



Boston Antiquarian Book Fair

November 2024

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BLACK FAMILY PHOTOS FROM WESTERN MASS.

1. **[African Americana].** *[Collection of Photographs Documenting an African-American Community in Western Massachusetts].* [Various locations, mostly in Massachusetts: 1898-1962]. Small vernacular photograph album, with [9] leaves, illustrated with thirty-eight photographs, from thumbnails to 5.75 x 3.5 inches, plus fifty-five loose photographs, mostly in studio mounts, ranging from 3.5 x 2.5 inches to 7.5 x 9.75 inches. Occasional wear and chipping to mounts, photographs generally in good shape with occasional creases, surface wear, or light soiling. Very good.

A substantial photographic record of members of the African-American community in western Massachusetts, specifically Springfield and Pittsfield, which may also constitute an extended family. The images are a combination of portraits and group shots of African-American men, women, children, and family groups, which are sometimes identified on the verso of the mounts by a later compiler, probably a family genealogist or certainly someone who knew the subjects personally. Named subjects in the photographs come from the Adams, Persip, Daniels, Grant, Hamilton, and Tucker families of western Massachusetts. Through cross-referencing the names, this portion of the collection is comprised of the photo album and at least twenty-three of the mounted images, with most of the latter on photographer's mounts from studios in Springfield or Pittsfield (and one from Dalton, Massachusetts). These names include Edward Rowland Persip, Alfred Kenneth Persip, Dewey Persip, John Persip, Harry Persip (also identified in the caption as "Grandma Minnie's husband"), Harry Daniels, Jessie Daniels, Mary Daniels, Edward L. Grant, Laura K. Grant, Eddie Grant, Minnie Grant, Louise Grant, Estella Grant, Eva L. Grant, Eva Grant Hamilton (same woman, likely after marriage), Arthur Hamilton, and Isabel Tucker. Three of the larger photographs were produced by studios in Springfield and show a family portrait, a wedding party, and a church choir. A few of the images indicate the collection centered around a woman named Lillian, though no last name is given. A couple of images are inscribed to her, a label in the album uses the name Lillian, and at least one photograph pictures a woman named Lillian.

The collection also includes thirty-two images of African-American men, women, and children from Philadelphia; Morristown, New Jersey; Springfield, Ohio; and others with no indication of place on the mounts or in the captions. These include the earliest image present here, a tintype of three African Americans (two women and one man) in an unspecified studio, as well as some images of identified subjects such as Daisy, Lottie, and Minnie Adams. The date range we suggest above is based on the earliest and latest dated photographs in the collection, but clearly there are images dating from before the earliest dated image and some slightly later images. One of the larger images pictures a crowded banquet scene at the Knights of Pythias Hill City Lodge No. 17 on June 8, 1928, though we are unsure where this lodge was located. It is logical to assume that some of these images relate to those from western Massachusetts, either extended family or friends of those living in Springfield or Pittsfield. An

engrossing collection of almost a hundred photographs of African Americans in western Massachusetts and beyond, many from the late-19th century and early-20th century, and many identified by name.
(McBRB4405) \$2,250

UNRECORDED BLACK RAILROAD BROADSIDE

2. [African Americana]. [Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters]. *Extra Extra Extra. Attend Monster Mass Meeting. The Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen...The Negro Railroad Firemen Telling Their Own Amazing Story of the Worst Discriminatory Practices in History...[caption title]*. Washington DC: [ca. 1941]. Broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Moderate toning, light soiling. Very good.

An informative broadside advertising a massive organized labor event in the early-1940s, sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen in Washington, D.C. The "Monster Mass Meeting" was held at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church in part to celebrate "the Reconstitution of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and the Rescheduling of Railroad Hearings." As listed here, the speakers included North Dakota Senator William Langer; A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; two members of the March on Washington Movement; and others. The officials of the March on Washington Movement greatly assist in dating the broadside, as this organization was formed in 1941 by A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin, and others in order to pressure President Franklin Roosevelt into providing fair working conditions and desegregating the military. The MOWM threatened massive marches on Washington if FDR failed to deliver on their demands. The day before the march was scheduled to take place, Randolph met with FDR. When the president agreed to issue Executive Order 8802, which prohibited discrimination in the defense industry, Randolph and Rustin called off the march, though its legacy of organizing support at the grassroots level and within organized labor fueled future partnerships between African American and labor leaders. Material even referencing the original "March on Washington" is positively rare in the market. We could locate no other copies of this broadside in OCLC or elsewhere.

(McBRB5213)

\$950

"WE CAN'T EAT JIM CROW ~ WE DEMAND FAIR JOB RIGHTS FOR ALL"

3. [African Americana]. [Civil Rights]. *March for Freedom Now. Date: Friday, June 14, 1963, 2:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M. Place: Assemble Opposite the White House... [caption title]*. Washington DC: 1963. Handbill, 8.5 x 5.5 inches. Even toning. Near fine.

A rare handbill or small broadside advertising an important Civil Rights demonstration organized and co-sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), with each organization listed at the bottom of the broadside. The march was prompted by two important historical events in early June 1963: a notable address on civil rights by President John F. Kennedy on June 11, 1963, and the murder of Medgar Evers later that night. JFK was prompted to make a live television speech by the horrendous political violence (which he himself witnessed live on television) by southern authorities against civil rights protesters in the South. In his speech, JFK characterized white resistance to civil rights as a "moral crisis" and pledged federal assistance for integration. President Kennedy's ultimate goal was to begin the push for new civil rights legislation. A few hours following JFK's speech, just after midnight in Jackson, Mississippi, noted civil rights leader Medgar Evers was gunned down in his driveway. Sparked by these events, and certainly others that had come before, CORE, the NAACP, and the SCLC organized the protest march embodied in the present handbill.

The demands listed on the present handbill are spelled out in six numbered action items, as follows: "Mr. President ~ No Federal Funds for Apartheid States," "Don't Play Politics with Human Rights," "D.C. Commissioners...Issue

Fair Housing Ordinance," "We Can't Eat Jim Crow ~ We Demand Fair Job Rights for All," "Protect All Citizens Rights of Protest," and "End Blatant Job Discrimination in the Justice Department." The march itself was attended not only by members of CORE, the NAACP, and the SCLC, but also Malcolm X and a contingent of the Nation of Islam. This protest helped spark the flame of civil rights fervor in the Nation's Capital two months before the historic March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, when Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his landmark "I Have a Dream" speech. OCLC only lists a single institutional copy, at Harvard, but others are perhaps held within larger collections of civil rights material.

(McBRB5101)

\$1,250

PREVENTING FAIR ELECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI IN 1902

4. [African Americana]. [Mississippi]. [*Manuscript Survey of "Qualified Electors" in Leflore County, Mississippi*]. Mississippi: 1902. [1]p. typed document with manuscript corrections and additions. Folio. Old horizontal folds, moderate toning. Accompanied by a one-page manuscript document regarding payment of election registration work. Very good.

A unique record of Jim Crow voting rights shenanigans, this "Report of Election Commissioners Leflore County, Mississippi," records the work of local election officials, who have "carefully revised the Registration and Poll Books for the different precincts of said county." The document indicates that the county now contains "688 White qualified electors and 28 Colored in Leflore County." The commissioners then provide a breakdown of qualified electors per the eleven towns (Minter City, Sunny Side, Woodland, Shellmound, M'Nutt, Greenwood, Itta Bena, Rising Sun, Sidon, Sheppardtown, and Brent) within five county precincts, with between one and eight African-American electors in seven of the eleven towns. The document is signed by three of the election commissioners at bottom right. Census research shows that only two years before this "qualified elector" survey, Leflore County's population was 88% African American, with just under 21,000 residents compared to less than 3,000 Caucasian citizens. Despite this enormous majority, only twenty-eight "colored" voters were found to be qualified by the present surveyors. A unique record of race-based voter fraud in Jim Crow Mississippi, accompanied by a small manuscript document recording the \$30 paid to each of the election commissioners for their ten days of "tedious and troublesome" work in rigging the county's voting rolls.

(McBRB5237)

\$1,600

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN 19th-CENTURY PHILADELPHIA

5. [African Americana]. [Pennsylvania]. [*Small Album of Original Cartes de Visite Photographs Picturing Numerous Identified African Americans in 19th-Century Philadelphia*]. [Philadelphia: ca. 1880s]. [13] leaves, illustrated with twenty-two *cartes-de-visite*, and one small tintype, inserted one or two per leaf into rectangular picture windows, many with manuscript pencil captions on the album leaves. Contemporary brown embossed leather album, with one brass inset on front cover. Some fraying to spine ends, edges and corners worn, some rubbing to covers. Binding separated after first leaf of photographs, with most leaves detached, others holding by rear hinge, minor dust-soiling throughout, a few mounts with short tears. Good.

A wonderful collection of photographs memorializing several African-American citizens of Philadelphia in the late-1800s. The album is signed "Ruth Harding" on the front flyleaf, and the subjects of numerous CDVs are identified through pencil captions. The men, women, and children pictured here include Dr. W.H. Yoler, John A. Savigi, Miss Amelia Mills, Mary Bowser, Raphael Bowser, a man identified simply as "White," Parker Denny, "Father Young[?]," Lloriel[?] Lewis Bentley, and Dr. Jonathan Gibbs. The only five images with visible photographer's credits or backstamps were all produced by Philadelphia photographers, namely Garns, Gutekunst (two), Blake, and Lovejoy. The latter photographer produced the only tintype in the album, which appears to feature an African-American serviceman, though he is only visible from the neck up. The wealth of named subjects and studio photographers' names offer an intriguing opportunity for deeper research into the potential family connections

and larger links between the men, women, and children pictured here. The only potential connection we could identify here is between the youngest subjects, Mary and Raphael Bowser; ancestry records indicate that one Mary Bowser of Philadelphia, who died in 1871 at the tender age of thirteen, had a brother named Raphael Bowser. More connections are surely waiting to be discovered.

(McBRB4495)

\$2,500

FROM A BLACK TEACHERS COLLEGE

6. [African Americana]. [Tennessee]. *Morristown College News* [fifteen issues]. [Morristown, Tn.: 1915-1921]. Fifteen issues, each between 8pp. and 12pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled, with first issue in printed self wrappers. Occasional short closed tears, wrappers of second issue chipped and detached, general wear and dust-soiling to most issues, soft vertical crease throughout. Good plus.

An instant collection of informative bulletins issued by the Morristown Normal and Industrial College, described herein as one of the "leading institutions of the country for the practical education of the Negro." Morristown was established in 1881, providing the African-American community in late-19th and early-20th century Tennessee the infrastructure to produce "competent teachers, strong preachers, and skilled workers." Though termed a "college," Morristown seems to have operated more as a residential elementary, secondary, and vocational school than a college, as alumni news often mentions students moving on to various HBCUs, including Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, and Lincoln University. The present issues all emanate from Judson Hill's time as president of Morristown Normal, and discuss a wide range of issues pertinent to the school, such as campus descriptions, meeting and campus events, general school notes, fundraising pleas (a constant struggle), descriptions of the various school departments, larger issues of African American life, and so forth. Regarding the latter, a very interesting passage in the January 1917 issue discusses the Great Migration in a section titled, "Negro Emigration." The issues occasionally print poetry as well, typified by Beatrice Froe's "Trampled Race" in the November 1917 issue. The last stanza reads, "This race God will deliver, The sparrow's fall he marks' They will not be oppressed forever, Because their skins are dark." Turns out Froe later married Reginald Carter, a prominent printer in Los Angeles (proprietor of the Carter Printing Company) and future vice presidential nominee in 1960 for the Independent Afro-American Party. The bulletins also often discuss Wallace Farm, the 240-acre farm owned by the school.

The group includes issues from January 1915 (Vol. II, No. 5); January and February 1917 (Vol. 4, Nos. 4-5); September, October, November, and December 1917, plus March/April 1918 (Vol. 5, Nos. 1-4, and 7); September/October, November/December 1919, plus January, February, and March 1920 (Vol. 6, Nos. 1-5); May 1921 (Vol. 7, No. 6); and September 1921 (Vol. 8, No. 1). OCLC reports the Morristown College records at the Library of Congress, and scattered holdings of the present publication at five institutions ~ Emory, Amistad Research Center, Harvard, Wisconsin Historical Society, and Drew University. The present group is among the largest at any of these repositories.

(McBRB5448)

\$3,500

"THE NATION'S FIRST STAMP TO HONOR AN AFRICAN AMERICAN, IT HOLDS A UNIQUE PLACE IN AMERICAN HISTORY."

7. [African Americana]. [The National Alliance of Postal Employees]. [Booker T. Washington]. *[Framed Commemorative Display of an Uncut Quarter Sheet of Booker T. Washington Stamps Presented to Booker T. Washington III by an Important African-American Postal Trade Union]*. New York: April 8, 1940. Framed display, 19 x 13 inches, comprised of an uncut sheet of stamps above calligraphic text. Minor wear and some toning. Very good.

A handsome and unique commemorative display piece honoring famed educator Booker T. Washington, given to his grandson as a keepsake by an important African-American trade union. The display is comprised of an uncut quarter sheet of seventy 1940 Booker T. Washington ten-cent stamps, inscribed at the bottom right by New York

Postmaster Albert Goldman on April 8, 1940 (the stamp's second day of issue), which was then mounted above a calligraphic inscription at bottom reading as follows: "Booker T. Washington Commemorative Stamps ~ Famous American Series Presented to Booker T. Washington, 3d Grandson of the educator by The National Alliance of Postal Employees On the occasion of the ceremonies honoring that great educator Booker T. Washington and incident to placing this commemorative stamp on sale for the first time at New York, New York April 8, 1940." The ten-cent stamp features a distinctive portrait of Booker T. Washington, and was the first stamp issued in the United States to feature an African American subject.

"On April 7, 1940, the Post Office Department (POD) issued a stamp honoring African-American educator Booker T. Washington (1856-1915) as part of its Famous Americans Series. The nation's first stamp to honor an African-American, it holds a unique place in American history.... In 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, responding to numerous petitions from African-American supporters, recognized the timeliness of such a stamp and directed that Washington be considered for this important stamp series. Major Robert Richard Wright, Sr., among others, had aggressively lobbied for a stamp honoring Booker T. Washington since Roosevelt took office in 1933. When Wright read the POD's decision to feature Washington on the 10¢ stamp, announced in 1939, he reflected with gratification, [the stamp] 'comes pretty nearly within the limit of seventy-five years of Negro Emancipation.' He objected, however, to its high denomination, preferring to see it as one of the lower-priced, more affordable denominations used by the public daily. He worried that the cost of the 10¢ stamp 'will not induce a large first day sale...among colored people.' Echoing Wright's concerns, *The Washington Tribune* recommended that its readers buy the stamp for special delivery and parcel post mailings.... Numerous institutions, all important in the lives of African-Americans, clamored to host the stamp's first day of issue ceremony. The POD selected Tuskegee Institute, founded by Washington in 1881, for this watershed ceremony's location. Guests gathered in the Institute Chapel. Postmaster General James A. Farley attended the ceremony and afterwards, joined by the Tuskegee Club of Montgomery, Alabama, placed a wreath at Washington's tomb.... Enthusiasm for the Booker T. Washington stamp and its momentous significance for the African-American population prompted two official second day of issue ceremonies, events unprecedented in philatelic history ~ one in New York City and the other in Philadelphia...." - Smithsonian National Postal Museum.

The entity presenting the present display, the National Alliance of Postal Employees was an important African American trade union, and the perfect organization to honor Booker T. Washington with such a philatelic display. According to the Department of Labor's 1926 *Handbook of American Trade-Unions*: "In 1913 the National Alliance of Postal Employees was organized by the colored postal men. It is composed chiefly of men in the Railway Mail Service, but its jurisdiction is not restricted to any one branch, its aim being one organization for all colored workers in the Postal Service." The government's handbook did not reveal the reason the NAPE had to be founded at all: African American workers were not allowed to join the all-white Railway Mail Association in 1913. So African American postal employees started their own union, founded in Chattanooga, Tennessee on October 6, 1913. By 1923, the union admitted all African Americans in the U.S. Postal Service and numbered about 1,700 members two years later. The union would continue to grow and expand its representation outside the postal service, eventually changing its name to the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees, under which it still operates today. A wonderful display item honoring one of the most important African-American figures in American history and celebrating the first appearance of an African American figure on a United States postage stamp.

(McBRB4978)

\$2,500

IMPORTANT BLACK PORTRAITS

8. [African Americana]. **Warning, Laura Wheeler; Rayneau, Betsy Graves.** *Portraits of Outstanding Americans of Negro Origin* [cover title]. New York: Harmon Foundation, [ca. 1945]. Twenty-four illustrations on twenty-three sheets, each 12 x 10 inches. Original printed envelope. Minor wear, ink correction to one print.

A wonderful collection of twenty-four substantial portraits of important African Americans, all but two of the subjects represented in reproduced portrait paintings (with the remaining two pictured in photographs), with original credits printed at lower right. The luminaries featured here include well-known figures such as W.E.B. DuBois, Marian Anderson, George Washington Carver, Asa Phillip Randolph, James Weldon Johnson, Alain Locke, Monroe Work, and Mary McLeod Bethune, as well as slightly more obscure notables such as author Jessie Redmon Fauset, judge and educator William Henry Hastie, surgeon and "Pioneer in Blood Plasma," Charles Richard Drew, Tuskegee Airman William Campbell, and many others. The only plate with two people on it features portrait painters Betsy Graves Reyneau and Laura Wheeler Waring, both in photographs; these two women are responsible for all twenty-two of the portraits featured in the present collection. This suite of prints was produced by the Harmon Foundation, a vitally-important organization in the African-American art community that is described on the Harmon Museum website as "the first major foundation supporting African-American creativity and ingenuity" and "one of the first to give national recognition to the achievements of African-Americans." The foundation apparently released the present work in differing quantities throughout the 1940s. OCLC reports two different editions ~ comprised of twenty-one and twenty-four portraits, respectively ~ but Yale's copy totals twenty-five. The exact number of institutions holding the present quantity of twenty-four is somewhat muddled, but the work is scarce in any case.

(McBRB5037)

\$1,750

A YOUNG BLACK GRADUATE STUDENT AT YALE IN THE 1930s

9. [African-American Photographica]. [Education]. Coan, Josephus. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Dr. Josephus Coan's Time at Yale Divinity School*]. [New Haven, Ct., and other locations: ca. 1933-1934]. [14] leaves, illustrated with forty-three mounted silver gelatin photographs on rectos only, and with a handful of newspaper clippings and a few additional photographs laid in. Oblong skinny quarto. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, string-tied, with "My Memory Book" stamped in gilt on front cover. Minor edge wear, rubbing, and some light abrading to covers. Very good.

A unique photographic and ephemeral record of Dr. Josephus Coan's experiences as a Divinity student at Yale University in the early-1930s. The first six leaves of the album contain photographs of the exterior and interior of the Yale Divinity School as well as Sterling Memorial Library. These are followed by a couple of class pictures, one featuring Dr. Coan in which he is the only African-American man in the photo. Other images feature white men (presumably either Dr. Coan's colleagues or professors) and Dr. Coan in a more casual home setting. Four images show the home Dr. Coan stayed in while in New Haven, which he has nicknamed "The Castle" in the only manuscript caption in the album. Interestingly, Dr. Coan also included a few photos and ephemeral items from other universities, likely relating to friends who were attending school elsewhere; one such item is an annotated printed photo clipping of the Wilberforce Octette and Men's Quartette whose tenor is identified as "Rustin" in the handwritten caption and "Bayard Rustin" in the text below the photo.

Dr. Josephus Roosevelt Coan (1902-2004) was a noted minister, educator, missionary, and administrator born to sharecropper parents in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Dr. Coan earned a bachelor's degree from Howard University in 1930, followed by a B.D. and an M.A. from Yale, and eventually a Ph.D. from the Hartford Seminary Foundation in 1961. Dr. Coan taught for two stretches at Morris Brown College, first from 1934 to 1938 and then from 1948 to 1959. Between his tenures at Morris Brown, from 1939 to 1948, Dr. Coan traveled to Evaton in the Transvaal Province of South Africa to help build the R.R. Wright School of Religion at the Wilberforce Institute, devoted to Christian missionary education. Soon thereafter, Dr. Coan began serving as the first African-American superintendent at Wilberforce. While in South Africa, Dr. Coan also worked as missionary bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church's 17th District, which encompassed the present day nations of South Africa, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. After his return from Africa in 1948, Dr. Coan and his first wife Sammye Fuller Coan settled in Atlanta for his second stint at Morris Brown, and remained there for the remainder of their lives, where Dr. Coan also served as pastor at St. Mark's AME Church. Dr. Coan was a

prolific writer, penning dozens upon dozens of sermons, speeches, conference papers, reports, pamphlets, book-length treatments of Daniel Alexander Payne and African Methodism, and much more.
(McBRB5017) \$1,500

SHARECROPPING DIFFICULTIES IN ALABAMA

10. [Alabama]. [Reconstruction]. Chapman, Reuben. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by Former Congressman and Confederate Diplomat Reuben Chapman, to S.D. Cabaniss of Huntsville, Alabama, Discussing Interactions with Freedmen Sharecroppers]*. Sumter County, Al.: February 5, 1869. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Minor wear. Very good.

An early reaction by a notable Alabama politician to the new reality of agrarian labor politics in Reconstruction Alabama. Reuben Chapman (1799-1882), formerly a Congressman and Alabama's governor, represented the Confederacy in France during the Civil War. His correspondent in the present letter, Septimus Douglass Cabaniss (1815-1889), an Alabama lawyer, was a state legislator during the Civil War and a colonel in the Confederacy's Intelligence Division. Most notably here, Chapman discusses his recent experience with local freedmen sharecroppers: "I have just bought the Negroes' part of the cotton, all now in Mobile being held up for better prices. The cotton made in this county last year is so low in quality, the merchants all say, I fear a loss by buying them out at 24 cts. Taking the weights here (and I find now the Negroes weighed it by themselves) and I paying all the charges. But they become so impatient and suspicious I found I had to buy them out and pay them, or there would be no crop made this year. And now I have to raise the money to pay them before I can leave." Chapman also writes about the difficulty in buying mules in the current market, some business dealings with his "stockholders," the potential for buying mules in Huntsville (Cabaniss lived in Huntsville), traveling to Chattanooga, Selma, and Tuscaloosa for business, and more. He also spends considerable space (almost the whole second page) discussing the possible sale of lands, encouraging his correspondent to "rent out the lands to good tenants if you can't sell." An interesting correspondence providing details on the challenges of the postwar economy in Alabama.
(McBRB5384) \$850

LABOR STRIFE IN WILD WEST TOMBSTONE

11. [Arizona]. [Labor]. *[Manuscript Proclamation Written by Tombstone's Common Council and Mayor, Refuting a Newspaper Account Involving Striking Miners and Federal Reinforcements]*. Tombstone: May 13, 1884. [2]pp. Folio. Old folds, minor wear, small abrasion at upper left corner from removed staples, repaired tear to bottom margin of first leaf, small area of loss to upper blank margin of second leaf, both leaves with paper remnants on verso, likely removed from a scrapbook. Good.

A handwritten proclamation from Old West Tombstone written by the clerk of the Common Council and approved by the mayor, refuting a regional newspaper's printed claims that striking miners were threatening to destroy property and that federal troops were on the way. The proclamation states that the article in the *Tucson Star* (which is partly quoted here) was false and "maliciously published for the purpose of injuring the good name of our city abroad." Further, the Common Council and mayor resolve that the "City needs no other protection than that furnished by our regular police force," that the town has not been "at any time within the last year in danger of riot or destruction of property whatever," and lastly that "the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Tombstone always has been and is now fully able to protect the lives and property of our citizens and maintain law and order without any outside assistance whatever."

Instigated by declining silver prices, mine owners in Arizona cut wages from \$4 to \$3 per day in 1884. In response, more than 300 miners organized the Tombstone Miners' Union, initiating a strike that lasted four months. Despite the protest of the mayor and council, two companies of federal troops from neighboring Fort Huachuca (the origin point of the federal troops as mentioned in the Tucson newspaper article) were indeed called in to quell the strike and the miners accepted the new company wage or moved elsewhere. The proclamation is an interesting example

of the interplay between the government, the press, and organized labor in the American West, and the conflicting stories they often told publicly. The document also comes just three years after the shootout at the O.K Corral and two years after Wyatt Earp left Tombstone for Colorado, so still a time of general unrest in the legendary Old West town.

(McBRB4869)

\$950

CHAOS IN RECONSTRUCTION ARKANSAS

12. [Arkansas]. [Reconstruction]. Kent, J.H. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by J.H. Kent of Richmond, Arkansas to Dr. John Jobe of Ringold, Arkansas Concerning Local Reconstruction Politics and Widespread Lawlessness in the State]*. Richmond, Arkansas: July 18, 1866. [4]pp., closely written on a single folded quarto sheet of blue-lined paper, totaling approximately 1,800 words. Old folds, minor wear and light soiling. Very good.

An informative correspondence from an Arkansas citizen to another in the year after the Civil War ended. The writer, J.H. Kent of Richmond, Arkansas writes to Dr. John Jobe in Ringold, detailing the candidates in a political race and reporting on recent lawless activities by local criminals. Regarding the political candidates, Kent writes: "I have not heard from you since i left you at Ringold ~ nothing very new nor strange. The candidates for representatives addressed the citizens of this place on the 16 inst. (to wit) A. D. Hawkins, H. W. Bizzell, Dr. Sicell and Wm. Holeman. Bizzell is in favor of having a law passed to 'wipe' out all debts contracted prior and during the war ~ as a matter of course such a law he advocates is unconstitutional and would not pass any body of sensible men. I dislike very much to support a man entertaining such views but as he is advocating a division of the Co[unty]. I think it my duty to vote for him. I have some fears that Holeman's coming out will defeat them both. He was brought out for that purpose by W. R. Brown and Wm. McKean as a tool for that avowed purpose, though Holeman is acting in good faith, and i have no idea he has ever anticipated their motives."

Kent also comments on the recent lawlessness in the area: "There is a perfect band of thieves in this country carrying it on to perfection. Murdering, robbing and stealing, Goldburg was murdered near Coulter's in this Co for his money not long since. He was selling goods at Paraclifta. He was killed between Clifton & Washington. The assassins have never been caught, there was two of them. Roshell was robbed the other night of eight hundred dollars & three horses. Horse stealing is very common. Morgan Williams has been arrested and lodged in jail for the Guld murder. I could tell you a great deal if i could see you. It is really dangerous for a man to travel if it is known he has money. I think there are a plenty of men in the country that would take a man's life for fifty dollars...."

Kent also reports to Jobe about various "claims" upon a number of local citizens, as well as the state of local cotton production and the market for the crop: "The prospect for a cotton crop in the hills is better than I ever seen it at this season of the year, however it is raining too much. Cotton is looking fine and growing very rapidly, [but] it is raining too much for the bottom lands. The merchants are selling in time to parties who give them a lien on their cotton. Parties will do that readily to buy goods, but would not think of doing such a thing with a creditor." Over the last page, Kent reports to Jobe on the status and/or activities of numerous friends and associates in Arkansas, and details about a joint business venture the two are planning together.

(McBRB5331)

\$750

IT'S COOL, ARMENIANS ARE WHITE PEOPLE.

13. [Armenian Americana]. Tik'ichean, T.A., translator. *Hay k'Aghak'ats'iakan p'Ordzadate Miats'eal Nahangats' Shrjanayin Dataranin Mej: Pashtonakan Atenagrut'iwn.* Boston: 1925. 104pp. Original light blue wrappers printed in dark blue. Some chipping to spine, moderate edge wear and soiling. Internally clean. Inscribed by the translator on the title page. Good plus.

An unrecorded Armenian translation of the transcript of an important trial in Portland, Oregon involving Armenian-American rug dealer Tatos O. Cartozian, whose citizenship was challenged by the United States government in 1924 on the basis that Armenians were supposedly Asian and therefore ineligible to become American citizens. The defense argued that Armenians were white, even bringing witnesses from racially exclusive fraternal organizations who stated that they admitted Armenians. The court decided that Armenians were indeed eligible for citizenship. The cover title of the present pamphlet translates to *The Armenian Civil Expert in United States District Court (Official Transcript) 1925*. The final three pages list other books for sale published by the Armenian Educational Foundation. We could locate no other copies of this Armenian translation of Cartozian's famous naturalization case.

