



Boston Antiquarian Book Fair

October 2023

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PRODUCED TO FUND SCHOOLS FOR FORMER SLAVES IN LOUISIANA

1. **[Abolition]. [Downs, Rosina].** *Rosa. A Slave Girl from New Orleans [caption title].* New York: S. Tackaberry, [1864]. Carte de visite photograph, 3.25 x 2 inches, on a slightly larger printed mount. Minor soiling and spotting, light edge wear. Very good.

One of a series of CDVs featuring recently freed slaves produced in 1863-64 as part of a fundraising effort in the American South. This image is noted as "No. 10" at the top of the verso. According to a notice printed on the verso: "The nett proceeds from the sale of these Photographs will be devoted to the education of colored people in the department of the Gulf, now under the command of Maj. Gen. Banks." The funds were used to establish schools for former slaves in southern Louisiana during the Union occupation of the region. The photograph was taken by Charles Paxson of New York, and copyrighted by S. Tackaberry in the Southern District of that state. The subject of the present photograph is Rosina Downs; she poses in a bonnet and jacket, with her arms crossed, looking left. A handful of photographs featuring Rosa were issued during the Civil War, including one in which she posed with another freed slave named Isaac White and yet another where she appeared with two other young women, Rebecca and Augusta. An entirely different image of Rosa, in which she looks directly into the camera, was also issued under the same title as the present photograph, but noted as "No. 1" at the top of the verso. According to the January 30, 1864 issue of *Harper's Weekly*: "Rosina Downs is not quite seven years old. She is a fair child, with a blonde complexion and silky hair. Her father is in the rebel army. She has one sister as white as herself and three brothers who are darker. Her mother, a bright mulatto, lives in New Orleans in a poor hut and has hard work to support her family." The present image was issued first in 1863 under the copyright of George Hanks with the photographer noted as M.H. Kimball, according to the photograph held by the Library of Congress. All versions of the photographs of Rosa seem to be exceedingly rare.

(McBRB3834)

\$850

AN ABOLITIONIST WRITES TO HIS WIFE ABOUT AN ABOLITION MEETING IN PITTSBURGH

2. **[Abolition]. Richards, Elias.** *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by Abolitionist Elias Richards, to His Abolitionist Wife Elizabeth Hunt Richards in Weymouth, Massachusetts, Describing Pittsburgh and Mentioning an Early Abolitionist Meeting in the City].* Pittsburgh, Pa.: August 2, 1838. [2]pp., on a single folded sheet, integral blank addressed on verso. Original mailing folds, somewhat tender along fold lines, a small panel of integral blank chipped away along fold lines, short tear and small area of loss from removed wax seal to first leaf costing or affecting a few words, top edge bumped. Good.

An informative manuscript letter written by a notable abolitionist during his travels through Pittsburgh in the summer of 1838. Elias Richards (1802-1887) writes from the United States Hotel to his wife Elizabeth Hunt Richards (1804-1892) in Massachusetts while on a trip intending to locate a place he could settle in business. Both Elias and Elizabeth Richards were prominent abolitionists based in Weymouth, Massachusetts. Richards details his travel from Philadelphia through Pennsylvania, mentioning several towns on the road to Pittsburgh. Richards then provides a description of the Steel City: "This is a very busy city, situated on a point of land, between the

Monongahela & Allegheny Rivers. I think this is a good place for business, everything seems to be lively, except the Steam Boats, the River being low they cannot run."

Richards then relates his notable activities of the day before: "I called on W.H. Burleigh, yesterday. He invited me to attend an A.S. Slavery meeting at 3 o'clock P.M. which I did. I was introduced to a number of our A.S. Slavery friends. We had a very good meeting indeed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hillin, McLeod, & Burleigh. It seemed almost as if I were at home, being in company with these noble spirits. They seem like old acquaintances." William Henry Burleigh was a Connecticut-based journalist, editor, women's rights and peace activist, Unitarian, and also prominent abolitionist. At the time of the present letter, Burleigh was serving as editor of the Pittsburgh *Temperance Banner*, which afterwards became the *Christian Witness*, the official periodical of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

Richards ends his letter with his indecision on Pittsburgh as a place to center his commercial activities (he was a cobbler and leatherworker by trade), a report of his good health, and well wishes for his wife and children back home. Manuscript material from Elias Richards appears to be quite uncommon, especially mentioning other important abolitionists working in places such as Pittsburgh as early as the 1830s.

(McBRB4237)

\$1,250

ARKANSAS' LAST 19th-CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN STATE CONGRESSMEN

3. [African Americana]. [Arkansas]. Edwards, Nathan E. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, by Arkansas State Congressman Nathan E. Edwards, to Mrs. Elizabeth Snow of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Regarding His Family and Mentioning His Service in the Arkansas State House*]. Grand Lake, Ar.: February 10, 1894. [2]pp., written on Arkansas House of Representatives letterhead. Old folds with minor separations along a few fold lines, a bit trimmed. Easily readable. About very good.

A very rare manuscript correspondence written by Nathan E. Edwards (1855-1908), an African-American farmer and minister who served in the Arkansas House of Representatives in the last decade of the 19th century. Edwards was elected as a Republican from Chicot County for the 1893 legislature - one of four Black legislators in the House, along with George W. Bell who served as a state Senator. In the present letter, Edwards writes to Elizabeth A. Snow of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who had written Edwards some years earlier with "newes of my old mistress's death." Edwards implies that he was born in or spent time in Tuscaloosa as a young man, as he states that he has "become real anxous to hear from my child hood home;" census records confirm Edwards was born in Alabama. He asks Snow to "please answer your self or some one of the family letting me know how is every body I may chance to know."

Edwards then provides some vital information on himself and his family, providing critical genealogical information: "This leaves myself and family very well, but for two years our country have gone through quite a change overflow and hard times. But I have got along excellently well considering it have been my good fortune to be a member of the State Legislator. My two oldest girls are married, my oldest son is in Little Rock of this state going to school. Mother died May 30th 1889. Bro George 4th Feby 1886 & Bro Gus 19th March 1890. One of my children a girl died 22nd Oct 1890. All the rest of the family is still alive and geting along very well Mary, Patsy & Elizabeth. I suppose you have heard of the overflows which have come so late in the season untill we have not made any crops for 2 years in the bottoms."

Interestingly, a manuscript note following Edwards' letter closing ("Very truly, N.E. Edwards"), reads: "This letter is from one of Grandma Snows old servants." Edwards's correspondent was most likely Elizabeth Adams Snow (1832-1904), who is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Tuscaloosa; her mother Virginia Snow is most likely the "mistress Virginia" referenced by Edwards in the present letter. Though we cannot ascertain whether Edwards was born free or into slavery in Alabama in 1855, it is likely the latter. As such, the present letter was likely sent by a former slave to the family of his enslavers, specifically the daughter of his former owner.

The early 1890s was a watershed moment in African-American politics in Arkansas. Beginning with the 1891 Election Law, which removed local control of elections and installed a secret ballot system, along with passage of a poll tax in 1893, African-American voters grew increasingly disenfranchised by the state's Democratic Party.

Edwards was among the last African American legislators to serve the state for almost a century; he was one of only four Congressmen in the 1893 state legislature, all elected from majority Black districts. The "voting reform" measures wrought by the Democratic Party had an immediate effect, with no Black legislators elected in 1895, and the changes continued to suppress Black voter turnout throughout the subsequent years and decades. After 1893, no African-American legislator was elected to public office anywhere in Arkansas until 1972.

To our knowledge, manuscript material by Nathan E. Edwards is practically unheard of, after no results from searching OCLC, the Arkansas State Archives, the Library of Congress, and other online catalogues, though we hesitate to claim this is a unique survival from Edwards' time serving the state of Arkansas. In any case, it is a very rare and content-unique piece of correspondence from an important African-American figure in Arkansas history. (McBRB4131) \$3,250

WITH HUNDREDS OF BIOGRAPHIES OF "THE BEST PEOPLE OF THE RACE"

4. [African Americana]. Buck, D.D. *The Progression of Race in the United States and Canada: Treating of the Great Advancement of the Colored Race.* Chicago: Atwell Printing and Binding Co., 1907. 540pp., including fifty-six plates. Original blue cloth stamped in black with oval engraved portrait of Sojourner Truth inset on front cover. Edges and corners scuffed, moderate staining and soiling, spine sunned. Front hinge cracked, rear hinge tender, dampstain to fore-edge of first several leaves, light overall toning. Good.

An elaborately-produced compendium of biographical entries of important African-American men and women, short histories of Black-owned businesses and institutions, and brief passages on subjects important to the African-American community in the early 20th century, complemented with over fifty plates of mostly photographic portraits but also images of important African-American institutions. Among the hundreds of men and women featured here, including the compiler Reverend D.D. Buck, are important historical figures such as Crispus Attucks, William Wells Brown, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Touissant L'Ouverture, Nat Turner, Booker T. Washington, and Phillis Wheatley. The numerous organizations featured include the National Association of Colored Women, the Great Afro-American Publishing House, the Chicago Record-Herald, the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, numerous churches and clubs, and more. The short articles feature focus on subjects such as "The Afro-American in Medical Science," "Higher Wages to Black Workmen," "Historical Facts About Colored People of Chicago," "Kentucky as a Business Center," "Our Leading Colored Citizens," "Petition of the Slaves in Boston," "The Black Soldiers' Efforts at Schooling," and much more. The compiler, Reverend D.D. Buck states that his purpose in publishing the book was "to bring before the public the business people of the race" and hopes "the work will bring about more union between the two races." He also states that his purpose was to focus on the "life of people who have exercised their ability and energy to make the best of life, who but for their strenuous efforts to aid themselves and the progression of the race, are only the average people of the race." The text is complete and continuous but irregularly paginated, with the plates often counting in the pagination but sometimes not. A scarce and important work of African American uplift. (McBRB4378) \$1,100

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CATHOLIC PERIODICAL

5. [African Americana]. [Catholicism]. *The Chronicle: Official Organ of the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States.* St. Louis: July to December, 1930. Six issues, consecutively numbered from [145] to 312pp. Original printed wrappers of various colors, stapled. Each issue with embossed blindstamp on front cover canceled with an ink overstamp reading "Withdrawn." Minor dust-soiling and light rubbing to covers, each issue with soft vertical crease. Very good.

A six-issue consecutive run beginning in the middle of 1930 and running through the end of the year, from July to December 1930. Each issue is comprised of five or six articles written by a variety of authors focused on issues facing Black Catholics and the larger African American community. A sampling of articles include William M. Markoe's "Our Jim Crow Federation," Francis Gilligan's "The Negro Slave in the United States," Joseph Ledit's "Bolshevism and the Negro," Dorothy Willman's "Women's Sodalities Meet in Chicago," and Dr. Thomas Wyatt Turner's "Statement of the Federated Colored Catholics." The legendary Dr. Turner was the founder and President of the Federated Colored Catholics, and at the time of the present publication was teaching botany at the Hampton

Institute. The present issues also contain editorials, letters to the editor, and updates on local chapters from New York to Galveston, Texas. Each issue is also illustrated with occasional photographs, and ends with several pages of local advertisements, providing important information on the commercial interests serving the African American community in St. Louis at the time. Scarce in institutions, which are mostly scattered and sometimes on microfilm, and very uncommon in the market, especially in even short runs such as this.

(McBRB4245)

\$1,250

A NOTED AFRICAN-AMERICAN BISHOP PRAISES THE FORMER CONFEDERATE VICE PRESIDENT

6. [African Americana]. [Georgia]. Lane, Bishop Isaac. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from Bishop Isaac Lane to Col. Henry Whitney Cleveland, Recounting African-American Support for Alexander H. Stephens in the 1882 Georgia Gubernatorial Campaign]*. Lexington, Ky.: August 16, 1884. [1]p., on Southern Exposition pictorial letterhead. Quarto. Very minor edge wear. Very good plus.

A unique manuscript letter written by the fifth Bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Isaac Lane (1834-1937). The main thrust of Lane's letter, written while he was attending the 1884 Southern Exposition in Lexington, Kentucky, is an expression of support of former Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens' run for Georgia governor two years earlier. The text of Lane's letter is worth quoting in full: "I recall with entire clearness the meeting of colored citizens of middle Georgia at Representative Hall, Atlanta in the old Capitol to ratify the nomination of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens as candidate for Governor of Georgia. Bishop [Henry McNeal] Turner as I recall it was for General Gartrell but hundreds of colored voters without distinction of party supported Mr. Stephens because he had been all his life our friend of our race and since the war a promoter of our education and of our rights under the state constitution and laws. I could not by memory only fix upon Wednesday 16th of August 1882 as the date of that meeting, but I think that the receipt of Messrs. Colquitt and Stephens for the use of the letter of President A. Lincoln to Governor Michael Hahn which was used in the reconstruction of Georgia and was framed and hung in the Representative Chamber at that time is correctly dated."

Isaac Lane was born into slavery in Tennessee as the illegitimate son of a slave named Rachel and the plantation owner Cullen Lane. He lived in Tennessee most of his life, eventually seeing Lane College, founded by him in Jackson in 1882, named after him. Lane also published his *Autobiography of Bishop Isaac Lane* in 1916, in which he defended segregation of the races as a practice that would lead to greater harmony. Lane's support of former Confederate Vice President Alexander Hamilton Stephens, and his categorization of Stephens as a "promoter" of African American education and rights, seems somewhat ironic. However, since both Lane and Stephens shared a belief in the separation of the races, perhaps Lane's support of Stephens make sense after all.

Lane writes his letter to Col. Henry Whitney Cleveland (1836-1907), a Confederate veteran, minister, and close friend of Alexander Stephens. In fact, Cleveland assisted Stephens in the writing of his history of the Civil War, *The War Between the States* and later authored a biography of Stephens. Cleveland was born in Louisville, Kentucky, but spent his formative years in Georgia, where he became an ardent supporter of southern rights. In the year this letter was written, Cleveland returned to Louisville to lead the Asbury Methodist Church. The Lincoln letter to Louisiana Governor Michael Hahn referenced by Lane here suggested that Hahn might work toward voting rights for "some of the colored people." The 1882 Georgia governor's race was won by Stephens, who defeated Lucius Gartrell, a former Confederate general; Stephens only served four months of his term of governor, however, dying in office on March 4, 1883.

(McBRB4451)

\$1,250

"A BILL TO ENSURE TO PERSONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF EVERY STATE THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS, AND TO PUNISH THE CRIME OF LYNCHING."

7. [African Americana]. [Illinois]. [Mitchell, Arthur Wergs]. *[Four Items Relating to Arthur Wergs Mitchell, Pioneering African-American Congressman, Including a Slip-Bill Printing of His Proposed Anti-Lynching Law]*. [Mostly Washington, D.C.: 1936-1937]. Signed photograph, plus three printed items described below. Very good.

A small but notable collection of materials relating to Arthur Wergs Mitchell, an Alabama-born-and-raised legislator from Illinois. Arthur Wergs Mitchell (1883-1968) was born near Lafayette, Alabama. He attended Tuskegee Institute, and also studied at Harvard and Columbia. Mitchell founded the Armstrong Agricultural School in West Butler, Alabama, before turning his attention to the law and politics. After admission to the bar, Mitchell relocated to Chicago. He was the first African American to be elected to the U.S. Congress as a Democrat when he narrowly defeated Oscar de Priest in 1934. Mitchell served four terms in Congress for Illinois between 1935 and 1943, and was the only African American in Congress during this time. Mitchell was a loyal supporter of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal, but was never considered a substantial leader in the developing struggle for civil rights in the mid-20th century. The lynching bill he introduced, of which there is a slip-bill printing present here, was criticized by the NAACP as too weak an effort to effect substantial change. Mitchell lost support from Democratic officials in Chicago on other issues and voluntarily (though how voluntarily is debatable) decided not to run for re-election in 1942. His successor, William L. Dawson represented his district for fourteen consecutive terms. In later life, Mitchell bought land near Petersburg, Virginia and spent time farming, lecturing, and living out a modest retirement. Following his death, he was interred on his Virginia farm. The material related to Mitchell in the present grouping provide a snapshot of his early career as a U.S. Congressman, including his struggle to bring about an anti-lynching law. The present items are as follows:

1) *75th Congress 1st Session H.R. 2251...A Bill to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching* [caption title]. Washington, D.C.: January 8, 1937. 4pp., plus integral blank leaf docketed in print on the verso. Old folds, otherwise very nice condition. A slip-bill printing of Mitchell's proposed anti-lynching law - the same proposed law that came under fire from the NAACP. It is easy to understand why the NAACP found the proposed law so toothless; for the crime of lynching, penalties range from modest fines to short prison sentences.

2) Inscribed Photograph. 9 x 7 inches, mounted on a larger backing and matted to an overall size of 15.75 x 12.5 inches. Minor surface wear to photograph, some dust-soiling overall. A waist-length portrait of Mitchell during his early time in Congress, in a three-piece suit. Mitchell's inscription reads, "Arthur W. Mitchell M.C. May 26, 1936."

3) *Congressional Record Seventy-fourth Congress, Second Session. The Democratic Party and the Negro. Speech of Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois....* Washington, D.C.: April 22, 1936. 3pp. on a single folded sheet. Old folds, small areas of minor discoloration, else nice condition. An offprint of Mitchell's first speech before Congress, reprinted from the *Congressional Record* and "Not printed at Government expense."

4) *Congressional Record Seventy-fourth Congress, Second Session. Lynching the Blackest Crime in America Today. Speech of Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois.* Washington, D.C.: May 19, 1936. Here, Congressman Mitchell enters into the Congressional record a recent speech he made on lynching in Ohio, as well as a telegram he sent to the Governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge, calling him out for not condemning recent lynchings in his state. his telegram reads, in part: "Do you not think that these colored people are entitled to the protection of the law and that as Governor of the State you should at least condemn the atrocities of the bloody mobs that are spreading so much fear and havoc in the minds and souls of law-abiding colored people?" Mitchell's much longer speech on lynching includes the text of a letter from NAACP head Walter White criticizing Mitchell, and the Congressman's response, among other detailed discussion of lynching.

(McBRB4392)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED AFRICAN-AMERICAN MASONIC WORK FROM IOWA,
WITH LOCAL PROVENANCE AND LAID-IN EPHEMERA

8. [African Americana]. [Iowa]. Blagburn, E. Tracy, et al., compilers. *Revised Constitution and Code of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of Iowa Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons*. Des Moines: Iowa State Bystander, 1913. 123pp., with four calling cards and a manuscript oath laid in. Original blue cloth, gilt decorations and titles stamped on front cover. Moderate soiling to boards, some scuffing to edges. Hinges cracked but holding, ink ownership inscription on front pastedown, a few ink notations in text. Good plus.

A revised constitution and code book for the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of Iowa (UGLI), an African American masonic organization based in Des Moines. UGLI was founded in July 1887 as a union between the two existing Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonic Grand Lodges of Iowa, formed in 1881 and 1884, respectively. As of 1950, the organization is known as the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Iowa, F & A.M. The present work, a revised constitution and code book, was published by the *Iowa State Bystander*, considered to be the oldest African American newspaper west of the Mississippi River. The *Bystander* was established in Des Moines in 1894 as a four-page weekly serving Iowa's Black community.

While the book is itself already a rare survival, this copy is enhanced by a group of items laid in which document Black businesses and individuals in Iowa in the 1920s. This includes four business cards, one for the N.L. Black Printery of Washington, Iowa. Narris Lehigh Black was listed in the 1942 edition of "Who's Who in Colored America" as a longtime printer and fraternal officer. He owned and operated his eponymous print shop from 1911 to 1928 and was printer and part owner of two Washington newspapers.

This copy is further enhanced by its provenance, evidenced by the ownership inscription on the front pastedown, reading "A.W. Draine" with an address in Keokuk, Iowa. Alonzo W. Draine was the publicity officer for the Keokuk branch of the NAACP. He served in various leadership roles for UGLI as well as the Keokuk Union League from 1895 through at least 1946. According to one newspaper account, an event in 1920 brought together Draine, N.L. Black, and the owners of the three business cards found here. All of the men attended an UGLI meeting in Keokuk in July of 1920. The other men include Ottaway M. Green, who ran a large laundry business in Washington, Iowa; Harry W. Rose, who was the head waiter at a hotel in Dubuque; and A.O. Powell, who is regularly mentioned in newspapers accounts as an AME Church and UGLI leader, and who later in life helped to found a statewide Republican organization of African American voters. Also laid in is a manuscript template for an oath to be taken by a member of the Keokuk Union Lodge. No copies located in OCLC.

(McBRB3965)

\$2,500

ARCHIVE DOCUMENTING A NOTABLE AFRICAN-AMERICAN HARNESS RACER IN OHIO

9. [African Americana]. Morgan, James Palmer. *[Vernacular Photographic Scrapbook with Additional Material Related to the Career and Family Life of Noted African-American Harness Racing Jockey James Palmer Morgan]*. [Zanesville, Oh. and other locations: 1954-1974]. [10] leaves, illustrated with thirteen photographs, assorted newspaper excerpts, and ephemeral items, plus sixty loose photographs, most 8 x 10 inches, removed from a previous album, and a handful of newspaper excerpts and ephemera. Contemporary brown buckram photograph album with self adhesive pages, spiral bound. Spine partially split, binding worn and a bit rubbed. Paper remnants to verso of some of the loose photographs and newspaper excerpts, a small number of loose photographs chipped and worn. Very good.

An eclectic group of photographs and ephemera documenting the life and career of James Palmer Morgan, a noted African American harness racing driver and trainer from Zanesville, Ohio. The newspaper excerpt of Morgan's obituary present here, dated September 16, 2002, provides vital biographical information and reads, in part: "James Palmer (Bud) Morgan, 86, formerly of Glenford, died...Sept. 14, 2002.... He was born June 27, 1916, in Zanesville, a son of Lewis 'Pap' and Martha Palmer Morgan.... In 1950, he became self-employed with harness horses as a driver, trainer and self-taught veterinarian and was sought out by owners across the country for his knowledge. He was the 12th ranked driver in the United States in 1955. He was a father, mentor and friend to many at home and at the Muskingum County Fairground Stables."

The photographic scrapbook and album include original photographs of Morgan before, during, and after races in the 1970s, as well as racing forms, newspaper excerpts detailing moments in Morgan's career, the program for an event which, in part, honored Morgan at the 1972 Southeastern Ohio Fair Circuit, and more. The last three photographs in the album feature Morgan's grandchildren. According to Morgan's obituary, a newspaper excerpt of which is included here, he and his wife Lora raised one of their grandchildren, Christopher. Apparently, they also raised their granddaughter Chrisanna Morgan, at least for a while. The album includes a report card, a

certificate for the Future Medics Association of Zanesville High School, and a school report on Standardbred horses by Chrisanna Morgan; the latter item must have especially pleased Grandpa Morgan.

The collection of loose photographs emanates from an earlier time than those in the album. About a half dozen black-and-white photographs feature Morgan's forebears and other family, including "Mrs. Morgan" (presumably his mother), "Sis Burke," (his sister Dorothy Burke), and "Aunt Cad." The remainder, over fifty photographs, mostly black-and-white but a handful in color, mostly picture Morgan and other harness racers during races. In fact, most of the images are photo finish shots featuring Morgan finishing races at the win, show, or place positions. These photo finish images are dated as early as 1954, sometimes include the names of the horses and other information on the verso and show Morgan and other racers at tracks across Ohio such as Mt. Vernon, Canton, Painesville, Northfield Park, and others. Some of the images feature training exercises, the horses in stables, and posed shots of Morgan with one horse or another. Some of the later color images picture Morgan as the winning driver or trainer post-race, posed with the horse's owner and their family. One of the most interesting items here is a handmade advertisement for a horse Morgan is selling. He includes a picture of himself driving the horse at top, with the genealogy of the horse typed out below the image; handwritten at the bottom is "owner: J.P. Morgan" followed by his phone number.

A great collection of photographs and other primary source material documenting the early career of an African American harness racer and trainer in the world of horse racing, an arena which, even to this day, rarely allows African Americans to progress past the role of jockey. The collection provides a surprisingly wide view of the first twenty-or-so years of Morgan's career, offering a research avenue into a traditionally-white sport during the latter Jim Crow years and beyond.

(McBRB4342)

\$2,250

"SEPARATE BUT EQUAL COACH ACCOMMODATIONS ARE PROVIDED
IN ALL PASSENGER TRAINS FOR WHITE AND NEGRO PASSENGERS...."

10. [African Americana]. [Norfolk and Western Railway Company]. Tabor, C.H. *Regulations of Norfolk and Western Railway for Segregation of White and Negro Passengers in Coaches on Passenger Trains and Instructions to Conductors and Other Agents* [wrapper title]. [Roanoke, Va.: 1948]. 5pp. 32mo. Original blue printed wrappers, stapled. Spine and corners worn, dust-soiling to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good.

An extraordinary and seemingly unrecorded pocket pamphlet containing the rules for enforcing segregation on a notable southern train line. The seven regulations delineated here are dense with loaded language, ostensibly "promulgated by Norfolk and Western Railway Company for the promotion of the safety and comfort of passengers, and peace and good order on passenger trains, in keeping with long-established usages, customs, policies, traditions and social relations...." The second rule clearly echoes the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*: "Separate but equal coach accommodations are provided in all passenger trains for white and negro passengers by furnishing separate cars, or by partitions to set apart the accommodations provided for the respective races." The other rules stipulate that all passengers must sit in one of the two areas based on race, that train company officials must enforce this segregation, tickets must be sold based on race, delineates the punishments should passengers refuse to comply, and exempt nurses and officers in charge of prisoners from the segregation. The rules and regulations are signed in type at the end by C.H. Tabor, Vice President and General Manager of the N&WRC, dated April 10, 1948 from Roanoke, Virginia. A sad but important artifact of Jim Crow Virginia, with no other copies found in OCLC.

(McBRB4513)

\$850

THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS IN CUBA

11. [African Americana]. [Spanish-American War]. *Charge of the Colored Troops - San Juan* [caption title]. Chicago: James Lee, 1907. Chromolithographic poster, 15.75 x 20 inches. Minor loss from worming to lower right quadrant, a few small chips. Very good.

A classic "Uplift" poster from the pre-World War I era, giving a vivid (if likely fantasized) depiction of the famed 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers advancing on the enemy during the Battle of San Juan Hill. This was the first thoroughly integrated military campaign in U.S. history. Though Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders has historically received the most (somewhat misplaced) credit for the American victory in this decisive battle, the 10th Cavalry fought with legendary gallantry, losing twenty-six members of the regiment and earning five Medals of Honor among the company. "Uplift" posters such as these were published in great numbers during this period and through the Great War, celebrating the patriotism, success, and upward mobility of the African American. OCLC reports just a single institutional copy, at the Clements Library.
(McBRB4051) \$2,250

AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY IN EAST TEXAS

12. [African Americana]. [Texas]. [The Union Aid Society of Kildare]. [Pair of Manuscript Ledgers and a Printed Pamphlet Recording Activities of The Union Aid Society No. 1]. Kildare, Tx.: 1959-1972. Ledger I: [132]pp. of manuscript entries. Folio. Textblock only, no binding. Occasional thumbsoiling and spotting to text, small areas of biopredation to first two text leaves affecting one or two words on a few lines, minor marginal chipping to last few leaves not affecting text. [with:] Ledger II: [122]pp. of manuscript entries. Folio. Original brown cloth with decorative stamping and titles in black, crimson pebbled cloth cornerpieces. Minor rubbing and very light soiling to covers, bump to bottom edge. Minor occasional thumbsoiling to text. [with:] *The Constitution and By Laws of the Union Aid Society No. 1*. [N.p., likely Atlanta, Tx., 1951]. 10pp. Original tan printed wrappers, stapled. Minor soiling to wrappers. About very good.

An informative and unique collection of manuscript ledgers and an unrecorded pamphlet concerned with The Union Aid Society No. 1 in Kildare, Texas. The ledgers are comprised mainly of detailed notes from the society's monthly meetings beginning in 1959 and running through 1972. The first ledger runs from June 1959 to April 1965, with the second picking up in May 1965 and finishing in May 1972. The notes variously report on committee work, reports from both the men's and women's departments, the songs performed at the meetings, motions made, disbursements issued to members or given for burials, other expenditures and budgetary issues, officer elections, new business, and a host of other activities within the group. The meeting notes generally take up a page or two each, and include dozens if not hundreds of member names. In addition to the meeting notes, the ledgers contain annual membership rosters detailing dues payments to cover hospital and burial expenses (the lists begin in 1963 and generally run from June to May), the text of "the oath and obligation that all new members must take," occasional lists of officers, and more. The number of members generally hovers between forty-five and sixty at any given time. Given the long period of time represented by the present ledgers, it is no surprise that the entries are written in a variety of hands. Affixed to the rear pastedown of the second ledger is an envelope from the Atlanta National Bank in Atlanta, Texas, containing the organization's bank balance as of May 31, 1972.

Some of the most useful information occurs at the conclusion of each entry, when the compiler records the economic activity of the organization through disbursements, dues collections, and other line-item dollar figures. This provides valuable data for studying the impact of the organization's aid to the Black community in Kildare. However, a few excerpts provide a flavor of the meeting notes (transcribed as written), as follows:

June 20, 1959: "The U.A. Society meet in regular session with President W.M. Groce in chair. After the usual Rap the Society was called to order and chaplain singing. I came to Jesus as I was and offered pray and singing shine on me. Then President rose and address the order and ordered the inside Senator to take up the sass word all qualified to remain in meeting. The sick committee came forth and made their report...."

April 18, 1964: "We the Union Aid Society meet in joint session with President Christine Weaver & President Isaiah Rains in chair after the usual rap. Chapel Luevener Butler sang your opening song and Sister Mabel Barnes offered pray and sing your second song.... Sister Caldonia Dread and ordered the inside senator to give the pass word. Then President Weaver reading a post in behalve of President Kennedy. Then singing This little light of mine I am going to let it shine...."

November 1969: "The Union Aid Society No.1 met in regular session with President Rains in charge. Sing Huide me on they great Jehovah. Pray was offered by Bro. Dove Beldin the Chaplain. Sang this little light of mine.... Bro Jerry Henderson reported sick this week and was paid the same. Appointed sick comm. W.H. Davis passed.... The loosing of Bro. Prince Harriss home...motion and passed to give Bro. Prince Harriss \$30."

The ledgers are accompanied by a pamphlet entitled, *The Constitution and By Laws of the Union Aid Society No. 1*. This pamphlet opens with "A Brief History of the Union Aid Society," which provides good background on the group: "The Union Aid Society was organized 53 years ago by a fore-sighted group of Negro citizens to help one another in time of distress, sickness and trouble. The men organized first and the women was allowed to sit in on their meetings. About 10 years later the women was given authority to organize their own Society, using the Brothers Constitution. It has had its ups and downs but every year it has operated and it has been fine help to its membership and the whole Kildare community." This is followed by a list of the founding men and women of the group, their founding constitution, and the "Union Aid Society By-Laws and Regulations." The end of the work includes the names of the committee tasked with "Revising, Correcting mistakes and printing [the] Constitution" on June 9, 1951; the committee members include Johnie Lee George, whose name is also on the aforementioned bank statement affixed to the inside rear cover of the second ledger.

Nothing else is known of the Union Aid Society of Kildare, Texas. Kildare itself is located in far East Texas between Atlanta and Marshall, about twenty miles from the Louisiana border. Similar mutual aid societies in western Louisiana were springing up in the late-19th century and early-20th century, which may help explain the presence of an early group in Kildare. We could locate no other materials, either manuscript or printed, relating to the group. As such, the present collection provides a unique opportunity to acquire one-of-a-kind materials documenting almost fifteen years of detailed activity of an early Texas African American mutual aid society, beginning in the Jim Crow area and ending at the cusp of the Watergate scandal, with research avenues relating to membership, the gender dynamics within the group, its financial and social benefits, the group's economic situation, and more.

(McBRB4347)

\$5,000

"DR. TINDLEY IS ONE OF THE MOST LOVED MEN OF HIS RACE."

13. [African Americana]. Tindley, E.T. *The Prince of Colored Preachers*. Flint, Mi.: Schultz Printing Company, 1942. 36pp. Original orange wrappers, rectangular window cut in front wrapper to display portrait of subject on first page of text, as issued. Minor edge wear. Internally clean. Very good.

A rare pamphlet containing the "remarkable story of Dr. Charles Albert Tindley of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania" by his son, Professor Elbert T. Tindley and his wife. The authors tell Dr. Tindley's life story from his birth into slavery on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1851 to his death in Philadelphia in 1933. Interestingly, Dr. Tindley's funeral was held in the church that bore his name, the Tindley Methodist Temple. Each chapter of the present biography ends with a poem by Dr. Tindley, taken from his *New Songs of Paradise*. In the Introduction by Frank S. Hemingway of WMPC Radio in Lapeer, Michigan, Dr. Tindley is described variously as "'A Lincoln in ebony,' as the white friends of Tindley have designated him," "one of the most loved men of his race," and the titular "Prince of Colored Preachers." The work is dedicated to "the many friends Doctor Tindley made during his lifetime," and also includes, on the last page, an order form for other religious works by the distributor, W.E. Cole, which includes Dr. Tindley's *New Songs of Paradise*. OCLC reports just six copies, at Fuller Theological Seminary, Stanford, Emory, Moody Bible Institute, Asbury Theological Seminary, and Temple.

(McBRB4389)

\$850

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN SERGEANT IN WWII

14. [African Americana]. [World War II]. Sewall, George T. *[Pair of Annotated Vernacular Photographic Scrapbook Albums Recording the Military Service of Sergeant George T. Sewall in North Africa and Europe During the Second World War]*. [Various locations in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany: 1941-1945]. Matching tan cloth two-ring binders, with decorative hand-drawn covers in black marker, containing a total of [49] leaves made out of repurposed manila folders, illustrated with approximately 310 mounted photographs, plus thirty-one loose

photographs, a small assortment of military documents, numerous photographic postcards, a handful of greeting cards, and more. Minor wear and soiling to albums. Most leaves detached from one or both rings, with minor wear to contents, but overall a well-preserved collection. Very good.

