



Boston Antiquarian Book Fair

November 7-9, 2025

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ABOLITIONIST PROPAGANDA

1. **[Abolition].** *Rebecca, Charley and Rosa. Slave Children from New Orleans.* New York: Kimball, [1863]. Carte-de-visite. Light wear, part of captioned underlined in red pencil. Very good.

One of a series of CDVs featuring recently freed slaves produced in 1863-1864 as part of a fundraising effort in the American South. According to a notice printed on the verso: "The nett proceeds from the sale of these Photographs will be devoted to the education of colored people in the department of the Gulf, now under the command of Maj.-Gen. Banks." The funds were used to establish schools for former slaves in southern Louisiana during the Union occupation of the region. This image features three well-dressed children who appear to be white, but are, in fact, not, according to contemporary race laws. The three children pictured ~ Rosina Downs, Charley Taylor, and Rebecca Huger ~ were among the most famous of the "white slave children" of the South.
(McBRB6013) \$650

HANDSOME IMAGE OF A BLACK CIVIL WAR VETERAN

2. **[African Americana]. [Civil War]. [Miles, John B.].** *[Cabinet Card Portrait of John B. Miles, Veteran of the 43rd U.S. Colored Infantry].* Thomaston, Me.: Levi Morse, [ca. 1880s-1900]. Cabinet card photograph, 6 x 4 inches, on printed studio card reading, "Photo'd by Levi Morse, Thomaston." Minor dust-soiling and light foxing, signature reading "John B. Niles" in image area, mild overpainting of subject. Very good.

A wonderful photographic portrait of an African-American infantry veteran of the Civil War named John B. Niles (1844-?). Niles was born in Portland, Maine; the Niles family were founding members of Portland's Abyssinian Meetinghouse, and their family home is the oldest remaining house built by African Americans in the city. Niles was a laborer who enlisted with Company B of the 43rd United States Colored Infantry in December 1863 for a period of three years; his service record states that he fought in the Battle of Hatcher's Run in Virginia. The present portrait of Niles was taken by Levi Morse, a noted photographer in Thomaston, Maine, north of Portland. Niles appears to be in his fifties or sixties, and Morse died in 1902, dating the photograph most likely towards the end of Morse's life. We could locate no other examples of Niles' handwriting, so are not sure if the signature in the image area of the photograph belongs to Niles or was simply supplied by another as identification.
(McBRB6069) \$1,250

MANUMISSION OF A SLAVE WOMAN IN CONNECTICUT IN 1810

3. **[African Americana]. [Connecticut]. [Women].** *[Manuscript Manumission Document, Signed by Robert Latham, Emancipating "My Negro Girl Named Silvea Latham"].* Groton, Ct.: March 23, 1810. [1]p. of manuscript text, 9.5 x 7.75 inches. Old folds, some soiling, mounted to later paper, with some adhesive stains. Very good.

An important document from early-19th-century Connecticut in which a resident of Groton emancipates his own female slave. The text of the manumission document reads, in full: "Know all men by these presents that I, Robert Latham of the town of Groton in New London County having obtained a certificate from one of the civil authority & two of the Selectmen of said town of Groton agreeable to the statute in such care made & provided have emancipated & set free my negro Girl called Silvea Latham of said town of Groton & I do hereby emancipate, set free & discharge the said negro Girl Silvea Latham from all servitude and bondage to me the said Robert Latham or my Heirs & absolve her from all duty to obey me or labor for me or my Heirs ~ all in conformity to the Requisitions of said statute law. Dated at Groton this 23rd Day of March A.D. 1810. Robert Latham."

There were a few men named Robert Latham in and around Groton in 1810. The man in question here could be Captain Robert Latham (born 1756), the ferryman of the town who was descended from the ship-building Latham family long based in Groton and New London. Interestingly, Captain Latham had a close relationship with Samson Occom, even hosting religious services led by Occom at his own house. According to his journals, Occom also lodged at, dined with, and called on the Lathams on several occasions. The Robert Latham here could also be another man born in Groton in 1786 and died there in 1827. The identity of Silvea (or Sylvia) Latham is just as curious, but perhaps known through ancestry records, which identify one "Sylvia Latham," born about 1775, who died on April 24, 1855, "aged 80 years." She is buried in the African-American section of the Cedar Grove Cemetery in New London. The present document could very well pertain to the same woman.

(McBRB6003)

\$2,250

FREE WOMAN OF COLOR IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL IN 1827

4. [African Americana]. [Haines, Julia]. [*Certification Document Affirming the Freedom of a Young Mulatto Woman Following "An Act Concerning Free Negroes, Mulattoes and Slaves," Passed by the Corporation of the City of Washington*]. Washington DC: October 31, 1827. Partially-printed form, completed in manuscript, 4 x 7.5 inches. Old folds, one fold line reinforced on verso, some foxing and minor staining. Very good.

An impactful document from early-19th-century America, confirming the right of "Julia Haines, a mulatto woman about 22 years old" to "reside in the said city of Washington" after she provided "satisfactory evidence of the legality of her title to freedom." Haines applied for recognition of her freedom following an act of the city of Washington "entitled 'An act concerning free negroes, mulattoes and slaves,' passed on the thirty-first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven." The document is embossed with the seal of the City of Washington, and signed by the registrar of the city, William Hewitt. A cryptic manuscript in the left margin reads, "Eliza Ann & Wm Francis her children rec'd - Oct. 31, 1827" and is initialed "C.H.G." This note might relate to Julia's former owners or perhaps a new family with whom she is living in Washington. The present document stands as a powerful reminder of the separate laws that governed African Americans in antebellum America (and in certain cases afterwards). The document is basically a certification that allowed Julia Haines to move around the city of Washington, but only after proving her freedom ~ something no white person has ever had to do in the history of this country. According to the provisions of the act in question, should free persons of color fail to provide "satisfactory evidence" of their "title to freedom," they "shall be committed to the jail of the County of Washington, as absconding slaves." We could not locate any examples of this partially-printed document in OCLC, but at least one other copy resides at Howard, for a thirty-one-year-old woman named Eliza Washington.

(McBRB6001)

\$3,250

FREE AFRICAN-AMERICAN MAN PAYS TAXES IN NEW YORK IN 1811

5. [African Americana]. [Smith, John]. [*Document, Signed, Indicating Taxes Paid by a Free Black Man in the Seventh Ward of New York City in the Early-19th Century*]. New York: April 18, 1815. Partially-printed document, completed in manuscript, 7.75 x 6.75 inches, docketed on verso. Old folds, with one fold line reinforced on verso and the other fold line almost completely separated. About very good.

A very rare record of the experiences of the lives of free African Americans living in New York City in the early-19th century, even before the War of 1812. Here, a "black or mulatto man" named John Smith attests that he "rents a tenement in a house in Henry street" and "has been assessed in the seventh ward of the said city, and that he paid taxes in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven." Smith has also signed the document with his mark, an interesting swirling "H"-shaped mark unlike the "X" usually seen on historical documents signed by illiterate individuals. The document is also notarized by a New York official. This is the first such document we have encountered.

(McBRB6002)

\$1,250

TWENTY-FIVE NAMED SLAVES BUILDING "FORTIFICATIONS" NEAR CHARLESTON IN 1862

6. [African Americana]. [South Carolina]. *The Following Is a List of Negro Slaves Furnished...to Work on Fortification Near Charleston... [manuscript caption title].* Charleston: 1862. [1]p. of manuscript text on blue-lined paper with American Mills blindstamp at top left. Old folds, minor foxing and toning. Very good.

The full manuscript title at top reads: "The following is a list of Negro slaves furnished F.S. Holmes under his call on 5th May 1862 from F.W. Fairey section of Road, to work on fortifications near Charleston, delivered at Branchville May 9 1862." The text is written in three columns, naming the slave owners providing the workers, the number of enslaved persons provided by each, and the names of the individual slaves. In total, the document lists twenty-five slaves by name: Peter, Cyrus, Tom, Henry, Gabriel, Jake, Peter, Joshua, Billy, Scipio, Jake, Cain, Pomfy, Dave, Billy, Edmond, William, June, Sam, Jim, Morris, Paul, Jim, Gabriel, and Edmond. The document is signed at the end by the "special agent" organizing the slave labor, Francis S. Holmes. The agent was possibly Francis Simmons Holmes (1815-1882), a Charleston paleontologist and secessionist who proudly served the city of Charleston during the war as the director of wayside hospitals and later as a superintendent of a nitre works; he could have also assisted in organizing slave labor for construction projects in the area. The document was written during the early years of the Civil War, which had begun in Charleston Harbor. Here, the "fortifications" being built by the slaves are no doubt related to the war effort.

(McBRB5983)

\$1,750

A WIDE-RANGING PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF LIFE IN EARLY-20th-CENTURY ALASKA

7. [Alaska]. [Western Photographica]. *[Handsome Annotated Photograph Album Documenting Life in the Alaskan Wilderness in the Early-20th Century].* [Various locations in Alaska: ca. 1915-1925]. Sixty-four leaves, illustrated with 358 original photographs, a mixture of vernacular and pre-produced images, ranging from thumbnail portraits to 6.25 x 8.25 inches, many with manuscript caption in white ink. Oblong folio. Contemporary brown leather photograph album, string tied. Moderate edge wear and scuffing to boards. A few leaves detached, some images missing, several photos worn, chipped, torn, or partially perished, most images in generally good shape. In a custom cloth clamshell box, gilt paper labels. Good.

A unique assemblage of photographs most of which document life in Alaska in the early decades of the 20th century. The images show an eclectic mix of rural life in Alaska, including numerous clapboard houses and commercial buildings, various steamboats and steamships, hunting and mining scenes, work crews on the railroad, dog sledding teams, and indigenous peoples, as well as street-level views of cities such as Anchorage, Skagway, Haines, Seward, Ketchikan, Knik, and Juneau, plus shots of natural wonders such as the Mendenhall Glacier, the Skagway River, the Chitina River, and the river at Roe Point near Ketchikan. A couple of shots of an Anglo woman named "Effie" depict her in full indigenous dress, holding rudimentary snowshoes. Some of the professionally produced images feature a suspension bridge near Anchorage, a wolf dog in Seward, the burning of the P.J. Abler in Juneau in 1915, Standard Oil's depot in Juneau, the Tanana River Bridge, the B.M. Behrends Bank in Juneau, and the "Government Railroad" in Alaska.

Images of indigenous peoples include a woman with a walking stick burdened down with a large backpack and walking with a dog, a shot of two "Indian Women" at Alert Bay, and an image of totem poles at Alert Bay. The

larger format images capture the Anchor Ice and Docks off Anchorage, snow plows digging out a frozen train somewhere in Alaska, a view of the Alameda steamship off the coast of Anchorage, a street view of a pair of houses in Anchorage, a shot of the A.E.C. Hospital in Anchorage, a striking view of Fourth Avenue in Anchorage on May Day 1917, and a rare view of downtown Anchorage with the street graded down while "preparing for the new 12 foot concrete sidewalks" in September 1917. A handful, but certainly the vast minority of the images capture scenes in the American West, in locations such as South Dakota, Minnesota, and Washington. An informative collection of images from a wide range of early-20th-century Alaska.

(McBRB2647)

\$2,250

ARMENIANS LEARN ENGLISH

8. **[Armenian Americans]**. *Nor K'erakanut'yun Angleren Lezvits' Hogut hay Yeritasardut'yun Parunakum e Nurb/yntrvats Angleren artahaytut'yunner* [New Grammar of the English Language for the benefit of Armenian Youth Contains Exquisite English Phrases]. [Constantinople: Armenian Print Shop], 1881. 239pp. Later black quarter morocco and cloth; original cloth covers, gilt, laid down. Light wear to binding. Minor soiling and wear to text, lightly toned. Good.

A guide to learning the English language for Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. As author states in the preface, it is incredibly hard for an Armenian to learn English, because most of the sounds can't be even transcribed to Armenian ~ but it's worth trying, as it's the most wide-spread European language in the world. The author mentions possible use for immigrants to a number of places, including the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Hong Kong. Interestingly, the author apologizes for not including Armenian proverbs as examples because they usually cannot be translated to English. He includes German, French, and Russian proverbs instead. The grammar progresses from easier topics to more advanced, starting with the alphabet and ending with short texts in English, which can be used for translation practice. One of the examples includes a piece on Charles Darwin's "The Origin of Species" ~ half a century before the first translation into Armenian.

A short dictionary is also supplied, alongside commonly used phrases. The choice of phrases provides a bit of insight about the intended audience of the work ~ a lot of naval terminology; phrases to be used while trading, traveling, negotiating, and even litigating; alongside with 'I long for home' and 'Be wide awake'. The majority of the Armenian population left Turkey in the beginning of 20th century, following the Armenian Genocide. However, immigration was already underway by the 1880s, with small Armenian communities noted in locations along the East Coast such as New York City, Providence, and Worcester. A work such as this would assist those prospective immigrants in learning the language of their new country all the faster. Not located in OCLC.

(McBRB6161)

\$1,500

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE LITHOGRAPH PRINTED IN BOSTON

9. **[Armenian Genocide]**. [Large-Format Pictorial Lithograph Published to Memorialize Notable Intellectuals and Other Victims of the Armenian Genocide]. Boston: Tichnor Bros., for *Hairenik*, 1917]. Color lithograph, 21.75 x 14 inches. Some wear and toning around the edges, small chip and small hole in top margin, minor marginal dampstaining, with some discoloration to verso, and faintly around outer edges of recto. Very good.

A handsomely-produced, and seemingly unrecorded, lithograph memorializing the martyrs of the Armenian Genocide, published by Boston's Tichnor Brothers for the Armenian-language newspaper *Hairenik* in 1917. The Armenian Genocide was an attempt by the Ottoman Empire to physically destroy the population of Armenian Christians, resulting in the deaths of about a million Armenians, along with the forced Islamization of others, mostly women and children. The broadside includes photographic portraits of twelve notable Armenian intellectuals, politicians, authors, activists, and so forth who were killed by the Turks between 1915 and 1916. These include Khachatur Malumian, Arshak Vramian, Rupen Zartarian, Harutiun Shahrighian, Adom Yarjanian, Vartkes Serengulian, Karekin Khajag, Sarkis Minassian, Christophor Mikaelian, Simon Zavarian, Krikor Zohrab, and Daniel Varoujan. These photographs are accompanied by illustrations of bust sculptures of Armenian forefathers Raffi and Khrimian Hayrik. The title at top translates basically to "Fatherland 1917 Calendar." The left

side of the print includes an illustration of Armenians on a death march, with their homeland devastated and in flames; it is captioned "Today." The right side of the lithograph is illustrated with a peaceful scene of homes, churches, and other structures ranged along a blue river, all standing under a proud Armenian flag; this scene is captioned "Tomorrow." *Hairenik* was founded as a weekly newspaper in Boston in 1899 to serve the Armenian American community and remains one of the longest-running Armenian publications in existence. We could locate no other copies of this striking memorial broadside anywhere.

(McBRB6126)

\$1,350

IMAGES FROM THE SECOND AUTO RACE IN THE U.S.

10. [Automobiles]. [*Two Mounted Photos of an Electric Car Driven by Automotive Pioneer Dr. Carlos Booth*]. [New York: May 30, 1896]. Two mounted albumen photographs, 3.75 x 4.75 inches on cards 4.25 x 5.25 inches. Contemporary ink annotations on mounts, minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Two photographs of one of the vehicles in the second-ever American automobile race, which began in New York City and ended in Westchester County, near our offices. The first race was held on Thanksgiving Day in 1895; this race was run six months later, on May 30, 1896. Six cars participated, five of which were imported from Europe. The sixth car was a DIY affair built by Dr. Carlos Booth, an Ohio physician who disliked horses and had eagerly embraced the new horseless carriage. Thus, these photos would seem to show one of the first-ever American-built cars. Both show the car at the starting point in City Hall Park in Manhattan, one with a view of the front of the car and the other showing the rear of the vehicle. Dr. Booth's car did not win the race, alas, but it did manage to reach the finish line in Ardsley.

(McBRB5889)

\$1,750

LOVELY HOLIDAY IN BERMUDA

11. [Bermuda]. [*Collection of Over One Hundred Photographs of Bermuda, Featuring Local Scenery*]. [Bermuda: ca. 1910]. 101 photographs on eighteen card leaves, previously bound into an album. Light dampstaining along top edge, slightly affecting a few images. Minor wear else, images generally crisp and clean with minimal fading. A few penciled captions. About very good.

A nice group of images of Bermuda taken around the turn of the century, likely the result of someone's vacation. While there are several group shots and the obligatory photo of someone with an interesting bit of scenery, much of the former album is devoted to local color. These include images of a local stone quarry; a nice vignette of a Black man playing the banjo while seated on the steps in a park; street scenes in Hamilton; workers cutting what appears to be sugar cane; local houses; several shots of the West Indian Regiment; "Country Store #27"; a group of local Black children; as well as images which capture the beauty of the island.

