



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 Osawatimie 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

AN AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN PHOTOGRAPHED IN WILD WEST NORTH DAKOTA

2. **[African American Photographical]. [Women].** *[Cabinet Card Photograph of a Distinguished African American Woman, Mrs. Nelson, Taken by a Notable Grand Forks, North Dakota Photographer].* Grand Forks, N.D.: George F. Blackburn, [ca. 1890]. Cabinet card photograph, 5.5 x 4 inches, mounted on a slightly larger Blackburn Studio mount reading, "Blackburn GFB Grand Forks, North Dakota." Very minor edge wear, light soiling to image and verso. A well-produced and crystal clear image. Near fine.

A wonderful studio image of "Mrs. Nelson," an African American house servant working in Grand Forks, North Dakota in the last decade of the 19th century. In the picture, Mrs. Nelson stands in front of a floral studio backdrop, dressed in a full-

length black dress, with braided hair and earrings. She leans against a ceramic flower pot perched on a stone pedestal. An unsigned pencil notation on the verso reads, "Mrs. Nelson a servant mama had when you were four years old & who loved my little Ina very much." The photographer, George F. Blackburn operated a studio in Grand Forks from about 1882 to 1908, earning a sterling reputation for his craft. He won first prize and a gold medal at the meeting of the National Photographer's Association in St. Louis in 1894 for his North Dakota photographs exhibited at the World's Fair. Institutional holdings for Blackburn's photographs are surprisingly scarce considering the prolificacy ascribed to his studio in contemporary guides to Grand Forks. His output of Black subjects was likely very low considering the far-flung locale in which he worked. A striking image of an industrious, and partially identified Black woman in pioneer North Dakota.
(McBRB2914) \$950

ORIGINAL BUSINESS AND PERSONAL MATERIAL FROM AN AGENT
OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

3. [African Americana]. [Alabama]. [Parker, Alfred A.]. *[Small Archive of Correspondence Sent to Alfred A. Parker, an African American Agent with an Early Black Life Insurance Company in Tuskegee].* Tuskegee and Selma, AL.: 1916-1917. Nine typed or manuscript letters, signed, totaling nineteen pages, eight letters accompanied by original transmittal envelopes, plus three blank forms. Original mailing folds, moderate wear, occasional mild fading to manuscript letters. Very good.

A small but insightful archive of business and personal correspondence plus related ephemera addressed to A.A. Parker of Selma, Alabama, concerning his personal life and his work as a sales agent for the fledgling National Negro Life Insurance Company, a Tuskegee-based firm founded by Ernest T. Atwell and Booker T. Washington, Jr. in 1916. Atwell was longtime head of the Business Department at the Tuskegee Institute and served as the school's third football coach from 1902 to 1912. Ancestral records identify our correspondent most likely as Alfred A. Parker (who identified as "Mulatto" in the 1910 census), born about 1873 in Alabama. Tuskegee city directories show him reporting a number of professions between 1904 and 1916 including druggist, tailor, and notary public prior to signing on as an agent to the present insurance concern.

The National Negro Life Insurance Company seems to have been extremely short-lived, and information on its operation is scant in the historical record. A detailed article on its planned launch appeared in the April 17, 1916 issue of *The Montgomery Advertiser*, which labeled the venture as ambitious and a first of its kind: "The National Negro Life Insurance Company, headquarters Tuskegee, Ala., is the name of a new corporation that has just been organized and taken out a charter with the State of Alabama. Ernest T. Atwell, who holds an important place with the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, is President of the company, while Booker T. Washington, Jr. is vice-president. Dr. John A. Kenney is chief medical director. According to insurance men of Montgomery, this is the first oldline negro reserve life insurance company ever organized. There have been much smaller companies launched in the past but none before on such a large scale exclusively for the negro race. Stock in the company, it is understood, is now being sold and will be offered in all parts of the United States. The total amount of stock is said to be half a million dollars."

Included here are two typed letters, signed on company letterhead (each signed by Atwell); two typed letters, signed on the letterhead of other insurance companies; four autograph letters, signed, from Parker's wife Fannie in Selma between May and June 1917 to Parker when he was in Akron, Ohio on a sales trip (totaling twelve pages and approximately 900 words), and three blank subscription forms and attached receipts for stock in the National Negro Life Insurance Company.

The two letters here on National Negro Life Insurance Company stationery from Atwell to Parker are dated July 10 and October 16, 1916. In the first, Atwell notifies Parker that he has made application to the Insurance Department of the State of Alabama regarding Parker's "certificate to solicit stock subscriptions." Further, Atwell reminds Parker that "You have an opportunity that is offered to few people to make good in this temporary connection with the Company and also a chance for a permanent connection which I think will be mutually beneficial." In his second letter, Atwell instructs Parker to collect money from two named individuals for "two notes which are due in payment of stock of the National Negro Life Insurance Company."

One of the typed business letters, dated April 22, 1916, on the letterhead of The National Fiscal Company (seemingly a related company also based in Tuskegee) supports the information on the company cited by the *Advertiser*: "The greatest mobilizer of wealth ever devised by the white man is the system of FORCED SAVINGS as employed by the life insurance companies of this County. If you will examine the last financial report of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for instance, you will find that this Company has over SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND FARM MORTGAGE LOANS. What benefit has this ONE COMPANY proven to be to the American white farmer? You have the answer, we are sure. Now the under-lying purpose of the National Negro Life Insurance Company will be to CONSERVE NEGRO WEALTH and to extend FINANCIAL-AID-CREDIT to the Negro, especially the Negro farmer."

In addition to the business correspondence, the four handwritten letters from Parker's wife Fannie back in Selma seem to reveal a rather dire personal financial situation in the family. Fannie writes on May 7, 1917: "My dear husband: I was very much disappointed when I did not get any money from you the past week. What is the trouble with you. It seems that you have gotten to the place that you stop writing every week. Well I guess you have been up there long enough to get with a good time set, and you don't have much time to spend writing, but if this is true you ought to remember that I can't pay bills and give your children something to eat with out money. A notice came the other day stating that if the taxes were not paid by the 14 of May that the property would be advertised for sale. I went up to pay it Friday and I did not have enough money."

In her other letters, Fannie writes to Alfred of life at home in Selma, the activities of their children, and further about their personal finances. In her last, longest, and saddest letter, Fannie writes in great detail about her unhappiness and loneliness resulting from Alfred's life on the road. She concedes to Alfred that he should stay away until he "can resine [sic] yourself to being a real husband and real father! You know you do not love home."

OCLC is rather quiet on any original material relating to the National Negro Life Insurance Company. A revealing primary-source glimpse into a little-known, significant African American business venture and life insurance company in Alabama, supplemented with personal manuscript archival material providing insight into a struggling southern Black family.

(McBRB2894)

\$2,750

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

4. [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

5. [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

JESSE JACKSON FOR PRESIDENT, IN PICTURES

6. [African Americana]. [Jackson, Jesse]. *[Vernacular Photograph Album Detailing Operations at the Indianapolis Headquarters of Jesse Jackson's 1988 Presidential Campaign]*. Indianapolis: 1988. Sixteen self-stick album leaves, illustrated with ninety-seven color photographs, each approximately 3.5 x 5 inches. Contemporary red cardboard three-ring binder with heat-press lettering on front cover reading, "JESSE JACKSON '88." Minor edge wear and a few small abrasions to binder. Inscribed "For Ken Kern May 1988" on inside rear cover. Very good.

A captivating and unique collection of original vernacular photographs capturing the energy and excitement of the Indianapolis headquarters of Rev. Jesse Jackson's campaign for the White House in 1988. Rev. Jackson's headquarters were located at 8 West 22nd Street, in a majority-African-American area of the (rapidly gentrifying) Meridian-Highland neighborhood. The album is inscribed by campaign staffer Cheryl Parkinson to Ken Kern, a coordinator for the local

campaign effort and later a perennial Democratic candidate for the heavily Republican 32nd Street Senate district comprised of the rural and ex-urban areas east of Indianapolis. Kern, a white man with a salt-and-pepper mustache and glasses, is featured in several photographs here.

Most of the present photographs were taken inside the campaign office, and depict campaign staff working the phones, groups of volunteers staffing the room, campaign workers in meetings and discussions, people congregated around desks and reading newspapers, and more. Many photos memorialize the decorations on the walls of the campaign office. In addition to these shots, there are about twenty-five photographs of Reverend Jackson speaking at an event in an unnamed church in early April 1988, as he visited the city that week, according to the April 2 issue of the *Indianapolis Record*. In these photos, Reverend Jackson speaks in front of a large sign reading, "Rev. Jesse Jackson YOU ARE A WINNER!"

Rev. Jesse Jackson's 1988 presidential campaign - his second attempt at the Democratic nomination - garnered the most votes to date for any African-American candidate for the nation's highest office. He collected almost seven million votes and won thirteen state primary contests, all the while touting an ambitious liberal platform. Through his memorable "Rainbow Coalition" of marginalized minority groups, Jackson promoted myriad issues still at the forefront of the agendas of numerous American progressives: free community college, a Palestinian state, universal health care, repeal of Reagan-era tax cuts, especially for corporations, and others. The Jackson campaign ultimately fell short, losing to Massachusetts governor Michael Dukakis in both Indiana and the country. The present album provides a fitting memento to Reverend Jackson's energizing and widely-appealing campaign that would foreshadow the ultimate success of Barack Obama.

(McBRB2658)

\$1,500

HIS CANDIDACY RESULTED IN A CROSS BURNING ON HIS LAWN

7. [African Americana]. [Texas]. Wyatt, J.O. *Vote for Dr. J.O. Wyatt Candidate for Amarillo School Board Your Support & Influence Greatly Appreciated* [caption title]. Waukegan, Il.: [ca. 1955]. Photographic portrait broadside, 14 x 11 inches. Mostly even toning, with a small area of darkening to left margin. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded political campaign broadside advertising the candidacy of an African American doctor running for school board in Amarillo, Texas. Dr. James Odis Wyatt (1906-1958) was a very important African American physician in Amarillo who also served the local community in a variety of positions, including as director of the Amarillo Negro Chamber of Commerce. As a student, he attended Samuel Huston College (now Huston-Tillotson College) in Austin, where he was a student instructor of chemistry and physics, Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee, and completed an internship at Kansas City General Hospital Number Two (where he served as an instructor of surgery at its nursing school). He then returned to Texas in 1932, first practicing medicine at San Angelo for five years and then Kerrville for two years, before moving to Amarillo in 1939. Regarding his campaign for school board advertised in the present broadside, the *Handbook of Texas* reports the following: "In 1955 Dr. Wyatt became the first black man to seek elective office in Amarillo when he ran unsuccessfully for membership on the board of trustees of the Amarillo Independent School District. He made the race because he believed a black person should be involved in the implementation of school desegregation. His candidacy provoked a cross-burning in his front yard, an incident that he ignored." Dr. Wyatt's head-and-shoulders portrait is printed on the present broadside. His impact on the Amarillo community lasts to this day in the form of the J.O. Wyatt Community Center, a health clinic in the northwest section of the city. No copies in OCLC.

(McBRB3134)

\$1,500

A FIRSTHAND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE GREAT MIGRATION

8. [African-Americana]. [California]. [Flynn, Alma Porter]. *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Life of a Pioneering African American Physician and His Family in California and Other Locations in the American West]*. [Various places, mostly California, Oklahoma, and Texas: mainly 1929-1946, but a handful of photographs from 1953-1961]. [42] leaves, illustrated with 323 black-and-white photographs, most leaves with one or more manuscript captions in white ink. Oblong folio. Contemporary brown textured leather, string tied. Moderate edge wear, chipping, and rubbing to boards. A handful

of photographs detached or removed, occasional tiny wormhole to leaves and some photos, the preponderance of photographs in nice shape. Very good.

A captivating family photograph album documenting the life of Alma Flynn, nee Porter, an African American woman who was born in Kansas, grew up in Oklahoma, and followed her family to Los Angeles in the first half of the 20th century. Flynn was born in Topeka in 1891, the daughter of Dr. John E. Porter and Mattie Porter, and moved west during the Great Migration. According to articles in a 1918 issue and at least two 1922 issues of the *California Eagle*, Dr. Porter moved to Los Angeles in 1918 and was one of the founders of Dunbar Hospital, the first African American-owned hospital in Los Angeles, which was also staffed entirely by African American physicians and surgeons. The hospital flourished throughout the 1920s but eventually shuttered in 1938. With regard to Alma Flynn, by the 1930 census, she was married to Ernest Flynn in Los Angeles; Ernest appears in numerous photographs here, either with Alma or with his friends. Alma is the only figure who appears regularly in the photographs throughout the length of the album; in two pictures, she shows her own house, which she has nicknamed "Flynn Haven."

The present album contains over 300 images of Alma and her family and friends at home in Los Angeles (including a series of images at Paradise Memorial Cemetery, an historic African American cemetery in L.A.), as well as numerous photographs documenting family trips and friendly visits to other California sights (such as Santa Barbara, Duarte, Palm Springs, Crystal Lake, Berkeley, Perris, San Juan Capistrano, and Hope Valley). Dr. Porter, who was in his early 70s by the mid-1930s, can be seen in several photographs here. The album also includes sections documenting visits back to Oklahoma (including six photos of the Dunbar School in Okmulgee showing the Domestic Arts building and other structures and two photos of the Porter's "Old Home" in the city), a trip to Texas (the only identified location is Houston where she visits Lillian Reeves, but there are also images which appear to be more western portions of the state), and even separate treks to Alberta, Canada and Wildwood, Canada, both times to visit the Akers family (Louise, John, Gertrude, and Jim). One page shows Alma amongst "Friends of School Days - Happy Memories."

Numerous other people are identified throughout the album, which should aid researchers in searching for family members, colleagues, and friends of the Porters and Flynns. These include B Pearson, A Jackson, Edith Hurst, the Kobel family (George, Ila, Elsie, and Louise, who apparently lived in Denver), Louise Deaver, John G. Hoard (an African American serviceman in uniform in three pictures dated 1943 here), Leona H. Murphy, and others by first name.

An expansive look at one African American woman's life experience from California to Oklahoma, Texas, and other locales, then back again in the mid-20th century, with much research potential.

(McBRB2819)

\$4,750

CLUBBING SEALS ON REMOTE ALASKAN ISLANDS

9. [Alaska]. [Fur Seal Industry]. Chichester, Harry Denison. *[Collection of Historically-Important Photographs Taken by Prominent Alaskan Researcher Harry D. Chichester, Documenting Seal Hunting, Indigenous Peoples, St. Paul Village, the Orthodox Church, and Other Settings & Activities on the Remote Pribilof Islands]*. Pribilof Islands, Ak.: 1906-1909. 121 gelatin silver prints, printing out paper prints, and other photographs, between 3.5 x 3.5 and 4.5 x 6 inches, twenty-five photos signed "H.D. Chichester" or "H.D." in the negative, some dated between 1906 and 1909 in the negative, and five images with period ink or pencil captions in English on verso. Minor tears to extremities of a few photos, mild fading or silvering to a few images, otherwise a very nice collection. Very good.

An extensive and illuminating collection of original photographs featuring various scenes around the Pribilof Islands in Alaska, detailing the fur seal industry and local settlements. The Pribilof Islands are a four-island archipelago located in the middle of the vast Bering Sea, about 300 miles from the Alaskan coast; it is still, and will likely always remain, a remote and under-documented location. The lion's share of the photographs were produced by Harry Denison Chichester, an important figure in the history of Alaskan fisheries on the Pribilof Islands, who resided on the islands for over a decade

and was closely involved with the seal industry, at first working for the North American Commercial Company, and later as an agent of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries.

About forty of the photographs (including most of the larger photos) document seals and the fur seal industry on the Pribilof Islands in the first decade of the 20th century. Numerous photographs feature the seals themselves, often baying at the camera by themselves or in large groups on the rocks near the shore. The operations of the sealers feature them preparing the killing grounds, herding seals into groups, driving them to the killing ground and penning them together in small groups with long wooden sticks, then actually clubbing and skinning the seals, making piles of seal furs, and finally loading the skins onto commercial vessels (one of the vessels also featured in another picture). One of the pictures seems to feature a group of four young men working in the same general area as the sealers, loaded down with stringers of dead flightless birds, most likely the penguin-like murre native to the islands. One particularly grisly photograph pictures the neck-up portion of a beheaded walrus.