An engaging collection of vernacular photographs and other materials kept by Sergeant George T. Sewall, organized in a pair of decoratively-illustrated binders, memorializing Sewall's military service during World War II. Sergeant Major George T. Sewall was born in Washington, D.C. on September 10, 1919. He worked as a printer before enlisting in the U.S. Army in September 1941, where he served in the 384th Engineer Battalion in the Central European, Italian, and North African theaters during World War II. During the course of his service, Sewall won a Bronze Star, the WWII Victory Medal, an Occupation Medal, and two service ribbons. The biographical material above is taken from Sewall's honorable discharge, a photocopy of which is present here.

The first album is titled in manuscript on the decorated cover, "1943 1944 Scraps and Stratagems North Africa Italy Oran Algiers Naples Rome Sicily." The words "Scraps and Stratagems" are written diagonally across the cover inside a stylized window design. Each cover of the two albums here was presumably decorated by Sewall himself. This first album contains the lion's share of the photographs between the two albums, and most of the photographs in this album find Sewall and his unit in Italy. These photographs feature dozens of shots of Sewall and his comrades in the field (mostly African American soldiers, but not exclusively); various theatres of the war ("The 384th's 'Open Air Theatre.' Camp is down and trucks are waiting to move out, next stop Italy"); the infrastructure of the areas where Sewall and his unit served; scenes and encounters with locals (especially women) in Algeria, Salerno, Rome, Montecorvino Rovella, and other locales; scenes of the developed areas as well as the countryside shot from a truck along Sewall's movements; Sewall's travels by sea from Italy to France; and much more.

Some of the more interesting photographs feature Sewall and six fellow soldiers with manuscript captions delineating each person's nickname ("Hungry" Harvey, "Top Kick" Russell, and "Play" Sewall, etc.); a bird's-eye view of a "Prison Camp in Algiers - 1943;" and a shot of two American GIs and an Algerian man captioned, "THREE ARABS Wright - Mohammed - Renfro." A page of photographs is captioned in hand by Sewall: "Shots taken while riding thru Naples. This city is about the size of Philadelphia, some sections ruined others never touched by war." Sewall includes other themed pages within the album. The album is particularly valuable for inclusion of portraits of dozens of African American soldiers from across the United States who served with Sewall. Some pages include four portraits per page, featuring Sewall and his comrades captioned with names, rank, nickname, hometown, and sometimes an address. For example, a portrait of the "Brooklyn Kid" Heywood Campbell identifies him as a Tec 5th Grade with his Brooklyn address on Decatur Street. A similar portrait of "Bob" Anderson notes that he "Died in Italy in 1944." The photographs in each album are supplemented with sections of annotated pictorial postcards describing the areas where Sewall served.

The second album is titled in manuscript, "Des Contes de la Guerre France Marseille Chalon Dijon Lyon Paris Germany Frankfort Leipzig Magdeburg Berlin." The title is executed as part of a war triptych, featuring a tank gunner firing on two planes, three soldiers with rifles, and a naval scene. This album contains fewer photographs than the previous album, and most are not captioned, but is still a fascinating collection. The photographs here picture Sewall and his comrades in various military and civilian locations in France, hopping trains, posed in front of their vehicles and various sights and on the streets of Marseille, Avignon, Macon, and Chalon, and more. A couple of the soldier photographs are inscribed to Sewall. There are also several early-1940s photographs of Sewall's sweetheart Elizabeth "Betty" Wingate in this album; Wingate was a student at Howard University and she is the source of the romantic greeting cards Sewall mounts in the second album. The other ephemeral items which are either mounted in the albums or loosely inserted include a handsome pencil caricature sketch of an African American military man (most likely Sewall), foreign currency, military insignia, military documents and publications owned by Sewall, and more. The loose photographs are a combination of family images and images taken during Sewall's service. A wonderful photographic record of an African American Army sergeant during his time in various locations in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany during the Second World War, with particularly interesting materiality, and offering much research potential.

(McBRB4446)

\$2,750

15. [African Americana]. [Y Circus]. [Pair of Programs from the African-American Y Circus]. [St. Louis: 1954-1955]. 52; 40pp. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and light soiling to each. Internally, both clean. Very good.

A pair of programs for consecutive years documenting the famous Pine Street YCA's "Y Circus" in St. Louis. The Y Circus was a fundraising event hosted by the Pine Street branch of the YMCA in an attempt to raise money for a children's camp for Black youth in Bourbon, Missouri. Normally the Y Circus involved performances of gymnastics, music, and dance by the youth members of the Pine Street YMCA. Eventually, prominent artists from the African-American community performed at the Y Circus in order to raise the profile of the event. The present programs are wonderful examples of this, covering the Y Circus for 1954 and 1955. The 20th Annual program features headliner Pearl Bailey; the following year, Nat "King" Cole was the featured performer, with the latter featured on the cover of the 21st annual program. The day's program for each year's celebration is featured as the centerfold. The remainder of each program is filled with photographs of the performers for each year, interspersed with a critical mass of advertisements for St. Louis-area Black-owned businesses and other companies servicing the African American community in the area. Taken together, the ads are tantamount to an African-American directory of Jim Crow St. Louis. Programs from the Pine Street Y Circus appear to be very rare institutionally, with only two results in OCLC - one copy each of the 17th and 18th annual programs, both at the Missouri History Museum.

(McBRB4437)

\$850

THE MOST PROMINENT A.M.E. BISHOPS OF THE 19th CENTURY

16. [African Methodist Episcopal Church]. [Lithography]. *Bishops of the A.M.E. Church* [caption title]. Boston: J.H. Daniels, 1876. Pictorial lithograph, 16 x 20 inches. Moderate overall toning and dust-soiling, noticeable dampstaining around edges, a handful of short closed edge tears and chips, tiny hole at center not affecting images, one small tape repair to verso. Good.

A striking visual celebration of the early notable figures, events, and institutions of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The center of the lithograph contains a small portrait of Bishop Richard Allen, surrounded by slightly smaller portraits of other notable A.M.E. bishops, namely Willis Nazrey, Edward Waters, Morris Brown, William Paul Quinn, Daniel A. Payne, Jabez P. Campbell, Thomas M.D. Ward, John M. Brown, James A. Shorter, and Alexander W. Wayman. The outer margins are decorated with six vignettes featuring significant events in the short history of the church, as well as some of the church's important institutions. These vignettes feature an illustration of the Holy Bible, deemed "Our Guide to Heaven;" an 1816 preaching scene in Philadelphia labeled "Early Days of African Methodism;" a coastal scene representing the A.M.E. as "First Missionaries to Port-au-Prince Hayti;" and views of Wilberforce University, Payne Institute, and the A.M.E. Book Depository in Philadelphia. The copyright notice names John H.W. Burley as the owner of the copyright, registered in Washington, D.C. in 1876. A few inches to the right of the copyright notice is a line reading: "Printed by J.H. Daniels, Boston." A rather rare 19th-century lithograph celebrating African American church leaders and their history. OCLC reports just four institutional copies, at the Library of Congress, AAS, Boston University's School of Theology, and the Clements Library.

(McBRB4377)

\$2,250

FOUNDING ACT OF AN ALABAMA INSURANCE COMPANY

17. [Alabama]. [Insurance]. *An Act to Charter the Alabama Insurance Company, Approved, February 8th, 1858*. Montgomery, Al.: Montgomery Post Book and Job Office, 1860. 8pp., with a secretarial manuscript certification covering inside rear wrapper, with affixed state seal. Original tan printed wrappers, sewn. Minor dust-soiling to wrappers, soft vertical crease throughout. One pencil correction to text, minor even toning. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded Alabama imprint, being an act pertaining to the founding operations of the Alabama Insurance Company, approved in 1858 but not issued until the year before the Civil War. The work contains a list of the company's founding officers, headed by President W.C. Bibb, and is followed by the company's Act of Incorporation laid out in eleven sections, and concludes with an amendment to the act. The secretarial manuscript

certification on the inside rear cover was signed March 1, 1861 by P.H. Brittan, Alabama's Secretary of State. Brittan (1815-1868) was a journalist who also served as Alabama's quartermaster general. Not in Owen, nor listed in OCLC.
(McBRB4454) \$750

ARCHIVE OF LETTERS FROM FOUR BROTHERS, WRITING HOME TO PENNSYLVANIA

18. [Alabama]. [Mississippi]. Uhler, Cyrus. Uhler, William. *[Archive of Manuscript Letters Exchanged Between Members of the Uhler Family of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Including Cyrus Uhler, an Artist, and His Brother William Uhler, a Surveyor and Railroad Superintendent, Both Working in the Antebellum American South]*. [Mostly Alabama and Mississippi, but also Kentucky and Ohio: 1838-1848]. Forty-one autograph letters, signed, and three manuscript invoices, totaling ninety-two pages and approximately 15,000 words, all folded and addressed on the verso of the integral leaf. Most with some measure of fold separations or light to moderate chipping to edges, rarely costing any text, occasional frayed edges and closed tears. One letter separated along some folds. Letters remain highly legible despite their flaws. Good.

A unique and richly detailed collection of correspondence detailing the activities of an interesting and diasporic Pennsylvania family, comprised of letters sent by four brothers, mostly home to their parents in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, but also occasionally to each other. The letters were written by Cyrus, William, John, and Sam Uhler, with some of the latter also signed by Mary Uhler, Sam's wife. The Uhler family was based in Lebanon, with most of the letters addressed to the patriarch of the family, John Uhler, Sr. According to the one letter present here not from one of his children (sent by a business associate), the senior John Uhler was President of the Barks & Dauphin Turnpike Company. The Uhlers were apparently Dutch-American immigrants or Pennsylvania Dutch; two letters (one from Cyrus and one from William) are written in the Dutch language.

Fourteen of the letters were written by Cyrus Uhler, an itinerant portrait painter working in Huntsville, Alabama between the summers of 1838 and 1844. As far as we can tell, the only other hint of Cyrus Uhler's career as an artist is the manuscript titled *Draughting and Cording Book*, produced in 1830 and now held by Lebanon Valley College Library. Twelve of Cyrus's letters here are postmarked from Huntsville, with only his first two letters postmarked from Winchester, Tennessee and Jackson, Mississippi while he was on his way to Alabama. In his first letter from Huntsville, Cyrus mentions that he expects to find some business during the summer, and that "I haven't taken more than three portraits in this place at fifty dollars per piece." Cyrus also briefly mentions painting work he performed in Jackson, Mississippi, where he writes from April 1838, where he parted with his brother William who recently headed to Natchez.

In one early letter, Cyrus praises Huntsville: "This place is a very healthy place & this is the most beautiful town that ever I saw and is a very wealthy country around it." Later in 1838, he complains that he isn't finding much work in Huntsville because "the people in this place are all wealthy, but they know how to keep their money. This town is rather an old settlement, it is too far north for a young man to make much money." In October 1839, Cyrus reports that he has been working "about fifteen miles from Huntsville among the Planters of the country Painting Portraits...." By July 1840, Cyrus reports on the poor state of the economy in most places and its effects on his business: "I am still at Portrait Painting but my prices are low. I charge from 25 to 40 Dol. per Head." In 1841, Cyrus mentions that "I am a going in the country to do some Paintings, which will take about six weeks...." By the next year, Cyrus's painting career has taken yet another downturn economically: "I am still painting a little, but the business is very poor at this time. I have come down with my prices to \$30 per portrait, on account of the pressure in money matters." In early 1843, Cyrus again mentions that he will be taking a work trip through the Alabama countryside to paint portraits.

Though he often complains about not finding much work throughout his time in Huntsville, and mentions he is considering relocating to either Jackson or Holly Springs, Mississippi; or Winchester, Tennessee, he spends six years in Huntsville, and his situation must have never been as dire as he makes it sound in his letters. In his penultimate letter, Cyrus answers his parents who were concerned about why he has remained "so long in this place," and provides an answer that provides insight into his longevity there: "The town of Huntsville is my place of residence the greater part of my time, but by no means all of the time, as you seem to think. Since I first come to this place, I have been painting in five different towns, besides threw the country. So I don't remain in Huntsville

all the time. I wish you would try to be a little more reconciled and not give yourself any uneasiness on my account, because I can make out to live anywhere, and in any respectable community, but further more, I do think that I can do fully as well in this part of the country as any other...."

Cyrus's letters from Alabama also mention a myriad of family issues involving the movements of his siblings and other matters, discusses politics back home in Pennsylvania as well as locally in Alabama ("We had a great Democratic meeting in this place a few days ago, the Democrats have a large majority in this part of the state..."), reports on the impact of the temperance society in Huntsville ("We have a very large Temperance society in this place. Religion, temperance, has taken full possession in this place"), and more. In one odd passage, Cyrus advises his brother Edward not to come south, as he will likely not find work in a bank and instead of being taken care of by his mother, "to nurse you would have a nasty, dirty, stinking, flat-footed negro to wait upon you." Cyrus's final letter from Huntsville, dated in July 1844, is written in Dutch.

William Uhler's ten letters are all written from Mississippi between 1838 and 1848, from either Paulding, Brandon, or Raymond. His earliest letter is written in Dutch, but thereafter he writes in English, beginning in October 1838. During his time in Mississippi, William was working as a surveyor for the Paulding & Pontotoc Railroad but was "sometimes engaged on the Jackson & Brandon & others on the Raymond Railroads." In his earliest letter, he mentions that they "finished the line from Jackson to Canton on the 3rd of Aug. the distance between the 2 towns is 28 miles and we run a distance of 95 miles.... To-morrow we will commence the survey of the Rail Road which is to run from this place to the Miss. City which was lately located on the Gulf of Mexico, near the Bay of Biloxi" (the town of Biloxi was officially incorporated in 1838). By May 1840, William is no longer working as a surveyor, but takes "a situation on the Raymond Rail Road as Superintendent of repairs and Conductor on the Cars."

By 1843, William is apparently no longer employed by the railroad, but working as a clerk, and begs his father for \$2000 that he can use to invest in a rather sad side hustle (one of a few that he proposes, along with speculating in currency): "For instance with \$2000 (for which I'd pay at the rate of 6 per ct.) I could purchase 4 slaves (which are more increasing in value) that I could hire out at \$120 each per annum, without any expense, and could continue my clerking the same as I do now."

William also describes the various places he visits in Mississippi, goes into great detail about the economic situation in the state and the effects of the railroad on economic activity there, spends the better part of two closely-written quarto pages on the effects of a large storm in Mississippi in May 1840 ("The water washed away whole fields of Corn and Cotton, taking the soil entirely, so that the planters have to commence ploughing and planting as in Spring; it carried away all the country Bridges throughout the county, so that nearly all communications were cut off between different locations"), details the happenings of local Whig politics in August 1840, reports on agricultural and fiscal conditions in Mississippi, as well as an earthquake in early 1843 and a smallpox scare in 1846. The latter incident is detailed over the course of almost two pages, describing how smallpox was spread in Raymond after a Richmond, Virginia slave owner traveled to Mississippi with his slave servant, gave the servant "one of his old coats, the consequence of which was that the negro took the smallpox and died." In his last letter, from Vicksburg in October 1848, William details a difficult trip down the Mississippi River on his way back to Raymond.

John Uhler's seven letters all emanate from Kentucky, mostly "Hardinsville" (probably modern-day Hardinsburg or Hardin, Kentucky), between 1838 and 1848. John writes about his work driving stagecoaches, his efforts to build a house in Kentucky, he and his family's church activities, their health and the local effects of various illnesses (including cholera), his later work as a grocer's assistant, and more. As with his other brothers, John expresses an interest in politics; in one letter, he asks for a report on the "Lecture in Pennsylvania." In his last letter, a very sad missive from July 1848, John spends the entirety of the letter begging his father for money so that he does not die; he writes that he is "skin and bones" and "can not live many more days" without the financial assistance of his father.

Sam and Mary Uhler's letters from Ohio report on their farming activities, Sam's teaching career, go into great detail on real estate matters, provide interesting local color about the buildings and businesses around Wooster and Chester Township, report on the sad state of their home and request money from John Uhler in order to buy a new house, report on local Whig politics, and much more. The letters are particularly useful for providing copious

amounts of information on Sam and Mary's land dealings and the values of their crops across the decade in which they write home.

Besides containing important information on each son's activities, the letters provide an opportunity for researchers to cross-reference the brothers' lives, as the correspondents sometimes mention the movements of the other brothers and other family members and friends. Both Cyrus and William write long passages on why they are not married; they both report on southern politics; all the brothers seem interested in politics and receiving news from back home; other echoes within the correspondence provide ample opportunity for comparison and contrast. A wonderful collection of original letters from various members of a Pennsylvania family writing from the American South and Midwest over the course of a decade in the first half of the 19th century.
(McBRB4574) \$7,500

EARLY BUSINESSES IN ALASKA

19. [Alaska]. [Yukon]. Sterling, Joseph S. [*Substantial Photographic Archive Related to Joseph S. Sterling and His Business Dealings in the Yukon Territory and Alaska*]. [Alaska & Yukon Territory]: 1901-1912. 162 photographs in two albums, loose, and mounted on card. Various sizes. First album octavo, black cloth with manuscript paper label on cover; moderate wear, several images clipped throughout (81 photos, captioned in ink, plus newspaper clippings and ephemera; most images 2.5 x 3.5 inches, with a handful both larger and smaller). Second album quarto, black cloth with gilt cover; light wear (53 photos, 3.5 x 5.5 inches, captioned in ink or the negative). Thirteen images mounted on card; cards worn, minor soiling, most images clear but a few grainy (many images 6 x 8 inches with some larger, captioned in ink). Fifteen photos loose, most 5 x 7 inches, captioned in ink. About very good.

A wonderful photographic archive documenting the business dealings of Joseph S. Sterling during his years in central Alaska and the Yukon Territory. Sterling left Trenton, New Jersey for the Yukon Territory in 1901 at the age of twenty-three, during the Gold Rush. He worked as a fur trader and miner before establishing a business partnership with Peter Vachon in 1904. The two established several trading posts and mercantiles, first at Fairbanks, then later at Chena, and Ft. Gibbon, specializing in furs. This partnership lasted until 1914, at which time Vachon moved to Seattle to work in real estate and Sterling began an enterprise raising silver foxes, first in Alaska and then in New York State. The images here document Sterling and Vachon's business efforts, life on the Alaskan frontier, and the local natives with whom they did business. Most of the images are neatly captioned and dated.

The earliest images are found in the smaller photo album, labeled on the cover: "Book No. I. Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada and Fairbanks, Chena, Fort Gibbon, Alaska and Other Points in Alaska. Joseph S. Sterling." The opening image shows three men inside, two seated with their arms crossed and one standing between them, captioned "Our Cabin at Dawson 1901." Further images of Dawson include the governor's mansion, a street scene, an "Indian tent" as well as local natives, a fire in town, and a self portrait. One of Vachon & Sterling's business cards is among the ephemera in the album, dated in pencil 1904; other pieces include clipped letterheads and newspaper clippings about the men and their enterprise.

The mounted and loose photographs are the largest images present, and some of the most striking. One such shows a group of five native men and three children, as well as a sled dog peeking in at the corner, and is captioned, "Taken when Joseph S. Sterling was 47 days with the Indians. Some of the party at the head of the Tanana River. Alaska, winter 1903-4." Though a bit blurry in spots, the standing men are clearly discernible, as are their bold expressions. Another image from this group shows the store in Chena in 1908, noted as being "26 x 80 - 3 stories - Log." Several people stand on the porch of the storefront, which has handsome plate-glass windows along its first floor fronting and a bow window on the second. Other images show the Chena docks and warehouses of the company, and the barges on the waterfront. Some of the loose photos show the exterior and interior of the Tanana Commercial Company store in Ft. Gibbon, also in 1908. One interior shot is captioned "Downstairs showing fire pump & hose, Dec. 1908," depicting two men in the background holding the fire hose for effect. Blankets, suits of clothing, and other sundry dry goods can be seen in the background, as well. Another is labeled "The grocery side, downstairs, Dec. 1908," presumably representing the other half of the store. The same two men pose again with the first hose, canned goods lining the shelves neatly behind them. The upstairs of the store is also depicted,

where pots and pans and other dishware are on display, as well as cafe-style tables. The fire hose again makes an appearance: "Up stairs showing reach of hose. Dec. 1908."

The final album dates to the final years of Sterling's time in Alaska, 1911 to 1914. Highlights include distant vistas of an Indian village on the bank of the Tanana River, as well as a similar shot of Ft. Gibbon. A handsome photograph depicts "Front Street, Cordova, Alaska Aug. 21, 1914", taken by Sterling, with several other images also of Cordova. Others show Sterling's silver fox farm and its operations, with images of the animals and their enclosures. Altogether, this is a wonderful photographic archive of one man's business ventures in Alaska and the Yukon, showing a full range of his progress from trapper to merchant to fox rancher.

(McBRB3733)

\$7,500

FROM SAVANNAH TO CHICKAMAUGA IN 1896, IN PICTURES

20. [American South]. [Photography]. [Civil War]. [*Collection of Late-19th Century Annotated Vernacular Miniature Cabinet Cards Documenting a Trip Through the American South, with a Particular Focus on Civil War Monuments*]. [Mainly Georgia and Tennessee: ca. 1896-1897]. 102 miniature cabinet card photographs, each 1.75 x 2 inches, each mounted on card measuring 2 x 3 inches, all sequentially numbered 1-105 (with no #44, 62, 98, or 100, but with an additional image numbered 51 1/2) and all but five with short manuscript captions on verso identifying at least the location. Occasional minor wear or fading to images. Overall a wonderful group. Very good.

A charming group of annotated vernacular mini-cabinet cards capturing many dozens of scenes in the American Deep South in the last decade of the 19th century. The compiler was likely traveling with a special interest in the Civil War, which had concluded just about thirty years before the present images were taken. Almost half of the images pertain in some way to the War of Southern Independence (as the compiler likely termed it), memorializing battlefields or monuments, with two images capturing cannonball holes ("scars of cannon balls") through trees in Tennessee.

The images are sequentially numbered and begin with a view down Bull Street near the Pulaski Monument in Savannah, Georgia. The second image features the DeSoto Hotel and the Jasper Monument. The third photograph shows the Green Monument at the corner of Bull and Congress, and so forth. The date of the photographs comes from the ninth image, still in Savannah, dated December 6, 1896. The first half of the images also include incredible shots of street and market scenes, buildings, monuments, battle locations, and more in other cities throughout Georgia, such as Waycross, Valdosta, Macon (featuring a "Confederate Monument" among other scenes), Columbus, and Atlanta. Of particular interest are impressive shots of large cotton markets and a "cotton plat farm" in Macon, Georgia, steamboats on the Chattahoochee River in Columbus, as well as local African Americans engaged in various occupations and activities. Image number seventeen features a scene in "Southern Ga." from a train car window in the "negro cabin," and the twenty-first image showcases a "cotton store" in Valdosta.

With image forty-seven, the traveler has arrived in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where they visited the downtown area before moving on to Lookout Mountain and the Chickamauga Battlefield. The compiler captured numerous scenes at Chickamauga, where they photographed cannon placements such as Slocum's Louisiana Battery, Battery Hill, and monuments to the Tennessee Cavalry, the 88th Indiana Monument, the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, the Confederate Artillery, the 2nd Minnesota Volunteers, the 18th Ohio Battery, and others, as well as the Kelly, Brotherton, Dyre, and Snodgrass houses, among other sites in and around what is now the Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park. The eightieth image offers a "birds eye view of [the] Battlefield" at Chickamauga. The Tennessee photographs conclude with seven shots around the levee at Memphis. The remaining three images capture a group of buzzards, a scene in the woods, and "Carlisle Station" in Arkansas.

We've never seen anything quite like this group of annotated vernacular miniature cabinet cards which provide a phenomenal snapshot of Southern life and scenery near the end of the 19th century, much of it centered around the Civil War, and with much content from the distant past related to the modern argument over the future of Southern war monuments.

(McBRB4449)

\$3,000

RARE MEXICAN FIREARMS MANUAL, PRINTED IN NEW YORK

21. Benavides, Rafael. *Practica del Tirador, o sea, Tratado Elemental Sobre la Teoria del Tiro...* Nueva York: Imprenta de "El Correo de Nueva York", 1874. [4],xi,430,[1]pp., plus five plates (three folding). Early-20th century quarter black calf and blue textured cloth, gilt spine titles, by Mexican binder Saul A. Alva with his binder's ink stamp on front free endpaper. Edges and spine ends scuffed, minor soiling to boards, corners bumped. Occasional uneven toning, but internally clean. Very good.

A rare and detailed guide to rifles and their use for the citizens of Mexico, written by Rafael Benavides, a Mexican army general convalescing in New York City; the work is bound with rare later Spanish treatise on ballistics. The central inspiration for the rifle manual was Benavides' involvement in the republican effort to retake Mexico from Maximilian and loyalist forces. Benavides was the general in charge of the siege of Veracruz in 1866 and 1867, during the denouement of the conflict which ultimately saw the emperor captured and executed in Queretaro. The general was seriously wounded during the battle, and removed to New York for seven years to recover. He wrote the present work shortly before departing for Mexico to take up his position in the army once more, and in 1877 was involved in skirmishes along the Texas-Mexico border. In his introduction, Benavides discusses how his experience in the "Second French Intervention," demonstrated the necessity of familiarity with firearms and shooting, so that the citizenry might be prepared to fight for its liberty at a moment's notice:

"Un pueblo situado como el nuestro, bajo tan especiales circunstancias, no puede dejar de comprender la importancia de que todos los ciudadanos, ó al ménos la mayor parte, se instruyan en los rudimentos del manejo de las armas, para ponerse en disposicion de tomar parte, desde el p[ri]mer momento y llegado el caso, en defensa de nuestras libertades, nuestras fronteras, y nuestra INDEPENDENCIA."

The text covers a wide variety of topics in great detail, including design and function of different types of firearms, particularly rifles; instructions for shooting from a variety of positions; directions and drills for firing as a unit; and extensive explanations of ballistics. In addition to several in-text illustrations and tables, the work contains five plates (three folding) that depict firing positions, ballistics diagrams, a general diagram of the firing mechanism of a rifle, and the specific method for reloading a Remington rifle. A very scarce Spanish language imprint; we locate only four copies, at the University of Texas, New York Public Library, Columbia, and AAS.

The Benavides manual is bound with another rare work - a mathematical treatise on ballistics entitled *Conferencias sobre teoria del tiro...* by Pedro de Morales y Prieto (Barcelona: Revista Cientifico-Militar y Bibliotec Militar, 1886). 175pp., plus five tables and an errata leaf. OCLC locates just a single copy of this Spanish manual, at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.
(McBRB4082) \$2,250

A PRECOCIOUS YOUNG GIRL IN NOWHERE CALIFORNIA

22. [California]. Thomas, Rosy. *A Young Girl's Diary* [manuscript cover title]. Rio Bravo, Ca.: 1914. [18],30pp. of manuscript on lined paper. Contemporary handmade plain wrappers, stitched. Minor edge wear and light staining to wrappers. Very good.

A holographic diary and short story written by in 1914 by Rosy Thomas, a young California woman in Rio Bravo, a former settlement in Kern County along the Santa Fe Railroad near Bakersfield. The first portion of eighteen pages encompasses Thomas's diary, which begins on January 30 and runs through February 14, 1914. Thomas records her daily activities, including playing with friends, doing odd chores around her house (where she lives with her sister and aunt), and more. A sample entry from February 2 reads: "Monday I got up at seven o'clock. We were hurrying around so as not to be late for school. Then we went out and brushed and harnessed the horse. After breakfast we got ready and went to school. But we were around 10 minutes late. We got home late from school and we had to get in wood and get supper, and we went to bed about half past eight."

Following her diary is a thirty-page story by Thomas, entitled "Rosilie and Her Dog." The story concerns a young girl who becomes lost on her way from home from school and misses her parents and her dog, whose name is

Sleipnir, presumably after the eight-legged horse of Odin in Norse mythology. Eight-year-old Rosilie stumbles into a mountain cottage, where she stays for some time with the owner of the cottage. In time, Rosilie is reunited with her dog and parents, who take a liking to George. In the end, the group all moves in together and then later to the city. According to ancestry records, Rosy Thomas was an orphan at the time she wrote her story, which adds special resonance to the concept of the character of Rosilie getting separated from her parents and lost in the woods. A unique record of a young girl's life in fact and fiction in rural California in the early 20th century.
(McBRB3396) \$850

"WE LEFT TENN[SSEE] FOR THE PURPOSE OF GOING ON AN EXPEDITION
WITH GEN BURNSIDE. THE FIRST MICH[IGAN] COLORED REGT IS HERE
IN OUR CAMP AND SOON INDIAN SHARPSHOOTERS...."

23. [Civil War]. [Reconstruction]. Falconer, John A. *[Three Letters Written by a Michigan Civil War Medal of Honor Recipient, Reporting on the Civil War and Subsequent Life in Reconstruction-Era Missouri]*. [Annapolis, Md; Petersburg, Va.; and Knob Noster, Mo.: 1864-1868. Three manuscript letters: [4]; [2]; and [3]pp. First letter with retained envelope. Original mailing folds to all letters, minor soiling to second letter. A well-preserved group. Very good.

An eclectic and informative trio of manuscript letters written by Corporal John A. Falconer, a Civil War Medal of Honor Awardee, assigned to the 17th Michigan Infantry Regiment, documenting his experiences during the Civil War and afterwards in Missouri, where he had settled by 1868. The first of Falconer's three letters is datelined "Annapolis Maryland / April 8th 1864." The letter is enclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. M. H. Thomas (a miner per the 1860 census) of Cherokee Flats, Butte County, California. In this letter, Falconer reports that he is well and goes on to inform Thomas that "we had hard times in Ten.... We suffered everything cold hunger fatigue.... We had to make shoes out of raw hide.... We lost a good many men in the fight at campbells station.... We had two other skirmishes one at Mossy creek and Strawberry plains lost a man both times. We have got lots of recruits our col just came from home last night.... There was only one fight at Knoxville and the rebs got licked so bad they will not try it again. There was a song made up about it there is a picture of...a charge made by our regt in the night on...a brick house. We drove them out burnt the house and only lost two men.... We left Tenn for the purpose of going on an expedition with Gen Burnside. The first mich colored regt is here in our camp and soon Indian sharpshooters. I don't know where we will go we will start in 3 or 4 weeks I think.... We have got all of the battles on our colors that we have taken part in South mountain Pet'burg Jackson Knoxville and east Tenn. East Tennessee is to represent all the fights and suffering there."

The 17th Michigan Infantry was raised in 1862, with soldiers recruited in south-central Michigan; one of its companies was composed almost entirely from students attending Michigan State Normal College (today, Eastern Michigan University). The regiment fought with distinction at the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, earning the sobriquet, the "Stonewall Regiment." Assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, it fought valiantly in numerous skirmishes and small battles throughout eastern Tennessee as the rear guard of the Union's IX Corps and during the Siege of Knoxville, after which it was ordered to Annapolis where 200 fresh recruits replenished its ranks. After departing Annapolis, the 17th participated in General Grant's 1864 campaign and fought at the Battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, and the Crater. Falconer, at the time a corporal, was awarded the Medal of Honor for leading the action during the Siege of Knoxville that he described in his first letter.

President Grover Cleveland's 1896 proclamation awarding Falconer the Medal of Honor reads as follows: "The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Corporal John A. Falconer, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism on 20 November 1863, while serving with Company A, 17th Michigan Infantry, in action at Fort Sanders, Knoxville, Tennessee. Corporal Falconer conducted the 'burning party' of his regiment at the time a charge was made on the enemy's picket line, and burned the house which had sheltered the enemy's sharpshooters, thus insuring success to a hazardous enterprise."

The unit of "Indian sharpshooters" mentioned by Falconer was Company K of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters. It was organized in 1861 and composed of Saginaw Chippewa (Ottawa-Ojibwa) warriors. After initially serving in garrison duties, the company joined Burnside's at Annapolis and went on to fight at the Crater and the Battle of

the Wilderness. Falconer also mentions the First Michigan Colored Regiment, which was later redesignated the 102nd Regiment of Colored Troops and organized in Detroit with volunteers from Detroit and Canada in 1863-64. The unit saw limited combat in several minor battles, and served as the second line of defense at Port Royal in garrison duty on the outskirts of Jacksonville, Florida. Of its nearly 1,500 members, six were killed in combat, five died of wounds, and 129 succumbed to disease.

Falconer sent this letter to a Mr. M.H. Thomas in Cherokee Flatts (now Cherokee), which was a gold mining town in Butte County, California. The area was inhabited by the Maidu Indians prior to the Gold Rush when they were displaced by a band of Cherokee miners from Oklahoma who established a claim on the site in 1849. During the 1850s, they were joined by a number of Welsh miners, and a first-rate town was soon formed. After Thomas Edison purchased and electrified one of the mines, in-mine lighting spread throughout the community. The Cherokees were the first to perfect hydraulic mining which, although very efficient and highly profitable, wreaked havoc on the land. In its heyday, the mines of Cherokee Flatts were among the most valuable in California.

Falconer's second letter is datelined "before Petersburg Va Aug 4th 64." This informative and frankly-written letter reads, in part: "I send this inside of a paper it has the account of the fight we had here last saturday I saw it all but the blowing up of the fort. I was not up to front soon enough but I saw all I wanted to some of the wounded laid in the field 36 hours through the hot sun it was awful to see the dead piled up this paper will give you some sight into it so I will not write anything about it it will not stop here yet old grant will try them another hack before long I think our rgt is in the rear.... We are making Gabions, they are about the size of a common flour barrel they are much like a willow basket and used for fortification.... We drawed cold fish last night for the first time we live better now than we ever did before in the army. There is another call up of 500000 men to be drafted after the 1st of sep if not filled up by volltr before...."

