



New York Antiquarian Book Fair

April 2022

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PRINTED ON AN ABOLITIONIST PRESS

1. **[Abolition]. [Bleeding Kansas]. [Redpath, James].** *[Partially Printed Receipt, Completed in Manuscript, Printed at Redpath's Crusader of Freedom Office in Doniphan County, Kansas].* Doniphan, Ks.: Printed at the Crusader of Freedom Office, 1858. Single sheet, 3.5 x 7.5 inches. Minor foxing, light edge wear. Very good.

An uncommon form, printed at James Redpath's *Crusader of Freedom* office in Doniphan, Kansas. The Scottish-born Redpath originally worked for Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune* where he published a series of articles compiling Facts of Slavery. In 1855, he moved to the Kansas-Missouri border and reported on the slavery disputes for the Free Soil newspaper, the *Missouri Democrat*, before starting his own newspaper, the *Crusader of Freedom*. The motto of his newspaper was "I enroll myself a Crusader of Freedom until slavery ceases to exist."

Redpath met John Brown immediately after the fateful Pottawatomie Creek incident and his interview with the fervent abolitionist was Brown's debut in the press with Redpath labeling him a warrior-saint. The journalist became Brown's most vocal supporter in the press, and his report of the Battle of Osawatomie helped take Brown to national prominence. He became friends with John Brown and one of the fierce abolitionist's largest supporters, writing in Brown's defense after his raid on Harper's Ferry. After Brown's execution, Redpath published a book on Brown, the proceeds from which went to the Brown family. Redpath was also famous for co-authoring a seminal guidebook entitled *Hand-Book to Kansas Territory and the Rocky Mountains' Gold Region*. He left Kansas shortly after the present work was printed, moving to Boston, where he eventually turned his attentions to encouraging emigration of African Americans to Haiti.

Ostensibly, the present form was created so that local resident W.H. Bayliss could pay his Doniphan County taxes on July 20, 1857. However, it stands as a symbol of the abolitionist spirit in Kansas, which was deeply felt by people such as Redpath and Brown. The form is decorated with an engraving of the personification of Liberty, with the eagle and shield inside an elaborated framing device. We could locate no other copies of this form in OCLC.

(McBRB2791)

\$950

A HANDSOME PORTRAIT OF THE FINEST AFRICAN AMERICAN ACTOR OF THE 19th CENTURY

2. **[African Americana]. [Aldridge, Ira].** *Ira Aldridge als Othello [caption title].* Mannheim, Germany: S. Buhler, [ca. 1852-1854]. Tinted lithograph, 18 x 12 inches. Minor wear and a few small bumps to edges, moderate foxing to margins. A nice copy with ample margins. Very good.

A wonderful and exceedingly rare full-length portrait of the legendary Ira Frederick Aldridge (1807-1867), famed 19th-century African American actor and playwright. Aldridge was born in New York and as a young man studied drama with William Henry Brown's African Grove Theatre, one of the earliest Black-owned theaters in the United States. Like most African Americans in his time, Aldridge's drive to become a great actor was hindered by virulent racism, which eventually

led him to relocate to Great Britain. While there, he reinvented himself, at first claiming to be the son of a Senegalese prince; this led in part to Aldridge's nickname, "The African Roscius" (after the famous Roman thespian). He made his debut as the titular character in *Othello* at the Royalty Theatre in London's East End in 1825, and over the next thirty-plus years built a magnificent career on the British stage, performing not only as Othello, but also in *Macbeth*, *The Merchant of Venice*, and *King Lear*, among numerous other classical plays. The impact of Aldridge's career is undeniable in Great Britain: he is the only performer of African American descent among the thirty-three actors of the English stage honored with bronze plaques at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon. Aldridge was the first African American actor to achieve international success, and remains one of the most influential African American figures of the 1800s, period.

Aldridge first performed in Continental Europe in 1852, eventually accepting invitations to appear in Prussia, Hungary, Serbia, Switzerland, Poland, Russia, and elsewhere in Europe. He played in front of packed houses to European royalty, many of whom showered Aldridge with honors and medals. The present lithograph is especially interesting in that it depicts Aldridge dressed in the costume of his most enduring role, the "The Moor of Venice" of Shakespeare's *Othello*. Aldridge stands solidly, with right arm outstretched, while holding a short sword in its scabbard in his left hand. A small handbill is visible to Aldridge's right advertising his appearance in 1852 in Frankfort.

The print was lithographed ("Steindruck" literally translates to "stone print" or lithograph) by S. Buhler from a photograph by J. Chailloux. Buhler was based in Mannheim, about fifty miles from Frankfort, where Aldridge had probably performed recently. It is likely that the print was produced to celebrate or advertise Aldridge's European tour of the 1850s. European life agreed with Aldridge and he continued to perform there over the next fifteen years, until he passed away on tour in Lodz, Poland in 1867.

We could locate only a few copies of this lithograph or a similarly-titled example, at Yale (dated 1850 and produced in Prague), Harvard (hand-colored and inscribed by Aldridge), and the British Museum (tinted, like the present copy). An enduring image of one of the most important African American figures in American history.

(McBRB3084)

\$7,500

A NOTED AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNIST SPEAKS IN BUFFALO

3. [African Americana]. [Ford, James W.]. *Living Costs Are Sky-Rocketing, Employers Refuses Negroes Jobs, Wall St. Plans to Capture Elections, Fascist War-Dogs Destroy Peace. How Can We Stop Them? These Are Some of the Burning Questions That Will Be Answered by James W. Ford...[caption title]*. [Buffalo: 1937]. Photo-illustrated broadside, approximately 12 x 9 inches. Tanned, darker around the edges, with minor creasing. Small manuscript note at bottom, reading "Buffalo, 1937." Very good.

A striking and seemingly unrecorded broadside advertising a speech by James W. Ford, the "Outstanding Negro Leader - twice Vice Presidential candidate of the Communist Party - Just returned from Spain and Ethiopia." Ford's quarter-length portrait adorns the top left of the broadside. The broadside was published by the John Brown Branch of the Communist Party, and printed in Buffalo, evidenced by the Buffalo Allied Printing Trades Council seal at the bottom center. Ford's speech took place at Kaisers Hall on October 26, 1937. By the time of this speech, Ford had indeed run twice as the Communist Party's candidate for vice president, and he would do so again in 1940.

James W. Ford (1893-1957) was born in Alabama and graduated from Fisk University in Nashville. He served in France during the First World War, afterwards settling in Chicago where he became a union leader and a notable member of the Communist Party. Ford rose quickly through the labor and Communist ranks, becoming a section organizer in Harlem in 1933. While there, Ford helped found the National Negro Congress, assisted in numerous local political campaigns, provided for the defense of the Scottsboro Boys in the state of his birth, and helped organize protests against employment and housing discrimination, all while continuing to work as a champion of organized labor and the Communist Party. No copies in OCLC.

(McBRB2873)

\$750

HONDURAN DISPUTES WITH GUATEMALA AND GREAT BRITAIN

4. Alvarado, Francisco. *Memoria Presentada al Soberano Cuerpo Lejislativo.* [Honduras]: Imprenta de J.M. Sanchez, 1852. [2], 16pp. Small quarto. Later marbled wrappers. A couple of minor edge chips to title page. Moderate, even tanning and light dust soiling. Very good.

A rare report on foreign affairs and trade by Honduran prime minister Francisco Alvarado to the national legislature, delivered in 1852. In the background were tensions with the United Kingdom, who sought debt repayment and land claims on the Hondurans, and ongoing conflict with Guatemala, amongst other issues. Alvarado laments that Honduras is peaceful with all of its Central American neighbors except for Guatemala, but blames their neighbors for continuing hostilities:

"Solamente con Guatemala, por una fatalidad para ambos Estadis, no se ha restablicido la buena armonía que en otro tiempo reinara entre este y aquel Gobierno; mas no por que Honduras no hubiese puesto de su parte los medios de una reconciliacion. Véase el acuerdo dee 22 de Octubre último inserto en la Gaceta, y se conocerá que se procurado evitar motivos de desavenencia. Empero, Guatemala que nos ocupa indebidamente una gran parte de nuestro territorio por el lado de Copan, disponiendo sin atender al indisputable derecho que nos asiste, de sus preciosas producciones; procura mantener en pié la desavenencia para continuar en sus avances."

He also attacks the British for attempting to expand the boundaries of British Honduras and threatening to blockade the port of Trujillo, and seizing Honduran territory:

"Ya no cabe decir mas sobre el ridiculo pretesto con que se intente despojar á Honduras de una parte de su territorio poseida con tantos titulados de legalidad. Que nacion, sino es la Inglaterra, ha reconocido esa parodia de monarquía? Donde está su corte, donde sus leyes, donde sus majistrados?.... Nada existe, ni ha podido existir siendo como los mosquitos, tribus errantes de salvajes leprosos, sin hogares fijos, sin templos de adoracion, sin escuelas donde ilustrar la juventud; en una palabra, sin ninguno de los elementos que pueden constituir una nacion. Sin embargo, es un hecho, que bajo el nombre de un monarca despreciable, se nos arrebatata lo mejor y mas rico de nuestro territorio."

The remainder of the report goes on to discuss recent domestic legislation, education, trade, and production. One of his main points of emphasis in this realm is the importance of indigo production, writing that, "Este ramo es el de añil, que en el dia acaso es el principal de los que forman la riqueza publica del Salvador," and arguing that it should be so in Honduras as well. Scarce, we locate only three copies ~ at Berkeley, William & Mary, and the Library of Congress.

(McBRB2834)

\$2,000

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

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

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

Anscher's descriptions of his experiences in Africa cover a wide variety of topics including big game hunting; interactions with local indigenous peoples and their rulers; encounters with white missionaries, traders, and other hunters; ethnographic, botanical, geological, and zoological observations, and much more. His account is by turns dramatic and amusing, interspersed with personal recollections of family and home, cultural and religious notes (his addressee was also a Polish-speaking Jewish immigrant to Chicago), and reminiscences of earlier adventures in Colorado, Utah, the California gold fields, and elsewhere.

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

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

His missive begins *in medias res*, with his party already underway in South Africa near the Orange River in what he calls the "Tarka bush," during mid-September 1883. Anscher decides, having missed his last opportunity to send mail, "Now, to put myself on guard against mischance, and not be like the traditional foolish virgins who did not keep their lamps properly trimmed...to have a so-called running letter always open and ready," for his recipient. The group first traveled northeast near and along the Orange, allowing Anscher to wax discursive concerning the river's wildlife:

"The wanderings of the river sometimes flowed through immense chasms, over hung with stupendous precipices, and then like a translucent lake, with beautiful towering mimosas and willows reflected from its bosom and a rich variety of fine plumage, though without a song; wild geese, ducks, snipes, flamingoes, in perfect security feeding on the banks beneath the green shade, or basking in the sun's rays on the verdant islands, far from the fowler's snare. The swallows, also, mounting aloft, or skimming the surface of the mirror of the stream; while the ravens, with their hoarse note, might be seen seeking their daily food among the watery tribe, or cawing on the bending tops of the weeping willows."

The party leaves the river, and skirts the southern edge of the Kalahari to reach Lattakoo, modern-day Dithakong, a traditional departure point for excursions deeper into the interior of Africa during the 19th century. Thence they headed north again, stopping often to hunt for food and sport:

"When on the Kama plains I went one night, accompanied by Tytler and Winsloe and one native, to a pool of water about two miles from camp.... We did not wait more than about half an hour when we heard loud lapping at the water. The natives told me, 'Ronimala [?]' (be silent) 'There is a lion....' Our next visitors were two buffaloes, but we did not fire lest we attract the attention of the lions. Next came three giraffes, and one we knocked over on the spot, and wounded another, but who got away.... I have seen plenty of game in my time. I saw and hunted antelope and elk on the Laramie plains, and in the [Meek?] Mountains, in America before the Union Pacific RR was built. I saw quite enough of buffalo in the Smokey Hills and Montana, as well as south of the Green Horn Mountains between California and Arizona, but such a variety of

game (big game) and in such number as I saw some years ago in the Transvaal & Swaziland and hereabouts now, I never saw anywhere."

As the excursion proceeds further into the interior, their encounters with native tribes increases, and Anscher observes them keenly and reports with a detailed, if somewhat jaded, 19th-century eye:

"The town of Kalabeg [?] is already in the Matabele country.... Of course, they have no religion of any kind, for there is no such thing as natural religion. Men acquire knowledge, good or bad, from instruction of men with more fertile brains. This holds good all the world over. The rainmakers here hold the position of prophets and divines of the so-called civilized countries. These rainmakers, who are also the doctors and sextons, have great influence over the minds of the people, and are held in great estimation by them, superior to that of their king, who is likewise compelled to yield to the dictates of this personage, the rainmaker.... Nothing can exceed the freaks of fancy and the adroitness with which the rainmaker can awe the public mind, and lead thousands captive at his will. Each tribe has one or more of them, and they generally come from other countries, for a prophet is seldom honored in his own country."

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

"Was present at a Pitsoh or native congress this forenoon, held by the natives about some tribe affairs. About 12,000 natives present and wound up the proceedings with a war dance.... As these tribes are considered by some religious enthusiasts to be of the lost tribes of Israel (not your own, but ours), and as your uncle once spoke to me about them while at Chicago, I would therefore request you to kindly tell him to disabuse his mind on this point and that the only peg whereon the so-called lost tribe maniacs hang their argument in favor of their hobby is that the natives practice a certain custom which history attributes to our father Abraham. But this ceremony takes place instead of at the age of 7 days old, when they are about fourteen years old, and even when older. But they have no tradition as to why it is done. If this simple custom entitles them to be call Jews, why, for my part, they are quite welcome to the honor. But this is about all there is to build the theory on."

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

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

When sad and homesick, Anscher recalls his time in Chicago and in the West, but it is often insufficient comfort. After departing Shoshong for Tatti, Anscher must leave his group to "pioneer" a trail to the settlement:

"On the evening of my first day's journey I had to off-saddle (a term used here) on a waterless plain, picketed my horse and went to bed minus my supper or dinner.... I awoke suddenly by something touching me on my forehead like the cold nose of a dog, but I could see nothing in the dark except my horse who was laying down, poor fellow. After this occurrence I could sleep no longer. My head was hot, my lips parched and had no taste even for a cigarette. I daresay some of you have experienced waiting for a train early in the morning in some out of the way small RR station, where moments appear like

days. Well, waiting there is not a patch to lying in the dark in Africa's solitude, waiting for daylight to come.... I tried to divert my mind and think of anything but water but I could not do it! I tried to cool myself by thinking of Chicago in the month of Feb., but that only led me to snow and from snow to water. One may as well try Ovid's 'Remedia Amoris' to cure him from hankering after the girl he loves, as to try Chicago in my case as a remedy when thirsty."

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

Anscher's trail goes somewhat cold after January 1884, when he relinquished control of this massive "running letter." An additional fragment of a later letter to Edith Rogalski included here, forwarded via a mining acquaintance in Kimberly, contains a few tantalizing details of his onward expedition, including an attack on their party near Victoria Falls by a group of slavers led by "an American Negro." He was also working on a journal, and taking photographs, which are mentioned several times throughout this account, but the survival of this other material, as well as the ultimate conclusion of this expedition, are not known. A wonderful, unpublished account of African exploration by a seemingly unlikely and apparently otherwise unknown American character. A complete transcription of the manuscript is available upon request. (McBRB1562) \$8,750

KANSAS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

6. Anti-Horse Thief Association. [Kansas]. *Subordinate Order Ritual. Published by the National Order Anti-Horse Thief Association.* St. Paul, Ks.: The News Printery, 1905. 17pp. Original plain orange wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling, contemporary pencil notation to wrappers. Some light soiling to contents, manuscript notation at end of text. Very good.

Pamphlet published by the Anti-Horse Thief Association in St. Paul, Kansas, a tiny town about a hundred miles due east of Wichita. The Anti-Horse Thief Association was a long-standing vigilance committee in Kansas, established in the 1850s, presented here similar to a masonic organization. The present work provides the order for their ceremonies and rituals, including initiations, installing officers, and the funeral ceremony. Inside the front cover is a manuscript list of names recording the investigation and pursuing committees for 1904; the rear cover has the ownership inscription of Robert Leer of Vincennes, Iowa, and a date noting the last meeting he attended. While there are several early 20th-century editions in OCLC, we locate only one copy of this 1905 edition, at Pittsburg State University in Kansas. Rare and interesting. (McBRB2609) \$650

DEATH COMES FOR THE ARCHBISHOP (OF MEXICO)

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

From January 1748 until his death in July 1765, Manuel Rubio y Salinas was the Archbishop of Mexico City. This period coincided with the rebirth and expansion of the Mexican mining industry, which fostered great wealth, new secular and ecclesiastical institutions, and an architectural boom in the viceregal capital. Rubio and the Church benefitted from the new wealth in significant material ways, but he remained popular throughout his tenure for attention to prevalent social

concerns and dedication to his religious duties. One of his most significant achievements was the procurement of the 1754 papal decree that made Our Lady of Guadalupe the patron saint of New Spain.

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

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

(McBRB2491)

\$8,250

UNRECORDED CYCLING MAP OF BERMUDA

8. [Bermuda]. Farnsworth, J.M. *Driving and Cycling Road Map of the Bermuda Islands*. New York: 1911. Folding lithograph map, handcolored, 11 x 27.5 inches. Original printed pictorial boards with cloth spine. Light wear and chipping to spine, light wear to boards. Advertisements on front pastedown. Light wear to map at some folds, but generally clean and fresh. Very good.

An attractive map of Bermuda, showing major driving and cycling routes on the island at the beginning of the 20th century. First published in 1892, this is the fourth edition, revised and corrected. A review in Goldthwaite's *Geographical Magazine* published in its October 1892 issue, reads:

"Evidently the 'cyclist has invaded the Bermudas. J.M. Farnsworth, a well-known 'cyclist, while taking a few weeks of rest at these islands, seems to have obtained the same by making a very unique driver's and 'cyclist's map of these islands. Mr. Farnsworth is evidently an amateur at cartographic work, but he has nevertheless produced a much cleverer piece of work than is turned out by many of the professionals engaged in the same line."

Although the reviewer states that Farnsworth was well known, we find no other information on his cycling activities. As the piece indicates, a key at the lower left of the map indicates whether roads are best, good or poor, and whether the grade is ordinary, steep, or "very steep grade, dangerous for wheeling." An inset map of Hamilton, the Bermudan capital, occupies the center of the sheet. Rare in any edition ~ we locate two copies of the 1900 second edition in OCLC and just one copy of the present 1911 edition, at Yale.

(McBRB2254)

\$850

BOLIVIA EXISTS!

9. [Bolivia]. [Independence]. *El 24 de Mayo. De 1829. En La Paz [caption title]*. La Paz: Imprenta del Colegio de Educandas, 1829. 7pp. Disbound. Folio pamphlet. Moderate worming, somewhat affecting text but not sense. Text browned, but not brittle. Good.

