List #5: Recent Acquisitions

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.

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**A BUFFALO SOLDIER IS DISCHARGED AFTER THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**


Printed broadsheet form, completed in manuscript, detailing the Army discharge of an African-American soldier named John Taylor, a private in the 9th Cavalry. The document certifies that Taylor has received all the pay due him for his service, and lists his physical details together with his age and place of enlistment. Taylor had been a butler in South Carolina before enlisting in June 1898. Though he only spent six months in the Army, he participated in the most decisive and well-known land engagements in the Spanish-American War, including the charge up San Juan Hill. Following the Spanish-American War, the 9th Cavalry proceeded to the Arizona Territory, where Taylor received his discharge for “service faithful and honorable” at Fort Grant.

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**INDIAN HISTORICAL LINGUISTIC THEORIES OF A SCOTTISH ACADEMIC DILETTANTE**


A fascinating, if somewhat eccentric, manuscript essay on South American linguistic history and its supposed connections to Gaelic languages by a Scottish-Canadian professor at the Presbyterian College of Montreal. John Campbell was principally a professor of church history, but was also a serious student of anthropology, philology, and linguistics, and published numerous articles and monographs on a wide variety of subjects. Campbell was born in Edinburgh, and immigrated to Montreal via London and Toronto in the 1870s, where he was appointed to a professorship in 1873. His wide-ranging publications include scholarly and polemical essays in various academic journals, a volume of children's story sermons, and a novel set in the Muskoka region of Ontario. His most well-known work was a two volume ethnographic study entitled "The Hittites," in which he claimed that the people were descendants of the Japanese, Basques, and Peruvians, among others. "Later critics, with reason, considered him an academic dilettante" - *Canadian Dictionary of Biography.*

The present work continues such grandiose thinking, and claims a linguistic and genealogical link between the Aymara peoples of Peru and Bolivia and the Celts. Through the comparison of selected words in Aymara, Quechua, Gaelic, and Welsh, complete with several tables and appendices, Campbell argues that, "The large number of words identical in form and meaning
in the two languages suffice to establish the common origin of Celts and Aymaras." The essay continues to make additional comparisons with Quechua, and cites the research of Hyde Clark as the inspiration for its line of inquiry.

Campbell likely prepared this essay as one of his many contributions to Canadian academic journals. In an article he published in the journal of the Royal Society of Canada at the turn of the 20th century, he states that, 'Some years previous, I pointed out a large Celtic element in the dialects of Peru, and notably in that of the Aymaras." Hyde Clark references Campbell's theories in this area in his own book, "The Khita and Khita-Peruvian Epoch," published in 1877. Nevertheless, we are unable to locate a published version of this essay. A strange, yet enthusiastic work, asserting a tenuous theory of native Peruvian language.

**PRIVATELY PUBLISHED REMINISCENCES OF A TOPEKA LOCAL**


A scarce, presumably privately-printed work, by Topeka resident Rob M. Campbell. The preface notes, "This pamphlet consists of 'stuff' hastily written." In the preface, the author also thanks the Current Topics editor of the Topeka State Journal, and seems to indicate the contents were originally published as articles in that paper. The work consists of eighteen pieces of poetry, prose, and brief anecdotal essays with titles such as the poem "When Christmas Comes," "Boy Air-Ship Builders," "The Town Band," "The Annual Sunday School Picnic," and "Heard at the State Fair Poultry Exhibit." The essays provide snapshots of life in Kansas in the early 20th century, featuring "a Kansas man" as their narrator. Alas, no limitation statement is present in the book, though the work is presumed to have been printed in a fairly small number. We locate five copies located in institutions, at the University of Kansas, Wichita State, Oklahoma Historical Society, Pittsburgh State University, and the University of Texas at Austin. An interesting compilation of one Kansas man’s musings.

**MUSTER ROLLS FOR AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN CIVIL WAR REGIMENT**

4. [Civil War]. [African-Americana]. [Complete Set of Eleven Muster Rolls for the 39th Infantry Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops, from August to October, 1864]. Petersburg, Va. 1864. 11 folded broadsheet forms completed in manuscript, each approximately 21 x 30, one smaller. Light wear and a few short separations along fold lines. Light tanning and small patches of dampstaining. With original storage wrapper. Very good.