"In 1790, with the passage of the Naturalization Act, citizenship in the United States became officially restricted to 'free white persons'.... Between 1878 and 1952 ~ when racial restrictions were removed from U.S. naturalization law ~ émigrés from China, Burma, Japan, Mexico, Armenia, and other countries fought fifty-two race-defining legal battles in U.S. courts to either gain or maintain their American citizenship ~ all of which hinged on judicial interpretations of whiteness. In *In re Halladjian* (1909), Armenians were declared white and made eligible for citizenship.... But, during the early 1920s a significant shift in judicial interpretations of naturalization law led to a reevaluation of Armenian status.... In 1924, the United States challenged the citizenship of Tatos O. Cartozian, a Portland rug dealer who had gained his citizenship in 1923, seventeen years after his emigration from Armenia. The prosecuting attorney, John S. Coke, argued that 'It is the contention of the government that it makes no difference whether a man is a Caucasian or not or what the racial and language history of his people may be if the man on the street does not recognize him as white.' Cartozian's lawyers responded by arguing that both science and common knowledge identified Armenians as white. Scientific testimony was given by anthropologist Franz Boas and ethnologists Roland Dixon and Paul Rohrbach in support of Cartozian's case. To support the claim that Armenians were also commonly known to be white, the defense team drew testimony from leaders of racially-restrictive fraternal organizations like the Loyal Order of the Moose and the Masonic Grand Lodge of Oregon all of who attested to the common interpretation of Armenians as racially white, using Armenian membership in their organizations as evidence. In the end, the judge agreed with the defense ~ Armenians were white, not Asian" - Oregon History Project.

(McBRB5410)

\$950

AGRICULTURE IN BARBADOS

14. [Barbados]. [Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies]. [*Four Early-20th Century Pamphlets on West Indian Agriculture*]. [N.p., likely Bridgetown, Barbados: Issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1910-1916]. Four pamphlets, all in original illustrated wrappers, as detailed below. Very good.

A quartet of rare agricultural pamphlets published in a series of works by the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies in the early-20th century, each focused on a different aspect of agricultural cultivation in the Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, and other locations in the West Indies. The pamphlets were issued by the British colonial government in Barbados, and likely printed there. Each work includes detailed reports on resources for agricultural cultivation, methods and challenges to crop production, and other information relative to agriculture on the islands; one of the pamphlets is a promotional work for St. Lucia. The pamphlets are supplemented with tables of information and/or profusely illustrated with photographs picturing various aspects of West Indian agriculture. The works included here are as follows:

1) *Summary of the Results of the Cultivation of Seedling and Other Canes at the Experiment Stations in the Leeward Islands. 1908-09*. Issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Pamphlet Series No. 63. [Barbados]: 1910. [8], 100pp. Minor dust-soiling and edge wear. Mostly comprised of tables on the various types of canes found on Antigua and St. Kitts. OCLC reports just two copies, at McGill University and Cambridge.

2) *Coco-Nut Cultivation in the West Indies*. Pamphlet Series No. 70. [Barbados]: 1911. [2],iv,46pp. Minor dust-soiling and edge wear. Profusely illustrated with images of coconuts and the sucking, biting, and boring insects who ravage them in the wild. OCLC reports six institutional holdings, at Harvard, McGill, the University of Guelph, Cambridge, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and the Bibliotheque Universitaire de Caen.

3) Edward J. Cameron. *Hints to Settlers in St. Lucia*. Pamphlet Series No. 80. [Barbados]: 1915 [wrapper dated 1916]. [2],28pp., plus a full-page map and ten duotone photographic plates. New and enlarged edition. Noticeable area of loss to top left of front wrapper, bottom corner chipped, wrappers detached. A fairly straightforward promotional touting the infrastructure, health, agricultural and other benefits of the island of St. Lucia. The work was written by the former Administrator of St. Lucia, Edward J. Cameron. The work includes a full-page map of the island, and several duotone photographs picturing the harbor, various buildings, a cacao plant, "Coco-Nut Beach," views of the Experiment Station, and most interestingly a group of indigenous agricultural laborers "Bringing in Limes" on the La Perle Estate. Only one copy in OCLC, at Cambridge.

4) A.J. Brooks. *The Agricultural and Economic Resources of St. Lucia*. Pamphlet Series No. 81. [Barbados]: 1916. [2],42pp. An informative guide to the climate, geology, agricultural products and industries, and more of St. Lucia, written by the Agricultural Superintendent of the island. OCLC reports just two copies, at the University of the West Indies, Mona in Jamaica and Cambridge.
(McBRB4719) \$1,250

A YEAR'S NOTES BY THE OWNER OF THE 1890 PHILLIES

15. [Baseball]. [Philadelphia]. Rogers, John Ignatius. [*Manuscript Journal Kept by Philadelphia Phillies Founding Owner John Ignatius Rogers for the Year 1890, Detailing the Daily Business of Baseball and Other Professional and Personal Matters*]. Philadelphia: 1890. [120]pp. Folio. Contemporary journal bound in black cloth, brown pebbled cloth backstrip, with leather corners, cover gilt. Signed "John I Rogers" on the inside front cover. Spine ends and corners worn, some dampstaining. Hinges reinforced in later cloth tape, light toning and occasional spotting to text, with small stain in gutter margin of most leaves. About very good.

A unique manuscript record emanating from the first decade of one of professional baseball's oldest franchises, the Philadelphia Phillies, kept by John Ignatius Rogers, lawyer and politician who became a founding partner of the Phillies in 1883, then majority owner from 1899 to 1903. John Ignatius Rogers (1843-1910) got into baseball when a former player and sporting goods magnate, Al Reach, consulted with him about a baseball-related patent. In 1883, they bought the remnants of the Worcester Worcesters and relocated the franchise to Philadelphia. The franchise was officially known as the Quakers, but the nickname "Phillies" was applied to the club from the beginning and eventually stuck. The year they relocated to Philadelphia, Rogers and Reach gained membership for their expansion team in the National League. By the time Rogers kept the present journal, the Phillies were one of the strongest and most important franchises in professional baseball. From the beginning of his involvement in the national past time, Rogers was also involved in creating the reserve clause (which he mentions here), a structure for retaining the rights to a given player even after his contract had expired which remained in place until free agency officially began in 1976. Rogers also served on numerous committees as a representative of the Phillies, but also of the National League itself, and in 1899 bought out Al Reach's shares of the club to become majority owner. Rogers sold the Phillies in 1903.

The present daily journal was maintained by Rogers for the year 1890 and primarily deals with the business of baseball, particularly his activities as owner of the Phillies, as well as other business and personal matters. Rogers records daily entries tracking the progress of the Phillies throughout the year. The entries range from small pieces of team business, to details about trades and acquisitions, contracts between the club and both players and coaches, records of specific game results (with occasional commentary regarding said scores), important meetings and dealings with the team, as well as the structure and activities of the wider league, reminders to himself to

communicate with certain baseball officials, and much more. As owner of a professional baseball club, Rogers also deals with nagging issues relating to stadium leases, groundskeeping, refreshments, and so forth.

Rogers records numerous occasions in which he corresponds, meets with, or plans to interact with his own players, many of whom are mentioned by name. Rogers documents "Interviewing [Kid] Gleason as to that Sept. agree't.," as well as interactions with Ed Delahanty, Bill Gray, Duke Esper, Al Myers, Sam Thompson, Bob Allen, and others. Particularly noteworthy are Rogers' entries relating to his acquisition of future Hall-of-Famer William Robert "Sliding Billy" Hamilton from the Kansas City Cowboys. Rogers acquired Hamilton on January 7, 1890, an action which is recorded here by him as follows: "Write to Starkell, Accept Speas' terms 3000 for release of Hamilton." J.W. Speas was president of the Kansas City Cowboys baseball club responsible for selling Hamilton to the Phillies. Later, on August 25, Rogers documents the acquisition of another star player for the Phillies, Billy Sunday, previously captain of the Pittsburgh Alleghenys: "Completed the deal for Sunday...\$1100 for him to Pittsburg." Sunday's time with the Phillies would be brief; he would leave after the 1890 season, in which he played just thirty-one games for Philadelphia, to pursue the career he would become most famous for: Christian evangelist. The journal also includes numerous mentions of Harry Wright, founding player-manager of the Cincinnati Red Stockings who took over in the same position for the Phillies in 1884, as well as Albert Goodwill Spalding, one of the most important figures in early baseball history.

Rogers also traveled to some away games in the summer, evidenced by entries such as July 4: "Arrived in Pittsburg Cincinnati 8AM. Grand Hotel. Out to Ball Park. 1st game Phila 11 Cincin 2. 2nd game Phila 1 Cincin 7. About 11250 present both games." Interestingly, the journal even includes an entry apparently related to an early legal challenge to the reserve clause. On January 28, Rogers writes: "B[ase]B[all] ~ Preliminary injunction refused in NY ~ but our meaning of 'reserve' substantiated by judge." Rogers also records a great deal of information on his personal and legal business; at one point he mentions taking his kids to a bicycle shop for lessons, and he regularly records information related his other business interests, such as "Silver mining. Saw Cooper Shapley about my invest. in Mexican Mining & Smelting Syndicate" (July 14). For each daily entry, Rogers divides his notes into sections recording information on his legal business (sometimes heading his notes with the name of the court case), commercial enterprises (usually with entries headed by the business name), baseball ("BB"), and so forth.

The journal also comes from the year of the Players' League, which was formed by the Brotherhood of Professional Base Ball Players in November 1889 after a dispute over pay with the National League (NL) and American Association (AA). After being advised by Brotherhood lawyers not to incorporate before each individual team did, the Players' League launched anyway on December 16, 1889, with clubs in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. Rogers devotes considerable space in the present journal to his organizational and legal activities relating to the splinter league. Within the first two months of the journal, he notes activities related to Philadelphia's team in the new league, the Athletics, recording information on "suits for damages by Players Club," the other team's movements on the lease on nearby Forebaugh Park for use by the Athletics (they signed a five-year lease for \$8,000 rent per year), and "preliminary meetings of players...[who] were advised that our contract would not hold them for 1890 - showing full knowledge of our contract rights...[which] they could not deny they were there violating." In February, he also "wrote to Spalding as to salaries for jumpers..." and in subsequent entries mentions one of the Phillies players attempting to jump to the alternate league: "Write to [Joe] Mulvey about rumors of his intended flop back to the Brotherhood" (February 8) and "Long talk with [Joe] Mulvey" regarding negotiations to get him to "play with us" (February 25). Being one of the most prominent executives in baseball by 1890, Rogers served as one of three members of a war committee formed to fight the outlaw Players' League, along with A.G. Spalding and John B. Day of the New York Giants. A fascinating manuscript record maintained by a genuine early baseball insider, and one of the most important figures in the history of the Philadelphia Phillies organization. The information above just begins to scratch the surface of the wealth of information included here which should illuminate any number of issues relevant to a prominent early baseball club.

(McBRB5187)

\$9,500

RARE BRACERO ACCOUNT

16. Bermudez Lopez, Manuel. *Aventuras Fantasticas de un Bracero*. Morelia: 1973. 178,[3]pp. Contemporary printed card covers. Slight wear and creasing to covers, contents clean. Very good.

A detailed and colorful first-hand account of a Mexican bracero. The work tells of his experiences after crossing the border illegally, including the dangers along the way, offering a vivid glimpse into the daring life of a bracero. The opening pages note that the work is "Distribuido por su autor," and printed in Michoacan. We find no records of the work in OCLC. Scarce.

(McBRB5359)

\$850

BORN FREE IN BRAZIL, SORT OF

17. [Brazil]. [Slavery]. *[Group of Birth Certificates for the Children of Brazilian Slaves, Issued Pursuant to the "Law of Free Birth," and Therefore Later Served as Manumission Certificates]*. Paty de Alferes, Rio de Janeiro Province, Brazil: 1877-1880. Five partially-printed documents, completed in manuscript. Quarto. Old folds, a few minor creases, light occasional spotting. Very good.

A collection of five birth certificates for the children of Brazilian slaves, made pursuant to the "Law of Free Birth," or the "Rio Branco Law" of 1871, which legally declared the subjects of the documents as being free, although they were still obligated to perform service for their mother's master until they turned age twenty-one. The certificates followed a uniform national format and in addition to their express purpose were also passports to (future) manumission, a great leap towards the final abolition of slavery in Brazil in 1888; the examples in the present collection all date from between 1877 and 1880, emanate from Paty de Alferes, Rio de Janeiro Province, and relate to estates owned or associated with Joaquim Ribeiro de Avelar, Viscount Ubá, a planter and industrialist who was one of Brazil's wealthiest men and largest slave owners.

The enslavement of Africans was a dominant factor in the history of Brazil. Of the twelve million Africans transported to the New World as slaves between 1540 and the 1860s, an estimated 5.5 million were sent to Brazil, to support the largest plantation economy in the Americas. From the early 1800s, an abolitionist movement in Brazil gradually developed, based in the major cities of the southern part of the country. Many attempts were made to abolish the slave trade and to place limitations on the institution of slavery itself, but the powerful planter lobby ensured that these laws were variously blocked, watered down with loopholes, or not effectively enforced. It was only in the 1840s that the slave trade was brought into terminal decline, while the banning of slavery still seemed a distant hope.

However, beginning in the 1850s, Brazilian planters started to import large numbers of European immigrant workers, who while working for low pay, often under dire conditions, proved more productive than slaves. Increasingly, slavery was falling out of fashion, and many slaveholders allowed their slaves to gain their manumission. Despite this, in some quarters, planters still had a strong attachment to slavery and they continued to resist all moves towards abolition. But the writing was on the wall. Soon enough, abolitionists were able to enact legislation to ensure the gradual end of slavery in Brazil. One landmark piece of legislation, the Lei Rio Branco (Rio Branco Law), was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on September 28, 1871, named after its sponsor, Prime Minister José Paranhos, Viscount of Rio Branco. This law, popularly known as the Lei do Ventre Livre (Law of Free Birth), mandated that all children born to slaves from that date onward were entitled to their eventual manumission. However, in a big concession to the planter lobby, these individuals were obligated to serve their mother's masters until they turned twenty-one years of age, upon which time they were entitled to their complete freedom. During their period of youthful service, juvenile workers were not to be technically considered as slaves, and some masters even granted them their freedom shortly after their birth. However, in many cases, planters, taking advantage of the letter of the law, treated the young workers exactly like slaves. While the law did not

practically work as well as the abolitionists had wanted, it still helped to secure the freedom of many thousands of slaves, while setting a "sunset clause" on the institution of slavery itself.

A key element of the Lei Rio Branco was the need to properly register the births of slaves, something which was traditionally done in a haphazard manner. While some slaves were baptized, with their corresponding certificates or details kept in local parish record books, in many cases, no records existed of slave births. For the new legislation to work, the births of all the children of slaves had to henceforth be meticulously recorded, with the information available to the authorities, such that the manumission provision could be enforced when the eligible workers turned twenty-one. On December 1, 1871, the Chamber of Deputies passed a law that mandated that all children born of slaves from that date onwards had to have their births registered with a certificate, which had to follow a national uniform standard. Due to the nature of the Lei Rio Branco, these documents were designed to be birth certificates, but also served as (eventual) passports to manumission. The documents served their purpose for the time being until finally, Brazil became the last country in the Western world to abolish slavery, when it enacted the Lei Áurea (Golden Law) of May 13, 1888.

Present here is a collection of five of these original birth certificates for children of Brazilian slaves as mandated by the Lei Rio Branco, all created in Paty de Alferes, Rio de Janeiro Province, between 1877 and 1880. All of the present certificates relate to the children of slaves owned by Joaquim Ribeiro de Avelar, the Viscount (Visconde) Ubá (1821-1888), or the Mascarenhas family, related to the viscount by marriage, and pertain to the estates they owned in the Paty de Alferes parish of northcentral Rio de Janeiro province. Ribeiro de Avelar was the owner of the enslaved mothers listed on two of the present certificates. He was one of the wealthiest men in Brazil, and one of the largest slave owners in the country as the proprietor of the vast plantation of Fazenda do Pau Grande in Paty do Alferes. He gradually freed all his slaves before the passing of the Lei Áurea of May 13, 1888, which was enacted about six months before his death. The slave owners listed on the other three certificates are Joaquim Mascarenhas Salter e Irmãos, Antonia Ludovina Mascarenhas, and Maria Serafina Mascarenhas (the latter two illustrating the fact that during this period many slave owners in Brazil were women). Antonia Ludovina was the proprietor of a large estate, Fazenda Boa Esperança, in Paty de Alferes.

Birth certificates for the children of Brazilian slaves, made pursuant to the "Law of Free Birth" are very rare today. Some collections are preserved in various Brazilian institutions and record offices, and the odd example appears from time to time on the Brazilian antiquarian book market; however, there are very few examples that have shown up outside Brazil. The present collection features archetype examples, with two relating to the prominent planter-tycoon Joaquim Ribeiro de Avelar, Visconde Ubá.

(McBRB5373)

\$6,500

MID-CENTURY CHINESE-AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENT

18. [Chinese Americana]. [Medicine]. Chen, Raymond Feng-chu. *[Small Archive of Letters, Notes, Photographs, and More Belonging to Dr. Raymond Feng-chu Chen During His Student Years at Harvard and Cornell]*. [Various locations, mainly in California and New York: 1953-1959]. Thirty-one letters and postcards; nine photographs; [181]pp. of mostly handwritten notes; plus assorted ephemera. Very good.

A small but notable archive of materials documenting a portion of Dr. Raymond Feng-chu Chen's experiences as an undergraduate at Harvard and then a medical student at Cornell in the 1950s. Most of the material emanates from the latter, when Dr. Chen was a medical student at Cornell University's medical school in New York City, during which time Chen lived in Long Island City. During his later career, Dr. Raymond Feng-chu Chen (1933-2012) became an important and prominent physician and medical researcher. His obituary in the *Washington Post* is illuminating and reads, in part: "Raymond F. Chen, 79, a physician and National Institutes of Health scientist whose work helped advance the development of fluorescein angiograms of kidneys, retinas and other organs, died Nov. 14 of cardiac arrest at Shady Grove Adventist Hospital in Rockville.... Dr. Chen, a Montgomery Village

resident, worked at NIH from 1963 to 1993. He specialized in the fluorescence of enzymes and had written extensively about it in medical and scientific publications. Raymond Feng Chu Chen was born in Canton, China, and grew up in New York City. He was a 1955 graduate of Harvard University and a 1959 graduate of Cornell University's medical school in New York City. He received a doctorate in biochemistry at the University of Utah in 1960. In senior Olympic competitions, he won gold medals in tennis, swimming and ping-pong."

The present archive provides a unique window into some of Dr. Chen's time at both Harvard and Cornell. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the current archive lies in Chen's numerous handwritten notes for class or lab work while in medical school at Cornell, which total over 180 pages. Most of Chen's notes are handwritten on small loose leaf lined sheets likely removed from pocket notebooks; a few groups of the notes are paper-clipped together. The notes emanate from a 1956 Public Health class, and some seem to relate to courses or lab work in internal medicine. Interspersed throughout Chen's textual notes are numerous hand-drawn medical diagrams relating to the various subjects he is studying in class or learning about in the lab. The collection also includes a handful of printed student paperwork, including copies of a few of Chen's examinations.

Among the items from Dr. Chen's earlier student days at Harvard are his 1952 Red Cross card datelined in Cambridge, his 1953-54 membership card for the Phillips Brook House at Harvard, and more, with some of the received letters sent to him in Cambridge. His time as a medical student at Cornell's New York City institution is marked by the aforementioned notes, as well as his 1955 health insurance card for the Associated Hospital Service of New York; lab slips for the T.B. Diagnostic Lab at New York Hospital in 1959, with Chen stamped "Medical Student;" personal banking papers, and more.

The collection includes three unsent letters authored by Chen ~ one from the summer after he graduated from Harvard and two from his early Cornell years. These letters provide an interesting peek into Chen's personality. In the earliest letter, ostensibly written to his sister Franny, Chen practically psychoanalyzes his own father ("conformity with others' demands is Pop's only ethic"). In the letters from Cornell, Chen comments that "Cornell is no fun at all, but on the other hand, I don't enjoy it" and that his classes are "all taught by the same group of incompetent people, and anything that we may have learned is purely coincidental." The collection also includes nine photographs and a few photographic negatives, most of which feature Chen in his student years, as well as almost thirty letters sent to Chen in the 1950s. The letters are sent from his parents, friends, former classmates, and various school officials. Two letters from a lab supervisor at Harvard relate to a summer job Chen worked in 1956. One letter here was sent to Chen while he was training in the Public Health Service's Indian Hospital at Fort Defiance, Arizona. Another letter, dated December 15, 1954, was sent to Chen by the Yale School of Medicine, prodding Chen to answer whether or not he would be accepting a place at Yale in the coming year. Obviously Chen did not accept his seat at Yale, though it speaks to his exceptional abilities as a student. The collection is rounded out by a few congratulatory cards from family and friends upon Chen's graduation from Cornell Medical School in 1959; assorted personal papers; and more.

(McBRB4870)

\$1,000

CHINESE WOMEN IN A NEVADA GHOST TOWN

19. [Chinese Americana]. [Western Photographical]. [*Carte-de-Visite Featuring Two Chinese Women, Taken by a Photographer in Nevada*]. Hamilton, Nv.: D.A. Strong, [ca. 1872?]. Albumen photograph mounted to card. Card trimmed slightly at bottom, not affecting image. Hand-tinting on image, presumed contemporary; minor soiling and wear. Contemporary pencil notation on verso. About very good.

A charming photograph of two seated Chinese women, attributed to Nevada photographer D.A. Strong on the mount. One woman holds a fan and stares off to the side, while the other looks straight into the camera lens. Both wear traditional Chinese dress and wear multiple pieces of jewelry; someone has hand-tinted bits of the photograph with a light orange color ~ the fan, a hair ornament, jewelry, and a bit on the feet. The imprint indicates a location

of Shermantown, Nevada, though someone has crossed this out in pencil and written in "Hamilton" in its place. Both are now defunct ghost towns. Shermantown only existed from 1869 to 1871, a milling town for the mines; when it went bust, its buildings were relocated to nearby Hamilton. Given the notation, it is likely the image was created shortly after everyone moved to Hamilton. A rare and interesting image from a short-lived Nevada mining town.

(McBRB5148)

\$2,750

"THE REBELS SHOUTED 'NO QUARTERS TO THE NEGRO.' THE NEGROS REPLIED
THAT THEY WOULD BE GLAD TO FIGHT ON THOSE TERMS, AND THEY KEPT THEIR WORD."

20. [Civil War]. *Gazette Extra. Sunday Afternoon, 2P.M. The Very Latest [caption title]*. [N.p., likely Pittsburgh: ca. May 14, 1864]. Broadside, 12 x 9.25 inches, printed in three columns. Old folds with wear along the fold lines, minor edge wear, small hole in first column costing a few words on four lines, tiny hole in middle column touching just a few words. Text printed somewhat diagonally. Former ownership signature at bottom right reading, "Mrs. J.C. Stewart." Good.

A delightfully rushed-looking afternoon newspaper extra issued in the midst of the Civil War, containing various news on the conflict in Virginia dispatched from Washington, D.C., and with a "Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette." The latter article includes a field report gathered from the observations of various government officials who had just visited the front near Fredericksburg, where they learned that "General Grant's headquarters have been moved forward to Spottsylvania Court House." Most notably, this "special dispatch" includes an evocative account of recent fighting by African-American troops in Virginia, which reads: "There had been no fighting after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Up to the 10th the negro troops behaved very well. On Tuesday the rebels shouted out 'no quarters to the negro.' The negroes replied that they would be glad to fight on those terms, and they kept their word. They went in handsomely and fought about twenty minutes and repulsed the enemy, but took no prisoners. Gen. Grant's policy has been to use the veterans to do the heavy fighting, then to throw forward his negro and other reserve troops."

The other sections contain news regarding the Army of the Potomac's victory in the Battle of the Wilderness, fought over the course of eight days and nights in Virginia, and described here as "the greatest victory of the war." This section includes the text of an address by General Meade praising his soldiers for valiant effort in repelling the Confederate Army along the Rapidan River, and encouraging them to continue to pursue the Confederates, as the soldiers' work "is not over." And the entire third column is taken up with a detailed account of "Sheridan's Great Cavalry Expedition," which relates the story of Sheridan's Richmond Raid in early May 1864.

(McBRB5374)

\$850

"ILLEGALLY RESTRAINED IN HIS LIBERTY...."

21. [Civil War]. [Texas]. [Law]. McGinnis, A.D. [*Manuscript Document Involving a Writ of Habeas Corpus in Late-Confederate Texas*]. "2nd Judicial District," Tx.: March 14, 1865. [2]pp. on a folio sheet. Old folds, some abrading in the margins, minor edge wear. Very good.

A Confederate Texas legal document in which Judge A.D. McGinnis of the "2nd Judicial District" orders those parties holding William L. Carter to report to court for a hearing on a matter "on a writ of habeas corpus." A month before the end of the Civil War, Carter alleges that he was "illegally restrained in his liberty" by Lt. Robert Burton of "Alexander Cowan's Company of the Reserve Corps of Caldwell County, of the Confederate States of America." Judge McGinnis states that Carter is now apparently being held by another officer of Cowan's Company, and orders that said officer "is hereby commanded to produce the person of said Carter before the district court of said county...and there to show cause why he is held in custody and under restraint." Confederate *habeas corpus* documents are quite uncommon in the market.

(McBRB5062)

\$750

"THEY BOLDLY AND IMPUDENTLY DECLARE THAT RATHER THAN ALLOW THE FREED MEN THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, THEY WILL INAUGURATE A WAR OF EXTERMINATION."

22. [Civil War]. [U.S. Colored Troops]. Malaney, Edwin. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from Captain Edwin Malaney of the 30th U.S. Colored Infantry, Criticizing the Hostilities of Southern Whites Toward African Americans]*. Morehead City, N.C.: September 19, 1865. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet of lined paper, with original transmittal envelope. Original mailing folds, light wear. Near fine.

A noteworthy early-postwar Civil War letter in which Captain Edwin Malaney of the 30th U.S. Colored Troops reports on the attitudes of southern whites towards recently-freed slaves. The 30th U.S. Colored Infantry saw extensive action at the Battle of the Crater at Petersburg, Virginia, the Siege of Richmond, the assault on Fort Fisher in North Carolina, and numerous other battles. Written in September 1865 while still stationed in North Carolina, and as his regiment's activities came to a close, Malaney's letter is a thoughtful and retrospective take on the recently-concluded conflict. He contrasts the traditionally-perceived notion of the idyllic South with his infantry's experiences: "It may be very pleasant and interesting to read in romance and fiction of the fragrant orange groves, the delightful and shady palm tree of the Sunny South, but a realization and endurance of the burning sun and the scorching sands of the Georgias and the Carolinas will expel all those utopian felicities. In contrasting our circumstances and inconveniences now with what they were one year ago and the grand result which has been achieved, we have great reason to be thankful. Thankful not only that the shrill whiz of the enemy's deadly missile is no longer our reveille, retreat and tattoo, but that the palladium of our religious and political liberties is still preserved and, we trust, will be perpetuated to the latest posterity."

Malaney then rails against the Confederacy and Southern whites in blistering language: "The first apathy of Rebel chiefs at the collapse of the Rebel men is turning itself into malignant hatred of the freed men. They boldly and impudently declare that rather than allow the freed men the right of suffrage, they will inaugurate a war of extermination. I have thought at times lately that they are not a proper class of men to be restored to the rights of citizenship; that a better class of men must colonize the Southern states before they should be admitted to rights of States. The present white population of the South are lazy, indolent, arrogant and despotic, lacking intelligence and enterprise and the majority of them are unfit to belong to a free republic. They conjecture that the Negro is concocting and devising all kinds of conceivable plots for their destruction and total annihilation. The only reasons that they have for such conjectures are that the Negro will not submit to their despotic will, or work without compensation." In the final line of the letter, Malaney remarks that the 30th USCT Infantry was under current orders to march to Roanoke Island; Malaney mustered out there a few months later.

Edwin Malaney (1838-1919) hailed from New York, where he attended Union College in Schenectady. He enlisted in the Civil War with Company C of the 81st New York Volunteer Infantry and was wounded at Malvern Hill, where he mustered out as a sergeant. Quickly, however, Malaney went before the examining board and re-enlisted as a captain in the 30th U.S. Colored Troops, serving from March 1864 until December 1865. Following the war, Malaney moved to Illinois.

(McBRB4833)

\$950

MANUSCRIPT GUIDE TO COCKFIGHTING

23. [Cockfighting]. [Spain]. *Galo-Maquia. Obra Utilisima para los Aficionados a la Pelea de Gallo* [manuscript caption title]. [Spain?: 1800-1850]. 45pp. Small quarto. Contemporary calf, gilt. A few minor abrasions along spine, edges and corners worn. Occasional minor dust-soiling or foxing to text. Very good.