(McBRB3211)

\$850

RARE CARRIER'S ADDRESS

12. [Carrier's Address]. [Ohio]. *Neujahrs-Adresse des Tragers des Deutschen in Ohio und Ohio Staats-Zeitung, am 1. Januar 1866* [caption title]. [Canton, Oh.]: 1866. Broadside, 16 x 12 inches. Printed in two columns within an ornate border. Light wear and toning, a few scuffs to paper not affecting text. Very good.

First and only printing of this New Year's carrier's address issued by the Ohio Staats-Zeitung in Canton, Ohio. Kaufman & Luft ran the newspaper from about 1830. This carrier's address was issued following the end of the Civil War. The text, which is written in verse, celebrates peace, mentioning a number of well-known participants including Grant and Sherman. OCLC records one copy separately catalogued, at Brown University.

(McBRB5571)

\$1,250

PRINTED IN CHEROKEE

13. Chamberlin, A. N. [Cherokee Language]. *The Shorter Catechism with Proof Texts.* Vinita, I.T.: 1892. 44pp. Unbound sheets. Light wear, some toning. A few leaves faintly printed. About very good.

The Westminster Catechism translated into Cherokee. Part of title and imprint are in Cherokee characters, and the entirety of the text is printed thus. A note in OCLC indicates that there are two states noted, in one, last line of p.6 has no punctuation; in another, the last line of p.6 ends in a question mark. This is the state with the question mark. Amory Nelson Chamberlin (1821-1894) was a Presbyterian minister and missionary to the Cherokee in Indian Territory. He published several works in the syllabary.
(McBRB5883) \$650

UNRECORDED AND UNUSUAL

14. Chidester, Arthur A. *The United States Marine's Handbook for the Chinese Language.* Tientsin, China: 1940. 45pp., printed on onionskin sheets and plain paper on rectos only. Quarto. Contemporary tan cloth, titles stamped in brown on front cover. Minor wear only. Internally clean. Inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper. Near fine.

An unrecorded Chinese phrasebook compiled by Lieutenant Arthur Chidester of the United States Marine Corps while serving in China in the year before U.S. entry into World War II. Chidester served in the South Pacific during the Second World War and then went missing in action following the Battle of Chosin Reservoir during the Korean War. The present work is inscribed by Chidester on July 17, 1940 to Colonel Allen Turnage, then commanding officer of the Marines in North China, and later the CO of the 3rd Marine Division and Assistant Commandant. The text of the present work opens with an Introduction by Chidester dated July 13, 1940, in which the author states that the phrases and sentences here are "those which would be most commonly used by Marines in Tienstin." He also explains that the sentences are not written in Chinese characters because "it is believed that the average man is not interested in learning the characters." As such, the "romanization of the Chinese used here...should be pronounced just as it is read." The sentences are printed in English, phonetic Romanized Chinese, and then a literal translation back into English of the Romanized Chinese. The content is organized into nineteen chapters useful for soldiers serving in China, including "Greetings," "Money," "Guard Duty," "With a Rickshaw Puller," "In the Barracks," "In a Restaurant," "On a Train," "Visiting the Great Wall," and others. We could locate no copies of this work in OCLC. While in Tienstin, Chidester and his collaborator on this work, Li Ch'eng Chung issued a typescript Chinese dictionary. Chidester's alma mater, the University of Arkansas has a copy of that work, but not this one.
(McBRB5810) \$1,250

LANDMARK ABOLITIONIST WORK

15. Child, Lydia Maria. *An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans.* Boston: Allen and Ticknor, 1833. [6],232pp. Lacks frontispiece. 12mo. Contemporary green publisher's cloth, printed paper label on spine. Light soiling and discoloration to spine, head and foot lightly chipped, rubbed. Corners bumped. Contemporary ownership inscription on front endpapers. Light foxing. About very good.

A notable work by suffragist and abolitionist Lydia Maria Child, being the first abolitionist work published in book form in the United States. Child (1802-1880) was an advocate for women's rights, the rights of Native Americans, and of African Americans, as presented here. The work discusses the history of the institution and urges the immediate emancipation of slaves in the country. She argues that Africans are neither intellectually or morally inferior to whites, and that any such perception is a clear prejudice. The present copy lacks the frontispiece but is otherwise a nice example in unsophisticated condition.
(McBRB6007) \$5,000

ACCOUNTS OF VOYAGES IN CHILE

16. [Chile]. *[File of Manuscript Documents Concerning 19th-Century Voyages of the French Cargo Ship Charles et Adolphe to Valparaiso].* [Valparaiso & Santiago: 1829-1831]. [31]pp. Varying size sheets, but mostly small folio. Two sections of material sewn and bradded together. Moderate wear at edges. Scattered contemporary ink stamps. Some tanning and occasional soiling. In Spanish and French; accomplished in several, mostly legible hands. Good plus.

An interesting group of documents that provide details of a late 1820s voyage from Callao to Valparaiso made by a French cargo ship called the Charles et Adolphe. The preponderance consists of accounts, bills, and expenses for the journey, including an account of wages owed to South American sailors and hands aboard the vessel, tariffs and customs charges, bills and payments for cargo from local trading companies in Valparaiso. Many of these are signed "Bon à payer" by the captain of the vessel, a Monsieur Gigneaux, for whom we locate no immediate information; some are additionally signed or countersigned by the local French consular diplomats.

The journey was apparently somewhat fraught and unsuccessful, with some damage occurring to the cargo caused by a leak sprung in the hold during the voyage. The most absorbing document present is a report on a tribunal for the matter held during 1831 in a special French consular chancery court, in which the ships' captain, representatives of the cargo owners, consular officers, and several witnesses were present. The minutes describe the damage to the ship and cargo, and provides the account of local witnesses, two captains drafted to assess the condition of the boat once it arrived in port, who testified that the ship was otherwise in good condition, and the leak and subsequent damage were neither foreseeable or caused by any negligence on the part of the Charles et Adolphe's captain or crew. A number of the financial records here relate to the repair of the ship and expenses incurred while in port during the repair work. A good group of material, representing a confluence of issues concerning international shipping and trade in early independent Chile.

(McBRB5758)

\$875

LOYALTY OATH FOR A PRIVATE IN TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS

17. [Civil War]. [Confederate Texas]. *[Partially Printed Form, Completed in Manuscript, Attesting to the Loyalty of a Texas Cavalryman and Giving Him Permission to Return Home].* West Point, Ga.: May 13, 1865. Partially-printed document, completed in manuscript, docketed on verso. Old folds, minor loss at one crossfold, some archival reinforcements along fold lines, minor creasing and edge wear. About very good.

A late Oath of Allegiance sworn by Private William M. Lewis, Company F of the 8th Confederate Texas Cavalry. William M. Lewis enlisted with the 8th Texas Cavalry, better known as Terry's Texas Rangers after its organizer, Benjamin Franklin Terry. Although originally intended to serve in Virginia, the Rangers were assigned under General Albert Sydney Johnston for service in the West. Colonel Terry was killed early in a skirmish on December 17, 1861. Terry's Texas Rangers were reassigned to the Army of Tennessee, led by General Braxton Bragg, where they were used as shock troops given their high skill level at mounted shooting. The regiment would ultimately fight in nearly 275 engagements, distinguishing themselves at the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, the regiment continually harassed Sherman's army on its March to the Sea. Although 248 survivors of the 8th Texas Cavalry declined to surrender with the rest of the Army of Tennessee at the end of the war, it appears that Lewis was captured. The rest of his regiment fled south to reunite with Confederates who had yet to bend the knee. In the present document, Lewis does "solemnly swear that I will not bear arms against the United States of America or give any information, or do any military duty whatsoever, until regularly exchanged as a prisoner of war." The oath is followed by information on Lewis's physical description, describing him as a five-feet-tall, with "dark" hair, "grey" eyes, and a "fair" complexion. The document is signed by Lewis after the oath and at the bottom by Captain and Assistant Provost Marshall Asa B. Fitch of Company H of the 4th Iowa Cavalry, which also fought at the Battle of Bentonville. The printed text above Fitch's signature states that he is allowing Lewis "to return to his home, not to be molested by the military authorities of the United States as long as he observes this parole and obeys the laws which were in force previous to January 1, 1861, where he resided." Loyalty oaths for Confederate Texas soldiers are rare, but rarer still from prisoners of war held by

Union forces at the end of the conflict, and especially rare from members of Terry's Texas Rangers. This document is all three rolled into one.

(McBRB5990)

\$2,250

IN A CONTEMPORARY VERNACULAR BINDING

18. [Commonplace Books]. [Mexico]. *[19th-Century Mexican Commonplace Book with Abundant Contemporary Political and Religious Material]*. [Mexico: ca.1828]. [394]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary full calf, gilt and blind rules. Light scuffing and wear to boards; remnants of shelf label at head of spine; pastedowns partially composed of manuscript waste. Some dampstaining and soiling throughout; burn marks at fore-edge of final leaves, not affecting text. Composed in a very neat and legible hand. Good plus.

An extensive and fascinating Mexican commonplace book, dating to approximately 1830, that collects a wealth of political and religious texts. The work assembled parts of published books and what seem to be some original compositions for easy use and reference of the compiler. The preponderance of the book is religious matter, primarily instructive and catechistic texts, but the very first piece is a politico-historical tract titled, "Epocas Memorables de Esta America Desde Que Comenza à Figuras en el Mundo Politico." Although several of the works appear partial, the compiler was a punctilious transcriber, often copying out the licenses and approbations that make up the preliminaries of many Mexican religious works of the period, and employing catch letters (as opposed to catchwords) to mark the continuity of the work in detail. Several "off-topic" items include a table of Roman numerals and list of brief, annual prophecies up to the 1850s. The whole is bound in a delightful vernacular, contemporary calf binding with simple gilt and blind rules. The leaves, rather than being sewed, have been strung onto two leather thongs attached to the spine. Overall, a fine and attractive example.

(McBRB5682)

\$2,500

IN SPANISH AND CHINESE

19. [Cuba]. [Chinese Indentured Servitude]. *[Bilingual Contract of a Chinese Indentured Servant in Cuba, Printed in Both Spanish and Chinese]*. Macao and Cuba: 1867. [3]pp., on a single folio sheet, completed in manuscript in Spanish and signed by various officials. Chipping at top of first leaf costing part of the printed title and some words at top of verso, one-inch portion of lower margin of first leaf trimmed away, a few words affected by ink burn, some splitting along fold line, moderate toning and creasing, with some tenderness along fold lines. About good.

Rare contract for the indentured servitude of the Chinese national Fu Lao, who has signed the bottom of the third page. The document lists the terms of the contract, and the rations the Chinese were to receive are listed ~ very likely the bare minimum needed to survive. The indentured servants were also to receive medical attention if necessary. In the end, however, the Chinese were treated worse than African slaves and many fled their owners or committed suicide. The slave's name and signature appear in Chinese characters on the third page, along with what appears to be his thumbprint in black ink. The contract is also signed by the agent, the "Procurador" and several witnesses, with additional signatures and notations. The contract was made under the auspices of the notable and rather infamous "La Alianza y Ca."

(McBRB5920)

\$950

WITH EIGHTY-SIX IMAGES OF CUBA IN 1909

20. [Cuba]. [Florida]. *[Large Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Featuring Scenes in Cuba and Florida]*. [Various locations, mostly in Cuba and Florida: March 5 to April 1, 1909]. [21] leaves, illustrated with 235 photographs, all with typed captions. Oblong folio. Contemporary full dark brown cloth, brad bound. Moderate staining and coiling to covers, some edge wear. Bottom corners of all leaves chipped, not costing content. Occasional minor wear to photos or captions. About very good.

A well-organized and meticulously-captioned vernacular photograph album with significant content on Florida and Cuba in the first decade of the 20th century. The album is organized chronologically and features a family from Ohio traveling from home by train to Florida and thence to Cuba, then returning home in the spring of 1909. The first seven and the last twenty-five photographs emanate from Ohio (where the journey started), Tennessee, and Georgia, but otherwise the album features Florida and Cuba in over 200 pictures. The scenes in Florida range from Jacksonville to Key West and other points in-between, featuring the state in almost 120 photos, both before and after the traveling party went to Cuba. The images capture portraits of the travelers, numerous homes, hotels, businesses, and other buildings, including an ostrich farm in Jacksonville, numerous scenes in Ocala (including one image featuring "Mary and her old colored Mammy"), various churches and other scenes in Tampa, residences in Key West, beach scenes at Long Key, various hotels and agricultural fields in Miami, and various buildings in Palm Beach, Ormand, and St. Augustine, concluding with a front view of the "Old Slave Market" in the latter city.

Most notably, the album includes eighty-six photographs of Cuba, the nexus point for the present trip, where the party arrived on March 20. The Cuba scenes mostly feature Havana, with several views of "Beautiful Residences" and other buildings, plus some street views and other scenes in the city. Other interesting Havana scenes picture the railroad station, "The Bone Yard ~ Old destroyed Catacombs," scenes in the Malecon, and more. Some of the street scenes in Havana picture local residents, one of "Children on the street corner" and another showing "Children scrambling for pennies" in the middle of the street. The album also contains views of the wreck of the Maine, Morro Castle, the interior of Fort Cabanas, and more. The travelers managed to wander outside Havana for a day, when they ventured to the countryside and the town of Guines on March 23. While there, the compiler took photographs of countryside outside Guines, a railroad car full of sugar cane, thatched houses, a group photograph of the students at a "Spanish School in Guines," a "Child crying in the street," a group of locals outside a cafe (captioned "Strangers in a strange land...Where we tried to get something to eat"), other street scenes in the town, and the local jail. The last photograph of Cuba here features a "Large Sugar Mill in Providencia." The group then returned through Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee (where they spent a day at Lookout Mountain and Orchard Knob) before their final stop in Dayton, Ohio. A wonderful early-20th century travel album, with significant views in Florida and Cuba.

(McBRB5288)

\$1,500

UNRECORDED WORK ON CUBAN RAILROADS

21. [Cuba]. [Railroads]. *Ferro-carril del Oeste. Lo Que Es y Lo Que Pudiera Haber Sido y Otros Apuntes Interesantes Sobre la Vuelta Abajo*. Habana: Imprenta Nacional y Estranjera, 1862. 27pp. Disbound. Original printed front wrapper under later plain wraps. Front wrapper tanned, soiled, and a bit chipped. Scattered minor foxing to text. Good plus.

A seemingly unrecorded pamphlet on the fledgling "Western Railway" in Cuba in the mid-19th century. The work covers the current status of the project, the work that has been done and its monetary costs, the delays, the illegalities, and the multiple problems that have arisen during the early stages of planning and construction. In the second part, the author analyzes what the project could have been, and how it could have given progress to an entire region. A notice at the front indicates the work was reprinted from a series of newspaper articles because of high demand from shareholders and residents of Vuelta Abajo. An interesting work on the industrial progress of Cuba in the mid-19th century, and the potential impact of a railroad through the Vuelta Abajo region, largely known for its tobacco production. Eventually a western railway was completed in Cuba, in large part to transport the region's tobacco to cigar companies in Havana. No copies in OCLC.

(McBRB4686)

\$750

OUTLAWING SLAVERY IN CUBA

22. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *Ley y Reglamento de la Abolicion de la Esclavitud, de 13 de Febrero y 8 de Mayo de 1880...* Habana: 1880. 74,[2]. Original printed wrappers. Light chipping and wear at wrapper edges. Moderate tanning internally. About very good.

A rare and important Havana imprint of an 1880 Spanish law that outlawed the slave trade in Cuba and established a system of gradual emancipation for enslaved people on the island. Slavery was long an established institution in Cuba, providing labor to support the sugar cane plantations. Cuba stopped officially participating in the slave trade in 1867 but the institution of slavery was not abolished on the island until October 7, 1886. Several laws and regulations against slavery started to appear as early as 1870 and helped to pave the way for total abolition.

The law printed here, dated May 8, 1880, set forth the "patronato" system, under which slaves were entered into an eight-year period of "tutelage" before finally being freed. The regulations stipulated that laborers be given minimal wages and improved conditions, but the system still amounted to long-term indentured servitude. The law also granted some legal rights and recourse to slaves in dispute with plantation owners, the patronos, and established tribunals at which such cases could be mediated. The patronato system stayed in place for six years, before it was obviated by the Spanish crown's proclamation of complete emancipation in 1886. This law was published by the official government printer in Cuba, but this imprint was issued by a local newspaper and publishing house, La Nueva Principal, and includes the texts of prior anti-slavery laws of 1870 and 1872. Very scarce; OCLC locates copies at four institutions, Berkeley, Miami, Florida, and the L.A. County Law Library.
(McBRB6143) \$1,500

LIST OF CUBAN OWNERS

23. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *Registro Civil de Esclavos de la Jurisdiccion de...* [manuscript caption title]. [Havana?: ca. 1850s]. [138]pp. Folio. Stitched, with remnants of leather binding along spine. A few blank leaves scattered throughout. Dampstaining and moisture damage at upper fore-edge of scattered leaves, slightly affecting text. Moderate offsetting, occasional ink burn. Light edge wear and tanning, scattered foxing. Good.