The photographs also include numerous excellent views of the island settlements, including St. Paul Village and the Russian Orthodox church, as well as the settlers themselves. Three photographs feature a festive Orthodox procession circling the church, which picture numerous indigenous peoples of various ages. Other interesting photographs depict the sealers in wet suits on the seashore, the tents and canoes of the indigenous peoples, a volcanic eruption on one of the islands, portraits apparently picturing Alaskan gold miners (inside their tent with scales and papers), an Anglo man in a fur seal coat, hat, and boots, a dog sled, a wooden building with sign reading "Kingsland Villa" flying an American flag, an indigenous woman and her baby in a canoe, perhaps trading goods with the larger boat to which they are anchored, and more. Three of the captioned photographs were evidently taken by Chichester while visiting other Alaskan locations, and feature "Port Clarence - Indian grave" (Port Clarence is located just south of the Seward Peninsula), "Unalaska Reindeer," and "Nome - native camp on Koozitreten River."

Originally from Port Lavaca and then Eagle Pass, Texas, Harry Denison Chichester (1872-1911) traveled to the Pribilof Islands as early as 1892 to learn about the fur seal industry. In 1896, while an employee of the North American Commercial Company, Chichester took pictures of Alaskan sealing operations for the Commission of Fur Seal Investigations on St. George Island. Beginning in 1901 and throughout most of the first decades of the 20th century, Chichester worked as an assistant fur seal agent for the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries on St. Paul Island. In a personal history sheet submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1909, Chichester states his special skills as "Three years of work in medical school, photographer, bookkeeper." The next year, he graduated from the George Washington University Medical School and started a government survey of living conditions of the Pribilof Islands' population, including their housing, clothing, diet, living habits, diseases and parasites, and alcohol abuse. The survey was never completed as Chichester died on May 31, 1911, in a boat accident during a leisure trip on the saltwater lagoon near the village of St. Paul. Some of Chichester's photographs of fur seals were used as illustrations in D.S. Jordan's book *Matka and Kotik: A Tale of the Mist Islands* (San Francisco, 1897, with editions following in 1900, 1903, 1910, and later). His photo of a St. Paul Island beach covered with guillemot eggs was published in the *National Geographic Magazine* in 1903.

Only two institutions seem to hold portions of Chichester's photographic output, including the Seattle division of the National Archives (which holds a substantial collection of glass plate negatives in the records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), and the C. Willard Evans photograph collection of the Historical Documents Department of San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, which holds about a dozen images. A couple of images from the former feature very similar shots of the Russian Orthodox Church procession as those in the present collection, but with the photographic credit of Walter I. Lembkey scratched in the negative. Lembkey was the chief agent of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries on the Pribilof Islands in the 1900s, strengthening the connection of the present photographs to the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries and heightening their significance to the history of the sealing industry on the Pribilof Islands.

A historically-important collection of original photographs by an important first-hand source, relating personal photographic evidence of both the fur seal industry and everyday life on the far-flung Pribilof Islands in the early 20th century.

(McBRB2818)

\$6,000

HONDURAN DISPUTES WITH GUATEMALA AND GREAT BRITAIN

10. Alvarado, Francisco. *Memoria Presentada al Soberano Cuerpo Legislativo.* [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 Estados, no se ha restablecido 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 de 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 pretexto 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 arrebató 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 día 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

11. 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

12. 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

UNPUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF THE REFORM WAR AND FRENCH INTERVENTION BY A MEXICAN OFFICER

13. Arce, Francisco Otalora. *Memorias de F. O Arce T[omo].1 [with]: Memorias sobre la Guerra de la Intervencion de F. O. Arce. Tomo II. [manuscript titles].* [Mexico City; Mazatlan: 1864-1865; 1874]. Two volumes. [1],177; [1],97 leaves. Small quarto. Leaves foliated, with manuscript on most rectos and versos; first volume lacking ll.62-72. Original quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Light wear to spine and edges; corners bumped; boards scuffed. Large binder's tickets tipped onto front pastedowns. Illustrated title pages and photographic portraits, with original hand color; additional scattered pen and ink illustrations. Internally clean. Very good.

A fascinating and apparently unpublished memoir and diary by Francisco Otalora Arce, a Mexican general and politician who had a significant military role during the Second French Intervention in Mexico. Arce joined the army as a sixteen-year-old volunteer during the Mexican-American War, and steadily rose to the rank of Colonel by the early 1860s. During the Reform War he participated in several campaigns in northern Mexico as a captain in the Liberal forces. Afterwards, he

was placed in command of the cavalry in Guerrero and then of federal auxiliary troops by Juarez, and was promoted to Brigadier General in 1864 during the course of the campaigns against the French occupation. He was captured near Puebla shortly thereafter, remained in prison for two years before escaping with fellow Liberal general Santiago Tapia, and was ultimately a participant in the final siege at Queretaro in 1867. After the war, he served three terms as the state governor of Guerrero and filled several federal positions as well.

The first volume present here contains Arce's manuscript memoir, which details his military career from his beginning as a young volunteer to the end of the Reform War. The first several chapters describe his difficult childhood in Guadalajara, the successive deaths of his parents, and his education up to his entrance into the College of Mines in 1846, where his studies were cut short by the American invasion of Mexico. He joined the army as an infantryman and participated in one of the final, fruitless defenses of Mexico City at Churubusco, of which he gives a lengthy description. After the end of the war, his continuing military career took him to Coahuila and Chihuahua, and he was stationed for a much of the 1850s in El Paso. His memoir provides not only an account of military developments in northern Mexico during the decade, but also an interesting glimpse of life at the new border between Mexico and the United States.

The second part of the memoir, approximately the final seventy leaves, provides a detailed account of Arce's role in the Reform War, which pitted Mexican liberal and conservative factions against one another from 1858 to the end of 1860. He left El Paso at the end of 1857, with conflict brewing over ratification of the new constitution, and joined a Liberal brigade in Mexico City that was dispatched to Veracruz. Soon, however, he moved to the other side of Mexico and was stationed with forces in Jalisco, often Guadalajara. From Jalisco, his forces joined a campaign in 1858 against conservative-held Mexico City, of which there is an extensive description, and he continued to be an active participant in attacks and maneuvers around central and northern Mexico until the account ends abruptly in the April 1859.

The second volume, begun in 1865, contains a brief, twenty-five-page biography of Arce's friend and compatriot, General Santiago Tapia, whom he estimates to be one of the few military men not to disgrace Mexico in the preceding years. Tapia's death in 1874 inspired Arce to return to this volume again almost a decade later, and transcribe his "campaign diary" of the French intervention, which covers the years 1863 to 1864. The entries here are not daily, but are quite frequent, and discuss in detail the maneuvers or lack thereof through central Mexico by his forces in tandem with those of Tapia. The diary, which covers March 1863 to December 1864, first contains details of the siege of Puebla, near to where Arce and his troops were encamped, including the failed Mexican attempt to break out at San Lorenzo and the eventual surrender of the city garrison. Arce and his forces moved west, and campaigned in Jalisco and Michoacan in late 1863 and early 1864, before returning to central Mexico and rejoining Tapia through the end of 1864.

The composition of the volumes is also quite interesting. Arce and Tapia were captured near Puebla in early 1865, and it seems quite possible that the memoir and biographies, begun in idle camp moments, were pursued with more vigor while in captivity. The decorative manuscript title pages, photographic and hand-drawn portraits, and other scattered illustrations were all composed by Tapia (several bear his signature or attribution), and the pair would have needed the ability to share the volumes frequently in order for them to be thusly composed. At any rate, the illustrations and decorative additions are well accomplished, and give the sense of a more planned production than a simple transcription or encapsulation of previous diaries. In all, an extensive and otherwise unknown account of Mexican military affairs during the mid-19th century by one of its prominent participants.

(McBRB2740)

\$13,750

DEATH COMES FOR THE ARCHBISHOP (OF MEXICO)

14. 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

ILLUSTRATED MEXICAN REPORT ON THE PRUSSIAN ARMY, PRINTED IN NEW YORK

15. Benavides, Rafael. *La Prusia Militar, o Sea de la Organizacion Completa de los Ejercitos de la Confederacion del Norte, en Tiempo de Paz y Guerra...* New York: Imprenta de Hallet & Breen, 1873. xv,704,vi,[1]pp., plus lithograph dedication leaf and twenty-seven plates (of which three folding). Contemporary quarter morocco and pebbled cloth boards, spine gilt. Spine ends worn, corners bumped; boards with some scuffing and dampstaining. Light toning and dust soiling internally. Good plus.

A substantial and exceedingly scarce New York Spanish-language imprint, comprising a Mexican study of Prussian armed forces. Having suffered numerous military humiliations in the first fifty years of its existence as an independent country (the Texas Revolution, The Mexican-American War, the French Interventions, etc.), Mexico in the last part of the 19th century sought out methods to improve the prowess of their army. One of these efforts was a delegation of officers sent to Prussia in the early 1870s to study the organization and practices that had made them the dominant force in Central Europe of the time. This extensive volume, written and compiled by the Mexican general Rafael Benavides, first gives a history of the ascendancy of the Prussian military, and then examines and describes every facet of the army, its organization, and its methods. The plates show diagrams of unit battle orders and formations, and technical drawings of materials and implements used by soldiers. The book was published in New York perhaps because of the technical lithography involved, which was completed by Ferdinand Meyer. Despite the work being a sizable production, it seems to have been a very poor survivor ~ we locate copies at only four institutions, and none in the United States. Rare.

(McBRB2848)

\$2,000

SIGNED BY BENEZET, OWNED BY A FORMER STUDENT

16. [Benezet, Anthony]. *A Collection of Religious Tracts*. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1773 [i.e., 1772-1774]. Five tracts in one volume. [2],xi,124;16;48;83;60pp. Edges worn; leather scuffed, more heavily on spine; spine ends chipped. Contemporary and later ownership inscriptions in front free endpapers; contemporary printed label affixed to front pastedown; scattered contemporary manuscript annotations through text. Moderate toning and dust soiling; scattered foxing. About very good.

A fascinating and unusual sammelband of pamphlets on religious and adjacent Quaker subjects, selected and assembled by Anthony Benezet, a French immigrant to Philadelphia who became a prominent Quaker leader, teacher, early abolitionist, and author of several 18th-century, anti-slavery works.

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

The present volume contains five separately paginated and titled tracts with a covering title page, each selected by Benezet. Together, they are a representation of his thoughts on Quaker beliefs and philosophy, slavery, prohibition, and more. The tracts present here are as follows:

- 1) *The Plain Path to Christian Perfection*.... Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1772. xi,124pp.
- 2) *The Dreadful Visitation, in a Short Account of the Progress and Effects of the Plague, the Last Time It Spread in the City of London, in the Year 1665*.... Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1774. 16pp.
- 3) *The Mighty Destroyer Displayed, in Some Account of the Dreadful Havock Made by the Mistaken Use as well as Abuse of Distilled Spiritous Liquors*. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1774. 48pp.
- 4) **Wesley, John**. *Thoughts Upon Slavery*. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1774. 83pp.
- 5) *Sermons or Declarations, Made by Stephen Crisp, One of the Antient Preachers Amongst the People Called Quakers*. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1773.

According to Joseph Smith, in his voluminous bibliography of Quaker books, Benezet likely paid for the printing of various pamphlets himself and distributed them under this collective title page to students, friends, fellow Quakers, and other interested parties. As a result, the tracts included vary from volume to volume; the contents of this sammelband correspond only to copies held by AAS, JCB, and the Library Company of Philadelphia. The collective title of the present volume is signed, "Collected by Anthony Benezet," in Benezet's hand, and bears the contemporary ownership inscription of George Miller, probably a former student of Benezet. Miller seems to have become a prominent Friend in Bucks County, and maintained correspondence with several important Philadelphia figures in the late 18th century, including Benjamin Rush, with whom he discussed many of the topics addressed in the present pamphlets.

ESTC W33558. Evans 13145. Sabin 4671.
(McBRB2308)

\$6,500

UNRECORDED CYCLING MAP OF BERMUDA

17. [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

FIRST SPANISH-LANGUAGE NOVEL IN AMERICA

18. Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Jacques-Henri. *Pablo y Virginia*. Philadelphia: En la Imprenta de M. Carey, 1808. 180pp. 12mo. Contemporary sheep, spine gilt ruled. Spine chipped, hinges cracked; leather cracked at edges, boards rubbed. Contemporary ownership inscriptions on first leaf of main text. Light tanning and foxing. In a green cloth slipcase and chemise. Good.

The first Spanish-language novel printed in the United States. The book is a romance adventure set on the island of Mauritius, originally written in French by Jacques-Henri Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, and first published in Paris in 1788. It was translated into Spanish by José Miguel de Aléa and published in Madrid around 1798, before Matthew Carey reprinted that translation as the present work. The book is also the first work printed by Carey entirely in Spanish. "Un librito de 180 paginas para uso de colegios y escuelas, lo que indica su utilizacion como instrumento didactico para el aprendizaje del español en centros educativos norteamericanos de dentro y fuera de la ciudad, aunque es probable que parte de la edicion fuera exportada a paises hispanofonos" - Vilar Garcia. A second edition, with a different pagination, was published in 1810. Quite uncommon institutionally, and very rare on the market.

Mar Vilar Garcia, *El español, segunda lengua en los Estados Unidos...*, Murcia: Universidad de Murcia, 2003, p.52.

(McBRB2680)

\$3,750

BOLIVIA EXISTS!

19. [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 independenciam; 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

PROMOTIONAL PAMPHLET FOR A JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL COLONY IN BRAZIL

20. [Brazil]. Ashizawa, Yasuhira. *Burajirukoku Parashu Shokumin Annai [Colonization Guide for the Brazilian State of Para]*. Tokyo: Nanbei Takushoku Kabushiki Gaisha, 1928. 24pp., plus twelve half-tone photographs on six leaves, and a small folding map printed in color. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers stained, rubbed, and tanned, with minor chipping, some splitting to spine. Light foxing to last few leaves. Good plus.

An exceedingly-rare pamphlet published to entice Japanese citizens to emigrate to Brazil to grow cocoa in the Acara (later Tome-Acu) colony located on the Amazon River, about 250 miles south of Belem. Settlement in the colony began in 1929 and this pamphlet, which advertises transportation for colonists scheduled in May and October of 1929, was likely one of the first published regarding the colony's settlement.

The present work is illustrated with twelve half-tone photographs on six leaves and a small folding map printed in three colors. The photographs feature street scenes of Belem, shots of various agricultural products, numerous snapshots of the cocoa fields, and various indigenous Brazilian farmers. The map shows two different representations of Brazil ~ one of the whole country and one a more detailed regional display ~ both with the relevant region of the proposed agricultural colonies colored in green.

After the United States outlawed immigration from Japan, Brazil became the most popular destination for Japanese emigrants. Their efforts were supported by the Japanese government, which encouraged the purchase of large tracts of land to form colonies in South America, a technique tried previously but with limited success in the U.S. Eventually, malaria and poor tropical farming techniques led to the failure of the cocoa plantations cultivated by Japanese emigrants. After World War II, pepper was successfully harvested on these plantations for about a decade before being wiped out by disease. Rare, with only two copies in OCLC, both in Japan.

(McBRB2685)

\$2,250

REMARKABLE CANADIAN PACIFIC ISLANDS ARCHIVE

21. [British Columbia]. Leighton, Robert Henry. [*Exceptional Archive of Autograph Letters from a Young Lawyer Turned Manual Laborer, Largely Written from the Queen Charlotte Islands, with Vivid Descriptions of the Remote Region, Labor Conditions, the Fisheries, the First Nations Tribes, and More*]. [British Columbia]: 1911-1917. Sixty-six letters, plus a [24]pp. epistolary diary, approximately [260]pp. total. One letter with a hand drawn map of the region. Usual folds and minor wear. Accomplished in a highly legible hand. Very good.