A rare La Paz imprint that celebrates the separation of Bolivia from Peru and the arrival of its new President, General Santa Cruz. Bolivia declared its official independence in May 1825, and Simon Bolivar granted his approval for the country to

be separate from Peru in early 1826. Many nevertheless felt that the territory should remain integrated with Peru, and tensions between the two countries and unrest within Bolivia itself led to the first war between Peru and Bolivia in 1828. After the withdrawal of Peruvian troops and a failed revolt by elements of the Bolivian military, Andrés de Santa Cruz was proclaimed the new president of Bolivia, now its own country both in fact and on paper. Santa Cruz arrived in La Paz in mid-May 1829, and was sworn in on May 24, the day resoundingly celebrated by the present pamphlet:

"Cuando los romanos sitiados en el Capitolio por Brenno se hallaban ya entreganda á este sobervio Galo el oro que les habia ecsijido por concenderles la paz, se presentó Camido anuló el tratado de ignominia; y haciendo, ver á Brenno, que Roma podia triunfar aun, redimió á su patria de la infámia, arrojó de ella á sus enemigos, y libertó á la república de su ruina total. Asi como el jeneral Santa Cruz se ha presentado en Bolivia. Esta nacion habia sucumbido á leyes estrañeras: la desconfianza, el desórden, y el abatimiento de los buenos ciudadanos la habian puesto en manos de estraños, traidores y ambiciosos.... Con su presencia todo se anima: los amantes del órden y de las leyes miran en él un conductor que va á dirijirlos por la senda de la paz y de la justicia: los estraños pierden la esperanza de la dominacion [?]: y los malos hijos de la patria se hallan refrenados en la carrera de sus mortíferas aspiraciones. En todos los angulos de la República solo resuenen los dulces ecos de órden, de union, de independendia; y..... BOLIVIA ECSISTE."

The remainder of the pamphlet is also quite interesting, as it prints letters of welcome and inquiry to Santa Cruz from prominent Bolivians and his public responses. Very scarce, we locate only two copies, at Yale and the Pontifical Catholic University Library of Peru.

(McBRB2241)

\$2,500

RARE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH LETTER SHEET

10. [**California Pictorial Letter Sheets**]. *View from the West Side of the Plaza, Marysville* [caption title]. [N.p., possibly Marysville]: R.A. Eddy, [ca. early 1850s]. Single folded quarto sheet on blue wove paper, with a large engraved street scene on one page, a later pencil drawing of a floral embellishment on an interior page, with the remainder blank. Slightly trimmed with minor loss to sky section, minor creasing and dust soiling, a handful of short repaired closed edge tears. Very good.

An unusually obscure Gold Rush-era pictorial letter sheet, featuring a detailed scene of a crowded Marysville plaza before the city caught fire on August 30, 1851. The work was produced by Marysville bookseller and stationer R.A. Eddy, and depicts a busy scene in Marysville with horses, wagons, and people carrying bundles in the foreground, and the buildings of the frontier town in the background. The buildings are identified, from right to left, as follows: Stage, Yuba House, Magnolia, El Dorado, Exchange, Eddy Book [the publisher], Sites, Jones, Shafer, St. Louis Hotel, Bartlett. This scene was also issued under a slightly different title, *View from the North Side of the Plaza, Marysville*. Both titles appear to be very rare, with one copy of the alternate title in OCLC, at Yale, and two others per Baird, at the British Library and in a private collection; the only two copies of the present work we could locate reside in a scrapbook at the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, and in the de Young Collection at the Society of California Pioneers.

Baird 280a. Clifford 290.

(McBRB2853)

\$1,750

RARE LINEN ALPHABET BOOK

11. [**Children's Books**]. *Uncle Sam's A B C Book Printed on Linen* [cover title]. [Chicago]: W.B. Conker Company, 1897. [12]pp. Publisher's self wrappers printed in red, white, blue, and black, the interior text printed in red and black. The whole printed on linen. Moderate wear and rubbing, minor soiling and toning, some light bleedthrough from the portions printed in red. Very good.

A rare educational book printed entirely on linen and intended to teach the alphabet to American children at the turn of the 20th century. The book begins with a full page printing of the alphabet in both upper case (black) and lower case (red).

The remainder of the text contains twenty-six illustrations (three per page) and three words of text paired with a letter of the alphabet printed in red upper case. For example, the letter "A" is illustrated with a fisherman standing by an acorn tree on which an axe leans, and the words "Acorn," "Axe," and "Angler" printed beneath the picture. The letter "B" shows a boy riding a bicycle on the shore with a hot-air balloon floating in the sky in the background, above the words "Bicycle," "Boy" and "Balloon." The text continues in this way throughout the alphabet. The fact that the book was printed on linen most likely accounts for the fact that it still exists at all and wasn't read to death, likely a purposeful tactic by the publisher.

The work is quite rare, with only a single copy of an example dated 1887 at the Free Library of Philadelphia, and just one other copy of the present work, dated 1897, at SMU.

(McBRB2353)

\$750

"THE 19th CORPS OF YANKEE BOYS CAME UP ON DOUBLE QUICK,
THEY FORMED THEIR LINES IN GALLANT STYLE AND HELD THE REBS IN CHECK."

12. [Civil War]. Moore, William R. *Sabine Cross Roads, Near Mansfield, La.* [caption title]. [Most likely Baton Rouge or New Orleans, La.: 1864 or 1865]. Printed broadside, 14.25 x 6.25 inches, with text printed in two columns inside a decorative border. Old folds, even toning, minor foxing and creasing, small marginal chip to left margin. Very good.

A Civil War commemorative poem in forty quatrains memorializing the Battles of Sabine Cross Roads (April 8, 1864) and Pleasant Hill (April 9, 1864), two important battles of the Red River Campaign in which Union forces failed to take Shreveport. After being routed on the first day of the battle by Richard Taylor's Confederate forces, Nathaniel Banks retreated and held his ground the following day, with the 77th Illinois playing a crucial role. The first verse of the present poem begins: "'Twas on the eighth of April, Eighteen sixty-four, A day to be remembered, By the Thirteenth Army Corps." The poem is signed in type at the end by its author, "Billy R.M., Fifer Co. C, 77th Illinois Vols."

OCLC records two copies of the present broadside, at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and the Historic New Orleans Collection. A second broadside poem by Moore titled, "Father Abraham, we are needing our pay" is also held by HNOCL, with New Orleans suggested as the imprint. It seems likely that both of Moore's poems were published in Union-occupied Louisiana once the Union took control of the state, with the 77th Illinois stationed at both Baton Rouge and New Orleans in the months following the battles. A wonderful and rare Trans-Mississippi Civil War imprint.

(McBRB2769)

\$1,350

ORIGINAL TRANSLATIONS OF BIOGRAPHIES AND FABLES BY CUBAN MASONS

13. [Cuba]. [Literary Manuscripts]. *Flores Historicas. Extracto de la Obra Francesa de P. Larousse. Traducción de A. Almeida. Copia de J.F. Pellon* [manuscript title]. Habana: 1884. [2],496 [i.e., 498]pp. Quarto. Contemporary calf, gilt, a.e.g.; rebacked with original spine laid down. Corners repaired with later black buckram; boards scuffed, spine chipped. Hinges cracked, repaired with later cloth and renewed endpapers. Minor scattered foxing and toning to text. Accomplished in a neat, highly legible hand. Good plus.

A very attractive manuscript translation into Spanish of Pierre Larousse's well-known work on eminent and historical personages, *Fleurs Historiques des Dames et des Gens du Monde*, in a contemporary Cuban, gilt goatskin binding. The manuscript connects three figures in the upper social echelons of Cuban society. José Fernandez Pellon, the scribe of this volume, is recorded as the Grand Master of Cuba's freemasons lodge, the Gran Logia Unida de Colón y la Isla de Cuba. The translator, Aurelio Almeida, helped to found the organization in 1875, and at this time served as the Lodge Secretary. The initials E.D. gilt at the foot of the spine and the dedicatory inscription "A Eugenia Desvernine" refer to Eugenia Desvernine y Galdós (b. 1865), daughter of the famous Cuban pianist Pablo Desvernine and Carolina Galdós y Echániz. She was also the niece of Benito Pérez Galdós, the Spanish realist novelist, who some authorities consider only second in stature to Cervantes. A contemporary social register remarks that Eugenia was one of the most beautiful women in Cuba, perhaps an inspiration for the painstaking production of this manuscript.

The original work by Larousse was a loose collection of religious parables, classical myths, biographies of ancient and modern historical figures. The title of the manuscript advises that is an extract, and in the brief introduction, Almeida explains his selection process, writing that, "He suprimido algunos artículos sobre cosas muy sabidas de la historia sagrada; y otros sobre la de Francia, que mencionan frases ó personas casi ninca citadas, ó citades solamente por las escritores francesas." He also notes several alterations and additions, more relevant to Spanish history, saying, "En Cambio, he agregado algunos artículos sobre historia de España, que no están en el original, y he tomado unos pocos de otra obra del mismo Mr. Larousse, y de libros diversos." The result is an original amalgam of biographies, historical episodes, and religious parables. Interestingly, we find no recorded printed editions of Larousse's work in Spanish, so that the present manuscript is also an entirely original work of translation. A fascinating product of the cultural interests and mores of Cuban high society near the end of the Spanish colonial period.

(McBRB1574)

\$2,250

SHORT LEG OF THE TRIANGLE TRADE

14. **[Cuba]. [Trade].** *Liquidacion de Entrada de la Fragta. Americana y Abigail Proced[ien]te de Baltimore... [manuscript cover title].* [Havana]: 1799. [6]pp. on five small folio leaves. Stitched. Some worming and iron gall ink oxidation causing minor losses to text, but not affecting sense. Light tanning and foxing. Accomplished in several legible scripts. Good plus.

A very interesting record of late-18th century maritime trade between the United States and Cuba. In June 1799, an American frigate called the Abigail sailed from Baltimore to Havana under the command of James Reed containing food and goods to be sold in the Spanish colony. The present manuscript documents comprise an official summary of the ship's arrival, its cargo, and the sale of its good in the port of Havana. They include an official sanction for the arrival of the Abigail into port on June 10, a brief manifesto of the cargo from the same day, an acknowledgement of the shipment's arrival from the customs office from June 15, and a brief account of the prices brought by the goods when they were sold on July 9. The cargo included 200 hogsheads of rice, twelve barrels of flour, and a dozen chairs. The Abigail would have taken sugar, molasses, and quite possibly slaves back to Baltimore in its service on this portion of the triangle trade. An excellent document of American trade with European colonies in the Caribbean during the Federal Era.

(McBRB2267)

\$875

A CATECHISM FOR THE DAKOTA SIOUX IN NEBRASKA

15. **[Dakota Language]. Hertz, Rudolf.** *Congregational Wooke.* Santee, Ne.: Santee Normal Training School Press, 1926. 24pp. 12mo. Original blue wrappers with black titles on upper cover. Very light sunning to edges. Internally clean. Near fine.

A rare congregational catechism printed in the Santee Dakota dialect on the press of the Santee Normal Training School. The additional title printed on the front wrapper reads *Congregational Way in the Dakota Language*. The author of the work, Rudolf Hertz, was a German immigrant who first worked on the Cheyenne River Reservation beginning in 1917, where he eventually succeeded his mentor, the legendary Thomas Riggs. He then served as the principal of the Santee Normal Training School, during which time he produced the present work. Except for the information on the title page, the catechism is printed entirely in Santee Dakota. The Santee Normal Training School was one of the leading Christian missionary institutions among the Dakota Sioux, converting thousands of Native Americans in the name of education from 1870 to 1937. OCLC lists just ten institutional copies of this rare catechism.

(McBRB2775)

\$750

FLORIDA, THE FRENCH, AND PHOSPHATE IN PHOTOGRAPHS

16. **[Florida Photographica].** *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album, Captioned in French, Documenting Phosphate Mining in Florida].* [Various locations in Florida: 1907]. [15] leaves, illustrated with fifty-eight mounted photographs, all 3.25 x 4.25

inches, each with a separately-mounted one-line caption in French beneath the image. Oblong large folio. Contemporary green textured cloth, stamped in gilt on front cover, "SOUVENIR FLORIDE 1907." Minor wear at spine ends, some bubbling to cloth. Very clean internally. Very good plus.

A unique assemblage of photographs documenting the visit of four French speculators to Florida in the first decade of the 20th century. Central Florida is home to the United States' largest known deposits of phosphate, which has been mined in the state since at least the 1880s for use in agricultural fertilizer and a variety of industrial and food-related applications. The present album documents a visit by a group of two men and two women (almost certainly from France) to a phosphate mining area of Polk County, just east of Tampa. The French were major investors and speculators in Florida phosphate throughout the industry's early decades. The phosphate industry has come under intense scrutiny in recent decades due to the environmental impact of its processes, which often result in red tide (toxic algae blooms) and the death of local wildlife.

The trip made by the French citizens seen here evidently began with some drama, as the album opens with a series of ten images of a derailed locomotive and the efforts to get it back on track. The cleanup effort features several African American Pullman porters assisting with the digging. The remainder of the images are almost all related to the phosphate industry. The pictures depict the camp where the party stayed, with images of their large, well-built cabin, quarters for the African American workers, recently cleared forest, phosphate-rich ground, various prospectors, the Standard Phosphate Company processing plant and generator, and the railroad used to transport the phosphate to Lakeland. They then travel to neighboring deposits, camps, and factories, including the Greenbay Phosphate Co. (now a ghost town) and something labeled as "Rockfeller [sic] Plant." The latter is somewhat puzzling, since the Rockefellers were not known to be involved with the Florida phosphate industry, though their experience with refining natural resources may have led them to dabble in phosphate. One interesting image of a field that looks particularly stripped bare is captioned, "Exploitation," testifying to the environmental impact of phosphate mining on the land under which it is mined. The album ends with some additional images of the visitors in their cabin, a couple of images depicting the visitors hunting, and finally, visiting Tampa. The images in Tampa include the public gardens, the courthouse, a port building on stilts, the shipyard cranes, and the docks where cargo ships were loaded with phosphate for export.

A valuable and unique photographic record of this important but obscure Florida industry in the early 20th century.

(McBRB2792)

\$1,850

REFERENCING A "HUNT" FOR NATIVE AMERICANS IN FLORIDA DURING THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR

17. [Florida]. Winslow, George. *[Two Autograph Letters, Signed, from Frontier Florida, One Relating News of Hunting Native Americans During the Second Seminole War]*. Apalachicola, Fl.: April 8 and June 21, 1840. [1],[1]pp., the first with an integral blank addressed in manuscript and with Apalachicola postal stamp. Original folds, minor toning and soiling. Very good.

A pair of letters written by George Winslow while working in Florida during the latter years of the Second Seminole War, the first of which describes fighting Native Americans during the Second Seminole War. George Winslow (1808-1841) was the son of a Massachusetts sea captain. At age 32, he sailed for the Florida Territory to begin a job in a merchant house at Apalachicola, then a burgeoning village in the process of becoming one of the busiest ports in the Gulf of Mexico.

At the time Winslow wrote the present letters, the Seminole Indians and the American settlers in Florida were in the fifth year of their second war with each other. Winslow writes home on April 8, reporting that Native Americans attacked a mail stage holding a theatrical troupe and a group of soldiers, killing seven people. The U.S. Army then grew more aggressive in "hunting" the elusive, hostile Seminoles using a pack of Cuban bloodhounds. The dogs did not, however, prove very useful and one army hunting party - perhaps the one Winslow describes in his letter - had six of their own men killed. Winslow returned to New England in the summer of the same year he wrote both of the present letters, though he might have been just as safe had he remained in Florida. The following year, Winslow drowned in Long Island Sound.

In his first letter, Winslow describes business conditions in Florida and references the hunting parties, as follows: "Our business has been fair since the rise of the river which continues to be in good boating order but we have quite a large lot of recurrent stock now on hand to dispose of woolen clothing is quite unsalable and has been for sometime past the weather has been very warm for 6 or 7 weeks past we have had new potatoes for two weeks blackberries are ripe and many other kinds of fruits vegetables too numerous to mention we fair like heroes on fish and oysters but no change from that... for the present the Indians have committed depredations quite near us they murdered two families a short distance up the River and have been seen across the bay, a company went from this place to hunt for them. I do not think I shall go to hunt Indians until our Governor makes the demand, as I did not ship to fight Indians." In his second letter, Winslow writes again to his sister regarding home front business matters. A brief but unique firsthand record of Florida with Second Seminole War content.

(McBRB2632)

\$1,250

NEW YORK FREE SOILERS BLAST THE "TRAITORS"
BEHIND THE PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

18. [Free Soil Party]. [New York]. [Slavery]. *Free Democratic Address to the People of the State of New York. In Addressing You at This Time on Behalf of the Democracy of the Empire State...* [caption title and first line of text]. New York: 1854. Letterpress broadside, 14.5 x 9.25 inches, printed in three columns. Old folds, minor toning along fold lines, small loss just below center horizontal fold costing a few words, expertly repaired on verso, a couple of tiny areas of loss along center horizontal fold just touching a few letters. Overall a nice broadside with important content. Very good.

A powerful statement against the proliferation of slavery in the United States by the Free Soil Party of New York (here calling itself the "Free Democracy"), and an absolutely full-throated condemnation of both the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the political actors who worked for its passage. The text is signed in type at the end by John P. Hale, Hiram Barney, and John Jay (grandson of the famous first Chief Justice of the United States and second governor of New York), as the "Committee appointed by the State Convention of the Free Democracy." The text of the address is consumed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which had passed the Congress in May of this same year. The authors of the present broadside refer to the act variously as "the Kanza-Nebraska bill," "the Kansas-Nebraska bill," "the Nebraska bill," and on three separate occasions, "the Nebraska perfidy."

The authors rail against the "political antagonists" who perpetrated the Kansas-Nebraska Act, most notably Stephen Douglas, whom they call "an accomplice and tool of the slaveholders." They also pejoratively refer to those responsible for the bill's passage as "the Nebraska conspirators," "the slavery extensionists," "mere hucksters," "traitors," and other unsavory names, arguing in charged language that the bill itself is a violation of the public trust, "a falsehood," and "a crime...saturated with fraud." They point out that the current elections are proving that "despite the struggling resistance of a desperate administration, the Nebraska perfidy is repudiated by an indignant people." In addition to these and other phrases and contexts throughout the text, the authors excoriate the Kansas-Nebraska Act as a "violation of the Missouri Compromise...which for thirty years had been regarded as a firm, inviolable, irrevocable compact, consecrating forever and without recall the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes to perpetual, universal freedom."

The broadside was produced in the Fall of the midterm election year of 1854. Its authors rail against both of the major political parties and encourage New York voters to "declare your sovereign will upon the present state of things...Slavery is the one element that disturbs our peace and threatens our stability. Originally sectional and local, it openly aims to become national and universal.... The power of deciding it is in your hands. Act, as the South declare you will, as 'hucksters in politics' - 'knock under,' as they predict and hope, to the sectional coalition, which having betrayed and defrauded you, now sneers at your want of spirit, and all is lost, and most of all your honor...But act in the spirit of your fathers, drive back to its southern bounds the mean tyranny that, overstepping our ancient landmark, seeks to lord it over the free citizens of free states; that is corrupting and degrading our politics and extinguishing all that is noble and manly in our land, and then freedom, honor, faith, will become, as of old, the moving principles of our republic."

The authors then conclude: "Let each citizen, who has felt the insult and wrong of the Nebraska perfidy, remember his personal responsibility, and swell by his vote that record of condemnation which, gathering from state to state, is about to fill Congress with honest representatives, who will convince the slave power that 'there is a North.'"

Rare, with only three copies in OCLC, at AAS, Yale, and Syracuse. A stark example of the regional strife between North and South, free state and slave state, abolitionist and slaveholder that would lead, in just a handful of years, to the Civil War.

(McBRB2629)

\$1,250

FIRST AMERICAN WORK ON AERONAUTICS

19. Genet, Edmond Charles. *Memorial on the Upward Forces of Fluids, and Their Applicability to Several Arts, Sciences, and Public Improvements: for Which a Patent Has Been Granted by the Government of the United States.* Albany: Packard & Van Benthuyzen, 1825. 112pp., plus five engraved plates and folding table. Original printed boards, sympathetically rebaked. Light dampstaining and wear to boards. Some foxing and toning internally, heavier to initial leaves. About very good.