An extensive list of slave owners in Cuba in the mid-19th century who were issued cédulas for their human property. Cédulas were integral documents for the identification and transportation of enslaved people in the bureaucracy of colonial Cuba, and were usually required by the government. In the present manuscript, the race and sex of the slaves being issued documents are usually identified ~ Negra, Negro, mulata, mulato, Chino, China, e.g. ~ though some are just entered as esclavos, and there are several entries noted as dotaciones (that is, complements, usually large, of slaves on a plantation). The names of the owners are grouped alphabetically according to their first names, generally, though not in any strict order, and the leaves of the manuscript are sometimes bound out of order. Often, there are multiple listings of an owner, most likely one for each slave in need of a cédula, and in all, there are approximately 2,500 or more separate listings. The first leaf appears to be a model for the cédulas that were being issued to the listed slaveholders, with dashes where the information on the slaves and slave owners is to be filled in. The entire document has the appearance of an index, with numbers at the right side of each page indicating perhaps the page numbers in the master ledger where the original entry was made. Overall, a fascinating and significant document.

(McBRB3976)

\$8,500

INSTANT COLLECTION OF EARLY-20th-CENTURY DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IMAGES

24. [Dominican Republic]. [Photography]. [Large Collection of Photographs of the Dominican Republic During the 1920s & 1930s, Probably Relating to an American Sugar Plant There]. [Various locations in the Dominican Republic: 1920s-1930s]. Eighty-three smaller-format photographs, each around 5 x 7 inches or smaller; seventy-two larger-format photographs, each about 8 x 10 inches. Most images with manuscript or printed captions either in the image or on verso, often with photographer's studio stamp. Minor to moderate wear, occasional minor chipping to margins, varying degrees of curling, twelve images adhered to album leaves. Very good.

A voluminous collection of over 150 photographs picturing the people, cities, landscapes, and commercial activity in the Dominican Republic in the early-20th century. The images capture indigenous Dominican peoples, street views, waterfront views, road construction, sugar and other plantations, various buildings, landscapes, and so forth.

The photos were produced by a few photographers active in the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean at the time, including the Brown Brothers, "Fotografia Manon, Santo Domingo" (whose embossed blindstamp can be seen in the image area of some image), and Palau of Santo Domingo City. Most of the images exhibit some kind of manuscript or typed captions either in the negative or on the verso, providing critical identification information for the content and/or settings in the pictures. The images identify street scenes on "Avenida Bolivar," "San Pedro de Macoris," and in various other cities, as well as shots of "Teatro Independencia," "Palacio Municipal de Moca," "Hipodromo de Santo Domingo," a "Factoria" in La Romana, "Palacio Consistorial" in the capital city of Santo Domingo, "Cafe Eden" in Santiago de los Caballeros, "The Citadel at Santo Domingo," "An American sugar plantation near San Pedro de Macoris," "Laboratorio de Fitopatologia," several views of old ruins, and other commercial, scientific, educational, or religious structures.

Important Dominican landmarks pictured here include the "God Tree" ("where legend says Columbus tied his vessel upon his first visit to the island in 1492), the wishing stone of Queen Anacaona (who was executed by Bartolome de las Casas), the "Puerta de San Diego" and the lighthouse at Santo Domingo City, the Cathedral of Santo Domingo (begun in 1504 and completed in 1550), and various sites relating to Columbus's arrival and time on the island. Other shots capture inventories in various warehouses or in agricultural fields of sugar cane, tobacco, onions, or cotton, an interior shot of a match factory in Puerto Plata, a Ford dealership in Monte Cristi, large stores of tobacco in La Vega, laborers constructing a railroad track near Puerto Plata, the old fort and other structures at Santo Domingo, various shots of the Dominican Republic's federal army and military band, locals picking coconuts and wild oranges along the Macoris River, shots of various street vendors, several shots of the "School children of Santo Domingo," and more. Most of the commercial scenes feature numerous native Dominicans at work, and the street scenes often picture locals, as well.

Though we have handled various groups of photographs featuring Cuba, Jamaica, Bermuda, and other Caribbean locations, this is the first collection picturing the Dominican Republic that we have offered, and the largest we have encountered in the trade. The images provide an excellent opportunity for further study of the people, places, businesses, churches, and more in the Dominican Republic during the early part of the last century.

(McBRB5942)

\$6,500

WITH EXTENSIVE AND HIGHLY-OPINIONATED CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS

25. Edwards, Bryan. *Histoire de l'Ile Saint-Domingue; Extraite de l'Histoire Civile et Commerciale des Antilles*. Paris: 1802. [4],xii,209pp., plus folding map. Contemporary marbled wrappers. Minor edge wear and rubbing to wrappers. Occasional minor foxing to text, small repair in gutter of half title. Untrimmed. Very good.

First French edition of this notable history of Saint-Domingue translated by Jean-Baptiste Joseph Breton, which was highly popular at the time of its publication. The text is supplemented with a folding map of Saint-Domingue engraved by Blondeau. Bryan Edwards was a British plantation owner based in Jamaica who directly benefitted from the transatlantic slave trade; conservative estimates place the number of people he enslaved at 1,500. A prominent figure in the politics of the West Indies in the late-18th century, Edwards was opposed to abolition but open to the improvement of the conditions for enslaved people in the region. In 1791, he joined a British relief expedition to the French colony of Saint Domingue. One of the wealthiest colonies in the Caribbean, those enslaved by French settlers rose up in rebellion following the French Revolution of 1789. The revolt, known as the Haitian Revolution, would eventually be successful and in 1804 the colony would achieve independence as the first free Black nation in the Americas. Edwards' main purpose in traveling to the island was to gain information about the causes and consequences of the Haitian Revolution, which he published in 1797. In the course of his historical narrative, Edwards claims that 30,000 people died during the rebellion. He blamed the revolt on the treatment of enslaved people by the French settlers on the island. After relating the history of the island since its discovery by Christopher Columbus, the book devotes a significant portion to the events that took place in Saint-Domingue between the slave revolt of 1791 and the surrender of the key figure of the Haitian Revolution,

Toussaint Louverture in 1802. The abolition of slavery, decreed on February 4, 1794, and applied in all French colonies except Bourbon Island and the Mascarenes, was revoked in 1802.

The present copy of Edwards' history is particularly interesting for the wealth of manuscript annotations and corrections in French, added around 1802 or 1803 by a contemporary reader, most likely a slave owner and a witness to the Haitian Revolution. Under the date of June 8, 1791 (at the end of Abbé Grégoire's letter reproduced in full in the book), the commentator notes: "On August 23, the fire, carnage, and black revolt began. Only God knows when it will end" (p. 128). The racist reactions and pro-slavery comments of this commentator, while shocking to modern sensibilities, serve as a subject of study for modern historians and provide insight into the mindset of a pro-slavery advocate at the end of the 18th century. This volume contains nearly a hundred handwritten marginal notes, including comments, observations, simple affirmations ("true," "true fact," "truth"), or refutations ("false," "this is false"). The commentator also makes numerous corrections to details, figures, and historical facts. For instance, he asserts that Toussaint Louverture's army was six thousand men, not thirty thousand as stated in the book (p. 180). The annotator's reactions to the circular letter of Abbé Grégoire ~ one of the founders of the Société des Amis des Noirs, for the equality of whites and free blacks in the colonies and the abolition of the slave trade and slavery ~ are particularly revealing. The book reproduces in full the "Letter to the Men of Color of Saint-Domingue" (pp. 116-128). After referring to "le perfide Raynal" ("the perfidious Raynal," p. 114), the reader notes: "How much harm this letter has caused!" (p. 116). Regarding the Saint-Domingue slave revolt, he writes: "Ils ont égorgé leurs pères naturels" ("They have slaughtered their natural fathers," p. 125). In response to Grégoire's statement: "Un jour des députés de couleur franchiront l'Océan pour venir siéger dans la diète nationale...un jour le soleil n'éclairera parmi vous que des hommes libres" ("One day, deputies of color will cross the ocean to sit in the national assembly...one day, the sun will shine only on free men among you"). He further comments that "Provocation à la révolte des noirs, au meurtre, à l'incendie" ("A call for black revolt, for murder, for fire"). When Grégoire urges French citizens to "alléger les peines de ces malheureuses victimes" ("ease the suffering of these unfortunate victims"), the commentator replies, "Les noirs vivent plus heureux que les paysans en France" ("Blacks live happier lives than peasants in France," p. 127). Faced with the passage urging the abandonment of all hatred and resentment, the annotator writes, "il est beau de parler morale à des sauvages qu'y n'y entendent rien et à des affranchis qui se sont armés de poignards à cette harangue" ("It is easy to speak of morality to savages who understand nothing of it and to freedmen who took up daggers at these words," p. 128).

The text on pp.161-162 reads, in part: "On a calculé que plus de dix mille rebelles avaient péri par le fer ou par la famine; que plusieurs centaines d'entr'eux avaient succombé sous la main du bourreau, et avaient expiré sur la roue, genre de châtiment et de mort si cruel et si barbare, qu'il n'est pas d'atrocités et de crimes qui puissent le justifier chez une nation civilisée." The annotator responds in the margin: "Voilà les fruits amers de la Lettre de Grégoire des amis des noirs" ("These are the bitter fruits of Grégoire's letter and the Friends of the Blacks." pp. 161-162). A unique copy of Edwards' history of Saint Domingue with a legion of contemporary annotations in the margins worthy of extensive further study in the modern age.

(McBRB5922)

\$12,500

CONGRESSMAN RAILS AGAINST RECONSTRUCTION AND THE ELECTION OF 1876

26. [Election of 1876]. [Reconstruction]. McClernand, John A. [Galley Proof of John A. McClernand's Speech Assailing President Ulysses S. Grant's Use of the Military in Enforcing Reconstruction Laws, Deploring the Installation of William Pitt Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, Castigating Radical Republican Policies, and Denouncing Plans to Throw the Presidential Election to Hayes Rather Than Tilden]. [N.p., likely Springfield, Il.: ca. January 8, 1877]. Three long galley leaves, each approximately 6.5 x 19 inches and printed on rectos only, with numerous pencil emendations. Old folds and creases, numerous chips and tears to margins, pervasive wrinkling, making reading a bit challenging at times, but with no loss to text. Small portion of third leaf containing the last eight lines of text detached but present. Not in great shape, but seemingly unique. Good.

A galley proof of a speech by General John A. McClernand in the midst of the contentious Election of 1876 which was, so far as we can determine, neither delivered nor published. A pencil note at top reveals his authorship and notes the speech was intended to be delivered January 8 at the "Great Citizens Convention" in Springfield, Illinois, almost certainly in 1877, following the recent election in the Fall of 1876. McClernand was an Illinois contemporary of Lincoln's, a Democratic Congressman, and War Democrat. He was also an ally of another Illinois politician, and Lincoln adversary, Stephen A. Douglas. He was appointed a general during the Civil War, largely through political maneuvering, and was generally considered incompetent. McClernand greatly resented the authority of Grant, who finally relieved him of command in June 1863. Following the war, McClernand became a leading critic of Congressional Reconstruction as well as the Grant Administration in general. He also chaired the 1876 Democratic National Convention which nominated Tilden for the presidency.

Here, McClernand bitterly attacks Grant, his presidential Administration, and Reconstruction. According to McClernand, Grant's "tastes and habits had been acquired in the field and the camp ~ in implicit obedience or absolute command. He knew no other rule of action but the military law and army regulations. As a consequence he has lamentably failed as a civil administrator." As President, fraudulently and illegally, Grant "joined with Kellogg, a political adventurer, and Durell, a federal judge, to overthrow the will of the people of Louisiana." Law and order, says McClernand, "lay prostrate and panting at the feet of her remorseless tyrants." McClernand also assails Grant's highhanded tactics in the other Southern States.

Now, says McClernand, "the president and his accomplices have now applied themselves to defeat the will of the people by a parliamentary device. They claimed for the President of the Senate the right and power to count the electoral votes and to declare the result, and, by implication, that that right and power would be so exercised as to count Tilden out of his election, and to count Hayes into one." He wasn't wrong. In one of the closest, most hotly-contested, and highly-controversial elections in American history, to put it simply, Hayes effectively stole the election by agreeing to remove northern soldiers from the South and end Reconstruction. It would be interesting to know what McClernand thought of the ultimate result ~ he didn't get Tilden, but he did get the end of Reconstruction.

"Yet another prominent Illinoian who played a role in the Civil War, John Alexander McClernand was born in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, before moving to Shawneetown, Illinois, at a young age. Similar to fellow Illinoian Abraham Lincoln, McClernand was a largely self-taught lawyer, who began practicing in Shawneetown in 1835. Also like Lincoln, McClernand served in the Black Hawk War. However, McClernand was a staunch Democrat. In 1835, he established the newspaper *Shawneetown Democrat*. He was active in Democratic politics at both the state and federal level, serving in the Illinois House of Representatives and eventually Congress. In Congress, McClernand was a stalwart Jacksonian Democrat who strongly disliked abolitionists. He strongly opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which banned slavery in the territory gained after the Mexican-American War. He became a key ally of fellow Democrat and Illinoian Stephen A. Douglas, helping him pass the Compromise of 1850. As tensions rose approaching the election of 1860, McClernand campaigned for Douglas's presidency and became a Unionist. After war broke out in the following April, McClernand helped raise volunteers for the Union Army. Because Lincoln needed to retain a wide base of support and retain connections with Democrats in Illinois, he appointed McClernand a brigadier general on May 17, 1861. McClernand's military career would be defined by an ongoing clash with fellow Illinoian General Ulysses S. Grant. Grant, a seasoned West Pointer who served in Mexico, was irritated by McClernand, a political general with little military experience. Further exacerbating relations was McClernand's tendency to boast about his exploits and diminish the achievements of other commanders" - American Battlefield Trust's entry on John A. McClernand.

(McBRB5770)

\$1,250

ESTABLISHING A MISSION AT THE END OF THE EARTH

27. **Gardiner, Allen Francis.** *A Few Particulars Relating to a Proposed Mission to the Indians in the Straits of Magelhaen* [manuscript title]. Rio de Janeiro: February 16, 1844. [7]pp., written in a secretarial hand, but signed and dated by

Gardiner. Folio. Gathered bifolia, stitched. Minor dust-soiling. Thin strip of paper running along the spine of the last page with paper remnants. Very good.

A manuscript report composed by Capt. Allen Francis Gardiner (1794-1851), a British Royal Navy officer and missionary. Gardiner spent some time in Zululand where he tried to establish a mission near Port Natal, and according to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, from "1838 to 1843 he worked among the Indians of Chile, and went from island to island in the South American archipelago, but his efforts were foiled by the opposition of the various governments.... His first visit to Tierra del Fuego took place on 22 March 1842, when, coming from the Falkland Islands in the schooner *Montgomery*, he landed in Oazy harbour. The Church Missionary Society was now under pressure to send out missionaries to Patagonia but declined on the ground of shortage of money. Similar proposals were unsuccessfully made to the Wesleyan and London Missionary societies. Eventually in 1844 a special society was formed for South America - the Patagonian Missionary Society - and Robert Hunt, a schoolmaster, was sent out as the first missionary, accompanied by Gardiner. This attempt to establish a mission failed, however, and they returned to England in June 1845."

The present document is Gardiner's proposal for that first mission, based on his deep firsthand experience the previous five years. Gardiner writes here: "My attention for some years has been turned towards the aborigines of the Southern Section of South America, more particularly to the Tribes on the borders of Chile, commonly known by the name of Aracecarcians." Gardiner also notes that between 1838 and 1842 several journeys were made to the Straits of Magellan where "communications with the Indians were opened, and access was obtained to some of their favourite locations." As he notes here, Gardiner was well aware that one of the greatest obstacles to the mission's success was the "very natural prejudice entertained by the Indians to all Foreigners whom they indiscriminately identify with their former Oppressors." However, he was surprised by the efforts of the "Friars on the frontier, who were not slow in manifesting their determination to impede my progress and exert all their influence with the chiefs to frustrate my intentions."

Gardiner was "particularly fortunate in finding among the Tribe at Oazy Harbour a very good Interpreter in the person of a North American Black, who had resided among them three years...." His employment made Gardiner's efforts much easier. Gardiner also recommends Oazy Harbour "as possessing peculiar advantages for the establishment of the first Missionary Station." Importantly, Gardiner notes, the harbour was the point where migratory Patagonians were frequently found, supplies could be obtained there, and communications relayed via the sealing vessels which occasionally visited there. Sealing vessels were a mixed blessing, and Gardiner attributes the "antipathy of the Fuegians on the North Coast to the White Man" to the misconduct of sealing crews. Like many missionaries before him, Gardiner emphasizes that the success of the mission is dependent on learning the local language, which he discusses here.