An outstanding and complete set of muster rolls for all companies of the 39th U.S. Infantry Regiment of Colored Troops for the period of August to October of 1864. The unit was organized during March 1864 in Baltimore, and then swiftly moved into action, campaigning from the Rapidan to the James River in May and June, followed by a lengthy involvement in the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond, during which time they were involved in the Battle of the Crater and other major Union initiatives. In December 1864 and January 1865, the regiment participated in both expeditions against Fort Fisher in North Carolina, including the assault and capture of the Fort on January 15. The remainder of their tenure was spent engaged in various actions in North Carolina, until December 4, 1865, when they mustered out of service.

These rolls provide an account of the ten companies A through K, and an eleventh form registers the field and staff of the unit, for two months near the end of their encampment outside Petersburg. The forms are thoroughly filled in, with all the names of enlisted men and officers, from where and when they
joined the regiment. Most came from Baltimore and surrounding Maryland counties, but many also were from New York, city and state, Connecticut, and several other northeastern states. They also provide many details about men who were absent from the muster because of illness or other assigned duties, and list losses from desertion and death. Not surprisingly, most of the deaths recorded here resulted from disease rather than from battle or wounds received therein.

Single muster rolls from African-American Civil War units are quite scarce on the market, but a set of rolls such as these which provide a complete record of the unit are extremely rare. A fascinating and vital record of the regiment.

LARGE ARCHIVE OF A UNION SURGEON IN WASHINGTON, D.C.


A substantial archive of over eighty printed and manuscript documents that comprise a working archive of Civil War surgeon John McCalla. Originally from Lexington, Kentucky, McCalla moved to Washington, D.C. in 1845, and after serving in several government appointed roles, was contracted as an Assistant Surgeon for the U.S. Army in the District of Columbia in 1863. The archive contains printed forms, manuscript letters and orders, and other documents pertaining to McCalla’s work as a Union doctor from his appointment until the end of the war.

The earliest documents in the collection, dated September 15, 1863, are McCalla’s contract with the army for a private physician, which accords him one hundred dollars per month in the service of R.O. Abbott, the Medical Director of the U.S. Army, and a manuscript order instructing him to report immediately to the Seminary Hospital in Georgetown. Many other orders instruct McCalla to pick up and to take charge of numerous patients arriving to the Union hospitals by train, and to take up various other duties in the wards of the capital. The majority of these orders are signed by Abbott, but many are also signed by other army surgeons, such as Johnson Van Dyck Middleton, Andrew Flint Sheldon, and Elisha Griswold.

Also included are several thank you letters from patients to McCalla for his care, such as one dated February 23, 1865, from a discharged patient in Iowa, which reads in part:

"To you doctor, I am indeed indebted. I owe you and Dr. RA Beans [?] a debt, which cannot well be paid. I shall never forget your kindness. Not I alone, but all soldiers who have been so fortunate as to have your kind attention, feel that your kindness merits our eternal gratitude. Some physicians are skillful and attentive - well deserve the title.... Some poor pitiable quacks in the world I would forget."

Also present are forms relating to McCalla’s everyday work, including blank forms used to order medical spirits and anesthetics, receipts, prescriptions, and requisition forms for fuel and other supplies needed by Civil War doctors in the course of their jobs. Over the course of the last two years of the war, McCalla worked in several D.C. hospitals in addition to the Georgetown Seminary, including a ward at Judiciary Square, the Stanton General Hospital, and the Douglas and Harewood hospitals. Overall, this archive provides great insight into the working life and activities of a Union doctor in Washington, D.C., during the second half of the Civil War, with great potential for further research.