The son of John Alexander Leighton (1841-1928), a noted Belfast solicitor and the principal recipient of his letters, shortly after finishing his education Robert Leighton began an adventure in North America. Crossing Canada by train in "colonist" class (including a description on a knife fight between two Italians in his car) he arrives in Vancouver in April 1911 and begins work for a local law firm. After just a few months, however, he is let go by the law firm as he cannot afford the fees to be admitted before the court. Unable to support himself, he takes a job as a laborer with the Western Canada Power Company in Ruskin, British Columbia: "And thus was I thrust into the world in my latest role that of a shovel stiff. I picked up my first shovel on Sunday the 13th August 1911. There is no Sabbath observance in the wild and woolly west ... You can have no conception of what the first few days were to me. Imagine me soft and flabby being turned loose under a blazing sun to keep pace with men who had been working for years. Every mosquito I think in the neighborhood got word that something soft had arrived ... All is not beer and skittles in the struggle for existence here ... I am fifty miles from civilization in the shape of Vancouver in the heart of beautiful country. The river Stave flows past the back of my bunkhouse and almost seems to lull you to slumber ..." After several months of hard physical labor he is bent on continuing his life in the woods, though has found that "all the labouring work short of the expert is done by Hindus, Chinks & Japs and a white labourer is rarely ever seen. So far the actual logging in the woods is confined to white people but the Japs are even invading that..."

The Canada Northern Railway Strike sends thousands of unemployed laborers into the work force and Leighton is once again seeking employment to support himself. In May 1912 he travels to Skidegate, on Graham Island, the largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia - a place he would later refer to in his letters as the "farthest west." Initially he works as a laborer on the "government road." Over the next four years, Leighton largely stays on the island near Skidegate, clearing brush, building infrastructure, packing, working for the fisheries, gold mining, and more. His descriptions of the islands, his fellow laborers and the local inhabitants are superb: "...The first impression one gets approaching the island in a boat is that it falls in with the Cockney's description of British Columbia: 'British Columbia, wy there aint nothin there but bloomin rocks and Christmas trees'... Your first impression however is soon dispatched on entering Skidegate Inlet, which is one of the prettiest places I ever saw ... It is in the valley of the H-el [Hiellen] that Roberts and I have staked. We have some meadow but quite a lot of timber ... The fauna of the island are not very diverse: bear, a few marten, weasels galore, and introduced last year rats. The island at one time was famous for its sea otter but the latter is pretty well extinct now ... As to the inhabitants of the island there are two large Indian villages one at Massel & one at Skidegate. The Indians here are pretty hard workers and are very superior to the Suvashes [?] of the mainland. They are great fishermen and formerly used to cross over to the Skeena river to fish for the canneries there..." And in another: "...Skidegate is quite a polyglot village. One moment you are listening to the sing song of the Chinamen, at another the cackle of the Japs and at yet another the jabber of the Indians. I have been working with two Indians a good deal, Joe Grey & Tommy Ross; they both speak very good English ... The other evening I had the pleasure of hearing a bush police court case in which two Chinamen were charged with selling whiskey to the Indians ... I think every rule of evidence was broken..."

In September 1912 he begins work for the BC Fisheries, and included is a 24-page epistolary journal of his salmon fishing adventure in Skidegate Inlet. In the end, after a month at work, his team catches 433 coho, but ends up \$100 in debt for their food and expenses. In the late fall of 1912, Leighton has begun work for a contractor building a fertilizing plant for the fisheries on Moresby Island. Work and life on the island is difficult. After describing the moving of a 25-ton boiler by hand, he relates the story of a local rancher committing suicide by placing a stick of dynamite in his mouth. Work continues through the winter season, but by February 1913 he and his fellow workers threaten to quit as they have not been paid: "We will not accept cheques as no storekeeper in the island will cash them. The engineer in charge wired for \$6000 to pay off the bunch last week but it is very questionable if the money will be on the boat. The contractor has an agreement with

the Fishery Co. that the latter will cash all time checks due out of the job and hold a sufficient sum for that purpose. The Fishery is without funds here and unable to do so. If no cash is forthcoming tomorrow it is possible the men may determine to tie up the contractors plant here..." In the spring he returns to Skidegate, once again clearing brush working on the government road.

A gap in the correspondence is explained in a May 1914 letter: Leighton had taken a job shoveling coal on a halibut boat to Alaska and into the Arctic Circle. He ends up working three trips on the boat, although no letters are written in the period. In September he has returned to Graham Island, now working as a coal miner. Work stops in January 1915, though Leighton volunteers to pack the supplies from Port Clements to Queen Charlotte City: "I had never been over the first part of the trail before and at one point on it the water was waist deep. Going through this I lost the trail and as I was cold after my immersion I kept pushing on thinking that I would pick it up again any moment. in about half an hour I realized I was properly bushed. I never found the trail again that day and had to spend the night out. I had not a single dry match nor an axe to chop wood with so it was a case of roll into the blankets wet clothes and all. I did not sleep much during the night as it froze hard..."

In February he takes a gold mining claim with a friend outside of Skidegate and his letters detail the mining process, their successes and failures, and with much commentary on the war and the local native tribes, including a description of a wedding and other events: "...This week we struck a small stringer carrying pretty coarse gold. It was easily visible to the eye without the use of a glass and is the coarsest gold that has yet been found on this claim ... The Indian village here has been invaded by the Tsimpsonian Indians from the mainland. Their mission however is a peaceful one. The mainlanders belong all to the Salvation Army and they are making lots of converts among the Haidas ... I have attended two of the meetings and it is an extra-ordinary sight to watch the frenzy of enthusiasm to which they work themselves up. The two tribes used to be bitter enemies ... The Haidas do not understand the Tsimpsonian language and vice versa. A number of both tribes speak quite good English but the principal means of intercommunication is Chinook. This is the real Esperanto. It is a jargon invented originally by Hudson Bay traders..."

He works the claim for the better part of a year. Writing in April 1916 on the fourth anniversary of his arrival at the Queen Charlotte Islands he reflects on his journey: "...Looking back on the past four years I cannot say that I have made any material advancement in the acquirement of this world's goods. When we wind up our lease and get the final returns for the ore I expect to be a few hundred dollars ahead of the game ... This much for my financial status since I came here. Physically I am worth twice what I was when I arrived on the islands while the diversified character of the forms of labour I have tackled have given me a considerable amount of self-assurance and I never have the slightest fear of not being able to make my grub no matter where I go ... On the whole therefore I cannot quarrel with the fate that impelled me here to the 'farthest west' ..."

In December 1916 Leighton enlists in the Forestry Corps and ships out to France, arriving near the front in February 1917, writing to his father: "... We are close enough to the fighting line to hear the nightly interchange of hate ... It is hard to recognize la belle France in the stricken country we have passed through. A vigorous healthy man is a rare sight..." The final letter in the archive is dated May 1917, still "Somewhere in France" reminiscing of "old times" on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

(McBRB3131)

\$15,000

RARE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH LETTER SHEET

22. [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

PRINTING BLOCKS FOR AN IMPORTANT CALIFORNIA HISTORY

23. [California]. [Book Illustration]. [*Complete Set of Forty-Seven Printing Blocks, Used to Illustrate The Beginnings of San Francisco, by Zoeth Skinner Eldredge*]. San Francisco: John C. Rankin Co., 1912. Fifty-one printer's blocks, including forty copper and eleven zinc plates on wood blocks, varying sizes; many housed in original illustrated wrappers. Plates and blocks clean and sturdy, lacking any scratches or dings. Some wrappers with tears, chipping and other wear. Very good, overall.

The full set of nearly fifty printer's blocks prepared to print the illustrations included in Zoeth's Skinner Eldredge's 1912 book, *The Beginnings of San Francisco*. The work, "of great historical value" according to the Cowans and included in their bibliography of California history, traces the development of San Francisco from the Anza Expedition in 1774 to the adoption of the American city charter in 1850. The work was quite extensive and was published in two large volumes; Eldredge went on to the edit an even larger *History of California*, first published in 1915.

The items here comprise thirty-seven photographic halftones on copper and ten zinc cuts mounted onto wood blocks, ranging in size from 2.5" to 14" square, with several oblong maps measuring up to 20" in length. A number of the halftones reproduce drawings by Walter Francis, a California artist and illustrator who worked for the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Several other blocks copy photographs, some identified as taken by W.C. Mendenhall of the U.S. Geological Survey or Capt. D.D. Gaillard of the Boundary Commission. Further images are taken from privately held paintings, photographs, and documents, or copy images from other books such as the *Annals of San Francisco* or Bartlett's *Personal Narrative*. In all, the images include a dozen California maps and charts; a plan of the Presidio in 1820, portraits of prominent early Californians; depictions of several military events; landscapes and scenery of wider California, such as the Colorado Desert, the Gila Trail, the Palo Alto, the ports of Monterey and San Diego; and a number of street and bay scenes in San Francisco proper.

The significant majority of the blocks remain in the publishing house's storage wrappers, which show the images printed from each and bear an ink stamp with manuscript annotation denoting the proper location for the illustration in the book. The wrappers also for the most part contain manuscript titles or descriptions for each block. Also present here are four additional, unwrapped printer's blocks, comprising one zinc and three copper plates, that relate to the subject of Eldredge's work but were not used in it. These are a portrait of Gaspar de Portola, a view of his march on Monterey, and an image of a document with his signature, as well as an unidentified western scene.

In sum, this collection represents a complete array of blocks used to illustrate a substantial and widely-read California history. Their continuance as a cohesive group is remarkable, and the group provides an outstanding set of physical examples for the study of early 20th-century book illustration and California publishing.

Cowan II, p.193 (ref).
(McBRB2743)

\$5,000

LITHOGRAPHED BY CALIFORNIA'S FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN PAINTER

24. [California]. [Sheet Music]. [Brown, Grafton Tyler]. *The Great Vivian's Songs & Sketches...I'm Glad to See You Boy* [cover title]. San Francisco: G.T. Brown, Lith., 1872. 5pp. Folio. Gathered signatures, stitched. Cover text printed in green, with small portrait photograph inset on first page, interior text printed in black. Moderate wear along spine, some dust-soiling, small unobtrusive embossed blindstamp on first leaf. Very good.

A rare piece of sheet music produced in California in 1871, printing the song, "I'm Glad to Be Your Boy," with words by Josh Davis and with arrangement by Carl Hess. The song was issued as part of a series of pieces sung by "The Great Vivian," Charles Algernon Sidney Vivian, an English-born performer whose popularity exploded in New York in the late-1860s. The front cover of the work states the copyright date as 1871, but the bottom of the first page of music revises the copyright date a year later. At that time, Vivian was performing to great fanfare all along the Pacific Coast. His image adorns the front cover of the present work in an inset portrait that measures about 3.5 x 2.25 inches. Interestingly, Vivian is also remembered as the founder of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The present sheet music was published by music dealer Matthias Gray of San Francisco and Portland while Vivian was busy performing on the West Coast, but the principal appeal of the item lies in the fact that it was printed by the notable African American lithographer, Grafton Tyler Brown (1841-1918). Brown was an important artist and mapmaker in California in the latter part of the 19th century. He is generally accepted as the first African American artist to depict the Pacific Northwest and California on canvas, and was considered one of San Francisco's finest cartographers and lithographers in the 1870s. Brown opened his own lithography studio in 1867, and produced advertisements, maps, sheet music, stock certificates, and other printed materials, often spurred by the economic boom created by the nearby mining industry.

Brown only produced about fifteen to twenty pieces of sheet music from 1867 to 1874, and they generally survive in small numbers. The present sheet music appears to be very rare, with only one copy reported in OCLC, at Johns Hopkins.

Robert J. Chandler: *San Francisco Lithographer: African American Artist Grafton Tyler Brown*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2014), p.203.

(McBRB2809)

\$750

THE SECOND KNOWN COPY OF A NEW YORK CARRIER'S ADDRESS

25. [Carrier's Addresses]. [New York]. *The Carrier, of the Political Index, to His Patrons* [caption title]. Newburgh, N.Y.: 1807]. Broadside, approximately 16.75 x 10.25 inches. Old horizontal fold; unevenly trimmed. Minor wear at edges; adhesive residue along left edge. Light tanning and foxing. Tastefully matted. About very good.

An early carrier's address distributed on New Year's Day 1808 for the *Political Index*, a weekly periodical concerning Federal-Era politics published in Newburgh, New York, from 1806 to 1827. The newspaper was published by local printer Ward M. Gazlay, and had a decidedly Democratic-Republican bent, judging by the lyrics of the lengthy verse printed here. Much of the text focuses on the 1807 gubernatorial election in New York, in which Daniel Tompkins defeated "quid" candidate Morgan Lewis, who was supported by an amalgam of Federalists and moderate Democratic-Republicans. The verse begins with the usual good wishes for the new year and blandishments regarding America before quickly turning to the perceived shenanigans of the recent state election:

"But here secure from revolution / Triumph the laws and constitution, / And here prevails an ardent zeal / to patronize the public weal. / No battles here for our reflection / Save contests at the late election, / In which two fragment allied forces, / Rang'd, some on foot, some horses, / With handbills, and with nominations, / with private meetings, and orations / with committees, and long addresses, / with printers and their venal presses.... / Declar'd the people who's oppose / Weere Jacbins, and freedom's foes, / As swinish too as any hogs, And nos'd about by demagogues; / So much they said, so much they did, / you'd thought the world had turned quid..."

The middle section discusses an unnamed plot to overthrow the federal government, and compares it to the Burr conspiracy, which was resolved the same year:

"Conspirators in vain have fought / To bring our government to nought, / And nothing but a public show make, In throwing Congress in Potomac; / The president, tie neck and heels, and serve him up as food for eels. / Deep was the scheme, nought could surpass it, / except the folly of Blennerhasset; / But all these cunning elves / Have done, has turned against themselves, / Their Quixott plans were soon suspected / The nation sav'd and they detected..."

The final section touches on the Chesapeake Affair and the forthcoming Embargo Act:

"Of her outrage on Chesapeake, / Great Britain shall repent as quick; / As our own terms of peace she knows, / Through her ambassador the Rose, Or she again shall learn to feel, / How we can point the hostile steel... / These foreign foes we do not fear, / They cannot bring their terrors here, / In strife for power, let them blockade, / Each others ports, and spoil their trade, / Our ships, our seamen, nor our cargoes, / They shall not take, we'll lay embargoes; / And thus compel them at our ease, / To do away blockade decrees, / This measure, Europe will coerce, / To give us peace and free commerce."

Rare; we locate no individually catalogued copies or examples in the runs held by eight institutions in OCLC, though McDonald, Sherman, and Russo record a single copy at the Newburgh Free Library.

McDonald, Sherman, and Russo, *A Checklist of American Newspaper Carriers' Addresses 1720-1820*, 540.
(McBRB3069)

\$1,350

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE FOR A NEW YORK CITY CATTLE SHOW

26. [Cattle Industry]. *The World's Cattle Show! Entrance in 42d Street, Opposite the Crystal Palace. Schools Admitted Free [caption title]*. New York: Zuille & Leonard, [n.d., but 1853-1858]. Broadside, 9.5 x 6.25 inches. Old folds, minor wrinkling, moderate foxing, edges a bit worn. Very good.

An unrecorded broadside advertising a cattle show across the street from the Crystal Palace in New York City in the mid-19th century. The cows on display at this particular show included five-year-old Jenny Lind, "considered by thousands who have seen her to be the largest, handsomest and most perfect animal ever seen in America." Other cows included DeWitt Clinton, Henry Clay, Silas Wright, and the "milk white" heifer called the Pride of Kentucky, among others. Children were encouraged to visit, where the exhibit of the eleven cows was expected to take no more than ten minutes. The event took place in a tent next to New York City's Crystal Palace, which was constructed in 1853 as part of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations; the building burned down five years later, helping to date the present broadside. It is also interesting to note the immediate cultural impact of Swedish opera singer Jenny Lind, for whom the headlining cow is named here. Lind first came to prominence in the United States in 1850, when she toured the country at the invitation of P.T. Barnum, for whom she performed over ninety concerts in just over a year. No copies of the present broadside in OCLC.

(McBRB2536)

\$550

RARE LINEN ALPHABET BOOK

27. [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

COHESIVE RUN OF A NEW YORK CHINESE-LANGUAGE PERIODICAL

28. [Chinese Americana]. [*Twenty-Seven Issues of the Chinese American Weekly Periodical Da Hua / The China Post Weekly*]. New York: 1956-1958. Twenty-seven issues, each 30pp. Original pictorial wrappers printed in black and reddish-orange, side-stapled, each featuring a portrait of a stylish Chinese-American woman on the front cover. Some chipping and loss to some spines, minor edge wear, mild, mostly unobtrusive insect damage to five issues affecting title of one issue. Withal, a nice collection of this scarce periodical. Very good.

