [Montana]. Halliday, Richard C. [*Archive of General Store Owner and Wholesaler Richard C. Halliday in Southern Montana During the Late 19th Century*]. Dillon, Mt.: 1885-1896. 261 manuscript items, varying sizes. Light wear and toning throughout; occasional dampstaining and soiling. In a variety of legible scripts. Very good, overall.

A large and impressive collection of correspondence between a general goods purveyor, Richard Halliday, and his customers in the mining towns of Montana and Idaho, as well as with his suppliers across the country. Halliday went to Montana in the early 1880s, and for a time was a passenger conductor on the Utah and Northern Railroad. In 1885, he established his business in the southwestern town of Dillon, where he operated until 1896 and also served as mayor in 1891 and 1892.

The manuscript documents present here consist primarily of manuscript orders, inquiries, and letters to Halliday from purchasers across southern Montana and eastern Idaho. His business cast a wide net, and attracted customers from numerous towns in the region, including Beaver Canyon, Eagle Rock, Gibbonsville, Idaho Falls, Junction, Oxford, Pocatello, Salmon, and many more. Halliday's principal line of business was as a wholesale liquor distributor, and he received orders for large quantities of beer, whiskey, rum and other spirits. He also did brisk sales in other soft beverages, and was a purveyor of tobacco, food, clothing, and other general goods. The orders and inquiries provide names of individual and other business customers, types and makes of goods ordered, exact quantities and prices of goods sold, methods of payment, and many other salient details of the day-to-day operation of Halliday's business. The correspondence contains much additional, similar



information, and addresses issues of payment, wrangling over bills, and other financial minutiae.

The present collection spans the entire duration that the business was in operation, with approximately half of the material here dating from the first four years of his business, through 1888, and the other half being composed of documents from the last eight years to 1896. In sum, they provide an excellent view of everyday business beyond the mining industry in Montana and Idaho during their late territorial years and first years of statehood, and should prove a valuable resource in the study of business and trade in the northwestern United States during the latter part of the 19th century.

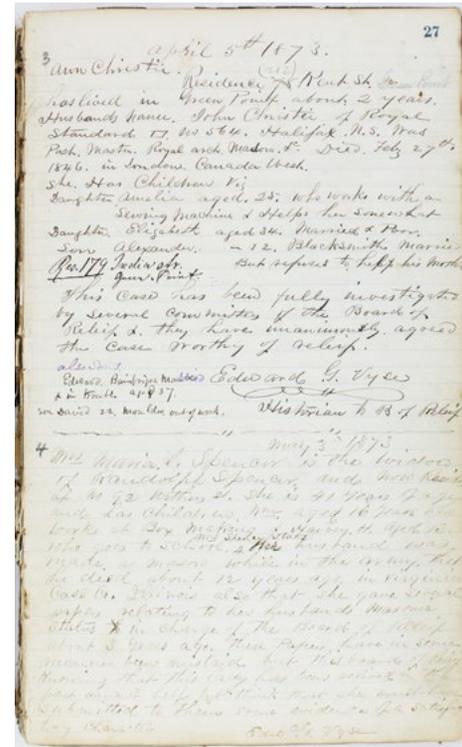
(McBRB2352)

\$3,250

MASONIC CHARITY IN BILLYBURG

16. [New York]. *[Williamsburgh Masonic Board of Relief]. History of Applicants Williamsburgh Masonic Board of Relief [sic] [cover title].* [Brooklyn, NY: 1868-1913]. 121pp. plus assorted ephemeral items tipped in or pinned in throughout. Folio. Contemporary three-quarter black calf and marbled paper-covered boards, gilt leather spine label on front board. Moderate scuffing and edge wear to boards, binding tender, with front cover and first twenty-or-so leaves partially detached. Minor occasional staining to text. A well-employed ledger showing requisite condition after several decades of use by multiple hands. Good.

An intriguing manuscript ledger recording membership details and a voluminous number of passages recording arguments for relief made by hundreds of members of the Masonic order in Brooklyn, New York in the last four decades of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century. The requests for relief come from Masons and their widows from across Brooklyn, sometimes from widows of long-dead Masons or in some cases with no apparent Masonic connection at all. In fact, most of the entries concern cases from widows or abandoned wives seeking relief from the board. The basic structure of the entries includes the name of the person seeking relief, along with their address, Masonic membership information (or relation to said Mason in the case of widows), relevant arguments for needing relief, and the final judgment of the relief board, if one is given. Interestingly, in many of the cases argued by the widows, the Masons had been members of lodges far from New York City, including several European countries; in too many cases, it appears that the women seeking relief are not widows, but rather their



husbands have abandoned them and their children, including one husband who disappeared into the Black Hills. By its very nature, with scores of entries concerned with the widows and wives of deceased, fallen or lapsed Masons, the ledger is a unique firsthand source for the treatment of women in New York during this period.

Reasons for hardships run the gamut from loss of employment or lack of regular work for contractors to health issues such as injury, consumption, and paralysis. The professions of the relief seekers also range widely, and include carpenters, musicians, sailors, restaurant workers, printers, and more.

Some are denied assistance, often because they are no longer Masons in good standing or because they are found not to need relief after personal consultation. In some instances, the ledger records notices of members who have fallen out of favor with their Masonic order for a variety of reasons; in some of these cases, the recorder of the ledger has written the words "Black List" across the text of the relevant entries.

Many of the later entries are accompanied by recommendation or supplementary letters and other ephemeral items either tipped in, pasted in, or pinned into the ledger. The great majority of the letters are replies from officers of other lodges responding to requests for information regarding a relief petitioner in Brooklyn. These responses also come from a wide array of locations, namely Providence, Philadelphia, Romania, London, and Rugby, England; one of the letters is written on pre-printed stationery from a lodge in Austin, Texas in 1889.

In an early entry, dated September 20, 1873, William Rawlings seeks relief from the board as a new immigrant to the United States. Rawlings, newly arrived from Scotland about six months earlier, had worked as an accountant at a wire factory until recent weeks, but lost his job. He was now "in great distress."

His membership was vouched for by the recordist of the ledger, but no final judgement of his relief case is stated. His situation is interesting, in any case, as relief boards have been vital sources of assistance to immigrants to the United States since the 19th century.

Many of the entries here are signed by the historian of the relief board, beginning with Edward G. Vyse, who was himself an emigrant from England to Nova Scotia around 1832 and then afterwards to the United States certainly by 1850. Succeeding historians and other officers of the relief board record entries, as well.