Due to a lack of funding, Gardiner's mission seemed doomed to die before it started. The British chaplain at Montevideo, James Birch, however, expressed much interest in the idea and suggested subscriptions could be raised with the assistance of the chaplains of Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, and Rio de Janeiro. Indeed, an annual pledge of £35 was received from the congregation at Montevideo. Such a generous contribution went a long way to reaching Gardiner's estimated sum of £200 that he would need annually, after the initial £500 to establish the mission, both of which are enumerated in the present report. Gardiner entrusted the selection of the Catechists, and control of the mission to the Church Missionary Society. In the end, though, due to funding challenges and resistance from various governments and the Catholic Church in the region, Gardiner failed to establish his mission. He returned to England in June 1845. Despite his ultimate failure to create a mission in Chile, Gardiner's present report remains a vital document in the long-controversial practices of western missionaries with regard to indigenous peoples in the Americas.

(McBRB3827)

\$7,500

SCARCE FIRST EDITION

28. **George, Andrew L.** *A Texas Prisoner*. [N.p., but Texas?]: 1895. 32pp. Illustrated. 16mo. Original pictorial wrappers. Spine chipped, moderate soiling and wear. Good.

"Sketches of the Penitentiary, Convict Farms and Railroads, Together with Poems". First edition thus, extracted from George's larger book published in Austin in 1893. George was wrongly accused of murder, convicted, and given a death sentence that was commuted to life in prison. Eventually pardoned, he sought to use tales of prison misery to prevent others from a similar fate. Illustrations include depictions of the gallows and the author in striped prison garb. He also includes a mention of John Wesley Hardin, who was imprisoned with him. Other 32-page editions were published in Charlotte in 1899, and Marion, Illinois in 1905. This first edition is particularly scarce, with OCLC noting copies at Southern Methodist University and the Clements Library.

Adams, Six Guns 822 (ref).
(McBRB5839)

\$750

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

29. **Granja, Juan de la.** *Viaje de un Español por el Levante en 1827*. Nueva York: 1833. 254,iii pp. 16mo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine ornately gilt, edges marbled. Minor wear to binding, library ink stamps on edges of text block. Contemporary presentation inscription on front flyleaf. Moderately foxed. About very good.

A scarce Nueva York imprint describing travel through the region in and around the Holy Land. Juan de la Granja (1785-1853) was a Spaniard who emigrated to Mexico in 1814, fleeing to New York in 1827, after Mexico had gained its independence and Spanish citizens were somewhat out of favor in the country. He founded a newspaper and established a cultural community for Mexican expats; he was eventually made Consul General of Mexico and subsequently returned to Mexico at the outbreak of the Mexican-American War. He is best known in his adopted country for founding the first telegraph line in Mexico. The present work is inscribed to a young woman by Granja: "A la Senorita Da. Anna Copcutt, Su mas atento y respetuoso servidor., Juan de la Granja."

American Imprints 19090. Palau 361558.
(McBRB6147)

\$1,250

BY A NOTED PHOTOGRAPHER

30. **[Jamaica].** *[Group of Eight Handsome Professional Photographs of Jamaica]*. [Kingston: A. Duperly & Sons, ca. 1910]. Eight glossy sepia-toned photographs, each approximately 6 x 9 inches; matted to 14 x 16 inches. Some creasing and wear, more pronounced on a handful of images. Minor soiling, minimal fading, crisp images. About very good.

A nice group of photographs from the noted Kingston studio of A. Duperly and Sons, initially established by patriarch Adolphe Duperly in the 1840s. The images here show local life and scenery, including a view of the rebuilt King Street following the 1907 earthquake; local women with baskets perched atop their heads; a man carrying bananas; and several images featuring locals at bends in a river, notably one that shows a dapper Black man seated by a stream beneath some palm trees, his hat resting on his upturned knee. A wonderful representation of the work accomplished by the Duperly studio after it was rebuilt following the Kingston Earthquake of 1907.

(McBRB5793)

\$1,750

FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF BRAZIL

31. **[Japanese Americana]. [Brazil]. Ariyoshi, Akira.** *Burajiru Yori Kaerite [Back from Brazil]*. Tokyo: Nippon Renmi ~ Nippon Kogyu Bu, 1930. [2],9pp. Original printed wrappers. Minor wear and dust-soiling. Very good.

An unrecorded pamphlet printing the text of a speech delivered to the Japanese Industrial Club by the Japanese Ambassador to Brazil. The title of the speech is translated as *Back from Brazil* or *Returning from Brazil*, and concentrates on Ariyoshi's experiences after spending three years in South America, with particular attention paid

to Japanese immigration and potential investment. During the course of his speech, Ariyoshi touches on the industrial resources of Brazil, German and Italian influence in the country, recent struggles by the coffee industry, foreign investment in Brazil (specifically mentioning the Rothschild family), and more. He concludes by calling for continued Japanese immigration and additional capital investment by Japanese business interests in Brazil. No copies in OCLC, though a 1939 work by Setsuzo Sawada is listed under the same title.
(McBRB5531) \$850

THE TRUTH ABOUT FARMING IN BRAZIL AS TOLD TO POTENTIAL JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

32. [Japanese Americana]. [Brazil]. Yazaki, Setsuo. *Nojo Seikatsu no Jisso: Burajiru Iju Shishin [The Reality of Farm Life: A Guide to Migrating to Brazil]*. Tokyo: Nihon Shokumin Tsushinsha [Japan Colonization News Agency], 1928. [2],2,2,102,[2]pp., plus photographic frontispiece. Original printed wrappers. Minor wear, creasing, and some soiling to wrappers. Scattered, mostly minor foxing to text. Very good.

A rare promotional encouraging Japanese immigration to Brazil, aimed at agricultural entrepreneurs. The work includes chapters on the present state of Japanese immigration to Brazil, farm hygiene, contract wages for labor, rainfall, farm revenues, purchasing land, independent farming, the Iguape colony, Brazilian crops, hints on successful immigration, and more. The two-sided frontispiece includes two family pictures and a shot of a healthy agricultural field. The present work is the third edition published the year after the first. No copies in the United States of any edition, and just one copy in OCLC at all (this edition), at the National Diet Library.
(McBRB5539) \$1,750

"IF YOU GO OUT FORGETTING THIS BOOK, IT IS THE SAME AS FORGETTING YOUR MOUTH...."

33. [Japanese Americana]. [Latin America]. Sakai, Ichiro. *Renketsushiki Nissei Jiyu Kaiwa [Interactive Spanish-Japanese Free Conversation]*. Tokyo: [1927]. [8],187,[4]pp. Original red stiff cloth covers. Minor wear and rubbing to covers. Light occasional foxing, ink ownership signature on rear free endpaper. Very good.

A rare Spanish-Japanese pocket glossary and phrasebook intended for Japanese citizens looking to travel or immigrate to Latin America. The text is printed in two columns, with Spanish words or phrases and their respective Japanese translation, with sample words, phrases, and sentences. The Spanish portions also include the pronunciation of the Spanish in tiny katakana font printed over each word. According to a rough English translation of the Preface (which is signed Shoshu Sakai and dated in December 1926), the book is intended "to enable those who do not know a word of Spanish to carry out their daily business immediately without having to study for five minutes." Also, it is intended for regular usage by Japanese travelers to Latin America, noting that "If you go out forgetting this book, it is the same as forgetting your mouth, so you must always keep it in your pocket like a pocket watch." Interestingly, the text is followed by three pages of publisher's advertisement, one of which is printed in Japanese and English, advertising *How to Speak Japanese Correctly* by K. Akada and J. Satomi, and revised by M.N. Wyckoff. The only two listings of any edition of this work in OCLC are for a 1917 edition noted at only 91 pages (the only copy located at the National Diet Library) and an unattributed record for the present edition and the 1939 edition, with no institutional connection, with the title listed as *Renketsushiki Nissu Jiyu Kaiwa*. As such, the present work is very rare and a great resource for studying the activities involved with Japanese migration to South America in the early-20th century.
(McBRB5619) \$1,750

TRAINING THE 442nd

34. [Japanese Americana]. Terry, John. *With Hawaii's AJA Boys at Camp Shelby Mississippi [cover title]*. Honolulu: [1943]. 25pp. Original pictorial wrappers. stapled. Light wear and soiling, contents mostly clean. Very good.

An inside look at the training activities of the 442nd Infantry unit, a Hawaiian Japanese-American unit during World War II. "At Camp Shelby, Mississippi are a large number of young Americans of Japanese ancestry,

organized in the 442nd Infantry Combat Team. They are youths who volunteered in Hawaii for this duty and were sent from Uncle Sam's mid-Pacific territory to the Mississippi camp for training. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin sent a member of its Washington staff to Camp Shelby to write a series of news stories about the young men-their training, their development as prospective fighting-men for Uncle Sam, their work and their play." We locate four copies in OCLC, three of them in Hawaii. Scarce.
(McBRB5926) \$850

BIOGRAPHY OF JERONIMA DE LA ASUNCION

35. Letona, Bartholome de. *Perfecta Religiosa Contiene Tres Libros...* Puebla: Por la Viuda de Juan de Borja, 1662. [32],64 leaves, [65-]104pp., [105-]164 leaves, [165-]389,[21]pp. Quarto. Contemporary stiff vellum, manuscript spine title, two fore-edge fasteners intact, edges painted red. Light wear and soiling to vellum. Lower margin of a number of leaves cut away, more often to initial and final leaves, sometimes affecting catchwords, signatures, and occasionally final line of text, but not altering sense. Extra copy of index laid in at rear. Light worming, affecting a few letters; scattered marginal chips and closed tears. Scattered faint foxing and dampstaining. Good.

Letona's work chronicles the fascinating life of Mother Jeronima de la Asuncion (1555-1630), who founded the first Catholic monastery in Manila in 1621. In the spring of 1620, at the age of sixty-six, Jeronima and six nuns traveled from Toledo to Seville, the first leg of the very long journey to the Philippines. In Seville, Velazquez painted a stunning full-length portrait of her. They departed from Cadiz by boat, arrived at Veracruz, and then traveled overland to Mexico City, finally arriving there in September. The group stayed in Mexico for six months with other sisters of the same order. From Mexico City in the spring of 1621, mules conveyed the nuns to Acapulco, where they set sail aboard the Spanish galleon San Andres to the Philippines.

Madre Jeronima did not always see eye-to-eye with the male overseers of the convent, which was established exclusively for Spanish women, excluding Indigenous women. The conquistadors were concerned to see the pool of marriageable Spanish women in the Philippines shrinking as novices entered the convent. At the same time, native Filipino women who tried to join the order were denied, not by the convent and Madre Jeronima, but by the male Franciscan superiors. Her attempt to allow Dona Maria Uray of Dapitan to join was denied, as was her proposition that a separate convent be created for non-Spanish women in the late 1620s. However, in the years after Jeronima's death, the nuns of Santa Clara found a way to sneak Martha de San Bernardo, a native, into the order, with a little jurisdictional maneuvering.

The author, Bartholome de Letona, was a Franciscan friar in the Santo Evangelio province of Mexico City, according to Beristain. The prologue contains a detailed description of the Pacific Ocean and navigation in the Far East, and of the Philippine Islands. Apparently wishing to suppress the navigational material, the Council of the Indies ordered the prologue removed from all copies, but the suppression was ineffectual. The Prologo is present in this copy, and an extra copy of the final index has been laid in. A serviceable copy of an important work, interesting for both its content and history; OCLC locates a small handful of copies.

Beristain I, p.121. Medina, Puebla 59. Palau 136757. Sabin 40250.
(McBRB5666) \$3,500

MEMOIR OF A GOLD MINER

36. Long, F. Stanley. *The Placer Miner: A Klondyke Reminiscence.* Keswick, England: G.W. McKane & Son, [ca. 1901]. 16pp. Original printed card covers, string-tied. Contemporary ownership inscription on front cover. Light wear and soiling. Very good.

A detailed personal account of the Klondike Gold Rush in the Yukon Territory. Although debated as to whether the work is fiction or memoir, the central character would seem to be William Heath (1872-1912), a verified and actual Englishman who spent time in the gold fields. The author was a greenhorn who gives an account of meeting "Uncle Bill" and learning about placer mining from him at his claim on Hunker Creek. "My awkward enthusiasm

still savoured the romance of it all, still saw placer mining as a calling, almost a profession ~ for was it not elemental engineering and geology? ~ that extracted no articles, no degrees, no qualifications beyond a stout heart, a strong body, a fund of optimism tempered with horse sense, and a sense of humour." Long provides a detailed description of the process of placer mining, the landscape, the legalities of how claims work, and the more domestic activities undertaken in camp. Bill was joined by a stocky Canadian named Bert, as well as a bearded Australian called Mac. He writes, "I joined them in their evening meal of fried ham and dessicated potatoes, but declined the molasses with which they laced their ration. The beverage was strong billy-tea. ... Afterwards the fumes of strong plug tobacco were added to the fug of stale cooking, and of drying and warmed up clothing; some hanging limply on nails in the cabin walls; some still clinging to human bodies. The restricted vent hole in the roof was hardly equal to its job." Also reprinted as part of a larger collection in the 1950s, this first edition is institutionally scarce, with three copies in OCLC ~ University of Tulsa, University of British Columbia, and the University of Alaska.
(McBRB5870) \$2,250

SCARCE WORK ON THE VIRGIN

37. Lorenzana, Francisco Antonio de. *Cartas Pastorales y Edictos del Illmo. Senor D. Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, y Buitron, Arzobispo de Mexico.* Mexico City: 1770. [26],229pp. Title page printed in red and black. Folio. Early 20th-century half sheep and marbled boards. Extremities lightly worn, corners moreso. Bookplate on front pastedown. Light foxing. About very good.

First edition of this important work recording the miraculous appearance of the Virgin of Guadalupe. Quoting Stevens, Sabin notes: "Among other things, this volume contains a most minute account of the portrait of the Virgin of Guadalupe, which appeared miraculously on the Tilma or blanket of Juan Diego, a converted Mexican, in the year 1531; and which was solemnly declared by a commission of painters and others, in 1751, not to have been painted by the hand of man. The good Archbishop comes to the conclusion that it must have been painted by millions of angels." Lorenzana actively promoted veneration of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the unifying spiritual symbol of the Mexican people. In addition, his letters dictate proper policies for the clergy; rules for festivals; numerous dictates relating to the native peoples, including that they must learn Castilian Spanish and never marry Spaniards or mestizos; and the establishment of guilds for the care of the poor and promotion of manufactures and agriculture. Fewer than ten copies in OCLC.

JCB III, #1749. Medina, Mexico 5379. Palau 142406. Sabin 42062.
(McBRB5664)

\$2,500

ANTI-BLACK VIOLENCE IN LOUISIANA DURING THE CONTENTIOUS ELECTION OF 1876

38. [Louisiana]. [African Americana]. [Election of 1876]. *Brief of the Law and Facts in the Louisiana Election [caption title].* [N.p., likely New Orleans or Washington, D.C.: 1877]. 16pp., on a single folded, uncut sheet. Minor edge wear and soiling, slightly opened along one fold line. Uncut and unopened. Very good.

A rare pamphlet detailing the violence and lynchings perpetrated against the African-American community in Louisiana during the controversial Election of 1876. The letters and testimony here was collected by Civil War veteran and Louisiana Republican State Senator Hugh Campbell to inform the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the midst of Senatorial deliberations on the election in February 1877. Not long after, President Hayes appointed Campbell as U.S. Attorney for the Dakota Territory, where he was a leader in the statehood movement. The testimony was read into the Senate record by New Hampshire Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh.

The first letter printed here details the violence against the Black community in Louisiana in former elections, as well as the present 1876 election. These anti-Black "outrages" include "the massacre at Mechanics' Institute" in 1866, "the St. Landry parish massacre" in 1868, "the Bossier parish massacre, during which over two hundred colored people were killed," and several others, up to the 1876 Mount Pleasant Massacre. The text also details a long series of events tantamount to "a conspiracy to suppress by force and violence the Republican vote" in

Louisiana that included "night-riding, patrolings, whippings, shootings, hangings, burnings, mutilations, assassinations, murder, and massacre." A significant percentage of the pamphlet is taken up with long lists of both "Persons Proved to Have Committed Outrages" (organized by parish) and lists of both white and Black people killed, wounded, hanged, driven from home, and so forth. The penultimate section of the text reprints a circular issued by Democratic authorities in Louisiana encouraging voter suppression and interference against "Radical rule" in Louisiana in order "to wrest the government of the State from the hands of the vandals who have for so long a time prostituted their usurped powers to strike down our liberties and destroy our prosperity..." Among the suggestions is that Democrats form secret clubs and hold meetings in part to "impress the negroes with a sense of your united strength. They have been taught that they outnumber you; such meetings would convince them of their error." The text concludes with a seventeen-part Republican Statement to the Senate committee claiming the recent elections in Louisiana were made effectively "null and void" by the violence, reiterates many of the recent violent events, details claims of political conspiracy, and so forth. OCLC reports just two copies, at Historic New Orleans and the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, and AAS also holds a copy. We would guess the present copy is the only one still uncut and unopened.