A substantial collection of *Da Hua / The China Post Weekly*, a general weekly magazine featuring current events aimed at the Chinese-American community in New York. The various issues are comprised of news from Asia combined with stories from the local community on a range of topics relating to the Chinese American experience. Although non-Communist and generally allied with Taiwan, this magazine seems to have taken pains to appear nonpartisan on issues relating to the United States.

The content of each issue typically begins with a discussion of current events and culture, such as the positions of the Democratic and Republican parties on issues of importance to the magazine's readership, visits by Republic of China (ROC) representatives and cultural figures, and political developments in Asia that most likely went unmentioned in the mainstream American press. Many issues also include a small poetry showcase. There are also historical pieces, such as reminiscences of encounters with prominent people of decades past, an essay about Eisenhower's private doctor, and a profile of Mrs. Roosevelt. The articles range from big-picture topics such as U.S.-Japan relations, how atomic power can transform daily life, and an analysis of anti-American riots in Taiwan in 1957, down to quaint pieces on topics such as the appearance of double-decker fire trucks, a prediction about glass trains of the future, and coverage of the post-war coffee craze in Japan.

The present collection consists of issues ranging from August 26, 1956 to January 26, 1958. The issue numbers present here are as follows: No. 535-539, 541, 543, 550, 563, 574-576, 591-592, 594-597, 599-605, 607-608. Surprisingly scarce, with no copies of any issue listed in OCLC.

(McBRB2387)

\$2,250

A YOUNG CHINESE MAN IN THE HAYNES STUDIO

29. [Chinese Americana]. [Dakota Territory]. [Haynes, Frank Jay]. [*Haynes Studio Cabinet Card Photograph of a Young Chinese Man in Western Clothing*]. Fargo, Dakota Territory: F.J. Haynes, [1889 or earlier]. Cabinet card photograph, 5.75 x 4 inches, on a slightly larger Haynes Studio mount. Very light surface wear to photograph, minor edge wear to mount, soiling to verso of mount. Very good plus.

A rare studio image of a young Chinese man decked out in a fine Western business suit and bowler hat, with a watch chain hanging from the bottom button of his vest. The verso of the photograph is captioned in pencil, "Sam Lee Chinaman," but the attribution could be apocryphal. The image was produced by Frank Jay Haynes or one of his staff photographers in Haynes' Palace Studio Car, which operated in numerous locations along the Northern Pacific Railroad between 1885 and 1905. The Chinese man pictured here was most likely in the Far West during the last two decades of the 19th century to

build the very railroads which helped to produce his image, or perhaps to work in a Chinese laundry, the two most prevalent professional opportunities for Chinese emigrants to the western United States in those years.

Frank Jay Haynes (1853-1921) stands as one of the true photographic giants of the 19th century American West and Northwest. He was a widely-published photographer, even in his own time, and served as the official photographer of both the Northern Pacific Railroad and Yellowstone Park. Throughout his career, Haynes operated studios in Minnesota and the Dakota Territory (what later became North Dakota). The proposed date for the present photograph of 1889 comes from the fact that Haynes moved his studio from Fargo to St. Paul in that year; as such, Haynes re-branded his cabinet cards from St. Paul after that time. During his time working in the Dakotas, Oregon, and in Yellowstone Park, Haynes photographed a handful of Chinese subjects working on the railroads, among whom must have been the present subject.

A well-composed image of a young Chinese man in the American West, produced by the region's principal and most well-respected photographer.
(McBRB2861) \$950

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

30. [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 HNOG, 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

WITH A RARE PORTRAIT OF SITTING BULL

31. [Clarke, Robert Dunlap]. *The Works of Sitting Bull in the Original French and Latin, with Translations, Diligently Compared*. Chicago: Knight & Leonard, 1878. 13,11pp. 12mo. Original front wrapper bound into modern half green morocco and marbled-paper covered boards, gilt titles stamped on front cover, with circular albumen photograph of a drawing of a buffalo mounted on front wrapper and mounted albumen portrait of Sitting Bull on Part II title page, as issued. Front wrapper a bit soiled, small chip to lower corner, minor tanning to text, with some tiny marginal chips to the title page of the second part. Very good.

The expanded and much preferred second edition (after the first of the previous year printed in Omaha), adding a second part, of this fraudulent publication which attempted to show that Sitting Bull had received an extensive education and was the author of confiscated letters in French to Chief Joseph and others, as well as the author of poetry in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and German. Evidently the "editor" was attempting to explain that Sitting Bull's successful military leadership against Custer at Little Big Horn was the result of a classical western education; or he was simply attempting to

profit from the public's interest in the great Native American leader. The latter is probably the more likely explanation, given the inflammatory nature of the language in the final paragraph of the preface to part II, which reads: "Since the above [i.e., Part I] was written, the country has again been disturbed by the announcement that Sitting Bull with the remnant of Lame Deer's band, has appeared south of the boundary line; and in fact has again made his camp on Miles' old battleground where he seems to be inclined to activate hostilities...."

An exceedingly rare work, with only ten copies reported in OCLC, which was not included in the noted collections of Thomas W. Streeter or Frank Siebert, nor listed by Howes, Eberstadt, Field, Graff, or any other standard bibliographer. A nice copy of a decidedly rare book.

(McBRB2770)

\$5,000

SCARCE VIEWBOOK BY A LAREDO PHOTOGRAPHER

32. Cockrell, Thomas. *The Mexican International Railway Views Series No. 1 [cover title]*. Laredo, Tx.: Cockrell, [1888]. [12] leaves. Small oblong cloth album, string-tied, front board stamped in black and gilt. Light wear at corners and spine ends. Light tanning to album leaves. Very good.

A rare album of late 19th-century views of Mexico by Laredo photographer Thomas Cockrell. The "International Railway" of the title refers to the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, which completed a narrow gauge track from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo in 1888, the year this album was published. The D&RG line connected with Missouri Pacific track on the Texas-Mexico border, thereby enabling passenger service to Mexico City from much of the United States.

Although apparently not associated with either railroad that served the Laredos, Cockrell, a local photographer sought to take advantage of potential new tourist traffic through the pair of border cities with the publication of this viewbook. The present work contains twelve views of rural Mexico, all most likely in Tamaulipas and Coahuila. The images are quite striking, though perhaps more reflective of the poverty and ruination that afflicted the sparsely populated and underserved border states than of highlights of Mexican scenery visible from one's Pullman car. The photographs, captioned in print in the lower margin, mostly show portraits of local residents and architecture, with several agricultural scenes and one image of an incipient bullfight. Although a printed advertisement on the rear pastedown solicits volume orders from an edition of 100,000 copies, it seems rather unlikely that such a number were ever produced; OCLC locates only four copies, at Berkeley, the Sutro Library, UTSA, and SMU. Scarce.

(McBRB2695)

\$850

THE DEBTS OF A FREE BLACK MERCHANT IN LA PAZ

33. Coronel, Matias Gonzalez. [*Spanish Colonial Document Recording Purchases of Cloth by a Free Mulatto in 17th-Century Peru*]. [La Paz: 1613]. [2]pp. Single sheet, measuring 12 x 8.5 inches. Previously folded. Edges somewhat ragged; stab holes at left margin. Light toning and soiling. Still very good.

A remarkable document pertaining to business in the textile trade conducted by a "free mulatto" of Spanish and African heritage in La Paz, Peru (now Bolivia), in 1613. Translated, the manuscript reads in part:

"Be it known to all who see this letter of commitment that I, Matias González Coronel, free mulatto, resident of the city Nuestra Señora de la Paz, Peru, grant that I owe two hundred and forty-six pesos and two reales to the merchant Pedro de Prado and commit myself to pay this amount to him, or to whom he has given a power of attorney, for the following merchandise: Nine and a half ounces of fine silver cord and braid at four and a half pesos per ounce. Two and a half varas of Milan tamanete (fabric) at twelve pesos. One and a half varas of yellow taffeta. Two ounces of silk at one and a half pesos. One third of vara of crimson velvet. One and a half varas of melince at one and a half pesos. Three varas of silk ribbons at three. Two varas of brown cordellate at one and a half pesos. A pair of blue silk stockings at fourteen. Fifty horseshoe nails. Seventeen varas of ruán de fardo (fine, thin linen canvas) at eleven reales. Another fifty horseshoe nails. Two pairs of shoes

at two pesos. One piece of cordovan leather at four pesos. Twelve auquénidos [llama or alpaca fleece] at nine and a half reales. Three varas of purple bayeta (plush wool cloth) at one and a half pesos. Eleven adarmes (19.69 gr) of black braid at two pesos. Two and a half varas of ruan de fardo at eleven reales...."

The affidavit continues with legal language pertaining to the owed debt, including:

"I promise and commit myself to pay to Pedro de Prado or to whom he has given a power of attorney this debt, including the costs of collection, in this city or in another place where I am asked and demanded to do so by the day of San Juan of June of 1614. I hereby empower Your Majesty's competent authorities to enforce and compel me to pay and comply with this debt passed on the authority of res judicata, and I waive my rights to appeal as of this date."

The amount of money referred to in this note is not insignificant. A fascinating document that demonstrates the amount of mobility available to some free men of African descent in the merchant classes of colonial South America during the early-17th century. A full Spanish transcription and English translation are available upon request.

(McBRB2313)

\$2,250

THE FIRST NEW TESTAMENT IN CREE

34. [Cree Language]. Mason, William. *Oksi Testament Ketipiyichikeminow Mina Kipimachiyiweyiweminow Chisus Krist [New Testament in the Cree Language]*. London: British and Foreign Bible Society, 1859. [4],612pp. Contemporary calf. Spine ends chipped, corners and hinges lightly worn, extremities rubbed. Internally clean. Very good.

First edition of the whole New Testament translated into the Cree language, and printed entirely in the Cree syllabary except for the title page imprint and page numbers. The translators, William Mason and his wife Sophia Thomas Mason, were Methodist missionaries at the Rossville Station, north of Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba, at present-day Norway House. They produced several editions of the Gospel of St. John and Epistles into the Plains Cree dialect between 1851 and 1857 at their mission press, before sending the present, more substantial work to London to be published in 1859. An edition of the complete Bible translated into Plains Cree followed in 1861 and 1862. Quite rare; available auction records return only one copy, which hammered for \$3750 in 2021.

Ayer, Cree 11. Peel 387. Pilling Algonquian, p.339. Pilling Proof-Sheets, 2491.

(McBRB2644)

\$4,750

ORIGINAL TRANSLATIONS OF BIOGRAPHIES AND FABLES BY CUBAN MASONS

35. [Cuba]. [Literary Manuscripts]. *Flores Historicas. Extracto de la Obra Francesa de P. Larousse. Traduccion 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

DOCUMENTING THE LAST TWO DECADES OF AFRICAN SLAVERY IN CUBA

36. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *[Group of Manuscript Documents Relating to the Latter Years of African Slavery in Cuba].* [Mostly Havana.: 1867-1885]. Seventeen manuscript documents, signed, totaling thirty-three pages. Various formats, some with official stamps or decorative woodcut headings. Occasional minor worming or chipping costing small portions of text, but the majority in nice shape. Good.

A diverse collection of original manuscript documents concerning the activities, movements, legal standing, and eventual freedom of African slaves in Cuba in the final two decades of the legality of the peculiar institution in the Spanish colony. The manuscripts document slaves as portions of household inventories, the births of Black babies, a "moreno libre" ["free brown"] and a free Black woman both named as witnesses in legal documents, the arrest of a female slave named Dominga, and more. The earliest document from 1867 includes two lengthy descriptions of "esclavos" named Justina and Elenterio, and seems to discuss their present values. One particularly interesting notice of the birth of a baby Black girl describes the mother as "inherited" ("de los herederos de Dn. Fernando Diago"), and including discussion of additional lineage. Another document, a Last Will and Testament, states that "dos esclavos, las reses y la hacienda Juanita" are to be inherited. And yet another document reports on the confusion regarding the domicile of an abandoned and unregistered slave.

The slave trade ended in Cuba around 1867, but the practice of owning slaves remained legal until 1880, and then was abolished completely by Spanish decree in 1886. Cuba was the penultimate country to outlaw slavery in the western hemisphere, beating Brazil to formal abolishment by two years. The last five of the present documents illustrate the winding down of slavery in Cuba in the form of manumissions or considerations thereof by the proper authorities. Beginning in 1883, these documents concern the manumission of various slaves for various reasons. The first of these documents notes a slave working on the railroad is claiming his "redencion" or freedom. One of the documents grants freedom to a sixteen-year-old girl while another includes a list of named slaves who are being declared free. Two of the documents concern the manumission of three Black slaves who have petitioned the Patronato for their freedom based on the lack of education they had been promised. A wide-ranging collection of original Cuban slavery documents that provide ample opportunity for further research.

(McBRB3037)

\$6,750

ID CARD FOR AN "EMANCIPADO"

37. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *Numero 389. Cedula de Seguridad del Emancipado....* [Havana?: 1860]. Printed form completed in manuscript, approximately 8.25 x 6.5 inches. Light worming, affecting one or two text letters; a couple of small chips at edges. Left edge trimmed into decorative border. Contemporary ink stamp. Light tanning, slightly heavier at left edge. Completed in a relatively legible hand. About very good.

A scarce Cuban cedula, or identification card, for a fifteen-year-old African freedman. In the Spanish system of emancipation Cuba, a freed slave still had to undergo a period of indentured servitude as a transition toward actual

freedom. During this time, the freed person, "emancipado," could still be loaned for labor to plantation owners or other businesses, as is the case in the transaction being documented here. The present printed form, completed in manuscript, reads in part as follows:

"Numero 389. Cedula de Seguridad del Emancipado Toribio Cuanda Congo de la clase Jornalero, procedente de la Bruja Luisa, consignado á D. Evaristo Lamar, por tiempo de tres años que conluyed en 31 de De[ciem]bro de 1862. Semestre de 10 de Julio á 31 de De[ciem]bro de 1860."

The form also has space for noting physical characteristics such as sex, age, height, skin color, and distinguishing marks. The teenage African boy for whom this form would serve as identification, "Toribio Cuanda Congo" (presumably Toribio Cuanda from the Congo), was being loaned by "la Bruja Luisa" ~ the witch Luisa, a rather strange reference to a witch on an official form ~ to Don Evaristo Lamar for a period of three years ending December 31, 1862. At left are printed the relevant articles of two 1854 decrees that governed the tracking and policing of freedmen, including the requirement that they be issued with cédulas such as the present one and the rules for providing the information contained herein to local authorities.

(McBRB2091)

\$1,250

SHORT LEG OF THE TRIANGLE TRADE

38. [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

39. [Dakota Language]. Hertz, Rudolf. *Congregational Woose.* 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

RURAL EDUCATION IN PUERTO RICO

40. [Education]. [Puerto Rico Photographica]. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Robinson School in Puerto Rico*]. [Various locations in and around Condado, San Juan, Puerto Rico: 1945-1946]. Forty original album leaves, illustrated with 263 original mounted black-and-white photographs and a handful of souvenir shots of many various sizes between 2 x 2 inches and 4.75 x 6.75 inches, profusely annotated in manuscript near the images. Oblong folio. Original album leaves re-housed in modern suede boards, string-tied. Minor wear and very light chipping to outer edge of some leaves, some images a bit curled. In a custom cloth clamshell case, gilt leather spine label. Very good.

A charming collection of annotated photographs centered on the Robinson School in San Juan, Puerto Rico in the mid-20th century. The Robinson School was founded in 1902 as a girls' orphanage by Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, an executive secretary of the Women's Home Mission Society of the United Methodist Church. Two years later, a lawyer from Detroit and a member of the Board of Missions, George O. Robinson donated \$10,000 for the school's campus in Condado. The school expanded and developed rapidly over the next few decades, graduating its first high school class in 1947, just a year or two after the photographs collected in the present album. The school still operates today on the same campus built from Robinson's original donation. According to the school's website, in 1977, "Robinson School was incorporated in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a not-for-profit, private, college preparatory, English language school from grades Kinder through twelfth." In recent years, the Robinson School has achieved its status as an International Baccalaureate Continuum World School.