$6000

$2,500
AUTO REPAIR ACCORDING TO THE CCC


A rare typed and extensively illustrated manual for automobile mechanics belonging to the Civilian Conservation Corps. This work, according to the title page, was revised and corrected from an edition originally published in 1937, although that is unrecorded. The manual was prepared by O. Wiederhold, the Automotive Engineer of the Division of Engineering, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, and illustrated by E.M. Callahan, E.G. McCabe, and C.L. Taylor. Chapters include “Making a Living in the Automotive Industry,” “Engines and Drive Units,” “Mechanics,” “Radiator Work and Metals,” “Engine Fuels and Carburetors,” “Brakes,” “Lubrication,” “Electricity,” and “Engine Tune-up & Salesmanship.” The work is illustrated throughout with technical figures such as a cross section of a water pump, the fuel system on a Caterpillar diesel engine, and how to bleed air from the brake lines.

OCLC lists three copies of this 1939 edition, at the Broward County Library in Florida, the National Agriculture Library, and University of Texas at Arlington. There are no copies listed of the 1937 edition from which this was purportedly revised. $850

RARE NEW TESTAMENT IN DAKOTA


A rare edition of the complete New Testament in Dakota, published by the American Bible Society. The present work constitutes the second printing, issued the year following the first, and is accompanied by a translation into Dakota, with its own title page, of the Books of Genesis and Proverbs. The principal translator of the New Testament, Stephen R. Riggs, immigrated to Minnesota from Ohio in the 1830s, where he began to work at a mission at Lac qui Parle with its founder, Joseph Renville, a fur trader who was instrumental in creating a written version of the Dakota language. While several portions of the Bible in Dakota were published during Renville’s lifetime and by Riggs thereafter, no complete version of the New Testament appeared until the first edition of Riggs’ effort in 1865. The translator of Genesis and Proverbs, Thomas Williamson, also arrived at Lac qui Parle from Ohio in the 1830s, and together with Riggs published translations of religious material in Dakota through the end of the Civil War. The first two editions of this work are quite scarce, and are located in only a handful of copies of by OCLC; only one copy of either edition has appeared at auction in the past fifty years.


UNRECORDED BROADSIDE FOR REUNION OF DAKOTA TERRITORY CIVIL WAR TROOPS

A fascinating, unrecorded broadside for a reunion of Civil War troops in the Dakota Territory, to be held at Oakwood Lakes, in the rural part of what is now eastern South Dakota, north of Sioux Falls. The broadside announces that the encampment will take place shortly after the Fourth of July, lists the "officers" of the reunion, and gives the program for the first day of activities. The advertisement also contains an announcement, names of officers, and program for the Brookings County Fair, organized by its Agricultural Society, taking place in the tiny town of Volga, just south of Oakwood Lake. This broadside was printed at the newspaper office there. A wonderful and unrecorded example of rural Dakota Territory printing.

FIRST PAMPHLET PRINTED IN DAKOTA TERRITORY


The first substantial, non-newspaper or broadside publication printed in the Dakota Territory. This pamphlet comprises the first annual message of the first Governor of the territory, William Jayne, delivered before both houses of the territorial legislature on March 19, 1862, just over a year after the Dakota Territory was officially organized. Jayne was from Springfield, Illinois, and served as Abraham Lincoln's personal physician in the 1850s. He became the mayor of Springfield and was then elected a member of the Illinois state legislature in 1860 before Lincoln appointed him to the territorial governorship. The text of the speech is a paean to the advantages and resources of the new territory and the possibilities for agricultural and industrial growth there. Jayne advises members of the government that, "It is well for you to remember that you are not legislating alone for today, but, also for an indefinite future - not for a few thousand now resident in the Territory, but for the tens of thousands who will soon be attracted within our limits."

He continues with a fulsome description of the recently organized land:

"[It] is a beautiful and undulating prairie, free from marsh, swamp, or slough; traversed by many streams and dotted with innumerable lakes of various sizes, whose wooded margins, and rocky shores, and gravel bottoms afford the settler the purest of water, and give to the Territory much of its interest and fascination.... We have, located on the Missouri, Big Sioux, Red River of the North, Vermillion, Dakota, Niobara, millions and millions of acres of the richest and most productive lands to be found anywhere within the bounds of the National Government.... The incentive to immigration is so great, and the inducements and advantages so promising, that it is no idle fancy which pictures the towns and cities which are soon to cover and enrich our hills and valleys and river sides."