(McBRB5492)

\$1,250

CRITIQUING THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT

39. Macias del Real, Antonio. *Venezuela por Dentro y Sus Políticos por Fuera*. New York: 1895. 42pp. Contemporary red cloth, gilt ruled and lettered. Light soiling and scuffing to cloth; corners a bit frayed. Uneven fading to front board. Light toning and foxing internally. About very good.

An unrecorded, highly critical report concerning the political situation in late 19th-century Venezuela, composed by Spanish-born journalist (and qualified pharmacist) Antonio Macias del Real. The author emigrated to Guatemala in the early 1890s and traveled and reported widely in Central and South America. The present work is written for and dedicated to Spanish compatriots, and was printed in New York presumably to avoid any risk of censorship. The tract includes brief sketches of the Venezuelan president, Joaquin Crespo, his ministers, and various facets of the government. A couple of paragraphs each are also given to cultural establishments, the financial system, and even the Masonic Temple. The tract concludes with assurances that the country does actually possess many fine doctors, writers, engineers, etc., but that they are kept well away from the levers of power. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB5869)

\$850

"THE PRINCE OF OUR BLACK CAPTIVE NON-SELF GOVERNING PEOPLE"

40. [Malcolm X]. *Commemoration Day Solemn March in Honor of Malcolm X... [caption title]*. [N.p., likely Harlem: ca. 1966-1970]. Illustrated broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, minor chipping and several old tape repairs to edges, moderate toning, light soiling. Good.

An undated but certainly early flyer advertising a "Solemn March" in celebration of Malcolm X Commemoration Day in Harlem in the late-1960s. The work includes a hand-drawn portrait of Malcolm X at lower left, with a long list of over twenty sponsors for the march printed at right. Malcolm is identified in two locations by his Muslim name, El Haji Malik El Shabazz, and honored as "The Prince of Our Black Captive Non-Self Governing People." The sponsors include the NAACP, Yoruba Temple, CORE, Organization of Afro-American Unity, Urban League, SNCC, Negro Labor Committee, Harlem Defense Council, United African Nationalists Movements, the World Federation of African People, Inc., and more. The flyer was designed by Art Scott and prepared by Awareness Advertising. The march was scheduled on February 20, to begin at the corner of 110th Street and Lenox Avenue in Harlem. A highly-ephemeral handbill celebrating the memory of Malcolm X; we could find no other examples of this attractive flyer anywhere.

(McBRB6014)

\$950

THE WOMEN OF M.I.T.

41. [Massachusetts Institute of Technology]. [Women]. [*Cabinet Card Picturing Two Dozen Female Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Signed on the Verso by Seven Students*]. [N.p., but very likely Cambridge, Ma.: ca. 1892]. Cabinet card photograph, 5 x 7 inches, on plain cardboard mount, seven signatures in ink on verso. Moderate soiling and foxing, minor edge wear. Very good.

An impactful group photograph picturing twenty-four students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the last decade of the 19th century. Of additional interest, seven of the students have signed the verso of the photograph, namely Edna Wadsworth, Margie E. Dodd, Clara A. Bliss, Alice H. Beckler, Anne Elizabeth White, Mary B. Wills, and Sarah A. Hall. Two of the students ~ Anne Elizabeth White and Margaret "Margie" Eliot Dodd ~ are pictured in another group photograph of female MIT students from 1888. Dodd graduated from MIT in 1892, and afterwards taught mainly in private schools. Another of the students, Alice Hooper Beckler also graduated from MIT in 1892 and went on to teach at the Pratt Institute and the Philadelphia Normal School. Given the graduation date of both women, the image was likely produced in 1892, if not somewhat earlier.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has a long tradition of providing educational opportunities to women. Ellen Swallow Richards became the first female graduate of MIT in 1873, and sparked over a century-and-a-half of successful women at the school. Early women graduates of MIT became important figures in teaching, architecture, mining, and other sciences at a time when it was particularly difficult for women to be taken seriously in most of these fields. In the last year of the 19th century, women students at MIT formed the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Women's Association (MITWA) with the goal to "promote greater fellowship among Institute women." The organization's first president was none other than Ellen Swallow Richards. In present times, MIT continues to graduate important women leaders in numerous fields.

(McBRB5807)

\$850

FOMENTING REVOLT IN OAXACA

42. Melendez, José Gregorio. [*Manuscript Document Calling for the People of Tehuantepec to Join the Revolt*]. Juchitan: November 17, 1850. Manuscript broadside, approximately 13 x 9 inches. Previously folded. Small stabholes at left margin; two short, closed tears from right edge. Light tanning and scattered light staining. Still very good.

José Gregorio Melendez was a longtime leader in the Zapotec people's rebellions in Chiapas and Oaxaca against the control of local resources, including land and salt, by the state governments. Melendez led uprisings in the 1840s through 1853, when the Zapotec alliance with Santa Anna brought increased autonomy to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The present document comes from the beginning of the final period of unrest and comprises a call to the people by Melendez to support his cause and his forces. In early March 1850, Melendez routed the garrison at Tehuantepec, near the coast of Oaxaca, before fleeing with 1000 men to Juchitan when President Benito Juarez refused to negotiate with him. After several further skirmishes, Melendez fled to Chiapas, before quickly returning to the isthmus to try to expand the base of his rebellion. In this document, probably copied from an otherwise unrecorded broadside, he writes:

"A los Tehuantepecanos. Yo soy el hombre, a quien todos vosotros debeis conocer, que el que defendiendo siempre los pricipios de libertados ha dad las garantías desde el año de 1847, la y la propiedad de nuestros hogares. Recordad, que yo he sido vuestro gobernador, vuestra autoridad política y el hombre que, colocado al frente de vuestros negocios, os ha sabido guardar y defender. Tehuantepecanos: Auxiliares todos de los Barrios ¿Me teneis fe? Unios a mi causa; yo os protejo; yo os cuido; y estoy spiembre sobre vosotros, velando y cual el Oso del Eterno sobre sus criaturas. Melendez os llama; tiene por principios, la Libertad, la Religion, la Ley, y todas aquellas cosas que en el corazon humano puedan palpar por propender al orden."

A very scarce document from an important but oft forgotten 19th-century Zapotec rebel leader.

(McBRB5486)

\$1,500

BENITO JUAREZ RISES TO POWER IN OAXACA

43. [Mexico]. [Juarez, Benito]. *[Documents on the Reconstitution of the State of Oaxaca and the Rise of Benito Juárez to Power]*. [Oaxaca: 1846]. Five documents, totaling [7]pp. Small folio. Later quarter tree calf and marbled boards, gilt leather spine label. Later bookplate and extensive manuscript annotation on front pastedown. Lower edge of manuscript document torn away, affecting final two lines of text. Old folds, varying dampstain across foot of broadsides. Light toning scattered, short closed tears. Overall, good plus.

Oaxaca regained its autonomous statehood at the outset of the Mexican-American War, following the restoration of Federalism and the Constitution of 1824, and was governed by a triumvirate which included a little-known Zapotec lawyer named Benito Juárez, who was later elected as the first indigenous President of Mexico. Bound together here are five documents, one manuscript and four printed, pertaining to his rise to power in the state during 1846. As follows:

1) Manuscript document on Department of Oaxaca letterhead, 2 pages, signed by Luis Fernandez del Campo, José Arteaga, and Benito Juarez; defective on bottom edge with loss of several words. The document by which the triumvirate assumes control of Oaxaca (in translation): "Appointed to constitute the executive power of this Department . . . today we have taken the oath prescribed by it. As we assume the duties of such delicate and honorable functions, we are satisfied to inform Your Excellency, offering you our humble services and personal." Oaxaca, 11 August 1846.

2) Printed broadside decree signed in type by the triumvirate and Secretary Manuel Ruiz; toning at lower edge. Acknowledges the act of the Oaxaca legislature of 9 August forming the new government. Oaxaca, 13 August 1846.

3) "Acta levantada por la guarnicion y el pueblo oaxaqueño, proclamando la reorganizacion de la Republica y la defensa de la independencia nacional." Printed broadsheet, 2 pages on one sheet; folds, some underlining in colored ink. An act of the new Oaxaca legislature, forming the new state government and urging unity in the face of the American invasion. Lists the members of the legislature and other officials including Juarez. Oaxaca: Ignacio Rincon, 9 August 1846.

4) "Acta del Cuerpo de Plana mayor de esta plaza, adhiriéndose al plan proclamado por la guarnicion y el pueblo oaxaqueño, el dia 9 del mes actual." Printed broadside. Military officials express support for the new Oaxaca government. Oaxaca: Ignacio Rincon, 1846.

5) Letterpress broadside, signed in type by Juan Diaz as army colonel and Joaquin Romero. Colonel Diaz proclaims the new Oaxaca leadership to the public, including Juarez. Oaxaca, 11 August 1846.

The manuscript notes on the front pastedown trace ownership of these documents to the daughter of a 19th-century Governor of Queretaro who died in the house of the inscriber during the Spanish Flu epidemic. We trace none of these important documents in OCLC.

(McBRB4744)

\$6,500

AMERICAN NAVAL DOCTOR IN THE MEXICAN PASTRY WAR IN 1839

44. [Mexico]. [Pastry War]. Lawyer, A.F. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from A.F. Lawyer, a U.S. Medical Officer Off the Coast of Mexico During the First French Intervention, to His Father in New York, Writing About the Conflict and His Medical Experiences Helping the Mexican Navy]*. Off Tampico: May 27-29, 1839. [3]pp., addressed on the verso of the second leaf. Original mailing folds, considerable wear, some dampstaining across upper third resulting in minor fading of text, small losses at two crossfolds with old cello tape repairs along some fold lines. With remnants of original wax seal. Good.

A unique and highly-informative correspondence from A.F. Lawyer, a medical officer serving in the U.S. Navy on the Ship of War Warren while moored off Tampico, Mexico during the Pastry War, also known as the First French Intervention. Lawyer's letter is well written, describing the war as he sees it from the ship and detailing his experiences with the wounded after being summoned to help by Mexican general Mariano Arista. Arista (1802-1855) was second in command to Santa Anna in 1836, then rose to General-in-Chief and commanded at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma during the Mexican-American War before being elected President of Mexico in 1851 before being exiled two years into his term. The text of the present letter reads, in part:

"I write this in anticipation of an opportunity of sending via New Orleans by schooner Creole now laying in Tampico River if she be allowed to go to sea. Since my last considerable has transpired on shore. General Arista of the Government Party attacked the schooner which was protecting the bar of the Tampico River & after a short action, took the vessel & as a consequence, the entrance to the river. He is now in possession and he says he has thousand men.... We could see the action from our ship.... There were several seriously wounded on the schooner, but none of Arista's army. Arista has no surgeon with him nor instruments, & yesterday morning I went ashore...to render the wounded all the assistance necessary. I found the Captain of the schooner with a severe wound of the elbow joint from a great shot, and not being able to save the limb, performed amputation immediately above the joint, and very successfully, as the man immediately ran from the table and walked across the room.... Very great attention was paid me by Gen Arista & I drank a couple of glasses of wine with him.... Bustamante is approaching on the other side.... Urrea has command of Tampico, but the officers have no confidence in him & he is thought to be a coward.... Let the action terminate as it will, I think I shall have great surgical practice...."

As sometimes occurs with military letters (and others), the present letter was written over the course of multiple days. Here, Lawyer continues his correspondence two days later, on May 29: "Yesterday 5 gun boats or rafts came down the river and made an attack upon Arista's camp. The firing continued about 2 hours.... The firing was distinctly visible from where we are.... The Creole, the vessel I spoke of to carry this letter, is now out of the mouth of the harbor, being permitted to pass by Arista, out of courtesy to our flag."

As he writes in the opening, Lawyer hoped to get his letter out of New Orleans, which is exactly what happened, owing to the ink stamp postal mark on the address leaf dated June 9 in the Crescent City. A.F. Lawyer was most certainly related to the family that founded Lawyersville, New York, where he addressed this letter to his father. His letter provides a rare look at the Pastry War from an American point of view, as well as vital content on medical practice in the U.S. Navy in the early-19th century.

(McBRB3748)

\$850

POLITICAL UNREST AND HIGHER TAXES IN SAN LUIS POTOSI

45. [Mexico]. [Politics]. *[Five 19th-Century Political San Luis Potosi Imprints]*. San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio, a Cargo de Ventura Carrillo, 1842-1844. Five pamphlets, plus one duplicate, varying paginations listed below. Three pamphlets disbound, with stabholes at gutter margin; three pamphlets unopened. Minor wear; light, even tanning. Very good.

An interesting group of five pamphlets concerning state politics in San Luis Potosi during the early 1840s. Three relate to the civil unrest in Mexico at this time, when in 1842 Santa Anna returned to oust Antonio Bustamante from the presidency and in 1843 he instituted the Bases Orgánicas, the third national constitution. A fourth work here is a handwringing plea to the public, begging them to understand the need for higher taxes. The last pamphlet chronologically, printed in 1844, is a rulebook for order and decorum in the new state assembly. All are quite scarce, and are as follows:

1) *Proclama del Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento de San Luis Potosi*. San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio, a Cargo de Ventura Carrillo, 1842. 7pp., on a single folded sheet. One copy in OCLC (Yale).

2) *Acta del Juramento Prestado por la Guarnicion de San Luis Potosi, a los Supremos Decretos de 19 y 23 de Diciembre de 1842....* San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio, a Cargo de Ventura Carrillo, 1843. 7pp., on a single folded sheet. One copy in OCLC (Yale).

3) *Exposicion Que Se Eleva al Supremo Gobierno de la Republica, Pidiendo Se Exonere de Vocal de la Junta Nacional Legislativa, al Exmo. Sr. D. Jose Ignacio Gutierrez....* San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio, a Cargo de Ventura Carrillo, 1843. 8pp., on a single folded sheet, plus duplicate removed from a bound volume. One copy in OCLC (Berkeley).

4) *El Publico Sabe Juzgar.* San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio, a Cargo de Ventura Carrillo, 1843. 15pp. Two in OCLC (Indiana, BL).

5) *Reglamento Para el Gobierno Interior de la Honorable Asamblea de San Luis Potosi.* San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio, a Cargo de Ventura Carrillo, 1844. 17pp. One copy in OCLC (Yale).
(McBRB5330) \$2,500

HANDSOME CONFRATERNITY PATENT

46. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Patente de la Congregacion Fundada en la Parrochia del Inclyto Martyr S. Sebastian de Mexico...* [caption title]. [Mexico: ca.1770]. [3]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. Completed in manuscript, with additional, later manuscript annotations. Some edge wear and staining. Light tanning and scattered foxing. Good plus.

An attractively illustrated and scarce example of a confraternity patent for a religious order in mid-18th century Mexico. This bifolium confers membership to and lists the benefits for those inducted into the congregation of the Parish of San Sebastian, and was filled out and given to Sebastian Fabian Mendoza, on September 29, 1770. The first leaf recto is attractively printed, containing a skillful engraved illustration of the Virgin Mary accompanied by St. Joseph and St. Sebastian on each side, with Jesus holding the Eucharist in a cloud over head, and decorated with numerous detailed printers' ornaments. The text on this page prints the principal benefits of membership, which include assistance with all burial rites upon death, twenty-five pesos paid to surviving family following the same, and inclusion in all masses said for the congregation as well as in all graces and indulgences received by it. The interior two pages print a list of sixteen indulgences conferred upon the congregation by Pope Benedict XIV. Most interestingly, several manuscript notes on the second leaf of the bifolium, each dated from 1807, record that the recipient of the patent passed away earlier that month in September, that he received burial rites in accordance with his membership, and that twenty-five pesos was paid out by the treasury of the congregation. Scarce, we locate one other copy of this patent, at the University of Pennsylvania; the Newberry holds a copy of a later edition with a different illustration. A very interesting document of popular piety and local religious organization in 18-century Mexico.

(McBRB4695)

\$975

FRENCH NARRATIVE OF THE SLAVE TRADE

47. Michiels, Alfred. *Le Capitaine Firmin ou La Vie des Negres en Afrique.* Paris: 1853. 357,[1]pp. 12mo. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt with leather label. Corners lightly rubbed. Light scattered foxing to text. Very good.