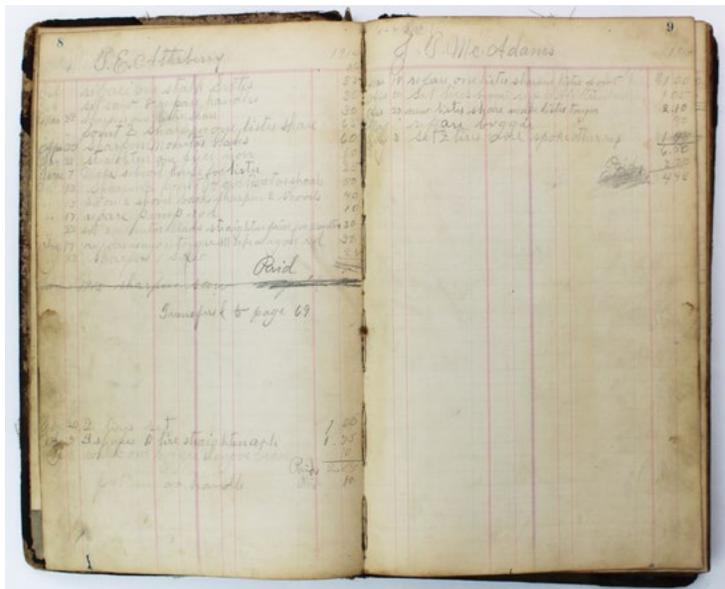
A rich source of information for the work of relief and mutual aid societies in 19th- and early-20th century America, with much to mine regarding labor history, immigration, the treatment of women, and other topics.

(McBRB2541)

\$1,250

BLACKSMITHING IN WESTERN OKLAHOMA

17. [Oklahoma]. *[Account Book Kept by Blacksmith Ernest L. Cotter in Western Oklahoma].* Weatherford, Ok.: 1914-1918. [11], 172pp., with a few small ephemeral items laid in. Contemporary burlap over boards, decoratively stamped in black. Spine perished, moderate scuffing, staining, and dust-soiling to binding. Short closed tears to a handful of leaves, about half of one leaf torn away, text quite dust-soiled but easily readable. Good.



A rare peek at the inner workings of a rural blacksmithing shop in west-central Oklahoma during the years of World War I. Ernest L. Cotter had been a blacksmith in Oklahoma City and Weatherford since at least 1913, according to his obituary in the Daily Oklahoman, dated March 25, 1959. His family's blacksmith shop, the Owl, was originally built in Weatherford in 1909; the building was later relocated and is now a part of the Heartland Museum, dedicated to celebrating the history of Route 66.

According to the ink stamp in the present account book, Cotter offered "Blacksmith and Wood-Work" services. The legion of entries in the book record Cotter's work between 1914 and 1918 for a wide variety of customers in Weatherford. Each customer's name is written at the top of each page, listing the work performed and the type of work performed with costs listed for each service. Cotter sharpened sweeps, plow shares, and cultivator shovels. He forged wagon tongues, made pieces for hay rakes, shoed horses, set tires, repaired wagons, straightened iron, made subsoil knives, and so much more. His customers were mostly private individuals, which included the town's namesake, Bill Weatherford, but he also performed work for companies such as the Palmer Potter Hardware Company, the Winne Lumber Company, and the City Meat Market, as well as the city of Weatherford (mainly work done to the "ice wagon") and the Cedar Township. One page of the book from 1915 lists services provided to the "R[ail] R[oad] East end section."

Weatherford is situated in west-central Oklahoma, on land originally made available to homesteaders as part of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Opening of April 19, 1892. The town was incorporated on August 3, 1898, after the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad arrived. Two years later, the population reached 1,017 residents. William John and Lorinda Powell Weatherford were active community members as well as the namesakes of the town. Ranching and farming of corn and cotton were the early backbone of the town, and eventually a brick manufacturer, a cement plant, and a broom factory were opened and provided early residents with much needed employment. The town is now a hub for several oil and natural gas companies, and boasts a population of over 10,000 residents.

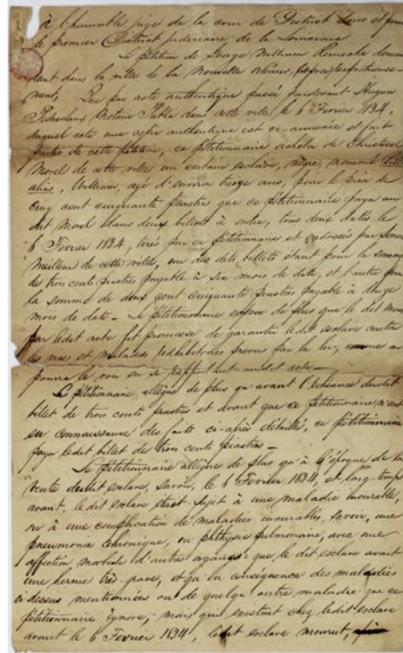
(McBRB2456)

\$1,250

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN LITIGATES A SLAVERY LAWSUIT

18. [Slavery]. Benjamin, Judah P. *[Autograph Document, Signed by Judah P. Benjamin, Regarding a Legal Case Involving the Sale of a Slave in New Orleans].* New Orleans: 1834. [2]pp. Legal folio. Previously folded; separated at old folds. Small loss at upper left corner, slightly affecting text. Moderate tanning and dust soiling. In French. Good.

A New Orleans legal petition signed and submitted by Judah P. Benjamin in an 1830s lawsuit regarding a deceased slave. The beginning of the document states the plaintiff's view of the facts, namely that George William Reinecke agreed to purchase a Black man named William from Christopher Morel on February 6, 1834, for the sum of 550 piastres, contingent upon good health. Soon thereafter the man died of chronic pneumonia, and the remainder of the document argues for restitution or a financial settlement in the matter.



Benjamin was the first Attorney General of the Confederate States of America, and went on to serve briefly as Secretary of War and then Secretary of State during the short existence of the Confederacy. He was born in St. Croix and moved to New Orleans in 1828, after attending Yale. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, and, "Made a small fortune as a New Orleans attorney, specializing in civil and commercial law, [preferring] appeals to ordinary cases and judges to juries" -ANB. A good document of the judicial system governing slavery in New Orleans during the 1830s and of the early career of one of the principal Confederate statesmen.

(McBRB2343)

\$950

LETTERS OF A SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NAVY SURGEON

19. [Spanish-American War]. Wilson, Henry D. *[Collection of Letters and Photographs Documenting the Military Experiences of Henry D. Wilson, an American Navy Passed Assistant Surgeon, Including a Collection of*

Photographs Taken During the Spanish-American War]. [Various locations onboard ship, and in Cuba and Puerto Rico: 1896-1900]. Nineteen autograph letters, signed, with original transmittal envelopes, plus thirty-one photographs and three real photo postcards. Letters with original mailing folds and light wear. Photographs and real photo postcards with minor edge wear and few lightly chipped, a handful of images with minor fading. Very good.