Given the backdrop of the Civil War, Jayne also urges action regarding slavery:

"The slavery question has been an exciting and distracting subject of dispute, of late years, in the Territories. I hope that we may be free from it. I would recommend to your body that you pass a law prohibiting, for all time to come, in this Territory, slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime. I should hope to see such a law passed without a dissenting voice. I hope that the free air of Dakota may never be polluted or her fair, virgin soil pressed, by the footprint of a slave."

A very rare and exceptionally early Dakota imprint. OCLC locates four copies, to which Allen adds another four. Not in Streeter, Graff, Soliday, or any Eberstadt or Decker catalogs; no copy appears in auction records since 1927.

Allen, Dakota Imprints 2. $4,250

ADVENTURES IN THE KLONDIKE

Pulp magazine of stories featuring Ned Golden, a.k.a. Young Klondike, and his search for riches during the Klondike Gold Rush. Published by Frank Tousey from March 16, 1898 to May 17, 1899, a complete run is thirty-nine issues. The illustrated covers feature brawls with Indians, encounters with bears, and plenty of danger and derring-do. The six stories here are “Young Klondike’s New Diggings, or The Great Gold Find on Owl Creek,” “Young Klondike’s New Bonanza, or The Gold Diggers of French Gulch,” “Young Klondike’s Death Creek Deal, or Downing the Gold King of Dawson,” “Young Klondike’s Big Black Bear, or Working the Man in the Moon,” “Young Klondike and the Dead Horse Claim, or Working a Mountain of Gold,” and “Young Klondike’s Tally Ho, or Prospecting in the Wind River Range.”

$650

A DEAF PROSPECTOR WRITES HOME FROM THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY


A fine 1868 letter from an Indiana emigrant to Moxee, in Yakima County of the Washington Territory. Benton Goodwin left Greencastle, Indiana, to hunt for gold in central Washington, and here writes home in order to report on his situation to a woman, Catharine Oliver, that he hopes to marry upon his return. It reads in part:

"When I arrived here in this valley, there were some settlers here in 1865. But the persons are now estimated at about 300. They built the loghouses for themselves. None of any fine frame house is here. There are lots of Indians in the other valley close to me. They are good and friendly -- I am very glad of that -- I get the good prospects here.... I have been very busy at my good claim every day.... I will have the great deal of money in one or two years. My claim & cattle & grains are worth three thousand dollars.... You had been thinking of me that I was foolish to sell my farm at Greencastle Ind. But I have not spent all of money. I must save one cent as your husband."

If the language in the letter seems somewhat odd, it is likely because Benton Goodwin was deaf. He travelled west from Indiana with his three brothers and other family in 1865, and was briefly taken captive by the Sioux en route, but was released, supposedly because his signaling led the Indians to think him insane. The Goodwin family ranched in Yakima County, and sold cattle throughout Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, but Benton apparently traveled widely across Washington to seek out new gold strikes, and his letter references other prospecting efforts "over the Cascade Mountains." An excellent frontier mining letter from an unlikely prospector in the Pacific Northwest.

$675

A WHALING SHIP PICKS UP HAWAIIAN CREW ON AN 1868 CRUISE

12. [Hawaii]. [Whaling]. Hawaiian Shipping Articles [caption title]. [Honolulu. 1868]. Broadside form, 14 x 17 inches, completed in manuscript. Previously folded. Light wear along folds, with a couple of repaired short separations and small areas of loss, slightly affecting text. A couple of small chips at edges. Light, even tanning. About very good.

A rare example of a bilingual broadside form, used by whaling ships to enlist additional crew at their stopovers in Hawaii during the mid-19th century. Ships often needed to replenish the ranks midway through
their voyages in order to counter desertion, illness, and death. The text of this broadside is printed in English and Hawaiian, and is filled out for the whaler Europa, which was on its way into the Pacific from Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, and signed by its captain, Thomas Mellen. According to the form, the Europa added six crew members on March 24 and 26, 1868, all of whom appear to have been native Hawaiians, "for a term not to exceed [twelve] months, or until the said [ship Europa] shall return to these Hawaiian Islands, provided that takes place before the expiration of said term of [twelve] months." The first man listed, Levi Kauha, was designated a Seaman, and the final man, William George Malau, was made a Boatsteerer; the other four men were lowly Greenhands. The form also records their advances in dollars and their pay as the traditional share of profits (1/130th, 1/150th, 1/70th, etc.). Few examples of such broadsides survive, and this one is particularly interesting for its English and Hawaiian text. OCLC locates one copy of a similar form, at the Bancroft Library.