First edition of this historical novel by the Franco-Belgian historian and author Alfred Michiels (1813-1892), who also produced a French translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852). Set in Africa, the focus of the narrative is on the slave trade there, the central character being Captain Firmin Rozoy. Chapter headings include: "La côte d'Afrique ... Un blanc esclave en Afrique ... La chasse aux esclaves ... La capture ... La marche à la côte ... Le vaisseau négrier ... Une révolte à bord ..." A rare example of a European novel concerning the transatlantic slave

trade with an African setting. Interestingly, the rear wrapper of this work includes an advertisement for Michiels' translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Scarce. A handful of copies in OCLC.

Hogg 4379.
(McBRB5952)

\$1,500

WITH A LUCKY WOODBLOCK PRINT

48. [Missionaries]. [China]. *[Mimeographed Letter, Signed, from an American Missionary in China, Regarding Continued Contributions Despite the Chinese Civil War, and Forwarding a Lucky-Charm Woodblock Print]*. Shanghai, China: February 24, 1928. [1]p. plus colored woodblock print, 21.5 x 12.5 inches. With original envelope. Old folds, minor wear. Very good.

Mimeographed fundraising letter sent by Reverend H.G.C. Hallock to a supporter in Vermont. Henry Galloway Comingo Hallock (1870-1951) was a West Virginia native who studied at Princeton Theological Seminary. He moved to China as a Presbyterian missionary and teacher in 1905, where he taught Sunday School, served as a pastor, and also taught theology at St. John's University in Shanghai. He survived, war, disease, famine, and a Japanese prison during World War II; he died in China in 1951. One thing that set Hallock apart was his inclusion of local Chinese woodblock prints with his fundraising letters, which today have become desirable collectibles. Such a print is present here, showing the God of War Wu-ti. His letter opens discussing the print:

"Wars in China suggest sending you 'Wu-ti' the Chinese god-of-war. ... The general idea about Wu-ti is that he delights in war. That is not the Chinese idea of him. ... Officials and scholars worship him as the ideal of loyalty, soldiers do it to make them brave and protect them in battle, and the people worship him to protect them from war's horrors. He's called 'Peace Bringer, Protector, Great God of Loyalty.' But he makes not peace, nor protects nor makes loyal, so is a failure. He's also called 'Warrior Prince.' As to that name he's a great success! There are lots of wars...."

He goes on to discuss the many conflicts which are like "a real Chinese puzzle," noting that it's not the people of China who are at issue or fault. "Recently I have received letters from America suggesting that since 'China has altogether gone to the bad and the Chinese are absolutely impossible' and since our 'work among them has gone for nothing' then I should 'quit and come home.' I hope you don't think thus. The masses of Chinese tho reminding me of 'dumb driven cattle' are still friendly as ever. The war-lords, the Nationalists, the Reds, the bandits, wars and evil propaganda are disturbing elements; but they are NOT China nor the Chinese. ... The troubles in China have come from a fiercely aggressive and 'noisy minority,' who make the great mass of Chinese suffer untold hardships." He goes on to defend the Christian work being done in China as of great benefit to the people.

(McBRB6054)

\$850

IMAGES OF TEACHING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

49. [Missionaries]. Jackson, Lula. *[Collection of Real Photo Postcards, Photographs, and Printed Pictorial Postcards Relating to the Missionary Teaching Work of Lula Jackson, Featuring Subjects in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico]*. [Various locations in Guatemala and Mexico: 1921-1923]. 145 real photo postcards, photographs, and printed pictorial postcards, thirty-eight with manuscript notes on verso. Minor wear overall. Very good.

A wonderful collection of images featuring the people and places involved with the educational missionary work of Lula Maud Jackson (later Tolosa) of Birmingham, Michigan. Jackson was a Baptist missionary teacher at schools in El Salvador, Cuba, Mexico, and Guatemala before returning to Michigan in the early-1920s. Not long after her return, Lula married an El Salvadorian minister named Ramon Alberto Tolosa in Michigan on June 26, 1923; apparently Tolosa moved to Michigan to be with Lula, and thereafter established the First Mexican Baptist Church in Saginaw, where he remained as pastor until his retirement in 1975. The present collection of photographs feature numerous people and places Jackson knew during her time in Latin America.

The collection contains a few photographs that appear to include Jackson, but the great majority show various native settings and subjects, including the children she was teaching, pictured in class group shots. Most are not captioned, but many of these images are dated in 1921. The images feature students at play, fruit vendors carrying large baskets, churches and other buildings, and more. Almost forty of the images, however, which are mostly portrait postcards or photographs, include inscriptions to Lula on the verso from the numerous named subjects. All of the captions are written in Spanish. Seventeen of these identify various subjects in Mexico by name, including multiple members of the same family in one case. One postcard is covered completely on the verso with the musical notation and lyrics of a song called "Ven a El pecador!" Two of these postcards were actually postmarked to Lula in Cuba while she was there in 1916 and 1919. Eighteen of these annotated real photo postcards were sent to Lula by her soon-to-be husband Ramon Tolosa, all but one in either May or early June, 1923 before the couple married later in June of that year. At the time, Ramon was working in Tampico, Mexico, from where he sent all of these postcards. The postcards are not postmarked, indicating Ramon may have sent them inside other letters; plus, the captions contain straightforward descriptions of the subjects and settings of the postcards, and not the personal correspondence that might be expected from two people about to be married. All in all, a diverse and personal collection of images of Mexico kept by a missionary teacher from Michigan to memorialize her earlier work there, offering several avenues for further research.

(McBRB5584)

\$1,500

ANNOTATED ALBUMS

50. [Missionaries]. [Methodists]. [South America]. [*Trio of Annotated Vernacular Photograph Albums Documenting Methodist Missionary Activities in Costa Rica and Panama in the Mid-20th Century*]. [Various locations in Costa Rica and Panama: ca. 1955]. Three photograph albums: [10] leaves, illustrated with thirty photographs, most with manuscript annotations in white pencil; [22] leaves, illustrated with seventy-one photographs, most with manuscript annotations; [20] leaves, illustrated with forty-nine photographs, each with manuscript annotation. Each album oblong octavo, in different colored cloth bindings, string tied. Minor overall wear, with a handful of loose photographs. Very good.

A collection of three annotated vernacular photograph albums documenting the activities of Methodist missionaries in Costa Rica and Panama in the mid-20th century. The photographs picture the subjects traveling in the two countries, scenes inside and outside the classroom, views of native peoples and dwellings, a mission in Costa Rica, and the associated language school headed by Denton Powell Royster (who is pictured here and identified as "Pastor Royster"). The images capture missionaries on the road, at roadside picnics, enjoying leisure time, at meetings and dinner celebrations, and engaging in similar activities. Many of the subjects are named, providing excellent opportunities for deeper study; individuals here include Stan Sheldon, Jean Spahr (or Spahn), Virginia Miller, Virginia Forkell, Naomi Calkine, Lois Henry, Lorraine Roth, Betty Brown, Gordon and Marilyn Marken, Norm Piersma, Wally DeSmet, John Gilmore, and others. The album was compiled by a female missionary, likely a member of the Benz family, as one image is captioned "Peggy, Daddy, Mom and Steve Benz." Another photograph of a young woman is captioned, "Me enroute to the falls at Catalina." She also identifies herself in other photos, including one of her swimming at Ojo de Agua, but never seems to indicate her name. She appears to have been an instructor at the language school; one image shows her and a few others in "Phonetics" class, and another pictures her with other teachers of the grammar class.

A couple of the image indicate some of the missionaries are part of a "Honduran prayer meeting." Other scenes of interest feature a group photograph of the language school, "scenes from a woodworking shop on our paseo to the Roysters," activities in a coffee processing plant, and views of the Irazu volcano, among others. The indigenous or local peoples pictured here include the Baltadano family of the Central American Church, a woman named Angela de Varga, an oxcart operator in Costa Rica, a young woman identified as "Maria, una buena empleada," a man named Don Antonio, and a few others. Identified South American locations include Cartago Church, "the ruins of the oldest church in Costa Rica," Gatun Locks and other scenes in the Panama Canal, Roble Alto, the countryside near Cartago, and the interior of a church in Cartago. A diverse collection of images memorializing

American missionary activities in South American in the Eisenhower years, with excellent potential for further study.

(McBRB6091)

\$1,350

ARCHIVE OF AN INTERESTING MISSOURIAN

51. [Missouri]. Mallinckrodt, James F. [*Archive of Retained Drafts of Sent Letters, Mostly to Henry Ward Beecher, Some Received Correspondence, and Other Family Letters from James F. Mallinckrodt, a Civil War Veteran and St. Louis Modelmaker with a Literary Bent*]. Mostly St. Louis: 1862-1917. Approximately 115 manuscript drafts and sent letters, plus a manuscript essay and a carte-de-visite. Minor overall wear. Very good.

A substantial collection of original correspondence written by or received by James Ferdinand Mallinckrodt, including almost thirty letters from Mallinckrodt to abolitionist Henry Ward Beecher. James Ferdinand Mallinckrodt (1842-1925) was born in St. Louis and spent most of his life in Missouri as part of a distinguished extended German-American family; Mallinckrodt's second cousins founded a famous pharmaceutical firm. Mallinckrodt served the Union as a lieutenant in Company D of the 17th Missouri Infantry during the Civil War and then embarked on an eclectic working life as a printer, machinist, draughtsman, and scientific model-maker. He also styled himself a literary figure, authoring several pamphlets (some published) and frequent letters to the editor, and corresponding with famous authors. He was also the author of a number of religious books and the satire *Novissimum Organon*, a religious and political commentary on postbellum life in the United States first published in 1881. In 1915 he removed to Salt Lake City to live with his brother and nephew; he is not thought to have been a Mormon. In many of his letters, Mallinckrodt leaves the impression of a unique mind that may not have been altogether aligned with this world, and he certainly seems to exhibit parasocial relationships with some notable figures in 19th-century American and British life.

The present archive contains over seventy manuscript drafts of letters sent by Mallinckrodt, almost all of them from 1868 to 1882. These letters include several drafts of some letters, often started then rewritten by Mallinckrodt, some with extensive editorial markings. A total of twenty-seven letters (including several drafts of a few letters) were written by Mallinckrodt to noted abolitionist clergyman Henry Ward Beecher between 1879 and 1882, with several more to Theodore Tilton from 1870 to 1874. Beecher and Tilton were antagonists in a famous love triangle which was national news in the mid-1870s. Mallinckrodt's letters to Beecher cover a variety of subjects, as Mallinckrodt responds to Beecher's sermons, discusses various religious concepts, politics, and current events, makes several mentions of Thomas Carlyle, and more. In one of his more informative passages, Mallinckrodt writes about his city of birth: "St. Louis is both a Democratic and Republican city. It is both Catholic and Protestant. It is inland and sea coast, manufacturing, mining, farming, trading. It is an American city, with elements of German, French, Spanish, Italian, African. It is at once a Southern and Northern city, Western and Eastern."

At least one of the letters to Theodore Tilton mentions free-love advocate and presidential candidate Victoria Woodhull, who also featured in the scandal. In a November 4, 1872, letter addressed to "Cousin Theodore," Mallinckrodt begins: "Woodhull. Yes. Obscenely undressing gentlemen in the street. Reminds me of my Apr. 2, 1870, which I can hold before the eye of memory as vividly as the color of blackness. I can understand them because they are now where I was then. As devil, I rub my hands in gleeful triumph; as Christ, I call my chickens to the wing; as for myself, I shall keep tremendously clean and wonderfully holy after this."

Five of Mallinckrodt's letter drafts were written to famed Scottish philosopher and historian Thomas Carlyle from 1878, and another was addressed to theologian Charles Carroll Everett. In one of his letters to Carlyle from 1878 (of which there are four separate drafts present here), Mallinckrodt requests that Carlyle author "an Introduction or Preface to my 'Newest Thinking-machine' (1870), the manuscript of which will reach you from Messrs. Chapman & Hall." We can find no ready evidence that Carlyle ever responded to Mallinckrodt.

The collection also includes an 1874 manuscript essay by Mallinckrodt entitled "Is St. Louis Prepared for the Manufacture of Locomotives? A note at the top of the first page indicates he wrote the essay "For the Republican," fully intending it to be published in the long-running *Missouri Republican* newspaper, based in St. Louis. Throughout the essay, Mallinckrodt touts the advantages and position of St. Louis. He begins by writing that "St. Louis is a prosperous and growing city...sprung upon the air by a worldly, riches-getting spirit." He argues that St. Louis is the "vigor and freshness of youth, vying in opulence, industry, and culture with the older cities all along the line to the east." He asks, "What may she not become when once fully aroused?" Ultimately, Mallinckrodt concludes that with proper capital and talent focused on building locomotives, "you cannot escape success" and that "St. Louis will acquit herself worthily in the sisterhood of cities."

The archive also includes more than twenty-five letters received by Mallinckrodt, dated 1862 to 1872 and (mostly) 1897 to 1917. Just one has Civil War content, which a civilian friend wrote in 1862, complaining that Mallinckrodt's letter had taken almost forty days to arrive: "It must have traveled about as fast as McClellan's army before Manassas." The author's closing evokes the favorite general of all German-Americans: "As long as you 'fights mit Sigel' I am your friend." Socialist labor activist William Krech of Minneapolis wrote a twelve-page, intellectually dense letter to Mallinckrodt in 1872, written in both English and German. Rounding out the collection are sixteen family letters written in German between 1806 and 1918. The final item in the collection is a carte-de-visite of a mustachioed man, captioned "H.M. at 67," most likely Mallinckrodt's father Herman Mallinckrodt, circa 1877. The Newberry Library holds a substantial number of Mallinckrodt's journals and notebooks, two letter books, and other family material. The latter include some letters to Beecher, and also some to Samuel Clemens and Theodore Roosevelt. The present collection of letter drafts and received correspondence provide a different view of Mallinckrodt's intellectual life, especially through different draft versions of some letters and his essay on St. Louis. (McBRB3165) \$2,750

"BEHOLD THE SAVAGES ROAMING IN THE HOWLING WILDERNESS
IN IGNORANCE AND THE DARKNESS AND SHADOW OF DEATH...."

52. [Native Americans]. [*Autograph Letter from Galen Holbrook to His Future Wife, Ann Gould Torrey, Discussing His Impressions of Native Americans*]. Cummington, Ma.: May 14, 1820. Autograph letter, signed, 3pp., on a single folded sheet, with integral address leaf. Original mailing folds, some staining and discoloration, but highly legible. Very good.

A highly interesting manuscript letter by Galen Holbrook of Cummington, Massachusetts, who writes about his impressions of Native Americans in New England, and the unfortunate position of Native Americans within the United States, after being approached by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM). The ABCFM was established in 1810. In addition to working with Native Americans in New England, the ABCFM also sent missionaries to Hawaii in 1819 and by 1820 several missionaries were already working there. The society also extended missions in Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma), including among the Osages and Dwight Mission among the Cherokees. Holbrook's present letter is rather philosophical and candid with regard to Native Americans, though his position comes off to modern ears in quite a paternalistic tone. Holbrook's letter reads, in large part:

"The last Sabbath we had a solicitation from an agency of the Board of Com. for the object of the mission as the several stations among the Indians. Many hearts were sensibly touched and opened to liberality by the feeling and impressive manner that surged the claims of the Heathen upon our civilized and Christianized country; and whose soil once was theirs. What a contrast in our circumstances: behold the savages roaming in the howling wilderness in ignorance and the darkness and shadow of death, unenlightened by the radiant beams of the gospel of the Son of God, strangers to the blessings of refined social circle and to almost all the comforts of life. Unhappy lot, denied the favor of Heaven, exiles to misery and wretchedness, persecuted & driven away by a Christian people, possessed of little more humanity than they. We are blessed with civil and religious privileges, with the means to acquire knowledge useful & entertaining of ourselves, of the world and of the Creator, who has given a revelation of

himself in the sacred scriptures and of his will concerning mankind. Can we contemplate the subject without raising a supplicating cry to him who has the destinies of all nations in his hand, to emancipate this unfortunate class of the human race from that region of moral darkness, ignorance & misery, whose distant vices are reaching in our ears to provide for their neglect. What gratitude ought to flow from the heart of everyone whose birth and education is in a land of Christianity instead of the savage wilderness or among the Barbarians of Africa or Heathen idolaters of Asia. What strong obligations are we under to the Author of every good & perfect gift for our distinguished favors. Let that love of pity & benevolence which brought down the Savior of the world & which was exercised toward men, ever actuate our hearts. Let us exercise those sympathetic feelings which proceed from principled virtue; that integrity, firmness, patience & forbearance which characterize the dignity of human nature. But alas! How debased is human nature, what depravity exists among mankind even in a Christian land. What insensibility and inconsideration to futurity & what dissipation and vice pervades our beloved Country. In view of the misery of the world, how will every feeling heart deplore the evil that procured them, and exert its benevolence for their relief. But the day is apparently dawning, if we may credit sacred writ when there will be universal renovation of principles & morals among men, when millions with joy will hail the day of millennial glory. I can devote no more time nor room to this pathetic subject. You are doubtless now agreeably in school, in that responsible employment of teaching the young idea how to shout."