An intriguing handwritten manual on cockfighting, describing different types of roosters and the rules for fighting them, presumably produced in Spain in the first half of the 19th century. The subtitle of the work touts it as (in English translation), "a very useful work for cockfighting fans." The manuscript includes passages with headings such as "Nobleza antigüedad y utilidad del juego de Gallo" ("Nobility, antiquity and usefulness of the Rooster

game"), "De las peleas en general" ("Of fights in general"), "Condiciones para carear la guerra" ("Conditions to face war"), "Condiciones en las peleas de navaja" ("Conditions in knife fights"), "Observaciones acerca del acto de las peleas" ("Observations about the act of fighting"), "De las circunstancias del Gallero, de las cosas anexas a su ejercicio y de su gratificacion" ("Of the circumstances of the Gallero, of the things annexed to his exercise and gratification"), "Sobre preparacion de los gallos para las peleas de pico" ("On the preparation of roosters for beak fights"), "Del modo de disponer los gallos para las peleas de navaja" ("How to arrange the roosters for knife fights"), as well as passages on the rules for fighting and comparing roosters by weight, age, and other means, and more. A substantial portion of the latter part of the manual is devoted to describing about thirty different "Colores de los gallos" and color patterns, which include various shades and patterns of "Indio," "Giro," "Canelo," "Blanco," "Prieto," "Pintojo," and "Tabao." The last section contains a "Regimen para curar las enfermedades que mas generalmente padecen los gallos" ("Regimen for curing diseases that roosters most generally suffer from").

Though an undated manuscript, the binding appears to emanate from the first half of the 19th century. The ownership inscription and stamp on the first flyleaf indicates the work was owned by Fermin Canella Secades of the University of Oviedo in Spain. Canella Secades lived from 1849 until 1924, so could have owned the work anywhere within those years, but the manuscript was most assuredly produced earlier. Though he was a prolific author, the handwriting of the ownership inscription, presumably belonging to Canella Secades, does not match the handwriting in the manuscript, and the ownership inscription and stamp were most certainly added later. In any case, the present manuscript is a fascinating collection of useful information regarding one of the more esoteric bloodsports in the world, which is still legal in parts of Spain and Mexico (as well as many other countries), and still practiced in numerous places where it's clearly illegal.

(McBRB5353)

\$1,750

MANUSCRIPT SURVEY FOR A CONFEDERATE TEXAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

24. [Confederate Texas]. [Brazos Manufacturing Company]. *Field Notes of a Survey Made for the Brazos Manufacturing Company...*[manuscript title]. Brazos, Tx.: May 12, 1864. [1]p. of manuscript text on a folio sheet of blue lined paper, with small manuscript map at top left. Old folds, a few tiny holes along horizontal fold touching a few letters. Very good.

Manuscript field notes and a small map detailing a late-Confederate attempt to start a flour and textile factory to manufacture Confederate uniforms and other products for the army in Texas. Most of the text defines the parameters of the proposed site of land, which the surveyor, J.S. Grant estimates to total 1,067 acres. Major points of interest mentioned in the survey include the Manchaca Grant, Wheelock Road, and the Franklin Trail, among others. Each of these points is featured on the small manuscript map which details the location of the land survey, which is located near a site identified here as "Lockett." This almost certainly refers to Thomas F. Lockett, a cotton merchant who was involved, and might have owned the Brazos Manufacturing Company. The Texas Historical Commission states on their historical marker that the Brazos Manufacturing Company was started in 1863, though records indicate it did not begin operations until well into 1864. Records at Rice University indicate that the BMC agreed to a contract with the Texas Military Board on April 16, 1864, which would have certainly provided impetus for the present field notes to a land survey less than a month later.

The text of the historical marker in Hearne, Robertson County, Texas for the Brazos Manufacturing Company reads as follows: "Established in 1863 on a Brazos River tributary. Intended to make flour and cloth of cotton and wool. Chartered by 9th Texas Legislature in all-out effort to supply the goods necessary to Confederate victory in the Civil War. Up to now Texas had not had factories because she could more economically trade agricultural products for manufactured goods. Wartime imports, however, were limited to small shipments run in through Federal coastal blockades. To finance its purchases of machinery, materials and labor, Brazos Manufacturing Company received cotton from Texas planters, especially in this area. Subscription of a bale of cotton gave a planter the right to export one bale for his own benefit. Since neither factory nor farm had any other way to pay running

expenses than by cotton sales, much cotton was donated to the corporation. This corporation met the fate of many chartered by Texas during the Civil War: paper mills, bridge and ferry companies, iron works, railroads, foundries, cotton cards plants and others. Although Brazos Manufacturing Company did help to clothe army and civilians, its production was small and was achieved too late in the war."

(McBRB5060)

\$1,250

FIRST MEXICAN EDITION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ~ "NOS EL PUEBLO..."

25. [Constitutions]. *Constitucion Federal de Los Estados-Unidos de America, con Dos Discursos del General Washington.* Mexico City: Imprenta a Cargo de Martin Rivera, 1823. [4],66pp. Small octavo. Original plain wrappers, stitched as issued. Faint soiling to wrappers, light tideline along top edge, not affecting contents. Minor foxing. Very good.

A very scarce Mexican imprint that comprises the first Mexican edition of the United States Constitution, accompanied by two important addresses by George Washington. The present work was printed in 1823, following the overthrow of Agustin de Iturbide, as Mexico attempted to establish itself as a republic. The federal Mexican Constitution would be completed and ratified the following year, and this edition was clearly published as a reference for its drafters and other interested parties.

The text of the Constitution, translated into Spanish, and its Amendments, here curiously titled "Correcciones," occupies the final twenty-five pages of the work. Also included is the text of an Amendment prohibiting American citizens from holding foreign titles of nobility, which passed the House and Senate in 1810 but was never ratified by the states. The Constitution is preceded by translations of George Washington's 1783 farewell to the Continental Army following the Revolutionary War and his 1796 Farewell Address to the nation at the end of his second term as President. Washington's resignations from the two most powerful positions of the early United States and his statements accompanying them would have been of particular interest to the framers of Mexico's intended republic, given the self-proclamation of emperorship by Iturbide, their primary independence leader, following the Treaty of Cordoba that freed Mexico from Spain in 1821.

The brief introduction makes clear the estimation for the document held by the publishers and its potential usefulness as a framework for the Mexican Constitution. It reads, in part:

"Algunos hablan de confederacion y federalismo sin siquiera tener nocion vaga de las palabras: estas incluyen ideas verdaderamente genericas, y en las que se contienen especies y graduaciones que es preciso fijar con exactitud.... Una de estas especies o graduaciones està suficientemente determinada en la ultima Constitucion de los Estados-Unidos, y por lo tanto se ha creido utilisimo el reimprimirla, con el objeto de que repartidos por todas las provincias los ejemplares, se actuen los ciudadanos de los principios sobre que se funda, y de la fuerza del lazo con que se estrecharon aquellos Estados que antes de su emancipacion eran independientes y no componian un todo tan homogeneo y compacto como el nuestro...."

A fascinating edition of the United States Constitution, important for its influence on the formation of a republic in newly independent Mexico, and rare ~ OCLC locates fewer than ten copies, and only one copy appears in available auction records over the past century.

(McBRB5157)

\$12,500

MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK FROM PUEBLA

26. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Cocina y Reposteria Evelia Marroquin [manuscript title].* [Puebla?]: 1925. [97]pp. Quarto. Original half cloth and marbled boards. Extremities lightly worn. Contents mostly clean, in a neat and uniform hand. Very good.

Handsome manuscript cook book volume created by Evelia Marroquin in Mexico. A very modern-looking work, each recipe lists measured ingredients followed by instructions. Written in a highly legible hand, the book contains a wide variety of recipes in no particular arrangement, including Tarta de Garbanza, Salsa Americana, Chorizo de Extremadura, Brazzo de Gitano, Sopa de Macarrones Rellenos, Marquesitas, Albondigon Español, and Sopa de Esparragos a la Crema, among others. A lovely example of the genre.
(McBRB5084) \$2,000

FIRST EDITION

27. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Manual de Cocina. Recetas Recopiladas por la Srita. Maria Isla Quien las Cedió a la Casa "Isa Misericordia Cristiana"*. Puebla: 1905. 417pp. Original blue publisher's cloth, stamped in black. Light wear and soiling to binding. Minor toning to text. Very good.

Primera edicion. The volume is filled with a wide variety of recipes for papas, tortillas, huevos, lenguas, sopas, lomos, salsas, pastels, and more. The recipes here are sorted by subject ~ consomes, pescados, carnes, reposteria, etc. ~ with an index at the end, also sorted by types of foods. The verso of the introduction is adorned with a handsome wood cut of an opulent meal at table. Fairly rare ~ we locate two copies in OCLC, at the University of Texas at San Antonio and the University of Florida.
(McBRB5080) \$1,250

IN DOCUMENTS LIKE THIS LAY THE TRAIL OF TEARS

28. [Creek Indians]. [Alabama]. [Daniel McDougald & Co.]. [*Presidential Land Patent Formalizing the Sale of a Tract of Alabama Land by No-cose-yoholo, a Creek Indian, to an American Speculator Following the Treaty of 1832*]. Washington DC: December 19, 1843. Partially-printed broadside, on vellum, 17.5 x 12 inches, completed in manuscript. Old folds, minor dust-soiling. Very good.

A presidential land patent formalizing the sale of a tract of Alabama land formerly owned by a Creek Indian named No-cose-yoholo, who acquired the land following the Treaty of 1832 between the U.S government and the Creeks. The present document formalizes the sale of No-cose-yoholo's land to Daniel McDougald in 1835, which was subsequently approved by President Martin Van Buren in 1839, and finalized in the current document in 1843. The document is secretarially signed "John Tyler" by President John Tyler's son Robert, and by the Recorder of the General Land Office, J. Williamson. The document reads, in part:

"Whereas No-cose-yoholo, one of the Creek Tribe of Indians, by virtue of a Treaty between the United States and the said Creek Tribe of Indians, made the 24th day of March, 1832, became entitled, out of the Lands ceded to the United States by the said Treaty, to the North half of Section ten, in Township thirteen, of Range twenty-nine East, in the Tallapoosa Land District Alabama, containing three hundred and twenty one acres, and twenty eight hundredths of an acre...which said Tract, with the approbation of the President of the United States, has been duly sold and conveyed by the said No-cose-yoholo to Daniel McDougald & Co...."

Under the terms of the aforementioned March 24, 1832 treaty relating to the present document, the Creeks ceded to the United States "all their land East of the Mississippi River." As a concession, resident Creeks were authorized to receive small tracts of land in the ceded territory. Additionally, the U.S. government agreed that "the Creek country west of the Mississippi shall be solemnly guaranteed to the Creek Indians." Following the treaty, many of the new Creek landowners were preyed upon by settlers and land speculators who often purchased Creek tracts for a pittance. Creek landowners who managed to retain their lands were often beset by squatters, who were all but ignored by state and federal officials. When Creeks attempted to evict squatters, local militias and officials retaliated against them. Tensions grew in the region in the first few years after the treaty, and in 1835 (the year No-cose-yoholo sold out to McDougald), open conflict broke out in Alabama between Creeks and settlers. The U.S.

government used the conflict as one of the excuses to deport the remaining Creeks west to Indian territory as part of the tragic Trail of Tears.

Historical records for No-cose-yoholo are rare. He is listed in inventories kept by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Field Office recording property left behind in Alabama in 1837, which probably indicates he relocated to Indian Territory at that time. He also appears in a roster of Creek Indians who served during the Indian Wars between 1817 and 1840, where he is listed as a private in Walker's Regiment in Georgia. Daniel McDougald (1789-1849) was a land speculator working primarily in Georgia and Alabama in the first half of the 19th century. He often worked with his brother, William, in acquiring parcels of land in the South before and after his service as a major general of the Columbus Guards during the Second Creek War in 1836. McDougald was involved in acquiring Creek lands in Alabama through transactions involving himself, but also fellow land speculator John Phipps and Creek Indian interpreter Paddy Carr. The present document is representative of a dark practice among American land speculators in the southeastern United States in the first half of the 19th century when hundreds of Native Americans were bilked out of land acquired through treaties that were later reneged upon by American authorities. It is also a rare record of early Native American land ownership in the United States that ended in a not-so-rare outcome for Creeks and other indigenous peoples.

(McBRB5333)

\$2,250

HOW TO DETECT BAD MEDICINES

29. [Cuba]. [Gastronomy]. [Medicine]. Michelena, Juan Francisco de. *Adulteracion de Alimentos, Bebidas y Medicamentos, o Metodo Facil para Descubrir los Fraudes de los Especuladores*. Matanzas: Juan Roquero, 1854. 146,[3],[6]pp. Modern marbled-paper-covered boards, leather spine label. Scattered foxing to text. Very good.

A rare Cuban manual detailing adulterations in food, drinks, and medicine, and how to identify such alterations in these products by fraudulent speculators. The work was written by noted Cuban doctor Juan Francisco de Michelena of the Royal University of Havana. The manual is organized in two main parts. The first part deals with adulterations in bread, milk, water, meats, sausages, poultry, eggs, fish, crustaceans, lard and butter, cheese, mushrooms and fungi, saffron, paprika, coffee, tea, chocolate, oil and vinegar, red wine, champagne, and brandy, as well as methods for the preservation of food substances and corpses. Yes, corpses. The second part pertains to adulterations in medicinal products, including numerous oils, acids, starches, azotate, balms, carbonates, chloroform, iodides, various syrups, morphine, and many dozens more. In addition to an alphabetical index of the products dealt with in both parts, the work concludes with a six-page "Lista de los Senores Suscritores e Esta Obra," listing over 200 doctors, military figures, and other subscribers to the work from Cuba, Spain, Peru, France, and other locations. The only physical copies in OCLC reside at the National Library of Spain, the National Library of Medicine (U.S.A.).

(McBRB5440)

\$2,250

SONGS OF THE CUBAN FARMER

30. [Cuba]. [Music]. *Cantares de Vuelta-Abajo Recopilados por un Guajiro*. Habana: 1871. 46,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers bound into contemporary improvised boards; rear wrapper lacking. Front wrapper chipped and worn, contemporary ownership inscription; crudely stitched in the margins. Contemporary notations on front pastedown and verso of final leaf. Embossed stamp on title page. Light wear and scattered minor foxing. About very good.

First edition of a rare work in a wonderful vernacular binding. Printed in Havana, the work contains local popular songs from Vuelta-Abajo, the westernmost part of Cuba, a geographic region in the Pinar del Río Province, known for its tobacco growing. The songs on love and passion were sung by the local farmers, mostly immigrants from Spain, who maintained large agricultural areas. The book was owned by a young woman Maria Nieves de la Torriente y Madrazo, who signed her name on the inner side of the front cover, title page and last blank page (also

dated 1883). Probably she is Maria de las Nieves Torriente, born in 1860, as a daughter of Luisa Lutgarda Madrazo and Esteban de la Torriente, a prominent land owner in Cuba and a founder of the Torriente Dock in Cienfuegos. The family were immigrants from Spain. Maria married Antonio Madrazo. Given the inscriptions, we surmise that perhaps Maria created this binding. We could only trace two institutional examples in OCLC, listed by the Swedish Library System and the Florida International University. The more common second edition was published in 1875. A wonderful copy of this rare work of Cuban songs.

(McBRB5369)

\$3,750

PERMITTING TRADE WITH CUBA

31. [Cuba]. [Trade]. *Miguel la Grua Talamanca y Branciforte... El Rey Nuestro Señor (Que Dios Guarde) por Efecto del Amor y Vigilancia Paternal Que Todos Sus Vasallos le Debemos, Permitio la Entrada en la Plaza de la Havana de las Harinas y Otros Viveres a los Anglos-Americanos... [caption title and first line of text]*. Mexico City: May 13, 1796. Broadside, 17 x 12.25 inches. Old fold lines. Slight separation and loss at center fold, slightly affecting a few letters. Minor wear else. About very good.

Proclamation made by the Viceroy of New Spain authorizing trade between Cuba and the United States. The Caribbean was in tumult in the 1790s, with Toussaint L'Ouverture overthrowing the French colonial government and outlawing slavery. Likewise, in Cuba there was a similar revolt against slavery, demanding abolition and equality ~ both revolutions were of substantial concern to slaveholders in the American South. Specifically, the present decree mentions flour and other vital foodstuffs, as a measure against shortages in Cuba, intended to prevent further trouble. "Para precaver la escasez de viveres, y con especialidad de harinas, que verosimilmente causaria la guerra, concedio El Rey Permiso por Real Orden de 25 Junio de 93. para que los Anglo-Americanos...pudiesen conducirlos a la Havana pagando los derechos los puertos habilitados de España...." The Viceroy at the time was Don Miguel de la Grua Talamanca de Carini y Branciforte, First Marques de Branciforte. The Marques was notoriously corrupt, even for colonial Spain, having gained position through marriage to the Prime Minister's sister. He made sure to make some profit on everything that passed through his hands, including taking advantage of the War in Cuba to remove the French from their lands and sell them to his benefit. A rare and interesting decree. We locate a single copy in OCLC, at the University of Minnesota.

(McBRB5074)

\$3,750

RARE DAKOTA WORK

32. [Dakota Language]. *Wicastawakan Tawoecon Kin: Forms for Special Occasions*. Santee, Nb.: Santee Normal Training School Press, 1900. 28pp. 12mo. Contemporary red buckram, cover gilt. Light wear and soiling to boards, ink ownership name on front cover. Internally clean. Very good.

An unusual Santee imprint, "With scripture selections, prepared especially as a help or guide, to be used by the Pastors of the Dakota churches." Other than the brief introductory text which is also included in English translation, the whole work is in the Dakota language. The scriptural formulas present here include those for adult baptism, infant baptism, funeral services, marriage, ordinations, and The Lord's Supper. The work was 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 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. We locate only two copies in OCLC, at Princeton Theological Seminary and the University of Chicago.

(McBRB5339)

\$1,500

TROUBLES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

33. [Dakota Territory]. *[Autograph Letter to Iowa Governor Samuel Kirkwood from Army Volunteers Stationed at Fort Randall in Dakota Territory].* Fort Randall, D.T.: February 12, 1862. [4]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Old fold lines. Minor soiling and wear. Very good.

An interesting letter addressed to the governor of Iowa signed by seven officers of the 14th Iowa Infantry stationed at Fort Randall in the Dakota Territory. Fort Randall was charged with keeping peace with the Sioux, and the 14th Iowa Volunteers had made a difficult winter march to their post in order to guard the civilians in the territory. In their missive, they lay out complaints against the territorial governor, as well as the postmaster who is accused of secessionist sentiments. The soldiers include Captain George H. Wolfe and Dr. Samuel N. Pierce, the company's surgeon, as well as four lieutenants and a sergeant major. They write:

"We the undersigned, would like your advice on certain points connected with our welfare, and (we might say) that of the state which we have the honor to serve. ... Soon after our arrival at this post there were vague rumors afloat to the effect that the Gov'r of this Territory was exerting himself to raise troops for this post... about the first of Jan'y [we were assured] that a Maj'r with papers complete from the Sect'y of War was to accompany them and take command of the post."

They go on to state that this was quite a shock, as they had clearly expected their own major to come and take charge of the regiment. Commanding officers convened a meeting to discuss: "The unanimous conclusion was that it was an outrage to Iowa Troops, after marching near 600 miles at the time of the year that we did, to protect those who had no claim upon us, to be denied the privilege of having a commander from our own state." Quite a conflict ensued, which is described in some detail, and accusations escalate, aimed at the postmaster, whom they feel to be the root of the troubles.

"Mr Wherry the present postmaster (a citizen) is universally disliked by our command, having at the breaking out of the rebellion openly avowed secession principles.... We have not received one tenth of the Official Communications which should have reached us.... The post office since we came has been removed from the Adj't's buildings to the Sutlers store & has been continually filled by persons not belonging to the garrison, & for the last week especially has more resembled a gambling and drinking saloon than a post office. There have been secret meetings held there at different times, object unknown. It is our firm belief that the whole object of this party to get com'd &c. was more with the intention of swindling the government out of the immense amt. of property which is at this post, than to deal honestly by the administration."

(McBRB5039)

\$1,250

SENSITIVE ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY INVOLVING AUSTRIA AND THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT

34. De Voss, Edward William. *[Small Archive of Correspondence by Austrian Consul Edward William De Voss, Including a Manuscript Petition to the Confederate Government Regarding Taxes Owed on Tobacco in Richmond Owned by the Austrian Government].* Richmond, Va.: February 2, 1864. Autograph document, signed, [1]p., folio, on blue paper. Old folds, minor wear. [with:] Two autograph letters, signed, by De Voss, Richmond, Va., totaling [6]pp. [and with:] Autograph letter, signed, by William Bradley, Assessor, Richmond, Va., [2]pp. Mailing folds, minor wear. Very good.

A collection of manuscript documents and letters pertaining to an interesting diplomatic moment between the Austrian government and the Confederacy in Richmond during the Civil War. Austrian consul Edward William De Voss was based in Richmond during the Civil War. While in Virginia, he purchased 612 hogshead of tobacco right at the outbreak of the war in 1861, but was then forbidden to remove it to Austria due to the Union naval blockade. Appeals for relief to Secretary of State William Seward were denied. For a long while, the Austrian

government, in an effort to preserve good relations with the United States, accepted Seward's decision without complaint. As a result, the Austrian-owned tobacco, valued at \$252,331, sat in storage in Richmond and other locations in Virginia until at least 1864.

The present manuscript petition, dated February 2, 1864, is a protest from the Austrian government, triggered after the Confederate government apparently forced the Austrian government to pay 8% in taxes on De Voss's tobacco. Here, De Voss, as an agent for the Austrian government, states that they are paying the tax bill, "Solemnly protesting against the payment of said tax", and reserve the right to request "repayment or restitution from the said Government of the Confederate States of America of the said tax so paid by us." The sum was not small. At a total value of \$252,331, the 8% tax totaled \$20,186.48. The bottom twelve lines of manuscript following De Voss's petition is a statement by a Virginia notary, and the bottom of the document is signed by him.

In addition to the manuscript petition, the present group includes two related letters by De Voss and another letter by a tax assessor in Richmond, all pertaining to a specific portion of De Voss's tobacco horde. In his first letter, dated February 20, 1864, De Voss writes to Confederate Treasury Collector William Green about the appraised value of fifty-six hogshead of the aforementioned tobacco "stored near a Rice depot in Prince Edward County." Apparently the Confederate tax assessor had changed the value of this tobacco from just under \$10,000 to a whopping \$24,500. De Voss discusses the background of the tobacco's purchase ("inspected here in Richmond and purchased by us in the year 1861 during the months of May and August for the account of friends in Europe"), the movement of the tobacco to Petersburg for storage, and other difficulties and issues relating to the tobacco since then. De Voss informs Green that he also has additional tobacco stored in Richmond, Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Buckingham County and Nelson County," and expresses surprise at the re-valuation of the tobacco stored in Price Edward County, writing that "any dealer or Tobacco shipper will readily testify" in their favor.

De Voss's second letter was also written to William Green, a few weeks later. Here, De Voss provides further details about the tobacco stored in Price Edward County, stating that it is located "in barns on a plantation near Rice depot under the care of Mr. W.E. Bradshaw." He then provides a detailed breakdown on how much tobacco was stored in each of four warehouses, and the value of each portion of each type of "leaf." De Voss then discusses the prospect of moving this tobacco to Richmond, commenting that "Tobacco does not improve by keeping and particularly the lower grades, which are never judged with the same care as the better descriptions." The letter is followed by a manuscript forwarding note by Green to Confederate tax assessor William Bradley regarding the Austrian tobacco. Green writes that "The Tobacco having been in Price Edward County before the tax act was passed (if such was the fact), I concur that in applying the Richmond standard of prices, allowance should be made for the expense of bringing it again to Richmond." The final letter in the present group is Bradley's reply to Green regarding De Voss's tobacco in the "log barns" in Prince Edward County. Bradley confirms some of the information in De Voss's communication regarding the type and quantity of the tobacco, and then provides his own "fair evaluation" of the tobacco. A fascinating group of manuscripts illustrating the complexity of diplomatic and economic relations during the Civil War, with notable information on the value of southern tobacco during the latter period of the conflict.

(McBRB5296)

\$3,750

INCLUDING A FREDERICK DOUGLASS SPEECH THAT NEVER HAPPENED

35. [Emerson, Ralph Waldo]. [Frederick Douglass]. *Parker Fraternity Lectures...Thirteenth Series. Programme. Tuesday Evenings, at Half-past Seven o'clock...Dec. 6. Ralph Waldo Emerson...[Dec.] 13. Frederic Douglas [sic]...[caption title]*. Boston: 1870. Printed ticket, on a orange card, with the program of speakers on verso, including Emerson, Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Carl Schurz, and others. 4.5 x 2.75 inches. The face of the ticket blacked (indicating it had been used), the program on verso unmarked. Very good.

A rare program listing the schedule for the Parker Fraternity Lectures, a long-running series of public talks in Boston by important American figures in the mid-19th century. Founded by the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in 1858 to provide freethinker, abolitionist, and Unitarian radical Theodore Parker a platform after being excluded from the Boston lecture halls, the annual Parker Fraternity Lectures continued for nearly twenty years, noted for their influence on popular opinion. The present program listing the lectures for the Fall and Winter of 1870 features ten notable speakers, including abolitionist Wendell Phillips, former German revolutionary and American politician, Civil War veteran, and reformer Carl Schurz, important Transcendentalist Ralph Waldo Emerson, former slave and fiery orator Frederick Douglass, and abolitionist and women's rights advocate Anna E. Dickinson, among others, all speaking between October 11 and December 20, 1870.

According to contemporary newspaper advertisements, Phillips spoke on "Political Affairs," actress Mrs. Scott Siddons read from Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Schurz opined on the "French and German War," Emerson lectured on "Immortality," and Dickinson pondered "Men's Rights." Frederick Douglass first spoke as part of the Parker Fraternity series in December 1861, although his best known Parker Fraternity lecture was titled "Composite Nation" in December 1869, a radical message in support of diversity and equality in U.S. society. Interestingly, though he is scheduled to speak on the present program on December 13, he never did. At that time, Douglass was summoned to Washington, D.C. to counsel President Ulysses S. Grant on the subject of American annexation of the Dominican Republic (known then as Santo Domingo). Grant duly appointed Douglass as an assistant secretary for a Commission of Inquiry tasked with traveling to Santo Domingo to research the possibility of annexation. Douglass was replaced in the Parker Fraternity lecture series on December 13 by women's rights advocate and suffragist Lillian S. Edgerton, who spoke on "'Whither Are We Drifting!' or the Sacredness of the Marriage Tie." Ironically, Douglass's next Parker Fraternity lecture was devoted to Santo Domingo, a lecture he delivered on November 14, 1871. An ephemeral item relating to numerous luminaries of mid-19th century New England, and including a lecture by Frederick Douglass that was preempted when he was called on to perform a more vital diplomatic task for President Grant.

(McBRB5428)

\$2,250

A GEORGIA WOMAN'S CORRESPONDENCE

36. [Georgia]. [Snively, Lilla Z. Brannen]. [*Collection of Manuscript Letters Written to Lilla Z. Brannen Snively from Various Correspondents, Mostly in Georgia*]. Macon, Athens, and several other locations in Georgia, as well as Muscatine, Iowa: 1894-1902. Fifty-five autograph letters, signed, totaling about [200]pp. and approximately 18,000 words. Most retaining original transmittal envelopes. Original mailing folds, minor occasional wear. Very good.

An informative group of manuscript letters written to Lilla Z. Brannen (1880-?), a young Georgia woman. Lilla married George W. Snively in the course of the present correspondence, in Chatham County, Georgia on November 20, 1899. Beginning with the December 20, 1899 letter here, the correspondence is addressed thereafter to Mrs. Lilla Z. Snively, first in Savannah. The later letters are written to Lilla while she was living in Laston, Georgia and then Muscatine, Iowa, where she moved to be with George. Later, according to the 1910 census, Lilla Z. Snively was head of household and owner of a millinery shop in West Virginia; George is not listed in the census record, though the two were likely still together and George was likely traveling for work at that time. When Lilla's sister Nan died in 1941, her obituary notes that Lilla is living in Hot Springs, Montana. During the course of the present letters, Lilla was apparently managing and/or teaching at the Georgia State Normal School, which is referenced in some of the correspondence.