**PLANNING THE STREETS OF DES MOINES**


A fascinating manuscript notebook containing ninety-two pages of notes and sketches of streets in Des Moines, Iowa, evidently a survey of walking conditions in the Woodland Heights neighborhood and the area near Drake University. The notebook consists of small scale reproductions of the city grid several blocks at a time, with points labeled and corresponding notes for issues pertaining to pedestrian traffic, such as lack of sidewalks or broken pavers. Some notes are quite specific, such as one that states, "Walk covered with mud from over hanging Banks," or another that notes, "Several boards decayed - dangerous to women wearing high heel shoes." Some of the handwriting appears juvenile, and the notebook could have been completed as a school project; nevertheless, it seems to have been taken seriously, and the first page is stamped, "Property of City of Des Moines Engineering Department." The street plan sketches are particularly interesting, as some of the surveyed area was destroyed to make way for the interstate highway through Des Moines in the 1950s.

**UNRECORDED CATALOGS OF OKLAHOMA INDIAN LAND AUCTIONS**


Rare and unrecorded documentation for auctions of Indians lands in Oklahoma at the end of 1914, after the winding up of the Dawes Commission, which oversaw enrollment into the Five Civilized Tribes and allotment of land to individuals admitted to the final rolls thereafter, as a part of the 1898 Curtis Act. "The persons enrolled by the commission were allotted 15,794,000 acres, with individual allotment sizes based on the appraised value.... The commission reserved 125,497 acres for railroad rights-of-way, townsites, churches, schools, and cemeteries and segregated 431,080 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw land holding coal and asphalt deposits and 1,278,753 acres containing timber. These segregated lands were leased under government supervision and eventually auctioned" - Oklahoma History Center.

The first of these auctions of reserved timber lands occurred in November 1914, after the transfer of control from the Dawes Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes Agency, headquartered in Muskogee. The three pamphlets here comprise catalogs of available lots of lands previously allotted to the Choctaw Nation in Pittsburgh, Latimer, McCurtain, and Pushmataha Counties. The lists provide locations, acreage, estimated amounts available...
pine and hardwood, and a minimum price for each of thousands of lots to be auctioned, as well as a brief introductory primer on rules, dates, and terms for the auctions.

Fragile, but extremely rare documents of these Indian land sales. OCLC locates a copy of a similar auction catalog from this year, at Texas Tech, but none of the three present pamphlets are recorded.

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**RARE 1840s MINSTREL SONGSTER**


Scarce antebellum songster with tunes on various stereotypical African-American themes, with numerous song lyrics in a supposedly “black” dialect. The volume is divided into three parts, each with an index. The first is titled “Negro Melodies,” the second, “Miscellaneous Songs,” and the last, “New Songs as Sung by the Sable Harmonists.” Song titles include “Picayune Butler,” “Zip Coon,” “Jim Crack Corn,” and “Genny Git Your Hoe Cake Done.” The book was published in a number of editions, all scarce. OCLC locates no copies of this Cincinnati imprint, though two have appear in auction records for the last twenty-five years.

$1,375

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**CINCINNATI DIRECTORY WITH A “COLORED” SECTION**


Scarce early directory for Cincinnati, with additional coverage of the small towns of Covington and Newport located directly across the river in Kentucky. The first eighty pages contain advertisements for local businesses, printed in blue, brown, red, or green ink, and often illustrated. (It is assumed that the leave which have been cut away contained interesting woodcut advertisements, resulting in their removal from the volume.) The ten plates interspersed throughout the text are engraved advertisements for businesses in the area. There follows an alphabetical listing for each town, with Cincinnati comprising the bulk of the text, and the three little towns occupying the last eighty or so pages. Each individual is listed with name, address, and state or country of origin, providing a fascinating study in the ethnic makeup of the region at this time. Interestingly, there is a segregated section at the end labeled “Colored,” listing approximately three hundred African-American residents in Cincinnati with their addresses and state of origin.