A rare and pioneering, if evidently fanciful, work on air travel by Edmund Charles Genet, the infamous ambassador of the French Republic to the United States, who from his position in America sought to outfit privateering expeditions against British and Spanish interests in the Caribbean during the 1790s. Following the failure of his schemes and removal from his office at the request of President Washington, Genet managed to remain in the United States:

"In February 1794 the new minister, Joseph Fauchet, arrived with a warrant for Genet's arrest. Had the ex-minister returned to France, the Jacobins now in power might have executed him. Granted asylum in the United States, he married Cornelia Clinton, daughter of New York governor George Clinton (1739-1812), settled near Albany, and eventually became a U.S. citizen.... He avoided politics and busied himself with publishing unworkable schemes for powered balloons and for using hydraulic power to haul barges over hills" - ANB.

Despite its title, which suggests hydraulics, the present work largely deals with aviation and is regarded as the first printed suggestion of the theory of a heavier-than-air machine taking flight. The marvelous plates contain detailed diagrams and illustrations of Genet's proposed horse-powered, aerostatic airship, and the text discusses his designs and his theoretical proofs for the possibility of mechanical flight in exuberant detail.

"This pamphlet by the former Ambassador from France contains a proposal for a large airship and other suggestions for the use of the aerostatic principle.... The project attracted much attention... but never materialized" - *Aeronautic Americana*. "Extremely rare and important, the first book printed in the United States on practical aeronautics and on the first patent for an aeronautical invention" - Streeter.

ANB (online). *Aeronautical Americana* 9. Honeyman Sale 1475. Howes G100, "b." Rink 610. Streeter Sale 3974.

(McBRB1528)

\$4,250

ILLUSTRATED DOCTORAL BROADSIDE

20. [Guatemala]. [Scholarly Printing]. *Illmi. D.D. Petri Cortez, et Larraz Regii Consilarii Sacr. Theolog. Doctoris...Quo Circa Oprimo Devictus Iure D.D. Raymundus Salas, & Cortez, Totius Philosophiae Thomasticas Assertiones Eius Nominis Censuit Consecrandas.* [caption title]. [Guatemala City]: In typographia apud Sebastianum de Arebalo, 1770. Large broadside, 33.75 x 16.75 inches. Printed on two joined folio sheets, in three columns. Previously bound into a small folio volume, with stab holes at upper right margin. Sheets separating. Scattered wormholes, slightly affecting text. Adhesive and metal clip residue at edges. Minor creasing and wear. Contemporary manuscript annotation at foot of sheet. Good plus.

An elaborate and rare thesis broadside printed for a doctoral candidate at the Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, founded in 1676 and the oldest such institution in the country. The student, Raimundo Salas y Cortez, studied Thomistic

philosophy under the direction of Doctor Juan de Terraza, and the date of his thesis completion, October 30, 1770, is filled out in manuscript at the foot of the sheet. The broadside itself is an impressive production, printed on two large sheets in three columns with small roman and italic types, surrounded by varying woodcut border pieces. At the head of the broadside is an ecstatic religious poem and a copper engraving that depicts an allegory of the Catholic Church over a much smaller representation of Guatemala. Medina located one copy, in the archives of the university; other relevant bibliographies and OCLC find no additional examples.

Medina, Guatemala 361.

(McBRB2693)

\$1,500

CURIOUS TREATY BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND NORTHERN GERMAN CITY-STATES

21. [Guatemala]. [Treaties]. *Rafael Carrera, Presidente de la Republica de Guatemala... Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegacion entre la Republica de Guatemala y las Ciudades Libres de Lubeck, Bremen y Hamburgo* [caption title]. [Guatemala: 1850]. 12pp. Folio, stitched as issued. A couple of very minor chips along lower edge. Light dust soiling and minor foxing. Very good plus.

A scarce treaty of friendship and trade between Guatemala and the free, northern German cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, former leading members of the medieval Hanseatic League, and in the mid-19th century, members of the loose German Confederation. The agreement, dated June 7, 1850, is quite extensive, and printed in two columns in both Spanish and German. Although Rafael Carranza is here hailed as the President of the Guatemalan Republic, he had only returned from exile the previous year, and was in the midst of fighting not only the liberal Guatemalan faction that had deposed him, but also the forces of Honduras and El Salvador, in order to re-establish his power. The treaty names Karl Rudolph Klee as the representative of the republican German cities; Klee was one of the first German immigrants to Guatemala, arriving in 1828 and becoming a successful plantation owner before being named Consul General for the Hanseatic cities as well as for the Kingdom of Prussia. Klee died the same year as the present agreement was printed, and some limited research reveals little mention of any such treaty between the republics ~ as a result, it is unclear that this compact ever became official, or that its negotiation was even sanctioned in the first place. A fascinating and unusual product of the international conflict and diplomatic machinations that characterized Central America at this time; we locate only three copies, at Berkeley, Kansas, and Tulane.

(McBRB2514)

\$1,500

RARE ANTI-NEW YORK JAPANESE MEMOIR

22. Harada, Toichiro. *Nyuyoku / New York*. Tokyo: Seikyosha, 1914. [2],3,1,18,498,[1]pp., plus forty-six plates (two folding). Text in Japanese. Original blue pebbled cloth, gilt titles stamped on front cover and spine, top edge gilt. Minor shelf wear to boards. Binding a bit cracked at page 80, scattered, mostly minor foxing. Very good.

An acerbic memoir by Japanese author Toichiro Harada, memorializing his stay in New York City in the early-1910s. The main thrust of Harada's memoir to modern audiences is his dissatisfaction with the people, the crowds, and the culture of the Big Apple, manifested most acutely in his animosity towards the women of New York.

In her work, *Women on the Verge: Japanese Women, Western Dreams*, Karen Kelsky states that "Harada's memoirs treat women as the objects of a kind of sexual rage." Kelsky then quotes an extended passage from the present work as translated into English, and it is particularly illuminating for Harada's viewpoint on the women he meets in New York: "Because their society has indiscriminately raised them up too high, all American women are arrogant and full of themselves.... The greatest faults of New York's women are their rudeness [fugyogij] and their bad manners [busaho]. A woman came to New York who said she had previously acted as tutor to the British royal family, but I was so disgusted with her display of these faults that walking down the street with her I lost my patience again and again and wanted to grab her and give her a piece of my mind."

Harada also takes a back-handed shot at suffragists when he describes them as "cheerful and intelligent, and quite astonishingly skillful in their ability to charm a man." And he further denigrates "paradoxical" New York women by comparing them to "geisha in training" who "view every man as either a manservant or a customer."

The work is profusely illustrated with photographic plates, illustrated plates, and in-text illustrations relating to Harada's experiences in New York. The first of these is a folding color plate scene of lower Manhattan. This is followed by photographic plates and drawings (some of which were made from photographs) of New York street scenes, the Statue of Liberty, the Flatiron and other buildings, the bronze statue of George Washington at Federal Hall, a scene inside Grand Central Station, the Washington Square Arch, an elevated view of a scene in Riverside Park, Grant's Tomb, a couple of views inside Central Park, and much more. All of the plates are captioned in Japanese.

Interestingly, there are only two short passages translated into English in the entire work - the Presidential Oath of Office and a portion of Psalm 119. OCLC records just seven copies, three of which reside in American institutions, at the Bancroft Library, UCLA, and Harvard.

Karen Kelsky: *Women on the Verge: Japanese Women, Western Dreams* (Durham and London: Duke University Press, 2001), p.53.

(McBRB2358)

\$1,750

WITH THE Y.W.C.A. IN HAWAII

23. [Hawaii]. [*Annotated Vernacular Photo Album Documenting a Woman's Time in Hawaii, Including Several Conferences of the Y.W.C.A., a Volcanic Eruption, Camp Naue at Kauai, and More*]. [Various locations in Hawaii, mostly in and around Honolulu: 1933-1934]. [44] leaves, illustrated with 233 photographs and a few real photo postcards in mounting corners, and nine loose images. Square large quarto. Contemporary Japanese-style photograph album bound in limp blue cloth, sewn in red thread. Minor edge wear, light soiling and rubbing. Internally clean. Very good.

A fascinating annotated vernacular photo album documenting the personal adventures and service of an unnamed woman working with the Y.W.C.A. in Hawaii in the early 1930s. The photographs are a mixture of group portraits and action shots capturing the activities of the young women at various Y.W.C.A. camps, along with more personal photographs of the compiler in numerous locations in Hawaii and at home. The Y.W.C.A. pictures emanate from places or events such as the Halekupa Camp, Church of the Crossroads Camp (November 1933), the McKinley Festival of Nations (mid-March 1934), the Y.W.C.A. Annual Spring Conference at the University of Hawaii (late-March 1934), the "McKinley Girl Reserve Cabinets" (May 1934), the Halekupa Camp at Camp Naue in Kauai (June-July, 1934), a "Hukilau" (a fishing party) at Haena Beach, and the Keahou Camp.

Inherently, the Y.W.C.A. photographs depict young men and women from a broad range of ethnic or regional backgrounds; the small panorama from the 1934 Annual Spring Conference best shows this diversity, picturing a healthy balance of Japanese or Japanese Americans, indigenous Hawaiians, and Anglo Americans. The last page of the album contains two group portraits of mostly Japanese American and indigenous Hawaiian students, probably the Punahou School near Ala Moana Park. The Y.W.C.A. photographs also picture the staff, young people performing various camp activities such as choir, weaving, and dancing, the settings of the various camps, and more. One page features a local man named Hano Hano making an "imu" (an in-ground oven) for the campers at Luau. The Keahou Camp photographs feature group portraits of delegations of indigenous Hawaiian young ladies from Hilo, Kona, Kohala, and Honokaa. Following these images are a couple of shots picturing indigenous children in Honaunau-Napoopoo.

The personal segments of the album capture the compiler hiking to Sacred Falls from Punalau, spending time at a cottage in Kokokahi, on Christmas vacation in Punaluu, taking elevated views from Pacific Heights and Kolekole Pass, visiting the Haleakala Crater on Maui, attending the 1934 University of Hawaii Pageant, visiting the Hanalei and Kalalau Valleys, as well as numerous volcanoes, among other places such as the Devils Throat Crater, Moanaloa Gardens, Diamond Head, Waikiki (where she encountered two surfers), and Ala Moana Park. Many dozens of the personal photographs picture the compiler's family, friends, and associates, often accompanying her at various celebrations and activities. The compiler's fairly

regular manuscript captions often identify the location and date of the photographic subjects, and even a few names, like Cenie Hornung, "Uncle Ches," Lulu E. Pontious, and "The C.G. Livingstons." These names should assist researchers with identifying the compiler.

A wonderful collection of images memorializing the Y.W.C.A. and personal experiences of an unidentified woman who evidently had quite a rewarding experience over a two-year period in Hawaii.

(McBRB2855)

\$2,000

SECOND AMERICAN EDITION OF THE SUPPOSED "NEGRO PLOT"

24. Horsmanden, Daniel. *The New-York Conspiracy, or a History of the Negro Plot, With the Journal of the Proceedings Against the Conspirators at New-York in the Years 1741-2. Together with Several Interesting Tables...* New York: Southwick & Pelsue, 1810. 385,[7]pp. Handsome modern half calf and marbled boards, gilt leather spine labels. Considerable foxing and some spotting to text, but otherwise a nice copy. Very good.

Second American edition of this scarce account of one of the most tragic incidents in colonial New York, which unfortunately echoed the Salem Witch Trials some fifty years earlier. In 1741, New York had a population of about 12,000, of which approximately one-sixth were enslaved African Americans. The city was also populated with a considerable number of poor white residents. After a series of over a dozen fires broke out in the city, an African American slave was seen fleeing one of the later conflagrations. This caused a train reaction of hysteria around New York based around the idea that slaves and poor whites were carrying out an insurrection of the city in which they planned to burn down New York, kill all of the white leaders, take the white women for themselves, and create a new government.

Following a series of sham trials, much in the vein of the Salem Witch fiasco in the early 1690s, thirty-three men and women were executed for the supposed plot: eighteen African Americans and two white people were hanged, and thirteen African Americans were burned at the stake. Another eighty-or-so slaves were exiled to various Caribbean plantations. The whole event is still highly controversial; it is quite likely there was never a plot amongst anyone to take over any part of New York nor murder any white citizens. And much like numerous incidents throughout American history, it is interesting to note that the initial eyewitness to one of the fires was a young woman, sixteen year old Mary Borden (Burton) who implicated members of the city's Black as well as Roman Catholic populations; many dozens of later lynchings and riots began as the result of a single female witness, most notably perhaps the Tulsa Race Massacre of 1921. The author, Daniel Horsmanden was the presiding justice of the Supreme Court of the colony for the trials; he published the first edition of this work in 1744 to defend his part in what was later described as wholesale judicial murder.

The present second edition, third overall, comes after the 1744 first edition and the first English edition printed in 1747. The work contains a new Preface, in which the publisher states that the first edition has grown "so extremely scarce, that it was with the utmost difficulty a perfect copy could be obtained for the present edition." This second American edition has also become rather scarce, and difficult to find complete; the present copy has all text accounted for, and was recently and attractively re-bound.

"This is one of the most important printed records of the early history of New York and the main source of information respecting the Negro Plot of 1741, an event which threw the cities and even the colonies into a state of fear.... A close examination of the testimony fails to show that the conspiracy was as wide-spread as was believed at the time. The fires and intended murders were probably only the revengeful acts of a few of the 20 whites and 154 negroes who were indicted on insufficient evidence" - Church.

Aptheker, *American Negro Slave Revolts*, pp.192-193. Blockson 9787. Library Company, *Afro-Americana Catalogue* 4966. Work, p.349. Howes H652. Sabin 33060. Brinley 2866. Church 951 (ref). Evans 5413 (ref).

(McBRB3077)

\$1,500

EARLY IOWA SETTLERS CELEBRATE...THEMSELVES.

25. **[Iowa].** [*Run of Ten Newsletters Published for the Old Settlers' Reunion in Iowa.*] [Muscatine, Ia.: 1887-1899]. Ten issues, each between 6pp. and 10pp. Single folded sheets. Minor chipping, uneven toning, occasional mild edge wear. All newsletters unopened and untrimmed. Very good.

A significant collection of newsletters memorializing the Old Settlers' Reunion in and around Muscatine, Iowa in the last decade-and-a-half of the 19th century. The issues recap events at the semiannual reunions, relate the history of the early settlements which paved the way to the town's later celebrations, report lists of settlers who have recently died, include information on organizational business, and much more. The history of the area's settlement often come in speeches, addresses, or reports given at the event, which are printed in the present newsletters. Most of the time, these addresses were given by the president of the organization, J.P. Walton, who was also a prominent local citizen in Muscatine. Of particular interest are the lists of settlers (and the year they settled in Iowa) who attended each celebration, which are printed at the conclusion of most of the newsletters, though not included in all issues. A wealth of information on early Anglo settlement in Iowa, with just a smattering of each issue in OCLC.

(McBRB2474)

\$1,250

JAPANESE NEW YORKERS AFTER THE WAR

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

The first postwar directory and yearbook published in 1948 by the Hokubei Shinposha, a New York Japanese-language newspaper. The work is illustrated with a section of halftone photograph reproductions that depict patriotic activities conducted by Japanese New Yorkers during the Second World War. Many images show Japanese Americans who were resettled on the East Coast, Nisei soldiers on leave, celebrations marking the return of the all-Japanese 442nd infantry battalion, and more. Others highlight Nisei politicians, community leaders, artists, business people, and other prominent Japanese-American figures in New York.

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

(McBRB2230)

\$2,450

AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP CALENDAR

27. **[Japanese Internment].** **[Gila River War Relocation Center].** [*Illustrated Mimeographed Annual Calendar for 1943, Issued by the Gila News Courier.*] Rivers, Az.: 1943. [16] folio leaves, stapled. First two leaves and final leaf detached, light chipping to a few leaves, uniformly tanned and somewhat brittle, as usual with wartime paper, especially from internment camps. Good.

A sobering but well-composed 1943 calendar produced by, illustrated by, and intended for the community of Japanese American internees at the Gila River War Relocation Center in Arizona. The calendar was produced by the staff of the *Gila News-Courier*, the camp's bilingual newspaper, which ran from September 1942 to the same month in 1945. The cover of the calendar is printed with the title, "Gila WRA - Rivers Arizona 1943." The second leaf indicates the calendar's publication by the newspaper. This is followed immediately by a detailed, two-page panoramic drawing of the internment

camp, which is signed by Alice H. Uchiyama, who contributed artwork to the *News-Courier* but more importantly also served as the newspaper's art editor. She also provided about five more drawings within the present calendar. Another bird's-eye drawing of the camp follows Uchiyama's, this one executed by Minoru Shinmoto, a 1943 graduate of the camp's high school who later served with the United States Military Intelligence Service during World War II. The remainder of the calendar prints each month on a separate leaf, pairing each month with a specific aspect of the camp. For example, above the calendar portion for January is an Uchiyama drawing of the camp's "Shrine of Prayer." February is illustrated by Thomas Nakamishi, who presents a scene of the camp's "Water Tower." Other scenes accompanying other months include the camp's Rock Garden, a view of the camp from a "Butte," the "Mess Hall" (signed "G.M." - one of two drawings with these initials, which belonged to George Matsura, a regular contributor of artwork to the *News-Courier*), a drawing of the "Warden" on horseback (signed "John Fujimoto"), an "Agricultural Field," Canal High School, a "Camouflage Project," and other scenes of labor and athletics from around the camp. Most of the illustrations prominently incorporate the barracks-style housing in which the internees of Gila River were forced to live.

Just like the individual issues of the newspaper itself, the present calendar is a showcase for the talented artists who comprised the art staff or at least contributed to the *News-Courier*. It is also, like the newspaper, a sad reminder of the internment process itself, in which energetic young people with true promise languished in the Arizona desert behind barbed wire fences, probably counting the days off of calendars like this until they could go home. Just a single copy reported in OCLC, at California State University, Dominguez Hills.

(McBRB2825)

\$2,000

ORIGINAL PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS FROM THE KOREAN WAR

28. [Korean War]. [Eighth United States Army in Korea, Psychological Warfare Division]. [*Group of Original Korean War Propaganda Materials*]. [EUSAK Headquarters, Seoul, South Korea]: 1952-1953. Thirty original leaflets, twenty-one stapled to original typed descriptive text. Minor wear, soiling, and occasional minor chips to some leaflets. Overall a very nice group. Very good.

A fascinating assemblage of original Korean War propaganda leaflets, most accompanied by original explanatory sheets issued by the Eighth United States Army in Korea's Psychological Warfare Division. The leaflets were printed in Chinese, to target Chinese soldiers, North Korean soldiers, and North Korean civilians with information designed to influence them to defect or lay down their arms, or in the case of the civilians, to escape to South Korea.