Falconer's third letter was written after the Civil War from Falconer's new home in Knob Noster, Missouri. The content of the present letter is wide-ranging; Falconer discusses his homestead, the growth of the town, the Pacific Railroad (Missouri Pacific Railroad), a murder, and Reconstruction politics in Missouri. The letter reads, in part: "I came here about 3 months ago. I have been at work masoning I have made from \$5 to \$6 a day.... The country is improving fast...good fruit and grains [and] winter wheat. We have bought 120 acres of land here 110 acres of prairie 20 of timber for \$2200.... 2 years ago this place did not have hardly a house now it has about 40 stores and shops of business it is on the P.R.R. You can see from two to 6 and 7 freight trains in here at one time. I was sitting in the depot one evening when a couple young men of this place got to fighting and one of them shot the other dead they tryed the one that shot but acquitted him.... I may take a ride with some of the Knob Nosters for some one ought to take pity on them for they are anxious to go there is a Radical meeting here this afternoon there is lots of Rebs here but Union is to strong for them and they keep cool...." Knob Noster was named for two large hills that protrude from the flat prairie. When the Pacific Railroad (later the Missouri Pacific Railroad) reached the town in 1867 after years of delay, it consisted of about 30 businesses and a population of around 450. When the owner of the land needed for the depot refused to sell his property, another citizen sold the railroad space about a mile south, and the entire city relocated to the new location. That explains Falconer's comment about 40 stores springing up almost overnight.

In antebellum Missouri, nearly everyone opposed abolition, even the most ardent Unionists. That changed after the war and the population split into Radical and Conservative factions. The Radicals wanted to give African Americans full civil rights and punish secessionists. The Conservatives wanted to preserve as much of the old social order as possible. In time, the Radicals joined the Republican Party; the Conservatives remained Democrats. A fine grouping of firsthand accounts by a Michigan soldier that includes a mention of the action for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor, the assembling of Union forces (including Native American sharpshooters and a regiment of Colored Troops in preparation for Grant's 1864 campaign), the aftermath of the explosion of the Crater at Petersburg, the country's westward expansion, and Reconstruction life in Missouri following the Civil War.

(McBRB4275)

\$1,750

WITH A RARE AND FANCIFUL MAP OF THE TEXAS-MEXICO BORDER

24. [Coahuila y Tejas]. [Texas-Mexico Boundary]. *Documentos Relativos a la Linea Divisoria y Mapas Que Determinan los Limites del Estado de Coahuila con el de Durango y Zacatecas*. Saltillo: 1881. xiv,38pp., plus lithograph folding map, handcolored in outline, measuring approximately 13 x 16.5 inches. Untrimmed. Original printed wrappers. Rear wrapper nearly detached, with lower edge torn away and repairs. Map with professional repairs to separations and short closed tear on verso. Light edge wear, even toning, scattered dampstaining. Contemporary manuscript annotations. Good.

A rare, detailed précis of Coahuilan land claims and its unresolved border dispute with neighboring state Durango. The documents printed here to support their assertions date back to the 1780s and frequently touch on the provincial history of Coahuila y Tejas, whose colonial borders were central to the claims. "Historical summary of the dispute, plus text of numerous old documents relating to early Texas history. The map is exquisitely crude and greedy, showing Coahuila as extending far beyond the Rio Grande, its extreme eastern point being San Antonio" ~ Eberstadt. The boundaries of Coahuila asserted by the map would have necessitated a reversion to the 18th century Spanish-drawn provincial borders of Coahuila and Texas. The present example contains manuscript annotations to the preface, perhaps preparing the essay for reprinting in a Mexican newspaper. Quite scarce, OCLC locates copies at just six U.S. institutions.

(McBRB4266)

\$2,750

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF COLOMBIA

25. [Colombia]. *Constitucion del Estado de la Nueva Granada, Dad por la Convencion Constituyente en el Año de 1832*. Bogota: Tipografia de Bruno Espinosa, 1832. [8],lvii,[1]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary calf, manuscript paper label on front cover. Spine perished, corners heavily worn, slight worming. Contents clean with some slight worming. Good.

Official printing of the first Colombian constitution, published after the dissolution of the Republic of Gran Colombia and the two years of revolving leadership which followed. The constitution decentralized power, vesting it in the states. This eventually led to inner turmoil and civil war. In 1842 a peace was achieved and a new constitution was crafted in 1843 with a centralized power structure. Despite a handful of works under a similar title and imprint, we locate only a single copy of the present state of this constitution (with the correct pagination) in OCLC, at SUNY Buffalo.

(McBRB4204)

\$1,500

INSCRIBED COOKBOOK FROM AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN IN FORT WORTH

26. [Cook Books]. [Texas]. Munson, Bessie. *Bless the Cook*. Fort Worth, Tx.: 1978. [8],266pp., including six pages of color photographs of the author's family, plus eight blank pages for notes and additional recipes, separately-issued errata leaf laid in. Original orange wrappers, printed in black, with color photograph of the author of the back cover, spiral bound in black plastic. Minor edge wear and rubbing to covers. Short closed tear to last page of text. Inscribed by the author on the first blank leaf, "7-29-78 To Glenda Rogers, Good cooking Love, Bessie." Very good.

Presentation copy of the first edition of this rare African American cookbook by acclaimed chef Bessie L. Munson, who originally hailed from Bartlett, Texas. Munson's cooking life was inspired by her upbringing and family life in Texas, and her recipes reflect her heritage. She learned to cook through her mother and grandmother, then worked as a caterer before eventually owning her own restaurant in the Fort Worth area. She was also a protegee of legendary Fort Worth cook and teacher Lucille B. Smith, author of *Lucille's Treasure Chest of Fine Foods*, itself a desirable rarity in African American cooking literature. Munson also spent time in California, where she catered for national leaders and Hollywood celebrities, and volunteered her time teaching cooking to troubled youths in Los Angeles. Some of Munson's recipes reflect her time on the West Coast, including several recipes with Asian influences such as Sweet and Sour Pork, California Goddess Salad, Cold Monterrey Soup, Crabmeat Avocado Dip, Petite Eggrolls, Grilled Steak Oriental, and Sweet and Sour Spare Ribs. Recipes reflecting Munson's southern heritage include Okra Tomato Gumbo, Sweet Potato Cake, Corn Syrup Layer Cake, Veola's Devil Food Cake, Mayonnaise Cake, Jessie's Succulent Salad Dressing, Creole Chicken, Sharon's Texas Goulash, Paella Concoction, Ham and Okra

Custard Casserole, Chitterlings Dixie Ham Kabobs, Eatin' is Believin' Dill Pickles, Alvertis' Turnip Greens, Mexican Cornbread, and Bessie's Famous Spinach Salad.

Munson's book was featured in Toni Tipton-Martin's *The Jemima Code: Two Centuries of African American Cookbooks*. Tipton-Martin notes that *Bless the Cook* "jumps right into the meat and potatoes of her life and flows like a river from one fantastic food memory to another. It is an eloquent collection of essays with recipes, enacting the author's passion for teaching and empowering others through food." The book was designed, edited and coordinated by Helen Layton, with sketches by Harry T. Williams, Jr., Kester Konrad, and Helen Layton. Most of the photographs were provided by Tommy Hawkes and William F. Crane. OCLC records just seven institutional copies, at Alabama, Kansas State, Harvard, Michigan State, SMU, Texas A&M, and the University of Texas at Austin.
(McBRB4064) \$850

PROMINENT MEXICAN OFFICIAL ON IMMIGRATION, ESPECIALLY FROM CHINA

27. **Covarrubias, José.** *Various Informes Sobre Tierras y Colonizacion*. Mexico: Imprenta y Fototipia de la Secretaria de Fomento, 1912. 518pp., plus large folding map. Contemporary half dyed sheep and marbled boards. Minor wear to edges, board rubbed, spine a bit scuffed. About very good.

A very interesting report on the colonization of Mexico, of particular interest for containing José Covarrubias's report on Chinese immigration. In 1903, President Díaz empaneled a commission that would study the influence of Chinese immigration to Mexico, headed by Genaro Raigosa, who employed four officials to assist: Eduardo Liceaga, Rafael Rebollar, José Ma. Romero, and José Covarrubias. As a result of the commission, two works were published, which discussed the desirability of Chinese immigration to Mexico. Romero's report reflected on the racial aspect of Chinese immigration, proposing the United States model in terms of population "homogenization" due to the influx of Europeans; the present report by Covarrubias focused more on Chinese morality and culture. Covarrubias's chapter on Chinese immigration to Mexico, "La Inmigracion China Considerada Desde los Puntos de Vista Intelectual y Moral," begins on page 120 and runs a total of ninety pages. The work also includes a detailed analysis on immigration from other areas, such as the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and others, as well as a chapter on the agricultural advantages of this immigration. The section of "anexos" at the rear of the work prints relevant laws and official information relating to immigration to Mexico. The folding map, printed in blue and black, shows the population density in the Mexican Republic as of 1907, compiled from information by Covarrubias himself. We locate no copies of this work in OCLC.
(McBRB4480) \$1,500

AFRICAN AND MEXICAN SLAVES SEEK RELIEF FROM THEIR MASTERS

28. **[Cuba]. [Slavery].** *[Manuscript Document Listing the Complaints of Laborers and Slaves Against Their Employers and Masters, with the Solutions Made to Address Said Complaints]*. Cuba: 1852. [28]pp. Folio. Gathered folded sheets, each numbered by hand from 1 to 7 at top left corner of first page, held together with one modern staple. Uneven tanning and toning, some ink bleed-through throughout, some worming to top left corner costing the manuscript foliation of first two sheets and parts of a few other numbers, but no main text. Overall well preserved. Very good.

A remarkable document from colonial Cuba laying out a laundry list of complaints and accusations made by slaves, indentured servants, and laborers against their owners, all of whom are identified by name. The document also contains the solutions and payments offered by the slaves or their owners and employers. The title of the document in the introductory paragraph roughly translates to: "List of all the agreements and resolutions made with the masters and patrons of the Yucatan and Asian slaves and settlers regarding their complaints from March 9 of this year to date." The document contains ninety-four complaints, the first on March 9, the last on May 7, 1852. The complaints emanate are from Yucatanos (Mexicans), asiaticos (some listed as being from Macau), African slaves with tribes listed including Lucimi, Carabali, Ganga, Congo, and others. There are also criollo Cuban slaves.

A representative entry reads, in full: "Olalla, mulata, esclava de D. Eduardo Castro se presento a nombre de esta la morena Dorotea Romero, manifiestan do que quena libertar a la par rula Olalla, y escibio para ello seis susas de oro. Se tano la mulatica en 150 p[esos] segun lo dispuno el Sr. Alcalde mayor que intervino su la demanda tenida

auteriormente. Con fecha 13 comparecio el Sr. Castro, y despues de varias conferencias a las cuales asistio tambien D. Lucio Sanchez de quien asiguro Castro sertrija la misimada mulatica al Suidico(?), en virtud de que la Romero no queria dar mayor suma, ni Castro rebajar, ni Sanchez con tribuir con cantidad alguna, escibio el completo del precio de la rasacion, inundandole a dar la carta de atiorro." This entry states, in rough English translation, that a morena (brown woman) named Dorotea Romero wanted her "mulata" baby Olalla freed from her owner Eduardo Castro. Romero offered six pieces of gold. The mayor intervened and the price for Olalla was set at 150 pesos. The price was agreed upon and Castro gave a "relief letter," presumably for Olalla's freedom.

A sampling of the many other complaints and/or remedies provide a wider picture of the people and issues involved in the present document. In entry 3, an African "mandinga" named Gila owned by Felix Callejas is determined to be "not right" and sent back to her owner. Entry 8 contains a complaint from Alejandro, an African Carabali slave, who accuses the "mayoral" (slave master) of stealing \$500 from him. In entry 11, a Chinese indentured servant complains he is being treated badly. And in entry 48, a female slave named Justa reports that she is being treated "cruelly."

The present document is emblematic of a practice more prevalent in Spanish courts than those of most other colonial powers: the slave claim system. Contrary to English and American law with regard to slavery, where the master was effectively the one and only law, Spanish law, which of course also applied to Cuba, allowed slaves (and therefore anyone, including indentured servants and regular employees) to make complaints against their masters or managers. Legal claims were most often made in situations involving manumission (which does not really apply to the present document) and complaints against cruel masters (which certainly applies here). A close study of Spanish legal systems in New Granada (a former Spanish colony) found that local courts often found in favor of the slaves. As a result of such practices in Spain and Spanish colonies, slaves were seen as closer to subjects with at least a modicum of legal standing than in any other legal system in which slavery was practiced. As Jane Landers wrote in her seminal book *Black Society in Spanish Florida*, "Spanish law and custom granted the slave a moral and juridical personality, as well as certain rights and protections not found in other slave systems." Such protections are also seen in historical legal cases in other Iberian-influenced locations such as New Grenada, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Peru, and Guatemala, where local courts administered slave claims. As such, a local Cuban court official or magistrate likely compiled the present document.

An uncommon document relating to slavery in Cuba, and the complicated relationships inherent in a system employing paid laborers, indentured servants, and slaves all at the same time. The content certainly speaks to the travesty of slavery and indentured servitude but also reveals that the relationships in Cuba between employers and laborers, or masters and slaves, were transactional, that the laborers were eventually able to avail themselves of some measure of recourse, and that slaves had more legal standing in Spanish colonial systems than any other legal framework that governed slaves. A unique record of slavery and indentured servitude in mid-19th century Cuba unlike anything we have seen, and with major research potential.

(McBRB4500)

\$7,500

AN AMERICAN SOCIALITE IN CUBA

29. [Cuba]. Walsh, Elizabeth Riggs. Ryon, Cora Gaylord Riggs. [*Substantial Archive of Correspondence Documenting an American Woman's Time Living in Cuba, Written to Her Mother; Together with Additional Correspondence*]. Havana: 1911-1913. Approximately 135 letters, most at least three pages though many longer. Most with original transmittal envelopes. Light wear, a few letters and envelopes with evidence of biopredation, affecting content on a few pages. Some minor soiling. With three original portrait photographs. About very good.

An interesting archive of letters written from a young American woman living in Cuba to her mother back home in New York. The letters were written by Elizabeth M. Riggs Walsh (1886-1915), called Bessie, to her mother, Cora Gaylord Riggs Ryon (1861-1926), and cover three years of her time spent living in the Vedado neighborhood of Havana with her husband, George. Bessie Riggs was a graduate of Elmira College, like her mother; she was married to George Walsh in January 1911 in New York City at the age of twenty-five. Several months later they moved to Havana for George's job – at least one of Bessie's letters is written on stationery from the American Steel Company of Cuba, which we presume to be George's employer. Bessie died in Havana in February 1915 after a brief illness;

a cough seemed to plague her periodically, and at one point an acquaintance accused her of having tuberculosis. An obituary from The Time of Cuba related only that her death came on "the eve of transferring her to a more invigorating climate." Her letters give a picture of her brief life in Havana among the American enclave there, which involved an active life in the local clubs, numerous American friends and social acquaintances, and lots of local color. She was clearly close to her mother, and was a frequent correspondent. Additional correspondence to her mother is also included, from both before and after the period.

Writing early on in her time in Cuba, in a letter dated October 1911, she discusses her living situation and the costs of being in Havana: "Went to lessons this a.m. & to Mrs. Madew's for lunch. Came home about an hour ago. Had a fine time with her. I surely hate to see them go away for six months. We have about decided not to take the[ir] house as it would cost at least \$75 a month & probably over \$200 just bare expenses. You haven't any idea how things cost down here. They would give us half their furniture however - all - but we had made arrangements to spend winter here and all so I guess we'll stay. Geo. was very anxious to & so was I in a way & he left it to me but I think it is rather costly. See Geo. gets part of his salary in stock & that is draining interest & also that will all make a nice little nest egg to buy our furniture in Fall. We pay Miss T. \$100 now for our room, \$8.50 laundry, piano, club dues & all so you see we are saving & get living fine & dandy. It isn't the same as your own house but I guess we'll stick it out this winter."

In an undated letter, she writes about the carnival festivities in Havana: "We went down town yesterday evening about 8.30 to see the doings. You know the Carnival opened yesterday. It lasts two weeks or more. It consists of dances at the different clubs, hotels, etc. [?] for the common people. We are quite some sight to watch them dance their Cuban dances, etc." She continues: "There was a masquerade ball at the Cuban Club, which by the way is the largest club in the world & the most beautiful & most wonderful ballroom in the world. Everybody was in masquerade - we watched through 2 dances - they dance the dances, takes about half an hour for one dance, very slow. They had a large band. Sunday night is the great Carnival night. Heaps of colored papers & confetti along the streets & people dressed fancy & wearing masques. We stayed will midnight & came home. I slept till noon today. Had a Spanish lesson & gave a French lesson."

In a letter dated January 1913, Bessie writes about her impending anniversary and her desire for her mother to visit, as well as a potential visit to the Panama Canal, under construction at the time and a magnet for American tourists: "George & I are going to play golf this p.m. & I guess we are going down to the Miramar this eve with the De Sola's & the K's. We are going to celebrate our second anniversary next Sat. the 11th by a little dinner somewhere. It doesn't seem two years since we 'hitched.' Well sweetest madre in the world no more now. I want to say that I love you very much & we want you to come down this winter. Everybody is 'Panama Crazy' here. This is the best time to see it & you better come."

We get a look behind the curtain of the American social scene in Havana in a very long letter, postmarked April 20, 1913[?]. She opens mentioning George's "ball game" at the club - presumably baseball: "George has gone to pitch a ball game at the club this a.m." The letter continues in a fine tirade of gossip centered on one Mrs. De Sola which has been relayed by Bessie's maid, Marie: "Well I don't believe I was ever more furious in my life as I was Friday. ... Friday a.m. Marie was talking to Mrs. De Sola's nurse quite excitedly... & she paraded her all through the house. When the nurse left I asked Marie why she took her through & Marie said that Mrs. De Sola had told her nurse that when we left their house last year that we had broken every thing & left a terribly dirty house & that I didn't pay any attention to my house, that it was dirty & I was in the streets all the time & didn't care how my house looked. ... As George said that one couldn't find in Havana a better housekeeper that I am & every nook & corner is as clean as can be & Marie is terribly neat, too. As for being in the streets, I never go out unless to a party. I go down town maybe three times in a month. She is just jealous because no one asks her."

She continues, having discovered even more tidbits from the nurse: "Well here is the worst part. ...Marie met Mrs. De Sola's nurse again & the nurse told her a few more choice ones. (1) That I had had tuberculosis for six months. (2) That George was very poor - that of course he wouldn't marry me because I was very ugly looking & homely but that my mother had lots of money... Such awful lies and to tell these things to a servant. ... As a matter of fact George has a much larger salary than De Sola. I don't think I am quite as ugly looking as Mrs. De Sola & saying that I had had tuberculosis for six months just because I had a cough & that is gone now & all & three doctors...told me my lungs were perfect." She goes on to rage at Mrs. De Sola's crass remarks and actions, including

her other social faux pas, chalking it all up to her inferior social position in the group: "She invited people to her party who had never invited her for instance...lots send their regrets. She is a social 'pusher' & is just a little peeved because I am invited & she isn't."

Bessie's health arises in more than one letter, leading one to believe that perhaps she did have tuberculosis as Mrs. De Sola snarkily suspected. She writes, in a letter postmarked February 1913: "I feel fine now & I don't cough but just a very few times. In fact, I didn't cough once all day yesterday. The electric treatments are doing me a world of good. I finish up with them this week. The cough medicine is wonderful - am I glad I 'got after' my cold."

In addition to the group of letters written by Bessie to her mother, Cora has saved a significant amount of other correspondence, including letters she wrote to her own mother, letters written to her children, and other letters received from friends and relatives, including her son, Asher (called Beddo). There is a fine, high society portrait of Cora, decked out in a serious feather headdress, as well as a smaller studio portrait that we presume to be of Bessie. An interesting archive documenting a New York family's lives, with a look at American life in Cuba at the turn of the century.

(McBRB4076)

\$2,500

A NARRATIVE FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM

30. Davis, Noah. *A Narrative of the Life of Rev. Noah Davis, a Colored Man. Written by Himself at the Age of Fifty-four.* Baltimore: Published by John F. Weishampel, Jr., [1859]. 86,[4]pp., including two engraved plates. Original brown cloth decoratively blindstamped, with gilt titles on front cover. Minor edge wear and moderate staining to boards, spine ends scuffed. Occasional foxing to text. Very good.

The rare first edition of Reverend Noah Davis's redemptive autobiographical "emancipation narrative," after being born into slavery in Virginia in 1804. The present work recounts Davis's early life, along with his career as a Baptist preacher in Baltimore, where he served as the Pastor of the Saratoga Street Church. Up until the publication of this book, Davis was able to purchase his own freedom, as well as the freedom of his wife and five of their children, at a cost of more than \$4,000. According to the first sentence of the "Notice to the Public" opposite the author's portrait, Davis published the present autobiography in order to "raise sufficient means to free his last two children from slavery." The two engraved plates provide a valuable visual companion to Davis's text. The first is a striking portrait of the author, which is captioned, "Rev. Noah Davis, Pastor of the Saratoga Street African Baptist Church, Baltimore." The second engraving features a front view of the "Saratoga Street African Baptist Church." An undated signature in pencil on the recto of the portrait plate ascribes previous ownership of this copy to "Rev. Quintus Barbour" who paid fifty cents for the book; the Barbours were a prominent Virginia family, and Quintus Barbour may have known Noah Davis personally.

"Born into slavery in Madison County, Davis learned farming and carpentry and joined the Baptist church in Fredericksburg, which elected him a deacon. In 1847, white Baptists paid for Davis's freedom (he had already raised some of the money) and hired him as a missionary to African Americans in Baltimore. The next year he established the Second Colored Baptist Church in that city and over the next decade raised the money to free his family, who were in danger of being sold.... In 1863, Davis attended the American Baptist Missionary Convention in Washington, D.C., and there met with President Abraham Lincoln, requesting he be allowed to preach to African American troops. In 1866, his church united with another, and Davis died the next year, in Baltimore" - *Encyclopedia of Virginia*.

Blockson 9743. Work, p.311. Sabin 18870.
(McBRB4330)

\$4,750

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

31. Davison, E.J. [photographer]. *Sunlight Sketches in Missouri and Arkansas. Being Photographs of Kansas City and Along the Line of Kansas City, Pittsburgh, & Gulf R.R.* Kansas City, Mo.: June, 1895. Title leaf, plus twenty-four leaves of cardstock illustrated with forty-nine sepia-toned photographs of varying sizes, each captioned in manuscript below the image. Cardstock leaves hinged on cloth. Oblong folio. Contemporary crimson three-quarter leather

and matching textured cloth, "Photographs" stamped in gilt on front cover. Moderate soiling, rubbing, and edge wear to boards, spine ends chipped, corners worn. Top edge of title page soiled, corners toned. Uneven scattered foxing throughout. Very good.

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

- 1) "Grand Central Station, Second and Wyandotte Sts."
- 2) "General Yards, Grand Central Depot."
- 3) "Independence, Mo." [an image of the train depot there]
- 4) "Fairmount Park. Cafe and Auditorium."
- 5) "Independence, Mo. Public Square."
- 6) "Fairmount Park. The Cafe."
- 7) "Fairmount Park. The Station."
- 8) "Fairmount Park. The Rustic Bridge."
- 9) "Fairmount Park. A point of land in the lake."
- 10) "Fairmount Park. Cascade Glen."
- 11) "Fairmount Park. The Crystal Maze."
- 12) "Fairmount Park. The Spring."
- 13) "Fairmount Park. On the lawn."
- 14) "Fairmount Park. Cafe and private dining hall."
- 15) "Fairmount Park. Boat practice."
- 16) "Fairmount Park. Living on the lawn."
- 17) "Fairmount Park. A corner of the lake."
- 18) "Fairmount Park. Inlet of the lake."
- 19) "Fairmount Park. Fountain and diving tower."
- 20) "Fairmount Park. 'MIKADO.' Summer Opera."
- 21) "Fairmount Park. Early blossom."
- 22) "In the glen."
- 23) "Fairmount Park. 'OLIVETTE.' Summer Opera."
- 24) "A group of elevators. KC Suburban Belt Ry."
- 25) "Kansas City Distilling Co. Monarch Vinegar Works."
- 26) "Second & Main Sts. KC Sub Belt Ry." [showing a building housing the Earl Fruit Company and the Merchants Fruit & Produce Auction Co.]
- 27) "Paper mill. KC Sub Belt RR."
- 28) [Uncaptioned photograph taken from the railroad and picturing the malt house and empire elevator of the Ferdinand Heim Brewing Company]
- 29) "Cracker and Candy Mfy. Second and Main Streets" [the building of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company]
- 30) "Fourth Street Viaduct. The U. Ter. Ry." [Union Terminal Railway]
- 31) "Packing house along the river and the Union Terminal Ry."
- 32) "Ohio Ave. Bridge across the Kaw River. The U. Ter. Ry."
- 33) "Geo. Fowler, Son & Co. Packing houses. The U. Ter. Ry."
- 34) "Armour Packing Co. The U. Ter. Ry."
- 35) "Riverside Iron Works. The U. Ter. Ry."
- 36) [Uncaptioned photograph featuring the Indian Ridge Milling Company along the railroad]
- 37) [Uncaptioned photograph depicting a river bridge along the Union Terminal railway]
- 38) "Some pens of cattle. K.C. Stock Yards. The U. Ter. Ry."
- 39) "Schwartschild and Sulzberger - packing house. The U. Ter. Ry."

- 40) "Western Mfy. Co. The 'Air Line.'"
- 41) "Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining Co. The U. Ter. Ry."
- 42) "Kansas City Car & Foundry Co. The U. Ter. Ry."
- 43) "'Where the Woodbine Twineth.' K.C., P. & G. R.R." [an old abandoned house along the line, and presumably the first of the remaining images which feature Arkansas]
- 44) "Sulphur Springs, Ark. In the park. K.C., P. & G. R.R."
- 45) "Corn on the K.C., P. & G. R.R."
- 46) "THE NARROWS. K.C., P. & G. R.R."
- 47) "Siloam Springs. K.C., P. & G. R.R."
- 48) "Siloam Springs, Ark. Reflections. K.C., P. & G. R.R."
- 49) "Siloam Springs, Ark. Box spring. K.C., P. & G. R.R." [an abandoned stone house in rural Arkansas]

E.J. Davison is a rather obscure Kansas City-area photographer active at the end of the 19th century and the early-20th century. According to a small collection of his work at the University of Kansas, Davison produced cabinet card photographs and board-mounted images (as here) featuring Kansas City floods and the annual picnics of the Kansas City Passenger Agents (another railroad-related subject). Newspaper records are also sparse for Davison; the most relevant newspaper account, from the *Kansas City Star* in 1912, reports an exhibit of photographs organized by Davison at the Fine Arts Institute. He also delivered a lecture at that event entitled, "Early History of Photography," followed by an explanation of color photography, illustrated by lantern slides, also delivered by Davison. The present work was likely designed by Davison as a promotional for the railroad, or himself, or perhaps as one of an intended edition of Davison's work which was ultimately not produced. OCLC is silent on this title. (McBRB3862) \$7,500

RARE CARTE DE VISITE CELEBRATING EMANCIPATION

32. [Emancipation Proclamation]. [*Allegorical Carte de Visite of Lady Liberty Freeing a Pair of Slaves After the Issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation*]. Boston: John Soule, 1863. Carte de visite photograph, 3 x 2.25 inches on a slightly larger printed card. Minor surface wear and dust soiling, slight rubbing to printed caption. Very good.

A nice example of John P. Soule's (or Soule's) CDV production featuring his photograph of George Gardner Fish's painting of Lady Liberty brandishing a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation while standing between two kneeling enslaved persons, one holding an American flag. The image was released in the year of the issuance of the Emancipation, likely to both celebrate the document and to proliferate the news of its issuance. Images featuring slaves kneeling for their freedom were prevalent in the early and mid-19th century, seen in the famous "Am I Not a Man" illustrations, the masthead of *The Liberator*, and on various monuments such as the 1876 Emancipation Memorial. John P. Soule (1828-1904) was a native New Englander who operated a photography studio in Boston for over twenty years, between 1861 to 1882. He photographed Boston architecture, public events, and exhibitions, but also traveled a bit, capturing images around Charleston during the Civil War. He later achieved further prominence in the American West after relocating to Seattle in 1888. OCLC reports just two institutional holdings for this CDV, at the Library of Congress and the Boston Athenaeum, though there are likely others. (McBRB3832) \$850

LOG OF A CINCINNATI BEAT COP IN THE 1940s

33. Eubanks, Elmer W. [*Archive of a Police Patrolman's Logs from WWII-Era Cincinnati, Ohio*]. Cincinnati: 1943-1946. Twelve notebooks, [358]pp. total. 12mo. Stapled sheets, stapled at top edge. No covers. Some light wear and soiling, but generally clean and in a legible hand. Very good.

World War II-era manuscript log books kept by Cincinnati, Ohio police officer Elmer Winder Eubanks (1913-2012). Eubanks began his career in law enforcement as a recruit in 1942 when he was issued badge number 325. He then walked the beat and rode in a patrol car in the city of Cincinnati until he was promoted to sergeant. The archive consists of twelve manuscript notebooks, each covering a single month of time during 1943 to 1946, in which patrolman Eubanks chronicles his daily activities early in his law enforcement career. Herein he investigates

crimes and complaints, serves warrants and subpoenas, apprehends suspects, makes arrests and court appearances, transports suspects and property, monitors traffic, interacts with businesses and citizens, etc. Numerous local businesses and Cincinnati landmarks can be found throughout. A number of his entries reflect the wartime period, as he encounters falsified draft cards, servicemen in legal scrapes, and other similar matters. The racial overtones present during that period are embodied within some of author's entries, adding period context.

Some of the many entries include: "Meade Ave. [gas] station attendant wanted us to give our permission for him to sell gas to two negroes"; "Drunken negro causing trouble...G[one] O[n] A[rrival]"; "Met bus no 3813 at bus station driven by Art Broughton negroes causing trouble on way into town here"; "454 Commercial Square negro acting sus[picious] arrested Winfield Marion"; "Mrs. Humphries sent to Gen[eral] Hos[pital] in patrol 1 with her son Arthur Humphries 3 mo. she had attempted to jump from 3rd floor window with her baby when Mrs. R. Stiens grabbed child away from her. She jumped alone"; "Confiscated 32 Smith & Wesson from Father Charles Lees"; "Arrested Wm. Kartke...escaped from Gen[eral Hospital] under indictment for auto theft was being held by Ham[ilton] Co[unty] police"; "Mr. George Cobble...complained of a Peeping Tom in alley"; "Investigated 2 juveniles in pool room...had war bonds on his person from Canton Ohio"; "Had suspect one Tillman Rogers nitwit sent on his way"; "Gano alley & Walnut...found a drunken soldier in basement"; "Leona Sloan complained of 3 white boys taking her purse she was too drunk to take a report"; "Injured on duty"; "Commercial Square a fight warrant advised"; and so forth.

Altogether an interesting archival record of policing from one officer's perspective, of particular historical note in today's fluctuating and charged political climate regarding that subject.
(McBRB1379) \$975

"IS TERROR THE WAY TO PEACE?"

34. [Fellowship of Reconciliation]. [Pacifism]. *[Archive of Materials Published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation on Their Anti-War and Anti-Atomic Bomb Views from the 1930s through the Korean War].* [New York: 1938-1958]. Approximately sixty-five items, including twenty periodical issues and about forty-five pieces of ephemera, including several duplicates. Minor wear, varying toning to ephemera. Periodicals stapled, with mild chipping at corners, moderate toning, and some marks of oxidation at spine from old staples. Good plus.

A substantial group of materials published by the important pacifist organization Fellowship of Reconciliation during the years leading up to, during, and following World War II. The group was founded first by pacifists of Germany and England during 1914 in reaction to the initial horrors of World War I; the American wing of the group, from which the present materials emanate, was organized the following year as an interdenominational Christian pacifist organization. The group continues a robust operation in the present day, and claims to be "the oldest interfaith peace and justice organization in the United States."

The materials in this group comprise periodicals, pamphlets, and ephemera published and distributed by the Fellowship of Reconciliation over a span of two decades in the mid-20th century that covers World War II, the inception of the Cold War, the Korean War, and the advent of the nuclear age. All of these critical events are represented in the present documents. The printed ephemera here, approximately forty-five pieces in total, presents information on the pacifist and conscientious objector positions concerning the significant issues of the period ~ . They also contain basic information ~ "What is the Fellowship of Reconciliation?," "Some Commonly Asked Questions About the Fellowship of Reconciliation" ~ and calls for action ~ "The Bomb Tests Can Be Stopped!," "Is Terror the Way to Peace?"

Additional material includes a scattered but representative run of twenty issues of "Fellowship," the official periodical of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which span the vital years from 1939 to 1946. These include contain philosophical and practical essays on pacifism and conscientious objection, reports of Fellowship members from the theaters of war, letters from readers, and much more, including two articles contributed by Gandhi on the subject of nonviolent protests in India and China. Also present are a copy of the "Pacifist Handbook," as issued by the Fellowship in 1939, and three other lengthier pamphlets on the application of pacifism to World War II and the Cold War, and narratives of the leading pacifists of the Fellowship who refused conscription into military

service. One final additional, cohesive minigroup is a series of six broadsheets from the later war years that argue against peacetime conscription following the conclusion of the conflict. In all, a fascinating cross-section of materials produced by this important pacifist group during what was necessarily one of its most active and significant periods.
(McBRB4312) \$2,000

A FILIPINO IMMIGRANT IN INTERWAR CALIFORNIA

35. [Filipino Americana]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album of a Filipino American Immigrant in California*]. [Various locations in California: 1931-1937]. [45] leaves, illustrated with 161 photographs, between 3.25 x 2.25 inches and 7 x 5 inches, in mounting corners. Oblong folio. Contemporary black faux leather, string tied. Minor wear to album and photographs. Very good.