The present letters are written to Lilla from siblings, friends, suitors (including her eventual husband), fellow teachers, and others. The letters are written from Georgia correspondents in Milledgeville, Statesboro, Macon, Springfield, Endicott, Lumpkin, Sylvania, Excelsior, Bascom, and other towns in the state. They write to Lilla while she is living in Laston, Savannah, Josh, Tusculum, and other locations in Georgia, and later in Iowa. The correspondents report on the daily activities of themselves and a slew of family, friends, and associates, with reports

on marriages, illnesses and other health issues, weather, penmanship, educational opportunities, farm and agricultural activities, the development of towns, details pertaining to travel around Georgia by train and other means, and more. The letters mention the activities of farmers, Methodist preachers, teachers, a legion of family members and friends, and others. The letters are replete with accounts of small-town life in Georgia around the turn of the 20th century, and include a wealth of named individuals throughout the correspondence, allowing for a network of connections to be made among the citizenry of Georgia at the turn of the 20th century.

One interesting incident of a destructive fire is reported in Statesboro in 1896, in which a resident of the town lost his house, which included a "library...worth five or six hundred dollars" and a "piano worth \$350." Another very interesting passage occurs in an October 1897 letter from Lilla's friend Joe Mingledorff, who reports on a racially-charged situation: "I went to arrest one of the worst negrows in the county and that was known among the negrows as a blood thirsty man, but when I showed my self he went for the bushes and hasn't been seen since. He left me standing out in the woods with my pistol and handcuffs." In a February 1898 letter, in one of the small number of letters not written in Georgia, Lilla's future husband George Snively writes from Iowa and includes an interesting description of his town, LaPorte City: "No doubt you will be interested to know what kind of country this is, as you perhaps have never been this far N[orth]. Well at this time of year it shows up to a disadvantage. We have had from one to three feet of snow ever since Nov.... We have a nice little Town here for Headquarters of perhaps 1,700. Good hotel. Three Churches ~ Baptist, Congregational & Presbyterian so one can take their choice as to Churches. I attend the latter. The country is much thicker settled here than in your State but if I live to be as old as Matusila [sic] we'll never forget the people of your State which I have become acquainted with. They are a very hospitable people and felt more at home when I was stopping at your Father's place than any place I was while in the S[outh]." George also writes from Alabama, reporting on his business prospects; he seems to have been a traveling salesman. A treasure trove of history of the everyday lives of Georgia residents at the turn of the 20th century.

(McBRB5289)

\$950

ANTEBELLUM DIRECTORY WITH ADS FOR SLAVE MARKETS

37. Henry, Adolphe; Gerodias, Victor. *The Louisiana Coast Directory of the Right and Left Banks of the Mississippi River, from Its Mouth to Baton Rouge...* New Orleans: E.C. Wharton, 1857. 49,[24],28pp. Original printed paper-covered boards, expertly recased, spine renewed with brown leather. Noticeable rubbing to boards, edges and corners worn. Moderate foxing throughout. Very good.

First edition of this rare antebellum New Orleans directory detailing plantations and other businesses on both sides of the Mississippi River from the Crescent City to Baton Rouge and along Bayou Lafourche, serving as a valuable resource for steamboat captains during the era of Mark Twain. The directory also contains mile distances between points, owner's names, business types, and crop information for farmers or plantation owners arranged by parish, along with lists of post offices and sheriffs, clerks, and recorders, an alphabetical name index, and concludes with a substantial section of advertisements. The latter section most notably includes stark advertisements for two separate slave dealers in New Orleans; one such dealer promotes "Large Supplies of Maryland and Virginia Negroes; Consisting of Field Hands, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Washers and Ironers, Mechanics, &c, All of Which Will be Sold Low for Cash." Foster's Slave Depot includes similar language, but adds that their firm "Buys and sells SLAVES on commission." Other advertisements tout French wines, medicines, lightning rods, undertakers, sugar mills, steamboat work, and other commercial enterprises such as the New Orleans Steam-Printing House which produced the present work. Several of the advertisements are illustrated, including those found on the rear pastedown. Not in Spear or any standard bibliographies except Jumonville, which notes the final section as only sixteen pages (twenty-eight pages in the present copy). OCLC records ten institutional copies, at NYPL, Emory, Newberry, UT-Austin, with the remainder at Louisiana libraries.

Jumonville 2642.

(McBRB5050)

\$6,500

PRISON GUINEA PIGS FOR MALARIA RESEARCH

38. [Illinois]. [Prisons]. [*Archive of Twenty-Four Letters Sent by Prison Inmate Ray Stephen White to Reverend Newton Nesmith, Covering a Wide Range of Topics*]. Joliet, Il.: 1947-1949. Twenty-four letters, totaling [44]pp. Folio. Lined prison stationery. Old folds, first letter dampstained and worn with some chipping and edge loss, not affecting legibility. Otherwise condition strong. Very good.

A fascinating and tragic trove of letters written by a prisoner in Illinois to his minister. Each letter is stamped by the censor, and written on lined paper from the prison. The author, Ray Stephen Winter (inmate #24588), was serving four years for assault with attempt to rob, leaving behind a pregnant wife and a young child when he was put away. The opening letter here, written March 25, 1947, picks up mid-correspondence with Ray lamenting relations with his wife and hoping he can work things out. He notes that he worked as a barber when he served in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and hopes to start that work in prison in order to maintain the trade once he is released. Among the other topics he discusses are baptism and how much he likes Reverend Nesmith, concerns over parole and his sentence, worries about his mother working on the family dairy farm, and the fact that the doctor discovered he had three kidneys.

Ray also agrees to participate in a government sponsored human drug trial for malaria, hoping this will help earn him an earlier release date (it did not). The testing of malaria drugs on human prison subjects appears to have begun in 1945 as part of the war effort to aid troops rendered ill in the jungles of the Pacific theatre. He writes, "Yes I am going to take the malaria test, because I do think it will do me good in more than one way. It may even save the lives of my children in years to come." His other motives are stated in his June 14 letter, however, regarding parole. Another visiting minister did not think he would make parole in October 1948 as Ray hoped: "I sure hope he is wrong, and I think he is because if I don't get a parole after taking this malaria, why I don't know what to say." In August, he writes that he has been ill with malaria: "I am doing pretty fair now, but I sure was sick for a week. The malaria got me & I had a temperature of 106 for two days. I have lost 11lbs since you was down to see me & I wasn't even able to write to Mother that is how sick I was... I am very nervous & I have a headache all the time... I asked for this so I'll go through with it now."

Elsewhere, he frets that he does not get many visitors, and that his wife will be unwilling to take him back when he gets out of prison. Having received a sentence of two to four years, Ray was denied parole twice and served all four years, "in until March 6th, 1950", which was a tremendous mental blow to him. In his final letter, he relates some distressing family news to his minister about his sister's husband: "It seems as though her husband Claude raped or tryed to rape my sister's two little girls, they are his step children. They are nine and thirteen years old. He is in jail now, for how long I couldn't say, but I say he should get at least 5 or 10 years. I don't like to see anyone go to prison, but he sure has it coming if I do for what I did. ... I am afraid if I get my hands on him I am like to punch him in the nose." All in all, an interesting glimpse into the prison life of one man, including unusual government testing, his feelings on crime and punishment, and the tribulations of maintaining family life from behind bars.

(McBRB5407)

\$950

DESCRIPTIONS OF TERRE HAUTE IN 1835

39. [Indiana]. [*Manuscript Letter from an Early Settler of Indiana, with Wonderful Content on the Development of the State*]. Terre Haute: July 15, 1835. [4]pp. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, minor wear. Very good.

Lengthy and interesting letter providing an account of a New Englander's travels across the young state as written to his sister. "I left St. Louis a week ago Saturday, and proceeded to Vincennes on the Wabash River, a place of perhaps 4000 inhabitants, the oldest in the state. Its settlement bears date two years back of Philadelphia. It is situated in one of the most fertile valleys in the west and its progress is a written comment upon the intelligence, character & enterprise of the French who first settled this country. The bottom lands of the Wabash are among

the best in the world, and are in places 15 miles wide. The opening of the roads to the place will root out the old inhabitants and build up a thriving commercial town." He travels from Vincennes down to Evansville, noting that though thriving, it's not much to look at: "The place has 10,000 inhabitants 2/3 German. Is quite a place of business but the bigger portion do not want any improvement hence the place does not look very inviting." He does note the thriving corn crop ~ "much of it was 70 bushels an acre without any manure. Some difference from raising corn in Old Oxford."

Writing from Terre Haute, he finds it far more to his liking: "This is a fine place of about 8000 inhabitants with fine streets, a fine park & court house and many fine buildings. A fine river and fine bottomlands finely cultivated and there are fine bluffs rising in the distance miles away ~ amidst a sea of green. I like this part of Indiana." He goes on to comment on how fortunate it was this area hadn't been open to settlement earlier: "for once they had seen the lovely immense the fertile West, New England never would have been settled and we had never had the stern intelligent self-relying Yankees." His journey takes him on to Indianapolis and then Lafayette "& so on back among the Quakers again." A wonderful description of early Indiana, with the author drawing the stark contrast between the easy farmlands of the Midwest and the rocky soils of New England.

(McBRB5260)

\$650

WITH A STRIKING ORIGINAL DRAWING OF THE POSTON INTERNMENT CAMP

40. [Japanese American Internment]. [Lillian Sugita]. *[Archive of Vernacular Photographs, an Important Original Drawing, a Postwar Manuscript Diary, and Ephemeral Material Documenting the Life of Lillian Sugita Before, During, and After Her Confinement at the Poston War Relocation Center, Including a Striking Original Drawing of the Camp Barracks].* [Various locations in California and Arizona: 1935-1961]. Approximately 675 original vernacular photographs, various sizes; an original drawing measuring 8.25 x 10.25 inches; one manuscript diary, totaling 265pp., and approximately 15,000 words; plus several handsome studio portraits, and numerous ephemeral items. Minor overall wear. Very good.

An engaging collection of photographs, original artwork, a manuscript diary, and ephemeral material documenting over two decades in the life of Lillian Sugita Nakao before, during, and after her internment in Arizona during the Second World War. Nobuko Lillian Sugita Nakao (1923-1990) was born in Loomis, California and grew up in the central and southern regions of the state, one of nine children of Japanese immigrants Yutaka "Joe" Sugita and Tsugiko Okada Sugita. Lillian graduated from Anaheim Union High School in the Spring of 1942, and almost immediately afterwards was sent to the Poston Relocation Center, where she arrived on May 17, 1945; she remained in Poston throughout the war, departing the camp on September 25, 1945. In the late-1940s, she married Hisashi Nakao and the couple settled in Stockton, where Lillian lived for the remainder of her life. The Nakaos raised four children in Stockton ~ Lanni Carolyn, Michael, David, and Spencer Nakao. According to her obituary, Lillian worked for twenty years at as the yard duty supervisor at the Lottie Grunsky Elementary School, where her children has attended school. She became very active in the school's PTA, serving as past president of the Stockton Council PTA and Eighth District PTA, and on the state board of the PTA. She also designed promotional materials for the PTA and volunteered as a teacher for area cooking classes.

The most important material in the present archive pertains to Lillian's years spent in the Poston War Relocation Center in Arizona. The collection covering the internment period includes approximately 140 original photographs, an original drawing of Poston by Sugita herself, seven silver gelatin real photo postcards featuring scenes along the Colorado River and other views in Arizona (no doubt collected by Lillian during her time there), a Christmas card sent to Lillian printed with a photo of Poston on the front, a ticket for the Poston Consumer's Cooperative, a business card for the War Relocation Authority, and a pamphlet entitled *They Work for Victory: The Story of Japanese Americans and the War Effort*.

The photographs range from a few thumbnail images to a striking 8-x-10-inch group portrait of twenty young Japanese-American internees posed between two barracks. The photographs are mostly portraits of Lillian's fellow internees posed among the barracks within the camp, amongst agricultural settings or equipment, and in desert settings. Numerous photos are inscribed to Lillian, and sometimes dated in the time period she spent inside Poston (or some include date stamps by the photo development company which also fall within Lillian's internment dates). Many of the images also include manuscript captions identifying the subjects within group shots; a few of these are signed by each subject within the image area or on the verso. Seven of the images contain annotations stating flatly that they were taken in the Poston internment camp; one such example reads, "5/43 For Lillian Sugita with Love, Mari. Colo. River Relocation Center Poston, Arizona." Additionally, two of the images inscribed to Lillian feature friends posed outside the Rainbow Mart, a camp store run by the Poston Coop Enterprises, Inc. Also, one of the images pictures the exterior of the Poston General Hospital and another shows the facade of the Project Administration building. Three of the group shots picture Poston sports teams ~ two featuring one of the camp's football teams (one with ink captions identifying each of the players) and one memorializing the Commissary AA baseball team.

Lillian's intake records for the Poston internment camp (a printout of which is included here) lists a possible occupation for her as "Artist, Sculptor, and Teacher of Art." Interestingly, Lillian's sister Chizuko Judy Sugita de Queiroz became a noted artist following the war, and credits her sister Lillian as one of her artistic influences (*Nichi Bei News*, November 25, 2010). Lillian's artistic talent is on full display here in the form of an ink drawing of the Poston internment camp, which is titled at bottom, "Poston, Arizona," and signed at bottom right, "L. Sugita." The drawing features an elevated view of the Poston camp, picturing all or parts of fifteen barracks situated amidst a guard tower and tall electricity poles, with desert foliage in the foreground at left. The drawing is a haunting depiction of Poston devoid of life and representing it like the prison it was.

In addition to Lillian's internment photographs, the present collection also includes an assortment of twenty wartime photographs picturing Japanese-American U.S. military service members. Eight of the photos are inscribed to Lillian; the most notable of these pictures John Okada at Camp Roberts. Okada served as a translator during the war and afterwards became a notable scholar and author most famous for his internment-inspired novel, *No-No Boy*.

The present collection also includes a sizable number of photographs documenting Lillian's life, friends, and family in California both before and after the Second World War and her time at Poston. Over 500 photographs emanate from before and after World War II, many clearly date-stamped, ranging from the late-1930s to the early-1960s. Most of the prewar images feature Lillian and her friends in simple poses, but also enjoying the beach and other outdoor settings, posed in front of cars, and so forth. One small image from the prewar period pictures a young Japanese American man; the photo is inscribed by Lillian's brother, Iwao LeRoy Sugita, who served in the U.S. Army during the Second World War. The postwar photographs heavily feature Lillian, her husband, and their children, as well as a healthy number of portraits from friends and family in various settings. As before, many of the images are inscribed to Lillian, providing solid identification for the people in Lillian's orbit and allowing for connections to be made within Lillian's social network. The collection also includes about ten studio portraits featuring the Nakao family, a portrait of their children by themselves, and a few wedding portraits from friends. One of the more notable studio portraits is Lillian's high school yearbook photo, which is echoed in the copy of her Anaheim Union High School yearbook present here.

The most notable item in the collection from the postwar period is a manuscript diary kept by Lillian in 1947. The diary is signed twice by Lillian on the front endpapers ~ once as Lillian Sugita and another as Lillian Nakao. The latter signature follows a tongue-in-cheek inscription by Lillian dated January 6, 1948, which reads: "Whomever it may concern ~ If ever anything should happen to me - anything at all, my husband, Hisashi Nakao will have nothing so ever to do with my death or accident. No matter what he might say or how matters look I will have taken my life or gotten hurt with my own free will, through no fault of his. I love him so very much he could never be the cause of anything happening to me. Signed, Lillian Nakao." Thus begins Lillian's postwar life, which she documents

in her 1947 diary (which also includes a handful of entries for 1948). She spends the year listening to the radio, reading, running errands with her father and noting his various plantings, spending leisure time at the beaches and other outdoor destinations around southern California, making clothes, cooking and baking, and performing a myriad of other activities. Lillian and Hisashi Nakao (whom she affectionately refers to as "Tomato") apparently met in 1947 (or reconnected from some earlier time) and married later that year. In her December 1947 entries, Lillian mentions shopping for her engagement and wedding rings, Tomato's nervous moments asking her father for his permission, and the day when she and Hisashi took blood tests for their impending wedding. Her handful of entries for 1948 record her early marital bliss and the flush of new love, all echoed in the aforementioned inscription at the front of her diary. Ever the artist, Lillian's diary also occasionally includes a small drawing by Lillian (a few dresses, a "gathered bra," bloomers, various flower arrangements, window treatments, and so forth).

The collection is rounded out by a clutch of ephemeral items documenting a portion of the school career of Lillian's children, mostly through a series of report cards for her daughter and one of her sons. There is also a few prewar and a handful of later color slides, a group of photographic negatives, an original piece of toothpick art by Lillian's son Spencer Nakao, a handful of letters and cards sent to the Nakao family, and more. More of the more curious ephemeral items here is a three-page list of names and addresses, along with contribution amounts, given for an unspecified "Koden," which is a ritual involving the gift of money to the family of a deceased person; this may be related to the only funeral program included here, for Lillian's father Yutaka Sugita in 1966. A deep and well-rounded collection of photographs, an original internment camp drawing, a manuscript diary, and numerous ephemeral items documenting over two decades in the life of a resilient Japanese-American woman from California.

(McBRB5381)

\$17,500

RARE JAPANESE GUIDE TO HAWAII

41. [Japanese Americana]. *The Hawaii Jijo (Facts About Hawaii)*. Honolulu: Hawaii Times, 1954. [4],[2],171,[3]pp., plus eight pages of photographic plates. Original pictorial wrappers printed in blue, black, and orange. Minor wear and mild soiling to wrappers. Internally clean. Accompanied by original printed mailing envelope with Hawaii Jijo log at bottom right. Very good.

First edition of this extremely scarce Japanese-language guidebook to Hawaii. "A general guidebook on Hawaii, with information on general conditions in Hawaii and on various Japanese organizations, with latest statistical figures" ~ Matsuda, *Japanese in Hawaii*. In addition to the text, the work also includes four leaves of photographic plates with scenes of Hawaii and portraits of Japanese immigrants, a map of the islands, and many in-text photo-illustrated advertisements for Japanese-owned business. Six editions were printed from the 1950s to the 1970s, all of which are rare; OCLC locates just one copy of this 1954 first edition, at the University of Hawaii. A very interesting document of Japanese immigrants in Hawaii during the period after World War II and before admission to the Union, in attractive pictorial wrappers and retaining the original mailing envelope.

Japanese in Hawaii 360.

(McBRB5397)

\$2,250

SCARCE AND INFORMATIVE

42. [Japanese Americana]. *Japanese Who's Who in America* [cover title]. San Francisco: Japanese American News, 1923. [12],740pp. Quarto. Original limp brown cloth, titles stamped on front cover and spine (mostly rubbed away but still readable). Some scuffing to edges, minor surface wear, short tear to cloth at spine tail. Toning to text edges, but internally clean. Front hinge a bit tender. Very good.

A dense and informative historical account, guide, and directory of Japanese Americans living in the United States at the outset of the Roaring Twenties. Chapters focus on the history of Japanese immigration to the U.S., anti-

Japanese sentiment, Japanese people in the various regions of California, and much more. The preponderance of the work is comprised of listings including the names, short biographical details, and addresses belonging to Japanese people living in the United States, mostly in California but also in Oregon, Washington, New York, and other locations. A typical entry reads (in rough English translation): "Eizo Ito Ikeda. Born in 1890, moved to the United States in 1895, started fruit cultivation and brokerage business in Solano County, California." A couple of halftone photographs dot the text, showing scenes in "The Factory of the American Knitting Co." and the facade of a cleaning service in Pocatello, Idaho. The directory listing is followed by a short section providing a last name index. OCLC records about a dozen copies, about half at California institutions. A vital source for researching Japanese immigration to the United States just after the conclusion of the First World War.

(McBRB4845)

\$1,750

"SPINSTER SINGLE WOMAN" FORNICATES WITH HER FUTURE HUSBAND

43. [Massachusetts]. [Evens, Lydia]. [*Manuscript Legal Memorandum Regarding Accusations Against Lydia Evens for Debts Owed the King and the "Sin of Fornication"*]. Bristol County, Ma.: February 16, 1774. [1]p., docketed on verso. Original folds, minor wear and light spotting. Very good.

A manuscript document from colonial Massachusetts detailing the legal troubles of Lydia Evens, a "Spinster Single woman" of the town of Berkley. Justice of the Peace Ebenezer Crane of Bristol County, Massachusetts appeared at court in order to adjudicate debtor cases against Evens as well as a laborer named Jonathan Read, and a blacksmith named Ebenezer Axtell, who were all in debt to the King (Evens for ten pounds and Read and Axtell for five pounds) which would be "Levied on their Goods or Chattels, Land...and in want thereof upon their bodies to the use of our said Lord the King...if Default be made in the performance of the Condition here under written." The condition is stated in the last half of the document, and involves Evens agreeing to appear at the "Next Court of General Sessions" in Taunton to "answer to such matters and things as shall be objected against her on his majst. behalf, more especially for her being guilty of the sin of fornication at Berkley some time in the month of July last past (with John Goof [sic, Goff] Laborer) by her confession." The remainder of the text seems to stipulate that Evens will be forgiven her debt if she appears before the court and confesses her crime, otherwise the debtor's punishment shall "abide in full force, power, and virtue." The document is signed at the end by Ebenezer Crane.

The manuscript record book from the First Church in Berkley, Massachusetts records a number of family members with the surnames Evens (or Evans), Read, Axtell, and Crane. Though Lydia does not seem to appear in the church's records, other vital records kept by the town record the birth of a Lydia Evens in Berkley on March 8, 1753 to Robert & Thankful Evens. This is most likely the Lydia Evens concerned in the present document. Of utmost interest is an entry on page 336 in the contemporary Berkley town ledger recording births, marriages, and deaths, which reads as follows: "June the fourteenth 1774 then John Goff & Lydia Evens Both of Berkley was married by Ebenezer Crane Justice of the Peace." So, about five months after the present document, in which Lydia Evens confessed to "the sin of fornication" with the laborer "John Goof" [sic, Goff] in front of Judge Ebenezer Crane, the same judge married the two sinners. In colonial New England, that's a happy ending.

(McBRB5194)

\$1,250

A MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN DOCUMENTS DAILY LIFE OVER FORTY YEARS

44. [Massachusetts]. Robbins, Lydia M. [*Collection of Fifteen Manuscript Diaries Kept by Lydia Robbins Covering Several Decades of Her Life*]. [North Carver, Massachusetts: 1866-1907]. Fifteen wallet-style pocket diaries, totaling around 1,800 pages. The diaries measure from 4 x 2.5 inches to slightly larger (for the earliest diaries to 1891), with the last five measuring around 6 x 3 inches. The diaries are generally set up for three daily entries per page (one or two per page in the later examples). Overall minor wear. All but two of the diaries exhibit an ownership signature on front flyleaf signed "L.M. Robbins" or "Lydia M. Robbins," sometimes also with her location as "N. Carver." Very good.

A collection of manuscript annual pocket diaries kept by Lydia Maria Hammond Robbins of North Carver, Massachusetts over the course of about forty years between 1866 and 1907. Lydia Maria Hammond Robbins was born in Massachusetts about 1835, and married farmer Benjamin Robbins on April 9, 1862. She raised five children, which she discusses over the course of the present diaries. Lydia is listed in the 1870 and 1880 censuses as a homemaker ("Keeping House"), but also maintained an active life outside the home in North Carver, evidenced by her diaries. The diaries specifically cover the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1891, 1896, 1903, and 1907. The collection also includes diaries for 1910 and 1917, but the former is almost empty and the latter appears to have been kept by Lydia's husband Benjamin Robbins, so these two are not tallied with Lydia's diaries. Within her diaries, Lydia's entries range from a few words to several lines in many cases. A great deal of her entries are brief, perhaps a few words or a sentence, but over the course of seventeen diaries, the content adds up, especially since she provided entries for the great majority of days over the forty years she kept track of her daily life. Lydia Robbins recorded scores of information on the daily weather, her church activities (often naming the preacher and the text involved in the sermons), her domestic work inside the house and in the garden, purchasing clothing and other items, taking care of her children, reporting on her husband's activities, attending concerts and other events around town, and a score of other activities. Interestingly, in her last entry for 1867, Robbins mentions that she "went round to get subscribers for the 'American Messenger,'" a religious-themed newspaper published by the American Tract Society. Also, more than once, Lydia mentions attendance at a "female meeting" at the houses of female friends. At the end of her 1876 diary, on the first pages of the Memoranda section, Lydia seems to record a list of books she's read throughout the first few months of the year (or perhaps studied as subjects), beginning with "The Bay Psalm Book" and also including "The Council and the Cambridge Platform." These examples only begin to scratch the surface of the content of Lydia's diaries, which offer a wonderful opportunity to study everyday history from the perspective of a young Massachusetts woman. The final diary, though it seems to belong to an elderly Benjamin Robbins, clocks in at over 350 pages, and offers its own opportunity for deeper study. We were unable to locate any other material for Lydia Robbins in online sources. The present diaries constitute a wonderful record of daily life in New England in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, written by an active and energetic Massachusetts woman.

(McBRB5120)

\$1,500

BANNING A SUBVERSIVE PERIODICAL DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

45. [Mexico]. [Censorship]. Venegas de Saavedra, Francisco Xavier. *Don Francisco Xavier Venégas de Saavedra...Habiendo Llegado à Mis Manos un Periódico Sedicioso Intitulado "Ilustrador Nacional"...* [caption title & first lines of text]. Dado en el Real Palacio de Mexico: June 1, 1812. Broadside, 17 x 12.25 inches. Printed in two columns. Paper stamped on verso with the arms of Ferdinand VII, dated 1812-1813. Signed by Venegas with his mark after his printed name, as the viceroy of Spain, and signed in full by his secretary. Old folds, two short work tracks in right column affecting a handful of letters but not readability. Very good.

A very rare broadside printed in colonial Mexico at the outset of the second phase of the revolution against Spain. The broadside gives notice that the circulation of the "seditious newspaper entitled *National Illustrator*, printed in Sultepec with the aim of hallucinating the masses [with] criminal and futile propositions" and "all other incendiary papers that are published by the rebels" is prohibited. Venegas also quotes extensively from three statutes of law which govern the censoring of publications, which stipulate penalties for those who posted issues of the newspaper publicly, penalties for those who "copied, read, or heard such seditious papers," and punishments for soldiers who read the paper.

Venegas was a notable Spanish military leader who served as viceroy of New Spain from 1810 to 1813. He was replaced after being accused of going soft on the Mexican insurgents who would later win their freedom a year into the next decade. Venegas' term as viceroy seemed doomed from the start. Two days after he took office,

insurgents under Father Miguel Hidalgo began the rebellion, taking control of a number of Mexican cities in about a month. Royalist troops soon responded, and took the upper hand and by early 1811 had regained all lost territory, executing the leaders of the rebellion. Political disputes over the 1812 Spanish Constitution sparked the embers of revolutionary spirit in Mexico, and Venegas was replaced in 1813 for "arbitrary measures that impeded the pacification of the country...[and] a lack of energy in suppressing the rebellion." OCLC locates just four copies of this broadside, at Indiana, the JCB, Texas A&M, and the National Library of Spain.

Sabin 98853.
(McBRB4667)

\$2,500

FIRST RAILROAD TO INTERIOR YUCATAN, ILLUSTRATED WITH SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPHS

46. [Mexico]. [Railroads]. *Memoria Que Contiene Datos Historicos y Estadisticos y una Coleccion de Fotografias de las Estaciones y Planos del Ferrocarril de Mérida á Peto con Ramal a Sotuta, Formada para la Exposición de Paris Que Se Verificará el Año de 1900*. Merida: Imprenta "Loret de Mola", 1899. [26]pp., plus thirty-two photographic plates. Small folio. Original cloth boards, lettered in black and gilt; decorative endpapers with binder's ticket on front pastedown. Spine ends fraying; spine rubbed; corners bumped, light wear along lower edges. Scattered light chipping and short closed tears at leaf edges. Moderate tanning throughout. About very good.

A rare photographic promotional and statistical report for the Ferrocarril de Mérida á Peto, compiled for distribution in association with Mexico's appearance at the 1900 Paris Exposition. The presentation of the railway at the fair was part of the two-fold theme of the Mexican pavilion, which was intended to showcase both the country's modernity and its Pre-Columbian roots. The railroad was one of four built on the peninsula in the late-19th and early-20th centuries that finally brought service to the Yucatan and was the first completed to provide passenger and freight service to the Yucatan's interior. Construction of the railroad began in 1879, taking over twenty years to complete, with the last rails in Peto being laid in September 1900, during the last months of the Paris Exposition.