Holbrook also writes a bit on Ann's reading habits and the nature of anti-intellectualism: "I hope you pass the time pleasantly; I think you do especially in your leisure hours; when perusing books of a correct, refined, philosophical & moral taste. By inuring our mediation to books of this kind, will give a disrelish to novelty & romance, will regulate our judgement, correct our reason & control our imagination & give it a direct and proper tendency and store our minds with a font of wisdom and knowledge. However pleasant and agreeable are external accomplishments, they can bear no comparison with intellectual acquisitions. You are well aware that many claim a dignity of character who have no virtue, no merit & who make an ostentatious display of some gifts of nature and assume an haughty & arrogant deportment, who condemn, despise, and ridicule sobriety or anything of a religious nature; who give a loose to the calumniating tongue, who foster a spirit of envy and revenge & deviation and who will depress the character of a person of merit, in order to raise their own; but such when put in the balance with the virtuous, modest, candid and unassuming will then be found wanting...." A contemplative correspondence from one devout New Englander in the summer of 1820 to the woman who would become his wife later the same year.

(McBRB6101)

\$950

BY A NOTED WESTERN PHOTOGRAPHER

53. [Native Americans]. [*Carte-de-Visite of a Comanche Woman*]. Fort Sill, I.T.: W.S. Soule, [1870-1874]. Sepia-toned carte-de-visite photograph, 3.75 x 2.25 inches, on a slightly larger mount with studio imprint on verso. Minor dust-soiling and surface wear. Very good.

An excellent studio portrait of a "Comanche Woman," identified as such through a manuscript caption on the verso. Another contemporary manuscript caption is written on the back in French: "Femme de la tribu des Comanche rouge comme des briques de figure." This translates roughly to "Comanche woman with face as red as bricks." The image comes from the famous series of portraits made at Fort Sill by noted western photographer William S. Soule. His studio imprint on the verso reads: "W.S. Soule, Fort Sill, Indian Territory. Photographs of Indian Celebrities, Stereoscopic Views, Etc." The present photograph is a powerful portrait of a Comanche woman, capturing her in a moment of stillness that reflects the resilience and dignity of Native American culture during a period of profound change and cultural upheaval for Plains Indians. According to the noted book-length study of Soule by Russell E. Belous and Robert A. Weinstein: "For 150 years, since they had first come down from the north, at first alone and later with the aid of their Kiowa allies, the Comanche had been the lords of the Southern Plains. They had fought the Texans, made off with their cattle, burned their homes, and effectively made their own lands unsafe for the white intruder. They had fought and beaten the Ute, Pawnee, Osage, Apache, and Navajo." But by 1874, "the Comanche were finally beaten; they were placed in a concentration camp, and once a

day a wagon pulled up by the walls and hunks of raw meat were pitched over the fence.... The cultural change demanded of the Comanche was too rapid and too great for simple adjustment." The present photograph does not appear in Belous & Weinstein.

William S. Soule (1836-1908) began his career in photography after being discharged from the Union army due to a severe wound suffered at Antietam. His poor health left him with few options for a career, but after a short apprenticeship in a photo studio in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Soule was determined to make it as a photographer. He could have joined his brother, John, already installed as a photographer in Boston, but a doctor suggested William go west for his health. After a short few years at Fort Dodge, Kansas, Soule arrived at Fort Sill as late as early 1870, though he may have made a brief visit in the fall of 1869. He remained until 1874, taking pictures of numerous Indian captives, army life, and local scenery. Sometime in 1873, John Soule copyrighted a selection of the Fort Sill images on his brother's behalf. William Soule returned to Boston in 1875, established a studio, and offered prints of his "Indian celebrities" for sale.

(McBRB5914)

\$1,750

ORIGINAL SNAPSHOTS OF SOUTHWESTERN NATIVE AMERICANS

54. [Native Americans]. [Bureau of Indian Affairs]. [*Collection of Vernacular Photographs Documenting Life on Navajo and Mescalero Apache Reservations*]. [Arizona and New Mexico: ca. 1933]. 108 black-and-white or sepia-toned snapshot photographs measuring between 2.5 x 3.5 inches and 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Minor wear, light occasional toning. Very good.

A collection of over a hundred vernacular snapshots taken by an unidentified woman likely working for the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. The majority of the photographs are related to Navajo and Apache men, women, and children in the American Southwest, and a substantial portion of the photographs are captioned in manuscript on the versos of the images. A number of the photographs are dated 1933, suggesting that a worker for the Bureau of Indian Affairs may have been surveying the region in response to President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 6147, "Emergency Conservation Work Upon Indian Reservations." In fact, one of the photographs identifies Ms. Helen McCullough as the Assistant Supervisor, Emergency Conservation Work, and others reference the presence of engineers and other workers at the building of dams at Ganado and Round Rock, Arizona.

About half of the images have a domestic focus and feature women, children, families, camps, schooling, cooking, spinning, and sewing. A few shots seem to show the Bureau's tent camps, and several picture Native American men and boys at work, relaxing, shooting bows and arrows, and playing volleyball. One shot features a Navajo sand painting. At least four images identify an "Apache worker" named Mrs. Myron Sippi (i.e., Naomi Kohten Sippi), who worked as the manager of the laundry at the San Carlos Reservation Indian Boarding School. Other subjects identified in the images include "Mr. McCabe," "Mrs. McCabe," "Mrs. Waneka," "Perry Begay," "Mary Tsosi Begay," and "Mrs. Dorothy Main," among others. The captions of about twenty-five images indicate they are related to the Navajo in New Mexico, and over twenty more uncaptioned images also seem to picture Navajo subjects based on clothing, jewelry, and/or background features. One of the photos depicts "2 Navajo families at Tsailee." Another shows "Hojan. Navajo woman spinning in doorway." One photo shows Roman Hubble and another features a group of Papagos visiting Hubble's famous trading post at Ganado, Arizona. Captions on about fifteen images indicate they are related to the Apache in Arizona, and an additional twenty-or-so photographs seem to suggest the same based on contextual clues in the images. Captions of a handful of photographs indicate they picture the Papago in Arizona or, somewhat incongruously, the Umatilla in Oregon. A handful of photographs picture miscellaneous subjects that still likely relate to the indigenous subjects such as a Ford modified to carry a heavy load of water and a shot of a prickly pear cactus with a caption that reads, "We eat them." Among the locations mentioned in the captions are Chil-Chin Betoe, Crown Point, Greasewood, Neva, Red Rock, Rock Point, San Carlos Reservation, Apache Family Camp at Hill Top, Sells Agency (which oversaw the Papago peoples), Shiprock, Warm Springs Family Camp, and Bear Canyon. Most of the snapshots were developed by the Hillarey Photo Shop in Gallup, New Mexico, evidenced by their ink stamp on many of the versos. An impressive and research-worthy

collection of photographs documenting Southwestern Native American life set against a major project conducted by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.
(McBRB6055) \$2,750

TEACHING THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE TO HOME MISSIONARIES

55. [Native Americans]. *Navajo Missionary Language School Committee. Conversational Navajo [typescript cover title].* [N.p., likely New Mexico or Arizona: ca. 1950s]. Mimeographed text on rectos only. Irregularly paginated, with forty-six lessons on 164 leaves. Quarto. Original cardboard covers, bound with metal clasp. Minor edge wear and light creasing to covers. Internally clean. Very good.

A rare Navajo language lesson manual produced by the Navajo Missionary Language School Committee in the mid-20th century, likely for those working as missionaries to the tribe. The text presents forty-six lessons for learning the Navajo language in both English and Navajo. The lessons variously reference the New Mexico towns of Gallup and Albuquerque; Phoenix, Arizona; and the Intermountain Indian School in Utah. This latter mention helps date the present work to later than 1948, when the InterMountain School opened its doors. The lessons are often themed ("Going and Coming Back," "Telling Time," "Passing Food at the Table" and so forth), and include English language passages that are then translated into Navajo, followed by situational conversations and practice sentences. The lessons also sometimes include observations about the Navajo people, seemingly by the authors of the lessons; i.e., "Most Navajos have more than one home. Because of the scarcity of forage for their flocks they have to move about. Moves are often made on the spur of the moment, it seems. No doubt, though, the head of the family often plans in advance. Basic belongings are put in a wagon and they are off to their new place."

The introduction provides some important background on the production of the work, and its purpose for those learning the Navajo language: "This course is intended to be a vocabulary builder rather than a grammar for the Navajo language. Some attempt has been made to explain the grammar sufficiently for beginning students. This set of lessons is not intended to be terminal, but will give the student a basic vocabulary. It is a foundation upon which he can continue to study and learn after the lessons are completed.... The purpose of the Language School has always been and will continue to be the learning of the Navajo language for the purpose of more effectively taking the Gospel of salvation through Jesus Christ to the Navajo people. This is the most important responsibility of all. This set of lessons and the Language School itself are a reality because of many, many hours of dedicated, determined work by individuals over the past several years. If the student will apply the same dedication and determination to the study of these lessons he will learn the Navajo language and will be a better tool in the Lord's hands."

It is unclear which religious group produced the present lessons, or where they were based, but they were possibly one of the Protestant groups active with the Navajo or LDS church. OCLC records just a single holding of any similarly-titled work, at the Heard Museum in Arizona. The Heard copy comprises fifty lessons. The present copy contains forty-six lessons, which possibly indicates an incomplete copy, or an earlier version. In any case, the present work is a valuable and useful guide to a critical Native American language.
(McBRB6100) \$950

"SHE IS NO LONGER A TOY, A SLAVE, OR A NONENTITY, BUT HAS BECOME A MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL FORCE."

56. [New Mexico]. [Women]. Ross, Edmund G. *Special Message. Executive Office. Territory of New Mexico, Santa Fe, Feb. 12, 1889. To the Council of the 28th Legislative Assembly [caption title].* Santa Fe: 1889. Broadside, 8.25 x 6 inches, printed in two columns, on pale beige paper. Small pinholes in top left corner, one other small hole in the blank margin at the top, overall crisp with ample margins. Very good plus.

An unrecorded broadside authored by the governor of New Mexico, protesting a proposed bill (Council Bill No. 108) designed "to prevent women from entering saloons for the purpose of drinking therein." Edmund G. Ross

(1826-1907) was the thirteenth Governor of the New Mexico Territory between 1885 and 1889. In this open letter to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, he argues passionately against the proposed bill and in favor of the rights of women to work in saloons (or anywhere men can work, really). He writes: "The title of this bill is misleading. While it declares itself to be an act to prevent women from entering saloons for the purpose of drinking therein, it goes further, and prohibits them from going there to earn an honest livelihood, as many do.... This bill is not only useless legislation, but is legislation in a vicious direction, in that it presupposes that women are something less than rational beings as compared with men, and must be hedged about with statutory enactments to keep them from degradation and vice.... The spirit of the time and of our institutions, and the public policies of America combine to establish a broadening and elevating sphere for woman, and to make her the equal of man in all public and social rights before the law. She is no longer a toy, a slave, or a nonentity, but has become a moral, social, and political force ~ recognized as such everywhere.... The spirit and effect of this bill is to weaken her self-reliance, and with that her independence and power for self-helpfulness and usefulness. Under the inspiration of American civilization, progress and development, she has reached that point where she no more needs the protecting shield of the law to keep her within the bounds of rectitude and propriety than does man himself, and no law should be permitted that seeks or has the effect to circumscribe her independence or diminish her power of self reliance.... Any vocation that is honest and honorable to men is also and equally honest and honorable to women, and any that is dishonorable to woman is equally so to man." We can locate no other examples of the present broadside.

(McBRB3441)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED OKLAHOMA TOWN PROMOTIONAL

57. [Oklahoma]. *The Beginning of a Great City. South Coffeyville Oklahoma* [cover title]. Coffeyville, Ok.: Coffeyville Journal, [ca. 1910]. 24pp., printed in sepia tone, profusely illustrated with monotone photographs. Oblong quarto. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor edge wear, light rubbing, a few small stains to covers. Internally clean. Very good.

An unrecorded promotional pamphlet for South Coffeyville, Oklahoma, a tiny town of about one square mile located on the Oklahoma-Kansas border with a current population of around 700 people. According to the online *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*: "South Coffeyville was known in the early 1900s as an untamed town comprised of scattered houses, stores, and beer and dance halls. Bordering on the state line, South Coffeyville compiled a history that included a close relationship with Coffeyville, Kansas. For example, the road between South Coffeyville and Coffeyville was once called 'the Whisky Trail.' It acquired that name because South Coffeyville bootleggers used the road to carry illegal liquor from across the state line, escaping confiscation as they entered town. South Coffeyville later became a thriving community supporting a variety of retail and service establishments and an appreciable manufacturing base." The town was officially incorporated in 1909.

The present promotional work was very likely produced around that time, and was sponsored by a few local land companies, namely the Kansas Land Company, the Big 3 Land Company, and the Etchen Brothers. The text includes passages touting the advantages of the "Great City," its "Opportunity," and the town's new features, including new streetcars and ready access to multiple railroad lines. The promotional text is interspersed with numerous photographs throughout the work. These images feature the various businesses in South Coffeyville (foundry, ice and cold storage plant, fruit jar factory, etc.), numerous scenes of the railroads, a "Panorama View taken from Reservoir Hill" illustrating the eventual town site of South Coffeyville), nearby water sources (Choutou Lake, Verdigris River, Reservoir Hill), houses in nearby Coffeyville, Kansas, and so forth.

(McBRB6106)

\$850

FIRST EDITION

58. Petter, Rodolphe, translator. *Pavosto Zeoxchesenitotahaoez Luke na John nis Hevovistomosseon Jesus Christ = The Gospels of Luke and John Translated in the Cheyenne Language and Printed for the Interest of the Mennonite Mission Among*

the Cheyenne Indians. Berne, In.: Witness Press, [1902]. [4],240pp. Original grey printed wrappers. Lightly toned. Internally clean. Very good plus.

The scarce first edition of this translation of two gospels into the Cheyenne language for use by the Mennonite Mission near Canton, Oklahoma, where they also operated an Indian School. The author, Rodolphe Charles Petter, was a Swiss Mennonite, who immigrated to the United States in 1890 when in his mid-thirties for the express purpose of proselytizing the Native Americans. He spent a year at Oberlin College to learn English before arriving at the Cantonment Mennonite Indian School in 1891, where he spent the next twenty-five years as a teacher and missionary for the Cheyenne. In 1916, he left Oklahoma for Lame Deer, Montana, where he continued his activities among the Northern Cheyenne until his death in 1947. Petter's introduction to this work is written from the mission at Cantonment, and is dated August 1902, but the book was printed in Indiana on the press of the *Berne Witness*, a tri-weekly, bilingual newspaper for the Swiss and German immigrants who populated the town, and also served as the official printing house for the Mennonite Church in the United States in late-19th and early 20th centuries. Petter published numerous works of Cheyenne grammar and language during his lengthy career, including a massive English-Cheyenne dictionary; the present translation of the gospels of Luke and John is one of his earliest efforts. Quite rare on the market, with no copies appearing in auction records, and in particularly nice condition. OCLC locates a handful of institutional copies, but the present work does not appear in the online catalogs of the Newberry (which has the second edition in the Ayer Collection) and several other major Indian Language collections.

Ayer, Cheyenne 4 (later ed.).
(McBRB5873)

\$1,750

POSADA DOES ST. JUDE

59. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *San Judas Tadeo [caption title]*. Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [1905?]. Broadsheet, approximately 15 x 11.75 inches. Trimmed slightly close at foot. A few scattered, small wormholes, not affecting text. Light toning and dust soiling. About very good.

Scarce broadsheet that features a large, wood-engraved illustration of St. Jude (Judas Thaddeus) by José Guadalupe Posada and published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. The image shows Jude in full-length portrait, standing in a field before a rural town and church, and holding a bible and carpenter's square. The verso carries two additional, smaller woodcuts, and prints a text that relates two miracles effected by St. Jude and the Holy Infant of Atocha in the state of Coahuila. St. Jude, the primary subject of the broadsheet, is traditionally venerated as the patron of the poor and of lost causes, but more recently in Mexico has been adopted by narcotraficantes and gang members. We locate a small number of institutional copies of two variants ~ the present example bears larger caption type and is a good example of Posada and Arroyo's devotional illustration and presswork.