An informative collection of personal photographs retained and organized into the present album by a young Filipino American man living in California in the 1930s identified only as "Sally." The images include numerous portraits of the young man, one of which supplies a hint at his identity in the inscription that reads, "Truly yours, Sally." Another photograph toward the end of the album is also inscribed TO Sally by a flapper girl who identifies herself as "Flash." Another image of the same compiler is captioned in manuscript on the verso, "For my album at the age of 25," indicating his mindfulness to preserve images for the present album. Yet another image picturing Sally and a large family group shows him dressed in a military uniform. In addition to his portraits, the photographs capture the compiler with his Filipino-American friends, an Anglo-American woman who appears to be his girlfriend or wife, shots of the compiler and others with their automobiles, spending time at the beach, visiting orchards, and more. One of the compiler's earliest portraits of himself is stamped on the verso with an Oakland, California photographer's mark, so he was perhaps based in the Bay Area. Several of the photographs feature the compiler with his female friends at the Ontario Hot Springs in California. Two shots show the compiler with a few of his fellow young Filipino Americans standing in a gazebo, both images with typed captions over the middle of the image reading, "In our auditorium" (perhaps part of their school). A few of the images were obviously sent to the compiler, and are signed to him by the various subjects. The compiler had a particular fascination with American women, and includes numerous shots of his female friends in the present album. Intriguingly, one photograph of a young woman is inscribed on the verso, "Dedicated to Mr. Sammy M. Macaraeg as a sign of true friendship." Simeon "Sammy" Macaso Macaraeg was a Filipino-born farm worker who lived for some time in California before moving to Arizona, where he died in Glendale in 1962. Macaraeg was most likely a friend of the compiler, Sally, and should provide the basis for identification of the present compiler through additional institutional research.
(McBRB4410) \$1,750

HOMEMADE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN IMMIGRANT ARTIST

36. Forkel, Reinhold. *Reinhold Forkel's Autobiography* [caption title]. [N.p., but probably New York: ca. 1935]. [118] leaves of typescript printed on rectos only, plus a photographic frontispiece, three plates (one folding), and color manuscript map. Contemporary stiff card covers, tan leather backstrip, with a cyanotype of the author laid under a chipped clear acetate dust jacket. One other cyanotype laid in. Some wear and abrading to edges, rather clean internally. Very good.

A homemade autobiographical production by an obscure German-American artist active in New Jersey and New York in the first few decades of the 20th century. Reinhold Forkel (1879-1947) was born in Mittelberg, a German village he locates on the "southern slope of Thuringia" near Coburg in Upper Franconia on the manuscript map he produced here. Forkel gives information about his education, which included ten years in public schools followed by thirty-eight months at the Industrial College of Schalkau, where he earned a reputation as a talented artist. Following his schooling, Forkel worked in the Thuringia Flag Factory and served two years in the German Army, stationed at Thuringia. While in the Army he met an American girl, who had been on stage in America, singing and dancing in comic operas, Broadway, and performing on the road; the two fell in love. As a result, Forkel immigrated to the United States after he is honorably discharged from the Army in 1901.

Upon his arrival in America, his girlfriend was late to greet the boat and missed his arrival, but the couple somehow spotted each other later that day while walking on Broadway in the middle of New York City. They married a year later after Forkel has worked in the pattern shop at a stove factory in Albany and then briefly for the New York Central Car Department, first as a trimmer then as a woodcarver. Forkel worked the next four years as a sculptor and modeler, first for De Kosenko Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, then the Sterling Bronze Company in NYC, and then returned to work for eight years as designer, wood carver, and cabinet maker for New York Central Car Department in West Albany. Forkel resigned from that job in 1914 and then began work as an Instructor in woodworking at the School of Industrial Arts in Trenton, New Jersey. Forkel remained at the New Jersey school for the next thirty years but devotes only a few pages of the narrative portion to that part of his life. Most of the last half of the manuscript is comprised of reproductions of the texts of various letters, tributes, articles, and so forth by or about Forkel, much of it from his time at the New Jersey School of Industrial Arts.

Forkel's autobiographical text is supplemented by a handful of visual items. These include the aforementioned map of Mittelburg, Coburg, Germany, the area in which Forkel spent his youth; Forkel drew the map himself and dates its production to 1935. Two cyanotype photographs are also present here, one featuring Forkel at work in a sculpture studio and another of his finished statue; both photographs are signed by him. The three plates include two printed Forkel family crests (one large and folded into the work) and a photograph of a bas relief of a religious scene apparently produced by Forkel, as his printed caption reads, "Dream. 'Vision' I had the same night my father died." The work is rounded out by an oval-shaped portrait photograph of Forkel which he signs, "Professor Reinhold Forkel." An attractive and homespun autobiography of a noted German American immigrant artist. Apparently a unique production, and never published.
(McBRB4570) \$850

AN UNRECORDED GEORGIA AFRICAN-AMERICAN HYMNAL

37. [Georgia]. [African Americana]. **Dunn, G.H.** *Handy Songster for Religious Service*. [Macon, Ga.: ca. 1930]. 13pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Front wrapper chipped at top edge and lower right corner, small chip to lower left corner of rear wrapper, minor soiling to wrappers. Text block tanned but clean. Good.

An unrecorded hymnal published in Jim Crow Georgia, which was "compiled by Rev. G.H. Dunn, Presiding Elder of the Macon District of the Macon Georgia Conference and Book Steward for the A.M.E. Church in Georgia." The work includes a portrait and short biographical note on Dunn, followed by the lyrics to fourteen hymns. These songs include "I Wring My Hands and Cry," "I Am on the Battlefield for My Lord," and "Going Back with Jesus When He Comes." Most notably, one of the hymns is titled, "The Negro National Anthem." Otherwise known as "Life Ev'ry Voice and Sing," and later nicknamed "The Negro National Anthem," the song was written by James Weldon Johnson and his brother, John Rosamond in 1900. OCLC locates a nineteen-page edition of this work containing eighteen hymns at Emory, but the present edition ~ slightly shorter and with four fewer songs ~ is likely an earlier edition.
(McBRB4524) \$1,250

YEAR-IN-THE-LIFE OF A TENNESSEE WOMAN LIVING AND WORKING IN GUATEMALA

38. [Guatemala] **Forrester-Brown, Frances.** *[Manuscript Diary of Frances Forrest-Brown, Written While Living in Guatemala]*. [Livingston, Guatemala: 1910]. [106]pp. of manuscript entries. Folio. Contemporary "Lett's No. 31 Indian and Colonial Rough Diary" bound in tan paper-covered boards printed in brown, red cloth backstrip. Moderate wear and scuffing to boards, some staining, spine ends chipped and frayed. Text block detached along hinges except holding by one thick chord at rear hinge. Occasional small tear-outs and chips not affecting overall content, text largely clean and readable. Good.

An illuminating manuscript diary kept by Frances Forrester-Brown while living and working in Guatemala in 1910. Frances Forrester-Brown (1869-1936) was born and raised in Springfield in western Tennessee. She attended the Monticello Female Seminary and then married William Forrester-Brown in Denver in 1895. Shortly thereafter, the couple moved briefly to Veracruz, Mexico before spending over a decade in Guatemala, first in the mahogany

business and later harvesting bananas. Frances co-managed their jungle-land plantations along with Will until his death in September 1910, and she eventually moved back to the United States in 1914.

The present 1910 journal includes a wealth of every day details of Frances's life in Livingston, Guatemala, her interactions with public officials, her domestic and managerial duties, her work as a local lay-doctor, her own bout of jungle fever, money matters, and her struggle to deal with her husband's illnesses. Some of the entries related to the tumultuous events of Frances's personal life, including her passionate affair with Livingston's chief merchant and German vice-consul, Bernard Zurhellen and the distress caused by Will's alcoholism and his subsequent death, are related in code. The coded message are not transcribed anywhere, but a handwritten cipher for the code is laid in, with five pages of decoded notes and excerpts from the diary. The format of the diary allows for three daily entries per page. Frances's handwriting is a bit scrawled and hard to decipher at times, but can be deciphered after careful reading. She includes about 225 entries here, beginning with densely-written, full-page entries which taper off considerably following the September death of her husband. Following the diary portion of the work, Frances includes the names of almost a hundred political and business associates, including Guatemalan President Manuel Estrada Cabrera.

A few excerpts from the diary provide a flavor of Frances's substance and style:

January 13: "Very, very little fruit. Too much water at Lameja to get but very little fruit. I wrote to man who wants information about lake, river, &c. Jane(?) Potts sent it to me. Had letter & she did not get up on Sunday until noon. Lidia in early, with lighters. I went down to mail the letters & Pable & I came up to B's about 11:45. I went on to see a woman, & then Jose Ineverra, he looks badly and I advised iron.... I spent 1 1/2 h. cleaning 1 lamp & 3 lanterns and 1/2 h. to clean my hands partly. Then I had to go to bed, with high fever and there I stayed. Temp 104."

February 11: "We both did a good days work. I mending the entire day & WFB working in office. Went out at noon as usual & had 'frescas' at Cohars with BZ. I got two shirts & two ready made trousers.... I went over to see if Michovsky had any tomato plants for the Jekylls. A bundle & 6 lb. meat for Jekyll was forgotten & sent up by Taylor. Not the meat, as I took up a leg of pork last night. 2 pr. trousers, goods for two shirts for the Caris boy. Had to use a bar tonight."

May 13 (a mostly decoded portion of one of her decoded messages, coded portion in brackets): "[WFB got in a terrible rage and grabbed me by the throat and hit me in the head and tried to find the revolver. Shoot himself or me. And then ran down to drown himself. I followed him all over town. He went into [?]. He was in the shop and] he sent for Ben waited at Cofans corner..... I waited then when I saw he was quieter I came home. I went to bed in the room. [He came and petted me]."

The Benson Latin American Collection at the University of Texas at Austin holds most of Frances's papers, but not, of course, this heretofore "lost" 1910 diary. A niece of Frances's named Sara Richardson wrote a self-published biography of her aunt entitled, *Fearless and Free: The Adventures of Frances Forrester-Brown*, a copy of which accompanies the diary. Richardson used much of the material at the Benson Collection for her work, but again, not the present diary. Chapter 15 of Richardson's work opens with, "There is no diary for 1910." There is now.
(McBRB4430) \$2,000

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY ILLINOIS

39. [Illinois]. *Photographs of Some of the Municipal Improvements in Champaign, Illinois Constructed 1898-99-00* [manuscript title]. Champaign, Il.: 1900. Fifteen thick card leaves, including title leaf, and illustrated with thirty-three original photographs, some 3.5 x 4.5 inches but most 4.5 x 6.5 inches, each with accompanying manuscript caption. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black cloth, "Photographs" stamped in gilt on front cover, string tied. Spine chipped, boards a bit soiled and edge-worn. Edges of some photographs a bit worn, but overall in very nice shape. Very good.

Likely a unique photographic record of a substantial municipal improvement project in Champaign, Illinois at the turn of the 20th century. According to the title card taped to the first page, the project was directed by George Tiller, the foreman of construction, and W.H. Tarrant, the city engineer, and took place over the course of three years, 1898-1900. The project was focused on road improvements, and features the paving of several streets in Champaign. Some of the images picture before-and-after views of the same street. For instance, a pair of photos show Main Street as it was paved in 1883, and then the same view of Main Street "after pavement was finished" in 1900. Other photographs feature workers "putting in concrete" on Neil Street in May 1900; "putting in concrete curb & gutter" on West Hill Street in 1900; "laying concrete foundation" on West University in 1899; putting in a brick sidewalk on West University Avenue in 1899; digging and laying a five-foot sewer line under Second South Street; laying brick pavement on Elm Street in 1899; sub-grading West Hill Street in October 1900; excavating the railway tracks on Main Street in 1900; digging and laying a "steam heat trench near Imperial Blvd.;" rolling the freshly-laid brick pavement on Fremont Street; and more. In addition to the construction photos, the album holds one elevated view of Champaign southeast of City Blvd. The final two images in the album document the thirty-plus laborers responsible for "concreting Illinois Street" in Urbana; the workers are a combination of white and African-American men. A well-composed series of original photographs documenting municipal improvements to numerous locations in Urbana-Champaign, likely a unique surviving collection.
(McBRB4172)

\$1,250

DOCUMENTING THE INNER WORKINGS OF AN IOWA UNIT DURING THE INDIAN WARS

40. [Indian Wars]. [7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry]. [*Manuscript Special Orders Book for the 7th Volunteer Iowa Cavalry Compiled During the Indian Wars*]. Sioux City, Ia.: [1864-1866]. [94]pp. Folio. Contemporary half calf and marbled paper-covered boards. Heavy wear to boards, spine mostly perished, front cover, first couple of leaves, and occasional inner leaves detached. Minor toning, light soiling, scattered markings, but highly legible. A handful of pages at front pasted over or partially pasted over with newspaper clippings. A well-traveled ledger, with expected wear from its use on the American frontier. About good.

An informative manuscript record of U.S. military involvement in the Old West, spanning May 1864 to February 1866 and containing manuscript Special Orders from the 7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry during the Indian Wars. Most orders were issued near or from the unit's Headquarters at Sioux City, Iowa, but after May 25, 1865 orders are issued from other locations including "Camp Floyd," "Camp in the Field," "Camp No. 23 near Fort Rice," and "Fort Randall D.T." The ledger contains fairly ordinary orders relating to officer appointments, troop detachments, duty assignments, discipline, desertions, provisions, and more, as well as orders particularly relevant to a frontier post, dealing with such matters as stolen horses and Native Americans. One unique order is Special Order No. 58, dated April 25, 1865, which directed Captain T.F. Dwight, A.Q.M. to purchase a "sufficient quantity of suitable material for draping the public buildings at this post" as part of funeral ceremonies honoring the late President Lincoln. Additional orders of particular note include: Special Order #4, May 29, 1864, in which a sergeant and twelve men are detailed to guard twenty-nine Indians, ensuring that "the Indians molest nobody and nobody molest them on their way to the Crow Creek Agency place of destination" and Special Order #63, May 8, 1865, in which Capt. Nathaniel Pope was ordered to issue 200 rations to 120 Winnebago Indians now at the post and on their way to Omaha.

The 7th Iowa Cavalry was organized under special authority of the War Department for the purpose of assisting in the defense of the western and northern frontier settlements against Indians who may be hostile. With large numbers of troops already called to the field for service during the Civil War, the regiment organized slowly between late 1862 and the summer of 1863. It was mustered into Federal service for a three-year enlistment, officially serving in the Union Army during the Indian Wars. The present ledger provides a wealth of information on the unit's activities, troops, supply and transportation issues, and much more, over a roughly two-year period near the end and just after the Civil War.
(McBRB4286)

\$3,750

WITH A LARGE PLAT MAP OF A JAPANESE COLONY IN BRAZIL

41. [Japanese Americana]. [Brazil]. [Shinano Overseas Association]. *Nanbei Burajiru "Ariansa" Ijuchi no Kensetsu / [Building the Alianca Colony in Brazil, South America]*. Nagano: Shinano Overseas Colony, 1927. [2],3,[1],6,316,[2]pp., plus seven folding leaves reproducing calligraphy, fifty-two pages of inserted halftone portraits, and five folding maps (one quite large) printed in two colors. Original cream cloth printed with a map of South America on front cover. In original printed cardboard slipcase. Noticeable but faint dampstaining to covers, minor soiling and edge wear. Some insect damage along some folds of large map. About very good.

A very rare history and description of the Shinano Kaigai Kyokai's (Shinano Overseas Association's) colonization attempts in Alianca, Sao Paulo, Brazil. In 1924, the organization purchased 5,300 hectares (13,000) acres of land in Brazil and began selling land parcels to Japanese settlers. This book, a much-expanded version of a pamphlet with the same title published two years earlier, provides the Shinano Kaigai Kyokai's rules, organizational structure, and business plan, along with descriptions of facilities, management strategies, and potential crops for the colony. The text is supplemented with over fifty pages of halftone photographs featuring company officials and early settlers, plus five folding maps, including a large folding plat map of the colony measuring about 20.5 x 29 inches. Exceedingly rare, with no copies in the United States, and only one in the world, at the National Diet Library in Japan.

(McBRB4336)

\$1,750

THE FIRST RETURN TO JAPAN FOR FIFTY-THREE JAPANESE CANADIANS

42. [Japanese Canadian Photographic]. *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the First Visit by Japanese Canadians to Japan Following World War II]*. [Various locations in Japan: late, 1953]. [12] leaves, illustrated with thirty-eight photographs, almost all vernacular and all in mounting corners, with the first five leaves covered with manuscript signatures and annotations, plus eight family photographs laid in. Contemporary red cloth, gilt titles on front cover, string tied at top of spine (bottom string tie lacking). Minor wear. A few empty mounts, but the overwhelming majority of the photographs present and in great shape. Very good.

A unique annotated vernacular photograph album documenting the first visit to Japan by Japanese Canadians following World War II. A newspaper clipping pasted into the album pictures the members of the trip spread out in front a Canadian Pacific airplane, with the caption reading, in part: "ALL SET TO GO, above, are the fifty-seven members of the first postwar JC tourist group to leave for Japan. The party left Vancouver aboard a chartered CPA plane on Dec. 1st, and arrived at Haneda Airport in Tokyo early Dec. 3rd.... The group is touring Tokyo, Nikko, Kamakura, Hakone, Atami, Ise, Kyoto, Nara, and is scheduled to disband in Osaka on Dec. 13." The group traveled to Japan just a year after American occupation of Japan came to an end, and when the country was returning to self government and self determination.

The first eight pages of the album are filled with manuscript signatures and both short and long inscriptions from more than thirty of the members of the traveling party. The inscriptions are written in both English and Japanese, with the English inscriptions coming from men and women across Canada, mostly British Columbia but also Montreal and Toronto. In addition, three of the travelers hailed from Washington in the United States. English signatures include Victor and Lillian Iwata, Mrs. Ika Kato, Mrs. Kazuko Takeshito, Hideo Naeda, Harry Mujimoto, and Yutaka Ikani, among others. The presence of the signatures of so many members of the expedition practically constitutes an autograph book of the trip.

The vernacular photographs in the present album picture numerous members of the traveling party, in many group shots as well as smaller photographs. The men and women are featured in various Japanese cities such as Yokohama, Tokyo, Kiyoto, Kamakura, Atami, Pearl Island, Kegon-no-Taki, Nikko, and Nara. A group photo taken in Tokyo on December 4, 1953 has a printed inscription in Japanese that identifies the subjects as a "Canadian Tourist Group." Printed captions on similar group shots in Kamakura and Kyoto indicate much the same. Some of the images picture Japanese friends and relatives living in Japan, and some images are likely a combination of Japanese citizens and Japanese Canadian visitors. The album cover is printed in Japanese, and translates roughly to "Record of Yasukuni Visit ~ Japanese Transportation Corporation." A wonderful memorial of a return to Japan for many Japanese Canadians following World War II, and a fantastic combination of travelers' signatures and original photographs documenting the visit. We have never seen any material documenting the return of Japanese

Canadians to Japan, much less from their very first journey back after the cataclysm that World War II wrought on the homeland.

(McBRB4404)

\$2,750

YIDDISH BROADSIDE FOR A JEWISH YOUTH GROUP IN HAVANA

43. [Judaica]. [Cuba]. *Seccion de Jovenes del Centro Israelita de Cuba, Egido 504....Cambio de Impresiones de los Jovenes Hebreos Para Organizar la Forma en Que la Juventud Hebrea Tomara Parte en los Festejos a la Gran Nacion Norte-Americana en el Dia de Su Independencia el 4 de Julio...* [caption title]. Habana: 1943. Broadside, 8.75 x 6 inches. Minor toning, creasing and foxing, date stamp and pencil markings to upper corner, a few short closed edge tears. Very good.

A rare Yiddish language broadside published in Havana, Cuba, announcing a meeting of Jewish youth to be held at the Centro Israelita de Cuba, a Jewish social and cultural center, on June 30, 1943. The broadside invites all the Jewish youth of Havana to the meeting, which was held to discuss plans for an upcoming Fourth of July celebration. The Jewish community of Havana grew throughout the 1920s and '30s as refugees from Eastern Europe settled there, fleeing persecution and unable to immigrate to the United States after passage of the restrictive Immigration Act of 1924. The Centro Israelita de Cuba was the center of Ashkenazi Jewish life in the city during this period. Jewish material from early-20th century Cuba is exceedingly rare in the market.

(McBRB4306)

\$950

1920s JAPANESE REPORT ON AMERICAN CONSUMERISM

44. Kaneko, Ryozo. Itoi, Kuniyoshi. *Hokumai Gasshukoku Oyo Hide Ryo Kanada ni o Keru Depatomento Sutoa Shisatsu Hokoku Ka* [Report on an Inspection Tour of Department Stores in the United States of America and British Canada]. [Osaka?: 1922?]. [2],3,[1],66,[2],8,111pp., plus one folding chart. Mostly in Japanese, with some names occasionally in English. Original plain light pink wrappers. Mostly minor loss at the top and bottom of the spine, wear to the corners, some creasing to the wrappers. Good plus.

A report of a three-month tour of department stores in the United States and Canada by a pair of Japanese businessmen. The first half provides reports for each of the fifteen cities visited, including Portland, Seattle, Detroit, Kansas City, Montreal, Boston, and Los Angeles (plus Tokyo, for comparison, before the authors returned to Osaka). The second half describes equipment, clerk training, customers, advertising, and commerce. A folding chart between the first and second sections illustrates the organization of the various departments within a given store.

Following the First World War, chain and department stores expanded rapidly in the United States. Business leaders in Japan, whose retail economy was growing apace, became very interested in American stores and how they were run. The authors of this report may have been connected to the textile industry. In 1923, Itoi Kuniyoshi described his experience in the United States in an issue of the *East-West Textile World* (*Tozai orimono kaisha*) magazine, published in Tokyo. For further information, see Timothy Yang's *A Medicated Empire: The Pharmaceutical Industry and Modern Japan*, which describes similar tours made by representatives of Hoshi Pharmaceuticals of American chain and department stores. The present report has no imprint or colophon, and was likely printed for private distribution. No holdings recorded in OCLC.

(McBRB3709)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED FIELD PRINTING IN KANSAS

45. [Kansas]. *Roster of Officers of the Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army. Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas.* Fort Riley, Ks.: Sixteenth Infantry Print, 1879. Broadsheet, printed on thin coated paper, approximately 14 x 6.5 inches, recto printed in blue ink with ornamental border enclosing the title portion and decorative ornament on other panel of recto, verso printed in black, with signature line at bottom filled in by the adjutant. Light foxing, three horizontal folds, short separation along central horizontal fold. Very good plus.

A handsome example of garrison printing in Kansas, listing the thirty-six commissioned officers of the 16th Infantry Regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, under the command of Brevet General Galusha Pennypacker. The 16th was headquartered at Fort Riley beginning in 1877, following a decade's peacekeeping service in the Reconstruction-era South. The regiment's sojourn to Kansas was relatively brief, as it was ordered to Texas in 1880. Still later, in 1890, following the Department of the Platte, several companies of the 16th participated in the Wounded Knee campaign. The decorative flourishes and the formality of the presentation of the roster suggests a ceremonial intent, and is unusual for military field printing of the time, especially since the 16th Infantry was then embroiled in ongoing campaigns against the Ute and Cheyenne. The roster is signed at the bottom by Lt. William V. Richards, Adjutant, who is also listed in the "Field and Staff" portion at the beginning of the roster. We have been unable to locate any other examples of printing from the "Sixteenth Infantry Print" or other printers at Fort Riley prior to the turn of the century. Unrecorded in OCLC.
(McBRB4212) \$750

TRYING TO BRING SOCIALISM TO KANSAS

46. [Kansas]. [Socialism]. Bridwell, Arthur. *[Small Archive of Original Manuscripts, Including a Draft Platform for the Socialist Party of Kansas in the 1926 Elections]*. [Baldwin, Ks.: ca. 1907-1926]. Five items, either manuscript or typed, totaling approximately [35]pp. Occasional browning, soil and edgewear, but in generally good or better, legible condition; one item possibly incomplete. Very good.

Small but notable collection of papers relating to Arthur Bridwell (ca. 1874-1966), newspaperman, professional photographer, amateur naturalist and prominent socialist of Baldwin City, Kansas. Though born in Indiana, Bridwell appears to have spent nearly his entire life in Baldwin City, and graduated from Baker University around 1900. In the first decade of the 20th century his by-line appears on several articles in the Baldwin *Republican*, but by 1906 he is advertising his services as a photographer of views and portraits. Though apparently never elected, Baldwin was a sometime candidate for statewide political office on the Socialist ticket, running once for the state legislature (1916) and twice for state auditor (1922 and 1924).

Of particular interest here is Bridwell's lengthy and detailed draft platform for the Kansas Socialist Party in the elections of 1926, present in both a rough manuscript draft and in a more finished, typed version. Contemporary newspaper accounts confirm that Bridwell's platform was in fact submitted to the Kansas Secretary of State for that year's elections, along with candidates for nine statewide offices, though there is no mention of Bridwell's position within the party at this time (newspaper articles identify him only as a former faculty member of Baker College).

Bridwell's platform, in twelve points, offers a strident indictment of Capitalism, beginning with a somewhat breathless preamble: "Realizing that the evils of capitalism are inherent and can only be eradicated by the complete socialization of the world, the socialist party calls attention to the break down of capitalism during the World War and the suspension of credit since, which has disorganized society, thrown millions out of employment and created a condition where famine and pestilence stalk the earth and industrial strikes have replaced peaceful production." Specific proposals presented in the platform include the state takeover of agriculture and industry, banking, and insurance; the establishment of a state-run newspaper; establishment of referendum and recall procedures for state officials; a public school system guaranteeing a free education for every citizen "irrespective of age, color, race or sex;" a revised tax code, and a call for an immediate constitutional convention "for the purpose of changing the state constitution which entrenched monetary interests have made practically impossible of amendment."

Other pieces included here include two rather amateurish creative works ~ a brief supernatural tale titled "Prof. Wilkins' Ghost," and the narrative of a fishing trip on horseback to Horseshoe Lake, near Lawrence, which Bridwell describes as "rather a disappointment." Also present is an original signed contract, 1910, for a partnership with one C.D. Spangler, establishing a photographic business in Baldwin (according to contemporary newspaper accounts, this partnership was dissolved later in the same year, with Bridwell assuming ownership of all fixtures and assets).

A more detailed assessment of each document is as follows:

- 1) "Suggestive Platform by AB." Manuscript draft of the Kansas Socialist Party Platform for 1926. [7]pp. on 6 sheets, in ink and pencil, with many emendations and editorial markings.
- 2) "A Tentative platform written and submitted by Arthur Bridwell, Baldwin." Typed, finished draft of the above document. [4]pp., typed, reproduced by spirit duplication.
- 3) Partnership contract between Arthur Bridwell and C.D. Spangler for the formation of a photographic studio in Baldwin, Kansas. Dated 1910. [2]pp., typed, reproduced by spirit duplication on Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity of Baker University letterhead. Signed in ink by both parties, countersigned by A.M. Gardner and W.H. Hobbs.
- 4) "Prof. Wilkins' Ghost." Manuscript draft of a short story. On nine half-sheets of "Baldwin Republican" letterhead. Substantially complete, but possibly lacking a concluding page or paragraph.
- 5) "A Trip To Horseshoe Lake." Manuscript draft of a travel account. [14]pp. on lined stationery printed with masthead of "Office of the Curio Shop; Arthur Bridwell." Dated 1907, apparently complete.

Together, these documents offer a fascinating glimpse into the rather homespun nature of socialist activism in the agricultural west in the years before the Great Depression. Bridwell, clearly neither a professional politician nor a theorist, and at best an amateur writer, nonetheless appears to have been a major voice in Kansas politics, even defining statewide policy for a (then) major third party. Portions of Bridwell's papers are held at both the Kansas Historical Society and in the Special Collections and Archives at Baker University, but the current documents appear to be unique.

(McBRB4213)

\$1,250

A CURIOUS EMIGRE TO NEW ORLEANS WRITES HOME TO NEW ENGLAND

47. [Louisiana]. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Abner Phelps to Gilmer Marston, a Friend Back Home in New Hampshire, Describing Life in New Orleans*]. New Orleans: June 30, 1832. [3]pp. on a single folded sheet, addressed on verso of second leaf. Old mailing folds, minor foxing, tiny hole in second leaf from removal of wax seal costing a couple of words, significant fading to text. Good.

An informative and content-rich manuscript letter from Abner Phelps, a transplanted New Englander living in antebellum New Orleans, written to Phelps's school fellow and close friend Gilman Marston, later a Civil War Union General and U.S. Senator from New Hampshire. Abner Phelps is a notable but still somewhat obscure historical figure in the lore of New Orleans and San Francisco. He worked as a lawyer in both cities and served in the Mexican-American War before moving to California during the early Gold Rush. He and his wife built a house in San Francisco in 1850 that retains their name, and is considered to be among the oldest private residences in California. In the present letter, Phelps describes his experiences after moving to New Orleans, first taking a job teaching school "from six in the morning till nine in the evening. Very few of my scholars speak English, but [only] French and Spanish. I have a hard task as they are very ungovernable fellows. I shall however relinquish this employment in the fall and commence the practice of law." The temperature had already risen to ninety-six degrees and "most of the northern merchants have left the city" for the summer, leaving the streets to "appear desolate and forsaken." He had already suffered from Yellow Fever and comments that "I now consider myself acclimated" to the unhealthy climate, though "I am not without apprehensions for my health."

Phelps then offers a hint about why he would be willing, seventeen years later, to join the Gold Rush to California. He had found "the advantages of traveling...much greater than I had anticipated," having "corrected" some of his opinions and prejudices and "given me a better acquaintance with all the intricacies and varieties of the human character. I have spent some time in Mexico...[a] beautiful and interesting country" which he liked "much better than Louisiana," where the government, left over from Spanish colonial days, persisted in "sheltering despotism."

Despite an abiding interest in the life of Abner Phelps by Judge William Newson - father of the current Governor of California - still little is known about this pioneering New Orleans and San Francisco lawyer. Several Phelps

diaries are held by Tulane University, but they do not begin until 1837, after he was settled in New Orleans as a lawyer and became known as a somewhat controversial politician. Interestingly, the Phelps House in San Francisco was supposedly built first in New Orleans and then moved to the West Coast in pieces because Phelps's wife was homesick for Louisiana; this story is perhaps apocryphal, but certainly fits the romantic nature of Phelps's far-flung life. The present letter appears to be the earliest known Phelps epistle, written at the tender age of twenty-seven.
(McBRB4161) \$1,250

A SEGREGATED THEATER IN UNION-OCCUPIED NEW ORLEANS

48. [Louisiana]. [Theatre]. *Varieties Theatre Gravier Street. Lewis Baker, Stage Manager. Sunday Evening, Feb. 14 1864 and Every Evening Until Further Notice. The Ticket of Leave...* [caption title]. [New Orleans]: 1864. Broadside, 21 x 6 inches, on thin paper. Old folds, moderate toning, occasional small marginal chipping, tip of lower left corner chipped, light offsetting to itself while folded. Very good.

A scarce Civil War-era broadside from Union-occupied New Orleans. The Varieties Theatre on Gravier Street in New Orleans was established by the Variete Association Theatre Club of New Orleans, a stockholder association of individuals committed to producing local theatre and who oversaw hiring a manager, building a repertory company, and attending performances. The Varieties Theatre was built and re-built three times between 1849 and 1871 at two different addresses in the Big Easy. The theater manager also changed during this time period. The present broadside advertises a performance of "A Great Moral Drama" called *The Ticket of Leave Man*. The play was a stage melodrama by the British writer Tom Taylor, and was based on a French drama titled, *Le Retour de Melun*. The English title takes its name from the "ticket to leave" issued to newly-paroled convicts.

Most interestingly, the broadside indicates how the arrangement of the theater created designated seating areas, and reinforced segregated seating based on race, with sections for "Colored Boxes," a "Colored Gallery," and "2nd tier" Private Boxes available to "Quadroons." OCLC lists three examples of Varieties Theatre broadsides printed between 1851 and 1868, including the only other Civil War-era example, dated seven days after the firing on Fort Sumter. New Orleans was not yet occupied by Union forces at that time, so the present example is the only known surviving broadside from the Varieties Theatre printed in Union-occupied New Orleans.
(McBRB4284) \$1,250

PRESENTATION ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS DOCUMENTING A SOUTHERN LUMBER COMPANY

49. [Lumber Industry]. [Louisiana]. [Arkansas]. Collins, R.D. *Catalogue of Photographs of the Frost-Trigg Lumber Company for Special Album Presented to Mrs. Ben Collins by R.D. Collins* [caption title]. [Louisiana and Arkansas: 1907]. [8]pp. catalogue tipped in at front, followed by [53] leaves, illustrated with fifty-three silver gelatin photographs, all approximately 6 x 8 inches, each mounted one per leaf on rectos only. Oblong folio. Contemporary limp leather, brad-bound, with gilt presentation stamping on front cover reading: "To Mrs. Ben Collins from R.D. Collins." Spine and front joint portion of leather perished, but holding well. Some chipping to edges and scuffing to boards. Occasional mild silvering to images, short closed tear to first image, but overall quite nicely preserved. About very good.