We locate a handful of institutional copies, half of which are in Ohio institutions. The last copy to appear at auction came up at Swann in 1991. A good solid copy of this scarce directory.

NEW YORK DOCTOR ADVERTISES HIS EXPERTISE IN BONESETTING


The rare first edition of the American medical imprint describing a method for setting broken bones, by New York doctor Waterman Sweet. The text contains voluminous testimonials from numerous parties, all of whom confirm Sweet's bona fides and expertise. Overall, the volume seems to have been less a scholarly article on the treatment of broken bones, but rather an advertisement for Sweet's supposedly groundbreaking technique. OCLC locates only four copies; not at AAS.

$950

RARE TEXAS PHILATELIC MAGAZINE


The first issue of this short-lived Texas periodical on stamps and stamp collecting, edited by B.G. Chaney. The feature article is titled “Advice of a Collector,” which includes such practical advice as “beware lest you should undertake too much and your collection become a task instead of a pleasure.” There is also an article on counterfeits which claims that the rate of disreputable dealers is on the rise, which will lead to disgust and discouragement among young collectors. The final two pages is comprised almost entirely of advertisements for stamp dealers and collecting agents. Rare and ephemeral – we locate issues at the University of Texas at Austin and Dallas, and the British Library. None in auction records.

$650

LETTERS OF A SMALL-TOWN TEXAS BUSINESS WOMAN


A wonderful and expansive archive of letters written from Maggie and Roland Andrews in Winnsboro, Texas, to Maggie’s family back home in Austin, Tennessee. The majority of the archive dates from 1890-1892, the years immediately following the couple’s marriage and move to Texas. Married in 1889, the Andrews’ moved to Winnsboro where Roland hoped to establish himself as a dry goods merchant. This he did with tremendous success, advertising himself as “R.G. Andrews, Merchant, Dealer in Everything.” By 1896, he built a new two-story store at the corner of Main and Broadway where he sold ladies clothing and millinery, dry goods, groceries, hardware, saddlery, building materials, and everything else conceivable. The mercantile complex even included an undertaker. R.G. Andrews became the largest merchant in the area, with the Winnsboro Free Press calling it “the
largest trade emporium in Northeast Texas.” The Andrews’ were active in civic and community affairs, particularly the schools, and Roland served as mayor for three terms. Winnsboro, located in far northeastern Texas about halfway between Dallas and Texarkana, was established as a settlement in 1850, with a population of less than 400 by the 1890 census. The population more than doubled over the next ten years, but it was never terribly large; today the population is around 3,000 people.

Most of the letters here are written by Maggie to her mother, with a few letters written by Roland and some replies from Maggie’s parents. Many appear on company stationery, charting the course of the business from the partnership of Skeen & Andrews in the first year to simply R.G. Andrews by 1891. In her letters, Maggie describes life in her new home, local developments, and her feelings about living so far from her family in a strange place. In her early letters she repeatedly indicates the lower cost of living in Texas as opposed to Tennessee, writing that they are “better fixed” financially, despite the distance and the difficulties.

The first year for the couple was not easy, as Roland struggled to get the store on solid footing, working long hours, and Maggie adapted to life as a married woman in a strange new land. She writes early on, “He worries and studdies over his business so much that he is almost sick. Everybody is complaining of hard time[s], but I believe he takes it worse than any of the rest. He has one consolation that some of the[m] don’t have that is he has paid his debts, is left without much but it is more honorable than to live high like some do and not pay their debts. He has a good name if he hasn’t got money.” She continues, discussing the one virtue of their new home: “We are better situated here than we could be anywhere else. This is right where we will stay for some time. A person can live more economical out here than they can there in most every thing. That is about the only advantage I can see living here.” She then outlines the price of washing and hiring out - she provides similar details in many of her letters, providing the reader with a sense of the place and the issues faced by a late-19th century housewife in a new, small town in Texas.