A collection of letters and photographs memorializing the military experiences of Henry D. Wilson, an American Navy surgeon serving before, during, and after the Spanish-American War. Military records indicate that Wilson entered the U.S. Navy as an Assistant Surgeon in 1892 and in 1895 became a Passed Assistant Surgeon, a title that indicated Wilson would become a ship's Surgeon as soon as a post became available. Most of the letters here were written home to Wilson's wife, Nellie in New Jersey, with two letters from his wife back to him. Wilson writes from various Navy ships docked at locations such as New Bedford, Massachusetts; Norfolk, Virginia; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Havana, Cuba; Chicago, Illinois; Kenosha, Wisconsin; and Mackinac Island and Harbor Springs, Michigan. He covers his activities as a stamp collector, medical issues onboard ship, duck hunting in Argentina, the couple's personal finances, playing golf, getting new glasses, the movements of his fellow military colleagues, and much more. At one point, he writes that he does not particularly care for most of the men under his care. One of Wilson's more interesting letters contains a



description of a day spent in Chicago. Towards the end of his service time, upon arriving in Kenosha, Wilson and his ship are given the “freedom of the city” by the mayor. His wife’s two letters to him, signed simply, “Wife” and both from December of 1896, contain mostly generic news of home activities and her health status. She writes briefly that she cannot go to New York because of the busy holiday crowds.

Even more interesting than Wilson’s letters is the small but informative collection of photographs that accompany them. Most of the photographs capture scenes in Cuba and Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War. Several of the photographs are captioned in the negative, and provide a flavor of the subjects and settings in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The captions read, “Red barn Caminera, Cuba,” “Bluejackets ashore in Caminera, Cuba,” “Water front Caminera, Cuba,” “Street scene Guantanamo City, Cuba,” “Venus Hotel Guantanamo Cuba,” “Flat canteen & Vicinity Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,” “Suburbs of Guantanamo City, Cuba,” “Show time at rifle range Guantanamo Bay,” “U.S.S. Utah coaling at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,” “Cuban Police,” “Camp Robison, U.S.N. Camp Cale U.S.M.C. Culebra, P.R.,” “Culebra P.R. & Vicinity,” “Warf & Seine Bay Culebra, P.R.,” and “Battle Fleet at Culebra, P.R.” There are also several shipboard shots, some of which are captioned, such as “Wrestlers of the U.S.S. Utah,” “Boxers of U.S.S. Utah,” “Bag inspection Eng. Force,” “Giving honors to the Admiral,” and “Admiral inspecting 3rd Div.” Three of the pictures depict shipwrecks of the Honda in California. The three real photo postcards feature the U.S.S. Utah at Miraflores Locks (two copies of the same image) and a “Barber Shop Culebra Island.”

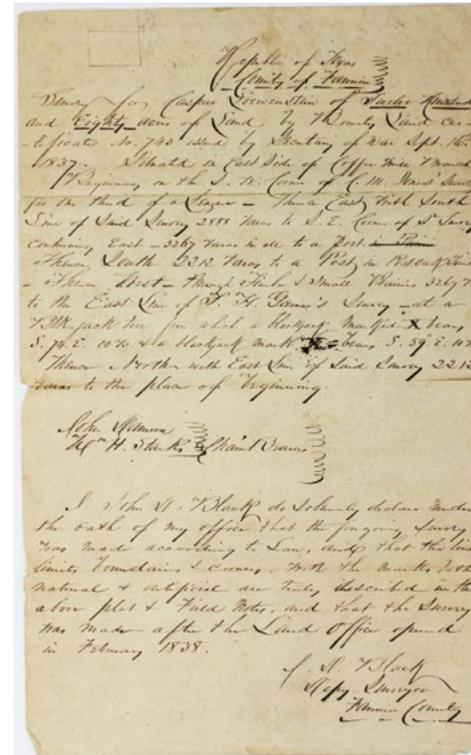
(McBRB1575)

\$1,750

SURVEYING RED RIVER LAND IN REPUBLIC-ERA TEXAS

20. [Texas]. Black, John D. Montague, Daniel. [*Manuscript Survey of 1,280 Acres of Land on the Red River Belonging to Caspar Loewenstein*]. Fanning County, Tx.: [ca. 1840]. [1]p. with manuscript endorsement and docketing on verso. Folio. Old folds, short separations along folds, old tape repair on verso along one horizontal fold line, minor toning. Good plus.

A rare Republic of Texas land survey performed by John D. Black and certified on the verso by surveyor Daniel Montague in 1841. The survey text includes a small plat drawing in the upper right corner. The 1,280 acres of North Texas land at hand here was granted to Caspar Loewenstein as a new emigrant to the state, identified as Bounty Land Certificate No. 743 in September 1837. Loewenstein would serve in the Texas 1st Infantry in 1839.



affairs and in 1837 brought his family to Texas to settle at Old Warren in the Fanning Land District on the Red River. He and William Henderson built a general merchandise store at Warren, probably in 1838. As the first surveyor of that district he amassed a large estate” - Handbook of Texas online.

(McBRB2289)

\$2,250

COURT RECORDS OF 19th-CENTURY TEXAS

21. [Texas]. [Law]. [*Group of Manuscript Legal Documents from Hays County, Texas, Covering a Wide Array of Court Activities*]. [Hays County, Tx.: 1890-1897]. Twenty-eight manuscript documents or partially-printed documents signed, ranging from one page to twelve pages. Old folds, minor loss to a few documents, one document with a long separation along one fold line, various levels of toning. Overall a well-preserved group. Very good.

An interesting group of mostly late-19th-century Texas legal documents filed in Hays County, Texas, just south of Austin. The documents are mostly

The Republic of Texas issued “second class’ headrights of 1,280 acres to heads of families and 649 acres to single men who immigrated to Texas after the Texas Declaration of Independence but before October 1, 1837 and who also remained in the Republic for three years and performed the duties of citizenship” - Handbook of Texas online.

J.D. Black served as the Fanning County deputy surveyor. Daniel Montague (1789-1876) “traveled down the Mississippi and settled in Louisiana, where he worked as a surveyor and established a plantation. He moved to Texas in 1836 to assist Sam Houston but arrived after the battle of San Jacinto. He then returned to Louisiana to settle his business



comprised of court testimony and deposition records labeled as “interrogation” and “cross interrogation” transcripts, continuances, subpoenas, court summons, appeals, and records of judgements and damages awarded. The subjects of the documents include financial disputes over debts owed, business disputes regarding livestock, crops (including cotton), and other goods; railroad lawsuits between private individuals and both the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company and the International and Great Northern Rail Road Company; documents related to sequestration of property; and more. One of the more interesting documents is a motion to suppress a deposition based on clerical mishandling of the original deposition and that the original testimony was “evasive, impertinent and not responsive to the questions.” The great majority of the documents emanate from 1890-1897, with six mortgage agreements and subpoenas dated from 1904 to 1920. A nice grouping for the study of Texas legal practices in the late-19th century.