The descriptive sheets provide a wealth of information about the leaflets, their purpose, their design, and their message. A few examples of the leaflets variously picture an American military figure smoking with two members of the Chinese Army (designed to introduce the American Army to various Chinese units when they met in the field), a drawing of members of the Chinese Army dying in the field ("to point up the futility of continuing the attacks and facing a useless death"), a skeleton of an NKPA soldier holding a picture of Kim Il Sung ("to alienate the NKPA soldier from communism by predicting a needless death if he continues to serve in the NKPA"), an escaping North Korean farmer being greeted by a South Korean soldier ("designed to discourage the NK Farmer and to induce his escape to ROK [the Republic of Korea]"), a Chinese soldier and American GI sporting a thumbs up ("designed to dispel fear of Chinese soldiers in surrendering"), a photograph of starving Chinese people begging for food ("designed to alienate affection on the part of the Chinese soldier for his Communist masters by showing him that his families back home are starving"), a streamer exploiting reports that the Chinese front line soldiers were not equipped with steel helmets, and much more. A number of the leaflets focus on the fair treatment given to Chinese soldiers captured by the American Army or attempt to convince members of the CCF to surrender or defect.

There are also three issues of the *Free World Weekly Digest*, which exclusively contain news unsuitable to the ears of communists in China and North Korea, and three safe conduct passes issued by the United Nations. An intriguing and diverse collection of Korean War propaganda issued by the United States Army.

(McBRB2742)

\$1,750

MISSIONARIES VS. MINERS IN COLONIAL COAHUILA

29. La Sierra, Juan Felix de. [*Manuscript Copies of Three Letters, Written in Spanish, from Friars Protesting the Treatment of Indians in Mexico to Captain Francisco de Cardenas, the Overseer of Mines*]. Mexico: 1687-1689. [5]pp. on two bifolia. Small folio. Stitched at gutter. A few small patches of staining; light toning and dust soiling. Very good.

A very interesting, late 17th-century transcript of three letters from a Dominican friar in Coahuila, addressed to the Overseer of Mines in Mexico City, Francisco de Cardenas. Each relates to complaints by religious authorities that local Native Americans, the Chichimeca tribes, were being forced into so much mining labor that they could not be sufficiently indoctrinated with Catholicism. The present manuscript seems to have been made as a contemporary record of correspondence on the subject. The first letter, written by Fray Juan Felix de la Sierra in Monclova, dated, November 24, 1687, reads in part:

"I shall be glad to hear that you are enjoying good health and that you are progressing with the work of the quicksilver mine for the use of the country and to His Majesty's benefit, but what the King desires above all is the introduction of our Holy Catholic faith, which he charges me with in a Royal Decree. It seems that you place obstacles in the way of this essential goal, and the Indians become uneasy.... The old custom of spending most of the year without hearing Mass or appreciating the instruments of the Church, induces you to impede the pious work of gathering the barbarians within the pale. I have tried to repair this harm, and if I do not, I shall complain to His Excellency, whose proved Christianity I know will remedy your present lack of a proper fear of God, and will cause you to believe that all the treasures, wealth and benefits come from the hand of God, and if any success eventuates, it must come from Him. It is a Catholic truth that, as we reverence Him and seek to spread His holy faith, so He blesses us and answers our prayers. Do not be an instrument of the Devil, who disturbs the peace of souls, but rather be a help to the ministers of the Lord, so that He may be pleased to show you favour, otherwise He will take away your worldly possessions and your health, as you will see."

The second letter, written from nearby San Buenaventura in 1689 by the same author, reads in part:

"I hear that you are in these parts, and your assistance is necessary to me, for some work for the redemption of souls; I find that the Royal Decrees provide for ministers to be sent to the Mission at Cimaran [?], which, from your letters, seems to have been overlooked. The Padres of the Dominican Order hold a Decree from King Charles II. (whom God guard) for their protection, and they have dispatches from the Archbishop that no priest should refrain from giving them every assistance; but though you lack the knowledge that God is One, I am not afraid; and so that you may know what God decrees, I say it is: to allow the Gospel to be taught."

The letter continues, quite angry at the perceived interference that the mines present to missionary work:

"The Dominican Fathers were already teaching them the sign of the Cross, and until their arrival, nobody had troubled about the natives, but now everybody wants to be a captain or a missionary. However, I am not afraid, realizing that some disturbance on the part of the Devil was inevitable, and I wager that he used you and those mines as his tool, for the mines are developed more in the service of the Devil than in that of the King, who is so grossly deceived. Another means (of the Devil) was to have gathered the Indians, who had been living so quietly--and it may be, also, that (you) being their descendant, some other plan was in the making--therefore, do not interfere with the Religiosos, who are wandering over the mountains and suffering great hardships in the exercise of their duties. ... I have given an account of all this to His Excellency, and it has given me much food for thought, as the King has taken this cause to heart."

A follow-up note, perhaps to another magistrate, from the same author, reads:

"I have complained to Captain Francisco de Cardenas, requesting he return to me the Chichimecan Indians who have been ordered to work in the quicksilver mines without attending to their religious duties, especially at Christmas time. Refusal to obey the royal commands will be punished."

Coahuila at this time was very remote and sparsely populated, but then as now its great mineral resources were of prime importance to those who controlled the area. The present manuscript is a significant document of tensions between colonial commercial, religious, and political interests in the regions, and of how each wanted to control the local native population for its own ends. 17th-century manuscript documents concerning Coahuila are quite scarce, particularly those that relate to its indigenous population.

(McBRB2857)

\$3,250

AN INTERACTIVE GUIDE TO YOUR SINS

30. Leutbrewer, Christoph. Barry y Ricavilla, Juan Bautista José de, trans. *El Pecador Arrepentido. O Methodo Facil para Disponerse a una Buena Confession General, o Particular...* Mexico City: Por los Herederos de Juan Joseph Guillena Carrascoso, 1715. [9],66 [i.e., 104] leaves. Contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt tooled. Leather stripped at head of spine and upper rear corner; boards scuffed and slightly warped; remnants of two tied at fore-edge. Hinges starting, text block cracked at center. Contemporary ownership inscription on verso of title page. Dampstaining, with some damage to endpapers; light worming at top edge, not affecting text. Good plus.

First Mexican edition of a fascinating and rare interactive confessional. The present volume lists hundreds of very specific sins that stem from and are organized by the structure of the Ten Commandments. Each transgression is printed in one or two lines separated by printed rules and carefully slit to form small slips, with backing leaves pasted together and with shallow tabs at the fore-edge and gutter margins. The sinner is meant to select the relevant sins, and to untuck the leading edge of the slip on which it is printed from the fore-edge or gutter tab in order to keep track of them until confession. After the book has been consulted and confession occurred, one may retuck the slips and begin again. Possible sins include touching a nun, requesting more medicine than is necessary, having impure thoughts about either sex, and murder. The work was first published in Latin at Cologne in 1639, and went through several editions and translations in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries; however, this is the first edition printed in the Americas. A rather complex early 18th-century Mexican imprint, and quite scarce ~ OCLC lists only one copy in U.S. institutions, at Stanford. The present copy bears the ownership inscription of the translator, Juan Bautista de Barry y Ricavilla.

(McBRB2466)

\$4,750

MEXICAN PASTORAL LETTER WITH LOVELY PRINTED WRAPPERS

31. Lizana y Beaumont, Francisco Javier. *Nos D. Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, por la Gracis de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostolica Arzobispo de Mexico, del Consejo de Su Mag. &c. A los Curas, Coadjutores, Vicaios, y Eclesiasticos de Esta Nuestra Diocesi. Salud en el Señor. Bendito Sea el Padrew de la Misericordias, y Dios de Todo Consuelo... [caption title and first line of text].* [Mexico]: 1803. 12pp. Folio. Stitched into original decorative wrappers printed in three colors. Previously folded. Light chipping and wear, a few small patches of staining to wraps. Corners a bit ruffled. Light tanning and an occasional fox mark. Good plus.

On January 30, 1803, Francisco Javier Lizana y Beaumont took possession of the archbishopric of Mexico City, and slightly more than a month later he issued this scarce pastoral letter to his clergy, dated March 5, 1803. The letter addresses a wide range of topics, including marriage issues, sanctioned separations of husbands and wives, indulgences, blessings of religious statues, catechism instruction for children, mandatory attendance at mass, and requirements for priests visiting Mexico City. In other words, there were many practices and habits being conducted much to the dissatisfaction of the Church and in need of immediate attention, and this letter serves as the introductory "cuidado" ~ warning ~ from the new chief. Lizana y Beaumont was the penultimate Spanish archbishop in Mexico before independence ~ he held the position until his death in 1815, and he was also briefly Viceroy of New Spain in 1809 and 1810.

Scarce, we locate only three copies in U.S. institutions, at the University of Texas, Library of Congress, and Berkeley. The present copy is stitched into striking patterned wrappers printed in teal, yellow, and red, and is an attractive example.

Medina, Mexico 9605.

(McBRB2239)

\$950

UNKNOWN NEW ORLEANS SATIRICAL NEWSPAPER

32. [Louisiana]. [Newspapers]. *L'Ane, Feuille Hebdomadaire, Impolitique et Illitteraire* [caption title]. Nouvelle Orleans: Maitre Aliboron, 1835. [2]pp. (of 4?). Folio half sheet. Previously folded Several smallish chips at edges, causing minor loss to text. Left edge ragged; a couple of clear tape repairs. Moderate tanning and foxing. Good.

A single, unrecorded issue of an otherwise unknown Louisiana satirical newspaper, written in French and published in New Orleans during the mid-1830s. The title translates as, "The Ass: An Impolitic and Illiterate Weekly Newspaper;" The present example is a copy, or half a copy, of Issue #3, published on July 16, 1835; the header is illustrated with crude but rather endearing woodcut of a donkey. Articles, which all seem to have been authored by the publisher who calls himself "Maitre Aliboron," include a European and American political revue, a commentary on recent activity in New Orleans, a criticism of the roads around Lake Ponchartrain and the construction company responsible, an account of some killings in Vicksburg, a literary essay, and several others. The left edge is slightly ragged, and several articles listed in the content summary do not appear, suggesting that the second leaf of a bifolium is lacking; however, we are able to locate no other examples of this homespun New Orleans paper.

(McBRB2706)

\$500

UNUSUAL MAP OF THE "MEXICAN SITUATION"

33. [Mexican Revolution]. *The Mexican Situation, Showing Location of American Fleet and Border Forts*. Chicago: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, [1914]. Folding map, 13.25 x 19 inches. Original patriotic card wrappers. Very minor wear and dust soiling to wraps. Small separation from top edge, repaired with tape on blank verso. Very good plus.

An odd and scarce map that details American understanding of the situation in Mexico during the Revolution of the 1910s. Starting with a garden-variety Rand-McNally map of the country, an entrepreneurial employee has made extensive use of red overprinting to show the "chief centers of the rebellion and names of leaders," the "principal garrisons of Federal-Mexican troops in the North," major American forts along the border, and the positions of American and Mexican naval vessels. Several columns of text that replace the inset map of Mexico City and its surroundings in the original enumerate American and Mexican military forces. The map was likely produced in mid- to late 1914, as it seems to show both the Tampico Affair (April 9) and the subsequent occupation of Veracruz (April 21 to November 23). The overall impression is that the United States was using its overwhelming force to play a major role in the Revolution, when it was in fact largely an internal affair. The map was issued as a promotional by the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway, whose system extended no further south than Kansas City; even more strangely, they have added patriotic wrappers featuring the Stars and Stripes and the lyrics to "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." OCLC locates copies at just four institutions.

(McBRB2305)

\$875

WITH NUMEROUS IMAGES OF INDIGENOUS MEXICAN PEOPLES AND PLACES

34. [Mexico Photographica]. [Mayo & Weed, Photographers]. [Collection of Well-Produced, Medium-Format Photographs Featuring a Diverse Selection of Indigenous Subjects and Settings in Mexico]. [Various locations in and around Mexico City, Tampico, Cholula, and others: ca. 1898]. Thirty-three sepia-toned photographs, all 7.75 x 4.75 inches, most captioned in the negative and/or annotated in pencil on verso. Minor wear. Very good plus.

A healthy collection of original prints of Mexico by the notable photographic firm of Mayo & Weed, featuring a wide selection of subjects and settings. Charles Mayo and Jarvis Weed were partners in a Chicago-based studio, but worked in a variety of far-flung locations including Mexico, the western and northwestern United States, Canada, and Alaska. The present group of photographs of Mexico were taken by Mayo & Weed around the turn of the 20th century, and feature indigenous Mexicans at work and at home, various buildings and landmarks in the country, a variety of Mexican animals, and more. Most of the photographs are either captioned in the negative, annotated in pencil on the verso (or occasionally both), providing important identification information about the pictures.

The photos exclusively document local peoples, including a handful of Mexican men and women standing on a stone stairway at Guadalupe; an older Mexican street beggar sitting on the sidewalk, labeled "Un Centavo Senior" ["One penny sir"]; a group of indigenous people standing amidst a large inventory of ceramic pottery; a Mexican woman making tortillas; a group of Mexican women selling fruit outside a railroad station; a young Mexican boy carrying chickens and other products to sell at the local market; a portrait of a young woman in a white dress, captioned, "La Seniorita, A Study;" a husband and wife team "Peddling Charcoal;" an excellent group shot of a "Mexican Family;" a group of women and children posed outside "Thatched Huts in the Tropics;" a young Mexican girl carrying a toddler, captioned "Mexican woman carrying child" a trio of women washing clothes in the "Atomo;" three women working outside a "Typical Mexican Home;" and others featuring indigenous peoples.

The images also occasionally focus on Mexican buildings and exterior views, such as an exterior of the gambling houses at Tacubaya; the entrance to the Alameda; the jetties at Tampico; a bird's-eye view of Cholula; a large field of maguay plants; Mt. Popocatepetl; and Maximilian's Garden at Cuernavaca. The collection is rounded out with a handful of images featuring non-human subjects, including a sacrificial stone, a photograph of a fresco painting; the Noche Triste tree; the first pulpit used by Christians in Mexico City; and a handful of animals including a pulque pig, a burro, and another burro laden down with a large bale of straw. Mayo & Weed photographs are very scarce in the market and at auction, especially their images of Mexico.

(McBRB2354)

\$4,000

SCARCE BOTANICAL WORK OF EARLY INDEPENDENT MEXICO

35. [Mexico]. [Botany]. *Tablas Botánicas Que, para el Mas Pronto y Facil Estudio de Esta Ciencia...* Puebla de los Angeles: Impresas en la Oficina de Moreno Hermanos, 1825. [2],35pp. Folio. Half title. Contemporary marbled wrappers. Minor fading and wear along spine and at edges. Internally bright and clean. Very good plus.

The Academia Medicoquirurgica de Estada Ciudad de la Puebla was established in 1824 with the objective of promoting the advances of medicine in Mexico and was charged with compiling a pharmacopoeia, including indigenous medicines. The present work is one of the first efforts of the Academia and one of the earliest, if not the first botanical works of independent Mexico. It contains quite strikingly and carefully printed tables to demonstrate terminologies for different parts of the flower and for classifying and describing the types and appearances of said parts. The tables were composed by a member of the academy faculty, Dr. Julian Cervantes; an appendix contains a of classes and orders of plants with a key to the Linnean system of plant orders, also in the form of a table. A very interesting Puebla imprint and a significant botanical imprint of early independent Mexico.

(McBRB2882)

\$1,250

THE RARE FIRST EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT PANORAMIC DEPICTION OF MEXICO CITY

36. [Mexico]. Burford, Robert. *Description of a View of the City of Mexico, and Surrounding Country, Now Exhibiting in the Panorama, Leicester-Square. Painted by the Proprietors, J. and R. Burford, from Drawings Taken in the Summer of 1823, Brought to This Country, by Mr. W. Bullock.* London: Printed by J. and C. Adlard, 1825. 12pp., plus large folding plate. Contemporary plain paper wrappers, sewn, with manuscript title on front wrapper reading, "View of Mexico." Front wrapper partially separated, moderate edge wear and soiling to wrappers. Light foxing to text, previous ownership inscription dated in the year of publication on title page. Untrimmed. Very good plus.

The very rare first edition of Robert Burford's interpretation of William Bullock's "View of the City and Valley of Mexico, from Tacubaya in 1822," which Burford adapted as a panoramic exhibited at Leicester Square in London in 1825. Burford's original painting of Mexico City is now lost, but the folding plate, measuring 12.5 x 19 inches, recreates the painting in two sections. The folding plate, titled, "Explanation of a View of the City of Mexico, exhibiting in the Panorama, Leicester Square," memorializes the city from Calles Platoros to the Regina Coeli Convent Church. The scene is keyed to seventy-

one locations around the city, printed below the illustration. Burford created his painting of Mexico City from drawings by William Bullock, published as the frontispiece in Bullock's *Six Months Residence and Travel in Mexico*, also published in 1825.

Bullock was a museum owner in London, and a notable showman, lecturer, and traveler. In 1822, he visited Veracruz, Xalapa, Pulque, Puebla, and Cholula before finally arriving in Mexico City, where he spent the remainder of his journey; along the way, he collected artifacts, documents, and illustrations intended for an 1824 exhibition, "Modern Mexico," which he put on at the Egyptian Hall in London. Burford's large-scale painting of Mexico City, inspired by Bullock's work, was one of the very earliest panoramas to depict a Mexican location.

The text accompanying the plate gives a general history of Mexico City and details thirty-two of the keyed locations in the painting. The previous owner's inscription on the title page reads, "Matthew Heath 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, 14th Dec 1825." Heath was very likely a barrister who attended the exhibit of Burford's panorama and brought home this work as a memento.

OCLC reports a healthy number of copies of the 1826 edition in institutions, but only two copies of the present first edition, dated 1825 on the title page, at Yale and the Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey in Mexico. A wonderful artifact of early-19th century, evidence of the artistic interplay between influential artists working to bring the majesty of Mexico City to a larger audience.

(McBRB3098)

\$1,950

"FIRST OF THE FIRST OF THE FIRST" - HARPER

37. [Mexico]. [Law]. *Coleccion de los Decretos y Ordenes del Soberano Congreso Mexicano, Desde Su Instalacion en 24 de Febrero de 1822, Hasta 30 de Octubre de 1823 en Que Cesó* [bound with]: *Coleccion de los Decretos y Ordenes del Soberano Congreso Constituyente Mexicano, Desde Si Instalacion en 5 de Noviembre de 1823, Hasta 24 de Diciembre de 1821, en Que Cesó*. Mexico City: 1825. Two volumes in one. [2],xxvi,221,xi,[2]; [2],xviii,190,xviii,iii pp. Contemporary quarter calf and paper boards, spine gilt. Light rubbing and a pair of small perforations to spine leather. Edges worn; corners bumped. Light tanning, scattered foxing. Still very good.

A handsome copy of an early Mexican imprint that Lathrop Harper described succinctly as the "First edition of the first decrees of the first independent Mexican Congress." This collection of decrees, issued for the first and second sessions of the Mexican Congress established after the promulgation of independence in 1821, contains a wealth of information relevant to the founding of the country. These include the act relating to the "coronation of D. Agustín de Iturbide, the hereditary successor to the throne," formalizing that "the acts of his government are declared invalid...."

Of particular interest are two decrees directly relating to Anglo-American settlement in Texas. The first of these, dated April 11, 1823, begins "Que el gobierno, si no encuentra inconveniente, acceda a la solicitud de Estevan Austin, sobre que se confirme la concesión de establecer 300 familias en Tejas...." Roughly translated, this decree states that "the government, if it finds no objection, agrees to Estevan Austin's request for confirmation of the concession to establish 300 families in Texas...." Stephen F. Austin's "Old Three Hundred" families were the foundation of Anglo-American settlement in Texas, and here, the nation of Mexico authorizes their emigration.