An engaging collection of photographs documenting the southern lumber interests of the Frost-Trigg Lumber Company, presented by R.D. Collins, the company's assistant general manager, to his aunt, Mrs. Ben Collins. Both R.D. Collins and his aunt hailed from Texarkana, Texas, but R.D. managed the Frost-Trigg office in Shreveport. The present album is comprised of over fifty substantial photographs capturing various aspects of the Frost-Trigg subsidiaries in Louisiana and Arkansas. The catalogue of the photographs tipped in at front provide invaluable information on the images, noting the subjects and location of each photograph, and keyed to the photographs by number. The photographs are organized by each subsidiary, including a selection of images featuring the De Soto Land and Lumber Company in Mansfield, Louisiana; the Noble Lumber Company in Noble, Louisiana; the Red River Lumber Company in Frostville, Arkansas; Black Lake Lumber Company in Campti, Louisiana; Union Saw Mill Company in Huttig, Arkansas; and four images of the Frost-Trigg home office in Shreveport. Images from the

subsidiary companies picture a wide variety of subjects and settings, such as trains loaded with logs, company buildings and residences, mills, laborers at work, interior views, and more.

A small sampling of the photographs, as described in the catalogue, include "Perspective view of the De Soto Land & Lbr. Co. log train coming into the mill - 17 cars," "General birdseye view through the center of the Noble Lbr. Co. yards at Noble, La.," "Group of all the men employed in the woods of the Red River Lbr. Co.," "Saw mill of Black Lake Lbr. Co. from the southeast," "Photographic tower 128 feet high erected for the use of the American Lumberman in making a birdseye view of the complete plant of the Union Saw Mill Co. at Huttig...," and "General office of the Frost-Trigg Lumber Co. on fourth floor of the First National Bank building, Shreveport, La." Several of the photographs, including the handful of group shots of the laborers, feature numerous African American workers among the employees; interestingly, in the group shots, the Black laborers are relegated to the background of the shots.

"Many great milling interests of the south are knitted together by a selling agency end, located in some northern of semi-northern city, serving as not only the selling end of the business but in a sense as a holding company, a sort of clarifying institution, where the syrup of endeavor finally crystallizes into the sugar of profit. Not so with the Frost-Trigg Lumber Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and Shreveport, La., for it is run with the idea of handling as much of the product of the five mills which are in active operation as it possibly can, with the least amount of profit to itself, in order that the milling propositions may make the greatest amount of money. The Frost-Trigg Lumber Company directs nothing but its own affairs, and the five active sawmilling propositions sell to it, or not, as their advantage may seem to indicate. This places the Frost-Trigg Lumber Company in a unique position.... The Shreveport office of the Frost-Trigg Lumber Company - which is situated in the First National Bank building in that city, in commodious rooms on the fourth floor - was opened for the better taking care of the growing trade of the southwestern states, that of Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and southwestern Missouri, New Mexico and southern Kansas.... E. A. Frost is the active manager of the Shreveport end of the business, assisted by R. D. Collins..." - "A Graphic Story of the Frost-Trigg Interests in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas" in *American Lumberman*, March 30, 1907. A wonderful selection of photographs documenting a successful and truly southern lumber company.

(McBRB4424)

\$2,500

WRANGLING OVER SHARECROPPERS DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

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

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

Benjamin S. Grayson and his brother Thomas Wigg Grayson relocated to Texas from South Carolina sometime before 1835, at which time Benjamin established a mercantile business. Both brothers became involved in the Texas Revolution and were part owners of the famous privateer, the *Thomas Toby*, which Thomas also captained.

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

(McBRB3214)

\$850

WITH NUMEROUS PLATES FEATURING MEXICAN BIRDS AND ANIMALS

51. [Mexico]. [Agriculture]. [*Sammelband of Three 19th-Century Mexican Works on the "Lucrative Breeding" of Farm Animals*]. Mexico City: 1879, 1880. Three separate imprints bound together; individual details below. Small octavo. Contemporary half Mexican calf and marbled paper-covered boards, gilt spine titles. Minor wear and rubbing to edges and boards, corners bumped and a bit frayed. Scattered minor foxing to text, a few leaves toned. Very good.

A fantastic sammelband of Mexican agricultural "theoretical-practical manuals" featuring information and illustrations on roosters, hens, poultry, pigs, cattle, dogs, and other farm animals. Each work focuses not only on the animals themselves but on the methods to achieve "profitable breeding." The works are detailed as follows:

1) *Manual Teorico Practico para la Cria Lucrativa del Gallo y de la Gallina en Cuanto Tiene Relacion....* Mexico City: Imprenta de J.M. Aguilar Ortiz, 1879. vi,104,[2]pp., plus two engraved plates. The work covers the history of various roosters and hens in different regions, including some information on roosters produced for cockfighting, and other details on breeding cocks and hens. The two plates feature several roosters, such as the "breed rooster and hens," "country rooster," and the "gallo espanol de combate" (Spanish fighting rooster). OCLC lists just one copy, at the National Agricultural Library in Maryland.

2) *Manual Teorico Practico de la Cria Lucrativa de las Aves de Corral....* Mexico City: Imprenta de J.M. Aguilar Ortiz, 1879. iv,115,[1]pp., plus two engraved plates. This work focuses on the successful breeding methods for numerous "aves de corral" (poultry) such as turkeys, peacocks, pigeons, pheasant, partridge, guinea fowl, quail, ducks, swans, and geese. The two plates here show the common turkey, as well as an image of a quail, duck, geese, and swan. No copies in OCLC.

3) *Manual Teorico Practico para la Cria Lucrativa de los Animales de Corral....* Mexico City: Imprenta de Aguilar e Hijos, 1880. iv,128,[4]pp., plus three engraved plates. The last work focuses on the successful breeding methods for numerous "animales de corral" (barnyard animals) such as rabbits, cows, sheep, rams, goats, pigs, donkeys, and dogs. The three plates in this work feature fattened pigs, a dog, rabbits, goats, sheep, donkeys, and cows. Just two copies in OCLC, at the National Agricultural Library and Warren Wilson College (North Carolina).

(McBRB3875)

\$1,750

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

52. [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

MEXICAN COMMUNIST BROADSIDE ON NAZIS AND THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

53. [Mexico]. [Cuba]. [Communism]. [Scottsboro Boys]. *Socorro Rojo Internacional. Sección Mexicana. Comité Regional del Valle de Mex. (Grupo Julio A. Mella). ¡Conmemoremos el Asesinato del Estudiante Revolucionario y Líder Antimperialista Julio Antonio Mella! ... [caption title].* [Mexico]: Sección Mexicana, Comité Regional del Valle de Méx., [1934]. Broadside, 11.75 x 8 inches. Minor edge and surface wear, even toning. Very good.

A very rare broadside issued by the "Mexican section" of a notable international communist organization. The Socorro Rojo Internacional (International Red Relief), was a communist social service and welfare organization founded in 1921 to aid political prisoners, and was active throughout the Spanish Civil War, after which the group was outlawed by the Spanish government and finally dissolved internationally in 1947. The present broadside emanates from early in the 1930s, and contains a list of various political and social outrages from around the world, including the Reichstag fire, German concentration camps, the terror of the Grau Martín government in Cuba, and the death penalty given to various members of the Scottsboro Boys in Alabama. The group also calls for a remembrance of the fifth anniversary of the murder of Cuban journalist Julio Antonio Mella (who was killed in 1929 and therefore helps us date the present work), calls for revolutionary workers to rise up in Cuba, and more, all in the name of the "defense of the Soviet Union." The broadside reads, in large part, in English translation:

"January 10 marks the fifth anniversary of the assassination of comrade student Julio Antonio Mella, one of the greatest and tireless revolutionary anti-imperialist fighters of the labor movement; his odious murder carried out by the henchmen of the then dictator Machado, in agreement with the Calles Portes Gil government, both governments unconditional servants and under the orders of Yankee imperialism. Let us make January 10 a day of protest against the brutal repression of revolutionary workers, at the hands of capitalist governments! The immediate release of comrades Torgler, Thaelman, Dimitrof, Popof and Tanef, who have been acquitted on the false accusation of setting fire to the Reichstag, due to the unanimous protests of all the workers of the world, and who will be re-tried for the alleged crime of treason, what the bourgeois Hitler government has used as a pretext to victimize them, including 170,000 German workers who are imprisoned in concentration camps! Let's prevent the (legal) lynching that is being committed with the young black men of Scottsboro, of whom Norris and Patterson have been sentenced for the third time to die in the electric chair, and this will further accentuate the hatred of races in the United States! In Mexico, a semi-colonial country, we also see the murder of the peasants of Lombardy and New Italy, who are fighting for their immediate problems. In the Federal District, and despite the demagogic

phrases of the government that promises better futures, we see hundreds of workers being thrown onto the streets...as the only way to fill more the let us protest against the identity card and against compulsory military service, with which we will serve as cannon fodder in the next war to defend the interests of Yankee Imperialism! The comrades of the Soviet Union, the sixth part of the world, where socialism is being built by leaps and bounds, the true home of the workers, without unemployment, hunger or misery!"

A very interesting look at how the Scottsboro trial was employed as an international incident for communist sympathizers, being played alongside German atrocities under the Nazis in order to promote communism in Mexico and Cuba. OCLC does not report any holdings, but we located just one copy at the University of New Mexico's Center for Southwest Research.

(McBRB4518)

\$1,250

17th-CENTURY MINING QUARREL IN NORTHERN MEXICO

54. [Mexico]. [Mining]. Saenz de Escobar, Jose. *Por el Sargento Mayor D. Juan Isidro de Pardiñas Villar de Francos, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago...de la Mina Nombrada San Antonio, Alias Santiago, Sita en el Real, y Minas de Coziguiriachi en el Reyno de la Nueva Vizcaya...* [Mexico: ca. 1698]. [2],39pp. Folio. Sewn, but disbound. Top edge trimmed close, occasionally costing page numbers and parts of type ornaments, scattered foxing, fore-edge a bit worn. Good plus.

A very rare Mexican imprint documenting a mining dispute in Coziguiriachi (Cusihiuriachi), Chihuahua, Northern Mexico in the 1690s. Sergeant Major Pardiñas and four co-owners allege that Sergeant Major Diego Pacheco, who acquired the San Pedro Mine in 1694, adjacent to the San Antonio Mine that they own, invaded their mine. They allege that by purchasing the San Pedro Mine they also acquired the San Antonio. As such, they argue that Sergeant Pacheco has been stealing revenues from the mine for four years, and request that first, they kick Pacheco out of the mine and restore possession to them; second, that Pacheco return to them all the silver that he has obtained from said mine. They proceed to show all the documents of possession, as well as the documents of the sale of the San Pedro mine. Particularly notable is the author's elegant ink signature at the conclusion of the text, reading "Joseph Saenz de Escobar." We locate just two copies, at the Bancroft Library and the Institut Tecnológico in Mexico.

(McBRB3821)

\$4,500

"...THE ADVENTURERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ALSO INVADE THE BORDER
AND COMMIT ALL KINDS OF ATTACKS AGAINST THE PROPERTIES AND INHABITANTS
OF THAT PART OF THE REPUBLIC..."

55. [Mexico]. [Politics]. [Borderlands]. Teran, Ramon M. *Columna Adicional al Numero 890 del Zempoalteca* [caption title]. Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico: July 23, 1852. Broadside, 17.75 x 6 inches. Old horizontal folds, light creasing. Very good.

A seemingly-unrecorded Mexican broadside in which the Deputy President of the Congress of the State of Veracruz Ramon Teran argues for a special session of the legislature in order to address some of the serious issues at hand in the country. These issues included tariffs and the smuggling that results from unsteady commercial security, the opening of the isthmus at Tehuantepec, and the colonization of national lands, among other problems to be addressed. Principally among Teran's concerns is the issue of border security. A substantial passage relating to this issue is as follows (in English translation): "The depredations of the border have reached such a point that the civilized world is scandalized when considering them, because it is no longer only the savage tribes that invade our territory to rob and murder our brothers, but for example, the adventurers from the United States also invade the border and commit all kinds of attacks against the properties and inhabitants of that part of the Republic. The proportions of these evils are increased because the bloody incursions of the barbarians are no longer limited to the most distant and abandoned points of the frontier. Lately, these incursions have extended to the state of Zacatecas." Teran concludes his message by summing up the issues to be faced at a special session of the Legislatura del Estado de Veracruz (in English translation): "The federation's governing council is encouraged to convene the general congress to special session for the immediate month of September in order to deal with them: to dispatch

the reform of the maritime customs tariff, and the other pending financial business; to provide security and defense of the frontier, exposed to vandalism by barbarians and adventurers; to enact laws that speed up and facilitate the colonization of national lands; to promote the opening of communication routes, and to complete other businesses that are considered urgent." We locate no other copies of this interesting broadside.
(McBRB3607) \$850

VELVET PRIZE BINDING FROM PUEBLA

56. [Mexico]. [Prize Binding]. *Praeses Aderit Joseph Maria a Castillo Urizar in Eodem Gymnasio Propius Philosophae Moderator.* [Puebla]: T.F. Neve, 1859. [4] leaves. Contemporary red velvet boards, elaborately stamped in gilt. Gilt foil rubbed away in a few, small areas. Light wear at spine ends and corners. Internally clean. Very good.

An attractive red velvet and gilt prize binding that was presented to Eduardo Carreto by the Colegio Nacional del Espiritu Santu in Puebla during the fall of 1859 for his achievements in Philosophy. Both front and rear boards contain rather elaborate folial ornaments surrounding a central image of scholarly papers and instruments scattered around a globe. The same image is repeated in print on the title page. The three other printed leaves bear the formal language that awards the academic achievements of Carreto. A very interesting and unusual example of a velvet Mexican prize binding.
(McBRB4483) \$650

LAWS OF THE 18th-CENTURY MEXICAN SILVER GUILD

57. [Mexico]. [Silver]. *Ordenanzas de el Nobilissimo Arte de la Plateria...* Mexico City: 1746. [2], 22pp. Folio. Contemporary plain paper wrappers. An occasional fox mark. Near fine.

Scarce revision of the laws and orders governing silversmithing in colonial Mexico. The guild of silversmiths was one of the oldest and most powerful in New Spain, and ordinances governing the fashioning and decoration of silver go back to soon after the conquest and the discovery of large quantities of precious metals in the mountains of central Mexico. The present work contains thirty-seven ordinances that regulated the organization and governance of the confraternity of silversmiths, and governed the location, operation, and organization of silver shops in Mexico, as most recently revised and promulgated by the ruling Viceroy of New Spain. The traditions of several of these laws, such as the one requiring unique maker's marks for each silver shop, have continued to the present day. OCLC locates only three copies of this edition, at the University of New Mexico, the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico – and just two other 18th-century editions of these ordinances, equally scarce. The present edition was produced by prominent Mexican woman printer Maria de Ribera, and this copy is in particularly good condition.

Medina, Mexico 3774.
(McBRB3591) \$3,000

AL SUR HACIA LA LIBERTAD

58. [Mexico]. [Slavery]. *Dictamen de la Comision de Puntos Constitucionales del Senado; Sobre la Ley Constitucional de Garantias Individuales.* Mexico City: 1849. 35pp. Original brown printed wrappers. Very minor wear, slight discoloration along fore-edge of rear wrapper. The slightest faint dampstain along the extreme outer margin of first two leaves, else internally clean. Untrimmed. Near fine.

One of the most influential works on civil rights in Mexico, setting the basis of the Constitution of 1857, and a milestone in the history of slavery in North America for offering freedom to any slaves who stepped both feet into Mexico. This small booklet resulted from a commission led by Mariano Otero, in an attempt to codify some of the liberal aspirations of the "Acta Constitutiva y de Reformas de 1847." Among them was Article 5, roughly translated as "To ensure the rights of man that the Constitution recognizes, a law will establish the guarantees of freedom, security, property and equality enjoyed by all the inhabitants of the Republic, and will establish the means to make them effective." The Dictamen included those individual guarantees and rights. The new law also had a huge impact in the United States concerning the issue of slavery. In 1821 slavery was banned in Mexico, with the exception of Texas, and in 1837 the ban was extended to the whole Mexican territory. However, slaves that entered Mexico from the United States were still legally property of their owners. With the constitutional reforms issued

in 1849, all foreign slaves would become free by the sole act of stepping on Mexican territory. This law effectively created what some historians have designated as the southbound Underground Railroad.

As Richard Grant writes in *Smithsonian Magazine*: "This soon became common knowledge among enslaved people in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and what would later become Oklahoma. They envisioned what historian Mekala Audain calls a 'Mexican Canaan' across the Rio Grande ~ a promised land where they could be free. They made the arduous journey through Texas. They stowed away on boats leaving from Galveston and New Orleans for Tampico and Veracruz. In the 1850s a dozen slaves were reaching Matamoros, Mexico, every month. Two-hundred-seventy arrived in Laredo, in Tamaulipas (now called Nuevo Laredo, just across the border from Laredo, Texas) in a single year. American diplomats kept pressuring their Mexican counterparts to sign extradition treaties, which would return runaway slaves to their owners, but Mexico flatly refused ~ in 1850, 1851, 1853 and 1857."

A wonderful copy of an important Mexican work, with just seven copies in OCLC, at the Bancroft, Yale, Boston Athenaeum, Harvard, UT-Austin, the Library of Congress, and the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico.
(McBRB3674) \$7,500

PAIR OF EARLY STOCKHOLDERS REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

59. [Mexico]. [Technology]. *Report. Mexican Telephone Co. March 1st, 1887.* Boston: Stanley & Usher, Printers, 1887. 12pp. Original printed self wrappers, sewn. Minor dust-soiling and edge wear. Soft vertical crease throughout. Internally clean. Very good. [with:] *Annual Report of the Mexican Telephone Company. 1890-1891.* Boston: E.W.S. Jones, Stationer and Printer, [1891]. 11pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Wrappers somewhat toned, small chip at each corner, short vertical closed tear and some discoloration to front wrapper. Soft vertical crease throughout. Internally clean. Very good.

An informative pair of rare and early reports from the Mexican Telephone Company, a subsidiary of American Bell Telephone Company that sought to establish a national telephone network across Mexico during the 1880s. The Mexican Telephone Company began operations in 1882 using equipment from Western Electric and other supplies harvested from local Mexican markets, specifically Mexican trees for telephone poles. At first, the company met with success, but over the course of the next two decades the company's work was eroded by a combination of increasing competition, unsound workmanship, the volatility of the Mexican financial markets, and the restructuring and merging of telephone companies around the turn of the century. By 1905, the Mexican Telephone Company was sold or transferred to the Boston Telephone Company. Renamed the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company, the branch continued to operate in Mexico, contributing to the construction of an underground cable network. The present pamphlets provide interesting insight into the early years of the company's operations in Mexico.

The first pamphlet opens with a letter to stockholders from J.D. Sargent, the company's president. Sargent informs the investors of recent mismanagement of funds by the company's treasurer, with which the company is dealing. He also reports on the company's takeover of the Puebla Telephone and Telegraph Company, the infringement of the company's territorial rights by rival companies, the hopeful outlook for completion of a railroad to Guadalajara which will likely result in "a decided improvement in business there for the future," and other news vital to the company's operations in Mexico. The following four pages are comprised of a detailed financial report to Sargent and the company directors by the general manager of the company, M.L. Guiraud. Rounding out the first work is a two-page Treasurer's Report by the Treasurer, pro tem., A.E. Denison.

The later report indicates some volatility in the company's ranks, as the opening letter from the president of the company is delivered by a new president, Robert Colgate. Early in his letter, Colgate mentions that he has been head of the company for two years, and was part of a new regime put in place to curtail expenses, liquidate outstanding obligations, and "settle all outstanding claims, with the view of putting the Company on a strong financial basis." Much of the remainder of Colgate's letter addresses lawsuits, claims, and other business which have now brought the health of the company to a "very satisfactory condition." The remainder of this annual report

is a Treasurer's Report from yet another new treasurer, W. French Smith. OCLC reports just a single copy of the later report, at the University of Michigan. There are no holdings reported for the earlier report from 1887. (McBRB4321) \$950

MARYLAND KID ON HIS WAY TO TEXAS BY RAIL AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMBOAT

60. [Mississippi River]. Robinson, Matthew. *[Collection of Four Letters Detailing a Railroad and Steamboat Journey from Baltimore Through Cincinnati to New Orleans Down the Mark Twain-Era Mississippi River].* [Cincinnati and New Orleans: 1859]. Four autograph letters, signed, totaling [10]pp., with original transmittal envelopes. Minor wear, light spotting. Very good.

A group of delightful letters written between November 22 and December 14, 1859 by Matthew Robinson, all sent to his mother in Baltimore, providing vivid descriptions of his passage by train to Cincinnati and thence by steamboat to New Orleans down the Mississippi River. At the time Robinson traveled down the "Father of Waters," Mark Twain was serving as a Mississippi River steamboat pilot, having received his license on April 9, 1859. In his first letter, Robinson reveals that he is traveling through the middle of the country in order to get to Galveston, Texas, "the object of my journey." He took a train to Cincinnati, commenting that "the trip thus far has been as pleasant as journeying on a railroad generally is." He provides a vivid description of the Ohio countryside: "I have to-day in the cars been through several hundred miles of the State of Ohio. The prospect from the car window was continually enchanting. It all looks like New Jersey and Delaware as far as a level country is represented. But the soil is black with fertility, the land in its character is slightly undulating and the houses are numberless. Every few miles a large town is reached. Horses, sheep etc. dot the fields. You would have been charmed with the prospect. Such mountains of hay, such black soil, such lengths of fencing, such numbers of cattle, and finally a country in all respects so inviting, I never before witnessed. This land is worth about \$30 an acre. The farms are generally smaller than you would think averaging about 100 acres each." Robinson mentions an earlier visit along his route where he saw "the famous engine house at Harpers Ferry where Brown and his followers were cornered," relates meeting a man from San Antonio on the train, and instructs his mother to send his "Denton County grant" (another Texas reference) to New Orleans. In his second letter, dated the next day, Robinson informs his mother that he will shortly board the steamboat Superior for the 140-mile trip to Louisville which he expects to take four hours.

Robinson's third letter is dated December 1, 1859, from the "Mississippi River" about "700 miles below Louisville." He describes in nice detail other passengers on his steamboat, "a large number" of which "are going to Texas." Robinson then describes some of these Texas-bound emigrants: "[A Kentucky farmer] is on his way to New Orleans to take a Red River boat for Texas, in which state he owns land, and if he likes it is going to remove there. He carries an immense Bowie knife and in case we were molested would protect the crowd. He has with him a late map of Texas. A gentleman in the cabin has on board some 8 or 9 negroes whom he is conveying to Texas. Another passenger has 600 sheep at least on the boat which he will drive to Texas where he has been living nine years. He has engaged the services of one of my fine friends and has carried him to the cabin table and will take him to Texas with him. They leave this boat at the mouth of Red River and will go entirely across the state of Texas to Mata Gorda Bay into I think Lavaca County. He told them he could go in an hour and a half from his home to Galveston. I could've gone along and would have had my expenses paid all the way. It would however have taken 40 days and that would I suppose have consumed too much time.... They talk Texas here as we in Baltimore would speak of Ohio and Kentucky. All speak of it as a great country. It is farmed all over. Roads run through it. It is from what I can gather by no means a wild country, but quite a well-settled and thickly inhabited country. I will have no difficulty in getting over the State.... The South is a great country. Money is now abundant and the chances of making a living are abundant. No one having land in Texas would hesitate to settle on it unless they were well fixed at the place from which they would start."

As revealed in his fourth and final letter here, Robinson was traveling to Texas "to sell the lots in Galveston." This last letter was written by Robinson while waiting in New Orleans for final passage to Texas. He discusses some legal challenges for he and his mother back in Baltimore, reports briefly on his trip on the Mississippi River steamboat, enumerates his personal financial situation (he has \$46 to his name and will spend \$20 of it on passage

to Galveston), and more. He closes his final letter by stating that he has "been aboard of the Red River boats and find so many going to Texas. Write to me in Galveston. My love to all."
(McBRB4222) \$2,000

"THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS...ARE HENCEFORTH NOT TO BE CONSIDERED
AS SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE COLONIZATION BY ANY EUROPEAN POWERS...."

61. [Monroe, James]. [Monroe Doctrine]. *President's Message... [being the Full Text of the Monroe Doctrine in Vol. XXIV, No. 3526 of National Intelligencer]*. Washington, D.C.: Gales & Seaton, December 4, 1828. 4pp., folio, in bound volume of forty-seven issues, all 4pp., dated between August 13 and December 30, 1823. Contemporary three-quarter calf and marbled boards. Front board detached, spine mostly perished, rear board holding by one stitch. Occasional toning, spotting, and edge wear to issues, crescent-shaped dampstain to bottom edge to varying degrees on most issues. Ownership/subscriber's name to top margin of each issue throughout. About very good.

A very early printing of one of the founding documents of United States sovereignty and foreign policy. In his State of the Union address on December 2, 1823, President James Monroe set out to discourage European intervention in the political life of the New World. Monroe and other officials throughout the Americas feared renewed interest from European powers in the Western Hemisphere following independence movements in various Latin American countries, including Mexico, as well as Russian quarantine actions in the Pacific Northwest. President Monroe's address appears in its entirety on the final page of the present issue. In this foundational speech, delivered two days earlier to Congress, Monroe defines the principles which would come to be known as the "Monroe Doctrine." He states: "The American continents, by the free and independent condition they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers," and that any such intervention would be deemed a "manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." The Monroe Doctrine would govern American foreign policy decisions and actions from this point forward, providing the foundation for the United States to consider the Western Hemisphere as its own sphere of influence.

The present issue of the Monroe Doctrine was preceded only by the famed December 2 *Extra* (which carries a six-figure price tag at the present time) and the December 3 printing of the *Daily National Intelligencer* (Vol. XI, No. 3396). Both of the preceding were printed on the same press, by the same publisher, as the present issue. In addition to the Monroe Doctrine in the December 4 issue, the present bound volume of *National Intelligencer* includes information on current events around Washington, D.C., the United States, and the world for the latter half of 1823. The first few issues provide a flavor of the content of the newspaper, containing dispatches from the young nation of Mexico, advertisements calling for the return of runaway slaves, a proclamation by Monroe authorizing the sale of public lands in Louisiana, the "destruction of a piratical establishment on the south side of the island of Cuba, by the United States' schooners Greyhound and Beagle," and much more.

Grolier American 33 (ref).
(McBRB4364) \$3,000

"KENTUCKY SEEMS TO OFFER THIS BETTER
THAN ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD THAT I HAVE SEEN..."

62. Moore, Jeremiah. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from Jeremiah Moore to Kentucky Pioneer Surveyor and Lawyer James French]*. Mooresfields, Va.: April 6, 1805. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet, addressed on verso of second leaf. Old mailing folds, minor loss to second leaf from removal of wax seal, costing a few words, closed horizontal tear to second leaf, minor toning. About very good.

An informative manuscript letter written from Jeremiah Moore, Baptist preacher and noted advocate of religious liberty from Virginia, to his friend James French, a surveyor and lawyer in Montgomery County, Kentucky. Moore was born in Virginia, and worked his adult life as an itinerant Baptist preacher, during which he met with no shortage of controversy. He was arrested in 1773 by colonial authorities as a religious dissenter who had not received a required license to preach from the Episcopal Church of England, the only officially-permitted church of the colony. Moore was brought to trial; reportedly defended by Patrick Henry, he was acquitted. Thomas

Jefferson proposed a "Statute for Religious Freedom," which Moore actively supported, and the two later remained valued correspondents during Jefferson's presidency. After the Revolution, Moore travelled throughout the new nation, preaching in churches from New York to Kentucky.

The present letter supports a contemporary description of the preacher by William Wirt as "not refined, but rough and strong, of copious and even impetuous volubility." His reference to "persons of Colour" also demonstrates his ambivalence as a slave-owner troubled by the institution of slavery who considered his slaves to be "part of my family." After discussing the financial details of his land holdings in the present letter, Moore shares his thoughts about moving to Kentucky as his final resting place: "I am now under strong invitations to become a resident of Kantuckey in my old age, and near my family circumstanced as they were when I was last at your house, I believe I should try how the thing would at last go. I know one thing that I should gain if I lost otherwise we live too near the Seate of Government not to feel the effect of those vices that are inseparable with those ports where men of all descriptions and Nations mingle in one common center. Scarcely any but persons of Colour think of Laboring here and even of this description there are more in all our publick towns than are Equal to the Drudgery of the place so that during the Severe Season past about 300 of one Sort or other was supported at a common Soupe house in Alexandria set up at the expense of the inhabitants of the town. My wish would be for the remainder of my life to live in the bosom of some worshiping assembly retired from the noise and bustle of active life and so convenient to some stated place of ship as to be able to attend there with my little family content with the meor conveniences of life till I go hence when I shall no more return. Kentucky seems to offer this better than any other part of the world that I have seen - and nothing but parting with my children will prevent me from trying the Experiment. I think I have nearly quite paid the debt I owed to Society as I have no doubt but I have rode more than twice round the whole Earth preaching the precious Gospel, if its Circumference is not more than geographers tell us it is.... I have the comfort of seeing nine children in such a situation as to live above the frowns of this unfriendly world and with a moderate degree of attention to be quite independent and so for the prospect is fair, having not one Drunkard gamester or an Extravagant son and no daughter that has in any degree forfeited her Virtue or honour or Ever had any aspersion cast on her, but what my future lott will be infinite wisdom only knows...."

Moore never made the move to Kentucky, but died ten years later on his rural Virginia estate, which is memorialized in the 1971 booklet included with this letter, Thomas DiBacco's *Moorefield, Fairfax County, Virginia*.

A biographical note about Moore published on Founder Online reads: "Born in Prince William County, Virginia, Jeremiah Moore (1746-1815) gave up his office as a lay reader in the Episcopal Church and became a Baptist itinerant preacher in the early 1770s. He was brought before the authorities in Alexandria several times before he obtained a license to preach in 1773. After the Revolution he returned to Fairfax County and from 1792 to 1813 attended meetings and played an active role in the Ketocton Baptist Association, composed of churches west of Philadelphia including Virginia. From about 1789 to 1815 Moore lived on his 600 acre estate at Moorefield in Fairfax County. He was one of the founders and pastor of the First Baptist Church in Alexandria to which TJ contributed \$50 in 1805. He preached primarily in Maryland and Virginia but also traveled to churches in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York."

Manuscript material by Moore is rather rare on the market. The present letter is an interesting piece of correspondence from an important early American religious figure, with a notable passage mentioning "people of colour" in Virginia in 1805.

(McBRB3641)

\$2,250

"HORSE STEALING IS SO COMMON AS HARDLY TO BE THOUGHT A CRIME."

63. Moulton, Jotham Tilden. [*Group of Five Detailed Letters Written During the First Two Years of the Civil War, Describing the Lawlessness and Violence in Missouri*]. [Various places in Missouri & Illinois: 1861-1862]. Five letters, totaling [18]pp. Previously folded. Minor wear and dust soiling. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Very good.

A highly detailed and well written group of five letters by Jotham Tilden Moulton III (1836-1909) that describe his experience during the beginning of the Civil War in Missouri. Moulton was a Maine native who relocated with

his parents to Chicago in adolescence. His father was a lawyer, edited the Chicago Tribune, and was said to be a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. The younger Moulton, judging by these letters, was a lukewarm Unionist at best at the outset of the conflict, but soon enlisted in the U.S. Army.

Moulton was a civilian when he wrote the first two letters offered here. In 1861 he sought a position as a school teacher, and removed to Farmington, Missouri, south of St. Louis, which like much of the state was in a state of simmering violence between secessionists and Unionists. As a northerner who tried to remain outside of politics, he came under suspicion from both sides. On August 5, he wrote:

"They told me that I was going to a very suspicious place; and when I got down to Farmington I found that it was a very suspicious place indeed. The people here were almost unanimous for the Union a few months ago, but now they are almost unanimous for the Southern Confederacy. The same game has been played here that has been played in almost every part of the state. The neighborhood was quiet, till the soldiers came down on some frivolous errand and exasperated the whole population against them. More than one hundred men from this county have joined the Confederate army; among them men who were formerly stigmatized as 'Black Republicans'.... I do not know what I shall do myself. I certainly shall not violate my oath, though my sympathies are all Southern."

Later that month, on August 31, he wrote again from the "Independent Republic of Missouri":

"Horse stealing is so common as hardly to be thought a crime. The practise of wearing arms is almost universal. I slept one night in a house where three or four secessionists locked the doors and lay down with pistols under their pillows and guns leaning against their beds. The very next night, I stayed in a strong Union settlement, where the people all assembled in one house, then men lying the woods with weapons and blankets.... Large districts will never submit to Gamble, unless they are conquered. Large districts will never submit to Jackson, unless they are conquered. This is the worst possible state of affairs.... It appears to me that the only thing a good citizen can do is to relinquish his individual predilections and support the side of sound principle.... This sort of reasoning throws me at once into the Union party."

The same letter continues later:

"An Englishman undertook to get up a home guard in this vicinity. The citizens pulled down his flag and tore it to pieces. A few days afterwards he was taken out of his house and shot ~ and twenty thousand U.S. soldiers were within a day's ride! It is nevertheless true that a great part of our troubles were brought upon us by Abolitionists and Union men, who tattled without truth or principle and brought quiet, orderly Secessionists into danger and disgrace. It is true also, that the Federal soldiers have made for themselves the greater part of the work they have to do in Missouri.... The Lincoln newspapers deny that outrages have been committed; the Federal officers do not deny it, but on the contrary, admit the fact in express terms, though some of them profess to regret it...."