The present album was apparently assembled by a teacher at the Robinson School in 1945 and 1946. The subject matter is split about evenly between pictures of the school, with numerous views of the campus, the faculty, students, the library, and events, and photographs likely taken on various trips to explore rural Puerto Rico, showing indigenous homes, farmers at work, sugar cane fields and views at the sugar mill, village and street views, beach scenes, and portraits of local residents. Particularly notable among the school-related pictures are several identifying other teachers and officials of the school, entire class photos of various classes (including group shots of students during a youth conference and another group attending "Daily Vacation Bible School"), and the "Helpers at Robinson," picturing several indigenous men and women who perform support tasks on the campus, such as ironing, landscaping, cooking, laundry, sewing, and a woman who "takes care of the girls." Scenes from the island emanate from locations such as La Pearla, the El Morro Castle, Condado Bay, the Falls at El Yunque, Luquilla Beach, Aibonito, the McLean Conference Grounds, La Plata, Ponce, and a picture of a group of young indigenous boys on the beach captioned, "After our eats - the beggars."

The photographer has a decent eye and the group as a whole offers a comprehensive and uncommon glimpse into rural and educational life in mid-century Puerto Rico.

(McBRB2663)

\$1,750

FLORIDA, THE FRENCH, AND PHOSPHATE IN PHOTOGRAPHS

41. [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

42. [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 write 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

43. [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

WITH A GUILLOTINE ACTION-SHOT FRONTISPIECE

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

Scarce contemporary history of the first five years of the French Revolution, including the Reign of Terror and the execution of Louis XVI, from an American viewpoint. The volume contains a blow-by-blow account of the Revolution, and also contains some description of events in St. Domingue. On the whole, the anonymous author is rather sympathetic to the monarchy and disparaging of the various legislative bodies that replaced it, and the text reserves a number of its critical remarks for the involvement of Thomas Paine and the invocation of his Rights of Man by revolutionary leaders. Although the author claims that his account was "neither influenced by one party or the other," it seems fairly representative of the American Federalist view of the Revolution as it occurred. One of the earliest and most extensive American histories of the French Revolution, with a rudimentary but evocative engraved frontispiece depicting the French king on the guillotine.

ESTC W13826. Evans 27364.
(McBRB1975)

\$750

FIRST AMERICAN WORK ON AERONAUTICS

45. 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 rebacked. 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

46. [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 Nomini 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

47. [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

UNRECORDED PAMPHLET ON HAITIAN COFFEE

48. [Haiti]. Wakeman, Jr., Abram. *Manipulation of Coffee in Haiti, Usine Nationale, Petite Riviere de Nippes, Haiti.* [N.p., likely New York: ca. 1894]. [8]pp. 16mo. Printed self wrappers. Minor soiling and foxing. Very good.

The extremely rare first and only edition of this pocket-sized pamphlet on coffee production in Haiti near the turn of the 20th century. The work was authored by Abram Wakeman, Jr. (1850-1928) who served as director of the Usine Nationale, a coffee processing plant owned by the West India Coffee Company of New York and located in Petite Riviere de Nippes

in Haiti. Wakeman spent about five years in Haiti before returning to New York, where he became a prominent coffee broker as well as an historian of the coffee trade. Here, he mentions the poor results of the crop yields for 1892 and 1893, likely placing the date of publication of the work around 1894.

In the present work, Wakeman describes the Petite Riviere area as an incredibly lush and abundant coffee-growing region which had reached peak production under French rule, producing as much as one million bags per year. After the Haitians attained independence from France in 1804, however, Wakeman reports that production eventually dropped to as little as 300,000 bags per year. He ascribes the difference to a lack of cultivation, as well as a dearth of proper machinery or "contrivances" to harvest the coffee. Since the fall of French rule, global demand for coffee had grown exponentially, but the local Haitian farmers could not keep up, due to a bare minimum of implements with which to cultivate the beans, and the infestation of rats which often ate the coffee the farmers left in the sun to dry on large racks.

Wakeman decries the cultivation methods of local coffee growers as unsophisticated, which resulted in mixed results in yields. He mentions that on market days, upwards of four to five hundred producers would offer their coffee, so the competition was fierce. As such, Usine Nationale was able to choose from a wide range of unhulled beans to maintain the company's standards. In addition to the market information, Wakeman includes detailed descriptions of the appropriate drying times and appearance of the berries at different stages of the process, as well as describing the use of pulping, washing, and hulling machinery. All of this resulted in "the finest grades of Java, the best drinking coffee in the world."

In the final paragraph, Wakeman describes how locals in Petite Riviere drink their coffee: "In coffee producing countries coffee is roasted until black, and the oil appears on the surface. Here milk is seldom used with coffee but plenty of sweetening, generally molasses, as sugar is twenty cents a pound. Drop the little sack of coffee into the pot of boiling water, and let it stand for about five minutes. No settling should be required." In present time, Petite Riviere de Nippes is a small fishing village whose crops consist of bananas, citrus fruits, rice, sugar cane, and cotton, plus a small industry for mining bauxite, which is used in making aluminum. Not in OCLC, nor in the regular bibliographies on coffee.

(McBRB2832)

\$1,750

RARE ANTI-NEW YORK JAPANESE MEMOIR

49. 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 [fugyogi] 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

PORTUGUESE MANUSCRIPT OF A FEDERALIST RANT

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

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

"His earlier southern Federalist progressive political views, with regard to the development of the West and the uses of federal power for internal improvements in transportation and commerce, began to give way to xenophobia and nativism of the most strident variety during the French crisis of 1798-1799. He became one of the leaders of the movement to save the country from succumbing to French domination, infection by revolutionary radicalism, French-inspired internal division and subversion, and the loss of political and social stability due to the waves of new immigrants arriving daily.... He clearly played a major role in shaping the alien and sedition legislation of the late 1790s and the High Federalist attempt to suppress dissent generally and the emerging Jeffersonian Republican party specifically" - ANB.

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

(McBRB1951)

\$1,750

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

51. [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 Halekipa 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 Halekipa 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

"HONDURAS: THE LAND OF GREAT DEPTHS"

52. [Honduras Company]. Mason, Rodney. [*Archive of Correspondence and Documents Relating to the Investments of Col. Rodney Mason in the Honduras Company and the Perry Land Grant*]. [Chicago and New York]: 1890-1891. Seventy-six letters ([171]pp.), two pamphlets, and three other items. Mostly folio or quarto sheets, letters both typed and handwritten. Old folds, some minor wear, heavier to a few pieces. Generally quite clean and fresh. Very good.

Archive of letters written to Col. Rodney Mason regarding his investments in the Honduras Company, a land grant company headquartered in Chicago. Mason (1824-1893) served in the 71st Ohio Infantry during the Civil War and subsequently married and moved to D.C. where he became a patent attorney. He lived in Detroit at the time these letters were written. The two main correspondents are E.W. Perry, founder of the company writing from Chicago, and Stephen Vail writing from New York. Most of Perry's letters are typed, whereas Vail's are handwritten. The Perry Land Grant was organized under the auspices of the Honduras Company in 1890. Edward W. Perry served as the company's first president, in addition to being one of its directors and Governor of La Mosquitia, a tropical rainforest region where the town of Perry was laid out. The land grant was located "...900 miles south of New Orleans, and is nearer to Chicago than are the fruit fields of California." Perry's agreement with the government of Honduras allowed the purchase in exchange for making "...extensive public works which will prove of inestimable value to the entire eastern half of the republic." Improvements

were to include roads, telegraph lines, and a canal. Two promotional pamphlets for the company are also present here, providing numerous testimonials about the prospects for wealth and return on investment. Mason's deed for a plot of land in Honduras is also present, detailing price paid and description of the lot.

Writing in September 1890, Perry lays out to his investor the progress the company has made thus far: "Matters are progressing rapidly here, and the more important work which I had to do is nearly completed. One of the contracts which has kept me busy here provides for the establishment and operation of a saw mill on the grant; another for harvesting of large quantities of fruit now growing there; another for the sale of \$15000000 worth of land; another to the putting of a river steamer on the grant. Contracts under consideration now are for establishing and maintaining a hotel capable of accommodating 50 guests, and for the establishment of a line of steamers from New Orleans or Pensacola."

In a letter written in November, Perry mentions an insurrection in Honduras and his confidence in the government's capability of quelling it. He discusses equipping Mason's son with proper firearms for his upcoming trip to Honduras. His next letter discusses the potential for the timber trade, especially in mahogany: "This region has never been touched by the axe of lumberman. I have stood in places on hills in the midst of these forests, and counted a dozen large mahogany trees in sight from where I stood." In December, Perry again discusses the trip of Mason's son (and his own) to the grant:

"Your son would find plenty of people at Cape Gracias who speak English. I do not, however, think it a good plan for the young men to go to Cape Gracias expecting to get dories to take them along the coast, especially at this season of the year, when the weather outside is heavy. Of course they could make the inside passage, through the lagoons and rivers, and have an enjoyable hunting excursion by so doing. But I would think it advisable in such a case to have somebody along who can talk Spanish and perhaps waika tongue, as their crew would necessarily be waikas."

Much of Perry's correspondence relates to the journey involved in getting to the grant - difficulties in chartering a steamer arise, the chartered steamer blows its cylinder before departure, the replacement boat refuses to carry passengers. In his final letter here, written in May 1891, Perry laments the delays but begs understanding: "I have never thought that you intended to abandon the enterprise in Honduras, and regret that there was a delay about it, but I need not of course tell you that delays in starting an enterprise as large as this will inevitably occur. Nearly a month has passed since a little steamer was purchased for the purpose of running along the coast of Honduras to take our passengers from the sea-going steamships from the United States, and land them at Patuca or Cropunto. Yet this steamer was not able to leave New York before yesterday." He continues, noting proposed passenger rates for the steamer and citing other business difficulties.

Stephen Vail, Mason's other correspondent, is a fellow stakeholder in the company who also owns a plot of land purchased in the Grant. Writing in January 1890, he writes of having received letters both from Mason and Perry in the same post, and of Perry's letter he says, "I will send you a few excerpts, which may give you some information that you do not seem to be able to obtain from him." Vail's son is in Honduras already, and he writes: "My son was sent to the Grant with instructions to do just what I have advised your boy to do in my previous letters... I cannot give you definite information as to when I shall reach the Grant, for I have no intention of being hurried into going before I shall have my business solidly and securely arranged in Chicago." By the end of the year, Vail is trying to reassure Mason about the investment, commiserating:

"I much regret that you have conceived the unfortunate opinion you hold respecting Perry and his enterprise. I don't wonder, however, that you fail to attach credence to the many statements which have been made, as they, as time passed, were unsustainable. Mr Perry, as you must have discerned in your interviews with him, has an extremely non-committal manner of responding to queries, actuated I think from association and from a declination to assert when he is not certain of the facts. I have no desire to excuse or explain Mr. Perry's peculiar ways, but will simply say that, in my opinion, the cause of his failure to freely and frankly state the situation is because he has been disappointed in the progress that has been made towards getting his Company into such shape in Chicago as will permit him to leave for Honduras."

Mason continues to keep the faith, and the first letter from Vail in January 1891 discusses a contract for planting coconuts. Throughout their correspondence, one gets a sense of Mason's exasperation and frustration with the slow progress of the project. In March he writes, "I am, of course, much chagrined to find your impressions concerning Perry & his enterprise

so extremely unfavorable." The rest of his lengthy letter seeks to reassure Mason of the validity of Perry's enterprise, including a clipped testimonial pasted in. By August, Mason's son seems to have sailed for Honduras, and Vail writes, "I heard from Mr. Stevens of the departure of the schooner on July 22nd, and her passengers and cargo, and was glad to find that surveyors had at least made a start for the Grant." But writing the next month, even Mr. Vail has soured on Perry:

"I wrote the Honduras Company requesting information as to the number of Myriameters owned by it, but with characteristic action, I have received no reply. I regret that you are not going to Chicago sooner, for I think this time that Perry and his rascality should be inquired into, and I beg that when you do so, you will not fail to see him, and too, demand in the most positive manner, information as to the financial condition of his Company, and as well as to his reasons for the utter and absolute failure of his Company to sustain a single one of the many statements made as to their intentions and worse, what had been done."

By the end of the present correspondence, the two men are both apparently trying to extricate themselves from the investment with the least amount of harm. Easier said than done, when one owns hundreds of hectares of Honduran jungle purportedly planted with coconuts. All told, this is a fascinating glimpse ~ from both the official and unofficial sides ~ into one of the many Central American land schemes of the late-19th century. Interesting and detailed in its scope.

(McBRB2786)

\$6,500

SECOND AMERICAN EDITION OF THE SUPPOSED "NEGRO PLOT"

53. 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.

54. [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

FOUNDING DOCUMENTS OF AN IOWA LAND CLAIM CLUB IN THE MID-19th CENTURY

55. [Iowa]. [Land Speculation]. [*Poweshiek Protection Society*]. [*Manuscript Document, Signed, Encapsulating the By-Laws and Registry of the Poweshiek Protection Society, an Early Land Claim Club in Iowa*]. Montezuma, Ia.: 1851. [28]pp. on plain paper, sewn. Folio. First leaf detached, minor chipping to outer leaves, scattered staining and soiling, a few short closed tears. Good.

A seemingly unique record of the formation, function, and early membership of the Poweshiek Protection Society in Montezuma, Poweshiek County, Iowa in 1851. The manuscript contains the by-laws and a lengthy membership registry of the group. The Poweshiek Protection Society, like other claim clubs in the Midwest (mostly Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, and Iowa), was an unofficial democratic organization devoted to the regulation of land ownership and land sales along the frontier; this particular document was created just two years after the formation of the town of Montezuma, and only five years into Iowa's statehood. Claim clubs (also known as settlers' associations or pejoratively as squatters' clubs) were a particularly important institution in Iowa, where the first such group was formed near Burlington, Iowa prior to 1832. The clubs were pseudo-governmental organizations which were technically illegal, but formed in any case to govern land sales and acquisitions in remote locations where such governance was unavailable by traditional institutional bodies.

The first four pages of the present document define the society's by-laws, and suggest that this particular organization was intended to protect squatters from being pushed out by land speculators. The purpose of the organization is defined on the second page, as follows: "This society shall be called the Poweshiek Protection Society the object of which shall be to protect actual settlers & those to whom they shall make a legal transfer of their claims...any person holding a claim shall within six months after marking or registering said claim do or cause to be done thirty dollars worth of labor on said claim." The by-laws are signed by the society's president and secretary, and are followed by a one-page membership list. The remaining text, numbering eighteen pages, is taken up with a registry in which each member is listed along with the boundaries of their

lands; obviously the manuscript was intended to serve as documentary proof of each individual's claim. Unfortunately, there was once a manuscript plat map included here, but only a portion of it remains, and it is not accounted for in the page count above. Rare evidence of a 19th-century phenomenon related to land ownership and speculation in the American West.

(McBRB2869)

\$1,750

A DE FACTO DIRECTORY OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN THE MID-1920s

56. [Japanese Americana]. *Gosokui taiten kinen zaihō dōhō hatten shashin chō* [translated to English: *Emperor's Coronation Commemoration. Album of the Development of the Fellow Japanese in United States*]. [Los Angeles]: K. Akashi, [1928]. [2],281,[1]pp. Oblong folio. Original brown pebbled cloth, gilt titles on front cover, string tied. Minor edge wear and soiling to boards. Internally clean. Very good plus.

A lavishly produced and exceedingly rare volume published by and for the Japanese American community of Southern California, ostensibly to commemorate the coronation of Emperor Hirohito in 1926. In practice, the book is tantamount to a business and residential directory of the Japanese Americans living in Southern California at the time, with extensive details, addresses, and a profusion of photographs for several hundred Japanese families and businesses. The text is printed mostly in Japanese, but the families are also often identified in English captions below their photographs.

The opening section contains text and photographs pertaining to the ways in which Japanese Americans celebrated the coronation of Japanese Emperor Hirohito. The photographs document a large formal ball and dinner in honor of the "enthronement" on November 10, 1925, as well as a related celebration the next week, when the Central Japanese Association of Southern California, the Japanese Association of Los Angeles, and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California co-hosted a dinner in honor of Prince and Princess Asaki. This opening section also includes dozens of photographs of the people and places of Southern California, including groups of business people and notable citizens, elevated views of Los Angeles, numerous oil fields, beach scenes, the Rose Bowl, the Cawston Ostrich Farm, Balboa Park, farms, orchards, and others.