The text of the present work contains a five-page history and description of the railroad, as well as twenty-one leaves of charts showing statistics for the completed portion of the line, including tariffs, revenue, expenses, passengers, and freight carried. The most significant portion of the volume is the inclusion of thirty-two photographic plates. These primarily comprise striking images of the railroad and its facilities, including train engines, cars, stations, offices, and warehouses, as well as several scenic views along the line. Many of these photographs depict the local inhabitants and life in interior Yucatan at the end of the 19th century. Together, they make up an important and attractive visual record of early railroad history in the Yucatan, still quite an isolated region of Mexico at that time. The images are captioned either in print on each plate leaf, or, in the case of the map reproductions, within the image itself. The present copy has a presentation stamped in gilt on the front board from company president Rodolfo Canton to Baldwin Locomotive Company, which built the engines for the railroad. Rare, we locate only two copies, at the Museum of Yucatan Railroad History and SMU.

(McBRB5026)

\$10,000

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN GUADALAJARA

47. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Elogios Funebres con Que la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Guadaluaxara Ha Celebrado la Buena Memoria de Su Prelado el Illo. y Rmo. Señor Mtro. D. Fr. Antonio Alcalde*. Guadalajara: En la Imprenta de Don Mariano Valdes Tellez Giron, 1793. [6],xxviii,[2],49,[2]pp. Small quarto. Original plain wrappers, stitched as issued. Light dampstaining to wrappers, slightly affecting gutter margin of outer text leaves. Some worming, primarily in the gutter, but affecting a few words of text. About very good.

The first production of the first press in Guadalajara, the fourth city in Mexico to have a printing press. The work commemorates the funeral obsequies of Fray Antonio Alcalde Barriga, the Dominican Bishop of Guadalajara.

Alcalde was a prominent preacher and minister in Spain for three decades until King Charles III sent him to Mexico in 1763; he became the Bishop of Guadalajara in 1771, and served in that capacity until his death in 1792. Following his arrival in the city, he helped to establish the Hospital San Miguel and the Universidad de Guadalajara, and dedicated much of his time and resources to the construction and restoration of churches and schools in the diocese. This book begins with a Latin eulogy given by José Apolonari de Vizcarra, the rector of the seminary in Guadalajara, who had been ordained and appointed by Alcalde. The second major component of this work is the Spanish-language sermon that was pronounced at the funeral by Juan José Moreno y Pizano, the canon of the city cathedral and another Alcalde appointment. The final section is composed of copies of documents illustrative of the generosity and goodness that characterized the bishop's life, including several decrees and a long, detailed list of his gifts to various monasteries, convents, and schools. The volume ends with a sizable, indeed somewhat embarrassing, list of errata for the eulogy and sermon.

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

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

Beristain I, p.303. Medina, Guadalajara 1. Palau 79207. Nebenzahl 4:61. Sabin 29025 & 22362.
(McBRB5161)

\$6,500

THE PEOPLE AND PLACES OF MID-20th CENTURY MEXICO, IN 3D

48. [Mexico]. [Vernacular Photography]. [*Collection of Vernacular Stereoviews of Mexico, Highlighting Travel in the Country in and Around Mexico City*]. [Mexico: ca. 1940]. 100 stereoview photographs, with duplicate 2.25-inch square image exposures mounted to grey card mounts measuring 3 x 6 inches. Prints hand-numbered in the margin at lower right, thirty-three with hand-written ink notations to versos. A couple of prints with small areas of discolor to extremities, with typical bowing to mounts, otherwise a very well-preserved group. Near fine.

A compelling group of 100 vernacular stereoview photographs capturing travel in Mexico, chiefly Mexico City and its surrounding rural environs to the near south and east in identified locations including Cordoba, Fortin, Cuernavaca, Zacatepec, Puebla, Tlaxcala, and others. Thirty-three of the views are hand-annotated and a few others capture visible signage identifying rural markets, Native communities, schools, landmarks, and more, including a series from the floating gardens of Xochimilco, rural schools near Cuernavaca, the Temple at Quetzalcoatl, and so forth. Some examples of the handwritten captions describe the nature of the indigenous communities encountered by the photographer, such as: "Baby among the vegetables in the market - Cuernavaca," "A native woman goes to market in Cuernavaca," "A peasant home, Chipitlan," "Old man cleaning tripe near community laundry at Zacatepec," "Native children selling bananas and gardenias packed in banana stalks at gate of old hacienda - Fortin," "Village women in community laundry at Zacatepec," "Native boy sliding down rail of inclined railway leading to valley near dam between Cordoba? and Fortin?," "Native children selling bananas and gardenias packed in banana stalks at gate of old hacienda - Fortin," "Gardenia vendors stopped us again as we returned from Cordoba," "Native

market at Ixmiquilpan - poorest part of Mexico," and "The village orchestra - playing on native instruments - Tlaxcala."

The materials are undated, though a clear view of a school of the Comision Nacional de Irrigacion, which was a federal agency in existence only between 1926 and 1947, and one view with two ca-1930s American cars clearly visible in the background, along with general print qualities of the photographs, suggests a date somewhere around 1940. Vernacular stereoviews of Mexico are exceedingly rare from any period. A complete list of the manuscript captions on the verso of thirty-three images is available by request.

(McBRB5349)

\$2,250

UNIQUE MINNESOTA-TO-CANADA CANOE TRIP NARRATIVE

49. [Minnesota]. [Canada]. [Travel Narrative]. *Diary of Harold R. Greenlee Covering Canoe Trip Into the Wilds of Northern Minnesota and Canada [typed title].* [Various locations in Minnesota and Canada]: 1927. [1],72,[1]pp. of mimeographed text, illustrated with thirty-six original silver gelatin photographs mounted within the text. Original dark green cloth binder, text bound with two brass brads. Abrasions and heavy rubbing to covers, cloth fraying along spine. Minor toning and occasional thumb-soiling to text. Numerous ink corrections to text. Good.

A wonderful handmade detailed travel narrative documenting a two-week canoe excursion into the wilds of northern Minnesota and Canada in 1927. The author, Harold R. Greenlee, headed out from Winton, Minnesota with his friend Donald MacNaught on June 5 and returned to the same location on June 23. In the meantime, Greenlee and MacNaught traveled via canoe through "practically virgin wilderness without roads, railroads, or communication of any kind." Specifically, they began their canoe trip up Fall Lake, Basswood Lake, and Prairie Portage, then into Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario, Canada. They then journeyed through Birch Lake, Carp Lake, Knife Lake, and other locations along the U.S.-Canada border, eventually reaching Saganaga Lake before they turned for home again. They were back in Minnesota by June 16 and spent the remainder of their trip at Red Rock Lake, Ogishkemuncie Lake, and various parts of the state on the way home. Greenlee's narrative records details on their fishing adventures (catching mostly Great Northern Pike, but also pickerel and trout), locals and others encountered along the way, the natural landscape and various natural features (especially with regard to their rowing efforts), the details in making camp, and so forth. Greenlee's narrative is unusually detailed compared to similar fishing excursion memoirs of this type, often comprised of a few or more pages per day.

The photographs picture both Harold and Donald in their boat, posed with fish, carrying their canoe across the portages, resting in camp, cooking lunch on the river bank, and more, as well as scenes of the rapids at Prairie Portage, an expanse of Knife Lake, three different views of Silver Falls at Saganaga Lake, a Native American grave on an island in Cache Bay on Lake Saganaga, Jasper Falls, a scene in Eddy Lake, and "A full blooded Indian and canoe he built, Saganaga Lake," among others. Harold and Donald spent part of their journey traveling with a party of engineers and a Native American canoeman, and some of the photographs capture the other travelers.

A representative entry reads, as follows: "Just above the rapids and in Cypress Lake there is a sort of bowl shaped pool, in which we saw Bass, Wall-eyed pike, Pickerel, and Great Northern Pike. We decided to cast there awhile and caught several Great Northern Pike and Pickerel. I hooked one Bass but he succeeded in throwing the hook out of his mouth. I was not sorry of this for the Bass season is not open. After fishing for a while we started up the Lake. We had to go through some narrows which looked more like a river than a lake and this lasted for some few hundred yards. We then had to make an abrupt right hand turn and headed northeast to Cypress Lake."

We were unable to locate any other copies of this likely unique personal canoe trip narrative in OCLC or elsewhere.

(McBRB5282)

\$950

PERSIAN CHRISTIAN MURDERED BY AN ARMENIAN CHRISTIAN IN 1890

50. [Missionaries]. Wright, John and Shushan. [*Cabinet Card Photograph Picturing American Presbyterian Missionary John Wright and His Ill-Fated Persian Wife Shushan Oshana Wright*]. Blanchester, Oh.: [ca. 1888]. Cabinet card photograph, 6.5 x 4.25 inches. Minor surface wear, soiling, and rubbing. Penciled caption to verso. Very good.

A seemingly unique photographic image of American missionary Rev. John Wright and his Persian wife, Shushan, who was murdered along with her unborn baby by a disgruntled Armenian teacher at the Presbyterian mission school at Oola, Salmas, Persia in May 1890. The image shows the Wrights dressed in their Sunday best as they pose before a rural backdrop at the Spence studio in Blanchester, Ohio. The pencil notation on the verso reads, "John Wright & Persian wife ~ missionary to Persia in 1878 [sic, likely 1888] ~ cousin of Papa's." The date is likely a small mistake, as all other references indicate the Wrights visited the United States in 1888. By far, the Presbyterian Church provided the largest population of missionaries in Persia during the late-19th century. Although they were forbidden from proselytizing to Muslims, Persian authorities had no issue if they attempted to convert Nestorian-Christians, whose concept of Jesus Christ differed significantly from that held in western countries. As Nestorians were also allowed to work freely as missionaries in Persia, the Presbyterians focused on them, believing that they might be more likely to be permitted to discuss religion with Muslims.

John Wright was an American missionary from Ohio. After his first wife died, Wright married Shushan Oshana, a Nestorian Christian from Persia, who had converted to Evangelical Christianity. Together, they taught in the mission school at Oola, Salmas in western Persia. There, they employed a housekeeper-nannie named Asli, who attracted the eye of an Armenian Nestorian, Minas, another teacher at the school. One night when Shushan went to check on her daughter, who slept in Asli's room, she found her baby had been left alone after Minas had lured Asli to a clandestine rendezvous. After Shushan subsequently dismissed Minas from his teaching job, Minas came to the Wright's home on May 14, supposedly to collect his final wages. When John left the room to obtain the money, Minas pulled out a hidden dagger and stabbed the pregnant Shushan repeatedly. She and her unborn baby died a fortnight later on June 1, 1890. Minas was quickly captured and brought to trial, where he was convicted and received a life sentence. As far as we know, the present photograph is a unique survival, with nothing in trade, auction history, or in institutional listings.

(McBRB5249)

\$950

SUBSTANTIAL WORK ON A MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAM PROJECT

51. [Mississippi River]. [Hydroelectricity]. *Electric Power from the Mississippi River Bulletin No.1* [-10]. Keokuk, Ia.: Mississippi River Power Company, 1911-1913. Ten volumes, complete. Profusely illustrated. Oblong folio. Each issue measuring 9 x 12 inches, in original pictorial wrappers, two holes punched along spines and bound together in a later gray cloth Tatum-style Y binder with leather corners. Minor edge wear and staining to boards. Light edge wear to contents. A couple of panoramic photographs detached but present. Very good.

A complete run of bulletins tracking the progress of construction on the Keokuk Dam & Power Plant, which was then the longest monolithic concrete dam in the world and a pioneering effort in large-scale, low-head hydroelectric power. Still in operation today, the dame served as a prototype for many future power plants, harnessing the power of the Mississippi River between Keokuk, Iowa and Hamilton, Illinois, generating clean, low cost, and reliable energy, enough to power 75,000 homes. The present bulletins are chock full of facts, figures, photographs, renderings, and progress reports intended to familiarize the public with the project by illustrating the methods employed in its construction from beginning to completion. The bulletins are about equal parts text and photographs, providing an easy-to-follow format for learning about the Keokuk project. Some of the issues also have folding maps or larger-format photographs, which provide further visual accompaniment to the explanatory text.

Known as a "run-of-river" plant, the Keokuk Dam uses the natural energy of falling water to generate electricity. The power of this part of the river was identified by none other than Robert E. Lee in 1836 when he was serving as a surveyor for the U.S. War Department. Lee called attention to the turbulent waters, but found no way to control it. In 1899, a group of leaders from Keokuk and Hamilton teamed up, raised the backing funds, received governmental approval for the dam, and hired Hugh L. Cooper to oversee the project. Cooper had previously engineered construction of a hydroelectric plant at Niagara Falls. Interestingly, an observation tower was also built on both sides of the river to allow the public to watch the progress of the Keokuk project, then the largest privately-funded construction effort in the world. In addition to the dam, a powerhouse and a new lock and dry system to accommodate river traffic were also built. The final bulletin includes comments from the chief engineer who noted that in the first bulletin it was stated that the project would be completed by July 1, 1913. He remarks: "It is naturally a source of great satisfaction to all concerned with construction to see this prediction fulfilled." An informative and substantial production relating to a major construction project on the Mississippi River in the early-20th century. OCLC records a smattering of institutional holdings, but complete runs appear to be rather rare.

(McBRB5027)

\$1,750

SEGREGATED EDUCATION IN JIM CROW MISSOURI, IN BLACK AND WHITE

52. [Missouri]. [African American Education]. *District Record of School District No. B Township No. 14, County of Cape Girardeau, State of Missouri...* Cape Girardeau, Mo.: 1875-1892. [138]pp. of manuscript content. Folio. Contemporary preprinted record book, with some pages partially-printed and completed in manuscript and some pages with wholly manuscript content, bound in three-quarter calf and brown pebbled cloth, gilt spine titles. Some abrasions and wear to spine and edges, minor rubbing and soiling to boards. Occasional thumb-soiling and light spotting to text. Very good.

A unique manuscript record book kept by the officials of the school district in Cape Girardeau, Missouri in the late-19th century. Over the course of about fifteen years, the various sections of the ledger book record the names of school directors, a register of teachers, a short list of authorized textbooks, notes for annual school meetings, notes of the proceedings of the school district's Board of Directors, lists of parents or guardians and their school-age children, taxpayer lists, financial reports of the district clerk, payments made from the teacher's and building funds, lists of incidental charges paid by the school district, treasurer's reports, teacher's reports, and with additional notes, oaths, the text of teacher's contracts, book lists, and more on blank pages at rear.

Particularly interesting are the detailed notes for the school district's annual meeting and its regularly-held board of directors' proceedings, each of which record regular district business, but also contain important mentions regarding the segregated educational situation for the local African-American population. The annual meeting notes record the approval of funds for supplies and books, summer school costs, teacher hires, the length of the school term, and more, as well as activities such as the election of school administrators, the construction of new schools and approval of funding for said schools, and so forth. Of particular interest is a motion approved at the 1887 annual meeting, which reads: "Moved and seconded that the Board of Directors be authorized to sell the land known as school land near the swamp and buy a more suitable piece of land to build a school house for the colored population." Another interesting entry occurs in the notes for the 1889 annual meeting: "The colored foalks of the district ask permission to use their school house for church and sunday school which privilege was given."

The notes from the board of directors' meetings contain much the same type of information as the annual school meeting notes, but often in more detail. For example, the details of the new schoolhouse being built in the late 1870s is described in more specific dimensions than was recorded in the annual meeting notes (as is the land to be purchased for it). And as with the annual meeting notes, the board of directors occasionally discussed the local African American population. For instance, in November 1885, a note from the directors reads: "A resolution

made and carried that District No.B Twnshp 14 Range 13 propose to pay their proportion of the tuition for colored children in said District...and that the Clerk..be authorized to issue a warrant...when the bill is presented for the tuition of colored children from District No.B Township 12." A similar notation is recorded on the next page during a board meeting in April 1886. At the May 28, 1887 meeting of the board, they authorized \$124.75 "for the purpose of...building a school house for the colored population...to be finished on or before the first day of October 1887 according to contract." At their November 12, 1887 meeting, the board "examined the colored schoolhouse" and then approved payment for its contractor for the aforementioned \$124.75. An entry for July 9, 1887 records that a teacher was hired for five months at the white school at a rate of \$35 per month; another teacher was hired for the same term, but for a teaching position at the "colored school" for five dollars less per month. A similar entry in 1889 notes that the white school teacher would earn \$40 per month while the man hired "to teach the colored school" would do so for \$30 a month, widening the disparity (this would persist for the next two years, as well). The record book also notes approvals by the board for separate purchases of stove wood for both the white and African-American schools. It is also interesting to observe that the names of African Americans on the enumeration lists (listing parents or guardians and their school-age children), and the taxpayers' list are noted as "Col." for "Colored." A fascinating record of segregated schooling in action in Jim Crow Missouri. (McBRB4183) \$1,250

IN A HANDMADE FRAME CARVED BY AN EIGHTH-GRADE APACHE STUDENT

53. [Native American Education]. [Arizona]. *St. John's Indian School Komatke (Laveen P.O.) Arizona [caption title]*. [N.p., likely Phoenix.: ca. 1952]. Real photo postcard, 5 x 7 inches, mounted on a handmade wooden frame, measuring a total of 7 x 9 inches. Minor surface wear, paper remnants to verso of frame. Previous owner's pencil inscription on verso. Very good.

A handsome artifact from an obscure Arizona Native American boarding school created by one of the students at the school. St. John's Indian School was located in Komatke near Laveen, Arizona, and opened by Catholic priests at the St. John's Mission on the Gila River Reservation in 1895. The privately-owned and operated institution opened as a day school but opened a boarding school section in 1901. The school was managed by various orders of the Catholic Church until it closed in 1995. The present large real photo postcard shows an elevated view of the school, featuring several buildings positioned at the foothills of the Sierra Estrella Mountains, likely in the late-1940s or early '50s. The view is mounted on a hand-carved wooden frame with intricate triangular and diamond shapes constituting a border around the image. The carving may have been executed through the process of pyrography, essentially burning a design into wood through the use of a heated instrument such as a poker or heated nib pen. The maker's inscription on the verso reads: "Theodore Marden St. John's Indian Mission Apache Indian Gr. 8." Another inscription on the verso comes from the original purchaser of the item and reads: "Danny & I bot [sic] this in '52 when we went to see the place." This likely indicates that such items were created by the Native American students at the school for fundraising purposes. We have never seen anything else like it.

(McBRB5382) \$850

"MAINE'S ONLY STATE-WIDE INDIAN NEWSLETTER."

54. [Native Americans]. *Maine Indian Newsletter*. Freeport, Gardiner, and Old Town, Me.: 1966-1971. Twenty-seven issues, each 14-28pp., all with extra mailing leaf, mimeographed and stapled. Uniform toning throughout, occasional short closed tears, a couple of address leaves detached. All issues with address label for Edward Ives of the University of Maine. Very good.

An informative representative collection of the *Maine Indian Newsletter*, containing issues from six of the periodical's seven year run. The monthly newsletter was produced by Penobscot and Indian Island resident ssipsis, also known as Eugenia T. Thompson, who received editorial assistance from various local volunteers. The work was intended to "serve the Indians of Maine," and the content certainly reflects this; the issues are filled with news,

editorials, fictional stories, advertisements, art, and so forth aimed at Native Americans in the state. Some notable content includes articles on Indian treaties, Native American housing programs, Native American reservation schools, a proposed budget cut to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Native American voting issues, and many dozens more. The newsletter was sent free to native peoples, but "Non-Indians" were charged \$2-3 per year. In addition to editing the present work, ssipsis (Eugenia T. Thompson) was a noted poet, social worker, and artist whose work focused on the advancement of indigenous peoples.

(McBRB5442)

\$1,750

PRODUCED BY THREE STUDENTS AT A NEW MEXICO INDIAN SCHOOL

55. [Native Americans]. [Patriotism]. [World War II]. [*Propaganda Poster Encouraging Native American Support for the War Effort Through the Purchase of War Bonds, Produced by Three Native American Artists Attending the U.S. Indian School in Santa Fe*]. Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1942. Color lithographed poster, 24 x 38 inches. Original folds, a few small smudges, but a bright and well-preserved example. Near fine.

Three patriotic propaganda posters on a single sheet produced to encourage the purchase of war bonds during the Second World War, featuring Native American themes and created by Native American students. Dotted trim lines are printed and labeled around each of the three posters, which were designed to be cut out separately. The top left poster shows a Native American warrior sending up a smoke signal which reads out, "BUY WAR BONDS!" The upper right shows a native warrior with a tomahawk juxtaposed against two P-40 "Warhawk" or "Tomahawk" fighter planes, under a title reading, "MORE TOMAHAWKS for OUR UNITED WARRIORS" and encouraging the purchase of war bonds. The poster at bottom shows three Native American children and their pinto-patterned horse bringing their savings to an adobe-style post office, which is decorated with a poster encouraging patrons to buy war bonds. The illustrated posters are supplemented with patriotic text at top, which reads in part: "The three posters on this page were made by boys who see America as the home their people have had always. They share it with us now and they see the war as their fight - to be fought with their ancient courage and cunning, but by modern methods...Ben Quintana (Ha-aTee), and Eva Mirabal (Eah-Ha-Wa) who painted the smoke-signal poster, and Charles Presbetonesqua who painted the 'Tomahawk' poster are all students at the United States Indian School in Santa Fe, New Mexico." Harder to find than most other propaganda posters related to the Second World War, with only a dozen institutional holdings.

(McBRB5346)

\$950

FIRST AMERICAN NOVEL BY A JAPANESE AUTHOR

56. [Noguchi, Yonejiro]. *Hobun Nihon Shoji no Beikoku Nikki [The American Diary of a Japanese Girl]*. [Tokyo: 1906]. [8],271,6,[10]pp., including frontispiece illustration of a Japanese woman in a kimono. Original decorated tan pebbled cloth, stamped in red and brown, green cloth backstrip. Moderate edge wear, scuffing, and soiling. Minor toning to text, small abrasion in gutter of front hinge. Small ownership stamp on each free endpaper. Good plus.

A nice copy of this scarce 1906 edition of an important work by legendary Japanese poet and novelist Noguchi Yonejiro (1875-1947). Noguchi was influenced by the ideas of prominent Japanese westernizers in the 1880s, and in 1893 went to San Francisco, where he worked as a domestic servant and cooperated with other Japanese migrants in the U.S. involved in the Freedom and People's Rights Movement. The present work, which was first serialized in English in an American magazine in 1901 and then appeared (under the pseudonym 'Genjiro Yeto') in book form in 1902, presents itself as a genuine diary of a young female migrant to the U.S., but is in fact a novel by Noguchi. It was the first English-language novel published in the U.S. by a Japanese writer. Noguchi subsequently published the Japanese version of the book, and later became known for his English-language haiku, which helped to introduce the genre to the wider world. This book is full of entertaining observations on early-20th-century American society, and is somewhat more interesting to modern literary critics and scholars for its

assumption of a female voice by a male author, and to practitioners of queer studies, as Noguchi's romantic life included affairs with both men and women. All early editions of this work are exceedingly rare.
(McBRB5102) \$950

WHEN WE STILL HAD HOPE

57. [Obama, Barack]. *Obama for Illinois. Democrat for U.S. Senate 2004* [caption title]. [Cincinnati?: 2004]. Campaign yard sign printed in blue and white on both sides, 16.5 x 25.5 inches. Minor wear. Inscribed and signed by Barack Obama in black marker. Very good.

A wonderful survival from a critical, early year in Barack Obama's political career. On the present campaign yard sign, Illinois Senator Obama has written "Thanks, Tina!" and signed his full name in the white capital "O" in the top left corner. Although Obama was elected State Senator for Illinois in 1997, in many respects 2004 was the year that ignited his political career and brought him to national prominence. His keynote speech at the July Democratic National Convention in Boston set the themes ~ hope and unity ~ for his Senate campaign, for which he received 70% of the vote, and indeed for the 2008 presidential election. Famously, he stated: "Now even as we speak, there are those who are preparing to divide us, the spin masters, the negative ad peddlers who embrace the politics of 'anything goes.' Well, I say to them tonight, there is not a liberal America and a conservative America; there is the United States of America. There is not a Black America and a White America and Latino America and Asian America; there's the United States of America.... Hope in the face of difficulty. Hope in the face of uncertainty. The audacity of hope. In the end, that is God's greatest gift to us, the bedrock of this nation. A belief in things not seen. A belief that there are better days ahead."

One hundred and thirty-eight years after the enfranchisement of African-American men, Obama became the first African-American President of the United States. He was re-elected in 2012. During election season, yard signs such as this are a common feature on suburban lawns across the United States. Most are discarded soon after the election. While books signed by Senator and then President Obama are not uncommon, substantial, display-worthy campaign items such as this one are indeed rare, especially from the watershed year of his political career.
(McBRB5405) \$4,250

"A PLAY UP BY THE WOLVES WHO WANT THE INDIANS' PROPERTY."

58. [Oklahoma]. [Native Americans]. [Indian Termination Policy]. [Archive of Original Materials Pertaining to Osage "Emancipation" Effort in Postwar Oklahoma]. [Washington, DC and Pawhuska, Ok.: 1947-1948]. Four printed documents or letters, totaling twenty-five pages, as detailed below. General overall wear. Very good.

A small but notable collection of documents and letters related to a doomed effort by officials in the United States Congress, in this case specifically in Oklahoma to "emancipate" Osage Indians following the Second World War. This move was related to a larger effort in the United States Congress later known as the government's "Indian Termination Policy." In this case, the word "termination" related not to the physical killing of Native Americans, but instead to ending the special relationship between Native Americans and the U.S. government through elimination of tribal sovereignty, tribal ownership of land, government trusteeship over reservations, the applicability of any state laws governing Native American life, and other practices in order to make indigenous peoples live "as Americans." In other words, Native Americans should abandon their traditions, customs, property, and basic identities in order to become upstanding, taxpaying citizens of the United States. The policy was driven by a network of conservative politicians and officials within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, who preferred Native American assimilation to the current state of tribal separation.

The present archive documents an important moment in the history of Indian emancipation efforts in Oklahoma immediately following World War II. The material was apparently retained by Oklahoma attorney Charles S.

Macdonald, who represented the Osage Indian Nation in Pawhuska. The archive includes two letters sent to Macdonald by Oklahoma Congressman George B. Schwabe (on the same day in November 1947), a slip-bill printing of a House bill on Osage "emancipation" also sent by Schwabe and heavily annotated in pencil by Macdonald, and a detailed annotated draft of a response letter from Macdonald to Schwabe which includes numerous pencil corrections and emendations by Macdonald. These individual items are detailed further, as follows:

1) George B. Schwabe. *[Typed Letter, Signed]*. Washington, D.C. November 25, 1947. One page, on U.S. Congress letterhead. Schwabe writes, in part: "I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter...requesting copy of Public Law No.711 of the 75th Congress.... I am glad you have received the various acts regarding the Indians in Oklahoma, which I have sent you from time to time, and that they have been useful to you."

2) George B. Schwabe. *[Typed Letter, Signed]*. Washington, D.C.: November 25, 1947. One page, on U.S. Congress letterhead. Schwabe writes, in full: "I enclose herewith a printed copy of S.1684, introduced by Senator Butler of Nebraska on July 21, 1947, just before Congress adjourned last summer. I wish you would good enough to give careful study and consideration to the provisions of this bill, and let me have your personal reactions to the same. I know nothing about this bill, nor that it was or would be introduced, until after Congress adjourned. I have received many protests against its enactment. The Osage Tribal Council adopted a Resolution October 22, 1947, condemning the provisions of this bill in their entirety. So far I have not received any expressions favorable to the passage of the bill. However, I do not want this to control your personal reactions. I should appreciate hearing from you and have the benefit of your ideas on this legislation at your earliest convenience."

3) S. 1684. *In the Senate of the United States...A Bill to remove restrictions on the property and moneys belonging to the individual enrolled members of the Osage Indian Tribe in Oklahoma, to provide for the liquidation of tribal property and distribution of the proceeds thereof, to confer complete citizenship upon such Indians, and for other purposes* [caption title]. Washington, D.C.: July 21, 1947. 7pp., docketed in print on verso of last leaf. The document referred to in the letter described just above, sent to Macdonald by Congressman Schwabe. A slip-bill printing of a proposed law pertaining to Osage land ownership, its transference to heirs, and more. The bill also addresses the status of Osage tribal membership related to U.S. citizenship; Section 5 states that "Upon acceptance by a member of the Osage Tribe of the amount payable to him under this Act, such member shall have all the duties, rights, benefits, and immunities of other citizens of the United States." As Schwabe asked him to do, Macdonald certainly "gave careful study and consideration" to the document, evidenced by numerous manuscript annotations in the margins and the profuse employment of underlining related to those annotations. A newspaper clipping attached to this slip bill also relates to Native American emancipation, and was also annotated and underlined by Macdonald. His brief note at the top of the clipping reads, "A play up by the wolves who want the Indians' land."