The second decree, dated September 29, 1823, is titled "Esención de derechos por siete años a los efectos que se introduzcan en Tejas." The text of the decree reads, in full: "El Soberano Congreso mexicano tomando en consideracion el deplorable estado a que las hostilidades de los barbaros han reducido a la provincia de Tejas, y para ocurrir en parte a la miseria de sus habitantes civilizados, ha venido en decretar y decreta. Que todos los efectos de cualquiera clase, nacionales o extranjeros que se introduzcan en la provincial de Tejas para el consume de sus habitants, sean libres de derechos; durando esta esencion siete anos contados desde su publicacion en aquella capital." This second decree effectively extended the term for duty-free trade allowed to the Texas settlers as recompense for the troubles they experienced at the hands of the local "barbarians," i.e., the indigenous native peoples who had lived on the land for centuries.

Of course, the works also stand alone as a significant document of the first independent Mexican government, and contains many important details on the early organization of the new country, the Constitution of 1824, and the first presidential elections, amongst much else. The two works present here were printed simultaneously, but were issued separately and are not always found together, as here. The first compilation of laws governing the fledgling nation of Mexico, with early Texas colonization content.

Palau 56388. Lathrop Harper 220:116.
(McBRB2575)

\$5,750

ZAPATISTA PHOTOGRAPHICA

38. [Mexico]. [Montoya, Eustachio?]. [Noted Photograph of Zapatista Soldiers at a Restaurant, Mexico City]. Mexico City: 1914. Silver gelatin photograph, approximately 5 x 7 inches. Captioned in pencil on verso. Very good.

This is one of the better-known press images of the Mexican Revolution, in this case documenting the Zapatista soldiers having a meal at Sanborn's restaurant in Mexico City. There has been much study of this photograph and another taken at the same time, but from a different angle and depicting young women serving the soldiers. At the time of the photograph (December, 1914), Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa were in control of Mexico City. Both had a new vision for what Mexico could become and a general dislike of Venustiano Carranza. Conflicts within the city were common among the revolutionaries and, unfortunately, an agreement could not be reached. By 1917 Carranza became president and in the following years, both Zapata and Villa would eventually be assassinated.

In the current photo Zapatista soldiers enjoy a meal at Sanborn's restaurant in Mexico City. Although the photo is often attributed to Augustin Casasola, it was common for Casasola to erase attributions and claim authorship of the many news photos he accumulated for his news agency (over half a million). However, the inscription on the back of the photograph remains and suggests a different story. On the back of our photograph is written in pencil: "Del archivo Venustiano Carranza. La captó esta foto el lic. Jorge Denegri La persona que el fotografió fue Eustachio Montoya el [?] fotograf. de Carranza." this translates approximately: "From Venustiano Carranza Archive. / This photo was taken by lic. Jorge Denegri / The person that he photographed / was Eustachio Montoya / the [?] photog. of Carranza." In Marz' *Photographing the Mexican Revolution*, Marz notes that "Euatsio Montoya" was a photographer and film maker and by 1914, had become the semi-official photographer of Venustiana Carranza.

It is interesting to note that Sanborn's was a department store founded by Californians Frank and Walter Sanborn in 1903. It was the first store to have a soda fountain in Mexico and, ironically ~ considering that it still references its connection to the Zapatistas ~ today is owned by Carlos Slim, who is purported to be the wealthiest man alive.

(McBRB3133)

\$6,500

"LAS ARMAS DE FUEGO DE SMITH & WESSON"

39. [Mexico]. [Railroads]. [Directories]. *Mexican and Central American Railway Guide: Contains All Railway and Steamship Arrivals, Departures, Distances, Population of Cities, Towns, and Villages...Also, a Spanish and English Business & Bankers' Directory of Mexico and Mexican Cities....* New York: M.M. Shelley, [ca. 1885]. 48pp. Original printed wrappers illustrated with advertisements. Small chip to upper corner of front wrapper, spine ends a bit chipped, moderate overall toning, soft vertical crease throughout. Old personal library bookplate of Frank N. Skilton on first text leaf. Very good.

An unrecorded railroad promotional and directory with special interest for business travelers to Mexico in the late-19th century, with some text printed in Spanish. The work includes a free tariff list for goods moving between Mexico and the United States, a detailed section on trade with Mexico, two maps, a "Directory of Bancos, Banks, and Bankers for Every City Town and Village in Mexico," a lengthy "Business Directory of Mexico - Directorio Comercial," and a "Directory of Leading Merchants" for numerous Caribbean and South American Countries.

The first of the maps in the present work is a two-page map of the Pennsylvania area titled, "Mexican Buyer and Travelers' Map and Guide to the Manufacturers Along the Lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Its Connections." The second is a "Railway Map of Mexico" along the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Mexican Central Railroads, extending from Kansas City to Mexico City. Peppered throughout the work are numerous business advertisements ranging from La Remington Agricultural Company and Smith & Wesson to Wells Fargo and the Troy Stamping Works. Interestingly, as with some of the text, almost all of the ads are presented in Spanish. i.e., "Las Armas de Fuego de Smith & Wesson."

An informative and useful guide to American business interests in Mexico in the 1880s. We could find no results for this pseudo-bilingual New York imprint in OCLC.

(McBRB2700)

\$1,500

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN GUADALAJARA

40. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Elogios Funebres con Que la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Guadalaxara Ha Celebrado la Buena Memoria de Su Prelado el Illo. y Rmo. Señor Mtro. D. Fr. Antonio Alcalde.* Guadalaxara: En la Imprenta de Don Mariano Valdes Tellez Giron, 1793. [6],28,[2],49,[2]pp. Small quarto. Laid loosely into modern marbled wrappers. Remnants of original wrappers along spine. Light toning and dust soiling. Very good.

The first production of the first press in Guadalajara, the fourth city in Mexico to have a printing press. The work commemorates the funeral obsequies of Fray Antonio Alcalde Barriga, the Dominican Bishop of Guadalajara. Alcalde was a prominent preacher and minister in Spain for three decades until King Charles III sent him to Mexico in 1863; he became the Bishop of Guadalajara in 1771, and served in that capacity until his death in 1792. Following his arrival in the city, he helped to establish the Hospital San Miguel and the Universidad de Guadalajara, and dedicated much of his time and resources to the construction and restoration of churches and schools in the diocese. This book begins with a Latin eulogy given by José Apolonari de Vizcarra, the rector of the seminary in Guadalajara, who had been ordained and appointed by Alcalde. The second major component of this work is the Spanish-language sermon that was pronounced at the funeral by Juan José Moreno y Pizano, the canon of the city cathedral and another Alcalde appointment. The final section is composed of copies of documents illustrative of the generosity and goodness that characterized the bishop's life, including several decrees and a long, detailed list of his gifts to various monasteries, convents, and schools. The volume ends with a sizable, indeed somewhat embarrassing, list of errata for the eulogy and sermon.

The first printer of Guadalajara and the publisher of the present work was Mariano Valdés Tellez Giron. Sometime before 1792, city authorities and well-placed private individuals in Guadalajara began to solicit among the printers of Mexico City to attract one of them to their growing metropolis. At first, there were no takers, but eventually Manuel Antonio Valdés, the editor of the *Gazeta de México*, accepted their offer and guarantees, and sent his son Mariano to fill the position. The father ordered new type and equipment from Spain, and all of the necessary permissions for establishing the first press of Guadalajara were in place by February 1792, but Valdés Tellez Giron did not arrive until the beginning of the next year. As with all first presses, the available work was less than promised or envisioned, but Valdés persisted, and probably did much more job printing than book and broadside work. His presswork is characterized by neatness and good page design.

"The first book printed in Guadalajara. Considerable biographical information of the Bishop, and details of his Mexican achievements, are given by Father Juan Joseph Moreno in this, the funeral sermon for the Bishop" - Nebenzahl. The importance and scarcity of this work are underscored by its facsimile reproduction in a limited edition of fifty copies in 1982. No examples appear in available U.S. sales records since a 1988 Swann auction.

Beristain I, p.303. Medina, Guadalajara 1. Palau 79207. Nebenzahl 4:61. Sabin 29025 & 22362.

(McBRB2493)

\$7,500

A SONNET FOR THE VIRGIN OF GUADALUPE

41. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Soneto. ¿Quién Sino Tu, Dulcísima María... [caption title and first line of text].* [Mexico: ca. 1825]. Small broadside, approximately 8x6 inches. Light, even tanning and mild dust soiling. Minor loss at upper right corner, not affecting text. Untrimmed. Very good.

Attractive, illustrated verse broadside that praises the Virgin of Guadalupe for delivering independence to the Mexican people. Printed within a woodcut border on the sheet are a woodcut of the Virgin and a sonnet, whose initial stanza reads, "Quién sino tú, dulcísima María, / Libró con mano fuerte al Mexicano / del acero feróz de su Paisano, / Qué cual á un estrangero lo veía?" The Virgin of Guadalupe became associated with the cause of Mexican independence following the use of her image on the banners of the insurgent army raised by Father Miguel Hidalgo in 1810. An interesting confluence of Mexican verse, revolutionary sentiment, and popular piety, with only a small handful of copies in OCLC.

(McBRB2504)

\$500

DESERT AGRICULTURE IN DEMING ~ "WATCH US GROW"

42. [New Mexico]. [Western Photographica]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album of Agriculture and Irrigation in Deming, New Mexico, Just Before World War I.*] Deming, N.M.: 1914 Fifty-eight original photographs, most 8 x 10 or 3.5 x 5.5 inches, with twelve small panoramas, plus sixteen postcards and real photo postcards. Oblong folio album. Light dust soiling and patches of soiling to covers; moderate wear at edges. Light wear to edges of album leaves. Photos mounted directly to leaves, with occasional wear and scattered contemporary manuscript captions. Very good.

An attractive album of almost sixty original photographs, likely a bespoke promotional, that depicts agriculture and life in Deming, New Mexico, and the surrounding area in 1914. The town was founded in 1881 where the routes of the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroads crossed paths in the southern New Mexico desert, about thirty-five miles from the border (another, much less famous golden spike ceremony was held on the spot the same year). The nearby Mimbres River allowed for a small agriculture industry in the valley region, and the arrival of irrigation during the early-20th century brought new growth to the town, whose population grew from 1,864 in 1910 to 3,212 in 1920.

The photos present here, which include many large-format and panoramic shots, seem intended to show off the success of local farmers and a thriving agricultural community taking advantage of the latest available technologies. Several shots demonstrate the fecundity of the river valley, with groups of men in their shirtsleeves posed in sweeping fields of leafy crops, and men at work bailing hay and alfalfa or compiling large mounds of beans. The viewer is also treated to views of new farm buildings and equipment, with an emphasis on the recent irrigation system that makes the crops of Deming a reality. As well, there are views of the town itself, including images of the train station, the local school, the region's real estate office, and several residences. A final set of images concentrates on a recently purchased herd of 500 cattle, showing the expansion of the town beyond agriculture and into ranching, presumably on the strength of the improved water supply. Many of the photographs are captioned in manuscript, and these underscore the promotional feel of the album by touting the successes of new farmers ("Rieser Beans ~ planted July 14 - Picture Aug 11 - 1914," e.g.) and showing potential homes and camps for new arrivals. In all, a well assembled vernacular photograph album full of engaging images that provide a detailed and interesting view of life in this agricultural outpost and railroad junction in the southern New Mexico desert during the 1910s.

(McBRB2829)

\$2,750

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

43. [New York City]. **Crimmins, John D.** [*Large Real Estate Ledger Belonging to Contractor and Developer John D. Crimmins, Recording Property Development and Transactions All Over New York City.*] New York: 1896-1897. [138]pp. Large oblong folio. Original leather, gilt; spine perished, leather heavily worn and rotted though boards still sound. Light wear and soiling to

contents, faint dampstain around outer edge. Written in a highly legible hand, several maps with handcoloring, one blueprint laid in. Good.

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

John Daniel Crimmins (1844-1917) was a prominent New York contractor, and one of the city's most prominent Irish-American citizens. He joined his father's business after graduation, becoming a partner at age twenty and taking over operations when his father retired in 1873. The business ~ like New York itself at this time ~ expanded rapidly, taking on all manner of jobs from the Croton Aqueduct to the subways and numerous landmark buildings. At its peak, Crimmins employed as many as 12,000 men. Crimmins' obituary in the Times notes, "For many years he was in the forefront as a builder of street railways, while many of the buildings of the west side of New York testify to the extent of his construction operations and some of the greatest hospitals, churches, and public edifices prove the variety of his operations." Crimmins became an extremely wealthy man, retiring in 1897. He was also, interestingly, an avid book collector, and Anderson Auctions held two sales of his historical manuscripts in 1907; Anderson Galleries held a further disbursement of his remaining books and manuscripts after his death, in 1918. An interesting record of the real estate holdings of a major player at the turn of the century.

(McBRB1639)

\$1,250

MASONIC CHARITY IN BILLYBURG

44. [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

IN A STUNNING PUBLISHER'S CLOTH BINDING

45. Nuttall, Thomas. *The North American Sylva; or, A Description of the Forest Trees of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, Not Described in the Work of F. Andrew Michaux...* Philadelphia: Robert P. Smith, 1853. Three volumes. Tall octavo. Contemporary publisher's green striped cloth, gilt stamped. Light wear to corners and edges; spine head of volume two pulled. Mild, scattered foxing in volume two, otherwise light toning. Very good.

America's expansion into and over the Rockies resulted in important botanical discoveries, many of which are essayed and illustrated here in this early edition of Thomas Nuttall's important and tremendously popular work of American natural history. This three-volume set was produced as a supplement to Andrew Michaux's work on the name topic, and were issued with those volumes beginning in the 1850s; however, they also stand alone as a study of the sylvia "not described in the work of F. Andrew Michaux," containing, "All the forest trees discovered in the Rocky Mountains, the territory of Oregon, down to the shores of the Pacific, and into the confines of California, as well as in various parts of the United States." Canada and Nova Scotia are also canvassed, and though the title does not stress it, trees of the South and of the Caribbean are also extensively described and illustrated.

These volumes contain an abundance of hand-colored lithographic plates (a total of 131, as opposed to the 121 called for on the title page) that depict delicate renderings of three leaves, branches, and fruits drawn by G. West, J.T. French, J.B. Butler, E.D. Long, and others, with the coloring supervised by T.R. Jones. The descriptions and essays are composed in the first person, and offer engaging vignettes and vistas of numerous American localities in addition to their detailed botanical data and descriptions of plants. Further, by way of both professional and personal notes of thanks for specimens and observations, they document the network of corresponding scientists working to explore and to study the continent during this period.

"Few American color plate books had such lasting popularity as this classic work on American trees, or as tangled a publication history.... In 1856 a fire destroyed the premises of the publisher of the joint edition. The Michaux copper plate were saved, but the Nuttall stones were evidently lost, and the later joint editions used new stones" - Reese. The present set

is bound in a contemporary deep green, horizontally-striped publisher's cloth, predominantly seen in the 1840s, and never common, but particularly unusual for volumes of this size. Each front board is stamped in gilt with the vignette of a morning glory sometimes seen on other deluxe publisher's bindings of this work. A striking and lovely example of Nuttall's contribution to this classic of American natural history.

Oak Spring Sylva 20 (ref). Reese, Stamped with a National Character 21 (ref). Sabin 56351.
(McBRB2923)

\$6,750

CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CINCY

46. [Ohio]. [Ninth Street Baptist Church]. [*Pair of Mid-19th Century Broadsides Celebrating the Fourth of July at the Ninth Street Baptist Church in Cincinnati*]. Cincinnati: 1842. Two letterpress broadsides, 16 x 7.25 inches and 17 x 6.25 inches, respectively. Old folds, noticeable foxing, moderate edge wear, two-inch vertical closed tear to bottom edge of one broadside. Very good.

A handsome pair of patriotic broadsides printed in Cincinnati for two separate celebrations of July 4th by the city's Ninth Street Baptist Church and Sabbath School. The first broadside was printed for the Independence Day celebration in 1842, and contains an imprint line reading, "Printed by S.W. Johns, Cincinnati." The second broadside contains neither a date or an imprint. Both of the broadsides feature a schedule of events celebrating the Fourth of July, with a couple of the same religious officials delivering prayers, songs, addresses, and readings, most notably of the Declaration of Independence on both pieces. For example, each broadside includes an address by Robert Lynd; also, John M'Lean Staughton delivers a poem in one case and a "Temperance Address" on the other. In fact, the second broadside seems to focus on temperance as a theme for the day. Both broadsides are emblematic of the patriotic fervor that was rekindled during the religious revivals of the 1830s and '40s.

The Ninth Street Baptist Church in Cincinnati was founded in 1830, and after congregating in various temporary locations, built its own house of worship in 1836. The leader of the early church was Rev. Samuel W. Lynd, who delivers the closing address on the undated broadside here, perhaps indicating it was printed before the 1842 example. Since Reverend Lynd left the Cincinnati church in 1845 for another church in St. Louis, the undated example certainly dates from before then. No copies of either broadside are reported in OCLC.

(McBRB2567)

\$950

OKLAHOMA LAND FRAUD

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

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

These claims, however, were almost entirely fraudulent. The McAlester Real Estate Exchange was established by Roy Van Tress soon after Oklahoma gained statehood, who promised to obtain for his customers the rights to Indian Lands being sold by the federal government sight-unseen and without requirements of occupation or homesteading. From headquarters in Cincinnati and McAlester, as well as from mobile railcar offices, salesmen of the firm offered land that they often had no right to sell or was devoid of the bounty of natural resources and rich soil promised in the present advertisements. Van

Tress himself was dogged by investigation into his business, and was eventually convicted of fraud in 1919 but managed to escape jail time. We locate no other copies of promotional maps for this long-running and noted Oklahoma land fraud. (McBRB2206) \$850

THE LIFE OF A SWEDISH CARPENTER ON AN OREGON INDIAN RESERVATION

48. [Oregon]. Peterson, John. [*Archive of Thirteen Pocket Diaries Belonging to Swedish Immigrant John E. Peterson, an Oregon Miller and Carpenter*]. [Afton, Mn.; Various places in Oregon, including Dallas, Corvallis, Philomath, Portland, and the Siletz Reservation: 1866-1881]. Thirteen pocket diaries, approximately 250,000 words; plus small album with eleven family photographs. Most diaries in contemporary sheep, wallet-style bindings. One diary lacking covers and rather chewed at head of spine, affecting some text on final leaves. Otherwise, scattered wear to cover flaps and edges. Light toning and occasional staining internally. Accomplished in a fairly legible script throughout. About very good.

An extensive and cohesive set of thirteen manuscript diaries kept John Emanuel Peterson, a Swedish immigrant to the United States who lived through the Civil War with his family in Minnesota before leaving for Oregon in the late 1860s. The Petersons came to America in 1850, and lived and worked on a farm near Afton, Minnesota; Peterson's father, also named John, died in 1864 while serving in the Union army, while the younger John and his brother Victor were also Union soldiers. Throughout the diaries, Peterson records his daily labors, which were varied and included farming, carpentry, barn raising, milling, and lumbering, amongst other employments. He also records his social and family activities, such as local masonic meetings, singing in church and in informal groups, playing the violincello, and many local events and outings.

The bulk of the diaries (ten of thirteen) records the life of Peterson in Oregon from 1868 to 1881. There he was employed at the Siletz Indian Reservation full-time between October 1872 and April 1874, and again from September 1878 to July 1881, with additional intermittent stints there between those two principal periods. In the first several years of his residence in Oregon, Peterson operated and part-owned a saw mill in the Willamette Valley, southwest of Salem. The diaries are rigidly maintained, with a page-long entry for every day of the year; and thus, despite a couple of gaps in the run, the body of manuscript material is large, detailed, and coherent. In one of the earliest diaries, Peterson devises his own code, and portions of many entries throughout the diaries are written in this language. Perhaps he was correct to be concerned over his privacy, as a sardonic note from his second wife in one of the later diaries indicates that his entries were read by others.