The preponderance of the work is comprised of over 200 pages of detailed listings of Japanese American citizens and businesses in Southern California, almost all of which are illustrated with substantial, clearly-composed photographs of the people and/or their homes and commercial buildings. The subjects in this section include a healthy number of farmers and produce suppliers and markets, plus fishing companies, nurseries, grocers, a baseball team in Guadalupe, and other business owners. The business people are interspersed with residential listings, often picturing entire families. These listings emanate from all across Southern California, about half in Los Angeles but also from a wide range of other towns such as Venice, Hawthorne, Gardena, Terminal Island, Covina, Pasadena, San Gabriel, Montebello, Huntington Beach, Long Beach, Brawley, and San Diego, among others. No copies in OCLC, and not listed in the Japanese American National Museum's *Pre-World War II Period Annotated Bibliography*.

(McBRB2811)

\$4,500

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

57. [Japanese Americana]. Ikeda, Kandō. *Senjika Nikkeijin to Beikoku no jitsujō...Nikkeijin no ketsurui jissai* [Japanese-Americans During the War and the Real Conditions of America...The Bitter Story of Japanese Americans]. [Oakland]: Daireiky Kenkyjo, 1950. [14],166,171-336,[2],59,[1]pp., plus one two-sided plate. Lacking two leaves of internal text. Original illustrated wrappers, printed in black, blue, red, and white, blue cloth backstrip with titles printed in yellow. Minor edge wear, spine titles somewhat faded, even toning to last section of text. In original plain cardboard slipcase. Very good.

The important first volume of a separately-published three-volume work focused on the Japanese American experience during the internment period, the second and third volumes of which were published in the subsequent two years following

the present work. According to Ichioka in *A Buried Past*, the overall title for the three-volume series translates to *Japanese Americans During the War and the Real Conditions of America*. The title of the present volume translates roughly to *The Bitter Story of Japanese Americans*, and covers Ikeda's "views of religion and his internment." It is the only volume of the three focused solely on his internment, as the following two volumes cover U.S government press policies and use of the atomic bomb and then the relationship between the U.S., Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

An aspect of particular interest in this book is the inclusion of a fifty-nine-page address list of former detainees at the Japanese American internment camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The names are listed by the detainees' original Japanese prefecture from which they emigrated to the U.S. The listings include each detainee's name, occupation, and former address before being relocated. This section details the number of internees in Santa Fe at various times, the names of a dozen Japanese Americans who returned to Japan via exchange ship, and the names of twenty-eight internees who died in Santa Fe, among other details. Though lacking two leaves in the main body of the text, the Santa Fe listing is complete.

A rare work from the Japanese internment perspective, with only seven copies of the three-volume work in OCLC, though not all of them are complete, and only five institutions report the first volume.

Ichioka, et al., *Buried Past* 924.

(McBRB2674)

\$2,250

JAPANESE NEW YORKERS AFTER THE WAR

58. [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

59. [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

60. [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

61. 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

62. 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

63. 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

"...BULL-DOZING, KILLING, ETC. IS NO LONGER A NECESSITY TO THEM
IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE COLORED PEOPLE FROM VOTING."

64. [Louisiana]. *Letter from W.B. Merchant, Esq., Counselor at Law, New Orleans, La., to Hon. B.F. Jones, Chairman Republican National Committee...Showing that Louisiana is a Republican State; the Crimes of the Ring Bourbon Democracy Against Voters, and Suggesting Remedies Thereof.* [New Orleans: 1884]. 26pp. Original printed peach wrappers. Soft vertical crease throughout, moderate soiling and edge wear to wrappers, Library of Congress duplicate stamp on rear wrapper. Small LC perforation stamp in lower margin of title page, not affecting text, ink stamp on verso of title page reading, "Gift Mrs. Benjamin Harrison June 9, 1934." Very good.

A very detailed report compiled by New Orleans lawyer W.B. Merchant, railing against electioneering and voter fraud by the Bourbon Democrats in Louisiana during the years following Reconstruction, with particular emphasis on the manipulation of African American voting results. Merchant submitted his report to the Republican National Committee in an attempt to "prove the Republicanism of Louisiana, and the crimes of the Bourbon ring Democracy against it." Merchant points out that "but few colored voters belong to the Democratic party, and that in all National elections that colored people are enthusiastically for the Republican nominees," but that the numbers related to African American vote totals in Louisiana as reported by Democratic election officials just do not add up correctly. In essence, Merchant claims election fraud carried out as follows: "This conduct in 1876 [by the Democrats] was to prevent the colored people from voting. Since the Bourbons have got possession of every branch of the State government and have placed upon the Statute Book the election law heretofore referred to, bull-dozing, killing, etc. is no longer a necessity to them in order to prevent the colored people from voting. They are permitted to vote but their votes are not counted as cast, but counted to suit the ring managers." Merchant goes on to also accuse Bourbon Democrats of other voter frauds, including ballot box stuffing by engineering at least 10,000 votes cast by dead people, non-residents, voters using aliases, and others.

An interesting entry in the long and controversial fight over the fairness of elections in Louisiana during Reconstruction and afterwards. OCLC reports just three copies of this pamphlet, at the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, Duke University, and the New York Historical Society.

(McBRB2452)

\$1,250

UNKNOWN NEW ORLEANS SATIRICAL NEWSPAPER

65. [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

DEVELOPING MARTHA'S VINEYARD

66. [Massachusetts]. [Real Estate]. *Plan of Lagoon Heights, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.* Boston: J.H. Bufford, 1873. Lithograph sheet map, 27.5 x 36.25 inches. Extraneous ink along top edge. Small nick at lower edge. Very minor creasing at center. Near fine.

A large and unusual two-stone lithographed plan and view of western Oak Bluffs along the shore of Lagoon Pond across from Vineyard Haven, between Pennsylvania Avenue and Winne Avenue. The sheet includes a plat map of the proposed development with individual lots for sale and well as vignettes of two idealized houses and a bird's-eye view of the area overlooking the lagoon, oriented vertically along the left edge. The development was conceived in 1872 during a period of sustained growth on the island, and the project was funded by J. & W.R. Wing, a whaling outfitter in New Bedford, Massachusetts, but construction was derailed by the Panic of 1873. A present-day map shows the area only partially built according to the plans laid out here.

(McBRB1788)

\$875

UNUSUAL MAP OF THE "MEXICAN SITUATION"

67. [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

68. [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 Senor" ["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 Senorita, 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

BEAUTIFUL IMAGES OF MEXICO

69. [Mexico Photographica]. [Miot, Paul-Émile, et al.]. [*Gorgeous Bespoke Album of Early and Substantial Annotated Albumen Photographs Documenting Veracruz and Its Immediate Surroundings*]. Veracruz, Medellin, Tlacotalpan, and other locations near Veracruz, Mexico: [ca. 1863-1868]. Sixty-seven albumen prints, each 5.75 x 8.5 inches or somewhat smaller, mounted rectos only on various colored sheets. Oblong folio. Handsome contemporary dark green and black paneled leather, stamped "Album" in gilt on front cover. Minor soiling and staining to covers, edges a bit scuffed. Scattered foxing to album leaves, minor creasing to a few photos, short tears or corner separations or chips to a few images, the remainder in excellent shape with deep contrast. Contemporary gift inscription in French on second blank leaf, reading, "Vera Cruz le 22 Juillet 1869 A Madame Bauer Souvenir d'amitie de M Levi." Very good.

An extraordinary collection of early, finely produced images, most with Spanish manuscript captions in pencil, documenting Veracruz, Mexico and the surrounding countryside in the 1860s. The images capture numerous aspects of one of Mexico's most important port cities, including several elevated views of the city, various street views (one down "calle principal" or Main Street), portions of the city along the coastline, views of the port, several landscape shots from the fields outside the city ("estramuros"), and much more. Dozens of images feature Mexican citizens, merchants, tradespeople, and others going about their business in and around Veracruz.

Specific locations identified in the photographs include the Alameda (two views), the ruins of Malibran, the Iglesia del Cristo, the Plaza de Armas (four views, including one in which numerous munitions crates are scattered around), Puerta Nueva, the Convent of San Agustín, the Palacio Municipal, the "Puerta de mejico," the fish and meat market ("Pescaderia y carniceria"), the Chapel of Loreto, the marina warehouse and office, the central marketplace, the Castle of San Juan de Ulúa (two views), the Baluarte de Santiago (also known as the "bastion of gunpowder"), a railroad bridge and a view of the railroad station ("Estacion del ferrocarril"), the Jamapa River, the church in nearby Medellin (greater Veracruz), the Grand Hotel des Diligences, three views of the village of El Tejar and the Tejar Bridge in Medellin, the Gran Hotel de San Pablo in Medellin, Casa de Marguera and other structures in Medellin, six separate views of residences in Soledad de Doblado, four shots featuring indigenous residences or peoples along the railroad as well as the bridge in Rio Medio, plus separate views of the Plaza de armas, the central palace, and the house of Mauricio Schleske Kurts in Tlacotalpan.

The photographs are not stamped, identified, or marked by the photographer or photographers, though it is quite likely some portion of them were taken and developed by Paul-Émile Miot (1827-1900). Miot was an officer in the French Navy, and often traveled to exotic locations during his military career. He spent the years between 1863 and 1868 in Veracruz,

Mexico. In fact, numerous photographs in the present album, including the lighthouse at San Juan de Ulúa, the Grand Hotel des Diligences, and the Municipal Palace at Veracruz match the composition and vantage point of photographs of the same subjects in Miot photographs held by Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Given that the gift inscription indicates the compiler of the present album was French, and inscribed the album in 1869, it is logical to assume he made the acquaintance of a notable French photographer in what was then the relatively small port town of Veracruz in the late 1860s.

A valuable and early photographic record of an important seaside city on the Gulf of Mexico, with dozens of identified locations, featuring numerous architectural wonders, and memorializing scores of indigenous Mexican people in and around Veracruz in the years just after the American Civil War.

(McBRB2355)

\$29,500

SCARCE BOTANICAL WORK OF EARLY INDEPENDENT MEXICO

70. [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

71. [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

72. [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

73. [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

BANNING POLITICAL CRITICISM FROM THE PULPIT IN COAHUILA Y TEJAS

74. [Mexico]. Músquiz, Ramón. Falcon, Jose Miguel. *El Ecsmo. Sr. Ministro de Justicia y Negocios Eclesiasticos con Fecha 31 de Octubre Ultimo Dice a S.E. el Gobernador de Este Estado Lo Siguiente... [caption title]*. Monclova: November 20, 1833. Broadsheet, 12 x 8.25 inches. Light foxing, small unobtrusive hole in right margin. A very nice example, untrimmed. In a brown quarter morocco and red cloth slipcase and chemise. Very good plus.

A very rare November 1833 decree from the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas warning of the dangers involved in speaking of political matters from the pulpit and in the confessional, a practice which stands as "es el origen mas fecundo del extravio de las ideas en materias politicas, y el medio que se pone en fuego con ecsito mas segoro para sublevar a los subditos contra las autoridades politicas." The supreme government then calls on its governors to perform three actions to attempt to ensure that the "rights of conscience" are governed by them and not the church. First, governors are instructed, "Que vigile para que los eclesiasticos no toquen en el pulpito materias politicas, ni para apoyar, ni para censurar los principios de la administracion publica." Second, "Que si advirtiere algun ecseso en esta materia, use de los medios reprecivos propios de su autoridad, y de aviso al supremo gobierno para los que fueren de su resorte." Lastly, that officials should keep in mind a previous law that covers the same issue that reads, "Encargamos a los preladados seculares, que tengan mucho cuidado de amonestar a los clerigos y religiosos predicadores, que no digan ni prediquenen pulpitos, palabras rscandalosas tocantes al gobierno publico y unibersal, ni de que se pueda seguir pasion o diferencia, o resultar en los animos de las personas particulares que las oyeren, poca satisfacion ni otta inquietud, sino la doctrina y ejemplo que de ellos se espera, y especialmente no digan ni prediquen contra los ministros y oficiales de nuestra justicia..."

The decree is signed in type at the end by the secretary of Coahuila y Tejas, Jose Miguel Falcon. More notably, it is endorsed in manuscript and signed by Ramón Músquiz, an important early figure in Mexican Texas. The *Handbook of Texas* online

describes Músquiz's position in the Mexican government at the time this decree was promulgated: "Appointed by the governor of Coahuila and Texas to serve as political chief of the Department of Texas beginning in January 1828, Músquiz held the position until July 7, 1834, when he resigned, citing health reasons. During his tenure as political chief, Músquiz lobbied in favor of Anglo-American colonists, particularly in regard to slavery, Indian depredations, and contraband trade. He also attempted to mediate disputes between the colonists and state and national authorities, although he disapproved of the extralegal convention held at San Felipe in October 1832 and became distrustful of the Anglo-Americans' intentions. Despite his retirement as political chief, Músquiz remained involved in public affairs, balancing his Federalist political leanings with a strong loyalty to Mexico." The present copy was also received and promulgated by Musquiz from Goliad almost five months after it was printed, with the endorsement reading, "Al Ayuntamiento de la Villa de Goliad... 12 de Abril de 1834."

A fascinating and important reflection of the political unrest in Coahuila y Tejas before the Texas Revolution and the federal government's perception of its sources and the causes of its spread. Apparently unrecorded; Not in OCLC, nor any of the relevant bibliographies.

(McBRB2640)

\$3,750

"LAS ARMAS DE FUEGO DE SMITH & WESSON"

75. [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

76. [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

77. [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

MEXICAN CONGRESS ADDRESSES THE NATION AFTER SAN JACINTO

78. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Manifiesto del Congreso General en el Presente Año.* Mexico City: Impreso por J.MF. de Lara, 1836. 20pp. Modern red leather, gilt. Bookplate on front pastedown. Small patch of staining in gutter margin of title page and final leaf. Light tanning. Very good.

A substantial address by the president of the Mexican congress to the country's people in response to their losses in the Texas Revolution. Meaning to calm the country after the loss at San Jacinto and Santa-Anna's subsequent capture, Congress assures the nation that the army shall lack for nothing and that victory is certain. The Congress further warns against U.S.

ambitions, which they say seek to destroy Mexico from within and without by fomenting internal dissent and extending sovereignty over the entirety of North America. The Texans, meanwhile, are described as nothing more than amoral adventurers - "Unos hombres sin fé, sin pátria, sin mas unidad que de ambicion."

"Many pages are devoted to extolling the lofty traditions of Mexico and to calls on all Mexicans to unite in quelling the revolt of the Texans. The treaties signed by Santa Anna in Texas are said to have no effect and final victory over Texas is said to be certain" ~ Streeter.

Eberstadt 162:619. Palau 148995. Streeter Texas 859.
(McBRB1843)

\$975

DEATH AND DESERTION ON THE ROAD TO TEXAS

79. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Noticia de las Bajas Que Han Tenido las Dos Compañías 5a y 6a Que Se Hallan en Texas Desde 29 de Marzo Ultimo Que Se Salieron de Esta Ciudad Hasta la Fecha [manuscript caption title].* Mexico City: Septiembre 19, 1829. [2]pp. Previously folded, with two very short separations along old folds. Some tanning and dust soiling, a bit heavier at edges. Very good.

A rare manuscript report of military personnel losses for two companies of the 12th Batalion Permanente of the Mexican army headed for Coahuila y Texas during six months of 1829. The list details all those who deserted and those who died - sixty in all - from March 29 to September 21, when this report was submitted in San Luis Potosi. The two companies were apparently dispatched from Potosi to Monclova and set off on a roughly 400-mile march north to the empty presidios of Texas. The vast majority of losses for the two units were by desertion, although two men did die in May 1829. The largest swath of desertions occurred almost immediately, with the companies losing twenty men in the vicinity of Hacienda de Bocas, and the disappearances continued on the march, and are recorded in Venado, Satillo, and Monclova through the end of May, when they finally arrived in the capital of the territory.

Not many Mexicans were keen to go to Texas, or any of the other northern border provinces for that matter, in 1829. They were undersettled and dangerous territories, ill-supplied and prone to attacks by Native Americans ~ lands which the government was often forced to colonize with prisoners and to garrison with soldiers that had previously deserted. Many convicts preferred prison than going to the presidios, where the chance of death was higher, and, as demonstrated here, many soldiers preferred desertion in the barren and difficult lands of northern Mexico than having to occupy a border garrison. A valuable manuscript record.