4) Charles S. Macdonald. *[Letter Draft in Manuscript and Type]*. [Pawhuska, Ok.]: January 1948. [12]pp. A compelling letter draft intended to detail the history and background of legislation governing Osage land ownership and related emancipation issues. Macdonald writes in both his own hand and through typed sections, giving Congressman Schwabe "a synopsis of the laws applicable to the Osages and the distinctions between the restricted Osage Indian and the other class who are emancipated from supervision or control by the Secretary of the Interior so far as their property is concerned." Macdonald also heavily revised his own draft with numerous pencil corrections. Macdonald's draft letter is accompanied by a partial six-page version of his final typed letter, which ends abruptly and was perhaps replaced by another final version which he eventually sent to Congressman Schwabe.

According to the National Archives, Indian termination officially began with the introduction of House Concurrent Resolution 108 on August 1, 1953, which intended to "make Indians within the territorial limits of the United States subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges and responsibilities as are applicable to other citizens of the United States, to end their status as wards of the United States, and to grant them all of the rights and prerogatives pertaining to American citizenship." Obviously, given the present archive, efforts to

separate and emancipate Native Americans from their tribes started earlier in certain places, at least through efforts to emancipate members of certain tribes and obfuscate land ownership, tribal allotment payments, and citizenship issues. The present archive offers a unique opportunity to study the impact and effects of the proposition of emancipation (and eventually Indian termination policies) aimed at the Osage in Oklahoma in 1947 through the interactions of an Oklahoma Congressman, but more importantly, a highly-informed Oklahoma lawyer steeped in the history of Osage land ownership and emancipation.

(McBRB5011)

\$2,250

THESE LETTERS DID NOT DIE OF DYSENTERY ALONG THE OREGON TRAIL

59. [Oregon]. *[Group of Five Letters Mailed from Missouri and Carried Along the Oregon Trail for Delivery to Charles H. Burch, a "Pioneer of 1844" and One of Oregon's Earliest Settlers].* Missouri: 1845-1852. Five autograph letters, signed, totaling [15]pp., and approximately 3,750 words. Original mailing folds, some wear and minimal occasional loss at crossfolds, minor occasional chipping to edges, a few short separations along fold lines, occasional spotting and foxing. A well-thumbed collection. Good.

A small but notable collection of five manuscript letters sent along the Oregon Trail to an early Oregon settler not long after he arrived in the far-flung northwestern territory. Charles Harold Burch was born in Chariton County, Missouri. Chariton was one of several Missouri counties settled mostly by southerners, in an area of the state known as "Little Dixie." Having lost both his mother and father by the age of ten, Burch resided with his paternal grandparents for the next six years. Yamhill County, Oregon, histories record that in 1844 a sixteen-year-old Burch departed Chariton County with an emigrant train heading west, riding a mule and continuing with the party until Fort Bridger, Wyoming. There he left the party with which he had traveled and came to Oregon, arriving as one of the earliest white settlers in the region. In 1846 Burch ventured to California where he served briefly in Company A of the California Mounted Rifleman, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Fremont and then pursued mining for some time. By 1851 he had returned to Yamhill County where he married Phoebe Buffum and commenced homesteading. Over the course of the following decades Burch expanded his farm and was elected as a state representative in 1878 and 1884. He died in Yamhill County, Oregon in 1904.

The letters, each dated in the spring and summer months, were likely sent to correspond with the departure season for emigrants headed west. The details of each letter are as follows:

1) *[Autograph Letter, Signed, to Burch from His Sister, Charlotte H. Burch].* Verso of second leaf addressed to "Mr. Charles H. Burch / Oregon." Chariton County, Mo.: April 24, 1845. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet. Burch's sister Charlotte Elizabeth Burch Lock (1824-1857) writes with general family and community news primarily related to weather, illness, and the loss of a child. She notes that the weather had been remarkably wet, noting "the Missouri river is said to have been 8 or 10 feet higher than ever was seen before by a white man it covered the bottoms from bluff to bluff it swept all the fencing, and, even some houses, destroyed all crops, and a great deal of stock...."

2) *[Autograph Letter, Signed, to Burch from His Sisters Charlotte E. Lock and Mary Jane Burch Wallace].* Verso of second leaf addressed to "Mr. Charles H. Burch / Oregon" and with manuscript note added "Present. by S.B. Burch." Chariton County, Mo.: April 1, 1847. [3]pp., on a single folded folio sheet. Sisters Charlotte Lock and Mary Jane Burch Wallace (1822-1859) write to their brother Charles primarily expressing religious exhortations but also repeatedly acknowledging the vast distance separating them from their brother.

3) *[Autograph Letter, Signed, to Burch from His Sister Mary Jane Burch Wallace and Brother-in-Law William J. Wallace].* Verso of second leaf addressed to Burch at "Oregon City / Oregon." Livingston County, Mo.: August 2, 1851. Burch's sister Mary Wallace and her husband William J. Wallace write to Burch. William has just returned from the California gold fields, and relays details of trip on a sailing vessel that was "48 days on the Pacific." William indicates he has funds to send to Burch, and that relative Tyrus Burch hopes to go to Oregon the following spring.

They send their respects to Benjamin Burch (likely Benjamin Franklin Burch (1825-1893) who emigrated to Oregon in 1845 and later became a prominent Oregon politician).

4) [Autograph Letter, Signed, to Burch from His Sister Charlotte E. Lock]. Verso of second leaf addressed to Burch at "Oregon City / Oregon" (faint but readable). Chariton County, Mo.: May 9, 1852. Charlotte's letter is largely concerned with religious advice for Charles, but she also spends time relating to Charles news from home and on a report of her on health. Most notably, she writes in a postscript: "Uncle J told us you had sold out in California and he knew not where you would go for this reason I send this to Oregon requesting some of them [family members] to direct to you if you are not there...."

5) [Autograph Letter, Signed, to Burch from His Sister Mary Jane Burch Wallace and Brother-in-Law William J. Wallace]. Verso of second leaf addressed to Burch at "Lafayette Yamhill Co. / Oregon territory." Livingston County, Mo.: June 10, 1852. Mary writes of the sickness that has plagued the community, indicating that they would not likely be able to emigrate to Oregon this season had they desired to do so due to her feeble health. Word has reached her of her brother's marriage, as she sends her love to Charles and "Sister Phebe." William's note in the same letter discusses the sale of Charles's land in Missouri, including the sale of an enslaved man "Ephraim." William indicates that Ephraim was sold to one man who "did not take to him" but that directly afterwards the man sold Ephraim again to another man for the same amount of \$900.

A well-thumbed but ultimately well-preserved collection considering the miles these letters have traveled and the wilderness they survived in the far-northwestern territory of Oregon. Surviving letters carried along the Oregon Trail are exceedingly rare, especially from other Trans-Mississippi locations.

(McBRB5178)

\$2,250

WHITE PRIVILEGE AT ITS FINEST

60. [Philippines]. *Baguio: The Philippines Simla.* By R.M. Woolley [caption title]. [N.p.: ca. 1905]. 3pp., rectos only. About 900 words. Folio. Typescript with manuscript corrections and notations. Light wear and soiling, slight creasing. Together with two silver gelatin photographs. About very good.

A short but interesting essay on the mountain city of Baguio. It reads a bit like a travel article or potential newspaper puff piece for tourism, and has been edited by hand with manuscript notations and corrections. It opens, "Somewhere 'round about Petersburg the Czar of the Russias has what he calls his winter palace; down in Indian the English have what they call Simla, their summer capital, and here we Americans have Baguio." The author goes on to discuss the oppression of the tropics and therefore the need for cooler cities to enable functional government, discussing the needs of the "white man" for livable conditions in such a place: "In the Philippines there are some months of the year that are extraordinarily summer, summer in all the sense that the word implies, summer until one can't rest and do it comfortably. It is during this time that the summer capital comes in as a life-saving station for the overworked and rundown public servant and such others as care to take advantage of the rural pueblo. ... drudging all year in a comparatively warm atmosphere and then to be hit with a blast that seems like a draft from the furnace of the place that has its main thoroughfare paved with good resolutions is more than the average Anglo-Saxon can stand." He continues: "Shortly after the arrival of the civil commission in the islands the Governor wasn't long in deciding...that the English were pretty wise in having their summer capitals. He also decided the Philippines must have one. It was necessary if the white man was to stay indefinitely."

He describes the process of locating Baguio in the pine forests and establishing a small town there, despite the lack of a road and precipitous ascent to the area: "The committee reported the climate fine, incomparable, just like that of the United States in late fall, and that one had to sleep under heavy blankets at night to keep warm. ... [despite skepticism] ... it proved a fact and one that was a blessing. Think of the pleasure of residing in the Philippines where flies seldom bother, where mosquitos, as a rule, are few, where patent leather shoes never crack...and having

a delightfully hilly resort not ninety miles away to go to when one's spleen enlarges from a languid life or the malaria attacks with unrelenting persistence." He goes on to note that it costs nearly as much to go to Baguio as it does to travel to China, "so that its full benefit has not yet been felt by the more humble in life". The typescript is accompanied by two photographs of the Philippines, one depicting a trail through a pine forest (presumably around Baguio), and the other showing a Filipino woman being carried by two Filipino men in a sedan chair.
(McBRB5191) \$850

UNRECORDED PROMOTIONAL FOR THE PHILIPPINES

61. [Philippines]. [Promotionals]. *Mindanao and Sulu*. Manila: Sugar News Press, [ca. 1905]. 22pp. Photographically illustrated. Oblong quarto. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Moderate dust-soiling and edge wear. Light even toning to text. Very good.

An early and seemingly-unrecorded promotional touting the people and scenery in Mindanao and Sulu in the southern Philippines in the first decade of the 20th century. The work opens with a Foreword detailing the positive aspects of Mindanao, particularly its principal city, described here as the "Metropolis of Mindanao and Sulu" with "a population of more than thirty thousand, a mixture of Moros or Mohammedan Filipinos, Christian Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese and Europeans." Following the Foreword, the remainder of the work is mostly comprised of thirty-four duotone photographs, printed mostly two per page but occasionally with from one to five per page. The photographs feature numerous scenic and street views in and around Zamboanga, including various "Moro houses," and about fifteen portraits of indigenous Filipinos such as a "Moro woman weaving materials for head-turbans and sarongs," a view inside a "weaving school," "Yakan Moros on the island of Basilan," "Muhammad Jamallul, Sultan of Sulu," "Joloano Warriors," "Moro Kulintang" and their musical instruments, Bogobo and Cotabato warriors, "Bajaos - the sea gypsies of Sulu," and "Bogobo musicians." The final two pages of the work are taken up with two poems ~ the first is a traditional Filipino poem entitled "No Te Vayas," noted as "Zamboanga's 'Auld Lang Syne'" and one titled simply "Zamboanga" by Susan Hart Dyer. The front cover is decorated with a central photograph of an indigenous sailing vessel surrounded by an illustrated beach scene signed at bottom left, "Jh. Mendoza." The inside front cover contains an illustration of the Philippine Islands from Batanes down to Sulu. We could locate no other copies of the work by title and imprint information in OCLC.
(McBRB5045) \$1,250

PRINTED IN PUERTO RICO

62. [Puerto Rico]. Coll y Toste, Cayetano. *Colon en Puerto Rico. Disquisiciones Historico-Filologicas*. Puerto Rico: Tip. al vapor de La Correspondencia, 1893. vii,193,[2]pp., plus full-page map. Contemporary three-quarter red leather and marbled paper-covered boards, gilt spine titles, marbled endpapers. Binding noticeably worn with some chipping, abrading, and rubbing, leather corners mostly perished, shelf mark on spine. Hinges a bit tender, with evidence of worming at corners of pastedowns. Text block tanned, with scattered foxing. Good.

A scarce Puerto Rican imprint relating the history of the island from its "discovery" by Christopher Columbus during his Second Voyage in 1493. A significant portion of the the text is comprised of the 1494 letter by Dr. Diego Alvarez Chanca to officials in Spain describing the island of Puerto Rico (occupying pages 29-88), which was the first Western description of the island, including its natural history, ethnology, and ethnography. The work also includes background on Columbus, as well as chapters on famed navigator and cartographer Juan de la Cosa, his cartographic work, the historical background and development of the name of Puerto Rico (Borinquen and Carib), the indigenous names of the other islands in the "Archipelago Antillano," various Puerto Rican towns (Aguada, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, and Guayanilla), and more. The single-page "Mapa de las Antillas" shows the Caribbean region from the Bahamas down to Tabago and the northern tip of Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. The work is extensively footnoted by Coll y Toste, providing excellent evidence of his academic treatment of Puerto Rican history. Only a handful of copies in OCLC.
(McBRB5293) \$1,250

PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT ARCHIVE

63. [Puerto Rico]. [Pietri Castellon, Norman]. [*Archive of Papers, Speeches, Bulletins, and Other Publications Authored by or Centering on Noted Puerto Rican Lawyer and Activist Norman Pietri Castellon, Mostly Regarding the Puerto Rican Independence Movement*]. [Various locations in Puerto Rico: 1961-1998]. Approximately seventy printed documents. Mostly general wear, with typical signs of usage and varying levels of toning. Occasional, mostly marginal worming to some of the later printed bulletins. Very good.

An archive of materials authored by or related to Norman Pietri Castellon, an important legal and political figure in Puerto Rico in the second half of the 20th century. Norman Pietri Castellon (1938-2024) was a renowned legal advocate for the rights of organized labor in Puerto Rico, and dedicated much of his adult life to service in various organizations committed to the latest incarnation of Puerto Rican independence. Pietri Castellon studied at the University of Puerto Rico, where he earned a Bachelor's degree in 1959 and a law degree in 1963. While at university, Pietri Castellon helped found the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (FUPI) and the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPI). He also edited *Claridad*, the weekly Spanish-language newspaper that functioned as the official organ of the Puerto Rican independence movement in the 1960s and beyond.

Most of the material in the present archive ~ numerous papers, speeches, bulletins, and other works ~ either identify the author as Norman Pietri Castellon or were likely written wholly or in part by him as a member of various organizations such as the FUPI or MPI. There are also several pieces without authorship attribution or clearly not authored by Pietri Castellon, but which also deal with the Puerto Rican independence movement or efforts for freedom elsewhere. The presence of corrected copies of various articles or speeches by him, along with the concentration of materials authored by Pietri Castellon lead to the conclusion that the present archive likely belonged to Pietri Castellon himself.

Publications clearly authored by Pietri include his law thesis, entitled *Los Pasquines del M.P.I. Un Caso de Libertad de Expresion y de Igual Proteccion de las Leyes*. This thirty-plus-page mimeographed document is undated, but touted on the title page (in English translation) as a "Thesis presented as a requirement for obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Pedras, Puerto Rico." As such, we can date it approximately to 1963, when Pietri Castellon earned his law degree. Other papers or speeches with authorship clearly attributed to Pietri Castellon include "Un partido sin futuro" (3pp., mimeographed, undated); "De la Crisis a la Unidad" (4pp., mimeographed, undated, but with manuscript title and numerous manuscript corrections); "Leyes Necesarias de Proteccion a los Trabajadores" (5pp., printout, undated); "Apreciacion de la crisis del PIP" (3pp., undated, with manuscript title and numerous manuscript corrections); "El Marxismo y el Frente Unido" (3pp., ca. 1972, mimeographed or photocopied); "Sobre la Historia del Movimiento Obrero Internacional" (1p., undated); "¿Por que Conformarnos con Minimos?" (4pp., modern printout); "Los cambios economicos en Cuba" (4pp., undated, but referencing a past event in 1992 involving the Cuban Constitution); "Cuarenta anos de lucha anti-militarista de la juventud puertorriquena" (11pp., dated at the end September 22, 1996). There are also a half dozen later printouts of articles by Pietri Castellon on various subjects ("neoliberals, worker's movement, independence leader Lorenzo Pineiro, and so forth), issued as late as 1998.

The present collection also includes publications from the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (FUPI), probably authored by Norman Pietri, who was serving as the president of the organization at the time. One of these pieces, numbering two pages of tall folio typescript, is entitled, "Homenaje Estudiantil Puertorriqueno al Libertador Augusto Cesar Sandino." Present also are twenty issues of *Boletin Informativo* issued by FUPI between 1961 and 1962 (including the first ten consecutive issues and twenty of the first twenty-two issues); there is also one "Edicion Extraordinaria" from March 17, 1962, as well as sixteen assorted issues of FUPI's *Informacion Estudiantil* dated between 1962 and 1963 (occasional issues between number 22 and 64), and apparently intended for students at the University of Puerto Rico. Another printed document entitled "La Verdad Sobre la FUPI (Carta Abierta al Estudiantado)" communicates the mission, principles, achievements, and more

with regard to the organization. We could locate no records via OCLC for any issues of the *Boletín Informativo* and just one institutional holding of any issues of *Información Estudiantil* (exact holdings unknown).

The collection also contains several bulletins and other works issued by the aforementioned Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPI), with which Pietri Castellon was also intimately involved in the 1960s; a couple of these works seem to pertain to MPI's work in Venezuela and Czechoslovakia. There is also an anonymous, entirely handwritten, unfinished three-page piece entitled "Solidaridad de los Universitarios Puertorriqueños con la Revolución Dominicana," which may have been authored by Pietri Castellon. The collection is rounded out with an assortment of documents, including one from the Federation Mondiale de la Jeunesse Democratique (World Federation of Democratic Youth), copies of two articles by noted Puerto Rican activist, labor organizer, and author Cesar Andreu Iglesias (including a 1970 article presented by him at the MPI's 1970 national seminar in Isabela, Puerto Rico), a flyer for a 1996 national march for Puerto Rican independence, and more.

(McBRB5295)

\$3,750

ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF THE "RED SUMMER" OF 1919

64. [Race Riot]. [Nebraska]. [African Americana]. *Omaha's Riot in Story & Picture* [cover title]. Omaha: Educational Publishing Company / Beacon Press, [1919]. [32]pp. Profusely illustrated with photographs. Original wrappers printed in blue, stapled. Some staining and soiling to wrappers, minor edge wear. Text tanned, occasional minor thumb-soiling. About very good.

A rare and sympathetic account of one of the worst moments in Nebraska history ~ the 1919 lynching of an African-American man named Will Brown and the riot that broke out after his murder. The tragedy took place during the "Red Summer" of 1919 when dozens of race riots broke out across the United States. As with the Tulsa Race Riots two years later, the incident in Omaha began when Brown was accused of improper relations with a white woman (an all-too-common lie which often resulted in race riots in the Jim Crow era). Brown was arrested and held at the Douglas County Courthouse. Soon enough, an angry mob of about 10,000 people gathered outside the building and demanded Brown be handed over to them. The city's newly-elected progressive mayor, Ed P. Smith, and his police force refused to hand over Brown for quite some time, barricading themselves and Brown inside the fourth floor of the courthouse. The "rioters" referenced in the title refers to the mob that eventually overcame the city officials, dragged Brown outside, hanged him from a light pole, and riddled him with bullets as he suffocated to death. After they murdered Brown, the mob tied his corpse to a car, dragged him four blocks, burned the body using lamp oil from the streetlights, then "hailed the charred remains through the business district for several hours." The mob thereafter engaged in a gun battle with the police, set fire to the courthouse, and hanged Mayor Smith within an inch of his life before he was cut down and rescued by his own police force. Two members of the white lynch mob were killed (one of whom was a young boy), and as the crowd swelled to about 20,000 people, the ensuing riot left significant parts of Omaha looted or burned. Following this series of tragic events, 120 rioters were indicted, though none of them was ever convicted or served any prison time for anything. The text positions the events, rightfully, as a tragedy, and properly describes Brown as a sympathetic victim. A rare and important account of a Nebraska lynching and the resultant Omaha Race Riot of 1919. Not in Work, nor in the Library Company's African-Americana Collection. OCLC lists just six copies, at Yale, Duke, NYPL, Northwestern, Clements Library, and the Lincoln City Libraries.

(McBRB4972)

\$2,750

"ST. LOUIS IS A GOOD SIZE CITY...THERE ARE A GREAT NUMBER OF SLAVES
AND IT IS A VERY UNGODLY CITY."

65. [Religion]. [Women]. [Slavery]. Roberts, James Austin. *[Archive of Manuscript Letters Sent to Reverend James Austin Roberts and His Wife Sarah Gilbert Roberts, Covering Religious Matters, Immigration, Social Mores, Abolition, and More].* [Various locations.: 1815-1849]. Twelve manuscript letters, totaling [28]pp. Minor wear and toning, occasional short tears. Overall, a well-preserved group. Very good.

Archive of manuscript letters received by an English-American minister named James Austin Roberts and his wife Sarah, both of whom journeyed from England to New Bedford, Massachusetts to establish the city's Trinitarian Church. This fascinating archive of a dozen letters was saved by the Reverend James Austin Roberts and his wife Sarah Gilby Robert. Besides addressing religious matters, they are filled with insight into 19th-century immigration law, westward expansion, social mores, family relationships, and concerns about health, illness, and death. They additionally provide glimpses into abolitionist thought, the activities of contemporary businesswomen, whaling, canal investments, British politics, and more.

James Austin Roberts was born in England and attended the Hackney Theological Seminary. Upon graduation, he was sent to serve in Ireland. Upon his return, he left the Anglican church and became a nonconformist minister in Warminster. In 1827, he married Sarah, the daughter of an influential physician, at his ancestral home in Wales. After the birth of a son, the family sailed for New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1832 where Roberts became the pastor of the new Trinitarian Church, where he served until asking for a leave of absence in 1843 that he sought in order to be "released from the cares of the church." After spending time in Great Britain, which included assisting a friend named Thomas Jenkyns who was the President of Coward College, Roberts and his family returned to Massachusetts where he lived until 1872.

A handful of excerpts from the retained letters provide a flavor of their wide-ranging content:

1815 - Manuscript letter to Roberts at Hackney from his brother Lewis at Bala, Wales, showing the concerns of a divinity student were not much different from other young men of the same age. The letter reads, in part: "Jane Green is a strange girl I do not like her.... She seems very spitfell of you because you took so much notices of Mrs Owens Daughter. She said you was kissing her as sone as she went out off the room...that Jane as yet so long tongue, she...told Davis Chartles the doctor that you was Drunk, a pretty fellow said D Charles to be a Minister, and he would have beleave it only William told him it was not so.... I think Miss E Lloyd was very fond of you as she was always talking about you...."

1830 - A letter from Roberts at Bala, Wales, to his wife, Sarah, at Clifton, Bristol, England, describing a hiking journey with his nonconformist minister friend, Thomas Jenkyns: "This day has been a very fatiguing one and...I am more set for bed than for any thing else. But I cannot suffer another night to pass...without the assurance that my letter is on the way to my Dear Sarah. To write before, I could not ~ too occupied is been my time with climbing mountains, making way glens, viewing underwater falls & taking enough sketches of the scenery.... I write now to say that I am tired of the mountains and of every thing else without you...."

1833 - A two-part letter from Sarah's mother, Elina Gilby, in Bristol to both James and Sarah Roberts in New Bedford, Massachusetts, containing her lawyer's advice concerning U.S. immigration law along with questions and advice about their new home: "Mr. Wills...gave me the perusal of the acts of Congress relating to aliens which he had lately received.... The Government may at any time seize upon Property purchased by an Alien...and [it] becomes the property of the State.... Mr Wills informs me the usual way of getting over the difficulty is to have the purchase made in the name of a Citizen in whom you can rely...what ever you do now or hereafter look before you leap.... Getting a Whale Ship or have a part in one it would be far better than buying a House.... My poor Harriet has been confined for more than a month by Scarlet Fever.... The great Lawrence [Sir William Lawrence, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Serjeant Surgeon to the Queen] attended [which will]

lighten Gilby's purse.... Jane Haverlock married a poor Lieut. in our Navy.... I am reading now Mrs Carmichael's domestic manners of ye white, colour'd & Negro Population of the West Indies which all our M.P.s ought to read before they had granted 20,000,000 [pounds to Caribbean planters in compensation for the forced emancipation of their enslaved workers] when poor England wants it so much...."

1834 - Letter from Elina Gilby in Bristol, England to Sarah in New Bedford explaining that she fired two worthless female servants and helped establish one as a real estate agent and housekeeper for a successful female landlord. The letter reads, in part: "On the 8th of May last parted with Oliver & her Sister Jane - for the truth was simply this, we were keeping them much more for their benefit than for our own.... To there great surprise as well as mortification I gave them notice.... They are going to keep a grocer shop [however] since they were out of place I recommended Oliver to Mr Creah who is Agent for Mrs Brookes who owns 21 Houses [and she will now] be Mr Creah's under Agent to look after and to shew them to whoever wishes to see or take them this is a famous good thing for Oliver being certain of 6S a week and if to clean a...house 2/6 besides which makes her mightily well pleased...."

1835 - A letter to Roberts in New Bedford from his brother in Jacksonville, Illinois. The latter had recently immigrated to the United States in order to take advantage of inexpensive homesteads offered by the U.S. government. In this letter he offers lengthy descriptions (actually, disparagements) of several cities, namely "Cincinnati...is unhealthy and the water is not good.... I have seen a number of persons from the state of Ohio and they invariable look sickly.... Louisville is...full of Blacks and the people's houses are like the streets.... I have a great objection to a Slave state.... The people are durty their houses are the same.... Instead of the white population making the blacks fall into their habits they fall into the habits of the blacks...most of the inhabitants carry dirks in their pockets.... St. Louis is a good size City.... The greater part of the Inhabitants are French and Dutch; it is considered very sickly and the countenances of the people conforms it. There are a great number of slaves and it is a very ungodly city.... Alton is certainly a rising thriving place [but] there is no good land [except] at an extravagant price, but it is a very sickly place. I am pleased with its appearance...but what is that if we cannot enjoy our health.... Illinois River is beautiful [but] it must be very unhealthy as I understand it is covered with green weeds.... [Here in Jacksonville] are some of the best people I have met...but there is no land to be had at Congress price [or] I should have been inclined to have bought...."

A research-worthy collection of retained letters with deep institutional appeal for the study of numerous issues related to English and American religious matters, abolition, English transatlantic and home front attitudes, the state of various American cities in the early-19th century, and much more. OCLC notes two of Sarah's diaries are held at the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Bodleian Library holds a small collection of "Correspondence of the Rev. James Austin Roberts, his wife, and son."

(McBRB5256)

\$2,250

COTTON SHARECROPPING AGREEMENTS

66. [Sharecropping]. [South Carolina]. *[Three Manuscript Sharecropping Agreements Between South Carolina Cotton Farmer M.T. Fleming and His Tenants]*. Anderson County, South Carolina: February 10, 1898. Three manuscript documents, totaling [6]pp., on matching folio lined paper, with manuscript docketing. Old folds, minor fold separations to one document, overall minor wear. Very good.

A trio of separate sharecropping agreements between South Carolina landowner M.J. Fleming and tenant farmers named Emery Wilson, C.C. Brown, and M. Capps, with all three contracts signed on the same day, February 10, 1898. Each tenant contracts to farm separate plots of land in Anderson County, South Carolina, and agrees to remit to Fleming different quantities of cotton and pay varying amounts of monetary reimbursements for the privilege of tending the land. For example, Fleming offers Wilson "a part of the Bryant farm supposed to be about twenty five to thirty acres, with the Will Bryant house to live in, firewood, and pasturage, and thirty seven and

92/100 dollars in money or supplies, and agrees to take thirteen hundred and fifty pounds of good middling lint cotton." In return, Wilson agrees to "live on the premises" of the Bryant farm, as well as "to take good care of the land and buildings, to prepare the land in a farm like manner, to plant and cultivate the crops in due season, and gather the crops in good condition." Wilson then agrees to remit to Fleming the agreed-to quantity of cotton, "neatly baled," to reimburse the \$37.92 fronted by Fleming, and agrees to "not make way with nor dispose of the crops until said debt and Rent is paid...." Presumably, Wilson would be entitled to keep the excess of cotton he produced for the year. The document is signed at the conclusion by both men. Interestingly, Wilson's contract is the only one of the three to include an extension of the agreement, with mild tweaks, for the following year. The language of other two agreements is similar, with some differences in the terms. It is not expressly stated in the agreements whether the tenant farmers are white, African American, or otherwise. A rare opportunity to study the practice of sharecropping near the turn of the 20th century.

(McBRB5371)

\$2,250

FROM THE MOST IMPORTANT 17th-CENTURY WOMAN PRINTER IN MEXICO

67. Siles, Francisco de. *Oracion Panegyrica, Grandezas del Santissimo Profeta, y Patriarcha Virgen Elias, Bosquejadas en la Solemnidad Festiva Annuua, Que le Celebra el Religiosissimumo Convento de Hijas Suyas Carmelitas Descalças, con el Titulo de San Ioseph...* Mexico: Por la Viuda de Bernardo Calderon, 1657. [36]pp. Quarto. Disbound; original stitching still present. Minor damage to spine and gutter margin of outer leaves resulting from removal. A few small nicks along fore-edge; partial marca de fuego on top edge. Scattered dampstaining and foxing, light tanning. Good plus.