Peterson's first diary here covers 1865 and begins by recording his last school days in Afton, on the Minnesota-Wisconsin border due east of the Twin Cities, before he sold himself as a substitute to join the Union army in February. He served five months with the 22nd Wisconsin, first as a hospital orderly at Camp Randall and then as a guard for Confederate prisoners held at the camp until he was discharged in July. He took up farming upon his return to Minnesota, and after his sister married Louis Shogren, he began to learn saw milling on a mill owned by the family of his brother-in-law. His diaries for the next two years continue to document his agricultural life on the St. Croix River, before he mentions having a conversation about Oregon with a neighbor in mid-1867. By the end of the year, Peterson had sold off his farming interests and begun to make plans to go West.

In February 1868, he bid farewell to his family and sweetheart, Mary Allen, and boarded a train to New York. From there, he bought passage in steerage to what he calls Nicaragua on a ship called the San Francisco, departing February 25. He crosses the isthmus of Panama overland, and obtained a place on the steamer Moses Taylor, which arrived in San Francisco on March 25th. After a week in the city, he found passage to Portland on April 1, whence he travelled down the Willamette River to Independence, Oregon. By April 19, he was working at the Enterprise Mill near Dallas, and he soon negotiated a deal to purchase a one-third share in the business, payable over the course of a year. For the next three years, Peterson plied his trade at the mill with his two partners, John Hellems and Peter Palmehn, during which time his sister and brother-in-law also moved to Oregon to join him. At the end of each year, he keeps a meticulous log of his expenses and income, both personal and business (a consistent practice throughout the diaries).

The arrival of family seems to have provided impetus to Peterson to sell his interest in the mill, and in March 1872, they briefly moved to Corvallis where he took work as a carpenter, before Peterson followed his sister's family again to the Siletz Indian Reservation in July, where he was offered a job by famed Oregon pioneer Joel Palmer, who had become a state Indian Agent. Both Peterson and his brother-in-law were hired on the reservation as carpenters (Shogren specifically as a wagon maker), but the pair spent much of their time doing all manner of necessary jobs, such as building houses, butchering animals, milling grain, maintaining fences, and making coffins, just to list a few. Peterson relates not only his own quotidian activities, but also significant events on the reservation (he specifically mentions a large tribal council and later the resignation of Palmer), and his interactions with the Native American inhabitants, whom he seems to have often employed in his larger tasks.

Peterson's Minnesota sweetheart, Mary, joined him in Oregon in early 1873 and they were married in June of that year; however, the premature birth of their son, Victor, in January 1874, and Mary's prolonged illness following the early birth, led to a lengthy period of turmoil. Having to care for his wife and infant at home, Peterson lost his job on the reservation in March 1874 and moved his family back to Corvallis, where he could take odd jobs with local businesses. After a year of illness, Mary died in March 1875; following her death, Peterson returned to the Siletz Reservation to visit his family and to extract a promise of work from the new Indian Agent, J.H. Fairchild. He remained on the reservation to repair some of the old mills and to complete repairs of Fairchild's house; at the end of the year, he decided to partner with Fairchild and Shogren on their own private sawmill enterprise near Oneatta, on the Pacific Coast.

The next two years are spent struggling with the operation and logistics of the business. Peterson and his partners traveled between Oregon and San Francisco while failing to find a steady market for their lumber. When the mill finally went bankrupt in early 1877, Peterson had taken up residence in San Francisco and was again doing day labor and construction to make ends meet. While there, he met his second wife, Christina, with whom he and his son returned to Oregon by 1878, where he worked in Portland and Philomath while waiting for another job opening on the reservation. In September, he was offered an official carpentry job paying \$150 per quarter and was tasked with repairing reservation buildings, continuing the construction of grist and saw mills on the site, and the building of a new boarding school. Over the next three years, he worked at several additional projects as well, including the construction of residential homes and a new store. One of the principal reasons for Peterson's intermittent employment at the reservation was an inconsistent and unreliable budget, and by July 1881, resources for the maintenance and expansion of the facilities were reduced to the point that his job was finally and irrevocably cut. He and his family moved to Newport, on Yaquina Bay near the site of his failed saw mill at Oneatta, where he is once more working as a carpenter-for-hire when the diary entries end in October 1881.

Several additional pieces of material are also present in the collection. The most significant is an 1868 diary kept by Mary Allen, which Peterson mentions reading upon her death in 1875. There is also a small photo album, compiled later by one of Peterson's descendants, which contains images of Peterson and Mary Allen, as well as a 1901 account diary of Peterson's son Victor and a 1933 daily diary of his grandson Robert. Overall, a significant manuscript account and an outstanding resource for the study of immigrant life in Oregon after the Civil War.

(McBRB3001)

\$16,500

COLLECTING INCOME TAX IN PENNSYLVANIA TO PAY FOR THE CIVIL WAR

49. [Pennsylvania]. [Internal Revenue]. Scott, H. Lawrence. *United States. Internal Revenue. Notice Is Hereby Given, That Duties and Taxes Under the Excise Tax Law of the United States, Have Become Due and Payable, and That the Collector Will Attend in the County of Wyoming, at the Time and Places Hereinafter Mentioned...* [caption title and first lines of text]. Towanda, Pa.: December 24, 1862. Broadside, 17.75 x 12 inches. Old folds, minor offsetting, scattered foxing. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded and important broadside issued by the Pennsylvania state government during the Civil War, laying out measures for the collection of excise taxes by the newly constituted Internal Revenue Service. The Revenue Act of 1862, passed by Congress and signed into law by Abraham Lincoln, established the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

provided for the levying of excise taxes on everyday goods and services, and adjusted the income tax rates made under the same act of the previous year. It is the second of the act's three main tenets that the present broadside addresses.

Here, H. Lawrence Scott, the tax collector for the 13th District of Pennsylvania in Wyoming County announces that the excise taxes for 1862 are now due. He offers two times and locations for remitting the taxes in late January 1863 (Maynard's Hotel in Tunkhannock and the Central Hotel in Sterlingville) and notifies potential delinquents that a 10% penalty will be added to their tax bill should they not pay it on time. Further, Scott stipulates that payment can be made in "Government funds, good DRAFTS, payable in New York or Philadelphia - par funds - or the common currency of the country by allowing the discount." The broadside is signed in print by Scott at the "Collector's Office, Towanda, Pa., Dec. 24, 1862." The top of the broadside is emblazoned with a patriotic woodcut of a perched bald eagle holding a banner in his beak reading, "E Pluribus Unum."

"On July 1, 1862, President Lincoln signed the second revenue measure of the Civil War into law. This law levied internal taxes and established a permanent internal tax system.... The roots of IRS go back to the Civil War when President Lincoln and Congress, in 1862, created the position of commissioner of Internal Revenue and enacted an income tax to pay war expenses. The income tax was repealed 10 years later. Congress revived the income tax in 1894, but the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional the following year. In 1913, Wyoming ratified the 16th Amendment, providing the three-quarter majority of states necessary to amend the Constitution. The 16th Amendment gave Congress the authority to enact an income tax" - irs.gov.

Likely a unique surviving example of this early artifact of the IRS - nobody's favorite government agency, but a necessary one for the Union's efforts during the Civil War.

(McBRB2233)

\$4,500

POSADA AND POETRY

50. Posada, Jose Guadalupe. *Ha Llegado el Dia de Corpus, y Dia de Mucha Borrasca, en Que Todos los Chamacos Piden para Su Tarasca* [caption title]. Mexico: Imprenta de A. Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1905]. Broadsheet, approximately 16 x 12 inches. Fading at edges where previously matted. Light wear at edges, with a couple of very short closed tears. Light toning. About very good.

Scarce broadside published by Arroyo that prints several verses in celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi and the Tarasca parade, one of the several events and processions that is a part of the annual June celebration. Four distinct works ~ three on the recto and one on the verso ~ enthusiastically imagine various aspects of the parade: eager children petitioning their parents to see the parade, a ball held after the procession, food and pulque sellers amongst the crowd, amongst other themes. The final, longest verse, printed on the verso, is a lengthy celebration of freedom for Cuba, presumably from one of the American occupations of the early-20th century. Several illustrations by Jose Guadalupe Posada adorn both sides of the broadsheet, and depict romantic and festive scenes that are loosely related to the subjects of the text. An unusual example of the Posada-Arroyo collaboration; we locate only two individually catalogued copies, at the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and the Art Institute of Chicago.

(McBRB2427)

\$750

MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY BROADSHEET, ILLUSTRATED BY POSADA

51. Posada, Jose Guadalupe. *¡Viva la Republica Mejicana! ¡Viva la Independencia! ¡Viva el Cura Hidalgo! / Los Rurales. Biografia y Origen de la Formacion de Estos Cuerpos...* [caption titles]. Mexico City: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1910]. Large broadsheet, approximately 23 x 15 inches. Previously folded. Light wear and a couple of small chips at edges. Some browning and dampstaining, heavier to lower half. Good plus.

A large and scarce broadsheet celebrating the centennial of Mexico's first Declaration of Independence, illustrated by Posada and published by Arroyo. The recto contains two large illustrations of armed men on horseback, and gives a brief history of the Rurales. "These troops had become Mexico's proudest police force under the Diaz administration.... He used the rurales as his primary weapon to combat rural crime, such as the banditry that plagued the roads outside all Mexico's major cities. In their charro uniforms, the rurales formed a spectacular parade each Independence Day" ~ Tyler. At the foot of this side of the sheet is a printing of the Mexican national anthem. The verso bears a large portrait of Father Miguel Hidalgo, the leader of Mexico's initial independence movement, which sprang up in 1810. Beneath is a text which is part encomium and part mythology of Hidalgo and his inspirational moment.

The present work is a concatenation of two broadsides, which contain the same illustrations but with differing texts and with some alterations in captioning and typography. We locate copies of those broadsides only at the Library of Congress and no examples of this broadsheet.

Tyler, Posada's Mexico 148 & 149 (ref).
(McBRB2816)

\$1,500

POSADA'S DON JUAN CALAVERA

52. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *La Calavera de Don Juan Tenorio* [caption title]. Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1913]. Broadside, approximately 16 x 12 inches. A few small nicks at edges; short closed tear near upper left corner. Light toning and dust soiling. Very good.

A classic and scarce Posada calavera broadside that relates the famous tale of Don Juan and his battle with death. The Mexican version of the story was crystalized in the 1844 drama *Don Juan Tenorio* by José Zorilla, which was often performed on the Day of the Dead, and whose conclusion involves a dramatic duel and cemetery scene depicted in the present illustration. "The broadside shows a graveyard in which two skeletons are fencing each other, while another lies on the ground dead, and a fourth peeks from behind a tombstone. There are two small skulls, a small bird creature, and a small angel by a tomb used as decoration" - Library of Congress. The text is a versification of the confrontation between Don Juan and his rival, headlined by the derisive quip, "Aquí está don Juan Tenorio / De valor siempre notorio; / Pues aunque hoy es calavera / No lo babosea cualquiera." An essential example of the genre.

(McBRB2411)

\$1,500

"LA MUERTE ES LA SOLA VERDAD"

53. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *Extra El Boletín. Aterradora Destrucción del Mundo. El Gran Juicio Universal* [caption title]. Mexico City: El Boletín Folio broadside, approximately 23.5 x 15.75 inches. Two small losses at right margin, not affecting text or images; a few additional short, closed tears at edges. Toned; a few small patches of dampstaining. About very good.

An apocalyptic broadside newspaper extra, published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo for his periodical, *El Boletín*, his occasional Mexico City tabloid for "Crímenes y Escándalos Sensacionales." This extra, dated January 25, 1917, does so much relate news as provide a dramatic narrative of the end of world, complete with comets, fire, and brimstone. Five illustrations by Posada that depict wild scenes of panic and destruction as comets and lightning rain down accompany the text, which imagines the appearance of a giant comet that presages the imminent end of the world in which no one and nothing is saved (Todo en vano! Ninguno se salvará! Todos, todos sin excepción a ser carbones y cenizas"). An ephemeral and scarce survivor of pseudo-religious Mexican popular print from this period.

(McBRB2429)

\$850

"THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE IS ONE OF THE FIRST
AND MOST IMPORTANT DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT...."

54. [Reconstruction]. [Education]. *A Bill to Establish a System of National Education... [caption title]*. Washington DC: February 2, 1871. 11,[1]pp. Self wrappers, sewn, two holes punched along left margin but roughly pulled through, likely removed from a two-ring binder, resulting in noticeable chipping around the rings but with no loss to text in the gutters. Minor toning. Good.

An interesting slip-bill printing of an effort by Reconstructionist Republicans to create universal education for all American children without regard to race, and for those "heretofore excluded" by establishing "national schools" organized into districts within each state. Under the provisions of this law, the Commissioner of Education would oversee national schools, provide them funding for school buildings and textbooks, and generally ensure that "there shall be opportunity afforded to every child dwelling therein between the ages of six and eighteen to attend school for at least six months in each year, subject to such regulations and restrictions as shall be necessary for the discipline of the schools." According to the bill, these national schools were tasked with instilling in "the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard for the truth, love of their country, of liberty, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation, and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornaments of human society and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded...."

The bill was sponsored by Congressman George Hoar of Massachusetts, whose Republican Party sought to maintain relevance and power by repositioning their successful antislavery efforts before, during, and after the Civil War into support for the country's increasing diversity and attempting to assist a more inclusive American polity during Reconstruction. These Republican attempts spurred an acrimonious debate for decades to come about the role of the federal government in education, a debate that still rages today. The present bill ultimately failed, as did any real effort at national school administration by the federal government at any point since. No copies in OCLC.

(McBRB3103)

\$1,250

"CLASSIC ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR" - REESE

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

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

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

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

(McBRB2251)

\$9,750

EXCELLENT COPY OF THE SMITH CAPTIVITY

56. Smith, James. *An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Colonel James Smith...During His Captivity with the Indians in the Years 1755, '56, '57, '58, & '59...* Philadelphia: J. Grigg, 1831. 162pp. 12mo. Original printed boards, expertly rebacked to style in quarter roan, spine gilt lettered. Light dust soiling and rubbing to boards, light wear at corners and edges. Small numerical ink stamp at foot of first text leaf recto. Light tanning and foxing. Very good plus.

The second edition, after the unobtainable first of 1799, of this important captivity narrative and account of the early western frontier of America by James Smith. "Smith's journal is one of the great personal narratives of western history. It is the most informative work by a frontiersman on Indian warfare in the Ohio country. The author was captured near Fort Duquesne in 1755, witnessed Braddock's defeat, and spent the next four years in Ohio and Michigan as an adopted Iroquois warrior. After escaping at Montreal, he served with Bouquet's Ohio expedition in 1764; explored south into Tennessee, 1766-67; and was a colonel of the Pennsylvania militia in the American Revolution. He served in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1776-7 and later became a prominent Kentucky lawmaker" - Nebenzahl.

At the time of publication of the present work, the first edition printed in Lexington, Kentucky, was already a great rarity, with the publisher of this edition stating in his introduction that, "It is presumed there is not now a dozen entire copies remaining... and it is believed the time has now arrived when a second edition, in more durable form, will be well received by the public." The second edition is quite scarce on the market in and of itself, with only three copies appearing in auction records for the past seventy-five years.

"One of the most historically valuable of captivities" - Vail. "One of the imperial books on the early Ohio valley" - Howes. A handsome copy, in the excellent original printed boards.

American Imprints 9211. Ayer, *Indian Captivities* 267. Decker 41:230. Eberstadt 136:305. Howes S606, "b." Nebenzahl 34:141. Sabin 82764. Thomson 1056. Vail 1216 (note).

(McBRB1298)

\$4,500

UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

57. [Spanish-American War]. [202nd New York Volunteer Regiment]. [Annotated Photograph Album Documenting the 202nd New York Volunteers in Cuba During the Spanish American War, Most Likely Assembled by an American Military Doctor]. [Mostly various locations in Cuba, including Havana, Mariel, and Guanajay]: 1898. [18] leaves, illustrated with seventy-one black-and-white photographs, most around 6.5 x 4.25 inches or slightly smaller, and two larger group shots, each about 6 x 8 inches, all with manuscript captions beside the pictures, often including the date the image was taken. Contemporary three-quarter leather and black cloth photograph album, formerly string tied (string present), but now with most leaves loose between the covers. Spine repaired with duct tape and cello tape on inner hinges, noticeable chipping to leather portions, moderate soiling. One leaf repaired with clear medical tape, general minor soiling and foxing to contents, but images overall very nice. About very good.

An extraordinary annotated photograph album depicting a diverse selection of notables and settings in Cuba during the Spanish American War. The album begins with a handful of stateside training pictures, including one shot of Camp Black on Long Island, one image of Camp Meade, and one featuring Camp Haskell in Athens, Georgia before concentrating on Cuba, beginning with Morro Castle in Havana on December 9, 1898. Other notable locations pictured here include the Captain General's Palace, a Havana cemetery, the Punta Battery, the Hotel Inglaterra, a "Quarantine Station" and numerous other structures in or near Mariel, the Calzada Guanajay on the road to Mariel, the "Block House at entrance to Camp Barrett Guanajay," separate shots of the Spanish and Cuban barracks, the area's civil hospital, Cafe Niagara, the plaza, a store, a "Native Hut," and a tobacco storehouse at Guanajay, among others.

Several of the photographs picture notable officers or groups of military figures, most of them while in Cuba in 1898. These include Colonel Stephen Y. Seyburn (the military governor of Guanajay), Surgeon Major Daniel S. Burr, Assistant Surgeon Lieutenant Marshall Clinton, Captain Waller Randall, Assistant Surgeon Lieutenant William Alden, and individual shots

of over a half dozen others. Two of the last three images in the album feature group shots of the sergeant majors and first sergeants of the 202nd New York Volunteers and all officers and men of the 202nd "who were members of 74th Reg...," respectively. The man in the final image, affixed to the inside rear cover, resembles Teddy Roosevelt, but is likely a different burly, mustachioed officer, likely serving with the 202nd New York Volunteers.

Among the other insightful images here are also street scenes in Havana, an image of four American soldiers holding skulls while standing atop a hill of skeletons in Havana, four shots of a sunken Spanish transport ship called the Alphonso XII, landscape and street views of Guanajay, a group photo of children at Guanajay captioned "Reconcentrados," another group shot of the "Ladies of Guanajay," separate shots of the funeral and the grave for "Private Clooney" at Guanajay, a tobacco field and banana trees at Guanajay, and others. The most impactful image in the album shows an emaciated young naked child, captioned "Young reconcentrado - starved - cared for by men [of the] 202 N.Y."

Given the nature of most of the photographs - several picturing military doctors, several featuring the quarantine station, the image of the starved young man, and more - it is quite likely the compiler was a military doctor or was serving with the medical company of the regiment. According to the website of the New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center: "Soon after the regiment arrived at Guanajay, Cuba, Colonel Seyburn was appointed military governor of the district, and in addition to routine camp life the American flag was raised with appropriate ceremony over the towns in the district, outposts were maintained, starving poor rationed, hospitals rehabilitated, sanitation of the towns supervised, roads and bridges reconstructed, public property inventoried, plans and specifications of public buildings, including forts, block houses, etc., made, telegraph lines constructed, postal routes opened, etc., etc."

A unique collection of images capturing an important moment in the immediate aftermath of the Spanish American War from a region not normally documented during this period.