After feeling compelled to choose a side, Moulton enlisted in September 1861 with the 33rd Illinois Infantry, which had so many educators it was informally known as the Teachers' Regiment. He was not much of an asset to the Union cause, however ~ the three letters present from the period of his enlistment, dated January through November 1862, were all written from various hospitals. On October 26, he wrote, "A year's service has abated my ardor, as well as shattered my constitution." These letters are nevertheless quite discursive in their account of his situation and his surroundings. In the same letter, for example, Moulton provides a long description of Mound City, Illinois, just across the Mississippi River and one of the hospital locations of his convalescence:

"All the buildings bear the marks of past floods, the water line being in some cases as high as a man's shoulders. The name is sometimes contracted and written 'Md. City;' if you articulate the first two letters ~ their elementary sounds ~ you will have the euphonious & appropriate title of 'Mud City;' or if you are a little careless in punctuation, you may write it 'M.D. City,' a name which appears to me quite suitable now that so large a number of surgeons parade the streets, and so large a proportion of the energies of the place are devoted to the work of curing sick and wounded men, or sending them to their long home...."

(McBRB3691)

\$5,750

COLLECTION OF TEN MARVELOUS NATIVE AMERICAN LEDGER ARTWORKS

64. [Native American Art]. [Native American Boarding Schools]. [*Fantastic Group of Ledger Drawings by Native Americans, from the Carlisle Indian School and Other Institutions, Once Part of the Webster House Collection*]. [Carlisle, Pa. and other locations: 1911-1922]. Ten drawings, executed in a variety of colored pencils and crayons, ranging from 8.75 x 6.76 inches to 15 x 19 inches, almost all on ledger pages but with two small examples drawn on book pages. Four drawings matted and framed, the remainder loose. Minor occasional dust-soiling or surface wear, but overall a well-preserved group. Very good.

A stunning collection of Native American art completed by a variety of artists over the course of about a decade in the early-20th century, almost all signed and dated by the artist. The drawings emanate most notably from the Webster House Collection. Kenneth Webster was a doctor who collected Native American memorabilia from about 1930 until his death in 1967. After his death, his family turned his home office into a small gallery to display his collection. The ledger drawings he collected were mostly from either the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania or St. Mary's Indian Boarding School in Wisconsin; a couple of examples here also seem to emanate from the Colbert Institute in Oklahoma. Students were not just children, but served the Native American community into their 20s and sometimes older, and the schools served as "re-education" centers for adults well. Drawings were sometimes sent to donors and supporters of the schools as gifts and were coveted by many of the recipients. As such, the students of these schools were encouraged to draw such pictures. Ledger art traditionally consists of a drawing done with pen, pencil, crayon, color pencil, and sometimes watercolor that the Indians often obtained through trade. For nearly seven decades, ledger art was a transitional medium that mirrored the changes in Plains Indian life, and was a vital moment in preserving cultural aspects of those peoples. The examples in the present collection are detailed as follows, mostly in chronological order:

1) [Scene of a Plains Native American in Headdress and on Horseback]. Signed at bottom right, "Blue Tom 1911," next to a red number "44." Matted and framed to a sight size of 11.5 x 15.5 inches. The scene depicts a lone Native American on a blue horse, leading the reins of a gray horse wearing a decorative saddle, while a purple and brown horse run free. The man is leading the gray horse toward a trio of Native American teepees at top left.

2) [Scene of a Decorated Warrior Astride His War Horse]. Signed at bottom right, "Red Hand 1912." 12.5 x 16.75 inches. A striking warrior on horseback, holding the bridle in his unseen right hand and a long rifle in his left hand, dressed in elaborate clothing and with his shield facing the viewer. His yellow horse wears a decorative purple bow behind its ears, and what appears to be a dreamcatcher from its neck.

3) [Small Portrait of a Seated Native American Figure]. 8.75 x 6.75 inches, executed over the text on a book page, with running header reading, "A Run Down Hill." The verso has an affixed label reading, "Colbert Institute Oklahoma 1912." The Colbert Institute was a Methodist boarding school for the instruction of Chickasaw children founded in 1854 in Perryville, Oklahoma.

4) [Small Portrait of Native American Warrior]. 8.75 x 6.75 inches. Similar to the drawing above, also executed over the text of a book page, this one with the running title, "Hide-and-Seek." The style and materiality of this drawing is so similar to the above example that it was very likely also produced at the Colbert Institute, perhaps by the same artist.

5) [Hunting Scene Featuring Three Plains Native Americans]. Signed at bottom right, "Tall Horse 1916." 8 x 15.5 inches. An energetic scene in which two Plains hunters with spears and a shield confront a pair of wild animals who have just taken down a third Native American who lies, presumably dead, between them with his spear to the side. The animals most resemble a spotted horse and a black buffalo, but probably have further significance in Native American lore.

6) [Shirtless Native American Hunter on Horseback]. Signed at bottom right, "F. Berk 1917," next to a red number "09" or upside down "60." 11 x 14.75 inches. A stylized image of a Plains hunter bent parallel to his galloping horse, which is yellow with white legs. The hunter wears blue pants with red-and-white dots, a headdress, and a shield emblazoned with a black bird-like figure. He is grasping a bow in his right hand and a quiver of arrows is visible on his back side.

7) [Scene of Four Plains Native Americans on Horseback]. Signed at bottom right, "Russ Winter Bird 1917." Matted and framed to a sight size of 6.5 x 15.5 inches. The scene depicts four elaborately-dressed Plains Native Americans on horseback, three facing right and one facing left.

8) [Stoic Native American Astride His Orange Galloping Horse]. Signed at bottom middle, "White Elk 1918." 12.25 x 15 inches. A peaceful-looking Plains Native American in blue shirt and large headdress rides a large orange, galloping horse, with elaborate shield and large blanket. The rider is holding a tool in his right hand that resembles a striped snake with tassels protruding from its mouth.

9) [Amusing Scene of Native American Man and Several Animals Smoking Peace Pipes]. Signed at bottom left, "Sammus Gray Owl 1919." Matted and framed to a sight size of 15 x 19 inches. The largest and easily most fanciful ledger drawing in the present group, depicting a Native American man in a black top hat, a horse, pig, turkey, buffalo, fox, and another large furry animal ~ all of whom are smoking long-barrel pipes. Even the smoke is shown wafting into the air from each pipe. All characters seemed contented.

10) Raiding Party [manuscript title]. Signed at bottom right, "Loomis 1922." Matted and framed to a sight size of 14 x 19 inches. A striking depiction of six Plains Native Americans on a "Raiding Party." Each is dressed differently, and each is riding a different-colored horse. One leader seems to be spurring the others on to their goal.

An instant collection of Native American ledger art from a variety of artists, providing ample opportunity to study not only the vanishing portrayals of Plains Indians, but also the different ways in which each artist interpreted the subject.

(McBRB4380)

\$12,500

PRINTED AT THE SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL MISSION PRESS

65. [Nebraska]. [Santee Normal Training School]. [*Group of Five Pamphlets from the Dakota Mission Press*]. [Santee, Ne.: ca. 1904]. Five pamphlets: 8; 4; 4; 4; 4pp. Each printed on a single sheet, only one folded. Small stain and small area of adhered paper remnants to one pamphlet, others clean. Very good.

A collection of five small pamphlets printed on the mission press at the Santee Normal Training School on the Santee Reservation in northeastern Nebraska, on the banks of the Missouri River. The Santee Normal Training School was established in 1870 and operated until 1937. Alfred L. Riggs (1837-1916), the founder and principal of the school as well as editor and publisher of the school's newspaper, was a missionary and advocate of Native American education whose goal was to cultivate Native American teachers from among the tribes. The present pamphlets include the text of a speech given by Riggs in 1904, entitled *Our Indian Missions, Seventy Years Review, 1834-1904*. Riggs delivered the address before the National Council in Des Moines, Iowa. In his address, Riggs enumerates the changes among Native Americans in the previous seven decades: "The Fur Trade is gone.... The savage Indian is gone.... The Indian has changed.... The most significant proof of change is in the 44,000 who are church members." Riggs also details the history of missionary activities that have helped effect these changes. OCLC records eight copies of this address.

The remaining four pamphlets were written by Dora B. Dodge, a teacher from Brooklyn working at the Santee Normal Training School. These works were likely published around the time of Riggs' address, when Dodge was teaching at Santee, and after she had taught at other mission schools in the Dakotas, experiences which informed her works here on the Dakotas and Lakota. The titles include *The Christian Indian and Civilization*; *The Religion of the Dakotas*; *Lakota Land*; and *The Indian at Home*. Dodge grounds each work in personal experience, using the first person point of view in the first work, and writing in detail about the interaction of missionaries and Native American men and women throughout the four works. Dodge's works are also interesting as artifacts of the printing trade at Santee, as all four of them are unfolded, much as they would have come off the press. OCLC records just three copies of each work, at Yale, Princeton, and the British Library (except for the latter work, present only at Yale and Princeton).

(McBRB4287)

\$1,750

ONE OF THE RARER WORKS REGARDING THE NEW ORLEANS BATTURE CASE

66. [New Orleans Batture]. [Moreau de Lislet, Louis]. *Examination of the Judgment Rendered in the Cause Between Jean Gravier and the City of New Orleans.* Washington DC: A. & G. Way, 1809. 19,[1]pp. Disbound. Soiling to top margin of first few leaves, minor foxing and toning, small inked number on title page, bottom corner of first text leaf clipped. Good plus.

A scarce early entry in the landmark Federal-era Louisiana legal battle known later as the New Orleans "batture case." Jean Gravier, a major landowner in New Orleans, claimed title to an "alluvian bank, such as in this country is called a batture, which is covered by the Mississippi when its waters are at their greatest swell, but is left dry nine months in the year. From the founding of the City of New Orleans...it had served the public uses at all times, under the successive protection of the French and Spanish governments." Gravier's claim triggered litigation with the City, which refused to acknowledge his title. In 1807, Louisiana's Superior Court awarded judgment to Gravier. The battle for the batture had only just begun.

In the present work, the author, Louisiana lawyer and attorney general Louis Moreau de Lislet, exposes flaws in the court's decision, "the consequences of which are so detrimental to the public, not only of New Orleans, but of the whole territory, and even of the neighboring states, which bring hither their produce and merchandise." Further, Moreau de Lislet disputes the surveying methods used and the conclusions that the Court derived from the history of the right of alluvion and other property claims grounded in French and Spanish law. Though unnamed in the present work, Moreau de Lislet's authorship is confirmed by the copy at the Library of Congress, in which Jefferson notes "by Moreau de Lislet."

This case, the opening salvo in extensive litigation regarding the batture, was continued by Gravier's successor in title, Edward Livingston, who battled not only the city but the federal government for years. The case lured in none other than President Thomas Jefferson, who sided with New Orleans. Jefferson argued that the portion of the batture up to the high water mark was owned by the government, and had a federal marshal forcibly dispossess Livingston of the land. The case would become a foundational example of the tensions between private landowners and the federal government in the United States.

Sowerby 3490. Cohen 11692. American Imprints 18124. Sabin 28363.
(McBRB3186)

\$1,750

THE FOUNDING MOMENT OF THE SOCIETY OF OKLAHOMA INDIANS

67. [Oklahoma]. [Native Americans]. *General Convention of Oklahoma Indians [wrapper title].* [Tulsa, Ok.: 1924]. 23pp., plus halftone portrait frontispiece and a plate reproducing a letter by S.J. Soldani at rear. Original red pictorial wrappers, stapled. Minor rubbing to front wrapper, small bump to bottom edge of rear wrapper. Internally clean. Very good plus.

A rare pamphlet containing the proceedings and a fair amount of the text of the speeches (or excerpts thereof) made at the General Convention of Oklahoma Indians, held at the Brady Hotel in Tulsa on February 26, 1924. The convention resulted in the founding of the short-lived Society of Oklahoma Indians. According to the front wrapper, the object of the convention was "To protect the civil, social, educational and financial rights of Indians of the State of Oklahoma." The convention began with an invocation presented "first in English by A.A. Taylor, a mission worker of Muskogee, then in the Creek language by Rev. Yarhola." One of the first actions during the convention was a reading of the call for the meeting, which went out by "the undersigned members of the Cherokee, Creeks, and Osage Indian tribes" who asked for "a meeting of representative members of our tribes." The speeches were made by a variety of the leading citizens of Oklahoma, mostly Native American delegates, but also some white officials and others. The speeches begin with a welcome address by W.T. Brady, and include a short speech on progress by C.H. Drew of the Creek Nation, a speech on the history of Anglo-Indian relations by C.P. Cornelius, attorney for the Night-Hawk Cherokees, and remarks by Miss Alice Robertson, a former Congresswoman, among others. The afternoon session also included short speeches by two Native American women, as well. The text also prints committee lists and activities, most importantly the Committee on Permanent

Organization's submission of a "plan for permanent organization of the Society of Oklahoma Indians," which is essentially the founding constitution and by-laws for the group. The frontispiece is a halftone portrait of Sylvester J. Soldani, the President of the Society of Oklahoma Indians. The plate at rear reproduces a letter by Soldani, dated March 26, 1924, and calling for the next general convention to be held in June of 1924.

"In 1924 Indian organizers created the Society of Oklahoma Indians to protect the 'civil, social, educational and financial rights' of Oklahoma Indians. Annual meetings beginning in 1924 in Tulsa and Pawhuska, alternately, attracted hundreds from within Oklahoma and well-known Indian leaders from outside the state. The organization's earliest members included such diverse individuals as Lone Wolf, Joseph Bruner, and its first president, Sylvester J. Soldani, all Oklahomans. Surprisingly, the society was short lived and accomplished little, and by 1928 internal problems destroyed it" - *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, "Pan-Indian Movements."

OCLC records a total of just five institutional copies, at Yale, Newberry, SMU, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, and the University of Tulsa.
(McBRB4220) \$850

TROUBLE BUYING CORN FROM NATIVE AMERICANS AT AN IMPORTANT EARLY AMERICAN FORT

68. [Oklahoma]. Rogers, Daniel G. [*Manuscript Letter Written from Lieutenant Daniel G. Rogers While Stationed in Chickasaw and Choctaw Territory, Reporting on Troubles Finding Corn from Local Growers and More*]. Fort Washita, Indian Territory: August 17, 1844. [2]pp., on a folded folio sheet, addressed and docketed on the verso of the integral leaf. With Fort Towson handstamp to address panel, along with initialed "Free" stamp, apparently by another officer at one of the forts. Minor splits at folds, tape mends along one fold line of integral blank, small loss of blank paper from removed wax seal, not affecting any text. Very good.

An intriguing manuscript letter from Lieutenant Daniel Gibson Rogers (1816-1848) of the 2nd Dragoons, sent from Fort Washita in Chickasaw & Choctaw Nations just two years after the fort opened. Rogers was at Fort Washita serving as commissary of subsistence, and here writes to Quartermaster Thomas Jesup in that capacity, requesting that a boat be ferried to bring corn to the post, as the local farmers (presumably the Chickasaw, who were sent there during Indian Removal a decade earlier) have formed a combine and are seeking to set a price for their grain higher than he wishes to pay. Rogers proposes importing the grain so that the farmers will be forced to accept a lower price for their corn. An early letter from an officer stationed in Chickasaw & Choctaw Nations not long after the Trail of Tears, relating the difficulty of commerce with native peoples who were forced to move there.

"Fort Washita was built in 1842 as the southwestern-most military post of the United States. The mission of Fort Washita was to maintain peace for the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations within their new lands, pursuant to treaty obligations. There were many outside threats to the new home of the Chickasaw people, including attacks by Republic of Texas militia, interference by unscrupulous intruders, constant raids by Plains tribes, the presence of traders and trappers, and unsettled scores with some of the Plains tribes due to disputes concerning hunting grounds in the Homeland. Fort Washita operated as a United States military post until the start of the Civil War in 1861. It was then occupied by Confederate forces through 1865. The fort was almost entirely destroyed by the Confederates as they fled at the end of the Civil War" ~ website of the Chickasaw Nation.
(McBRB4510) \$850

BIOGRAPHY OF A VENEZUELAN FOUNDING FATHER AND DICTATOR

69. Paez, Jose Antonio. *Autobiografia del General Jose Antonio Paez*. Nueva York: Imprenta de Hallet y Breen, 1870. Two volumes: xvi, 576; [2], 488, vii pp., plus engraved portrait frontispiece and one additional plate in volume one. Original green pebbled cloth, blindstamped boards, spines stamped in gilt. Small shelf label on each spine. Minor edge wear, spine ends a bit frayed, corners worn, small paper remnant on front cover of first volume. Same ink ownership signature to a few leaves in each volume, light foxing to endleaves. Very good plus.

A handsome copy of the third edition of Jose Antonio Paez's autobiography, printed in Spanish in New York, and following editions in 1867 and 1869. Jose Antonio Paez (1790-1873) is a massive figure in 19th-century Venezuelan history. He first came to prominence while fighting Spain alongside Simon Bolivar during the Venezuelan War of Independence. He also assisted his country in achieving independence from Gran Colombia, and thereafter practically ruled Venezuela for the next twenty years. His record of authoritarianism was greatly influential in the governments of Latin America over more than the next century. The present work is an in-depth autobiographical account of Paez's life, published just three years before his death. The frontispiece plate in the first volume pictures Paez decked out in formal military uniform, complete with presentation sword; the second plate also features Paez, this time "en su traje de llanero" ("in his plainsman suit"). This third edition is institutionally scarce; OCLC records just seven copies worldwide - two in Germany, two in Australia, one each in Chile and Argentina, and a single copy in the United States, at the University of Texas at Austin.

(McBRB4265)

\$850

FOUNDING DOCUMENT OF AN 18th-CENTURY MASSACHUSETTS PAPER MILL

70. [Papermaking]. [Massachusetts]. *[Manuscript Document Establishing the Paper Mill of James Boies of Milton, Massachusetts]*. Milton, Ma.: 1765. [4]pp., folio. Old folds, minor toning, light foxing. Docketed on verso of second leaf. Very good.

A contemporary manuscript copy of a partnership agreement between James Boies and "Richard Clarke of Milton aforesaid papermaker" for the establishment of a paper mill on the Neponset River in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The production of paper in colonial America was slow to develop. Before about 1765 (the year of the present agreement), most of the paper used in the American colonies was imported. Colonial paper mills could not meet the demand, and the shortage of paper became more dire after the passage of nonimportation agreements following the Stamp and Townshend Acts of 1765 and 1767, respectively. The present deed stands as evidence of an increasing development of homegrown colonial paper mills in the late colonial period. The document details the boundary lines of Boies's property that will now belong to Clarke for half of the business, gives Clarke access to two water wells, grants Clarke over six acres of pasture land, and other considerations. Chiefly among those is "Also one moiety or half part of the Paper Mill with the one half of the implements and appurtenances thereto belonging to be improved by said Boies and Clarke as a paper mill... Together with the one moiety or half of my Right & Interest in the stream of water, the said Paper Mill to have the Commanding part of said stream from the first of May to the first of October following yearly and the equal half of said stream the remaining part of the year forever...."

"Papermaking in Massachusetts began in 1730 when a mill went into operation on the Neponset River in Milton. By 1800, six paper mills had been established on the river. James Boies (1702-1798), a native of Ireland, entered the business in 1760, when he went to work for his father-in-law, Jeremiah Smith (1704-1790), who was another Irish immigrant. In 1765, Boies built a paper mill of his own on the Neponset in partnership with Richard Clarke (?-1777)" - Collection Description for the American Antiquarian Society's Tileston and Hollingsworth Papers.

(McBRB4379)

\$1,750

COLLECTING INCOME TAX IN PENNSYLVANIA TO PAY FOR THE CIVIL WAR

71. [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)

\$1,250

LETTERS FROM PERU TO NEW YORK CITY, 1859-1861

72. [Peru]. Valencia, John C. [*Collection of Manuscript Letters Sent by John C. Valencia from Peru, to His Wife and Aunt Back in New York City*]. [Lima and Callao, Peru: 1859-1861]. Thirteen autograph letters, signed, totaling twenty-six pages. Original mailing folds, minor wear, some fold separations and short tears to a few letters. Very good.

An informative collection of manuscript letters sent back to the United States by John C. Valencia, a businessman working in Peru just before the Civil War. John is writing to his wife, Josefina, and his Aunt Brunner in New York City and Yorkville, New York over roughly a two-year period, between February 27, 1859 and January 14, 1861. Apparently Josefina and their children were living with Aunt Brunner in New York, at least for a time, while John was trying to conclude business related to Peruvian real estate held by his deceased brother and now owned by his sister-in-law. In one letter, he mentions that he is working in the sea port in order to raise some amount of money to send home. John misses his wife and family and writes with longing about returning to his wife, often mentions the money he is sending back with each letter or plans to send soon, sometimes reports on his business activities, urges patience from his wife while he tries to make money, and more.

From his first letter, John is not having a pleasant time in Peru. Writing from Lima on February 27, 1859, John comments that "I am sorry of having proposed such a thing for this country is very corrupt, no moral of no kind in those People...I am afraid to be contaminated with the influence of the wicked." He again bemoans the state of Peru in his next letter from Callao: "I hope the Lord will help me in coming home as soon as I can. I am disgusted with the costume of this country. They are so deprived that I can not be happy in this land, but with your advice I will remain till I get some money even if I have to stay longer...." John would stay almost two more years in the space of the present letters, and his business was not concluded when the present letters end. While in Peru, John

spends some time "in the House of a friend of my Father" (which may indicate John was a native Peruvian or Peruvian-American with roots in the country); reports on the process of the mail and his work in the port of Callao; details his deceased brother's real estate holdings, and frequently mentions the difficulty he is having with his brother's widow (he reports in one of his two short letters to his aunt that he is in a "Law Suit" with the widow). In one letter, John makes it perfectly clear how he sees himself among the people of Peru: "I am tired already of this country. There is nothing but rebolution [sic] that is the principal business of the Perubians [sic]. As for my part I am American and I am always with them." The conflict John mentions may be a reference to the Ecuadorian-Peruvian War, which took place between 1857 and 1860; this may also help explain why real estate issues inside Peru were difficult to conclude at this time. In his penultimate letter, John states that he plans to be back in New York by May 1861, but in his last letter, he sadly reports that he must remain in Peru longer in order to conclude his business affairs.

(McBRB4525)

\$950

"THE FAMOUS GENERAL FRANCISCO VILLA HAS ONCE AGAIN TAKEN UP ARMS...."

73. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *El Boletin Extra de Menudencias...¿Fco. Villa ha Capturado al Gral. Murguia? 7 Revolucionarios Fusilados en el Edo. de Hidalgo Horrible Asesinato en Sta. Julia* [caption title]. Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1921. Large broadside newspaper extra, 23.5 x 15.75 inches, printed in black and red, with central engraving by Posada above the main text printed in seven columns. Minor chipping to edges, uniform tanning, minor worming to last column, affecting a few words and just touching the caption title. About very good.

A striking broadside extra from the waning years of the Mexican Revolution reporting in the bold red headlines about a few recent events related to the conflict. The first portion of the headline asks if Francisco "Pancho" Villa has captured General Francisco Murguia, which apparently did not take place. The other portions of the headline report on the shooting of seven revolutionaries in the state of Hidalgo, and a "horrible murder" of a young lady in Santa Julia. The text begins, in English translation, "The famous General Francisco Villa has once again taken up arms and, in agreement with the Government, has mobilized to persecute those who once again rose up. While in pursuit of them, he is said to have captured General Francisco Murguia." Thereafter the text reports on other revolutionary movements and activities, including the capture of Mexican officers and soldiers in various locations in Texas, including Brownsville, Porvenir, and San Antonio. The text is illustrated with a single large engraving by Jose Guadalupe Posada, depicting a sweaty-toothed Mexican in a sombrero kneeling over a young woman and cutting her throat with a large knife. This is obviously an instance in which Arroyo reconstituted a Posada engraving (Posada died in 1913). The image works well here, however, as an accompaniment to the "horrible murder" referenced in the headline and reported in stark detail in the latter portion of the text, in which a young woman was found dead in "Colonia de Santa Julia," naked and with twenty-seven stab wounds. A rare broadside newspaper extra which is a perfect blend of revolutionary news and sensationalist journalism, illustrated with an engraving by one of Mexico's greatest artists.

(McBRB4521)

\$850

POSADA-ILLUSTRATED NEWSHEET DEPICTING A FAMOUS MEXICAN KILLER

74. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *Jesus Bruno Martinez en las Bartolinas de Belen. Ultimas Noticias de S. Juan de Ulua. Las Alhajas de Treffiel* [caption title]. Mexico: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [1892?]. Broadside, approximately 15.5 x 12 inches. Light edge wear and a few small chips. Light toning and dust soiling. About very good.

A scarce popular news broadside, illustrated by José Guadalupe Posada, that relates the "ultimas noticias" concerning the imprisonment and impending execution of Jesús Bruno Martínez, a member of the notorious late 19th-century Mexican gang, "La Profesa." In 1892, the gang robbed a jewelry store in Mexico City, in the course of which Martínez fatally stabbed the jeweler. His trial, conviction, and execution aroused great public interest, and the various stages of his case, including an attempted escape from the Belén prison in San Juan de Ulúa, were the subject of several Arroyo-Posada news sheets. The present broadside carries a sharply printed Posada woodcut that depicts Martínez remonstrating with himself in his prison, supposedly ("mas ó menos") after being informed of the

rejection of the appeal against his death sentence. The text discusses a sudden illness befalling two of the other incarcerated gang members the discovery of the stolen jewels and money in the home of a confederate, and prints the lyrics of a song that imagines Martinez's prison lamentations.

Tyler, Posada's Mexico 116.
(McBRB4552)

\$975

VERNACULAR SHOTS OF THE CONTENTIOUS 1960 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

75. [Presidents]. [Election of 1960]. *Election 1960 [cover title].* [Various locations in and around Chicago, Il.: likely early November, 1960]. Title leaf, plus [25] leaves, illustrated with forty-seven silver gelatin photographs, pasted one per leaf or page, all about 5.5 x 7.5 inches, plus five loose images (two duplicates and three other images not pasted in). Square quarto. Contemporary tan cloth custom photograph album, metal-hinged spine, front cover printed with title reading, "ELECTION 1960." Minor wear and soiling to album. Light occasional thumb-soiling to album leaves, ownership signature reading, "G. Robert Hillman" on title leaf. Photographs in excellent condition. Very good plus.

An utterly charming vernacular photograph album assembled during the seminal Presidential Election of 1960, one of the closest presidential elections in United States history, which pitted Vice President Richard Nixon against the junior Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy. The album features about fifty original photographs on the campaign trail in Illinois, beginning with about a dozen-and-a-half images of Richard Nixon and his local supporters. The photographs capture various angles of Nixon during his stump speech, a young boy waving an "I'm for Nixon" handmade sign, another young boy with a Nixon button on his coat, crowd scenes, a large campaign sign for Nixon-Lodge outside a local store, and more. One image featuring a mixed crowd of Nixon and Kennedy supporters transitions into the next section of photographs, which concentrates on JFK's campaign. The first image in this section is a closeup of a "Kennedy for President" hat, followed by four images of JFK's campaign manager Robert Kennedy making a speech, three images of Eleanor Roosevelt stumping for Kennedy, five images of Lyndon Johnson and his airplane, numerous shots of Kennedy supporters, and crowd shots outside Chicago Blackhawks stadium. The photographs then feature the inside of Chicago Auditorium, where the first three images depict John F. Kennedy - the first shaking hands with Chicago's longtime Mayor Richard Daley and two during his speech (likely his speech of November 4, 1960 - just four days before Election Day). The final three images show supporters of both candidates.

The 1960 United States Presidential Election was a watershed moment for the campaign politics of the country. Senator Kennedy won the election with a clear Electoral College margin of 303 to 219. However, Vice President Nixon won three more states than Kennedy, and lost the popular vote only by about 110,000 votes out of more than 68 million votes cast. The election set the course for most of the remainder of the 1960s, but left Nixon soured and suspicious that the election had been stolen from him - a feeling he never let go, and one with ominous echoes today. As indicated in the present album, the 1960 presidential election was passionate on both sides, with each candidate drawing large, enthusiastic crowds for their appearances.

The signature on the title leaf of the present album likely identifies the compiler. G. Robert Hillman is a Senior Editor for *Politico*. Hillman was born in Peoria and grew up on a farm near Flanagan, Illinois, about a hundred miles from Chicago. He went to college at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and began his career at *Chicago Today* and the *Chicago Sun-Times*. Hillman would have been in middle school during the 1960 election campaign, not too precocious for a young man obsessed with politics, especially during one of the most heated and media-intensive campaigns of the 20th century.

(McBRB4337)

\$1,250

PUERTO RICAN STUDENT IN THE IVY LEAGUE IN THE 1940s

76. [Puerto Rican Americana]. [Esteves, Eduardo]. *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Family and School Life of Eduardo Esteves, a Puerto Rican Student in the American Northeast].* [New Jersey, New York, and various locations in Puerto Rico: 1939-1952]. [27] leaves, illustrated with 190 photographs between 2.75 x 2 inches and 7 x 9 inches, mostly mounted but a handful loose. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black patterned cloth

photograph album, string tied. Moderate edge wear and dust-soiling to album, a bit frayed along front joint. Most leaves detached along gutter, occasional adhesive staining and surface wear to images, but mostly well preserved. Good.

A wonderful snapshot of the student life of Eduardo Esteves, a young Puerto Rican man attending prep school in New Jersey before enrolling at Cornell University in the 1940s. Eduardo Esteves (1927-?) attended the Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey in the early-1940s and then Cornell University beginning in 1944. Eduardo was born as the second son (preceded by his brother Alberto by one year) to Alberto and Sofia Esteves in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. According to the 1950 census, Eduardo was living back home with his parents and working as a farmer in the cane fields. In between, he had an educational adventure in the contiguous United States that is memorialized in the present album.

The earliest handful of photographs here show Eduardo and his family aboard ship, likely on their way to bring Eduardo to camp in Vermont. Several of the earlier photos picture Eduardo and others at Lake Fairlee and Camp Passumpsic in Vermont in 1939, often with helpful ink annotations identifying the subjects. Many of the early-1940s images capture Eduardo while attending the Peddie School, a boarding and preparatory school in Hightstown, New Jersey which he apparently attended from 1940 to 1944. Eduardo was an athlete for the school; he is pictured in the baseball team photo and two images show him in his track uniform. According to a Spanish-language newspaper clipping in the album, Eduardo also participated in soccer. Other shots at the school include students hanging out on the snowy campus, Eduardo and friends posed for the camera before prom, and a student dormitory identified as Austen-Colgate Hall.

Beginning in 1944, the greatest percentage of the photographs picture Eduardo at Cornell University, where he had enrolled that year as a freshman, following in the footsteps of his brother Alberto. The two brothers occasionally appear together in a few shots in the album. Both are listed in the 1944-45 Cornell Directory of the University, living together and at the same Ithaca phone number. The directory also states that the brothers hail from Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. Numerous photographs here picture one or both brothers on campus, often posing with or taking pictures of other Puerto Rican students at Cornell; many of these students are named in the captions by first or last name. Comparing these names to the student directory, these images likely feature Miguel Lugo, Jose Jorge Andreu, Jose Gabriel Rivera, Martin Hernandez, and a host of others, who are also identified in the directory as native Puerto Ricans. Eduardo does not appear to be in many of these shots, and was likely the person operating the camera. The album also depicts Eduardo and friends posed with the Ezra Cornell statue, the Andrew Dickson Smith statue, and at various points around campus. One of the photographs pictures Barlow Ware while a student at Cornell; Ware was a deeply devoted Cornell Alumni Fund staff member and would go on to announce Cornell varsity hockey and football games. Like the Esteves brothers, Ware was also an agriculture student while at Cornell. A few of the photographs here capture elevated views of Baker Dormitory and Goldwin Smith Hall, plus a bird's-eye view captioned "Desde la Torre de la Universidad."

A healthy number of other images picture Eduardo and his family visiting family and enjoying leisure time at various locations in Puerto Rico, including Verano, Boca de Cangrejos, San Juan de la Maguana, Culebra, and Playa de Pajaros. Some of the pictures also memorialize older members of the Esteves family, while several of the later photographs appear to capture Eduardo and perhaps Alberto and others hunting and posed with killed game animals in Puerto Rico.

Eduardo and his brother, both Agriculture majors at Cornell, apparently attended the university to gain deeper knowledge about agriculture, which they then took back with them to Puerto Rico. Since before their time as students, Cornell has participated in cooperative extension programs in agriculture. According to the history of the program on their own website: "In 1914 The Smith Lever Act established the national cooperative extension system. It funded county agents and college specialists in work with farmers through cooperation of agricultural colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. For the next three decades, Cornell University became the recognized leader in the nation for the excellence and effectiveness of its work." Eduardo, his brother, and dozens more Puerto Rican agricultural students likely benefited from such programs at Cornell. Even in the present day, Cornell participates in a joint program with the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez to teach sustainable agriculture and natural resource management to Puerto Rican agricultural students. A rare peek, and a valuable and unique photographic record, documenting the life of a Puerto Rican student while attending school at a

prestigious New Jersey boarding school and an Ivy League university during the 1940s. Original photographic collections of Puerto Rican students in the United States are exceedingly rare, and this is the first album of this type we have handled.
(McBRB4354) \$2,250

INFORMATIVE ARCHIVE OF LETTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS
DETAILING OPERATIONS OF AN EARLY NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD

77. [Railroads]. *[Archive of Documents Relating to the Development of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad].* [Various places in New England: ca. 1848-1881, mainly 1850s]. Approximately 100 documents, mostly letters, but also financial documents, returned checks, and more. Old folds, occasional expected wear, but mostly a very well preserved group. Very good.

Fascinating collection of approximately 100 documents pertaining to the development and operation of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, one of the earliest branch lines on the east coast, connecting Hartford to Providence (and later Fishkill, New York), planned in 1833 by a group of Hartford Connecticut businessmen, and chartered in 1847. The H.P. & F. was a key transportation route for the Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut textile industries, established at the dawn of the American age of railroad. Although the line was never built as far east as Fishkill (on the Hudson River), this would have provided an important transportation route for raw materials such as coal to travel from the west to the east, and for finished goods such as textiles and imports to travel from Providence on the east coast to the American west via the Hudson River and the Erie Canal. The westernmost depot completed was Waterbury, Connecticut, and the work of laying the last 50.77 miles of track from there to Willimantic was laid in 1849. Cities served by the line included, from west to east: Waterbury, Bristol, New Britain, Newington, Hartford, Manchester, Vernon, Windham, Bolton, Andover, and Willimantic.