By September, Maggie writes that she is keeping the books at the store: “I’ve been very busy for several days. I stay at the store all the time now. I’ve been busy fronting for Rowland. I like to keep books very well. I am a cashier for this fall.” In a letter from March 1891 she describes the schedule of her typical day, rising early to make breakfast then off to the store, back home to make lunch and then back to work. In addition to that, of course, keeping the house ~ ironing, planting a garden, making soap, etc.

In February 1891 she writes of some local excitement involving Roland and the town drunk: “There has been some exciting times in Winnsboro last week about a drunk man. He is a terror to the town when he gets drunk. Gambles all the time when he is sober when he looses [sic] he gets drunk tries to kill every body that comes along. Every man in town is afraid of him. He undertook to kill out the officers in town. Rowland was one that he was mad at and the Marshal. They had arrested him a week before that. As Rowland walked up to town one night the man steps from an ally [sic] spot and shot him twice miss[ed] him [at] ten feet. Rowland had no way to defend himself. Rowland came back home... He shot a man and a negro woman, said he was coming down and burn our house and kill Rowland too. Row was sure scared for him the next night, he did not come. He is gone, no one would try to arrest him. He had a gun and four pistols.”

Maggie is an engaging and chatty correspondent. Most of her letters are several pages in length, packed with details of life in small-town Texas as the wife of an up-and-coming merchant. A fabulous archive, packed with research potential, and entertaining to boot.

RARE LOUISIANA UTOPIA PROMOTIONAL


Rare prospectus for the New Llano Cooperative Colony, a secular utopia which flourished in the western highlands of Louisiana from 1918 to 1938. The community was originally established near Los Angeles, as the Llano del Rio Company, around 1914, though it failed to flourish there and relocated to deep rural Louisiana in late 1917. This handsome prospectus was written to attract new members to the community, and dates to the early Louisiana period. The text extolls the community’s economic plan (equal communal ownership), as well as its agricultural and industrial capacity, schools, and medical and cultural facilities. The whole is illustrated with views of the
community buildings, street scenes, and happy children. Rare, with three copies located in OCLC, at Yale, Duke, and UC San Diego. Not in Miller’s American Communes 1860-1960. $950

PROMOTING A GERMAN UTOPIA IN WASHINGTON


Noted as the “Revised Edition,” this is the first printing of the first American edition, after original publication in German. Published as a prospectus for the Freeland Colony at Bow, Washington. Whidbey Island, Washington – the first of several (and the only to survive infancy) American communities founded upon the principles outlined in Hertzka’s Freeland. The text as here presented eliminates all references to the African continent, where Freeland and its sequel were originally set, perhaps to allay nativist sentiment. The wrappers give a description of the colony, its mission and inspiration, and invite the reader to subscribe to the colony’s quarterly newsletter. An unusual Washington imprint, and not often seen in commerce. Not in Miller’s American Communes 1860-1960. $600

IMPORTANT EARLY WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL IMPRINT


A very rare and early example of Washington territorial printing, comprising a fiery address by the energetic Governor of the territory, Isaac Stevens. Dramatic developments had indeed occurred in Washington during the preceding year, including the escalation of the Yakima War, which precipitated the Battle of Seattle, the so-called Cascades Massacre, and the declaration of martial law in Pierce County, where Stevens suspected settlers of aiding Indian resistance, and the resulting power struggle between Stevens and the territorial judiciary. Stevens recounts events, and his hand in subduing, at least temporarily, the threat of violence from native tribes angered by encroachment on lands promised to them. Many of Stevens’ actions, such as the imprisonment of recalcitrant judges and his eventual self-pardon for a conviction for contempt, not to mention his vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the Indian conflicts, conferred upon him an outsized and controversial reputation in the early history of the Washington Territory.