(McBRB2707)

\$4,250

LETTERS OF A SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NAVY SURGEON

58. [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

SELLING AN UNPUBLISHED MAP OF MEXICO

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

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

(McBRB2467)

\$800

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR THE PORTUGUESE AUDIENCE

60. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *A Cabana do Tio Thomaz ou A Vida dos Negros na America por Mistress Harriet Beecher Stowe.* Lisboa: Typographia Urbanense, 1853. 271pp., text printed in two columns. Large octavo. Original wrapper bound into later quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt spine titles. Minor rubbing to edges. Moderate soiling to wrapper, previous ownership signature on title page with another previous ownership signature erased, blank outer margin of title page and introductory leaf renewed. scattered minor foxing to text. Very good.

The very rare second Portuguese edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's seminal work, issued the same year as the first and one of a handful of translations produced in Portugal that year, with no priority as yet established. Other Portuguese translations included Francisco Ladislau Alvares de Andrada's effort in Paris and the anonymous Lisbon translation which began *A cabana do Pai Thomé*, both published the same year as the present work. Interestingly, this edition includes a two-page introduction by the publisher and translator, António Urbano Pereira de Castro, who was also known to have published political works and literature translated from French to Portuguese in the mid-19th century. Evidenced by the retained front wrapper in this copy, this translation was published by Urbano Pereira de Castro as part of a series called "Galeria Litteraria - Parte Romantica." The wrapper also indicates the work is the second edition; the first two editions seem to be equally rare.

Stowe's monumental novel of the American South was summed up perfectly in the publisher's note to a recent edition: "*Uncle Tom's Cabin* brought the evils of slavery to the consciences and hearts of the American people by its moving portrayal of slave experience. Harriet Beecher Stowe shows us in scenes of great dramatic power the human effects of a system in which slaves were property: the breakup of families, the struggles for freedom, and the horrors of plantation labour. She brings into fiction the different voices of the emerging American nation; the Southern slave-owning classes, Northern abolitionists, the sorrow songs and dialect of slaves, as well as the language of political debate and religious zeal. The novel was, and is, controversial and abrasive in its demand for change."

Rare, with only four copies in OCLC, at New York Public, the University of Chicago, the Ohio History Center, and the University of Virginia, being a mixture of first and second editions. One of only a handful of known copies of the Portuguese translation of the great American novel of the 19th century, published just a year after its first publication, and emblematic of its immediate worldwide appeal.

Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 7526*.
(McBRB2546)

\$1,250

RECORDING ONE'S WANDERLUST: GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO TEXAS

61. [Texas Immigration]. Frasch, Gustav. *Liederbuch - von dem Algier'schen Liederschatz. [Letterbook, in German, Which Describes the Period Leading Up to Gustav Frasch's Immigration from Germany to Texas]*. Hessian: 1850. [380]pp. in pen, interspersed with thirteen color printed illustrations. Small quarto. Contemporary half calf with marbled boards, pastedown manuscript title to front cover. Light wear to binding, some light toning and foxing to contents. Very good.

The present work is the original manuscript 'Liederbuch' (Songbook) compiled in 1850 by Gustav Frasch, then a 16-year old living in Hessian, Germany. Four years later Frasch immigrated to America, where he became one of the leading residents of San Antonio during the second half of the 19th Century. The manuscript captures the sense of wanderlust that Frasch and many other young Germans felt during this period, longing to leave a predictable life in Germany for adventure and excitement in America. Frasch painstakingly copied out 455 songs and poems, many concerning diverse international subjects. His written text is interspersed with printed, colored illustrations, some featuring portraits of foreign adventurers, such as Captain James Cook and Napoleon Bonaparte. Taken altogether, the work is the product of an insatiably curious and adventurous spirit, harnessing the mentality of those who dared to make the voyage across the high seas to America.

Gustav Frasch (1834-1917) was one of the most prominent citizens of San Antonio during the second half of the 19th Century. He was born in Hessian, near Heilbronn, in Württemberg, Germany, the son of a successful merchant. He received a good education in local schools, and for four years apprenticed as a merchant. However, as the present *Liederbuch* proves, Frasch was a highly intelligent and restless young man who longed to escape the relatively comfortable, yet staid, existence of a small-town German trader for a life of adventure in a faraway land. Like thousands of his countrymen before, Frasch was attracted to America, and in 1854, he sailed across the Atlantic aboard the *St. Nicholas*, landing at New York. He remained there for a year before moving to Cincinnati, where he joined the U.S. Army. He joined Company K, Second Cavalry, then one of only three cavalry regiments in America. He was posted to Fort Belknap (today in Young County), Texas, and in 1856 made his first visit to San Antonio.

In 1860, Frasch was discharged from the army and settled at the German colony at Fredericksburg, Texas, where he married fellow German immigrant, Aliss Christina Schuessler. He took up ranching, but the Civil War suddenly interrupted his new endeavors. He soon found himself serving as a brigade quartermaster in the Confederate Army, stationed in Shreveport, Louisiana. In 1864, Frasch moved to San Antonio, where he worked as a Confederate administrator based in the Alamo. He also served as a lieutenant in the Third Texas Frontier Battalion, protecting frontier settlers from marauders, while also being elected Chief Justice of Gillespie County. After the war, he served as a military administrator in the U.S. Army based in San Antonio.

In 1872, Frasch was elected city assessor of San Antonio, serving in that position for 23 years, until 1895. During his generation in the post ~ which oversaw all property development across the city ~ Frasch played a major role in the expansion of San Antonio which grew during his tenure from a town of 12,000 inhabitants to a metropolitan center of 65,000 residents. The present volume provides an interesting insight into the early background of this important and prominent Texan.

(McBRB2643)

\$2,500

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

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

Two of the rare original French accounts recounting the failed attempt by Napoleonic exiles to establish a colony in Texas in 1817, bound together. Champ D'Asile, or Camp Asylum, was located somewhere along the Trinity River, perhaps thirty miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, but its exact location is still unknown. It was settled by disenchanting soldiers of the French Grand Army in 1817. The group was divided into two sections, and led by Generals Lallemand and Rigaud. Upon hearing of the encroaching French settlement, Mexican residents complained to Spanish authorities, who then set out to confront the French intruders. Before the Spanish could get there, the French military exiles burned the whole settlement down, and fled to Galveston, then Louisiana, where they were saved from starvation by Jean Lafitte. Their story was memorialized in three contemporary accounts, all three published in Paris in 1819, two of which are bound together here.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L'Heritier: Streeter 1072. Fifty Texas Rarities 6. Graff 2487. Howes L329, "b." Raines, p.109. Brinley 4731. Sabin 95072. Hartmann & Millard: Streeter Texas 1069. Basic Texas Books 85. Fifty Texas Rarities 6. Howes H270, "b." Raines, p. 109. Eberstadt, Texas 162:386. Dorothy Sloan 21:35. Holliday 490. Braislin 920. Brinley Sale 4725. Kelsey, Engraved Prints of Texas, p. 18. Library of Congress, Texas Centennial Exhibition 62. Monaghan 792. Rader 1807. Rich, Bibliotheca Americana Nova I:66. Sibley, Travelers in Texas 1761-1860, pp. 207-208. Sabin 30706.
(McBRB2463) \$12,500

SELLING THE REPUBLIC TO THE BRITS

63. [Texas]. [Land]. *[Unused Stock Certificate for Land in the City and Port of Trespalacios, Texas]*. London: 1845. Small broadside, 8 x 10.5 inches. Minor discoloration and wear at edges. Very good.

Scarce stock certificate that conferred title to land in the small Gulf Coast town of Trespalacios, Texas, offered for sale to Londoners at the very end of Texas' period as an independent republic. The certificate granted the holder a small lot, 2500 square feet (25 x 100 feet), from a block of thirty-two and enjoined him or her to improve the block within five years of its purchase. The land seems to have been offered directly by the town itself through a land office maintained on Leadenhall Street in the City of London, with its interests registered with and approved by the "General Texan Consulate," that is, the Texas Legation that was located above a liquor store in St. James's. The dates on this broadside are interesting, as it seems to place its printing between the annexation of Texas by the United States in December 1845 and the official transfer of power in February 1846. The town, also known as Tidehaven, located inland from Tres Palacios Bay and southwest of Bay City, subsisted through low-level industry, agriculture, and shipping during the late-19th century, but fell out of existence in the midst of the Great Depression. We locate copies at Yale, SMU, and the University of Houston.
(McBRB2095) \$675

SCARCE TEXAS PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET AND LAND PROMOTIONAL

64. [Texas]. [Land]. *Waggoner Colony 56,000 Acres. Wichita and Wilbargers Counties, Texas.* Electra, Tx.: R.S. Allen, [1908]. Letter sheet, 11 x 8.5 inches. Previously folded, with one short separation along old fold from edge. Small portion of one corner with minor loss, repaired with tissue and not affecting text. Contemporary manuscript pencil notes. Light toning and dust soiling. Good plus.

Scarce promotional and pictorial letter sheet that promotes land in the Waggoner Colony, a large section of the Waggoner Ranch between the town of Electra and the Red River that was sold off during the early 1900s. "The Waggoner (Three D) Ranch had its beginnings in the early 1850s when Daniel Waggoner and a fifteen-year-old black slave trailed 242 longhorn cattle and six horses into Wise County.... Between 1889 and 1903 the ranch came to cover a block running thirty miles east and west and twenty-five miles north and south, including more than a million acres. It extended into Foard, Knox, Baylor, and Archer counties but centered chiefly in Wilbarger and Wichita counties.... In 1903 the China Creek headquarters was sold as farming land in a development known as the Waggoner Colony" ~ TSHA Online.

One side of the sheet is taken up by a map of the Waggoner Colony, broken up into its constituent parcels, with a the Red River running across the top of the sheet. The reverse has the letterhead of Reece S. Allen who became the land agent for the property and "successor to Waggoner Colony" later in the decade. The writing space on this side of the sheet has been used for an incomplete, anonymous diary entry dated April 21, 1908, that discusses the land sales and related ranch business. Oil was discovered around Electra in 1911, assuredly pleasing many Waggoner Colony investors. Almost all 19th- and early 20th-century Texas lettersheets are quite scarce; we locate two examples of the present work, at Yale and SMU.
(McBRB2613) \$1,500

SCRAPBOOK OF A RURAL EAST TEXAS GIRL

65. [Texas]. [Mills, Mildred Vernon]. *[Photographically-Illustrated Scrapbook Compiled by Mildred Mills, a High School Student in Silsbee, Texas During the Roaring Twenties].* Silsbee, Tx.: 1926-1927. [42] leaves, illustrated with sixty-one original photographs, from small thumbnails to 7.25 x 9 inches, comprising about twenty-two pages of manuscript entries, along with legions of letters, newspaper clippings, calling cards, ticket stubs, and other assorted ephemera pasted in. Contemporary textured black cloth memory book, formerly string tied but string perished, with leaves now loose between covers. Minor wear and light soiling to boards. Pencil gouges to a few leaves, minor edge wear. Good plus.

A charming scrapbook assembled by high school senior Mildred Mills, 1927 graduate of Silsbee High School in Texas. The scrapbook is filled with a combination of original photographs, manuscript well wishes and other entries from fellow students and teachers relating to Mills' high school career, and numerous pages of collage decorated with newspaper clippings, letters, and assorted ephemera from Mills' life at Silsbee High School. Silsbee is a small town in southeastern Texas, about twenty miles north of Beaumont. The photography in Mill's album begins with a large class picture of the senior class of Silsbee High, with Mills' full listing of the students opposite the photograph. The other pictures throughout the album feature her family members, numerous school friends, her teachers, and the Silsbee High basketball team. The ephemera here includes the lyrics to songs, ticket stubs to plays, trains, and other events, playbills for theater productions, one of her senior year report cards, dance cards and other social event ephemera, and even an old cigarette butt. An interesting scrapbook documenting the latter high school life of a young girl in southeastern Texas in the mid-1920s.
(McBRB2714) \$750

PEASE SEEKS RE-ELECTION TO THE GOVERNOR'S SEAT

66. [Texas]. Pease, Elisha M. *To the Voters of Texas. Fellow Citizens: The Period Is at Hand When You Will Be Called on to Elect a Person to Fill the Office of Governor for the Ensuing Term [caption title and first line of text].* Austin: 1855. Large broadside, 24 x 18 inches. Printed in four columns. Previously folded. Worn, with separations and repaired small losses along old folds,

slightly affecting text. Awkward restorations to upper corners, not affecting text. Dampstaining along right edge, heavier at upper right corner. Toned. Good.

A large and scarce 1855 Texas broadside that prints an address by Governor Elisha M. Pease outlining the successes of his first term and the platform of his re-election campaign. Pease is today regarded as a popular and successful governor; he launched the state's public education system among other accomplishments:

"After annexation Pease represented Brazoria County in the first three legislatures and authored the Probate Code of 1846. In 1851 he made an unsuccessful run for the governorship. Two years later he won the office and was reelected in 1855. Pease was an outstanding governor. Among his important achievements was his pioneering effort to persuade the legislature to establish a system of public education and a state university. Though this effort proved largely premature, Pease's administration did establish the permanent school fund, and his vision laid the groundwork for future achievement... Perhaps his most significant accomplishment was the settlement of the public debt of the state, by which he made available funds for the establishment of a hospital for the mentally ill and schools for the deaf and blind, all of which he had recommended to the legislature. Upon his retirement from office in 1857, the state was in excellent financial condition." - Handbook of Texas Online.

In this broadside, Pease advocates for his own re-election against David C. Dickson, a challenger from the Know-Nothing Party, here described as "a society whose principles and plan of operations are alike kept a secret from the world." He continues:

"The ostensible opposition to me is not based upon any official acts which I had done, or which I have proposed to do, but upon certain opinions expressed by me in relation to the construction of works of Internal Improvement by the aid of the credit of the State. I am charged with attempting to force these opinions upon the people, and with making their adoption an issue in the coming election. This charge is untrue.... Those individuals who falsely charge me with having made this question an issue in the coming election are really the parties who have endeavored to make that issue, with the hope that, under its cover, they may succeed in bringing into power in Texas a secret political society, which can never find favor with the people upon its own merits."

The lengthy statement goes on to address Pease's positions on boundary settlements with other American states and territories, debt repayment, prohibition, property taxes, and much more. Pease handily gained re-election in August 1855. He went on to support the Union during the Civil War, became one of the founders of the Texas Republican Party, and failed to win a third term as governor during Reconstruction. A rare and substantial survivor, and a great document of Texas gubernatorial electioneering in the mid-1850s. OCLC locates two copies, at Yale and the Houston Public Library; Winkler adds another, at the University of Texas.

Winkler 583.
(McBRB2351)

\$2,500

"I SPENT MOST OF THE DAY TRIMMING MY YOSEMITE HAT."

67. Thompson, Emma Lukens Hall. [*Extensive Diary Archive of an East Coast Socialite in the 19th and early 20th Centuries, Covering Nearly Sixty Years, with Content Relating to the Civil War, Travel, Housekeeping, Celebrities, Politics, and Much More*]. [Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and various other locations.: 1855-1914]. Twenty-six diaries, comprised of [6,817]pp. Mostly quarto volumes, a few folios. Several with boards either loose or lacking; wear to bindings. Some light wear and soiling to contents, but generally clean and highly legible. Numerous clippings either pasted or pinned into text. About very good.

A large archive of twenty-six diaries, comprising nearly seven thousand pages, written by Brooklyn and Philadelphia socialite Emma Lukens Hall Thompson, that cover the entirety of her life from girlhood through two marriages, childbirth, numerous travel excursions, meetings with celebrities and important figures of the day, and more. Thompson (1840-1926) was born in Philadelphia to a Quaker doctor and his wife. In 1861, at the age of twenty-one, she married Isaac Hall, a

Brooklyn widower with four children; together, they had three children, only one of whom survived into adulthood. Hall was the director of the Union Ferry Company in Brooklyn, as well as the owner of a shipping supply company and several other business interests. Emma was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an active participant in the women's suffrage movement, and a frequent traveler both in America and abroad. Isaac died in 1883, and Emma eventually remarried, this time to Philadelphia businessman Samuel Swayne Thompson (b.1832) in 1891. Samuel ~ who began in the grocery business, founded a bank, was a director of the North East Pennsylvania Railroad, and a trustee of the state insane asylum ~ was already twice widowed. Samuel and Emma had been friends, and their union seems to have been a happy one. They owned at least three residences ~ a house on Spruce Street in downtown Philadelphia, a place in the Poconos, and "Brooklawn Farm" in Chester County, Pennsylvania. A devout Quaker, Emma took up various causes throughout her life, such as abolition, Unionist sentiments during the Civil War, women's rights, and numerous charitable and missionary efforts.

The first volume present here is an amalgamation of five years' worth of diaries, stitched in paper wrappers. It begins in 1855, when Emma was fifteen years old, and documents her teenage years before her marriage to Isaac Hall. Her entries are relatively brief, noting the day's weather and detailing visitors to the house and any outings attended. These occasions often involved several friends, and included boating trips, visits to musicals or other productions, attending museums, and social gatherings. The entry for August 11, 1855 is full of excitement, relating the "kidnap" marriage of her relation, Ann:

"Aug. 11th clear and warm. Harry was here at breakfast and left about 8 ½ o'clock. About 9 o'clock Ann came home and said she was married. She said when she went from here she went to see a friend, and there was her beau, waiting in a carriage for her. He told her to get in, and she thought he was going to take her riding, but instead of that he drove first to the Bishop's and got a liscence [sic] and then to St. Augustine's and was married by a Priest. She said she screamed but they told her to be quiet. But she seems now perfectly resigned to her fate and very happy. She is not going away from our house for a month or two yet. Amos Knight and Sam Fox spent the evening here, and Dave Stackhouse."

In addition to relating her social activities and pastimes, she also writes about learning domestic tasks, including making quince preserves, writing about it in some detail in September 1855:

"In the morning Mother wanted me to learn how to preserve, so she made me come down in the kitchen and see how she first washed them off very nicely after they have been pared and boils them for 15 minutes then lets them stand over night so they will get perfectly dry. The next morning she takes the water they were boiled in, and puts as much sugar as will go in and lets it boil. Then she boils the seeds of the quince, and strains them through a sieve very fine, and puts it with the water that is boiling. This is for the juice. She puts the white of an egg in to clear it, and then puts in quinces, and if the fire is good they will be done in 15 minutes. She afterward boils the pearings for marmalade, when it is strained and sweetened."

In the fall of 1855 she mentions having her daguerreotype made, and she notes a recurrence of this event in March 1860, writing, "I went around to 8th & Spring Garden and had my daguerreotype taken for a friend." Through her initial diaries, one can chart the progress and life of a young woman readying herself for marriage and entry into middle-class society in the 1850s. Though they begin briefly, Emma's entries grow as her confidence increases with age, so that by the time her next diary begins in October 1860, entries are lengthier and more detailed, and also begin to express her opinions rather than simple facts.

In October 1860, the family relocated to Brooklyn. She made new friends of the neighbors and of other members of their Quaker Meeting, and easily established herself in the social circles of her neighborhood in Brooklyn. Emma writes in November 1860 about the election of Abraham Lincoln, saying, "Election Day, but a very quiet one, oweing [sic] to the influence of the Republican party. Abraham Lincoln was elected by an immense majority over other candidates for the Presidency." Near the end of March 1861 she writes, "Hal and I went over to N.Y. shopping and to see the Spring fashion. In the afternoon I received a newspaper called the Liberator, and edited by Loyd Garrison (a violent Abolitionist) from Silas Underhill at Cambridge." Ever literate and in style, she also notes that she is reading Nicholas Nickleby by Dickens.