(McBRB1953)

\$650

MILITARY ENGINEERING DURING THE BORDER WAR

22. [Texas]. [Military]. *[Vernacular Family Photograph Album Featuring Numerous Images of Troops and Military Life During the Early-20th Century Border War in Texas and New Mexico].* [Various locations including Colorado, Texas, and New Mexico: 1905-1920]. [40] leaves, illustrated with 256 black-and-white, sepia-toned images, cyanotypes, real photo postcards, cabinet cards, and other photographic formats, both studio-produced and vernacular, ranging from 1.75 x 2.75 inches to 8.5 x 6.5 inches, pasted in or mounted in corners, many with manuscript captions. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, string-tied. Modest edge wear and dust-soiling to the

album. A few leaves detached, two leaves cut in half, one leaf partially torn costing part of a caption, minor wear to some photos, but overall a very nice group. Very good.

A fascinating collection of photographs likely compiled by a soldier identified only as “Jack,” possibly a member of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1905 and 1920. Many of the images emanate from military camps in Texas and New Mexico during the time of the Mexican Revolution and the border war activities such as the Punitive Expedition, with some of the captions identifying the soldiers as members of various engineering companies. The military images are interspersed throughout the first two-thirds of the album and include the compiler and his tent at Mescalero, army tents at a camp in the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico, the Rio Grande and Mt. Franklin at El Paso, numerous images at Camp Stewart, at least one at Camp Baker, various members of the Army cavalry, a tank-like vehicle in El Paso, an Army aeroplane on the New Mexico border, and more. One of the more interesting but culturally-insensitive images is a shot of the compiler and four of his Army buddies posed for the camera, with the caption reading, “An Englishman, Scotchman, Wap, Jew and Irishman.”

There is also a wealth of non-military imagery, comprised of photographic portraits of family members and friends, trips to California and Colorado (including Insmont, Platte Canyon, the Platte River, and Cripple Creek), with scenes of fishing and playing sports. Some of the most interesting images document a train wreck at Platte Canyon. Others show western missions, Native American teepees, and other rural western settings. The rear of the album contains several large studio cabinet card images and a handful of later photographs of the soldier-compiler. Most of the studio portraits, some featuring the compiler, carry Pennsylvania studio marks, from where the



compiler likely hailed. A unique photographic record of Army service along the Texas border, with numerous additional images of the Far West.
(McBRB2600) \$975

TRAVELS OF THE TAMPA FIESTA ASSOCIATION

23. [Travel]. [Mexico]. [Cuba]. *[Midcentury Photo Archive Showing the Latin American Festival Association of Tampa, Florida].* [Various places in Florida, Mexico, Cuba, & Spain: ca. 1949-1961]. 138 original prints, each 8 x 10 inches; mostly large format images, with twelve contact sheet containing multiple smaller images, and including several duplicates. Light wear at edges; slight curling. Occasional patches of scuffing or soiling. Scattered manuscript annotations and ink stamps on blank versos of photographs. About very good.

An interesting aggregation of approximately 150 unique, professional images that depict the travels and activities of the Latin American Fiesta Association of Tampa, Florida. The cultural heritage group was founded in 1940 and flourished from the late 1940s to the 1980s, and organized or participated in local social events, had an annual ball, and traveled widely across Latin America. The photographs here date from 1949 to the early 1960s, and document the travels of association members to Spain, Mexico, and Cuba. They attended numerous events, entertainments, dinners, and other social gatherings, as well as made visits to attractions and local cultural clubs. In Spain and Cuba their trips seem to have been limited to Madrid and Havana, respectively, and there are some interesting series of travel images in Cuba from just prior to the Revolution. The group seems to have made multiple trips to Mexico, and traveled somewhat more widely. Scattered images show the activities of the



association in Florida, as well, and many of the prints have contemporary manuscript captions and ink stamps of local photographers and photography studios on the versos. In all, a wide-ranging, and quite engaging group of large photographs that document this midcentury Latin American social club in Florida.
(McBRB2137) \$850

LEDGER OF BLACK LABOR AT A POST-CIVIL WAR VIRGINIA PLANTATION

24. [Virginia]. [African Americana]. *[Manuscript Ledger Recording Work by Numerous Former Slaves, Some of Whom Later Became Sharecroppers, on a Virginia Plantation in the Late-19th Century].* [Essex, Va.]: 1873-1891. [170] pp. Folio. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt spine titles. Moderate edge wear and rubbing, with some chipping to spine ends. Binding tender, with a few terminal leaves almost detached. Minor scattered foxing but text highly readable. Good plus.

A valuable late-19th-century manuscript ledger kept by Charles Jones Sale (1845-1898) on his family's plantation in Essex County, Virginia. Jones was a lawyer, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and served for the Confederate Army during the Civil War. His father owned over 6,000 acres in Essex County and owned many slaves. Charles Sale owned and operated Fairfield Farm and employed many of his father's former slaves to work on the farm in various ways, as evidenced here. The ledger records thousands of entries over almost a twenty-year period recording work done by over a hundred agricultural workers, several dozen of whom were African American men and women, identified by the term "Cold." [i.e., "Colored"] after their names.

This manuscript ledger begins in 1873 and records entries through 1891. Most pages include numerous line items, often enough an entire page of details, including dollar amount payouts as wages on work performed by the named individuals and the type of work done. The African-American laborers worked for Sale as blacksmiths, nurses, cooks, weavers, carpenters, and in other capacities. The accounts also record products either bought for or sold to the workers. For example, one entry for William Beverley in 1875, an African American worker who was paid for manual labor such as hauling slabs, hewing bridge poles, and planting potatoes was debited for a load of manure and a bushel of "damaged corn." In the same year, Katie Bowen bought seven yards of cloth, a spool of cotton, and other items for \$3.16; this amount was balanced

The ledger is fertile ground for further research in African-American history and genealogy, the economic changes in agrarian Virginia after the Civil War, and the new business relationships forged between former slaves and former slave-owning plantation owners in post-war Virginia.

(McBRB2392)

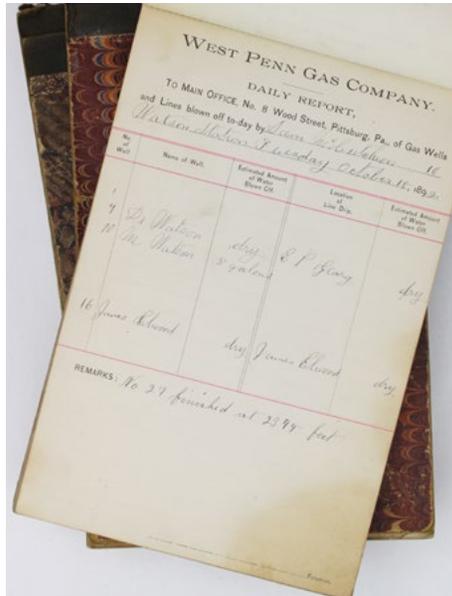
\$12,500

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OIL & GAS LEDGERS

25. [West Penn Gas Company].

[Collection of Three Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Daily Report Ledgers, Recording Maintenance Details on Gas Wells During the Pennsylvania Oil Boom]. Pittsburgh: 1892-1894.

Three volumes, 99, 90, and 102 leaves, printed rectos only. Oblong octavo. Contemporary half brown cloth and marbled paper-covered boards. Moderate edge wear, some creasing and scuffing to covers. Occasional dust-soiling to text. Very good.