The present archive consists primarily of correspondence, approximately seventy items from a variety of parties, including the paymaster, construction supervisors, attorneys, bankers, and top officials of the railroad. Many of the documents are not on letterhead, however, some of the Boston firms represented here are Brooks & Ball, James F. C. Hyde, Maverick National Bank, and Thomas E. and F. H. Graves Attorneys. Connecticut firms include Putnam Aqueduct Company, Samuel F. Jones, and First National Bank of Putnam. Rhode Island companies represented here include The Providence Journal and the Rhode Island State Bank. Approximately half a dozen expense & claim sheets list amounts under various headings such as Engineering, Real Estate, Grading & Masonry, Stations, Superstructure, Salaries & Labor, Incidental Expenses, Fencing, Track Repairs, Machine Shop Construction, Bridge Repairs, and Lumber, with each of the headings broken out for expenses in Connecticut or Rhode Island. There are also approximately twenty returned checks on early New England banks, including Providence State Bank to William H. Hoppin, Treasurer (1850s); W. Bement, Treasurer of the N.Y. & N.H. RR (1860s); Home National Bank of West Meriden (1880s); and the West Meriden Britannia Company.

The most fascinating correspondence was exchanged between the railroad's attorney in Providence, Samuel Currey (sometimes spelled Curry) and the company's President, James Bunce, during the period of financial difficulty which ended with the replacement of Bunce by William Sprague, previously governor of Rhode Island, and the absorption of the H.P. & F. by the much larger and successful New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. A letter from Currey to Bunce dated March 27, 1855, demonstrates Currey's concerns for his own finances and for the future of the company, as he writes: "Considering however that you are soon as rumor has it to leave the Presidency of the Company, and doubting very much what may become of its affairs when its interests pass into other hands, I own that I feel apprehensive of being a much greater loser by the Company than I had until very recently expected."

Other correspondence from Currey to Bunce shows the difficulties encountered in constructing the line through what had been predominantly farm land, with many claims made by landowners for fencing, borrow pits, and other issues. One such instance is encapsulated in the following excerpt from April 21, 1855: "I am sorry to inform you that several other land owners between the Summit and the state line are more or less in the same situation as to fencing the road with [Mr. Wickes] and even if they forbear to resort to the extreme leniency provided by the Charter, they will claim damages [because] to claim anything of a railroad is to get it." Many documents pertain to

the actual day-to-day running of the business, including land being acquired by the railroad, engineering field notes, disputes & claims made by existing landowners, claims by passengers injured by the railroad, construction documents pertaining to the station houses, bridges and tracks, accounting reports, tallies of tickets sold, and a variety of financial documents.

This collection provides a fascinating glimpse into the life of a railroad which played a central role in supplying the transportation needs for eastern Connecticut's and Rhode Island's textile mills during the Industrial Revolution. Parts of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill line still exist today as a rail trail. And the rail line has had a lasting impact on the area through which it runs, evidenced by Jamie H. Eves' essay "Railroads and the Mills" (on the website of the Windham Textile and History Museum). Eves writes: "Today, hikers routinely walk along portions of the old H.P. & F. bed between Bolton and Willimantic, a distance of about 14 miles. Relict evidence shows that, like other railroads, the H.P. & F. significantly altered the environment through which it passed. Although all of the steel rails and most of the heavy wooden ties have been removed, the bed and other artifacts remain, providing ample evidence of the railroad's impact. The top of the bed was approximately ten feet wide, and amazingly level. To save fuel, the steep, craggy Connecticut hills were graded into gentle slopes, and the route was laid out with straight lines and wide, easy turns. Rather than detour around the hills, the construction crews dynamited deep 'cuts' through hilltops and rocky outcrops, creating artificial gorges that remain cool, moist, and shady even on hot summer days. To cross the 'lows,' the crews built high, sloping, raised beds, often several hundred feet wide at the base, which tower above the land. Even when the terrain was relatively level, beds were still elevated several feet above the surface, to make sure the tracks remained dry. In the cuts, deep ditches running along each side of the track drained excess water. Elsewhere, the beds sloped slightly to one side, where a single ditch disposed of the runoff. Mosses grow on the craggy, gray shale walls of the cuts. In the spring rivulets of cold, clear meltwater trickle noisily over the exposed rocks.... One imagines the countryside as it must have looked a century ago ~ an open, undulating land of farms and fields, with only a few trees, and the great sweeping vistas of the Hop River Valley below. The green, pastoral landscape would have offered a compelling contrast to the sooty black trains, the billowing clouds of coal smoke, the piercing whistle of the steam engines, the loud chuffing of gears, and the rhythmic clacking of the steel wheels on the rails."

(McBRB4273)

\$1,750

INDIANA REPUBLICAN SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF "THOROUGH" RECONSTRUCTION

78. [Reconstruction]. Morton, Oliver P. *Read and Circulate. Great Reconstruction Speech of Ex-Governor O.P. Morton, U.S. Senator from Indiana [caption title].* [N.p.: ca. 1866-1868]. Broadside, 25.5 x 18.5 inches, printed in eight columns. Old folds, a bit frayed at the edges, short closed tear at bottom affecting a few words, minor loss in five columns along one fold line. Good.

An unrecorded broadside printing of Indiana Senator Oliver P. Morton's speech on Reconstruction and the prospect of African American voting rights, delivered at a Republican Mass Meeting in Richmond, Indiana on September 29, 1865. The work was also published in a 24pp. pamphlet entitled *Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage*, which is a scarce work in its own right. Morton's speech covers a myriad of topics and angles with regard to Reconstruction and "negro suffrage," illustrated by the section titles within the speech. These include "Mr. Lincoln's Plan," "Rebels Can Not Hold Office," "Negro Suffrage Under the Assumption of Congress," "Suffrage ~ The Power of Congress Over It Denied," "'Masterly' Argument Against Extending Suffrage to Negroes," "A 'Look to Home' ~ The Negroes of Indiana," "The Congressional Scheme of Suffrage Denounced and Sumner's Arguments Refuted," "Effect of Negro Suffrage in the South - Negro State Governments and Negroes in Office Everywhere," "Colored Balance of Power," and "The Solution of the Difficulty ~ 'Masterly' Argument in the Direction of Mr. Doolittle's Amendment."

Elected to the Senate as a "Union Republican" in 1867, serving as one of the most vocal "Radical Republicans," and despite being paralyzed as a result of a stroke, according to the DAB, Morton "became one of the ablest and one of the least compromising of the supporters of 'thorough' Reconstruction. Probably did more than any other man to obtain the ratification of the Negro suffrage amendment to the Constitution." Morton also ran, unsuccessfully, for the White House in 1876.

The broadside also prints an 1862 speech by James Harlan, Republican Senator of Iowa, in which he expresses great dissatisfaction with the command of General Grant, as well as Ulysses S. Grant's official 1865 report on "Reconstruction in the South," a short section blaming Grant and not Butler for the "horrors of Andersonville," and General Butler's infamous 1862 proclamation declaring that any women in New Orleans would be treated as "a woman about town plying her avocation" (i.e., a prostitute) if they "insult or show contempt for any officers or soldiers of the United States."

An unrecorded broadside printing Indiana Senator Oliver Morton's speech, rich in Reconstruction, and greatly in favor of African-American voting rights.

(McBRB4179)

\$850

A YOUNG METHODIST CONVERT WRITES TO HER SISTER FROM THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

79. [Republic of Texas]. Wall, Mary. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by Mary Wall, Writing to Her "Dear Sister," Reporting on Life in the Republic of Texas]*. Harrison County, Republic of Texas: January 21, 1842. [2]pp. Original folds, minor wear at crossfolds. Very good.

An informative letter written by Mary Wall in Harrison County in the Republic of Texas, to her sister Lucy Stiles. Wall reports: "I take this opportunity of writing being the first since November 6, 1840 which letter I wrote that I was liveing a lone except a negro woman. After I wrote I changed my mind and left my place without selling and moved to Texas and since have married a Mr. Wall." She mentions that she is "doing as well as the times will admit for they are very hard in all parts that I can heare from." Wall writes that she misses her family and that she is particularly concerned with money: "No money in the country.... It is useless for we are so far apart and times are so hard about money that we will hardly ever meet again in this world...." She then turns her thoughts briefly to her new faith: "I hope to meet you all in one far better than this. Since I wrote to you last I have changed my mind from the things of this world. I joined the Methodist Church last summer which I shall try and live up to." She then instructs her sister to give her love to family members and mentions that if she writes, she must "pay the postage out of the United States, if you do not they will never come to hand." This is an interesting instance of awareness that Wall is, in fact, not living in the United States but in another country. A nice letter, written by a frontier woman in the piney woods of the eastern region of the Republic of Texas.

(McBRB4419)

\$950

VERY RARE BOOK OF POETRY BY AN OBSCURE AFRICAN-AMERICAN AUTHOR

80. Russell, Paul Lindsay. *A Few Selections from the Writings of Paul Lindsay Russell Lake Forest Ill.* [Lake Forest, Il.: The Author, 1910]. 44pp. Original plain black cloth. Minor wear and light soiling. Ink ownership inscription on inside front cover, "Purchased August 1910 Mr. Pickard Kennedy." Occasional spotting, minor toning, a few leaves creased. Very good.

An uncommon book of poetry by an obscure African American author named Paul Lindsay Russell. According to the introduction of the author here, Russell was born in "a little hamlet in the State of South Carolina in 1890." Also according to the introduction, Russell did not enjoy the privilege of an education, and "his knowledge of reading was picked up at odd times, often under the most trying conditions." However, this did not deter Russell from becoming an author: "Mr. Russell from his earliest infancy was a dreamer, and as soon as he learned to read, he had the peculiar ability of writing poetry in his own way." This Introduction is printed opposite a photographic portrait of Russell. The text prints thirty-nine poems by Russell, mostly on religion, love, dreams, and time (or some combination of these subjects), but also other subjects such as Santa Claus, "Hontoon's Bakery Shop," and "Hog Killin' Day." A handful of the poems are written in Black dialect, but most are not. This is the only title in OCLC for Russell, and it is not listed in Work, Blockson, the Library Company's Afro-Americana Collection, French's *Afro-American Poetry and Drama, 1760-1975*, nor any other sources we consulted. OCLC locates just three copies, at Lake Forest Library, Brown, and the Chicago History Museum.

(McBRB4511)

\$1,250

LETTER ON MANAGING A SAVANNAH PLANTATION,
WRITTEN ON AN 1838 GEORGIA STATE CENSUS REPORT

81. [Slavery]. [Census]. [Georgia]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from John J. Maxwell, Agent, to Georgia Plantation Owner William Gibbons, Esquire of Madison, New Jersey, Reporting on Crop Yields of Rice and Cotton, Written on an Interesting Printed Circular].* Savannah, Ga.: September 18, 1838. [2]pp. of manuscript on integral leaf of a printed circular, addressed on verso of printed circular. Original mailing folds, minor foxing, marginal loss from removed wax seal. Very good.

A detailed letter from John J. Maxwell, agent for William Gibbons, a Georgia plantation owner, reporting on crop yields and other matters pertaining to one of Gibbons' plantations in Savannah. Maxwell writes that his workers "have this day finished cutting rice on the Island, and have some half dozen or eight flat loads taken to the yard." Maxwell reports that the weather has been good and allowed for yields better "than I have ever seen at Argyle" (another Georgia plantation on Argyle Island). Maxwell then turns to a report on the cotton crop, writing that he is about "to have a double gin put up" to process more cotton. He also notes that "the new house at Shaftsbury will be enclosed by the end of this month," or perhaps earlier, as the house has "the best frame, and the best workmanship I have ever seen, and am satisfied you will be pleased with it when you see it." The cost, Maxwell reports, will be more than previously stated, however, and he asks for additional funds to complete it in the form of "a check for three hundred dolls. on the Marina Bank." Maxwell points out that the additional cost of getting the building done has come down partially to the lack of available lumber and the added cost of "many more workmen than was contemplated."

The printed circular on which Maxwell writes his letter is interesting in its own right. Titled at top, "State Census - Chatham County. Recapitulation," the document reports population totals for Chatham County, Georgia ahead of the 1838 state census. The census divides the population counts by various categories, such as white males, white females, youths, free persons of color, male slaves, and female slaves. The totals are given, along with the populations of "deaf and dumb" people and "lunatics." A further breakdown of the population of the city of Savannah is given before a lengthy section of remarks written by Levi Russell, the census taker of Chatham County. Russell argues for an extra representative for the county based on an increase of almost 7,000 citizens since 1830, and also mentions various business developments in the county, makes special mention of remaining American Revolutionary veterans still living in the county, and reports the population of Savannah over the age of 70, including "colored persons." Interestingly, in totaling the population of slaves, Russell reports the numbers of whole persons, and does not incorporate the national Three-fifths Compromise in his totals.

William Gibbons (1794-1852) was born in Savannah, the son of Thomas Gibbons, owner of plantations along the Savannah River. The family moved north to New Jersey during William's youth, and he remained there throughout most of his life. William Gibbons attended Princeton for a brief time before joining his father in the steamboat business in New Jersey and the management of the family's Georgia plantations. After Thomas Gibbons died in 1926, he willed almost all of his lands to William, who became the head of the family's business interests. For the most part, William entrusted the operation of the Savannah plantation lands to agents, which is documented in the present letter, while he operated his family's steamboat interests, provided funding to newspapers, and became an investor in horse breeding and racing. Interestingly, William's father Thomas was the victor in the famous Supreme Court case *Gibbons v. Ogden*, which outlawed monopolies on interstate waterways.

Portions of William Gibbons papers or Gibbons family papers are held at the Clements Library at the University of Michigan and the New Jersey Historical Society. The present document would be a welcome addition to either collection, or any larger collection of material relating to plantation economics or, in the case of the printed circular, southern census materials. We could locate no stand-alone records of the printed circular itself.

(McBRB4343)

\$1,500

DESCRIBING WESTERN MIGRATION FROM ST. LOUIS IN 1860

82. [Slavery]. [California Gold Rush]. Cram, Charles H. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from a New Englander Who Settled in Missouri, Discussing the Clothing of Slaves, Western Emigration, His Next Move West, and More].* [Missouri: April 1, 1860]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Original mailing folds, minor toning. Very good.

An informative letter written by Charles H. Cram in Missouri to a friend in New England, dated "April Fools Day 1860" in red pencil at the top of the first page. Cram mentions hoop skirts, Pike's Peak, and slavery while trying to decide whether to continue westward during the latter years of the California Gold Rush. Cram's letter reads, in part: "Everybody is going to Pikes Peak but me. I think some of them will wish they were back again but they have got the gold fever and nothing else will cure them. I have learned better than to follow the biggest noise and the great rush. The emigrants to Pikes Peak will most of them will have to sleep on the ground and depend on the rifle for something to eat.... I may start for Santa Fe about the first of June. I can get 15 dollars a month to drive a team to Santa Fe. If I do cross the plains I shall go to California but if I have good health I shall stay here though I do not like to live in a slave state."

In another portion of his letter, Cram addresses his correspondent's question of whether slaves and freedpersons wore hoop skirts in Missouri. Cram writes: "You wanted to know if niggers wore hoops. Some do and some don't, some slaves in broadcloth and silk and some go nearly naked. Slaves have there stent to do so much & if they do more they are paid for it. Most of them have a piece of ground that they call their own. What time they get they work on it. That is [how] they get their fine cloths. There is not a nigger in Missouri that works as hard as I do but I have consolation that I can work [only] when I am a mind to. You tell Albert not to start out among strangers as I did for he will find the people different in the country from them in New England."

Cram then speaks to the emigrant populations he encounters out west, as well as the agricultural bounty and animal life of Missouri: "The greatest difficulty I had was to learn the French and German language. I have been for weeks where I could not understand a word but now I can understand anything that comes along. But now for something else. The peach trees are in flower and the woods look green. Cattle and horses pick their living here the year round. I have not seen a barn in the country. The way to feed a horse is to tie him up to a tree and throw him a few ears of corn on the ground. I cannot ride to day much for there is half a dozen in the room talking about pikes peak or some young lady and how many negroes her father owns, etc." Cram ends his letter with some advice for his friends back east: "Tell Mr. Bosworth that if he can raise \$500 that he had better go to Kansas [Kansas] and go to farming. If you can persuade Andrew Marshall to go west it will be a good lesson for him."

A mid-19th century manuscript letter with informative observations on the clothing of slaves,
(McBRB4105)

\$950

STEALING SLAVES IN MISSOURI IN 1822

83. [Slavery]. [Missouri]. *[Three Early Court Documents Concerning the Theft of Three Slaves in Howard County, Missouri].* Howard County, Mo.: 1822. Three documents totaling [3]pp. folio, the two earliest documents written on each side of the same leaf, with an integral blank, and attached to the third document with sealing wax, each document docketed on verso. Some short separations along folds, minor spotting, two short tape repairs. Good.

A series of three documents recording a case of slave theft in Missouri. The plaintiff in the case, George W. Hardin sues a man named Uriel Bailey for stealing three slaves from the Hardin estate in Howard County, Missouri. The first document is a sworn oath, dated May 23, 1822, by George Hardin stating that "He was lawfully possessed of the negroes...and that the same were unlawfully taken by Uriel Bailey...from his properties and with out his consent within one year last past and that he is now lawfully entitled to the possession of the said negroes." The document is attested by the clerk and signed by Hardin.

The second document is executed by Hardin's lawyers on the verso of his oath, dated the same day, and constitutes an order from the court to the Sheriff of Howard County informing him that "George W. Hardin hath come into the Circuit Court held in the town of Franklin and found sufficient sureties as well as his clamour to prosecute for a certain woman called Dolly about the age of twenty eight years also one negro boy of about the age of nine years named Nathan, also one negro girl called Eliza about the age of three years all the property of the said Plaintiff...which a certain Uriel Bailey...hath taken and unjustly detains.... You are hereby commanded that the said goods...be delivered to the said George W. Hardin and that...Uriel Bailey appear before the said Circuit Court to be held at the town of Franklin."

The third document is executed by Hardin's lawyers on the verso of his oath, dated September 1822, and lays out the facts of the case. It reads, in part: "George W. Hardin by his Attorney [Tompkins & French] complains of Uriel Bailey that he took [the previously named slaves] of great value. To wit of the value of fifteen hundred dollars...where fore the said Plaintiff saith that he is injured and hath sustained damages to the value of five hundred dollars and therefore he brings suit." Interestingly, in this document, Hardin's lawyers refer to the youngest slave, Eliza, as a "mulatto girl." Docketing on the integral blank attached to the oath and lawyer's document, dated May 23, 1822, indicate that Harin was seeking "Replevin Damages" of \$500, which the court seems to grant.

The motive behind Uriel (or Uriel) Bailey's thefts are not recorded here, but the issue of slave stealing was not uncommon, and had been going on in the American colonies and the fledgling United States for a long time. According to Timothy F. Reilly in "Slave Stealing in the Early Domestic Trade as Revealed by a Loyal Manservant," (published in *Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association*, Vol. 55, No. 1, Winter 2004, pp.5-39): "Slave stealing plagued domestic slaveholders as far back as the colonial period when those who would unlawfully deprive a property owner of human chattel were detested as 'Negro jockeys.' Whether operating in the northern or southern colonies, a 'man-stealer' lurking about either as a piratical thief or as a high-minded abolitionist was guilty of one of the worst crimes against the sanctity of property.... By the 1830s, man stealing reached epidemic levels in parts of the South." Despite the seeming prevalence of slave theft for a long period of time in the United States, primary source records of court cases are very scarce.

(McBRB4276)

\$1,750

RECORDING TWO SLAVE PURCHASES AND MUCH MORE IN FRONTIER TENNESSEE

84. [Slavery]. [Tennessee]. [*Manuscript Day Book Recording Slave Purchases and Other Expenditures at the Beach Spring Farm*]. Beach Spring, Blountville, Tn.: 1829-1839. [24]pp. Tall, thin folio. Contemporary drab wrappers, manuscript title on front cover reading, "1829 1830 Day Book." Wrappers stained, toned, chipped, and with a horizontal tear across the front cover and up about half of the spine. Manuscript label affixed to rear cover reading, "Abram Rhodes & Co., Carr Mills, Leeds." Occasional minor staining or dust-soiling to text, but mostly clean and highly readable. Good.

An absorbing manuscript day book kept by an unidentified compiler in 1830s Blountville, Tennessee. The compiler records hundreds of expenditures for "Beach Spring," which was apparently located in Sullivan County, given census records for many of the names included here. Though the compiler is not named, he does occasionally employ the first person point of view, providing a personal angle to the mostly straightforward commercial entries in the book. Blountville is mentioned a handful of times throughout the manuscript book, giving further credence to the identification of the location of the business recorded herein. Most of the entries record purchases of foodstuffs such as oats, pork, tobacco, corn, sugar, clover seed, bacon, peach brandy, coffee, and others, plus supplies and equipment including lead, iron, bridles, and a saddle. The compiler also lists loans of money, salt, and other products to named individuals. The names of people regularly engaged with the compiler in the transactions here include Andrew Hawk, Robert Porterfield, Joseph M. Rhea, and William Alexander, among others.

Most notably, the day book records the purchase of two slaves. The first is a longer entry recording the purchase of a slave named Braxton for the sum of \$400 and includes a detailed payment schedule covering an eight-year period from 1831-1839, with an additional sum of \$5.74 for taxes. Another version of this payment schedule is enumerated on the final page of the day book, listing "money pd. towards the price of Negro Braxton," but it is mostly scratched out. Another slave named Lewis is bought on May 7, 1831, "where the compiler pays \$50 "to part price of Lewis." The final page of the day book includes a list of items "returned for tax in 1830," including the compiler's "home place" of 230 acres and a mysterious entry for "1 White Poll & 4 black." A note to the side of this entry also states that in "the year 1832 returned 4 Blacks & 1099 acres of land 1 do Jacob," seeming to indicate one of the "Blacks" was named Jacob.

In addition to the slave purchases, several entries pertain to transactions involving "Black John." The first occurs on March 7, 1830, when the compiler writes, "Paid Black John the balance price of a cow. \$5." Two more mentions come back-to-back on January 23, 1833, when Black John is involved in the purchase of corn for William Grizzel and also payment of \$1.20 in more corn for the same buyer. Later on the same page, Black John is mentioned again for fifteen bushels of corn for Benjamin Taylor on February 25, 1833, and is involved in another transaction for Grizzel of more corn on March 11, 1833. The next page lists the purchase by Nathaniel Taylor for two bushels of rye for "B. John." Black John is next mentioned on November 28, 1833, when Taylor buys thirteen tubs of corn for him. Presumably, Black John was a free African American living and working in the area, perhaps as a delivery agent for the various individuals under whose name he is mentioned. Besides, in the entry listing the only direct payment made to Black John, for the cow, he is not listed under anyone else's name. Interestingly, there is also a mention of "black James," presumably working for Thomas Good, involved in the purchase of 150 pounds of hay on March 11, 1833.

Unusual entries in the day book include a transaction with William Hughes for "a \$5 counterfeit bank note for which he agrees to make me a good pair of chains," an entry noting the receipt of a check drawn on a Charleston, South Carolina bank, and several entries paying James Hawley for schooling Jane and Samuel Kerr. This latter fact may indicate that the compiler worked for the Kerr family in Blountville. He also bought cotton cloth, linens, shoes, and a coat for Samuel Kerr. The present work provides numerous avenues for research relating to the economics of frontier Tennessee, with particular regard to two slave purchases and a free Black man working in the area.

(McBRB4370)

\$2,500

LABOR RELATIONS WITH FREEDMEN ON A SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTATION

85. [South Carolina]. [Reconstruction]. [Sharecropping]. *Articles of Agreement Between John S. Wilson and Certain Freedmen & Women...*[manuscript caption title]. Chester District, S.C.: 1866. [3]pp., of manuscript text on a single folded sheet, docketed on verso. Old folds, minor wear and dust-soiling, a couple of small ink or tobacco burns affecting just a few words. [with:] [Lists of Freedmen and Women Field Hands]. [3]pp., in pencil, on two separate sheets. Old folds, minor spotting. Good plus.

A small collection of documents relating to the management of field hands on a South Carolina plantation the year after the Civil War ended. The first document is an unexecuted draft of an annual labor contract between John S. Wilson and the "Freedmen & women" he hires to work his fields. According to the text of the contract the Freedmen "agree to hire their time as labourers on the plantation of John S. Wilson from Jany 1866 to Jany 1st 1867, to conduct themselves faithfully, honestly, civilly and diligently; to abide by all the rules & regulations made on said plantation by the said John S. Wilson...keep no firearms or deadly weapons, nor ardent spirits; nor introduce or invite visitors; nor leave the premises during the working hours without the consent of the proprietor or his agent." The Freedmen also agree to "take good care of all farming utensils, tools, & implements committed to their charge and pay for the same if injured, lost, or destroyed by their negligence or defaults; also to be kind and gentle to all the stock, especially the work animals under their charge." They agree to work "from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable intervale for dinner...." Wilson promises to provide dwellings, clothing, and a portion of the crops as compensation, minus fines and forfeitures for breach of the rules, and to provide "medical assistance," the cost of which shall be deducted from wages. The Freedmen's "houses and quarters shall at all times be subject to his inspection."

The contract is supplemented with two additional interesting leaves of manuscript found with the contract. The first of these documents lists more than forty Freedmen and women laborers by first name, divided into two columns, with twenty-eight described as "full hands" and fourteen as "1/2 hands." The second leaf lists crop and provision shares for each of the laborers, listing how much corn, peas, syrup, and meat each is assigned. For example, the full hand Clabe is assigned five-and-a-half bushels of corn, one-and-five-sevenths of a bushel of peas, a half gallon of syrup, and fourteen pounds of meat.

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of African American Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's resistance to the newly freed status of former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of

labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life. Although agents of the Freedmen's Bureau supervised such contracts, the articles grant Wilson a degree of control and power only minimally different from chattel slavery. John Simonton Wilson (1820-1902) was a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War.
(McBRB4165) \$3,250

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, ILLUSTRATED BY CRUIKSHANK

86. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. London: John Cassell, 1852. [xxiv],391,[1 ad] pp. With 27 illustrations on wood by George Cruikshank, including the frontispiece portrait of Stowe. Publisher's brown cloth, covers and spine blocked in blind, lettered in gilt, yellow endpapers, gilt edges. Provenance: Caroline Stickmott (calligraphic presentation inscription on the front endpaper from her cousin, dated 1853).

First Cruikshank edition. Immensely best-selling in England and America. BAL identifies one edition (BAL 19518) — not illustrated — which precedes this edition by a few weeks, but the Cassell edition, being by far the more desirable, has traditionally been called the English first.

"In the emotion-charged atmosphere of mid-nineteenth-century America Uncle Tom's Cabin exploded like a bombshell. To those engaged in fighting slavery it appeared as an indictment of all the evils inherent in the system they opposed; to the pro-slavery forces it was a slanderous attack on 'the Southern way of life.' Whatever its weakness as a literary work - structural looseness and excess of sentiment among them - the social impact of Uncle Tom's Cabin on the United States was greater than of any book before or since" (PMM).

Cohn 777; PMM 332 (First Edition).
(McBRB3884)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED FRENCH LITHOGRAPH OF UNCLE TOM AND LITTLE EVA

87. [Stowe, Harriet Beecher]. Félon, Joseph. *L'Oncle Tom et Eva* [caption title]. Paris: Auguste Bry, [n.d., but 1853]. Handcolored lithograph, 18.5 x 13.75 inches, highlighted with gum arabic. Minor foxing and light wear, but overall a vibrant and colorful lithograph. Very good.

An unrecorded, attractive, and large depiction of Uncle Tom and Eva St. Clare by French artist Joseph Félon, a highly regarded Parisian artist who consistently exhibited at the Salon. Félon made this print to take advantage of the phenomenon that broke out when Harriet Beecher Stowe's story reached France in 1852. Many artists did the same, but Félon's version is certainly artistically one of the best depictions of Uncle Tom made during the early period of the book's publication. Félon has depicted Tom when he tries to write to his family but fails due to his illiteracy and Little Eva tries to help him. Tom is shown as a deeply emotional and religious person, finely dressed, left hand to his eye as if to catch a tear, sitting at a desk upon which lies a Bible and probably a prayer book, with a painting of Jesus heading to the Crucifixion above him. The most popular depictions of Uncle Tom were those in which he was accompanied by the young white girl, Eva St. Clare, and this is one of the finest examples of the scene. Representations of the companionship between Uncle Tom and Eva conveyed a message of racial bonding and celebrated the characters' shared Christian faith. Another aspect of the print that likely grabbed the attention of 19th-century audiences is the juxtaposition of a young white girl alone in the company of a mature black man.

We were unable to find another copy in OCLC, any major collection, on the market, or in auction records. However, a reference to this print in the 1853 edition of the annual *Bibliographie de la France* (no. 915), provides a date of creation for the lithograph. A striking depiction of Stowe's greatest creation.
(McBRB4494)

\$8,750

CONFEDERATE TEXAS SEIZES THE "ESTATES, PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES"

88. [Texas]. [Civil War]. **Garnett, H.T.** *To the Citizens of the Counties of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Austin, Grimes, Brazos and Robertson [caption title]*. Brazoria: November 12, 1861. Broadside, 12.5 x 8.25 inches. Old folds with short separations, a few small edge chips and one small hole in the right margin, not touching text, extensive contemporary iron gall ink manuscript annotations on both sides, with minor ink burn in a few places costing a few letters. Good.

An early and screamingly rare Confederate Texas broadside in which Receiver H.T. Garnett informs the public that he will be enforcing a recent Confederate law regarding seizure of property belonging to "Alien Enemies" of the Confederacy. Issued from the East Texas town of Brazoria, Garnett defines alien enemies as people "who have their domicile in any of the United States, whether citizens or not" including "subjects of Great Britain, France and other neutral nations" who live or carry on business within the United States. Garnett has been appointed to carry out "the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies," pursuant to several sections of the recently-passed Sequestration Act, four sections of which he cites here. Garnett also seeks to seize the property of "persons indebted to alien enemies" who have "become the debtors of the Confederate States." He also requests "the co-operation of every good citizen in the prompt and effective administration of this law."

Garnett's edict was issued as a result of the passage of the Alien Enemies Act and the Sequestration Act by the Confederate Congress in August 1861. The Alien Enemies Act demanded formal support of the Confederate government by residents of the Confederate States, at the risk of deportation. The Sequestration Act empowered the Confederate government to seize the property of any non-citizen; it is this second act that is particularly relevant to the present broadside. Interestingly, the Confederate government invoked the Sequestration Act to take control of Monticello in Virginia.

The extensive annotations on both sides of the broadside were perhaps written by Garnett himself, though it is difficult to tell, as much of the handwritten text has oxidized or faded to the point of illegibility. OCLC reports just a single copy of the present broadside, at the University of Georgia. Parrish & Willingham concur.

Parrish & Willingham 1637.
(McBRB2602)

\$3,750

MANUSCRIPT MAP OF SOUTH TEXAS CREATED DURING THE CIVIL WAR
BY A MISSOURI OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS

89. [Texas]. [Civil War]. **McCann, Samuel.** *Map of Brazos Santiago Island and Its Surroundings [manuscript title]*. [South Texas: ca. 1865]. Manuscript map, 12 x 15.5 inches, executed in various color ink pens and highlighted in watercolor. Contemporary authorial inscription on verso. Old folds, minor surface wear, tiny separations at crossfolds, short separations to some folds. Very good.

An amazing surviving manuscript map from Civil War Texas, depicting the extreme southern portion of Texas and the area of the Gulf of Mexico around the island of Brazos Santiago. The map was created by First Lieutenant Samuel McCann of Company C of the 62nd Regiment of United States Colored Troops, very likely during his service in the area in early 1865. The area of the map is bounded on the left side by the Rio Grande River, running from near Santa Rita at top left, continuing south through Brownsville (opposite the river from Matamoros), Ft. Brown, Resaca de la Palma, and to the point south where the Rio Grande empties into the sea at Bagdad, Mexico and a settlement noted as "Clarksville" on the Texas side; all of the aforementioned locations are marked on the map with varying sizes of small plats representing settlements. At the bottom, across the map, McCann has depicted various channels and the islands off the coast of South Texas, including the titular Brazos Santiago Island, Padre Island, Boca Chica Pass, as well as the fort on Brazos Santiago. Some distances are indicated here, where McCann notes Padre Island as ninety miles long and two miles wide, and the "Lagaana del Madre" (Laguna Madre) as "20 miles wide." The right portion of the map shows the Arroyo Colorado flowing into the Gulf of Mexico from a "Fresh Water Pass" in the north to the "Lower Crossing," near modern-day Arroyo City.

The rivers and ocean are represented by light blue watercolor, while the sandy regions in the extreme southern portion of the map are depicted with yellow watercolor. Across the center portion of the map, between the rivers, is written the word "TEXAS" in large bubble letters, while the left edge of the map, on the other side of the Rio

Grande, includes the word "MEXICO" in similarly-styled bubble letters. Interestingly, McCann has included several spots on the map showing important events from General Zachary Taylor's service during the Mexican-American War. Just beneath Resaca de la Palma is a gray triangle representing the location of the famous "Battle fought by General Taylor." A similar notation is made where the Battle of Palo Alto occurred; there are also notations where Taylor made his landing opposite Brazos Santiago and where he crossed the Arroyo Colorado. Though serving during the Civil War, Lieutenant McCann likely included these points of interest related to Taylor and the Mexican-American War because the 62nd Regiment was not involved in any conflicts in the area until after McCann left the service.