(McBRB2724)

\$2,500

MAMMOTH 19th-CENTURY IMAGE OF "COWTOWN"

80. [Missouri]. [Cattle]. *Kansas City Stock Yards [caption title].* Kansas City: [1894]. Large albumen photograph, 11 x 21.75 inches, mounted on a printed broadside measuring 20 x 24 inches. A few small chips at upper left corner and right edge of image; upper left quadrant of print separating from mount, with some slight wrinkling. Image fading somewhat, but still very distinct. Mount composed of multiple, layered sheets beginning to separate. Light wear at edges; light dampstaining at left edge, slightly entering border of photograph. Evenly tanned, light foxing. Good.

A striking mammoth photograph of the Kansas City Stockyards as they were in 1894, which acts here as the centerpiece of a large broadside advertising the yards and three of the principal livestock merchants and meat packing businesses operating there during the last decade of the 19th century. The stockyards were opened in 1871 in the West Bottoms area of Kansas City, which straddles the border of Missouri and Kansas at the confluence of their namesake rivers, in order to create a marketplace for cattle and other livestock closer to Western producers than the country's principal yards at the time in Chicago. This proximity to suppliers and the status of Kansas City as a significant transportation hub, with connections to many of the major western railroads, allowed the stockyards to rival their counterparts by the end of the 19th century, and

the owners of the yards could boast a daily processing capacity of over 170,000 animals in an operation that covered 200 acres and employed 20,000 people.

The present large-scale photograph demonstrates the success and scale that the stockyards had attained by the mid-1890s. Animal pens containing what must be thousands of cattle stretch for nearly as far as the eye can see. Interspersed among the pens are the numerous outbuildings and structures required for moving, inspecting, treating, and otherwise handling the livestock. Only in the distant background are the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, as well as several of the rail bridges that transversed them, visible. Surrounding the image are advertisements for three major livestock and meat packing business operating at the stock yards, the Campbell Commission Company, the Armour Packing Company, and the Holcomb-Leary Company, as well as a brief promotional text for the yards themselves, which reads, in part:

"The Kansas City stock yards are the most complete and commodious in the West, and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than farther East.... There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston, and the export trade to Europe. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards."

Below the text, data for 1893 are given, which state that the yards handled almost 1.75 million cattle, two million hogs, and 570,000 sheep during the year. We can locate no similar images in scope or size from this period. A rare and ephemeral, not to mention arresting, promotional piece.

(McBRB1783)

\$6,500

"THE SPICY PAPER OF THE C.C.C."

81. [Missouri]. [Civilian Conservation Corps]. *Swan Lake Splashes [six issues]*. Sumner, Mo.: 1940-1941. Six mimeographed issues in either pink or blue wrappers, stapled. Two issues with two holes punched near the left edge. Minor wear and dust soiling. Very good.

An interesting group of issues of *Swan Lake Splashes*, the CCC camp newspaper published by Company 1727 stationed at Sumner, Missouri in the years just before the Second World War. The issues present here were published in March, May, August, September, and October of 1940, and January 1941. The paper bills itself variously as "The Glamour Paper of the Middle West," "The Glamour Paper of the C.C.C.," and "The Spicy Paper of the C.C.C." The paper is filled with information on camp activities, sports, classes, information on the library, and more. The illustrations by Lyle Tilford often include pin-up-style depictions of women along with cartoons, story illustrations, and other complementary drawings. The most notable illustration depicts an Adolf Hitler-esque "Adolphus Mouse Commander-in-Chief of the Ratzki Army" who yells "Squeek Heil" at two smaller mice driving tanks. The only record in OCLC for this publication is on microfiche at the Center for Research Libraries.

(McBRB2563)

\$950

"AMERICA FIRST" DURING WORLD WAR I

82. [National Security League]. *[Sammelband of Forty-Four Pamphlets and Leaflets on a Variety of Subjects Issued by the National Security League in the World War I Era]*. New York: 1915-1917. Forty-four individual imprints, various paginations, bound together in 20th-century green library buckram, gilt spine titles. Ex-Hamilton College Library, with withdrawal stamp on bookplate on front pastedown and on many of the individual works. Mild edge wear to some works, occasional toning. Good plus.

A wealth of individual publications issued by the National Security League (NSL), a relatively short-lived organization formed in 1914 ostensibly to strengthen the preparedness of the United States for military action. The National Security League's aims and goals, such as strengthening the military, American-first policies, the indoctrination of patriotism, and the Americanization of immigrants (including English as the national language) have an eerie ring to contemporary right-

wing politics. This is especially apt when in its waning years, factions inside the NSL descended into a kind of xenophobic nativism that encouraged them to form paramilitary units before the dissolution of the organization in 1942.

The works present here emanate from the early years of the NSL in the few years immediately before and in the first year of American intervention in World War I. Most of them concern military readiness in light of the First World War, but other subjects are covered, as well. A selection of titles gives a flavor of the subjects of the works, such as *Our Individual Responsibility as to National Preparedness*, *Make America Safe*, *Democracy and Compulsory Service*, *Nationalization of the National Guard*, *The Teaching of Patriotism in Home and School*, *Points for Peeved Pacifists*, *The Defense of the Republic*, *Some Suggestions on the Perils of Espionage*, *Report of the Committee on Patriotism Through Education*, and *America, Wake Up! Cease Living in a Fool's Paradise*.

The single-page leaflets bound at the rear of the work largely focus on the danger of German victory in the current war. Titles of the leaflets include *What the Victory or Defeat of Germany Means to Every American* (seven different leaflets titled as such excerpting different writers sympathetic to the NSL's positions), *What the War Means to Us*, *If Germany Should Win*, and *Jungle Law*.

A few of the works here were authored by Solomon Stanwood Menken, one of two founders of the NSL (along with General Leonard Wood). There are also works or speeches by Mrs. Lindon Bates (of the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness), U.S. Navy Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, NSL Branch Director Mrs. A.J. George, former Secretary of War Henry Stimson, and former President William Howard Taft. The latter is a speech by Taft delivered in Montreal on September 23, 1917 entitled, *The Menace of a Premature Peace*. The most prominent among the authors of the leaflets is Booth Tarkington, who contributed a piece to the NSL's campaign of Patriotism Through Education. Tarkington argues that "Those Americans who wish to govern themselves are 'for' the war. Those who wish to be governed by a Kaiser are against it." A complete title list of the works is available upon request.

(McBRB2455)

\$1,350

UNIQUE VERNACULAR VIEWS OF NATIVE AMERICANS

83. [Native Americans]. [American Southwest]. [*Group of Annotated Vernacular Kodak No. 2 Photographs Depicting Native Americans in Indian Territory, Arizona, and New Mexico*]. [Various locations in Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico: between 1900 and 1903]. Nine photographs, seven circular images about 3.75 inches in diameter, two printed about 3.25 inches square but retaining the oval-shaped composition, each mounted on slightly larger cards, each annotated in pencil beneath the image. Minor foxing and soiling to cards. Images clear with strong contrast. Very good.

A wonderful group of early Kodak No. 2 images featuring Native American peoples and places in the American Southwest, all taken with the first widely-available still camera. The Kodak No. 2 camera was produced between 1900 and 1935, and was very popular in its heyday during the first two decades of the 20th century. The camera was both portable and cheap, as was the film it used, which allowed many more people to try their hand at the shutter in the early decades of the 20th century. The date ascribed to the present photographs, between 1900 and 1903 is based on the fact that the Kodak No. 2 was produced in 1900 and one of the photographs features General Alexander McCook who died in 1903. Necessarily, the images were taken in that time range, with perhaps some of them taken a bit later, but all likely before 1907, when Oklahoma achieved statehood (it is still referred to as Indian Territory in one photograph here). The captions read as follows, with descriptions of the scenes provided following the captions:

- 1) "Appache [sic] blanket [and] Indian Anadarko I.T." Features a female Native American near what appears to be a water well in Anadarko, Indian Territory (after 1907, Oklahoma).
- 2) "At old Ft. Defiance Genl McCook and old Chief Manuelita." Depicts General Alexander McCook shaking hands with "Chief Manuelita" of Arizona, most likely the widow of Chief Manuelito, who died in 1893. General McCook died in Ohio in 1903.

- 3) "Manuelita." Another portrait of Chief Manuelita, this one featuring her by herself in front of the same building as the previous image.
- 4) "At Wal-pi Snake Court." Captures the scene at the main court at Walpi, Arizona, where the Hopi peoples conducted their snake dance. Dozens of spectators look on as preparations are made by a cameraman at left to presumably film the event.
- 5) "Snake Dance Wal-pi." Features a line of Hopi peoples lined up to perform the snake dance.
- 6) "Al-Acoma." Depicts a scene of native peoples preparing their horses in front of an adobe, most likely in the Acoma Pueblo's area of New Mexico.
- 7) "At Laguna, N.M." Features a single woman, likely of the Laguna Pueblo, leaning against a stone wall, holding what appears to be a bullwhip.
- 8) "A court at Mi-chum-navi Middle Moqui Mesa." Shows two young native women who were most likely members of the Mashongnovi people (with numerous variant spellings in the historical record) in the Middle Mesa region of New Mexico, posed in the midst of their pueblo.
- 9) "One of the courts of Mi-chom-ana-vi Middle Moqui Mesa." A view of the empty village of the same setting as the previous image.

A small, but unique and wide-ranging collection of photographs featuring Native American peoples, places, and customs, taken by an early adopter of the Kodak No. 2, which brought photography to the American masses.
(McBRB2863) \$1,850

A SHORT-LIVED MINNESOTA NATIVE AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOL, IN WORDS AND PICTURES

84. [Native Americans]. [Education]. *Morris Industrial School for Indians [cover title]*. Morris, Mn.: Press of the Morris Sun, [1908]. [24]pp., including six full-page photographic plates. Original pictorial wrappers. Noticeable chipping to edges, closed vertical tear along spine on front wrapper, some rubbing and creasing. Minor dust-soiling to text. A fragile copy of a very rare work. Good.

Native American boarding schools proliferated across the Midwest and Western United States in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The present work is a screamingly rare artifact from this sad remnant of American colonialism, recording in text and several photographs the Morris Industrial School for Indians in Morris, Minnesota. Founded in 1887 by the Sisters of Mercy and later operated by the U.S. government, the Morris Industrial School was only open for about twenty years, closing the year after the present work was produced.

This small pamphlet touts the campus amenities of this very small school, provides background on its history and recent improvements to the campus, details the educational aspects of the school (mostly agricultural in nature but also its academic offerings), its athletic and religious opportunities, and a description of the town of Morris. The text concludes with a list of graduates from 1904 to 1908, which totals just thirteen students. More than half (seven) of the school's graduates came from the class of 1908, and are pictured in one of the work's half-dozen photographic plates. The other photographic plates feature school superintendent John B. Brown, a "View of the Principal Buildings," the school's brass band, the baseball team, and two group shots on one plate, featuring "Chippewa Girls from Leech Lake" and "Three Pair of Twins," respectively. The work was printed at the press office of the *Morris Sun* newspaper. Just a single copy of this work in OCLC, at the Minnesota Historical Society Library.
(McBRB2780) \$1,250

DESERT AGRICULTURE IN DEMING ~ "WATCH US GROW"

85. [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

86. [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

87. [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

88. 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 same 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

A RUSSIAN TRAVELER IN THE POST-CIVIL WAR WEST

89. Ogorodnikov, Pavel I. *Ot N'iu lorka do San Frantsisko I Obratno v Rossiiu [From New York to San Francisco and Back to Russia]*. St. Petersburg: 1870. Seven volumes. Slightly later half calf and paste paper boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Boards somewhat scuffed; light wear to edges and corners. Bookplates on front pastedowns; institutional ink stamps on title pages and front wrappers, occasionally on internal leaves. Even tanning, light dust soiling. Good plus.

Rare, complete first appearance of this account by former Russian military officer Pavel Ogorodnikov of his travels across the United States and in the American West during the late 1860s, as it was initially published in seven parts in the short-

lived St. Petersburg literary periodical *Zarya [Dawn]*. Ogorodnikov was educated in the St. Petersburg Cadet Corps, before receiving an officer's commission in the 6th Infantry Battalion in Warsaw. He was kicked out of the army and imprisoned for minor associations and sympathies with revolutionary figures during the mid-1860s, and after his release he travelled west, eventually arriving in New York in early 1869. From New York he travelled by train to Chicago, and thence into the West, to California and San Francisco. His narrative provides a fascinating Russian perspective on life in America after the Civil War, one that is quite unusual for this period.

"Ogorodnikov's accounts of his journey to and around America in 1869 also received significant attention upon publication. Among the readers of the serialized diary was Fyodor Dostoyevsky, who was so impressed by some of the stories about Russian emigrants in America that he drew upon Ogorodnikov's sketches to create Shatov's and Kirilov's characters in *The Devils*.... Ogorodnikov's is a mature, experienced traveler, an elegant, educated flâneur, who never hesitates to offer a definitive opinion on subjects as diverse as men's top hats, women's education, and the 'true' character of the native Indian in America" - Marina.

Zarya, the periodical in which this account appears, was published from 1869 to 1872, and also printed works by Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy. In the issues present here appear poems by Fyodor Tyutchev and Anastasy Fet, as well as a Russian translation of *Othello*. Ogorodnikov's narrative was eventually published as a monograph in 1872. Of this edition we locate only eight copies in American institutions, and none in available sales records. A rare account of American travel, in its original serial form.

Margarita Marina, *Transnational Russian-American Travel Writing*, New York: Routledge, 2011, pp.19-22.
(McBRB1776)

\$2,500

CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CINCY

90. [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

91. [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

A VERY RARE CHEROKEE HYMNAL

92. [Oklahoma]. [Cherokee]. *Cherokee Hymns.* Marble City, Ok.: Dwight Mission Press, 1909. 12mo. 80,[6]pp. Original brown printed wrappers. Minor creasing and soiling to wrappers. Text uniformly toned. Very good.

A decidedly-rare pocket-sized hymnal issued by the Literature Department of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The text prints 135 hymns in Cherokee with titles in English, and include such standards as "Come to Jesus" and "The Prodigal Son," along with Biblical Psalms, hymns for certain events or times of day, and more. The hymns conclude with a pair of "Temperance Songs." The hymns are followed by a short Index keying the titles of the songs in Cherokee to the page number where they appear. The Eberstadts referred to the work as "apparently unrecorded" in 1938, an apt description then and almost still true now. OCLC records just a single physical copy, at Amherst College, and there is a copy at AAS.

Eberstadt 112:324.
(McBRB2556)

\$1,500

THE LIFE OF A SWEDISH CARPENTER ON AN OREGON INDIAN RESERVATION

93. [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

RARE DRAMA CELEBRATING MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE

94. Ortega, Francisco Luis. *Mexico Libre. Melodrama Heroico en un Acto.* Mexico City: En la Imprenta de D. Celestino de la Torre, 1821. 23,[1]pp. Disbound. Small quarto. Minor marginal staining at edges. Scattered light foxing. Very good plus.

A scarce one-act play by Francisco Luis Ortega, written in celebration of Mexico's independence from Spain and dedicated to Iturbide. In this verse melodrama, the allegorical character list includes Libertad, Despotismo, Discordia, and Fanatismo, accompanied by a Chorus of the Mexican people; Athena, Mercury, and Mars also make appearances. The work itself is an expression of joy and relief at the conclusion of the War of Independence, as well as of hope and longing for a prosperous, peaceful future. The play premiered in El Coliseo de México on October 27, 1821, with music by José Maria Bustamante. Ortega is often ranked as one of the most important playwrights in Mexico during the early-19th century. Rare, we locate copies only at Yale and the British Library.

(McBRB2236)

\$1,500

COLLECTING INCOME TAX IN PENNSYLVANIA TO PAY FOR THE CIVIL WAR

95. [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

IMPORTANT CUBAN DICTIONARY

96. [Pichardo, Esteban]. *Diccionario Provincial de Voces Cubanas*. Matanzas: Imprenta de la Real Marina, 1836. 273,[2]pp. Contemporary dark green quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Spine ends and hinges rubbed, corners lightly worn; front hinge tender. Small paper flaw in title page, not affecting text. Light foxing to last few leaves, but generally clean internally. Very good.

First edition of this important dictionary of Cuban dialect. The author, Esteban Pichardo y Tapia (1799-1879) was a noted geographer, poet, and lexicographer. The present work, a "dictionary of Cuban voices", went through multiple editions in his lifetime and is considered the most important Cuban lexicographic work of the 19th century. He is also considered to be the "father" of both Cuban cartography and lexicography, and spent several decades of his life working on his *Carta Geo-Hidro-Topográfica de la Isla de Cuba* (1874-1875), which was the definitive cartographical work on Cuba for nearly a century.