An informative trio of daily report books recording work performed by a field worker of the West Penn Gas Company in the last decade of the 19th century. Each leaf is a separate partially-printed daily report filled out by Samuel McCutcheon from June 1, 1892 to March 24, 1894. McCutcheon records the numbers and names of wells, the “estimated amount of water blown off,” the “location of line drip,” and the “estimated amount of water blown off” of each line drip. McCutcheon’s maintenance records provide unique insight into the functionality of dozens of gas wells near Pittsburgh belonging to the West Penn Gas Company during the peak of the Pennsylvania oil boom.

(McBRB2508)

\$650

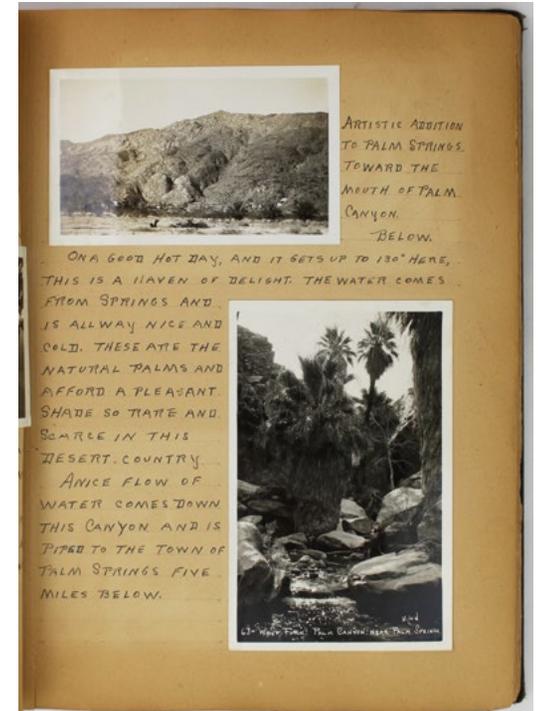
PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED WEST COAST TRAVELOGUE

26. [Western Travel]. [Charming Manuscript Travelogue Illustrated with Photographs and Postcards Recording a Family Trip from Washington State to California]. [Various places along the West Coast: September 9, 1933 to February

8, 1934]. [96]pp., containing a personal manuscript travelogue interspersed with 162 related photographs and postcards. Quarto. Contemporary black cloth, gilt stamping on front cover, string tied. Minor rubbing to boards, moderate edge wear, corners heavily worn. First two leaves detached, leaves evenly toned. Very good.

An unusually-nice vernacular travel narrative documenting a vacation trip by a Washington family spending the Fall and early Winter in California. The unnamed family, only identified by first names (Helen, Lewis, Dorothy, and others), heads out in early September from near Everett, Washington in their 1927 Chevy. The group drives through southern Washington and Oregon and spend most of their time in California.

The manuscript narrative provides a vivid account of the trip, with interesting observations that sometimes fall outside the traditional activities recorded in a vacation memoir (or at least add a richness to the text that is unusual), and is written in a clear and entertaining style. A representative excerpt from December 11, 1933 reads: “To Lakeside and got Mr. and Mrs. Elmer. On thru to hiway 80 then east to Descanso Junction. Took dirt road, just past the little town of Descanso, to Cuyamaca Lake and dam. Here is the source of some of the water supply of El Cajon, Le Masa, Lemon Grove, Spring Valley, Lakeside Districts as well as some for San Diego. As this water is used for domestic purposes, we were surprised and not enthused, to find that it is used for boating, fishing and hunting. The water is released down the San Diego River and is caught in a diverting dam and is diverted into a wooden flume and led many miles through the country to finally deliver the last of it into the reservoirs of San Diego. This country is over 4000 ft. high, and very rough and rocky. Much snow falls in winter. We saw very little water in the day’s trip. Every bit of water has been diverted into the various holding lakes.”



Another notable passage in the narrative reads: "Palm Springs, Palm Canyon and some of the surrounding belongs to some tribe of Indians. All merchants in the town must have an Indian trader's license. Indians also collect a toll of 25 cents per car with all passengers included, or 15 cents for horse and rider, or 10 cents each for foot passengers. Talked to the gate keeper and he told me the name of the tribe but I neglected writing it down. He said there were only 36 of them left."

The photographs and postcards perfectly complement the narrative, illustrating many dozens of historic and natural sites on the trip, many of the family and friends they mention, as well as the hotels they stayed at and other locations of interest. In a particularly interesting section, the family travels through Long Beach after a recent earthquake and thoroughly records the scene in pictures, as well as the damage in nearby Santa Anna, over the course of ten pages. The family also visited Rock Island Dam on the Columbia River, "Uncle Sidney's Homestead Cabin," Redwood City, Sunnyside, Damarest Mine, Stanford University, Venice ("The Coney Island of the Pacific"), Santa Monica, Mission San Fernando, Mission San Gabriel, Mt. Tubidoux, Redlands, Indio, Palm Canyon, Palm Springs, Mexicali, Plaster City, Romona, Santee, Mission Gorge, San Diego Mission, Escondido, San Marcos, Point Loma, Old Spanish Light House, Sunset Cliffs, and more.

A unique, and altogether absorbing, photographically-illustrated travel memoir of the American West Coast in the months before FDR's long reign.
(McBRB2481) \$1,950

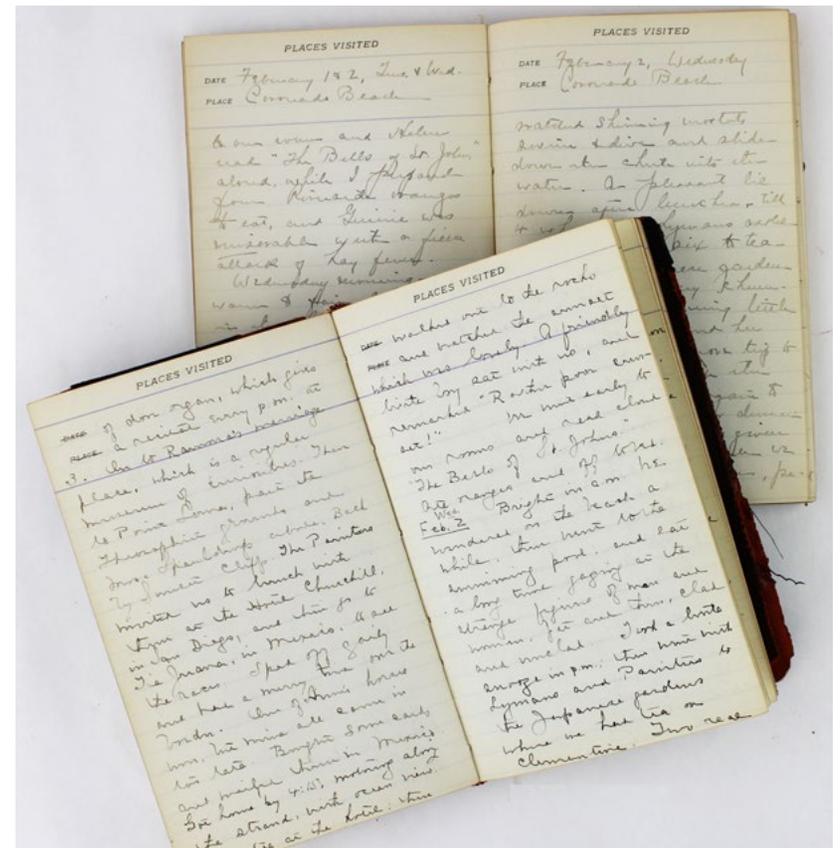
DUELING DIARIES OF BROOKLYNITE WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA

27. [Women Travelers]. [California]. Safford, Helen and Anne W. [Pair of Manuscript Diaries, Each Composed by a Different Brooklyn Sister on the Same Trip to California]. [Various locations in the American West, mainly California: January 18 - April 30, 1921. Two manuscript diaries recorded in pre-fabricated pocket diaries. [110]; [109]pp., plus a photograph and three ephemeral item in the second diary. The first diary bound in full brown limp calf, gilt titles on front cover. Spine ends and corners chipped, edges worn. Internally clean. The second diary disbound, lacking most of the endpapers and printed title leaf. Original manuscript contents undisturbed. Good.

A rare and fortunate instance in which an interesting pair of diaries - kept by two Brooklyn sisters while on the same train and automobile journey to the

American West in 1921 - survive together. The sisters, Helen and Anne W. Safford, were part of "A Trip to California" via the Apache Trail and the Grand Canyon led by travel agents of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company of Boston, according to a printed membership listing tipped into Anne Safford's diary. The excursion by train and motorcar began in mid-January and the women returned to Brooklyn in late April, spending the great majority of their time in California. In these diaries, the sisters Safford record almost daily entries for the entirety of the trip, providing a vital record of women travelers of the west from two distinctly different perspectives.

The Saffords and their traveling party left Penn Station on January 18 and arrived in New Orleans two days later. According to Anne's diary, the trip from New York to California and back included about 1700 miles by motorcar, and cost a total of over \$2,200. Helen apparently spent just \$235. Both women record a list of the hotels they stayed at along the way, beginning in New Orleans and continuing through Texas, Arizona, California, Utah, and Colorado, as well as a detailed list of the recipients to whom they sent mail along the way.



Each woman's diary is filled with interesting and sometimes provocative observations. Near Del Rio, Texas, Helen notes seeing "Mexicans in queer low shacks." At various stops, they take side trips to see the homes of the Cliff dwellers, the Roosevelt Dam, and the Apache Trail. Upon reaching one of their main destinations, Helen asks the question, "Why try to describe the Grand Canyon?" They arrive in Riverside, California on January 28, and spend the next two-and-a-half months in California. Their destinations in California include San Diego, Coronado Beach, the greater Los Angeles area including Hollywood, Pasadena, La Crescenta, Claremont, Del Mar, Catalina Island, La Jolla, San Juan Capistrano, Ojai, Santa Barbara, Carmel, and Berkeley, among others. Most of their travel within California is accomplished by automobile, where they often take day-trips to places like Topanga Canyon, the San Fernando Valley, Inspiration Point, or the Nojoqui Falls and comment on the beauty of the landscape or flora and mention the people they meet.

Highlights of their trip include seeing the Japanese Gardens in San Diego, Charlie Chaplin's house in Hollywood, a gila monster near San Bernardino, the grave of Junipero Serra at the Carmel Mission, the redwood forests at Big Trees, the Presidio in San Francisco, and other notable sights. Near the San Marcos Pass, the women get into a literal fender bender with "a car full of Kaufmann Jews."

Helen often notes what she is reading, novels called *The Captives*, *The Strong Hours*, and *A Poor Wise Man*, among others. She also regularly attends church in the various placers she stays. At least once, Anne takes a pass on church in favor of other activities.

In early April, the women make their way leisurely north up the Casitas Pass through Montecito, Santa Barbara, past the Santa Inez Mission, through Los Olivos, then by train to Carmel, Monterrey, Watsonville Junction, Big Trees, Oakland, Berkeley, San Francisco, and Mill Valley. The women leave California on Tuesday, April 19, taking the train through Salt Lake City (where they stay a night and visit various Mormon sites of interest including Brigham Young's grave), Colorado (where they also stay the night and see some of the sights in and around Colorado Springs), and on through Chicago and home again to Brooklyn.

Naturally, the contents of the diary entries differ between the two sisters, offering insight into the nature of each woman. Just one example lies in the day the women spend the morning in San Diego before heading off to Tijuana, Mexico for the afternoon. Helen's entry for that day, February 1, mentions the

fine morning in San Diego, seeing the Exposition buildings, visiting "Ramona's marriage place, which is a regular museum of curiosities," and going to Tijuana, where she had "a merry time on the border," bet on horse races and witnesses Anne's horse win, then returns to San Diego to watch the sunset and read. Anne's entry for the same day does not mention the Exposition buildings but does mention Ramona's place. She does not, however, refer to it as a "museum of curiosities." She also mentions Tijuana and the horse races but also records the name of her winning horse. Anne mentions seeing the sunset but also provides the name of the young boy who witnessed it with them, then notes that Helen did indeed read aloud to her and their companion Ginnie, but adds that Ginnie was "miserable" with hay fever. Similar examples abound for just about any day of the trip.

Anne's diary has a single photograph tipped in at the front, picturing the members of the traveling party on Mt. Rubidoux near Riverside on January 29. The aforementioned membership list is tipped-in opposite the photograph; Anne has written on the list the hometown of each person or small group of fellow travelers. There is also a single piece of stationery from the Hotel Upham in Santa Barbara in which Anne lists and totals the mileage she and her sister have experienced by automobile over the course of the trip, plus an unsent letter from Anne on Hotel Hollywood stationery pasted into her entry for February 8.

A fantastic pair of manuscript diaries offering complementary but still unique perspectives on an overland journey from New York to California and back in the early 1920s by a pair of Brooklyn sisters traveling together the entire time. (McBRB2542) \$4,500

"THIS FLYING IS SOME FUN?"

28. [World War II]. Largey, William Edward. [*Collection of Manuscript Letters from Air Force Private William E. Largey, Writing Home to His Parents in California During His World War II Flight Training in Texas and Oklahoma*]. San Antonio and Hunt, Tx., and Chickasha, Ok.: October 7, 1943 to October 2, 1944. 187 autograph letters, signed, between one and three pages in length, almost all with original transmittal envelopes or written on aeromail stationery. Small portions of a few letters torn away, occasional offsetting from laid-in newspaper clippings, a great many of which still accompany their original letters. Letters are mostly in nice shape. Very good.