On April 15, 1861, she first mentions news of the Civil War, writing "Yesterday the Orthodox Meeting commenced in Philadelphia, and today every body is wild with excitement about the news from the South, viz. The surrender of Fort Sumter, etc." She continues this thread several days later: "Excitement is increasing here in regard to the war in the South, and numbers of young friends are joining military companies ~ notwithstanding the Discipline [i.e., Quakerism] is so in opposition to it. I am very anxious to offer my services as nurse for the wounded, and if possible will do so, as the little in my power is at the service of my country. (I am so patriotic that I would willingly fight if it was not unmaidenly)." The excitement begins to wear off, however, as the realities of military life hit home. In June she details a visit from a friend who has enlisted, who relates his camp experiences and also the fact that he has enlisted because of her and her opinions on the war:

"...who should step forth but Aaron Brown. He had just arrived from Washington, came on business for the Regiment and can only stay two weeks in Brooklyn. He is much changed ~ more erect, taller, and better looking. Brought me two buttons taken from off Secessionists coats. He only staid about an hour, saying he had not yet seen his Father, asked my permission to come here tomorrow evening to tell me all about his life at Washington. ... Aaron Brown spent the evening here. His account of camp life was quite entertaining and interesting, but his experience was sufficiently long to make him heartily sick of it, and as the term for which he enlisted (3 months) is nearly expired, I very much doubt his returning to Washington City at all. He fairly frightened me by saying that the only earthly cause of his enlisting in the first place was a conversation he had with me, when I expressed such strong Union sentiments, and an equal abhorrence to Secessionists, that it fired his blood. The next day he joined the 7th Regiment, and in two days started South. The mystery to me is how I could influence him to the extent of leaving all his comforts and friends to work hard, subject himself to exposure and even loss of life with scarcely prospect of obtaining any glory, and the change all effected in one evening, as before that his sentiments were strongly those of a Secessionist. Also said he was afraid to come bid me good by, as his strong resolve would waver if he again saw me (making me out quite irresistable [sic])."

Brown was wounded several months later. News of the war continues, scattered throughout the diaries during those years.

Isaac Hall seems to make his first appearance around Christmas time in 1861. Emma met him at church, and writes, "I had quite a talk with Isaac Hall after Meeting." After that, skating with Isaac and his daughter, Louisa, becomes a regular winter feature, as do visits to the house and gifts of oranges. Their courtship lasted several months, and the two were married in late July 1862. Emma writes with great detail about all of the hubbub surrounding the wedding, including sewing her dress "the skirt of which is so elaborate that it takes a monstrous long time to make it," and all the delights of the reception. They honeymooned at the Cozzens Hotel in West Point. While there, she meets former President Fillmore and his wife, writing, "I was introduced to Ex-President Fillmore & wife, had a long talk, and became quite well acquainted." Throughout, Isaac showers her with gifts, and you can see her giddy and glowing through her prose.

Emma's union with the older and well-established Mr. Hall was certainly a brilliant financial match. The two lived in high style, and travelled frequently, as detailed herein. In November 1868 she writes, "This evening Isaac presented me with a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$500.00. Five hundred dollars, they are the most magnificent ones I ever saw, now my diamond sett is complete." Isaac proceeds to pierce her ears, as well, to accommodate the diamonds: "This evening Isaac armed himself with a large needle, white silk and a cork and commenced butchering my ears. He first ran the needle in the wrong place and had to make another hole, but I bore it until the two ears were pierced half ashamed that I had given up to such uncivilized vanity. The operation made Isaac so nervous that he could not go out as he intended to call on Louisa & Joe."

Emma meticulously recorded the details of her daily life ~ how much paid for hats for her and the children, who came for dinner, outings to the city and elsewhere. Among these details are her interactions with her hired help and the running of the household. On September 30, 1868, she fires the cook, writing, "I discharged Catherine (the cook), paid her \$7 for two weeks service, and to my astonishment she turned around and said she would not leave the house without a month's wages in advance, and I could not make her. I told her she had more than her earnings and I would not give her another cent. So I sent over for Isaac to come home and put her out, as she sat till ½ past 12. But she hearing me say a policeman would

come with Mr. Hall started and Anna a new comer took her place." Throughout the entire span of the diaries, Emma relates her experiences with the servants, both good and bad.

As wealthy people of some prominence, the Halls (and later, the Thompsons) were able to travel widely across both America and Europe. In 1869 they family traveled to the South, visiting the Carolinas and Virginia. While on the trip, Emma provides commentary on the African-Americans she encounters, none of it very polite: "We were quite amused at the colored policemen, they assume so much dignity, and look in the face more like monkeys." In 1874, they travelled to California by train, departing on April 10 and arriving about two weeks later. Emma provides details of which lines, the trains themselves, and anything she finds interesting about her surroundings. Upon her arrival in Nebraska, she writes, "We have passed through the state of Missouri and are now in Nebraska. Here at the different stations we see Indians selling beads, begging, handing petitions written by Government Officers, saying they are good to the whites." They continued westward, encountering new novelties along the way. "At Cheyenne City got dinner and were waited upon by Chinese men, very effectively. We are now in Wyoming Territory." When they arrived in Salt Lake City, they took rooms in a downtown hotel, but Emma caught cold from the weather. She nevertheless describes the scene: "Salt Lake City lays in a valley entirely surrounded by the Wahsatch [sic] Mts on which snow is always visible. The streets are wide, and along each side is a clear, cold stream of water from the river Jordan. The Mormon houses are generally one storied, with a door for each wife." Unfortunately, she is silent on the subject of polygamy, but she and Isaac do, however, tour the Tabernacle and drive past Brigham Young's houses.

They arrived in San Francisco, relieved by the balmy California air after the chill and snow of the mountains around Salt Lake. With a keen eye for detail, she describes the friends they visited, the meals they ate, and the unusual flora and fauna of the area. She and Isaac tour the "principal buildings," including the market, which is full of a wide variety of curious fruits and vegetables, "a feast for the eye," and Emma buys some "Chinese curiosities to take home." She describes a trip to the Cliff House, as well as a trip to a Chinese Mission School: "In the evening, the party took us to a Chinese Mission School. They learn very readily, and answer questions about the hymns, old and young, male and female, all with their long pig tail or que[ue] down their backs." She also describes a day out to Woodward's Gardens in the Mission District ~ an amusement park of sorts which operated from 1866 to 1891 ~ where they enjoyed the museums and aquarium and watched the feeding of the seals. They attended plays and the opera, had sumptuous dinners, and as was the fashion, they visited a Chinese temple and, perhaps less usually, also an opium den:

"We saw the different Gods that they pray to ~ one for shipwreck, one for gambling, one for merchantmen, &c., and their incense sticks. [We went] Next to a Chop House or Restaurant and last to an Opium Den where the Chinese men were sitting and laying and smoking their opium pipes, some just going off in a sleepy state, while many were just commencing, and the men well crowded in little compartments not 6 feet wide or high. They economize their space so. The smell was overpowering so as soon as we understood the principle, we backed out."

The following day, Emma prepares for a trip to Yosemite, writing, "May 2nd. A lovely day. I spent most of the day trimming my Yosemite hat." They made day trips out of San Francisco the next several days, seeing canyons and ranches, geyser springs, and provisioning themselves for the tour of Yosemite. On May 7th while wandering about San Francisco she writes, "We were interested in watching a steamer from China unload 600 six hundred Chinese just arrived."

They then journeyed to Cloverdale and Calistoga in order to visit the geysers, sulphur springs, and the petrified forests, sometimes travelling on unsafe roads:

"The road was almost 16 miles long and frightfully dangerous, right through rivers and along the edge of mountains hundreds of feet high and in many places 2 to 3 thousand feet of descent ~ we just on the ledge with only a foot distance from destruction. Isaac was sick and dizzy, he could not look down, but would hold me in and look up at the tops of the Mts."

They pushed on to Yosemite on May 13th, and Emma writes:

"We rode all day at Mariposa. I had a glass of peach ale here...there is an Indian village and a rich mining country. The whole open country is ditched and dyked in search of gold. We pass some very rich claims. At 7 o'clock we arrive at the Skeltons having ridden 54 miles. Here we are at a little rough country house built of unpainted boards and such a big party they could not accommodate us all under the roof covers. So we ~ Isaac and Wm, Jeune and I, all slept in a Bar Room outside. They put up beds, then took a clothesline and suspended our travelling shawls, and here we slept."

She continues the following day:

"They never drive here but start from Skelton's horseback. About 10 o'clock we all mounted our horses. ... It was a very pretty sight the whole party all mounted and in single file winding around the mountains, and of all dangerous roads I ever was over this exceeded my wildest dreams. ...along a narrow ledge just wide enough for the horse to step upon. Mountains and ledges of rocks towering thousands of feet above us, and ravines and precipices on the other side hundreds of feet below. So we moved along each one for himself, dreading every moment we would be hurled down to destruction, and at one of the most dangerous points on the road, a square turn, just as a turned and was leading the party...my horse bawlked [sic], turned twice around and stood with his feet over the precipice. Isaac was so frightened he hollered out jump off, so I sprang off, but the horse would not budge. Then Isaac got off and took his bridle, gave him a kick, and led his own horse ahead. This started my horse so we all moved on."

Emma travelled to Europe in the mid-1880s, after Isaac's death in 1883, and continued to keep up her diaries throughout her years as a widow just as diligently. In 1891 she remarried and relocated, finding a new mate in wealthy Philadelphia businessman Samuel S. Thompson. The two travelled west in 1896, visiting South Dakota and the Black Hills. A newspaper clipping pasted into her diary in April 1896 reads, "Mr. and Mrs. S.S. Thompson of Philadelphia are about to visit Edgemont, South Dakota, in company with a party of prominent capitalists." They take the train via Pittsburgh and Chicago to Omaha, riding in the company of the former Governor of Pennsylvania and his wife. Another longer clipping from the Omaha papers details the party and its destinations. On April 16 they arrive in Edgemont, a small town in the southwest corner of South Dakota, about eighty miles due south of Deadwood. In 1900, the population of Edgemont was about 475 souls (today it is around 750). Emma writes:

"All the four seated conveyances Mr. Grable could procure ~ among them an original Deadwood stage driven by four horses which used to carry the mail across country ~ were drawn up alongside our car, and we were driven 15 miles out through gulches, canyons and along mountain sides to a spot where they are making a small reservoir for use along and to Edgemont. In the afternoon we returned around 4 o'clock...and about 5 o'clock a delicious dinner was served, then we walked over to a little hotel where all our trunks had been deposited and we ladies dressed for a reception given for us by the people of Edgemont at the Club house. We paraded in headed by Governor Pattison, and were warmly welcomed by the Mayor of the town and his officials and their wives and sweethearts. We met there an old outlaw who had been in prison for 10 years; one of Buffalo Bill's bareback riders, by name D. Middleton, who is living peacefully at Edgemont. We shook hands with him."

The following day they made a trip to a grindstone mill and then set out for Deadwood, arriving around 7pm. They attend the theatre, "...and they did very credibly for a small house. We were crowded like sheep in a pen, and wriggled considerably through the evening." The next day they set off in carriages for a visit to a mine: "We drive along five miles through gulches and canyons, along roads only used by four horse teams to draw ore, some places so narrow and precipitous we were frightened, but they make turn outs and wait for coming carriages." Afterward they picnicked beneath cottonwoods, and Emma describes their luncheon and meeting an old miner, "by name Fagin who has lived in a log cabin here 18 years." They visited one of George Hearst's mines, then headed to Custer and enjoyed the mineral springs nearby. She mentions "a troop of colored soldiers are stationed to guard against Indian raids" at Fort Robinson, and they eventually arrive back at Edgemont. Thence they departed for Denver, arriving on April 30th. Emma notes that on the train, "George and Charles are the colored waiters who serve us well," and near the end of the journey "each gentleman presented our colored men with \$5.00 apiece."

As many people across the nation did, Emma travels to Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1894. In 1899, Emma and Samuel tour Europe, visiting Italy, followed by Vienna, Paris, London, before embarking for Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and a trip through the Arctic Circle. She writes on December 28, 1908: "I was made Life Member of the Woman Suffrage Society of Phila." In 1912, she writes about the tragic sinking of the Titanic, and she laments the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Throughout her diaries, she keeps meticulous records of her social life, from menus to Christmas gifts to interactions with people in her everyday life, as well as the celebrities of the day. She notes each lecture she attends, each charitable meeting, and numerous details about her children. It is impossible to elaborate on all of the material present, due to its depth and scope, but Emma's diaries are a wonderful resource for research as a comprehensive document of one upper class woman's rich and varied experience of American life in the second half of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century, spanning nearly her entire adult life.

(McBRB783)

\$14,500

THE GREAT U.S.-VENEZUELA GUANO FIGHT OF 1858

68. [Venezuela]. Briceño, Mariano de. *Memoir Justificatory of the Conduct of the Government of Venezuela on the Isla de Aves Question...* Washington DC: F.H. Sage, 1858. 22pp. Original yellow printed wrappers. Spine chipped, stabbed in gutter margin. Lightly toned. Light vertical crease. About very good.

Work written in justification for Venezuela's action in the dispute over the Isla de Aves, written by the minister plenipotentiary from Venezuela to the United States. The island ~ claimed by both Venezuela and the United States ~ lies to the west of the Windward Islands in the Caribbean. Venezuela claimed sovereignty and thereby the exclusive right to export the substantial amount of guano found there. The dispute was eventually settled in favor of Venezuela with the Guano Islands Act of 1856. Not in Palau. Fewer than ten copies in OCLC.

(McBRB2749)

\$500

UNIONIST SHADOW GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA ADOPTS THE 13th AMENDMENT

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

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

(McBRB2220)

\$2,000

VIRGINIA PLANTATION LEDGER, WITH BIRTH DETAILS FOR HUNDREDS OF ENSLAVED PEOPLE

70. [Virginia]. [Slavery]. *[Manuscript Ledger from Various Plantations in Albermarle County, Virginia, Listing the Names, Ages, and Occasional Births and Deaths of Almost a Thousand Slaves].* [Virginia: 1836-1850, but mainly 1840]. [37]pp. Contemporary calf, front cover and spine lacking, sheets held together with a later piece of white twine. Text foxed and a bit chipped around the edges, last leaf detached. A well-thumbed manuscript ledger, possibly a partial portion of a larger ledger. Good.

An extraordinarily important ledger recording the names, ages, locations, and sometimes deaths of approximately 970 slaves on various Albermarle County, Virginia plantations in the mid-19th century. The compiler, though unknown, was clearly intimately familiar with the slaves working on the plantations listed here, which include Bunker Hill, Blue House, Plumfield, Barn, Bunker, Millwood, Union Factory, and Marlboro Factory. Most of the entries record individual slaves on various plantations in May 1840. As such, the ledger is a vital and critical snapshot of African American history and genealogy in the American South.

A representative page of entries reads, "List of Negroes at Bunker Hill May 22nd, 1840" and is followed by the names (first names only), ages, and sometimes births or deaths of the slaves. The names of slaves are typical for the period, ranging from "Anarchy" and "Nero" to "Sally" and "Jack." In a few cases, the compiler of the ledger includes a word or two to characterize a particular slave. For instance, next to "Stephen" of the Bunker Hill plantation, the compiler writes "pleasant" and beside "Sylvia" is written the word "Smart." There is also a page titled, "Bought in 1842 the negroes whose names are below." The page lists twenty-three names such as Cooper, Martha, Bingham, and Sylvia.

The ages of the slaves range from one to seventy years. Numerous births of slave children are recorded in the column just beside the age listing, and most likely next to the listings of their mother. In a few cases, the name of the child is accompanied by the year in which he or she was born. In numerous cases, the deaths of slaves are recorded. For example, "Dick" of Bunker Hill is noted as "killed in the gin 1840." "Sally" of the same plantation "died of hooping [i.e., whooping] cough 1840." "Sam H" of the Barn plantation "drowned 1840." And Harriet of the Marlboro Factory "burned to death 1840." The names of the slaves are also occasionally crossed out without comment, likely indicating their deaths or perhaps transfers to other plantations. One such instance records a slave who was "removed to Plumfield."

The ledger also records various other products bought for the various plantations, including "list of fruits bought in 1841 from M. Ligan and planted at Oaky Hollow," a list of general items bought in 1836, "Peach Trees bought in Baltimore in Oct 1842," "Grape Vines" bought in Philadelphia in 1847 and the locations where they were planted, and a separate page listing the types and quantities of trees planted at Oaky Hollow in 1847, plus one page containing a recipe for "potable manure."

(McBRB2391)

\$35,000

SOUTH DAKOTA SUFFRAGE

71. [Women's Suffrage]. [South Dakota Universal Franchise League]. *As Man to Man. Between Ourselves Can Men Represent Women at the Polls?* [caption title and first line of text]. Huron, S.D.: South Dakota Universal Franchise League, [n.d., but very likely 1916]. Printed handbill, 8 x 4.5 inches. Minor overall toning. Very good.

A rare pro-suffrage flyer produced by the South Dakota Universal Franchise League urging men to vote yes on a ballot measure in South Dakota that would give women the right to vote. The flyer is written as a series of rhetorical questions and sometimes answers on women's suffrage as posed from one man to another. The first example reads, "Between Ourselves Can men represent women at the polls? No man votes for another man or for any woman. He votes for himself." Eventually, the questions peter out and the last point is a declaration: "Between Ourselves Let us give women the vote."

The South Dakota Universal Franchise League was founded in 1912, with Mamie Shields Pyle serving as the group's first president. The present handbill was most likely published ahead of Election Day in 1916, which occurred on November 7, the date printed on the handbill itself. The suffrage amendment on the 1916 ballot failed by a narrow margin, despite optimistic early reports that it passed. Universal suffrage in South Dakota was finally achieved two years later, in November 1918, when the Citizenship Amendment passed, requiring American citizenship to vote but also removing the word "male" from the voting requirements. OCLC records just two copies of this handbill, at the Newberry Library and the University of South Dakota.

(McBRB2572)

\$750

"TRAMPOLINE OF VICTORY"

72. [World War II]. [Brazil]. [*Photograph Album Documenting a Army Pilot's Service Time in Natal, Brazil, as Well as in Africa, During World War II*]. [Various places including Brazil and Africa]: 1943-1944. 64 original photos, mostly 3.25 x 4.5 or 4 x 4 inches. Limp calf covers, embossed and printed in red tan and blue. Covers chipped, rubbed, and well-worn, but solid. Photos in corner mounts, with extensive manuscript captioning. A bit of fading and dust soiling to a few images, but quite clean internally, overall. About very good.

An interesting album of over sixty original photographs of Brazil, Senegal, Morocco, and Ghana during World War I taken by a U.S. serviceman stationed in the Brazilian city of Natal. The Parnamirim airbase just outside the city was known at the "Trampoline to Victory," and was strategically located at the closest mainland point in either America to the coast of Africa. The photographer was an officer and pilot in the Air Transport Command, which was responsible for the transportation of personnel, supplies, and new equipment for the army across the world. The first section of the album, comprising twenty-three images, shows something of life in Natal for ATC officers, who lived in the quite attractive Staff House and Gardens of the air base. The middle section documents their missions, which required a refueling stop at Ascension Island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean and a landing at Dakar, Senegal, before flying onward either to Casablanca or Accra. The last section, consisting of the final twenty-one images, shows more of life around Natal itself and contains portraits of the photographer's fellow officers. A neat photographic document of a poorly remembered but important base for U.S. Army supply operations during the war.

(McBRB2527)

\$650