"A document of great importance, being Stevens’ own account of the campaign against the Blackfoot and Nez Perce Indians; the Battle of Grand Ronde and the Indian Council at Walla Walla. Other sections of the Message deal with the Governor’s Pacific Railroad explorations; routes; Hudson’s Bay Company; mineral developments; roads, and other essential internal improvements" - Eberstadt. One of five hundred copies ordered printed for the use of the state House of Representatives. We locate just five copies, at the University of Tulsa, Washington State, the Washington State Library, the Huntington, and Yale; only one copy appears in auction records for the last fifty years.

Eberstadt 104:305. Sabin 101910A. $2,750
EARLY 20th CENTURY ROAD TRIP FROM BIG BEND TO CATALINA, BY WAY OF BAJA CALIFORNIA

23. [Western Photographic]. [Photograph Album of Automobile Travel Around Big Bend Texas, Mexico, Baja California, and Catalina Island]. [Various places, including Texas, Baja, and California. ca. 1910]. 170 silver gelatin photographs, measuring 3.25 x 4.25 inches. Oblong quarto. Covers lacking, some leaves loose. Images crisp and clear, with locations noted in pencil. Very good.

An album of nearly 175 handsome, original photographs that documents an early 20th-century road trip through the Southwest and Mexico, with the majority of images depicting travel through Baja California. The first series of photographs consists of approximately forty photographs around Big Bend, Texas, with images of the tourists and their early automobiles. Most of the photos from this sequence, however, show the dramatic landscape, agricultural scenes, the railway, and nearby towns. Four of the photos are noted as “Mexico,” and show an aqueduct. A second brief series shows a stop at the Grand Canyon, including a shot of the travelers’ pack animals near an advertisement for Kolb Brothers photography studio.

The remainder of the photos depict travel through Baja California, with a final series of images on Catalina Island. Images of Baja show sweeping scenery inland and on the seashore, two women picking oranges, maritime activity, and two men in a tiny car. Of particular interest are photographs of towns and Indian pueblos that they encounter on the peninsula. Approximately forty photographs from Catalina Island close the album, and show the landscape and architecture of the period, as well as coastal avian life. The images are well-composed and visually striking, and demonstrate the experienced eye of a seasoned amateur photographer.

Overall, a fascinating album of early travel by car through the Southwest, Mexico, and California. $1,500

LAKE TAHOE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN IN THE EARLY 20th CENTURY

24. [Western Photographic]. [California]. [Photograph Album Containing over 330 Original Photographs Depicting Family Hunting and Camping Trips in 1910s and Early 1920s California]. [Various places, including Sacramento, San Diego, Sonora, and Tahoe. 1912-1921. 339 original photographs, most measuring approximately 2 x 3 or 2.75 x 4.75 inches, a few slightly larger. Oblong octavo. Leatherette album with light wear. Photos mounted directly to album leaves. Occasional light mirroring and fading, but images generally fine. Very good.

A wonderful album of almost 350 original photographs that document the travels of one family in California over the course of nearly a decade in the early 20th century. The album begins with images of a 1913 camping trip at vineyard in Sheldon, California. Other excursions include a 1913 camping and animal trapping trip to Lake Tahoe, which include images of their campsite and activities at Phillips and Echo Lake, and a 1920 and 1921 hunting expedition in the Bear Creek and Bear Mountain area near San Bernardino. In 1915 they traveled from San Diego to San Francisco via steamer, and there is a series of photographs depicting some their experiences in both cities. A detailed and extensive album, with many engaging images of early 20th-century California parklands. $1,500
PHOTOGRAPHS OF LARAMIE IN THE 1890s


A fascinating photograph album of nearly 125 original images depicting life in and around Laramie, Wyoming, at the end of the 19th century. Approximately fifty of the images represent outdoor life in the area, with an emphasis on hunting, fishing, and camping. These include pictures of an armed wrangler on horseback, men and women fishing in a local stream, men engaged in horsebreaking, hunters posed with dogs and ducks, and several armed female hunters in the field. The remaining seventy-five photos depict scenes and atmosphere of Laramie, including images of architecture and building interiors, local businesses, candid portraits of inhabitants, social gatherings such as dances and stage plays, children playing, Indians at a town parade, house and farm animals, and other aspects of frontier living in Wyoming.

An excellent photographic document of Wyoming life in the 1890s.

$2,500