A large and informative collection of personal letters from a prolific letter writer, Private William Edward Largey, an Air Force cadet writing home to his parents in Glendale, California over the course of a year during his World War II flight training in Texas and Oklahoma. Private Largey writes candidly about a myriad of subjects and signs each letter, "Edward." His letters begin shortly after his cadet training at the Air Force Academy in Colorado, when he was stationed at the Army Air Force Pre-Flight School located at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center; the letters conclude with actual training flights in Chickasha, Oklahoma and a brief time back in San Antonio before he was reclassified after a nagging shoulder injury cut short his fledgling flight career.

Largey's letters detail his training activities. He spends time in the pressure chamber, takes classes in math, code, physics, naval identification, maps & charts, and aircraft identification, goes along on training flights, and eventually flies solo. He also comments on the nature of life in San Antonio and his observations of Texans, impressions of his fellow aviators, shipments of various products through the base, and so much more. He occasionally asks for items from back home, relates his experiences in the station hospital, comments on movies and popular music, recounts his own firearms training, and reports on his meals. Interestingly, in a letter just after Thanksgiving, he sends his parents the menu, which includes a roster of soldiers at the station hospital; the "Roster of Colored Enlisted Men" is printed separately from the rest of the



officers and enlisted men. Largey was admitted to the base hospital for a while for a mysterious shoulder problem that turned out to be bursitis; he later had his wisdom teeth removed. He spends a considerable amount of time in the station hospital before returning to flight training, which also causes a delay in his training at one point when the regulations force him to repeat classes due to the time he spent in the hospital. From the context of some of his letters, it appears his family, or certainly some close friends, work in the aviation industry, particularly Lockheed.

A few brief excerpts from just a handful of Largey's letters provide a flavor of his correspondence to his parents:

October 7, 1943: "The weather here is nice clear with high fleece clouds. But the music down here, on the radio – all cowboy – "Sons of the Pioneers," Al Dexter, and Roy Acuff (of 'Grand Ole Opera' fame) are the top favorites.... There is a terrific spirit among the men here. I've never seen so much pep and energy – they are raising the devil all the time.... There doesn't seem to be as much flying down here as there was in Denver. All I have seen here are B-24s, B-17s and B-25s and not many of them.... In several days I should be into the classification tests fairly well. There certainly is a lot more red tape to becoming a pilot than when Russell Haywood went through."

November 4, 1943: "Didn't ship today but tomorrow at 7:30 A.M. we ship across the street, for our 9 weeks Pre-Flight Training. Up to the last minute I was hoping for Santa Ana but I guess the odds were too great. Well, there isn't anything to do but jump into the middle of the place and start giving it the devil. If I am lucky enough to get through this training, which I should without trouble, maybe I will be sent out of this South and to California for my actual flying training."

December 16, 1943: "For a long time I have read and reread about the war being won by the Texans but today the headlines are terrific – they are enclosed never have I read anything like it in my life – every day these papers here tell only of the Texans. Other day there was a headline which read '258 die in battle including 6 heroic Texans.' I can see why the people have such a funny attitude towards their men winning the war. So much for that."

February 1, 1944: "Bobbie is no doubt getting ready for a lot of activity as I understand we maintain bases within bombing distance of Jap held Burma and Thailand. Imagine it is really rough territory over there and the natives underfed and diseased."

March 7, 1944: "I have never seen a poorer group of Army Officers than here in San Antonio. They literally don't know beans when the bag is open – all of them have the opinion they have the world by the tail on a downhill pull. Of course I realize the officers here are from all over the place but the officers in Colorado at Buckley Field were seemingly nicer and didn't have such big heads."

March 8, 1944: "Lockheed is working on some big projects at the present – one is a 6 engined plane – huge according to Bruce and the other a jet-propelled ship – this plane is strictly 'hush-hush' and few know about it. Bruce said they are working on it now and in the wind tunnel it has blown 813 M.P.H. in level flight!!!! The huge P-58-2-42 cylinder engines in this plane has been flying for some time he said. They were finishing it when I left and it was supposed to be fast as can be. Has Mary Louise seen it fly - it is flying out of L.A.T. (Lockheed Air Terminal)."

May 14, 1944: "The post is full of women every Sunday & Wednesday evening as the wives and girlfriends of the Cadets come out to see them. As a cross-section they are a mighty poor looking bunch of women. Let no one ever tell you that California doesn't have the prettiest girls (maybe half of them haven't any sense and the other half are crazy but they are still the best looking since my wanderings in this Army)."

August 10, 1944, from Chickasha, Oklahoma. Largey writes thirteen letters during his actual flight training, beginning with the following: "Well, flying a plane is a little different from driving a car but all there is to it is coordination between your hands and feet. We flew to 4500 feet, which is only 3360 because the field is 1140 feet above sea level. The terrain is beautiful around here – gardens, etc. The gas well I wrote you about loomed up like a tower of flame about like the L.A. City Hall. Flew for ½ hour between 2-2:30 P.M. in the heart of the afternoon and the air was rather rough - felt fine no sickness or anything although a number of men got sick and had to come down. You're probably interested in the fastest speed we made – it was 110 M.P.H."

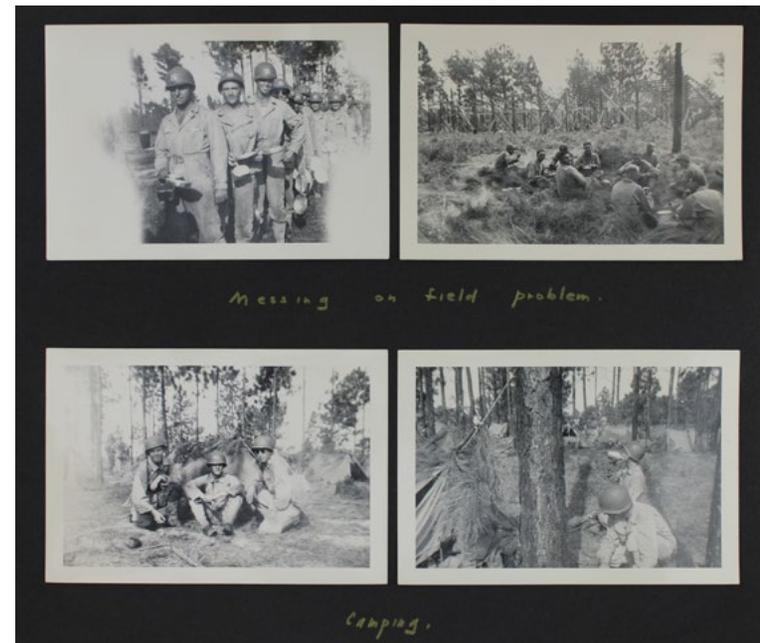
August 29, 1944: "Yes, I soloed today – did 3 take-offs and 3 perfect landings. Instructor was very happy but I am having a little trouble in coordinating my turns but it is only a question of a few more hours and I'll have that ironed out. This flying is some fun and after a while it gets like driving a car except one must be alert and have his head on a swivel as it were because you must be looking in all directions at the same time seemingly. Twenty men so far have washed out – some of the men were afraid of the air – some subject to air sickness and others the instructors washed out because they just weren't pilot material and couldn't coordinate properly in their flying."