Extremely scarce oration concerning Saint Elias, given by the Mexican theologian and canon Francisco de Siles on the saint's feast day in 1657. Siles was the author of several religious works during the mid-17th century, the most significant of which was a detailed description of the appearances of the Virgin of Guadalupe and the history of her veneration. The oration published here discusses the virtues of Elias and the ways in which listeners can emulate him in their own lives. The work was printed by Paula de Benavides, the widow of Bernardo Calderon, who took over the press from her husband in 1641 after ten years of operation and ran it for the next forty-four. She was likely the most important of the early Mexican women printers ~ she was certainly the first with a significant output and longevity, and her descendants and relatives became the predominant printer-publishers of Mexico City through the 18th century. The present work is printed with a large woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee, the Duquesa de Albuquerque, and with several woodcut initials scattered throughout. OCLC locates only one copy, at the Hamburg Staatsbibliothek; Medina cites a copy at the Biblioteca Palafoxiana in Puebla; none in U.S. institutions.

Beristain III, p.149. Medina, Mexico 845.
(McBRB5093)

\$1,750

PAYING SLAVES FOR LABOR AND CROPS IN ANTEBELLUM ALABAMA

68. [Slavery]. [Alabama]. *Edmund Townsend, Decd. in Acct. with Sundry of His Negroes for Their Crops of Last Year...* [manuscript caption title]. Madison County, Alabama: July 30, 1853. [2]pp., docketed at bottom of second page. Old folds, moderate toning and edge wear. Very good.

Rare documentation of paid African American slave labor in antebellum Alabama. The present manuscript legal document details funds to be divided among enslaved persons providing crops to their enslaver Edmund C. Townsend of Madison County, Alabama. Here, G. B. Strother, as Justice of the Peace, records estate information and some accounting on behalf of the deceased Edmund C. Townsend, including \$35.30 "In Acct with sundry of his negroes for their crops of last year" and \$23.00 "To amt due Boy Woodson for cotton &c" (a total of \$58.30). A subsequent note on the verso records that one of the executors of Townsend's estate, John E. Townsend, released the total sum of \$58.30 "for the purpose of Dividing out among the several negroes to whom it belongs...." The docketing below this note reads: "No. 35. Edmd. Townsend in acct. with his boys." The Last Will and Testament

of Edmund C. Townsend, recorded in Ancestry's *Alabama, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1753-1999* database, details that ten thousand dollars was to be used "for the benefit of Two Yellow Boy[s] Armstead and Woodson." Townsend further requests that his executors petition the State Legislature to grant Armstead and Woodson their freedom and allow them to remain in the state. The present document memorializes a rare occurrence in pre-Civil War Alabama regarding the practice of paid slave labor.

(McBRB5177)

\$1,250

ARCHIVE OF THE ONLY JEWISH-AMERICAN OFFICER TO DIE IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

69. [Spanish-American War]. [American Judaica]. Peixotto, Daniel. *[Archive of Manuscript Letters and Personal Papers by Captain Daniel Peixotto, the First Jewish-American Army Officer to Die in the Spanish-American War, Sent to His Family During His Service].* [Mostly Guantanamo or Santiago, Cuba: 1898]. Twenty-one autograph letters, signed, by Peixotto, written on a variety of papers (including a reconstituted envelope), totaling ninety-six pages and approximately 14,000 words, plus a manuscript postcard, a manuscript telegram, eight contemporary portrait photographs of Peixotto, a handful of letters authored by others, a commemorative medal, and a small group of assorted documents and ephemera. General overall wear, with occasional fold line separations. Very good.

An important archive of highly-descriptive letters, original contemporary photographs, and supporting materials written by or pertaining to Daniel Levy Maduro Peixotto, a notable Jewish-American officer who died in service in Cuba during the occupation of the island just after the Spanish-American War. Daniel Levy Maduro Peixotto (1854-1898) was born into a distinguished Sephardic Jewish family in New York (which had once emigrated to the United States from Spain), where he was a pharmacist and state militia member. By 1888 he relocated to Washington and held various positions: in the census office, as an insurance agent, and in various posts in the district militia. When the Spanish-American war broke out, he accepted a regular Army appointment as a lieutenant and quartermaster in the 3rd United States Volunteers, soon became a captain, and served as the provost marshal of the army's base at Guantanamo. He is one of just thirty-two regular Army officers listed in Cyrus Adler's 1900 "Preliminary List of Jewish Soldiers and Sailors Who Served in the Spanish-American War" ~ and the only one of those officers who died in service when he succumbed to yellow fever in October 1898. The present archive contains twenty-three letters written by Captain Peixotto in 1898, some from training in the United States, but mostly during his Spanish-American War service in Cuba. Nineteen of Peixotto's letters are written to his wife Ida Solomons Peixotto; three are to his father-in-law Adolphus Simeon Solomons (1826-1910), a notable New York merchant and philanthropist; and the remaining letter was written to his daughter Irma Peixotto.

Peixotto's letters are mostly long and detailed, with the majority totaling three or more pages. Peixotto begins writing home from training in Washington, D.C. and various locations in Georgia, but over half of the letters emanate from his time in Cuba. The letters cover a myriad of topics, naturally centering on his service in Cuba and the people and scenery he encounters there. He also writes about his daily activities and those of his fellow officers, his appointments and promotions (ordnance officer, quartermaster and eventually provost marshal and military governor), a visit to San Juan Hill where he also saw an American military cemetery, observes sick and emaciated Spanish prisoners, expresses racist sentiments about various Cubans, and much more. The first two letters are written to Peixotto's father-in-law, Adolphus Solomons, an observant Sephardic Jew who counseled local and national Jewish leaders on important issues of the day. Solomons had previously played a pivotal role in convincing Abraham Lincoln to allow Jews to serve as military chaplains during the Civil War. He also served on Ulysses S. Grant's presidential inauguration committee in 1873 and in 1881, helped Clara Barton found the Red Cross. On May 24, Peixotto writes to his wealthy, prominent father-in-law to announce that he has joined the Army: "You know I have struggled for many years to properly support my family and how unsuccessful I have been, and here comes the chance of winning fame & promotion and being properly paid for my services, the chance of a lifetime."

Peixotto arrived in Cuba in late August, just after the end of fighting on Armistice Day, August 12, 1898. His regiment was assigned to Cuba to establish an occupation, after the invading forces had been decimated by yellow fever. He writes from the regiment's new headquarters at Guantanamo on August 22, and by August 29 had secured a house with other officers and employed "an English-speaking colored woman to cook for us." Another section of his August 29 bears mentioning, especially considering how Peixotto died: "The weather here is delightful and were it not for the fleas and mosquitos & the bad water this would be lovely."

On September 19, he notes "our trip to the north coast of Cuba, shipping Spanish soldiers to Spain...the officers with parrots, roosters & cats galore, all in a beautiful state of filth." He complains about his Colonel Ray: "I cannot understand the old man. He wants me with him everywhere he goes & seems to take delight occasionally in cussing me.... By Jove, I've worked." This letter was one of several written on liberated Spanish stationery; Peixotto points out with delight the watermark "A.S.S." as it matches his father-in-law's initials. His September 21 letter includes a nice description of his work: "Companies E., K., & L. left here with Col. Ray last night at nine for Guantanamo, & I superintended the loading of the vessel all day with provisions, wagons, mules, & other supplies. Captain Wilson, with Company D which has been at Siboney, will leave here Friday for Guantanamo & that will make eight companies in Guantanamo." This letter is accompanied by a printed menu sent home by Peixotto, who annotated it on the front: "In Guantanamo Harbor Cuba while assisting in transporting Spanish prisoners on board."

On September 22, Peixotto describes a sighting of the American-allied Cuban independence fighter General Calixto García, watching troops "escort General Garcia & his staff from the boat to the palace...Ah, here they come, band playing, flags flying, Genls Lawton & Garcia their staffs & crowd of people crying viva-viva-viva Cubano...Ah, here comes Garcia & his staff ~ a fine looking old man, & such a noise. Let us hope that now everything will be fixed properly & no more trouble ensue...." On September 26, Peixotto announces ominously that "I have been in contact with yellow fever right in Guantanamo. It was all around us & some of our brave fellows have died & many are still suffering." He describes a visit to Santiago's San Juan Hill: "I rode to San Juan Hill & saw the tree under which Genl Shafter, Whalen & Toral made their historic agreement [the July 17 surrender]. I have several pieces of it." A fragment of this historic ceiba tree, known as the "Peace Tree," is present here. Peixotto continues: "Many graves of our dead are in evidence and all have 'head boards' neatly and properly put up with the names & regiment of the brave fellows It was a sad sight."

On October 4, Peixotto describes his prominent role at Guantanamo: "I am some pumpkin in this place.... I am a sort of Military Governor &...keep things in shape.... I have an orderly...who speaks Spanish perfectly and accompanies me everywhere.... I go to headquarters and issue ration tickets to the poor and needy. I have arranged so that they form a square two or three deep (about forty feet square) and I pass along and give the tickets as I see fit. It is a hard matter not to discriminate.... If you could only see the people, men women and children who hold out their hands and beg 'deme una pappillet,' & the kids 'dernir una'...then I receive the respectable poor in my office.... Many of the people, I mean respectable people are in want, but they keep clean, & it is a pleasure to give them 'pappillets.'" Peixotto's October 7 letter includes further ominous notes on his own good health and the "fevers" reported in Cuba, noting that "Don't believe the news you hear about fevers &c here." He counters the report of sixty deaths by yellow fever in the First Battalion, stating that the number is only nine. He then adds a small drawing and description of his Cuban bedstead with mosquito netting.

On October 9, he describes at length his service as part of the delegation to accept the arms of the rebel leader General Perez, the only officer who "came in to lay down arms of the Cuban army and also to celebrate or assist in celebrating with the citizens the 30th anniversary of the 'Declaration of Independence of Cuba.' Poor Cubans, they are really not free yet, but nearer so than when under Spanish rule." He then takes three pages to describe the march and celebration, which reads in part: "Viva Cuba!! Viva America!! Cuba Libre!! Viva Perez!! Viva McKinley!! & Wilson says that every cry was Viva Peixotto!! He doesn't understand much Spanish anyway, for I did not hear such a cry. At any rate it was a grand display. Flowers were pelted at us...& the 'Band played on.' The celebrating lasted for two days...."

In his penultimate letter, Peixotto writes to his daughter about "the many excellent productions of your prolific pen." Irma had previously sent poems to her father, and she later became a novelist, magazine writer, and minor artist. He further details various gifts other officers plant to give to Irma, and devotes twelve lines to describing the food served in the Mess Hall, commenting: "We have a colored cook, from St. Thomas W.I. who speaks broken English (you'd think it was Irish).... We try to have as good a time as possible & do you know I'm gaining in flesh & feeling good." Accompanying this letter is the aforementioned cutting from the Peace Tree upon which Peixotto wrote, "San Juan Hill / Peace Tree / Santiago de Cuba." The piece is folded into stiff paper which Peixotto has annotated, "San Juan peace tree: Fact. I cut it & have more."

Peixotto's last letter is dated from Guantanamo on October 16, with postscripts through October 18, professing good health and commenting on recent events. This letter is jam-packed with interesting content, including striking observations about the Cuban generals: "General Perez & Gen. Castillo are now in town & the dances &c which are going on makes it interesting. Perez must be a half breed, for his daughter & her daughter have more 'n*gg*r' in them than white. General Castillo is a fine man being a pure blooded Cuban, and speaking English fluently." He also comments on the American support of poor Cubans: "We have had frequent conferences and have both come to the conclusion that the U.S. is feeding a lot of beggars who will not even try to get work as long as they are fed. Somebody is making lots of money out of this business." He further describes some of the women he encountered at a dance (as well as the "danze" itself) in racial terms: "Some were quite pretty & some were pure blood, but most were Mulattos or a combination of Negro & Cubans.... The Danze is a sort of a motion of the hips, being the proper caper. We left early, 12 o'clock & went to look in at a real n*gg*r dance, and found it just about the same except that most were n*gg*rs though there were some white men, officers on Gen. Perez staff being prominent. I imagine that they would first go to Perez' house & dance & then come to the 'Nig' place and dance." He again notes his good health, stating that "I fortunately have had no occasion to take medicine & have been extremely well," and details some of his health regimen. He concludes this letter hoping to see his wife and daughter in Cuba the next month. Sadly, six days later, Peixotto died.

Following Peixotto's letters are a few letters of sympathy from Peixotto's fellow soldiers. In an October 31 letter from Colonel T.S. Wylly, he delivers the bad news to Peixotto's wife: "A courier from Guantanamo who arrived here this morning brought us the sad news of your husband's death, and it has cast a gloom over all the American troops here." Two other letters of sympathy from his New York militia regiment dated November 1898 are also included. In addition to the letters, the present collection includes manuscript military orders by or concerning Peixotto; a pencil list of officers in Peixotto's regiment, dated July 1898; five photographs of Peixotto in militia uniform (New York and District of Columbia); another snapshot photograph of Peixotto dining with fellow officers in Guantanamo, with pencil captions identifying each subject; a typescript poem by his daughter titled "The Wise Recruit," from 1898; and a 1900 medal issued by the State of New York "to one who served the nation with honor," in its original Dieges & Clust box.

"Son of Moses Levy Maduro Peixotto (1830-90); captain of the Third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry; born in New York March 17, 1854; died at Guantanamo, Cuba, Oct. 24, 1898, from the effects of fever contracted during the Spanish-American war. For many years he was connected with the Seventh Regiment, State of New York, as corporal of Company B, and received the faithful service medal in that regiment. After his removal to Washington he served on General Ordway's staff as captain and aide-de-camp (1888). At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he volunteered, and served with the Third United States Volunteer Infantry, first as first lieutenant and acting quartermaster, and then as captain of Company D. At the time of his death he was military governor and provost marshal of Guantanamo. He married Ida Solomons, daughter of Adolphus S. Solomons, in 1880. His only child, Irma R. M. Peixotto, was born in New York Jan. 10, 1881. She is a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day and to children's magazines, both as writer and illustrator" - *Jewish Encyclopedia*, 1906.

An engaging portrait and poignant record of occupied Cuba through the eyes of a doomed Jewish-American officer who played an important role in the occupation.

(McBRB5164)

\$8,500

RARE HAND-COLORED VIEWS OF ANTIGUA

70. Stobwasser, Ludwig. *Ansichten von Missions-Niederlassungen der Evangelischen Bruder-Gemeinde = Vues des Etablissements Missionnaires Fondés par la Communauté Evangelique Frères-Unis* [wrapper title]. Basel: Birman et Fils, [ca.1835]. Four hand-colored aquatints on untrimmed sheets of cream woven paper, each measuring approximately 12.5 x 18.25 inches. Oblong folio. Loose in original wrappers with engraved pictorial title on front cover. Spine of wrappers a bit chipped. Minor wear and light foxing to plates. Rich and deep impressions with expertly-executed hand coloring. In a custom cloth portfolio. Near fine.

A complete set of four beautiful hand-colored views of Antigua issued for the Evangelical Missionary Society between 1830 and 1835. The title translates roughly to *Views of the Missionary Establishments Founded by the Evangelical Community of the United Brothers*. This suite of plates was commissioned by the Moravian Church as a way of promoting their work on the island. The views were created by Hurlimann and Hegi after Ludwig Stobwasser, and provide striking scenes of the people, landscape, wildlife, and ports of the island country. Stobwasser was himself a missionary in Antigua and his work, like those of his colleagues, was focused on the enslaved population. The four views all picture at least two, and as many as twenty-two indigenous men, women, and children. The plates carry the following titles (with English translations following the original French):

1) "Vue de Cedarhill dans l'Isle d'Antigon aux Indes occidentales" (View of Cedar Hill on the Island of Antigua in the West Indies). Depicts the plantation at Cedar Hill, with a native man and woman, plus a few oxen in the foreground.

2) "Vue de Gracehill dans l'Isle d'Antigon aux Indes occidentales" (View of Grace Hill on the Island of Antigua in the West Indies). A lush landscape surrounding the mission at Grace Hill, with a well-dressed Anglo figure walking near a group of five indigenous women and children.

3) "Vue de Gracebay dans l'Isle d'Antigon aux Indes occidentales" (View of Grace Bay on the Island of Antigua in the West Indies). Similar to the view of Grace Hill above, but depicting Grace Bay at the right portion of the view.

4) "Vue de Etablissement des missions a St. Johns dans l'Isle d'Antigon aux Indes occidentales" (View of the Mission Buildings at St. John's on the Island of Antigua in the West Indies). Mis-numbered "4" as issued, this plate depicts a courtyard scene at the St. John's Mission, featuring over twenty native Antiguans.

A lovely suite of plates featuring stunning views of early-19th-century Antigua, with the scarce original wrapper.

Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection 820.

(McBRB5030)

\$12,500

DOCUMENTING THE UNDERFUNDING OF HBCUs IN TEXAS IN 1897

71. [Texas]. [African Americana]. *[Manuscript Document in Which the Texas Legislature Appropriates Funds for a Black College]*. Austin: 1897. [1]p., on Texas House of Representatives 25th Legislature letterhead, with engraved view of Capitol building at top left. Old folds, minor toning. Very good.

An informative manuscript document recording budget expenditures for three Texas institutions of higher learning in 1897, one of which, Prairie View A&M University, remains an important HBCU. Here, an unknown official of the 25th Texas Legislature records line-item budget amounts for "Sam Houston Normal" in Hunstville (now Sam Houston State University), "A&M College" (Texas A&M University in College Station), and "Prairie View State Normal" (the aforementioned Prairie View A&M University). Sam Houston Normal was founded through legislation signed by Governor Oran M. Roberts on San Jacinto Day, April 21, 1879. The college's purpose was to train teachers for the public schools of Texas. It was the first teacher-training school in the southwestern United States, and is known today as Sam Houston State University. Here, the Legislature earmarks almost

\$30,000 for Sam Houston, with a note that this is "all they asked for." Texas A&M, the oldest public institution of higher learning in the state, is given just over \$65,000 for five line items, including a new \$30,000 "Mess Hall."

The third and final entry here concerns Prairie View State Normal (now Prairie View A&M University), which was established by Article 7 of the Texas Constitution of 1876. In that year two former slaves, State Senator Matthew Gaines and State Representative William H. Holland, crafted legislation for the creation of a state-supported "Agricultural and Mechanical" college. The legislation stated that "Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored children, and impartial provisions shall be made for both." This legislation made Prairie A&M the first state-supported institution of higher learning for African Americans in Texas and the second oldest public institution of higher learning in the state. In 1890, the school was brought under the umbrella of the Texas A&M system through the second Morrill Act. Today it is the largest HBCU in Texas and the third largest HBCU in the United States. It is a member of the Texas A&M University System and the Thurgood Marshall College Fund.

It is interesting to note that though the charter for Prairie View called for "impartial provisions," and the Morrill Act in 1890 stipulated that funding for separate colleges for "white and colored students...be equally divided," the present document memorializes a deficiency in funding for Prairie View by comparison to both of the other colleges listed here. Prairie View is allotted only \$12,850 comprised of three line item expenditures designated as "Maintenance [of] 46 students," "Agricultural & Mech[anical] Dept.," and "Girls Industrial" (this latter item extended just \$350). The President of both of the latter institutions is listed here as "L.S. Ross." Lawrence Sullivan "Sull" Ross (1838-1898) served as the President of Texas A&M from 1891 to 1898, and therefore also ran Prairie View State Normal during those years. Ross took over the A&M system following his two terms as governor between 1896 and 1891. He is honored today as the namesake of Sul Ross University in Alpine, and his statue at Texas A&M has caused controversy over recent years due to his service in the Texas Rangers, and more pointedly, the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. The present manuscript document provides a snapshot, but an important one, regarding funding for African-American education in Texas in the late-19th century.

(McBRB5151)

\$950

"THE SLAVES OF TEXAS DECLARED FREE"

72. [Texas]. [Juneteenth]. Granger, Gordon. *General Order No. 3* [contained in the *New York Daily Tribune*, Vol. XXV, No. 7,566]. New York City: Friday, July 7, 1865. [8]pp. on folio newsprint. Central horizontal fold, some fraying along left edge, right edge of pages 5-6 closely trimmed, minor foxing. About very good.

A rare contemporary newspaper printing of General Gordon Granger's historically-important General Order No. 3, which communicated to the slaves of Texas their outright freedom on June 19, 1865. The general order, which references the Emancipation Proclamation directly, is printed here in the third column of the July 7, 1865 edition of the *New York Daily Tribune* under the heading, "The Slaves Declared Free...." The order is quoted as it was communicated in *The Houston Telegraph*, *Galveston News*, and *Floke's Galveston Bulletin*. The text reads thereafter: "The Slaves of Texas Declared Free. The following general order was issued at Galveston by Gen. Granger on the 19th: 'The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with the proclamation from the Executive of the United States, 'all slaves are free.' This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former master and slaves, and the connection hereto existing between them becomes that between employer and hired laborer. The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts, and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.'"

The Juneteenth order is printed here as part of a larger section reporting recent events "From Texas," which take up most of the second and third columns of the front page. The first section of the report was written by a *New York Daily Tribune* special correspondent in Galveston identified as "Jatros." His report actually begins with news

that "Galveston is now occupied by colored troops, constituting a provost guard for the enforcement of law and order." Jatro reports on the condition of Galveston Island ("Galveston is a city of dogs and desolation"), the lack of loyalty to the United States in Galveston ("true loyalty ~ that prefers the United States to Texas; that venerates Washington above Houston; that loves freedom more than Slavery ~ is an exceedingly rare pearl in Galveston"), the very real sense that Texans remain staunchly Confederate ("these narrow-minded and impoverished people cling to the idea of State Independence"), the state of slavery in the state ("There are many more slaves in Texas than there were before the war, but the institution is waning even here. Their value has fallen about to zero, and little effort is made to capture them when they run away"), and the recent violence in the state, including the stubborn intransigence of the Texas Rangers ("I could fill many columns were I to record the horrible accounts that reach us of the interior.... These Texas Rangers have the ferocity and cruelty of the Jacobin, unredeemed by the enthusiastic love of liberty and the rights of war. Before this reaches you I trust that order will have arisen out of chaos, at the inspiration of black soldiers with loyal bayonets").

Additionally, the paper prints General Granger's General Orders number 4 and 5, both of which were also issued in Galveston on June 19. General Order No. 4 declared void all acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas since the secession ordinance was issued; General Order No. 5 stipulated that all cotton be turned over to the Quartermaster Department until the arrival of proper Treasury agents in Galveston. The paper also prints the letter of surrender sent by Arkansas Confederate Senator R.W. Johnson to General Granger, also dated June 19. Interestingly, the lead story of the present issue is the hanging of the four Lincoln assassination conspirators: "Payne, Harrold, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt to be Hanged To-day." An early printing of General Gordon Granger's seminal Juneteenth order on the front page of the July 7, 1865 issue of the *New York Daily Tribune*, and printed above the fold, for easy framing.

(McBRB5119)

\$8,500

"AMT. OF PROPERTY IN TEXAS ~ THREE NEGROES"

73. [Texas]. [Slavery]. [Autograph Letter, Signed, by W. Holiway, Regarding the Estate of Early Texas Settler Moses Cummins, Mentioning Three Enslaved Individuals]. Owensboro, Ky.: August 21, 1841. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet, addressed on verso of second leaf. Original mailing folds, weak with some separations and minor losses at crossfolds, minor fading and soiling. Good.

Autograph letter from an official in Kentucky who signs simply "W. Holiway" (likely an attorney) to Henry E. Cummins Esq. of Scott County, Missouri. The letter concerns the estate of Henry's father Moses Cummins, one of the early settlers of Stephen Austin's colony. Holiway provides an account of Cummins' property and debts, the former of which the author states as some measure of land and "three negroes." Moses Cummins (1785-1841) was born in Kentucky and emigrated to Texas in 1829. According to the *Handbook of Texas* online, "He married Ruth Ann Griffith on October 23, 1805; she died in 1825. He arrived in Texas from Kentucky in February 1829, and was listed in the 1830 census in Washington County as forty-four years old, a widower with one son, three daughters, and three 'dependents,' presumably slaves. That census gives his profession as schoolteacher, but it is known that he also worked as a surveyor. He got married again, sometime between 1830 and 1838, to Susanah G. Clampitt, who had immigrated to Texas in 1825 or 1826. Cummins probably served in the Texas volunteer army from October 8 to December 22, 1835.... In 1838 he was awarded a first-class land certificate confirming his grant as a settler of Stephen F. Austin's colony. On April 17, 1841, Cummins signed his last will. It was probated on May 31, 1841, so he died sometime within that six-week period." The present letter gives a detailed account of Cummins' estate and death, provides confirmation of Cummins as an enslaver, and offers good research value for those studying slavery and property in Texas during the Republic period. The letter reads, in part:

"Your Father died the last of April at Mary's. ... His health had been on the decline for several months. His disease was not known. He did not suffer one moment, either with pain or sickness and was entirely reconciled to die and was in his senses until the last moment. He left me in his will power to settle his business, to act as I deemed best.

He made a little difference in his children, leaving Mary & Amelia one eighth each more of his property in Texas than he did you & Sally. But I am willing, after all is finally settled, if you or Sally require it, to make an equal division, taking in count what each have got. Or as he wished, you & her can have your choice. ... Amt. of property in Texas, three negroes. Amt. of debts not ascertained when I left. Amt. of land, one quarter of league, if W. R. Griffith permits a contract to stand made by your Father in exchange of land sold G. for some on Trinity. Otherwise 500 acres is all in his possession, though he may have some other claims, but I have not examined his papers when I left. His claim in Jefferson is 75 acres. It will sell for about \$30 pr acre. But strange as it may seem, they were in debt about \$2000. That amt. deducted from the estate, besides office fees, will lessen the amt. very much as the heirs are all or have been at law but I think I have got it settled. Wm. & G. McCoy said for one thousand dollars for improvements done on the place where they live and it is defended by the other heirs. I have just returned from Louisville, but have not sold, and cannot sell until the debts are paid. And when it will be done is more than I can say, as all the heirs are quarrelling, and all that can be done, is done through me and some of them wishes me away, thinking it will give them time so as to buy up the land themselves. It is worth ten times the value of it to settle with them, and I wish I had let it go to Jericho rather than have anything to do with it. I sent for you believing at the time that there was at least ten thousand dollars to our part. My information was from Henry McCoy who was raised on the place, and ought to have known the amt., but it appears he had no knowledge whatever as to the amt. I will write to you before I leave, and say what I have done. And after I get home you shall hear immediately of all & every thing relating to the business & when it will settle. You shall have your part so soon as it is possible for me to pay it over."

(McBRB4962)

\$850

RARE MEXICAN STATE PRINTING OF THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

74. [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo]. *El Gobernador Constitucional del Estado de Jalisco, a Todos Sus Habitantes, Sabed Que... En el Nombre de Dios Todopoderoso. Los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados-Unidos de America, Animados de un Sincero Deseo de Poner Termino a las Calamidades de la Guerra...* [caption title and first part of text]. [Guadalajara, Jalisco: July 8, 1848]. 16pp., printed in two columns in parallel Spanish and English. Folio. Contemporary plain paper wrappers with manuscript title, stitched. Front wrapper detached, rear wrapper partially perished. Light even toning to text, small stain to bottom margin of first leaf, tiny hole in last two leaves costing just a few letters, bottom corner of final text leaf chipped with no loss. Very good.

A properly rare Mexican provincial printing of the historic Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo printed in Guadalajara in July 1848. The preamble to the bilingual printing of the text reads, in part: "Que en la ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo, se concluyo y firmo el dia 2 de Febrero del presente año, un tratado de paz, amistad, limites y arregio definitivo entre la republica mexicana y los Estados-Unidos de America, por medio de plenipotenciarios de ambos gobiernos, autorizados debida y respectivamente para este efecto, cuyo tratado con su articulo adicional, es en la forma y tenor siguiente." Following this statement is a bilingual printing in Spanish and English of the text of the treaty, followed by the agreed-upon corrections to Article IX of the treaty, a statement about the treaty by the interim president of Mexico Manuel de la Peña y Peña, and a statement of transmittal from Joaquin Angulo, governor of the state of Jalisco. OCLC shows only one copy, at the University of Texas at Arlington.