The contemporary inscription on the verso identifies McCann as the creator of the map, and reads, "Map of Brazos Santiago Island. To 1st Lieut. Aron M. Adamson from his friend Sam McCann 1st Lieut. Co. C, 62nd U.S.C.T." Lieutenant McCann hailed from St. Peters in St. Charles County, Missouri; in an 1868 document updating the activities of the officers from the 62nd Regiment (a photocopy of which is included here), McCann lists himself as a farmer, "Not married, but am in the market." According to service records, McCann enlisted in the 1st Missouri Colored Infantry Regiment on January 1, 1864; the name of the 1st Missouri was changed to the 62nd Regiment of United States Colored Troops on March 11, 1864. McCann served in Louisiana and Texas throughout 1864 and the first half of 1865, resigning his commission and mustering out on May 3, 1865. Also according to Civil War records, the recipient of the map, Aron M. Adamson, was a first lieutenant in Company E of the 62nd Regiment U.S.C.T. McCann and Adamson likely became acquainted with each other while serving in the Gulf region. While McCann's service time ended in early May 1865, Lieutenant Adamson was present in the area later in the month, when the 62nd Regiment participated in the final battle of the Civil War at Palmito Ranch (or Palmito Hill). As such, it is reasonable to assume that Adamson may have carried the map with him during the battle. The map does include a notation for "White Ranch," which was a major staging ground before and during the Battle of Palmito Ranch. As a final but very important note, the map was acquired from a descendant of Aron M. Adamson.

An attractive and unique manuscript map of an important borderlands region of Texas, connecting two important American wars in south Texas, and created by a Missouri man serving in the region as an officer in the United States Colored Troops during the Civil War.
(McBRB4520) \$12,000

"I HOWEVER FULLY CONCUR WITH YOU IN THE OPINION THAT TEXAS WILL BE ANNEXED
EITHER THIS OR THE NEXT CONGRESS, AND I THINK TOO IT WILL BE ANNEXED
WITHOUT ANY RESTRICTION AGAINST SLAVERY."

90. [Texas]. Collanur, I. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, Concerning the Contemporary Debate Over the Annexation of Texas]*. Washington DC: Jan. 13, 1845. [1]p. Original mailing folds, light foxing, short closed tear to top edge, left edge reinforced with linen. Very good.

A brief but impactful contemporary dispatch from the Nation's Capital concerned with the debate over the annexation of Texas in early 1845. Here, a "Washington City" correspondent reports on the state of the Texas annexation issue in Congress. The preponderance of the letter reads: "The annexation of Texas is now the engrossing topic here. The result cannot now be determined but I think it will pass the house in some form but I do not think it will pass the Senate this winter. I however fully concur with you in the opinion that Texas will be annexed either this or the next congress, and I think too it will be annexed without any restriction against slavery." The letter was sent to an unknown location to "Hon S. Elliot."

The present letter highlights the central controversy around the Texas annexation debate: slavery. The Tyler-Texas treaty of 1844 attempted to annex Texas without any mention of slavery, but the issue swiftly surfaced and sparked a national debate. Anti-slavery forces argued that allowing Texas into the Union would result in a vast expansion of slavery in the United States, and in the political influence of slaveholding powers. The debate raged throughout 1844 and into the Spring of 1845; the present letter was written just after a special lame-duck session in December 1844 failed to gain traction on the annexation issue. After massive political maneuverings in the following two months, involving Southern Whigs, Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton, and both outgoing President Tyler

and President-Elect Polk, the annexation of Texas was passed by Congress and signed into law in late-February and early-March 1845. Texas entered the Union as a slave state, and did so as the prescient author of the present letter put it, "without any restriction against slavery."
(McBRB1555)

\$950

UNRECORDED MEXICAN REPORT CONCERNING THE U.S. BORDER

91. [U.S.-Mexico Borderlands]. Mariscal, C. Ignacio. *Memorial Que en Cumplimiento del Precepto Constitucional Presenta al Décimo Congreso de la Union...Y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.* Mexico: Imprenta de I. Cumplido, 1881 120pp. Original printed wrappers, bound into later polished calf, gilt ruled and lettered. Minor toning to text. Very good plus.

An unrecorded Mexican governmental report containing a section about the United States, with interesting information about the borderlands. The report begins by stating that the policy of borderland intervention by the United States has been suspended. This was affected by the repeal of the authorization by President Rutherford B. Hayes' executive order of 1877, which gave the general of the army the power to cross the southern U.S. border in pursuit of hostile elements. This extraterritorial authority represented a unilateral response to the lack of control in the borderlands, where the frequency of cattle rustling, banditry, and indigenous incursions were a regular source of tension on both sides. In Mexico, however, these measures were perceived as the resurgence of a threat of annexation or an attempt to establish a protectorate by the U.S. at the expense of Mexican authority. The Díaz government protested this previously-authorized practice as a "flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Republic," ordering the army to repel any U.S. incursion. Simultaneously, however, Díaz took on the problem of border security, deploying more troops and instructing commanders to engage in local diplomacy with their U.S. counterparts. The present work stated that the Mexican government celebrates this "cessation of a true outrage" as a major improvement of the relationship with the United States.

All was not rosy in the borderlands, however. The work also reports new depredations by the barbarian Indians marauding in the region. The report does include important news about one particular "barbarous" Native American: the killing of the Apache warrior and chief Victorio. Victorio had been sowing terror for almost two years on the northern border, both on the Mexican and American sides, committing all nature of crimes. Thus far, authorities had been unable to catch him even with the tenacious persecution that both countries had made for him. After a daring campaign he was overtaken by the troops of the Mexican Luis Terrazas. The remaining seven pages of the thirteen-page American section of the report contain further information on borderlands issues in Sonora, U.S.-Mexican relations in California with regard to the attempted extradition of Mexican soldier Clodomiro Cota (who was eventually executed by firing squad in Mexico), mentions the Governor of Texas recommending that Texas police agents, officials, soldiers, and justices of the peace "work faithfully and actively" along the border, and other matters.

The report also contains sections on Mexican diplomatic relations in Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama, along with various European countries, as well as numerous "anexos," which include Mexican diplomatic rosters both domestic and foreign, reports from diplomats, and letters from various foreign diplomats sent to Mexico. The first of the latter is a June 1, 1881 letter by U.S. Secretary of State James Blaine, who celebrates the new feeling of goodwill between the two countries, and in which Blaine writes that there is not the "slightest desire on the part of the United States to acquire territory south of the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the two Republics have been established in accordance with the best jurisdictional interests of both countries."

(McBRB4479)

\$850

A RESIDENT OF PIEDRAS NEGRAS ASKS FOR DAMAGES AFTER TEXAS RANGERS DESTROYED THE TOWN IN 1855

92. [U.S.-Mexico Relations]. [Borderlands]. Luna, Severo de. *A la Comision Mista de la Republica Mejicana y de los Estados Unidos de America, en la ciudad de Washington, Distrito de Columbia [and] To the Honorable American and Mexican Joint Commission, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia [caption titles].* [Washington, D.C.: 1870]. 3,3pp., formerly sewn. Moderate even toning. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded memorial, printed first in Spanish and followed by an English version, written by Severo de Luna, seeking recompense for a controversial incident on the Texas-Mexico border involving the Texas Rangers during what became known as the Callahan Expedition. According to the first few lines of the English translation of de Luna's memorial, which was submitted to the Claims Commission of 1868: "That in the month of October, A.D. 1855, an armed force of more than two hundred Americans, under the command of Captains Callahan and Henry, having crossed the Rio Grande from Texas in the United States, entered and took possession of the town of Piedras Negras in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, and by force of arms disarmed all the inhabitants of the town, and with many insults, threats and cruelties, drove them from their houses and caused them to flee from the town to the woods. After having pillaged them of all their most valuable and easily transported contents, the said forces set all the houses on fire, reducing the town to ruins and ashes, and then returned with the booty to the opposite side of the river, by the public ferry." The author of the memorial, Severo de Luna was a resident of Piedras Negras at the time of the 1855 raid, "with his family, three in number, and had there of his own sole and exclusive property, one house constructed of lumber" which was "pillaged and burned" by the American forces. In addition to the property damage, de Luna points out that he and his family were forced to flee to the woods, "where he wandered for three days, exposed to death under the tomahawk of the barbarous Indians, who frequented the said woods at that time, suffering from hunger and thirst in a degree almost insupportable, whereby they caused him great injury in his person and that of his family, damaging him in the full sum of thirty thousand dollars, gold." From the commission convened in Washington, de Luna requests a total amount of \$33,445, and submitted his memorial through his attorney-in-fact, Bethel Coopwood.

"The Callahan Expedition occurred in October 1855, when James Hughes Callahan led a force of 111 men into Mexico near Piedras Negras, Coahuila. The announced purpose of the unauthorized invasion was to punish Lipan Apache Indians who reportedly had raided along the Texas frontier during the summer and fall of 1855, then returned to Mexico, where they were protected by the authorities. In fact, the expedition likely was an attempt by Texas slaveholders to regain fugitive slaves who had fled to northern Mexico and to prevent Mexican authorities from permitting runaway slaves to settle in their midst.... Callahan crossed the swollen Rio Grande on October 1-3. Marching westward on October 3, the Texans encountered a Mexican detachment at the Río Escondido, about twenty-two miles from Piedras Negras. In the skirmish that followed, the Mexicans under Col. Emilio (Edvard Emil) Langberg reported a loss of four dead and three wounded, and Callahan reported four killed and seven wounded. The next morning, Callahan retreated to Piedras Negras and took possession of the town. As the Mexican force approached the town on October 5, Callahan ordered his men to set fire to houses to cover their retreat, and on the evening of October 6 Maj. Sidney Burbank, commander of the American forces across the river at Fort Duncan, turned four cannons to cover the Texans as they recrossed the river.... The claims originating with this invasion of Mexico were not officially settled until 1876, when the Claims Commission of 1868 finished its work. The commission awarded approximately 150 Mexican citizens a total of \$50,000 in damages" - *Handbook of Texas* online.

OCLC locates two nearly identical memorials presented by Julian Rodriguez (Texas Tech only) and Octaviano Cervero (SMU only), but the present work is not recorded.
(McBRB4217) \$1,750

THE WORK OF A MARTYRED AFRO-CUBAN POET, PRINTED IN SPANISH IN NEW YORK

93. Valdes, Gabriel de la Concepcion. *Poesias de Placido*. Nueva York: Roe Lockwood & Son, [ca. 1855]. xxvii, 479pp. In Spanish. 12mo. Contemporary quarter calf and pebbled tan cloth, spine elaborately stamped in gilt. Modest rubbing and soiling, some edge wear. Hinges a bit tender, small bookplate on verso of half title, scattered minor foxing. Very good.

Second edition, "corregida y aumentada," of this extensive collection of the poetical works of Afro-Cuban poet, Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdes (1809-1844). Valdes was born in Matanzas as the illegitimate son of a mulatto hairdresser and a Spanish dancer. He worked professionally as a silversmith, but earned fame as a poet, namely his ability to improvise verse on the spot during special events. His poetic talents brought him in great demand at social events in Cuba, which eventually attracted unwelcome attention from authorities. Valdes wrote under the

pseudonym "Placido," and is remembered as one of Cuba's first literary martyrs after he was unfairly executed in Matanzas at the tender age of thirty-five. The present work prints over 150 sonnets, romantic poems, fables, odes, letters, "el sueño," and other poetic and literary compositions. One of Placido's letters was written to Francisco Chacon "for the protection he gave a friend in prison." Several of the entries were written upon the death of Placido's friends and other notable figures. A note at the end of the table of contents states that the present edition adds eight new products of Placido's pen, including six previously unpublished works. The work also includes a prologue with a biographical treatment of Valdes, and an "advertencia" stating that the work prints "one of the most complete editions of Placido's poems, which is the one printed in Barcelona" with the additional compositions "taken, for the most part, from newspapers published in various parts of the island of Cuba, especially Matanzas, which was the homeland and residence of the author."

"Diego Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés, known better by the pseudonym Plácido, was an Afro-Cuban poet born on March 18, 1809, in Havana. Though he never published a full-length collection, his poems were popular in his native Cuba and earned him the admiration of his Latin American and Caribbean contemporaries. He was executed without trial or evidence on June 28, 1844, for his alleged participation in La Conspiración de la Escalera, a suspected slave revolt in Spanish Cuba - the veracity of which is still debated today" - poets.org.

We find issues in both 1855 and 1856 labeled as the second edition corrected (in one and two volumes), and likewise issues in 1856 and 1857 noted as being the third edition. The work is most common, though still scarce, in the third edition of 1857. Of the present single-volume edition, we locate a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional of Spain; the University of Wisconsin also holds a copy of the second edition noted as two volumes published in 1856.

(McBRB4241)

\$2,750

VERNACULAR IMAGES OF A SIGNAL BATTALION IN MID-1960s VIETNAM

94. [Vietnam War]. *[Collection of Annotated Vernacular Photographs Depicting the Soldiers of the 125th Signal Battalion During the Vietnam War]*. [Cu Chi, Vietnam: 1966]. 205 black-and-white photographs, all approximately 3.5 x 5.25 inches, printed on thick photo paper, almost all with manuscript captions on verso. Slight curling and minor occasional wear, but mostly in excellent condition. Very good plus.

A compelling collection of vernacular photographs documenting the service of various members of the 125th Signal Battalion while stationed at Cu Chi during the middle years of the Vietnam War. The photographs were taken by an unnamed compiler who is pictured in a few of the images but is not identified in the captions (one image of the compiler is captioned "Me after getting caught in the rain"); the overwhelming majority of the images include manuscript captions on the verso, identifying the subjects and settings of the pictures.

The images capture camp life, the interiors of the tented barracks, a U.S.O. show (several shots, one featuring American actor James Drury), vehicle convoys, a variety of artillery armaments including a "self-propelled 155mm howitzer," a "Chinook landing" procedure, an exterior of the unit's photo lab, an "outpost along the road to Cu Chi (Vietnamese troops)" and other scenes along the road, a "Helicopter shot down taking off from [the] airfield," tanks and armored personnel carriers, a few shots of the "switchboard bunker," the "water point" and other supply points in the battalion area, "rubber plantation along the road from Saigon to Cu Chi" and other shots of rubber trees, a few images of a dust storm in camp, the "25th M.P. Battalion area" and other unit headquarters, ammunition and gas dumps, a dump truck that "hit a mine and burned" and other destroyed vehicles, a few shots of the base perimeter, and much more. One image features "the remains of a helicopter brought in from jungle where it had crashed" behind which a "crowd from [the] U.S.O. show" is dispersing. Numerous photographs capture the effects of rain in and around Cu Chi, with a couple of dozen images showing flooding in the area. Most striking are the dozen-or-so images featuring indigenous Vietnamese people, including children, as well as street scenes and shots of the Vietnamese countryside. The locals are pictured in the background of some images, including two featuring a local with an oxcart, but a few feature "Vietnamese working on [the] road" in and around Cu Chi, and several additional images feature Vietnamese housing along the same road.

Several of the American servicemen are identified in the captions by their last name, which include Ingram, Hall, Moore, Gilfillan, Crabtree, Bevins, Patton, McDowell, Starnes, Morton, Delosreyes, Pena, Edison, Leake, Maldonado, Jochens, Grau, Heille, Vaughn, Overby, and Lewis. The men are seen shaving, getting and giving haircuts, playing guitar, lounging around, working on base, and more. Most interesting to modern eyes, perhaps, is the compiler's choice of descriptive terms to identify certain members of his unit. In a handful of images, these include "Vaughn - colored" (two separate images), "Wade - colored," and "Delosreyes - fat." A couple of images also feature a soldier named Pena. In total, the images exemplify the racial and ethnic diversity of the servicemen in Vietnam, as well as the close proximity in which these soldiers lived and served.

Cu Chi Base opened in 1965 and was located south of the Iron Triangle, in the northern reaches of Saigon (modern-day Ho Chi Min City). The 25th Infantry Division, which included the 125th Signal battalion, headquartered at Cu Chi from early 1966 until February 1970. From a unit history published on the website of the 25th Infantry Division Association: "Company B accompanied the 3rd Brigade to the Central Highlands [of Vietnam] in December 1965 and one platoon of Company B accompanied the 2nd Brigade to Cu Chi in January 1966. The remainder of the battalion arrived in Vietnam on 11 March 1966. The battalion was based at Cu Chi from which it provided a division-wide area communications system. Battalion elements were also routinely placed in direct support of divisional units conducting combat operations. The 125th Signal Battalion participated in twelve Vietnam campaigns receiving two Meritorious Unit Commendations, and two awards of the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry."

(McBRB4539)

\$1,250

BUSINESS RECORDS OF AN AMERICAN COMPANY SELLING GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICA

95. [West Virginia]. [Maryland]. [South America]. [Corner & Robinson]. [*Collection of Business Correspondence Documenting the International Commercial Activities of Corner & Robinson, a West Virginia Company Operating Through Baltimore and Hence to Brazil and Argentina*]. [Various locations: 1832-1839]. Fourteen autograph letters, signed and twenty-three manuscript receipts, totaling approximately forty-four pages. Occasional minor chipping, wear, browning, or staining, but overall a well-preserved and highly legible group. Very good.

A collection of manuscript letters and receipts documenting the commercial activities of Corner & Robinson, based in Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia) and Baltimore, and doing business in Brazil and Argentina. The merchant firm Corner & Robinson was owned and operated by Solomon Corner, his brother James Corner, and various associates, some of whom write letters present here. Most of the documents were written to Solomon Corner (with one letter written by him), who served as the supercargo for the Brig Globe, a merchant ship based in Baltimore and engaged in commerce in South America. The letters are sent from various locations, mostly Baltimore, but also southern ports in Bahia, Porto Alegre, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro.

The manuscript letters include letters of introduction for Solomon Corner written by associates in Bahia and Baltimore to merchants in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires; letters of instruction for operating in Rio de Janeiro and other locations, with instructions for disposing of various goods; letters delineating quantities of products being sent to South America; a letter reporting on the current state of various goods and the movements of other ships in Solomon's sphere, a letter asking Solomon to place a standing order for products his brother might concentrate on finding in Baltimore, and other business matters. The products being shipped for sale in South America include rosin, flour, mackerel, whale oil, sugar, butter ("scarce"), sherry, coffee, chocolate, dried apples, and more. One of the longer letters includes detailed instructions for Solomon on offloading quantities of straw paper.

The receipts document the commercial activities of Corner & Robinson through a stable of wholesale merchants with whom they dealt, and document the types of goods the company acquired from these wholesalers. The goods include many of the products mentioned above, plus others such as hides, raisins, tea, cloves, Epson salts, pepper, twine, and more. One particularly interesting document, entitled "Statement of Shipment of Hides from Rio Grande to Baltimore, per Brig Globe in co. with John Gardner & co.," includes a line item cost in which Solomon's associate Gardner "Paid Negroes for beating Hides at Rio Grande" in Argentina. Most of the receipts indicate the goods were being sent to Solomon in Wheeling.

(McBRB4417)

\$1,250

"WRITTEN BY PHILLIS WHEATLEY, A NEGRO OF BOSTON...."

96. [Wheatley, Phillis]. *The Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1773*. London: 1773. [3],412-471,[1]pp. plus two plates. Disbound. Very minor foxing. Very good plus.

A key issue of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1773, containing a brief biography of Phillis Wheatley, along with the publication of her poem, "On Recollection." The biography and poem appear on page 456, in the issue for September, the same month Wheatley's book, *Poems on Various Subjects*, was published in London. The biographical note in the margin below the poem begins: "This piece was taken from a small volume of her Poems on Various Subjects, just published, written by PHILLIS WHEATLEY, a negro of Boston, who was brought from Africa in 1761, and is now only in the twenty-first year of her age." The biographical passage ends just as powerfully: "Youth, innocence, and piety, united with genius, have not yet been able to restore her to the condition and character with which she was invested by the Great Author of her being So powerful is custom in rendering the heart insensible to the rights of nature, and the claims of excellence." As a child, Wheatley came to America in a slave ship and served in the home of a Bostonian, John Wheatley. Upon publication of her book, she became an instant international literary superstar, and remains one of the most important poets in the history of the United States. (McBRB4523) \$1,850

SNAPSHOT OF A CHICAGO ARTIST'S CAREER

97. [Women]. [Art]. [Spongberg, Grace]. [Hayes, Hatti]. [*Small Archive of Materials by Noted Artist Grace Spongberg, Including a Wonderful Sketchbook, Plus an Assortment of Photographs Featuring Her and Her Longtime Companion, African-American Artist Hatti Hayes*]. [Mainly Chicago, Il.: 1948-1975]. Spiral-bound sketchbook, with nineteen full-page sketches, some in color and some in pencil, 12 x 9 inches; plus a finished color painting on art board, 14 x 9.75 inches; twenty-eight photographs, 3 x 3 inches to 8 x 10 inches; fourteen printed art exhibition catalogues; and a handful of ephemeral items. General overall wear. Very good.

A wonderful archive of original artwork, photographs, programs, and assorted ephemeral items belonging to noted Swedish-American and Illinois visual artist, Grace Spongberg (1906-1992). Spongberg was educated at the Art Institute of Chicago, where she studied under American Impressionists Albert Krehbiel and Louis Rittman. She traveled extensively in Mexico, Europe, and the Far East, which informed her work throughout her career. The Illinois Women Artists Project describes Spongberg's categories of artistic production as "Ceramicist, Lithographer, Painter-Oil, Pastelist, Photographer, Watercolorist." During her rich and fruitful career, Spongberg completed muralist commissions under the Works Progress Administration, painted private commissions, exhibited at numerous museums in the United States and around the world, and created a large body of paintings and lithographs that still trade on the art market today. Her four-panel mural in the lobby of the Bennett School in Chicago, completed as part of the WPA's Federal Art Project in 1939, is still on display there.

Grace Spongberg's original artwork is present here in two forms. The first is a quarto spiral-bound sketchbook in which she sketched a variety of subjects and settings. The drawings feature mostly urban scenes, with drawings of buildings, fountains, a clock tower, urban gardens, and other scenes. One of the color drawings appears to picture seven flags arranged before a hedge row, and may show part of the grounds of the United Nations in New York City. The second piece of original art here is a pastel impressionist depiction of what appears to be a Mexican woman carrying her small child on her back in a baby sling. The pastel was executed on art board, and is unsigned, but is unmistakably Spongberg's style. This piece was likely produced in the 1930s during her time working with the WPA, when she was known to have made lithographs of various scenes in Mexico.

In addition to the artwork, the present collection includes twenty-seven photographs. These images feature some of Spongberg's paintings, interior settings in her home, Spongberg engaging with others at an art exhibition, Spongberg at work on an architectural painting, and more. A pair of black-and-white photographs feature Humpty-Dumpty-like characters painted on a bedroom wall; the manuscript caption on the verso of each identifies them as one of Spongberg's commissions, described as "Decoration on nursery wall in a private home." Another photograph pictures a serigraph of Spongberg's painting, "Open Shutters, which according to the manuscript

caption on the verso, was "Property of the Chicago Society of Artists - This is the 1951 print presented to lay members." Most interestingly, eight of the photographs feature Spongberg's longtime companion - an African-American artist named Hatti Hayes. Some of the photographs here feature the women both individually and together, from relative youth to both women in their elder years. These include two black-and-white portraits of a smoldering Hayes taken in her younger years. The two also apparently traveled together as early as 1954, where they both appear on the Passenger List of a Trans World Airlines flight from New York to Paris. According to one newspaper record in November 1951, the two women exhibited ceramics together at the Benedict Art Gallery of Hull House in Chicago. The exact nature of the women's relationship ~ whether it was platonic or romantic ~ is unknown to us, though they did in fact live together. The only envelope present here, a 1983 envelope sent by the Chicago Symphony Society is addressed to both of them at a Rush Street address in Chicago.

The present collection also includes over a dozen art exhibition catalogues. The catalogues date from 1934 to 1952. All but two of them feature various paintings, watercolors, or prints by Spongberg, but one relates to an art piece by Hayes, The latest-dated catalogue here, for the 1952 Wichita Art Association's Decorative Arts and Ceramics Exhibition, features a submission for an enamel plate by Hatti Hayes. In addition the material above, the collection also contains a handful of ephemeral items. Most notably are an unsigned two-page typed meditation on the dropping of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and a 1936 newspaper clipping memorializing Spongberg's prize-winning painting "Washington Square, Chicago," which garnered the "purchase prize" at the eighteenth exhibition of the Swedish-America Art Association. The clipping states that the painting would eventually head to Växjö, Sweden to be part of the town museum's permanent collection. According to the Illinois Women Artists Project, this painting, the aforementioned Bennet School mural, and another mural at the Mason Elementary School in Chicago are Spongberg's permanent holdings.

This is truly a case of the sum being greater than the parts, and provides a much-needed foothold in researching the little-known career of Grace Spongberg. The material also provides unique photographs documenting the long-term relationship between Spongberg and Hayes, the latter a distinguished artist in her own right.

(McBRB4357)

\$3,000

EXTENSIVE DIARIES OF A ROCHESTER WOMAN

98. [Women]. Ludlow, Mabel. *[Archive of Diaries, Photographs, and Assorted Papers Belonging to Mabel Ludlow of Rochester, N.Y.]* Rochester, N.Y.: 1909-1931. Eight diaries, eight photographs, a few date books, a handful of pamphlets, and assorted ephemera. Minor occasional wear. Very good.

An informative collection of diaries and other material belonging to Mabel Ludlow of Rochester, New York. Mabel was born in Canada in 1888, and was close to her twin sister, Olive J. Ludlow; according to the 1940 census, the pair was living together in Rochester while Mabel was working as an office clerk. Their father was R.L. Ludlow, who is pictured in a few of the CDV images present here. Mabel was a devoted church member, involved with the Rebekah Society and the King's Daughters, and also worked for Travelers Aid International, among other activities in and around Rochester. Mabel passed away in Parma Corners, Monroe County, New York in 1967.

The most research-worthy items in the present collection are diaries which include the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1915, 1926, 1930, and 1931. The earliest five diaries belong to Mabel Ludlow, while a couple of the later diaries may have belonged to her sister Olive (Olive was married and at least one of the later diaries, in a seemingly different hand, includes an entry celebrating a marriage anniversary). Mabel's earliest diaries are packed with content, while the later diaries only include occasional entries. Mabel's first diary, for the year 1909, begins with: "Well at last on the 28th I have made up my mind to spend money for a diary." She then proceeds to detail her daily activities for most of the year, reporting on her school, church, and work activities, her meetings at the Kings Daughters, the election of Taft, her sister Olive's activities (and their adventures together), and much more. In her next diary, she records much of the same type of content, but one interesting entry occurs on May 26, 1910: "Saw Halley's Comet for first time & it did look worth while seeing." Of particular note in Mabel's 1911 diary, she notes several rehearsals for a performance of *The Truth About Jane*, attends dance lessons at a gymnasium, and visiting with friends, among many other activities. In 1912, Mabel switches jobs, switches homes for awhile after someone

at home comes down with the measles, reports on an "anxious" birth, and continues to attend church, report on her domestic activities, and more.

In addition to the diaries, Mabel kept a variety of personal items, including a few date books and notebooks throughout her later years. One of the notebooks records various notes and meeting attendees relating to her Great Books reading group in 1958. The photographs include three portraits of Mabel and Olive's father, R.L. Ludlow; their uncle Charles Ludlow; a baby named Bertha, and a few others. The loose ephemera present here includes pamphlets and papers from the Rebekah Society, Mabel's membership card for the United Society of Christian Endeavor, various invitations, newspaper clippings, and assorted notes, letters, and personal papers belonging to Mabel and her sister Olive. Most notable here are two reports and an expense report for Mabel's efforts with Travelers Aid. The reports detail Mabel's interactions with foreign nationals who have required assistance in navigating life around Rochester. For instance, she "Took a French girl to a Riverpoint oar and asked the conductor to show her where to get the oar for Phenix, as she could not speak English." She also "Questioned an Italian boy of 13 early one morning who was on his way to Boston and we thought he should not be going." Turns out after some investigation that the boy "was in the habit of going to see his father in Boston, so I let him go." The group still operates today, and according to their website, the Travelers Aid Society of New York was founded "to provide social work to women traveling alone in order to protect them from moral danger, specifically white slave trafficking." A wealth of information detailing a young woman's life in the early-20th century in upstate New York, with much research potential.

(McBRB1712)

\$1,250

AN IDENTIFIED WHITE WOMAN'S ESTATE SELLS HER SLAVE

99. [Women]. [Slavery]. **Whitmire, Nancy.** [*Bill of Sale for the Property of Nancy Whitmire, a South Carolina Slaveowner, Including an Unnamed Female Slave*]. [Pickens, S.C.: ca. February, 1860]. [4]pp., on a single folded folio sheet. Moderate wear, foxing, and soiling. Good.

Manuscript "Bill of Sale of property at Nancy Whitmires / Deceased This Feby 3rd 1860" including "1 Negro Woman." Estate papers on file with the U.S. Wills and Probate Records include a "Bill of Appraisement" for the Nancy Whitmire estate near Picken, South Carolina. The version offered here is likely a draft bill of sale from the liquidation of the property with the inclusion of a name, presumably the buyer of Whitmire's property, alongside the price paid for the listed property. At the end of a four-page listing of furniture, livestock, housewares, and other products, the list ends with the sale of "1 Negro Woman," to "Carwell Hester" for \$416. Material relating to slave-owning women is especially rare on the market. Awareness of woman slave owners has been heightened in recent years by the publication of Stephanie E. Jones-Rogers' *They Were Her Property: White Women as Slave Owners in the American South*. The present example is made more poignant and sad given the fact that the female slave did not even warrant a name in the bill of sale.

(McBRB3014)

\$750

WISCONSIN TEACHER DURING HER TIME AT THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND BEYOND

100. [Women]. [Wisconsin]. **Slye, Grace A.** [*Manuscript Diary Kept by Grace A. Slye, Including Her Time at the Wisconsin School for the Blind*]. Janesville, Wi.: 1887. [134]pp. Excelsior wallet-style diary, full brown cloth, gilt titles on front cover, 6.75 x 3.5 inches. Minor wear. Hinges tender. Internally clean. Very good.

An informative manuscript diary kept by Grace A. Slye, while working as a teacher at the Institute for the Blind in Janesville, Wisconsin, and for some period afterwards in the late-19th century. The ownership inscription on the front free endpaper reads: "Jan. 1, 1887. Grace A. Slye. Janesville, Wis. Inst. for Blind." Grace A. Slye (1861-1943) was a native of Wisconsin, born in Spring Brook. She married John B. Gray in 1893, and eventually settled in Minneapolis. In the meantime, Slye obtained a third-grade teaching certificate in 1881 and taught school at the Wisconsin Institute for the Blind for at least two years. According to the September 7, 1886 issue of the *Janesville Daily Gazette*: "The Wisconsin school for the blind opens tomorrow upon the new school year of 1885-86 under very flattering auspices. The school under the efficient management of the superintendent Mrs. Sarah C. Little, is recognized as a model institution, taking ranks with the best schools of this character.... The corps

of teachers is composed of Misses S.A. Watson, Emma M. Williams, Grace A. Syle, with Miss Clara Y. Morse in the kindergarten department...."

Slye records her thoughts and experiences at the school for the blind during the first five months of the present diary; as a residential school, Slye also lived there. Slye's diary allowed for three to four daily entries per day, so each day's record is usually three to four sentences; she writes regularly in January, February, and March, but her entries are more sporadic beginning in April and through the end of term. Slye's entries relate her involvement at church, her interactions with students, other teachers as well as officials at the school, her numerous social activities, important news of the day, the books and other materials she is reading, letters sent and received, and much more.

January 2, 1887: "We had a quite pleasant day here at the Institution. Services as usual and then Miss Morse presented the play house to the Kindergarten. Mr. Jeffries took dinner with us. We all played fox & geese ~ After a while we gathered in the lecture room and listened to a farce ~ The House That Jack Built ~ Very funny."

January 19: "Oh dear ~ am some discouraged some of my best pupils disappoint me ~ I hope I shall have better order without talking about it eternally."

January 21: "May Petersen made some trouble in class by disobeying; refused to state a sentence I gave her to do. She was out of class the rest of the A.M. but she finally yielded."

January 23: "S.S. lesson Noah and the Ark. Finished reading Ben Hur. I did not go to church this morning. Went this evening. Mr. Keimer asked me to represent Carleton next Thursday night at Day of Prayer Services in the evening. Read Mr. Spurgeons sermon on Parable of the Ark. Very good."

February 16: "Many people perish in Montana. This cold weather; cattle and other stock. The Inter State Commerce Bill is passed but I do not know just what it contains and I guess few do."

May 30: "Mr. Simpson went at 9:50 with Mrs. C. We had school the first two hours this A.M. The pupils practised over their exercises for this P.M. We teachers read Merchant of Venice to the School. Took a recess in middle & got through just about supper. Mr. S. was in my history class a few minutes."

Slye left the school for the blind about the middle of June ~ likely at the end of the term ~ but she did not return to the school within the space of this diary. She continues to keep her diary through the balance of 1887 and also halfway through the following year on the memoranda and accounts pages following the 1887 daily entries portion of the diary. She writes very regularly during this time, where these later entries find her at home, socializing, participating in family activities, managing the rooms of a large family home, and more in her hometown of Spring Brook, Dunn County, Wisconsin (just west of Eau Claire). Perhaps Slye found more time to reflect on her life when she wasn't working as a full-time teacher.

An intriguing diary containing a unique view of an educated woman's inner life while working as a teacher for the blind and afterwards as a homemaker in the penultimate decade of the 19th century. The early portions of the diary should shed light on the methodology of educating blind students in the late-1800s, while also relating the issues and challenges faced by both teachers and students in the process. A wonderful slice of Wisconsin "history-from-below" with much research potential.

(McBRB4352)

\$1,500