A handful of later family letters accompany the wartime correspondence. A wonderful collection of World War II-era letters from a young California cadet learning to fly in Texas and Oklahoma.
(McBRB2529) \$1,250

WORLD WAR II TRAINING IN THE SOUTH AND WEST

29. [World War II]. [Photography]. [*Large Photographic Archive of Warren I. Johnson Documenting His Army Training and Service During World War II*]. [Various places, including Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Europe: 1942-1946]. 377 original photographs in varying small formats, contained in four oblong folio albums, plus three large, rolled panoramas and additional ephemera. Boards and leaves of three albums loose, but intact, aside from front board of one album lacking spine piece. Photos affixed directly to album leaves, with extensive manuscript annotations, with additional annotations on blank versos of some images. A small handful of photos evidently missing, but otherwise only occasional minor wear. Very good.

A sizable photograph archive consisting over 375 original images that document the World War II military service of Warren I. Johnson from his induction to his voyage home from Europe. Johnson was an elementary school teacher in Columbia, Pennsylvania, when he enlisted on May 20, 1942, trained across the



United States primarily in the South and West, and served across Europe in the latter states and aftermath of the war, before returning home in February 1946.

The first album contains just under 150 images, and covers the period from May 1942 to May 1943. A brief first series of images shows Johnson at several locales in Miami, Florida, where he received basic training, before the scene shifts to Scott Field in Illinois, east of St. Louis, where he entered radio school. His training as a radioman continued in Orlando, before he boarded a train west to take up his first stateside assignments, at several airfields across California and then with the 356th Fighter Group in Tonopah, Nevada, and Santa Rosa.

Johnson was then transferred back to the South, and the second album present, which documents November 1943 to May 1944, holds sixty-seven photographs that depict his life while assigned to the 247th Anti-Aircraft Artillery at Camp Davis, North Carolina, as well as a training spell at the School for Special Services on the campus of Washington & Lee University during Spring 1944. In September 1944, Johnson entered the infantry training school at Fort Benning, Georgia, which is extensively shown in the third album. The ninety-seven images contained there also show part of his service with the Seventh Army in Europe across France and Germany during the first half of 1945. Of particular interest near the end of this album is a group of seven photographs from Johnson's assignment to guard duty at a prison camp in Schwarzenborn, Germany, immediately following the end of the war in Europe.

The final album, which contains sixty-four original images, depict the remainder of Johnson's service in Europe, mostly engaged in the occupation of Heidelberg, his transit through Germany to Bremen, and his voyage home aboard the USS Noah Webster. Also present with this collection are seventeen issues of the mimeographed shipboard newspaper from Johnson's journey (Noah's News -- "Noah News is Good News"), and three panoramas, including one bird's-eye view of Camp Davis and two group portraits of his officer training classes there, as well as a commemorative, spent anti-aircraft shell.

Overall, the albums contain an interesting mix of portraiture, scenery, and action shots from the various locales to which Johnson was sent by the military, and are particularly notable as a representative and extensive encapsulation of his entire lengthy service time in the South, the West, and in Europe during World War II.

(McBRB2528)

\$1,500

HIGH SCHOOL SCRAPBOOK OF A WYOMING GIRL

30. [Wyoming]. [Mentzer, Frances]. [*Scrapbook and Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Frances Mentzer's High School Years in Cheyenne, Wyoming*]. Cheyenne, Wy.: 1918-1921. [35] leaves, illustrated with approximately 215 items of ephemera, 161 back and white photographs, and dozens of newspaper clippings, mostly adhesive mounted, but with numerous items loosely laid in. Approximately 100 photos are portraits, mostly wallet-sized photobooth photographs; the remainder measure from 2.5 x 4 inches to 4 x 4.5 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, front cover lacking, all leaves loose. Minor wear to rear board. Contents in overall nice condition. Very good.

An immense scrapbook and photograph album containing over 375 photographs and pieces of ephemera documenting the high school years of Frances Mentzer at Cheyenne High School in Wyoming. Frances ("Fritz" to her friends) was the daughter of W.C. Mentzer, a state court judge and a highly-motivated student who ended up graduating Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Nebraska several years after this scrapbook ends. She later returned to Cheyenne and worked as the town's librarian at the local Carnegie Library.

The scrapbook is filled with representative pieces from Frances' high school life, including at least ten long letters to her from fellow students (mostly boys) and many invitations, programs, party favors, and dance cards from numerous events. The album contains at least thirty theater programs and/or broadsides including at least twenty from Cheyenne's Princess Theater and several from the Atlas Theater; at least one of the programs lists Mentzer as a performer. There is also a full menu for Cheyenne's Bon Ton Cafe which served "American and Chinese Dishes." In addition, the album contains a few handbills and other ephemera related to community service in World War I, placards from events, typescripts of school songs, certificates of achievement for speech events, and much more. Well over half the of the items of ephemera have short handwritten notes regarding her experiences at the respective events, and some of them are filled out by hand with lists of students who attended the events. Mentzer was also a sponsor of the Cheyenne ROTC, accounting for the healthy amount of ROTC-related items present here, and the newspaper notices picturing Mentzer as one of several female sponsors. On one of the pages recording her summer vacation in 1918, Mentzer mounted a package of Army Navy cigarette rolling papers next to a program for the Frontier Days event on July 27. Interestingly, the program for Mentzer's graduation ceremony on June 12, 1921 notes that the Baccalaureate Address was given by eminent women's rights advocate and suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt.



photo showing a group of students saluting a flagpole while the flags of seven different countries get raised.

A comprehensive and unique look at the high school years of a curious, intelligent, socially-active young woman in Cheyenne in the years immediately following World War I.

(McBRB2405)

\$1,750

There are also dozens of newspaper clippings recounting football and basketball games, school elections, performances, and more. Particularly notable among the notices are the clippings of a student strike that occurred after three students were expelled for a prank. Mentzer joined in solidarity with her classmates; next to headlines of “Bolshevism Broke Out In High School” and an editorial that stated “a good citizen places the sanctity of the laws and of duly constituted authority above his own personal grievances,” her unexcused absence slip is proudly placed.

Unique items include a two-page typescript of a play as well as a draft of a speech she apparently gave at graduation, as well as a two-page manuscript draft of Mentzer’s idea for a newspaper called “the Mountain Ear.” She was assistant editor of the Cheyenne High School newspaper, *The Lariat*, and two full copies of the paper are included here. *The Lariat* was distributed citywide as it was “the one vital connection between the students and the community as a whole.” A notice printed at the bottom of the last page of the second issue reads, “This page produced in its entirety by Frances Mentzer.”

The photographs include a stunning three-page spread with about ninety photo booth portraits of identified students. Other images include playful group shots, some showing the students in costumes and a great larger-format

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