Sabin and Pilling both note an anonymously published first edition of this work in 1832, no copies of which are located. We note, however, that the edition published in 1849 has been indicated as the "segunda edicion," likely rendering this the first edition and the 1832 reference a ghost. Rare in the marketplace and scarce institutionally. We note a handful of copies in OCLC.

Sabin 17770, 62603 (ref). Pilling 2979a (ref).

(McBRB2344)

\$4,500

POSADA AND POETRY

97. 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

98. 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

99. [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"

100. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *Extra El Boletin. Aterradora Destruccion del Mundo. El Gran Juicio Universal* [caption title]. Mexico City: El Boletin 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 Boletin*, 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 salvara! Todos, todos sin excepcion a ser carbonos 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..."

101. [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 pulled through, likely removed from a two-ring binder. Minor toning. Very 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

102. **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

SCARCE AMERICAN SPANISH READER

103. Sales, Francisco. *Colmena Española; o, Piezas Escogidas de Varios Autores Españoles, Morles, Instructivas, y Divertidas.* Boston: Munroe y Francis, 1825. 216pp. 18mo. Contemporary sheep, spine gilt with leather label. Hinges cracked, spine ends chipped, boards lightly worn. Contemporary bookplate on front pastedown. Text lightly but evenly toned. About very good.

First edition of this pocket-sized Spanish reader composed by Francisco Sales, and instructor of Spanish and French at Harvard. Sales has edited this selection of the great Spanish writers "con la varia significacion en ingles de las particulares, voces y frases idiomáticas al pie de cada pieza, y en el indice general; todo acentuado con el mayor cuidado al uso de los principiantes." The latter clause indicates that he has included accents on the emphasized syllable of each word, even if such accents are usually absent in written Spanish. Among the authors excerpted here are Cadalso, Antonio Solis, Lope de Vega, Cervantes, Luis de Granada, Lopez de Gomara, Gracian, and Feijoo. Understandably scarce due to size and use, and quite an unusual production in the first place.

Shoemaker 22193.

(McBRB2488)

\$850

EXCELLENT COPY OF THE SMITH CAPTIVITY

104. 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 rebaked 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

105. [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

106. [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

107. 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

SECOND MEXICAN EDITION

108. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *La Cabaña del Tio Tomas. Novela Escrita en Ingles por Mistress Harriett Beecher Stome [sic].* Mexico City: 1886-1887. Two volumes. 456; 349pp. Small octavo. Half calf and blue cloth boards, tooled in blind. Corners lightly worn, bindings rubbed. Light foxing and soiling to text. Contemporary ownership inscription on title page of first volume. Paper flaw to two leaves in first volume (pp.215-218). Some light worming to second volume. Good plus.

Presumed second edition of this landmark work, first published in Mexico in 1853. The first Mexican edition is a rare work, published in both a single and two volume edition (no priority). We locate no copies of later 19th century editions in OCLC.

Sabin 92614 (ref.).

(McBRB2723)

\$2,250

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR THE PORTUGUESE AUDIENCE

109. 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

110. [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].* Hessigheim: 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 Hessigheim, Germany. Four years later Frasch immigrated to America, where he became one 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 Hessigheim, 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

SCARCE CENTRAL TEXAS VIEWS

111. [Texas]. *Souvenir of Georgetown, Texas. Photo-Gravures*. Brooklyn: The Albertype Company, [ca. 1900]. Title leaf plus sixteen full-page photo-gravure illustrations printed on rectos only. Oblong octavo. Original black card wrappers, string tied, front cover illustrated with a photo-gravure of Southwestern University, with "Georgetown, Texas" printed in yellow below the image. Minor edge wear. Occasional light foxing and thumb-soiling, mostly marginal. Very good.

A very rare Texas promotional item printed in Brooklyn but published by Richardson's Book Store in Georgetown, just north of Austin. Georgetown is most notably the home of Southwestern University, the oldest university in Texas, founded in 1873 (or 1840, according to supporters of the school). An image of the university decorates the cover of the present work, and four of the sixteen illustrations present here feature the school. Other notable illustrations picture the First Monday trade scene, the fire department, scenes on both the San Gabriel River and Katy Lake, Main Street, Brushy Street, the Odd Fellows Temple, the Masonic Temple, the courthouse, the public school building, and the Methodist Church. The images sometimes feature human subjects on horseback or driving wagons; as such, the work likely dates to around 1900, before wide proliferation of the automobile. OCLC lists just two copies of this rare promotional, at Baylor and the hometown school, Southwestern, albeit with a different publishing sponsor (Skaggs & Jackson).

(McBRB2913)

\$850

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

112. [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

113. [Texas]. [Land]. [*Unused Stock Certificate for Land in the City and Port of Trespacios, 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 Trespacios, 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

114. [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

115. [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

116. [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

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS FANNING THE FLAMES OF CIVIL WAR IN 1859

117. [Texas]. **Runnels, Hardin R.** Message of the Hon. Hardin R. Runnels, Governor of Texas. Austin: Printed by John Marshall & Co., State Printers, 1859. 29pp. Disbound. Considerable foxing and toning, diagonal dampstain along bottom portion of text throughout, contemporary ownership signature on titlepage. About very good.

A rare gubernatorial message from antebellum Texas by Governor Hardin Runnels, in which he notably discusses conflicts with Native Americans and espouses unabashed sectional rhetoric on the eve of the Civil War. He relates his "feelings of disappointment and regret that I am unable to give a more favorable account of the condition of the frontier, and border sections of our state, which have been greatly annoyed by marauding bands of wild Indians...notwithstanding my best efforts to repress them." He mentions that he hoped the small victory by Capt. Ford during his "expedition into the territory lying north of Red River during the spring of 1858" would lead to subsequent victories supported by additional federal forces, but as Runnels notes, "the Federal Government has failed in its measures to meet any reasonable expectations...to give us protection." He also discusses the "serious difficulties" which arose "between the Indians occupying the Brazos agency, and the citizens of the neighboring country." Amidst these troubles, Runnels notes that "On the night of December 27, a party of the Indians were attacked and a number of them killed in their camp without Reserve."

Most of the final six pages of Runnels' address focus intently on the tensions between North and South, or as Runnels puts it, the long-running disagreement over the interpretation of the Constitution by the federal government and the "States Rights Democracy." In the course of the work, Runnels discusses in his states' rights argument the "differences of opinion" between Federalists and Republicans, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, "the treasonable measures of the Hartford Convention," the Tariff, the Wilmot Proviso, "the fanatical pretensions of the abolitionists," the "attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry," the Dred Scott decision, "the false dogmas of anti-slavery propagandism," and more. His contention is that the North is motivated by "their sworn purpose of destroying Slavery" through granting the Constitution "more extensive powers than are warranted by that instrument."

Runnels also discusses the need for more funding allocations for the growing prison population in Texas, as well as the "statutes relating to slaves." Of the latter, he encourages the Legislature to address the legal questions of slave evaluations, noting that, "Since the passage of the act providing for the indemnification of the owners of those executed for crime, their value has increased more than fifty cent, and yet the act limits their appraisalment to one thousand dollars." He also states that the "act prohibiting slaves from carrying fire arms is insufficient."

"Runnels refers to the Indian troubles in the Red River Country, and surveys the anti-slavery agitation, concluding that 'equality and security in the Union or independence outside of it, should be the motto of every Southern State'" - Eberstadt. OCLC records just five copies, at the University of Texas at Austin, New York Historical Society, Duke, Baylor, and the Boston Athenaeum.

Winkler 1221. Eberstadt 162:697.
(McBRB3092)

\$1,950

“I SPENT MOST OF THE DAY TRIMMING MY YOSEMITE HAT.”

118. 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, owing [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 bawled [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

DOCUMENTING SLAVERY FROM AFRICA TO CUBA,
INCLUDING SLAVES AS YOUNG AS TWO YEARS OLD

119. [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade]. [Cuba]. [*Group of Seven Spanish Documents Relating to the Atlantic Slave Trade to Cuba in the 19th Century*]. [Various places, including Havana: 1804-1865]. Seven manuscript, printed, or partially-printed documents completed in manuscript, totaling twenty pages. Condition details of each item in individual listing below. Good.

A collection of primary sources and locally-printed works documenting various aspects of the Atlantic Slave Trade conducted by Spain to Cuba in the early and mid-19th century. These sources discuss methods of transport for African slaves on Spanish vessels, document slave auctions and slave sales (including the different types of talents exhibited by each slave, which made them easier to sell), record the locations and movements of African slaves within Cuba, and include a discussion of an 1848 sailing expedition to the coast of Africa in order to purchase slaves. Some of the documents list slaves by name, often including their ages, tribal affiliations, or from which African country or territory each came to Cuba. The documents should provide great information to researchers of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, especially since they help document the fact that Spanish and Cuban authorities continued to travel to Africa to purchase slaves even after the slave trade was outlawed in both Spain and its colonies by treaty with the British in 1817. Cuba was a curious exception to tight-fisted Spanish colonial enforcement of such treaties, evidenced by the creation of a private slave-trading company in Cuba, which Spain allowed and which helps to explain how the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade continued to bring slaves to the island colony even after the 1850s. The official end of Cuban slavery would not come until much later, by Spanish royal decree in 1886. The present collection includes the following documents, in chronological order:

1) Manuscript document, signed. [N.p., 1804]. [2]pp. In Spanish. Single folded sheet. Heavy chipping and some worming to top portion, costing a few words from two lines of text. The author discusses "negros bozales," the practice of muzzling and hog-tying African slaves for transport to Spanish-held territories, in this case Havana, Cuba. The Spanish King intends to expand the trade in muzzled African slaves, per the text here, which reads "le digna el rey mandar ampliar el comercio de negros bozales."

2) *Diario del Gobierno Constitucional de la Habana. Del viernes 1o. setiembre de 1820.* [Havana]: September 1, 1820. 4pp. on a single folded folio sheet. Minor and mostly marginal worming, affecting just a handful of letters. An issue of this exceedingly-rare periodical printed in Havana in order to inform the local community of the news of the Spanish empire and also local events of interest. The last page of this issue includes a long accounting of a "remate" (auction) in which various products are being sold. The items for sale include "8 negros" alongside oxen and horses; a slave named Martin ("al negro Martin, criollo"); a hacienda being sold with its slaves; and more.

3) *Diario del Gobierno Constitucional de la Habana. Lunes 30 de julio de 1821.* [Havana]: July 30, 1821. 4pp. on a single folded folio sheet. Long split along spine fold, otherwise minor wear. This issue includes a detailed listing of slaves for sale from a hacienda, again juxtaposed near a listing of animals for sale. The slave section is headed "De Esclavo" and includes the following slaves for sale: "Una negra criolla, regular costurera y buena sirvienta a la mano...", "Otra criolla, de 35 anos, buena cocinera [a good cook], sana y sin tachas, coartada en 250 pesos...", "Un negro de 10 a 12 anos, propio para page y muy agil para el servicio de casa...", "Otra mina (Africa) de 9 anos...", "Otro criollo de 20 anos de edad, sano y sin tachos, buen carpintero y hormero...", "Otro como de 15 anos, con principios de tabaquero...", "Otra de 30 anos, escelente aserrador y escuadrador, calesero y cocinero de un ordinario, propio para servir a la mano, sano y sin tachas...", and "Otro joven, carabali (African), escelente tabaquero...."

4) *Real Junta de Fomento. Admon. del Depto. Judl. de esclavos.* [Havana]: July 3, 1844. [2]pp. on a single sheet. Tanned and a bit brittle, with minor chipping to edges and along a few tears, costing portions of a few words. A judicial slave depository, being a partially-printed form completed in manuscript, listing the numbers, names, and tribal or territorial affiliation of seven slaves. These include "1426. Abraham Mandingo," "1427. Narario Lucumi," "1428. Limon Congo," and "1429. Narciso Congo." All four of these slaves are registered next to the name "D. Fernando Beato," likely indicating him as the slaves' owner. The others seem to be accompanied by their owners' names, as well, such as "Domingo Herrera de D Pedro Herrera" (also an indication of paternity?) and "Maria de la Lur Criolla D. Domingo Desna." The verso also lists the quantities of slaves rented out, in hospital, transferred, and more.

5) *Real Junta de Fomento. Admon. del Depto. Judl. de esclavos.* [Havana]: July 6, 1841. [2]pp. on a single sheet. Tanned and a bit brittle, with minor chipping to edges, and one chip within the text costing a few letters on verso. Similar to the previous item, this is a partially-printed judicial slave depository form completed in manuscript, listing the numbers, names, and tribal or territorial affiliation of two slaves, "Luis Criollo" and Demetrio Criollo," each with their owner's name after their own. The verso also lists the quantities of slaves rented out, in hospital, transferred, and more, with the names of two slaves, "Luis Criollo" and "Alfonso Pardo" listed under a printed heading reading, "Bajas."

6) [Two Sheets of Manuscript Discussing a Sailing Expedition to the African Coast to Purchase Slaves]. [N.p., n.d., but 1848 revenue stamp at top of each sheet]. [4]pp., numbered on rectos 724 and 725. Minor marginal worming, mild toning. Two sheets, likely removed from a larger bound manuscript, commenting on a slave-hunting journey to the African coast. The author of the narrative reports that officials "utor legales y concierto con el una expedicion al Africa para la compra de negros" ["arranged with the legal authorities an expedition to Africa to buy Blacks"]. Later, the author writes that the ship "partio el buque a su expedicion llevo a la contrar de africa, livio la compra de negros y se dispreso ab reguero sin novedad algu na" "The ship departed for its expedition, arrived at the opposite end of Africa, relieved the purchase of blacks, and was dispatched in a rush without any incident". The document mentions several names which should assist researchers in placing the expedition in a larger context; these names include Alejandro de Plainville, who was evidently an official with the Bank of France; Don Vicente Dallert; and Guillermo Lefee.

7) *Estado que demuestra el numero de esclavos que han entrado en esta jurisdiccion desde el dia 15 de Enero al 31 inclusive* [partially-printed title, completed in manuscript, and translating roughly to *Statement showing the number of slaves who have entered this jurisdiction between January 15 and 31, inclusive*]. Colón: January 31, 1865. [2]pp., on a single folio sheet. Old folds, short split along spine fold, old paper tape repair to small section of spine fold near top edge. An extraordinary document, akin to the modern spreadsheet, detailing the movements of thirty-one African

slaves to various Cuban locations during the last half of January in 1865. Each slave's age is recorded (ranging from 2 to 80), as well as their tribal or territorial affiliations, namely "Congo," "Lucumi," "Ganga," and also "Criolla" and "Criollo" for the female and male creoles. Each slave is also listed with his or her slave owners, and the other columns record the region from which the slaves are being moved, to where the slaves are moving, and under whose authority the transfer is made.

A fascinating collection of original sources on the slave trade to and within Cuba, ripe for deeper academic research and contextual analysis.

(McBRB3033)

\$10,000

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

120. [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

PSEUDORELIGIOUS NUEVA YORK IMPRINT

121. Vereá, Ramon. *La Religion Universal. Articulos, Criticas y Polemicas Publicados en "El Progreso" en 1886-87.* Nueva York: Imprenta "El Poligloto", 1891. 296,[4]pp., plus engraved portrait. Contemporary quarter morocco and marbled boards. Spine somewhat dampstained, corners worn, boards scuffed. Title page loosening. Even toning, occasional dust soiling internally. Good plus.

A scarce collection of articles on the tenets of "Universal Religion" by its creator, newspaper editor Ramon Vereá. The author was the proprietor of the New York Spanish-language newspaper *El Progreso*, founded in 1885, and he parlayed his ownership of the endeavor into publication of his rather byzantine religious theories. The present work contains over eighty articles originally published in 1886 and 1887 that expound on religious philosophy, describe the tenets of the Universal Religion, and rail against the beliefs of the more established faiths. An engraved portrait of Vereá following the title page reveals that he appears much as one might suspect from reading his articles. The work is a poor survivor that was printed on a newspaper press using paper of a grade only slightly higher than newsprint and a rare Spanish-language New York imprint; we locate copies at only five institutions.

(McBRB2842)

\$1,250

UNIONIST SHADOW GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA ADOPTS THE 13th AMENDMENT

122. [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

123. [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 whooping [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

124. [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"

125. [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