(McBRB3038)

\$4,250

LATIN AMERICANA FROM INDIANA

75. [U.S. Spanish-Language Imprint]. [Latin American Association of Notre Dame]. *Nosotros*. [South Bend, In.]: Asociacion Latino Americana de Notre Dame, 1920. 96pp. In Spanish. Profusely illustrated. Original printed wrappers, string tied. Some chipping along spine, moderate edge wear, soiling, and rubbing to covers. Previous owner's ink inscription on rear flyleaf, else internally clean. Very good.

The first appearance of a rare and informative work comprising a directory, yearbook, and more issued by La Asociacion Latino Americana de Notre Dame (The Latin American Association of the University of Notre Dame) in 1920. The Preface touches on the mission of the Asociacion through the purpose of the present work as "a book of memories...in which the activities of the students who compose it, the performance of the young people of Hispanic America at the University of Notre Dame, and all those details related to the life of the Latin student in the United States...in order to keep alive, among all of them, the love for the race and the language, and to revive the spirit of continental solidarity, to which all the wills, all the efforts, and all the hearts of America currently tend." The densely-illustrated text includes historical information on the University of Notre Dame, a photographically-illustrated roster of "Estudiantes Hispano-Americanos de la Universidad de Notre Dame 1920," sections on the history of the Asociacion, honorary members, Latin American student life, campus sports, poetry authored by Asociacion members, "Sancion Diplomatica de la Asociacion Latino Americana," and more. The roster of "Estudiantes" reveals Notre Dame students from a wide variety of Latin American countries, namely Mexico, Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Peru, El Salvador, and Santo Domingo, as well as the Philippines. These students are featured two per page, with detailed background information for each young man. The work concludes with a section of local advertisements for a variety of commercial enterprises, including clothiers, jewelers, footwear, a humor magazine called "The Juggler," restaurants, a Ford dealership, and the Peerless Press, who printed the present work.

The University of Notre Dame has a long tradition of enticing Latin American students to spend their university years in South Bend. Beginning in the mid-19th century, the university translated its catalogues into Spanish and distributed them amongst the wealthier families in Mexico and eventually Latin America and the Philippines. Most of the earliest Latin American students came from Mexico, but by the turn of the 20th century, students from across the continent went to Notre Dame for college. Students from each country developed their own clubs within Notre Dame, but eventually came together in La Asociacion Latino Americana de Notre Dame. The aim of the organization lives on at Notre Dame in clubs such as the Latino Student Alliance, La Fuerza, the Hispanic Law Students Association, and others. The present work is the first issued by LAAND; they followed up with a second volume the next year. As far as we know, those are the only two iterations of the work. The only copy of the present work in OCLC resides, naturally, at Notre Dame. The only copy of the second year is held by Michigan State.
(McBRB4997) \$1,250

INSCRIBED BY THE TRANSLATOR

76. Vaux, Roberts. *Memoires sur la Vie d'Antoine Benezet*. London: 1824. iv,[2],88pp. Early 20th-century brown morocco, gilt leather label, elaborate dentelles. Bookplate on front pastedown. Inscribed by the author on the title page. Minor toning and foxing, untrimmed. Very good.

French translation of the *Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet*, originally published in Philadelphia, 1817. Anthony Benezet was a French immigrant to Philadelphia who became a prominent Quaker leader, teacher, early abolitionist, and author of several 18th-century, anti-slavery works. The present copy bears a warm presentation inscription from Vaux to Dr. Caspar Morris, a Philadelphia physician. Morris (1805-1884) was connected with several medical institutions including the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind and the Episcopal Hospital.

"Benezet found his calling in teaching, a profession that would bring him significant personal satisfaction throughout his life as a result of his belief that education offered a means of reforming an increasingly competitive society.... After two decades of offering free evening classes for black students in his home, in 1770 he persuaded the Society of Friends to open an 'Africans' School.' Although the school's enrollment was rather low, a number of Benezet's students—among them Absalom Jones and James Forten—became important leaders of Philadelphia's black community.... From the 1750s until his death, amid numerous other reform projects, Benezet actively pursued an abolitionist campaign that began in Pennsylvania and soon extended across the Atlantic.... While he

continued abolitionist work in Philadelphia, in 1759 he began to publish a series of influential antislavery tracts that soon reached an international audience. In *A Short Account of That Part of Africa Inhabited by the Negroes* (1762), a pamphlet that was later translated into French and German, he directly challenged assertions of innate black inferiority" - ANB.

(McBRB5411)

\$1,250

"WHY SHOULD WOMAN... BE LONGER DENIED THE RIGHT
TO PARTICIPATE IN THE AFFAIRS OF GOVERNMENT?"

77. [Women's Suffrage]. [Women's Christian Temperance Union]. Carey, Joseph M. *W.C.T.U. Franchise Leaflet*. Published for the National Department of Franchise...Senator Carey on Equal Rights [caption title]. Boston: April, 1891. 4pp., on a single folded slim folio sheet, printed in two columns. Minor toning, light fraying to edges, two corners chipped, tape reinforcements along fold lines and spine, old ink number stamp at top of first page. About very good.

A very rare leaflet printing the text of a speech delivered by Wyoming Senator Joseph M. Carey to the National-American Woman Suffrage Convention in Washington, D.C. on February 27, 1891. Senator Carey details the history of suffrage as it relates to the organization of the state of Wyoming, where "the principle of equality of citizenship without regard to sex had been fully recognized and incorporated as part of the Constitution of the new State." He then details a concerted effort by the Wyoming Legislature to repeal the law which provided for women's suffrage in the state, which ultimately failed after being vetoed and coming up one vote short in the Legislature's attempt to override. He also expounds upon the positive impact that the women of Wyoming have had in simply exercising their natural right to vote. Carey then weaves his experiences with women's suffrage in Wyoming into the larger struggle for the vote, discusses his reasoning for supporting women's suffrage, and also tackles some of the age-old challenges which impel some to argue against women's suffrage. Carey sums his argument up quite effectively, retaining a twinge of paternalism that often colored men's arguments for women's suffrage: "In order that women shall be more influential citizens of the State, better qualified to raise noble men and women to fight the battles of life, and to carry out the true purpose of this republic, woman should possess the full rights of citizenship." The present work was published through the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, their National Superintendent Therese A. Jenkins of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the organization's famed leader, Associate Superintendent Alice Stone Blackwell in Boston. Besides the present leaflet, the WCTU published a series of suffrage tracts, a weekly column by Blackwell, and *The Woman's Journal*, all of which are advertised following Carey's speech here. OCLC records just a single copy of this leaflet, at Harvard.

(McBRB4755) \$850

UNRECORDED WOMEN'S RIGHTS CIRCULAR FROM 19th-CENTURY CHICAGO

78. [Women]. [Illinois]. *Protective Circular for Women*. Chicago: Executive Committee of the Protective Agency for Women and Children, [ca. 1890s]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Central horizontal fold, minor edge wear and toning, short closed tear to top edge of first leaf. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded ephemeral circular issued by the Executive Committee of the Protective Agency for Women and Children in Chicago. The organization published the circular to suggest protections for women relating to various employment and housing issues, including wage rates and forfeitures, chattel mortgages, employment contract issues, proper notice for leaving an employer or a boarding house, and so forth. The assorted suggestions seem to relate almost exclusively to domestic servants who, among other notions, are encouraged to "take what is offered" by employers even if they pay "a less sum than [the servant] thinks is due." No copies located in OCLC or auction records.

(McBRB5268)

\$850

ADVERTISING A LECTURE BY A GROUNDBREAKING CHICAGO OBSTETRICIAN

79. [Women]. [Illinois]. Yarros, Rachael. *Mass Meeting for Women at 2:15p.m. Monday, Dec. 10, 1917 at Chapel Central High School...* [caption title]. [Chicago]: 1917. Broadside, 9 x 6 inches. Old central horizontal fold with short separation, some wrinkling, a few closed edge tears, minor dust-soiling. About very good.

A seemingly-unrecorded broadside advertising a lecture by Dr. Rachael Yarros during the First World War. The exact subject is not stated here, though the text states that "All Mothers and Girls Urged to Attend." The speaker, Dr. Rachael Yarros (1870-1946) is identified as a representative of the Illinois Council of Defense and delivered the present lecture for the War Recreation Board of Illinois. Dr. Yarros was a Russian immigrant to the United States. According to her obituary, Dr. Yarros was a noted "former Chicago obstetrician and pioneer of social hygiene" who "established the first premarital and marital consultation service of the Illinois Social Hygiene League and was director of the Illinois Birth Control League." She was also an associate of Jane Addams, a birth control advocate, and a professor of social hygiene at the University of Illinois. Some of her 1917 activities are preserved in the Woman's City Club of Chicago's *Woman's City Club Bulletin*, published in 1917, where her name is spelled Rachelle Yarros. She is listed in the publication as the Chairman of the organization's Social Hygiene Committee, with an office in Monroe, Illinois. She also delivered a lecture on more than one occasion in 1917 entitled, "Social Hygiene in War Time," which may have been the subject of the lecture pertaining to the present work.

Dr. Yarros fought her campaign against sexually transmitted diseases on a number of fronts, including the U.S. Army during this period, and suggested the implementation of a number of reforms to lessen the impact of STDs within the Army. For instance, she directed the Army to eliminate the presence of sex workers near soldiers, along with access to alcoholic beverages, and suggested that men stricken with venereal diseases were still paid while recovering. Her plan resulted in a marked decline in the prevalence of these infections at the front. At home, she delivered talks aimed especially to women on the topic of "the social evil" and "sex hygiene," in which she advised mothers in the proper rearing of their children, all aimed at reducing sexually transmitted infections. According to a newspaper account of one of Dr. Yarros' talks, also given in 1917, she spoke for about an hour and a half to about 200 women: "Words were not minced, and the vernacular applied where it fitted. Probably not many of the women in the audience had ever heard an address so directly bearing upon prostitution and venereal diseases, and certainly but few had ever heard an address that was so plainly spoken." We could locate no other copies.

(McBRB5092)

\$650

WOMEN ON THE MOVE

80. [Women]. [Travel]. *[Pair of Vernacular Photograph Albums Memorializing a Western Trip to California by a Pair of Young Women, Possibly Lovers].* [Various locations.: 1929-1930]. Two volumes, totaling [43] leaves with sixty vernacular photographs, most in mounting corners, many with manuscript captions, plus dozens of commercial souvenir photographs, envelopes, pictorial postcards, and other ephemeral items. Matching black textured cloth photograph albums, string tied, each stamped on front cover, "Photographs Souvenir of Hollywood, Calif." Minor wear. Very good.

A pair of vernacular photograph albums / scrapbooks in which two women document their automobile and train trip west to California through the American Southwest. The two women are identified as Adeline and Kay, and were possibly lovers, due to the romantic nature of some of the captions. Photographs alternate between the two women, and also include photos of both of them together. Most are captioned in white pencil, with what appear to be song lyrics such as "Just You - Just Me," "Precious little thing called - Love!," "My Sweeter Than Sweet," "Lovin' you till the sands of the desert grow cold," and "Romance in the Rio Grande." The photographs picture the women in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Mexico, in the desert, on the beach, posed next to their vehicles, and more, often with arms around each other, obviously having a joyous time together during their travels. Two of the photos from Texas are dated "1929" (one in December 1929) in the captions, providing the date for their trip. In addition to the original photographs, the albums include a wealth of ephemeral items, including pre-

printed souvenir photographs, picture postcards, letterheads and envelopes from places they stayed or visited, and more. The ephemeral items picture town scenes, missions, numerous locations in El Paso and Juarez, the hotels where they stayed in Arizona and California, exteriors of the deserts in Arizona, and more. A wonderful pair of albums memorializing an adventurous outing by a pair of women in the American Southwest in 1929.

(McBRB5125)

\$850

"THE FULL ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IS WITHHELD FROM WOMEN."

81. [Women]. [Washington State]. *An Abstract of the Laws of the State of Washington Affecting the Rights and Property of Women [wrapper title].* [Seattle: Seattle Bar for the Woman's Century Club of Seattle, 1898]. 28pp. 5 x 3.5 inches. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Some offsetting and soiling to wrappers, mild shelf wear. Clean internally. Very good.

A very rare pocket-sized collection of legal abstracts intended to educate the women of Washington State about their "rights and duties." The work was compiled for the Woman's Century Club of Seattle by Howard B. Slauson of the Seattle Bar, who wrote the introduction. According to Slauson, "The aim of the following pages is to give an abstract of the statutory law, in so far as it specifically relates to the rights and duties of women." Categories of the law that apply to women begin with "Political Rights," which itself begins with the dominant issue of the day: "The full elective franchise is withheld from women. They are given, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, the right to vote at any school election, general or special." Incongruously, though the women of Washington are forbidden to vote for any laws or the representatives who make said laws, "Women are admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law in all the courts of the state." Abstracts for other categories of the law cover Civil Rights, Domestic Relations, Divorce, Care and Custody of Children, Property Rights, Wills, Descent, Estate Administration, Homestead Laws, Criminal and Quasi-Criminal Statutes, Bastardy, and Drunkenness. Keeping a house of ill-fame is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. Adultery brings a prison sentence not exceeding five years. Women are not allowed to work in a saloon, but are empowered to bring suit against any saloon deemed responsible for providing liquor to any "intoxicated person" who injures them. A rare pamphlet pertaining to women's rights in the American West in the final years of the 19th century. OCLC records a single institutional holding, at Yale.

(McBRB5267)

\$1,750

FROM PRINCETON TO EUROPE TO NORTH DAKOTA TO MASSACHUSETTS

82. [World War I]. Preston, Richard G. *[Memory Book Compiled by One of the First YMCA Workers Deployed During the First World War, Who Later Served as Missionary in North Dakota].* [Various locations in Great Britain, France, North Dakota, and Massachusetts: Mainly 1917-1921]. [19] leaves, illustrated with about ninety unique photographs, documents, vouchers, artwork, newspaper clippings, and other ephemeral items. Large quarto. Contemporary red cloth lettered in gilt on front cover, string tied. Minor edge wear, corners worn. Album leaves toned, but contents generally sound. Very good.

A unique assemblage of original materials and ephemera documenting the experiences of Richard Greeley Preston, a young Princeton student recruited to work for the YMCA in Europe and Mesopotamia. Preston was attending Princeton in 1917 when a senior International YMCA executive secured his service, along with twenty-three other Princetonians, to support the British Army on the front lines. By the time the students arrived in London, the United States had entered the war, so instead of working for the British Army, Preston was directed to establish YMCA sites at Besancon and Ponsé-les-Forges in France. Preston applied for a military commission in 1918 and was appointed as a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army's Sanitation Corps in March and then assigned to the 41st Division. Following the Armistice, Preston enrolled in the American School at the University of Paris and completed courses in French History, literature, thought, and politics. After returning to the United States, Preston became a missionary in Marion, North Dakota for the Congregational Home Missionary Society despite not having

any formal theological background. In 1933, he accepted a position of rector at the All Saints Episcopal Church in Worcester, Massachusetts, which he held until his retirement in 1958.

The present scrapbook memorializes much of Preston's activities beginning with his YMCA recruitment in 1917 and proceeding through his missionary work in 1921. The scrapbook opens with Preston's YMCA Certificate of Identification, dated April 24, 1917, illustrated with a photographic portrait of him, listing his nationality as "Native American," and his position as "Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America." Thereafter the album includes material documenting Preston's YMCA service in France, his brief time at the American School in Paris, and then his missionary experience in North Dakota. The YMCA material includes a document assisting Preston with communicating with English students, a letter detailing the Princeton students serving for the YMCA, event invitations, YMCA patches, a November 15, 1918 memorandum to the Sanitary Department authored by Preston, various documents and ephemeral items in French, telegrams, an American Red Cross travel pass, Preston's honorable discharge certificate, and more. His educational experiences in Paris include a 1919 certificate listing the classes completed by Preston, theater tickets, French currency, class paperwork, and more. Preston's time in North Dakota is documented through a letter from the Congregational Home Missionary Society (CHMS), five pages of typed documents detailing Preston's travel to North Dakota, a page containing six real photo postcards of Marion and Litchville, North Dakota, and a 1921 document from the CHMS to Preston certifying him as a "licensed minister of the gospel." All but the last leaf of the album relates to Preston's service with the YMCA through his missionary work in North Dakota. The album concludes with a single letter from 1958, as well as a page of material dedicated to Preston's brother, James Preston, Sr. A wonderful record of service related to the activities of a young Princetonian recruited to work for the YMCA in Europe and then felt the call of missionary work in the American West before serving in Massachusetts for the final twenty-five years of his career.

(McBRB5248)

\$850

"MOST OF OUR DEAD WERE BURIED ~ SOME IN VALLEY 1 KILO SOUTH OF FEY-EN-HAYE"

83. [World War I]. [Texas]. Scheu, Fred H. [*Manuscript Journal Kept by Fred Henry Scheu, a Texas Soldier in Training and Then Serving in France During the Final Year of World War I*]. [Various locations in the United States and France: 1917-1918]. [60]pp. of manuscript entries. Contemporary pocket notebook, 5.25 x 2.5 inches, with a small collection of news clippings and a few ephemeral items laid in. Moderate wear and soiling, as expected, hinges cracked but holding. Good.

A manuscript journal and daybook maintained by Corporal Fred Henry Scheu (1895-1974) during his training time in Oklahoma and his wartime service in France during the latter period of the First World War. Fred Scheu was born in Fayetteville, Texas to German immigrants Fritz and Alwine Scheu, later of Malone, Texas. At the time of his enlistment and for a long period after the war, Scheu was a clerk and station agent for various iterations of the Santa Fe Railway in Texas and Oklahoma. Scheu hailed from a large family himself, but after marrying Ida Christine Ender Scheu, the couple had just two children, Idaleene and Fred Scheu, Jr. Scheu passed away in Temple in 1974, and is buried in Waco Memorial Park in Robinson, Texas.

Fred Scheu enlisted in the Army on February 26, 1918, and was discharged just a little over a year later, on April 16, 1919. Between those two dates, Scheu served in training at Camp Travis, Texas and Camp Mills, Long Island as a private in Company B of the 343rd Machine Gun Battalion. Scheu and his unit disembarked from Brooklyn, New York on June 20, 1918, headed for Liverpool. They served in various camps in England before crossing the English Channel and serving in numerous locations in France from early July until the end of the war and well after, departing Brest, France in March 1919. Scheu's journal opens with a detailed, six-page timeline of his service from his enlistment until the end of his service in France, which provided the preceding information.

Scheu's journal is not written in the traditional mode of a diary, but rather in a few distinct sections which together paint a picture of his service in the war. The main record of his service is memorialized in an eight-page section titled, "As Days Rocked By." This section is similar to the timeline described above (also titled by Scheu "As Days Rocked By"), but includes more detailed information on his time in France, including some mentions of engagement with the Germans. Dated entries are brief but closely written without line breaks; a typical example of a few consecutive daily entries, which take up just seven lines, reads: "9-24-18. Arrived front lines near Pagney and Preney[?] west side of Moselle River 4:15 AM. 9-25-18. German counter attack at 5AM. 9/26. Caught in German box barrage from 11AM until 5:20PM." Another sequence reads: "10/30/18. Arrived in woods large hill about 2 miles N-W of Romange. Fired barrage after barrage at 4:30AM. 10/1/18. Over with 360 Inf (Co K) Advanced 6 kilo to near little village St. Gerey[?]. Heavy MG fire. 11/2/18. Advanced from St. Gerey[?] 4 kilo to large hill. Little piece of shrapnel from shell that hurt Cpl. C.C.J. hit my foot." Scheu's timeline continues in much the same manner through the end of the war ("Armistice signed 11/10/18") and beyond, when he remained in France on guard duty and hiked and trained across the country. In addition to Scheu's detailed timeline, he writes a similarly-detailed page on his experiences during the "Second Battle Argonne" in October 1918.

Scheu also includes a detailed seven-page account of a portion of his service, entitled "Dedicated to the service Griesencourt France 9/20/18." He initials the ending of the account, "F.H.S." The account reads like it was written to be read aloud. It begins, "We came here today to be deloused 'Bath' after being relieved on St. Michel front. Most of our dead were buried ~ some in valley 1 kilo south of Feyen-Haye." Scheu then provides a much more detailed account of his battle experiences in September, expounding on just a short portion of his timeline over the course of the remaining six pages. He recounts "enemy shells falling at intervals," "an enemy plane flying real low," details the death of Captain Dryson of Co. A ("He set down beside a tree himself where he was killed when a shrapnel bursted in the tree and a piece came down hitting him in the head"), and other stark details which took place amid the intense battle. In the course of his narrative, Scheu reveals that he was "in charge of Intelligence Section 'Runners.'" After a slightly more detailed account of finding out that Captain Dryson had been killed, Scheu ends his account on a rather forlorn note: "Where do we go from here ~ Boys where do we go from here."

Peppered throughout the journal, Scheu also includes other information about his service, including a detailed listing of other members of Company B of the 343rd ("Members My Organization Co B 343 MGBN"); several pages listing which American military units were present in Europe (with another list totaling up the troop count of twelve company and division units of infantry, artillery, medical units, and more); a few basic morning reports surrounding the Battle of St. Michel; a page listing "Headquarters Troops Landed by Division;" three pages of notes on the history leading up to the war; and more. In addition to the wartime content, a few pages at the front of the journal were utilized as an address book before the war; among the entries is "Miss Ida Ender," whom Scheu would marry in June 1919, shortly after his return from France. A brief but nonetheless detailed account of one young Texas man's service during the final months of World War I, with much to mine for historians and scholars alike.

(McBRB4995)

\$2,500

HIGHLY-DETAILED DIARY OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER IN ALASKA DURING WWII

84. [World War II]. [Alaska]. Morris, David D. *[Manuscript Diary Kept by an American Soldier Stationed in Attu, Alaska, During World War II, Largely Concerned with His Japanese Photographic Reconnaissance Duty]*. Alaska: 1944. [87]pp. Contemporary lined notebook, bound in tan pebbled cloth, brown cloth backstrip. Minor soiling and edge wear to boards, mild rubbing. Internally clean. Very good.

A fascinating handwritten diary of Lieutenant David D. Morris who was stationed in Attu, Alaska serving as photo reconnaissance during the Second World War. Lieutenant Morris worked with the aerial unit tasked with flying over Japanese territory to select bomber targets. Morris's diary opens on March 3, 1944 and ends on September 29 of the same year, with the preponderance of the diary (about 82% of the content) emanating from Morris's

time in Anchorage, Adak, Shemya, and Attu, Alaska. Morris travels by train and ship from Peterson Field to Great Falls, Montana, and eventually to Alaska during the Spring of 1944. While waiting for further orders in Montana, Morris was promoted from lieutenant to captain. In his diary, Captain Morris provides unusual detail regarding his daily duties and leisure activities in the military, often providing rosters of officers and enlisted men moving from one place to another, instances detailing the internal politics of military service during the war, reports on his supplies of planes and photographic equipment (including detailed listings of quantities of supplies), and very much more. His diary is especially replete with details of the movements of his and other units in Canada and Alaska during these months, the kind of content that does not appear in censored correspondence sent during the war. Morris travels to Edmonton in late March, then spends a couple of weeks in Anchorage and Adak, Alaska before arriving in Attu in mid-April. The considerable portion of Morris's diary recording his activities in Anchorage, Adak, Shemya, and Attu is most informative. A sampling of his entries while in Alaska provide a good idea of the flavor of the content in Morris's diary, as well as his writing style:

April 17, Attu: "Went over to see the Navy today to find out if they would furnish us enough room to park our airplanes. Seems that the Army has most of the airplanes and the Navy has most of the room. They flatly refused us any space whatsoever. Took off from Attu at 4:30 P.M. Landed in Shemya at 4:50 P.M. Visited the Base photo lab and found that the lab, even tho not as elaborate as the one at Attu, will suffice for our needs. Ate supper with 404th Bomb Gp. where I met Gus. We cussed and discussed everything and later I gave him some mail that I brought from Attu. Most of it was for the enlisted men in Adak - this I brought on to Adak."

June 6, Attu: "Took the 16 men I have to the Gas Chamber this AM the process included a very informative lecture on Gas Warfare, protection from it, etc.... Capt. Stoltz Air Base Operations Officer wanted to move Lt Colt's airplane over to the same hardstand that we moved out of before our move to Shemya. The floor of the hardstand was too soft to use, besides the taxi-way being torn up. Capt Stoltz didn't want to back down because he'd been given such emphatic orders for the ship to be moved.... We just refused. He demanded that we move it. We told him that he'd have to have a damn good reason before we started dragging such an expensive piece of equipment around such rough ground. He finally cooled off and apologized for being hot-headed."

June 10, Attu: "Hardman (my room-mate) and I printed some pictures in the hut tonite from about 9:00 to 11:00 P.M. While we were washing the pictures, Capt. Stoltz, the Operations Officer, rushed into the hut and excitedly related to Hardman the situation of 4 P-40s that were on top of the soup and couldn't get down because the ceiling was too low. The P-40s were afraid to let down in the fog which reached down to within 500 feet of the ground all over Attu, while the mountains reach up into the fog some 3000 feet. Stoltz planned to send a C-47 up to lead them in.... I called operations and asked Stoltz what had developed. He said that he was trying to bail the boys out over Alexai Pt which is quite a distance from Cascade where we're based. The C-47 did go up after all. Even bailing out over Alexai is no cinch. The fog makes it very difficult to locate them and if they bail out over water and the Bering Sea is very uncomfortable this time of year, they will be even harder to locate. At 11:45 PM I got a phone call saying that by turning all the aides on the ground on one of the planes landed. It was the flight leader. He had 5 minutes of gas left. After refueling he took off again and brought in the other 3 fellows. One of the ships was damaged in landing. The opinion generally is that Capt Hardman was largely responsible for the safe landing of the ships...."

June 14, Attu: "D-Day. Piddled around this A.M. enjoying the beautiful day. It's a relief to be able to see the tops of the mtns again - after two weeks of fog-fog-fog. There is a ring of clouds around the island.... Operations called and requested that I meet a ship that was coming over from Shemya. The ship turned out to be one belonging to the 404th Comb Sq of the 29th Comb Gp. It was bringing film that was shot on the projects over the Kuriles. Lt. Thomson & M Sgt. Crandall were accompanying the film. There were 16 rolls with this first trip over, and Lt. Thomson estimates that about the same number will be brought over tomorrow to complete the job. Our planes were too petered out to make the trip from Shemya to Attu after flying 13 hours & some minutes. We didn't want to risk all the film on one ship so the other will be brought over in a multi-engined aircraft."

June 19-21, Attu: "All developing, lettering and printing was finished today. This does not include the requests from different Hqrs. that are sure to want more prints of some areas. To date the lab has developed (since 15 June) and lettered 32 rolls of mission film and made a few more than 8,000 prints for the Theater Commanders' various organizations.... The plans at present call for charts of the photographed islands in the Kuriles. (Today is negro day). Mosaics of Matsuwa and Paramushiro were printed today - enlargements were made of the landing strips. Reprints made on requested pictures. Capt. Houston began his report to Sqdn. Hqrs. Mosaics of Matsuwa and Paramushiro Airbases were layered today on large pieces of Masonite. They will be placed in the 404th Bomb Gp. briefing room.... Capt. Houston promised to let me go and run a B-1 movie camera for color movies. Hope it works out. Now's my chance to at last get into battle - and I do mean battle."

A highly-detailed account of an American soldier's experiences in the photographic reconnaissance department in Alaska during World War II.

(McBRB5152)

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RARE MEXICAN SPIRITUALIST PERIODICAL

85. [Yucatan]. *La Ley de Amor. Periodico del Circulo Espirita "Peralta" [caption title].* Merida: 1876. Twenty-four full issues, plus supplements. 198,[201-202]pp. Lacks final leaf of issue 24. Disbound, lightly stitched with leaves loose. Heavy wear and chipping to first and last few leaves, with some textual loss to lower corners of first and last leaf. Lightly toned, paper slightly fragile. Good.

A rare periodical from the Yucatan promoting Spiritualism. Below the masthead are the conditions for pricing and subscription, indicating the work would be published every fifteen days at eight pages for twelve reales a year. The present copy comprises most of the first year of publication; it would go on for three years. The opening article gives an introduction to the aims of the magazine, providing a list of six reasons for the periodical's creation. These included faith in the practice and goodness of Spiritualism; that the number of followers of Spiritualism in the Yucatan has increased significantly of late; and to provide warnings and guidance to those who would practice Spiritualism in an inappropriately frivolous or dilettante fashion. Rare ~ we locate issues at the New York Public Library, Tulane, University of Texas, and the National Library of Mexico. A slightly wounded but nonetheless substantial run of the first year of this interesting rarity.

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