(McBRB4555)

\$975

SCARCE, POSADA-ILLUSTRATED MURDER BROADSIDE

60. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *El Sargento Juan Diaz Condenado a Muerte No Hay Esperanza de Salvacion para el Reo [caption title]*. Mexico City: 1914. Broadside, approximately 16x12 inches. A few short, closed tears at edges. Some dampstaining, toning. About very good.

A sensationalist Mexican murder broadside, illustrated with a woodcut by José Guadalupe Posada and published by Antonio Vanegas. The text in prose tells the story of Juan Diaz, a sergeant in the Mexican army, who killed a lieutenant, Adolfo Lopez de Mendoza, following an altercation over Diaz's mistreatment of his wife, and further relates the details of his trial, conviction, and sentence to death. Also included are lyrics to two corridos concerning the Diaz crime and Posada's illustration, which depicts a man in uniform and under military guard facing his tribunal. The work was published in the midst of the Mexican Revolution and the year after Posada's death in 1913. Scarce, we locate just three copies, at the BNM, NYPL, and Arizona.

(McBRB5523)

\$750

SONG OF CUERNAVACA

61. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. [Zapata, Emiliano]. *Cuernavaca Atacada por Emiliano y Eufemio Zapata* [caption title]. Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [1911]. Broadsheet, 12 x 8 inches. A few very short, closed tears at edges. Even toning. About very good.

A scarce corrido that centers on events during the Battle of Cuernavaca, an important inflection point of the Mexican Revolution. During the period, Emiliano Zapata and Otilio Montañón Sanchez, a former school teacher, formulated the Plan de Ayala, whose ambitious land reforms would become the touchstone text of Zapatistas for years to come. This song tells of the reported misdeeds Zapata and his men and the area's defense by the Federal Mexican Army. The recto is illustrated by a Posada woodcut that depicts Emiliano Zapata and his brother Eufamio in revolutionary garb astride their horses; folial and decorative borders are used to frame the text on the verso. OCLC locates two copies, at SMU and the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut in Berlin.

(McBRB5577)

\$750

LOVELY MANUSCRIPT PRAYER BOOK

62. [Prayer Books]. Mang, Franz Xavier, compiler. *Geistliches Sonnen Wend: Blümlein* [manuscript title]. Herreiden: 1807. [4],273,[9]pp. Small octavo. Contemporary red morocco, gilt tooled and lettered, all edges gilt. Light wear to edges and spine bands, board with minor rubbing. Light toning and offsetting. Very good.

A folksy, but attractively accomplished Fraktur manuscript prayer book compiled for a young German woman in early 19th-century Bavaria. The compiler, identified on the title page verso as Franz Xavier Mang, assembled here over fifty daily prayers, sacraments, and contemplations on the Immaculate Conception in order of their commission throughout the day. The work was completed for the use of Crescencia Kiefferin, also identified on title page recto, in the Bavarian town of Herreiden during 1807. The title, "Spiritual Solstice ~ Little Flower," is represented in a frontispiece manuscript illustration of a woman praying in a field of sunflowers, with a radiant sun and heavenly pastiche overhead as well as in an ornamental illustration of a sun with extensive rays near the end of the text. An index of all entries is at the rear. A very good example, in a contemporary binding.

(McBRB5686)

\$1,500

RECONSTRUCTION IS A "CORRUPT CENTRALISM" ENGENDERED BY "CARPET BAG TYRANNIES"

63. [Reconstruction]. [Democratic Party]. *Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Democracy of the United States Represented in National Convention at St. Louis, June 28, 1876* [caption title]. [St. Louis: 1876]. 4pp., on a single folded sheet. Minor toning, a few shallow edge chips. Very good.

A rare statement by the embattled Democratic Party reaffirming its commitment to "Republican Self-Government" and the Constitution in the run-up to the controversial Election of 1876, but ultimately a document which contradicts its own ideals. After having opposed the Reconstruction Constitution Amendments, Democrats "hereby reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war." The Party acknowledges "the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment" and recognizes the need for "the total separation of Church and State," among many other ideals. Each separate section begins with the words, "Reform is necessary." But this rare Declaration has harsh words for Congressional Reconstruction, calling it "a corrupt Centralism" inflicted upon the states by "the rapacity of carpet bag tyrannies" which have "honeycombed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud." Moreover, Republican rule has permitted "Mongolian" immigration and "exposed our brethern [sic] of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock...." So, a mixed message of patriotism and political harangue not unlike modern discourse. OCLC records just two copies, at Yale and the Huntington.

(McBRB5893)

\$850

BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY STORM

64. [Saint Domingue]. *Les Deputes de la Province du Nord de Saint-Domingue, a Messieurs les Citoyens des Districts du Port-au-Prince* [caption title]. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de Mozard, 1790. 4pp., on a small bifolium. Untrimmed. A couple of faint fox marks, but a crisp copy overall. Near fine.

A scarce and important Haitian imprint that captures the political and racial tensions in pre-revolutionary Saint Domingue and the divisive actions of the Assembly of Saint-Marc and that offers insight into the colony's path toward the Haitian Revolution. This political pamphlet addresses the citizens of Port-au-Prince during the turbulent events of 1790, at the height of tensions between colonial factions and revolutionary ideals. In it, the deputies of the Province du Nord condemn the Assembly of Saint-Marc, labeling it seditious and antagonistic to the authority of the French nation, law, and monarchy. They call for unity under French rule and urge the citizens to reject the Assembly's separatist stance. The text reflects the escalating divisions within Saint Domingue, including debates over governance, loyalty to France, and the growing demands for political rights among free people of color.

The pamphlet offers a vivid portrayal of the tensions leading up to the Haitian Revolution, capturing the conflicts between royalist and revolutionary factions, as well as between different social groups within the colony. The Assembly of Saint-Marc, formed by white colonial elites in 1790, sought to assert greater autonomy for Saint Domingue, by declaring legislative independence and enacting measures that directly undermined French authority. This move, coupled with the explicit exclusion of free people of color from political representation, deepened existing racial and political divides. The Assembly's policies, including its declaration to never grant political rights to free mulattoes and free Black individuals, were a major catalyst for the uprisings that shook the colony in 1790. In contrast, the Province du Nord, dominated by plantations and reliant on enslaved labor, prioritized maintaining ties to France.

Northern deputies viewed the central Assembly's actions as destabilizing and worked to realign colonial governance with French law. Other regions, such as the West Province and Port-au-Prince, leaned more toward autonomy, further fracturing the colony's politics. This document, issued during the early stages of the colonial crisis, represents the Province du Nord's attempts to address citizen grievances and maintain order. It captures the complex dynamics among free people of color, enslaved individuals, and European settlers, as well as the shifting alliances during this pivotal period. Signed in print by prominent deputies representing military and civic bodies, including Hardivillier, representing the mulatto troops, and Louis Dominique Louvart de Pontlevoye, former major of the Corps des Nègres Libres (Free Black Corps) in Saint-Domingue. De Pontlevoye, born in 1758, served as a French military officer and aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of Saint-Domingue.

Printed by Charles-Théodore Mozard, a prominent printer and bookseller in Saint Domingue. Born in Paris in 1755, Mozard arrived in the colony before his eighteenth birthday. He was an active figure in the local printing trade, publishing journals such as the *Affiches Américaines*, the *Gazette de Saint-Domingue*, and the *Almanac Général de Saint Domingue*. Mozard was also an amateur scientist and a member of several learned societies, including the *Société Royale des Sciences et Arts du Cap-François* and the *Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Philadelphie*. His printing career in Saint Domingue was abruptly ended by the revolts of 1791, during which he lost his workshop and store to fire. Fleeing the colony, he arrived in Paris in 1792 before being appointed French consul to Boston in 1794, a position he held until 1799. Afterward, he returned to Paris, continuing his work as a printer and public servant. Quite rare; OCLC locates copies at Harvard, the JCB, and the BNF.

(McBRB5915)

\$3,750

A FLEEING COLONIST CONDEMNS THE FRENCH ARMY IN SAINT DOMINGUE

65. [Saint Domingue]. [Haitian Revolution]. *[Autograph Letter by a Colonist Fleeing Saint Domingue During the Last Days of French Rule on the Island].* Santiago de Cuba: [November 26, 1803]. [3]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. Minor wear and creasing. Light tanning and an occasional fox mark. In a highly legible hand. Very good.

A vivid and detailed autograph letter from an unnamed Frenchman to his sister, written from Santiago de Cuba in late 1803 during his flight from the slave uprising and revolution in Saint Domingue. This letter was written just over a week after the decisive Battle of Vertières, in which the native army under Jean Jacques Dessalines defeated the remaining French forces commanded by Donatien de Rochambeau. The author seemingly did not remain in Saint Domingue to witness the final battle, but he nevertheless begins his missive by describing the desperate situation of the French army and loyal colonists:

"Je vous avais prevenu par mes précédentes lettres, de la nécessité ou nous nous trouvions d'abandonner le Cap et tout ce que nous y possédions, pour nous soustraire a tout ce que presente horrible, une ville affamée et bloquée par terre et par mer, par de brigands anglais et africains, et pour le moins aussi ferores les uns que les autres. La ville de Cap et le Môle [Saint Nicolas] sont les soules places que tiennent encore; le reste est au pouvior des negres et dieu se ait."

He then goes on to describe extortions and possible executions committed in Cap by army officers and soldiers under the younger Rochambeau, who had been in command of the Saint Domingue expedition since the death of General Leclerc:

"Nous devons desesperer de jamais rentrer dans ce malheureux pays: nous avons fait l'expérience cruelle qu'il n'y a rien au monde de canaille, et de pillard un général de la trempe nouvelle. Les crimes ne leur coutent point et il y a peu de jours encore que la ville de Cap a vu se commettre au nom et de l'ordre du brigand Rochambeau un assassinat public en la personne d'un négociant respectable. 16 devaient être fusillés, si dans 24 heures ils ne portaient pas cent mille écus à la caisse publique, et tous les habitans de la ville y auraient tous succombé, s'ils n'eussent pas de suite satisfait à une contribution de 1,800,000 livres! De l'argent ou la mort!"

He ultimately blames the French commanders for the ruin of the colony, calling them worse than the "bloodthirsty" African leaders, and wishes, perhaps sarcastically, for Napoleon to send a true leader to save the island:

"Aussi presque tous les habitans se sont retirés: plusieurs même ont préféré passer sous le regime des negres ~ C'est certainement l'epigramme la plus sanglante du gouvernement actuel de St Domingue ~ non, ma bonne amie, rien ne n'égale le brigandage de nos généraux, et le farouche, le sanguinaire Dessalines qui a remplacé Toussaint, n'est qu'un très petit gariou [?] à côté des Rochambeau, des Brunet, et de tant d'autres brigands qui sont venus achever dans 20 mois la ruine de St Domingue. Puisse le génie de Bonaparte arracher ce beau pays aux féroces Africains, et nous envoyer un jour un chef vertueux qui sache faire taire la cupidité devant l'interest publique...."

Towards the end of the letter, the author turns to the details of his own voyage and circumstances now that he has arrived in Cuba:

"Nous sommes ma chere amie dans un pays qui n'offre aucune ressource, et nous y sommes venus sans moyens.... Nous avons cependant, en nous rendant eu, une autre crainte à avoir, c'était celle d'être arretés et pillés par les corsaires anglais: aussi arrivés sur ces côtes je me suis fait débarquer et nous avouns fait 45 lieues, au milieu d'un pays où on ne trouve pas de quoi l'abriter ~ nous faisons jusqu'à 10 lieues san trouver un ruisseaau, aussi avais je un cheval qui portait notre eau et nos provisions. Nous avons mis cinq jours à faire ce voyage et nous avons éprouvé des fatigues et des privations de tout genre...."

A dramatic and highly engaging account of the final period of French rule in Saint Domingue and the flight to Cuba of a French colonist.

(McBRB5414)

\$4,750

FROM THE END OF FRENCH CONTROL

66. [Saint Domingue]. [Haitian Revolution]. [*Small Archive of Reports and Orders Relating to the Defense of Fort Dauphin in 1803*]. [Saint Domingue: 1803-1817]. Four items, totaling [8]pp. Laid into a later, unrelated military form. Previously folded. Three leaves trimmed close, affecting last word of each line. Light wear at edges. Minor foxing and toning. Good plus.

A small group of three reports by General Pierre Quantin, commander of the "division gauche" in the north of Saint Domingue, plus a copy of an order from the Army Chief of Staff, General Pierre Thouvenot, regarding the organization of French troops on the northern coast. Quantin was a veteran of the American Revolution and became a general in 1795; he was sent to Saint Domingue in 1802 and held several posts before he was made commander of the Cibao department at Fort Dauphin in December of that year. The letters present report on the dire situation at Fort Dauphin, including the presence of disease and the need for reinforcements against surrounding revolutionary forces. In the first letter here, dated January 21, 1803, he writes, "Je repette, Général, la stagnation et la peste gratuite des vivres à mambon [?], point au delà cependant de tous les obstacles des revieses, fort attribuables à l'inutile résistance au peste presque suit de l'hôpital et environs d'une quarantaine à par-pis de mulets appartenants un citoyen Martin...." In the following letters, from January and April of the same year, he bemoans repeated attacks on his position, lack of munitions, and the perilous situation of his forces. At one point, perhaps casting about for support or reinforcement, he reminds his correspondent that those his post is vital for, "Le service des transports des vivres et munitions de cette forte, qu'être service urgent...."

Also enclosed is a copy of an order from General Thouvenot, dated May 8, 1803, countersigned by Quantin, in which Thouvenot indicates that the commander-in-chief approved a plan of reorganization concerning the formation of a corps of chasseurs and dragoons, and ordered the unit to be raised. He added that unemployed officers were to be integrated into this corps without this affecting the organization, as well as a number of details relating to the observance of military regulations. The decisive battle for control of Saint Domingue took place at Vertières on November 18, later that year, rendering useless such last ditch attempts to reinvigorate the French forces on the island. In all, quite fascinating correspondence from the last months of France's attempts to maintain control of Saint Domingue.

(McBRB5937)

\$3,750

IN SUPPORT OF INDEPENDENCE

67. San Martin, Jose. *Sermon, Que en la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Guadalajara...En Que Se Solemnizó el Juramento de la Gloriosa Independencia Americana Bajo los Auspicios del Ejército de la Tres Garantías.* Guadalajara: En la Oficina de Don Mariano Rodriguez, 1821. [6],18,22pp. Disbound, with later gutter staples. Very faint staining to title page. Two pin-sized worm holes at lower right margin, not affecting text. Minor foxing. Very good.

An enthusiastic sermon given in the Cathedral of Guadalajara on June 23, 1821, in support of Mexican independence and the Army of the Three Guarantees. In February of that year, Iturbide and Guerro had joined forces against the Spanish crown and promulgated the Plan of Iguala, which called for "Religión, Independencia, y Unión" in Mexico. Their army steadily advanced towards Mexico City before achieving decisive victory at Azcapoltzalco on August 19. The present oration, given in the midst of that advance, uses 1 Peter 2:17 ("Fraternitatem diligit, Deum timete, Regem honorificate...") to give religious legitimacy and foundation for the Plan of Iguala and the Army of the Three Guarantees. A scarce Guadalajara imprint; OCLC locates four copies at U.S. institutions ~ Yale, Illinois Chicago, Berkeley, and Indiana.

(McBRB5306)

\$950

A SOIL CONSERVATION CORPS CREW IN NEW YORK AND OREGON IN THE 1930s

68. [Soil Conservation Service]. [Civilian Conservation Corps]. [Accurio, Joseph]. [*Profusely-Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Activities of Joseph Accurio, a Young Italian American Serving in Soil Conservation Service Company 297*]. [Various locations in New York and Oregon: 1936-1937]. [25] leaves, illustrated with 176 vernacular photographs, between 2 x 2.5 inches and 3.5 x 5.5 inches, in mounting corners, plus a few ephemeral items, all artfully arranged and profusely annotated in white ink. Oblong folio. Contemporary light brown cloth with decorative blind-stamping and front cover stamped in silver, "Photographs," string tied. Moderate rubbing and edge wear. Light wear to contents. Very good.

An excellent primary source providing an intimate look at a New York unit of the Soil Conservation Service in training and service in the mid-1930s through the eyes of a young Italian-American from New York named Joseph Accurio. At the time, the S.C.S. and C.C.C. worked closely together in the west, with the former group providing engineering and supervision for the latter, working on erosion control and other issues related to soil conservation. The young compiler of the present album, Joseph Accurio is identified in several photographs and the album includes a meal coupon issued to him. The annotation on the inside front cover reads, "N.Y. Picture Album of Co. 297 S.C.S. at Kanona, New York," with a photograph of Accurio and a friend posed with an S.C.S. truck. Company 297 began at Camp Kanona and later moved to Heppner, Oregon in late-1936. The present album documents both aspects of the unit's service, as well as the interim period while the unit was moving; the images here picture stopovers in Denver and Boone, Colorado. For most of the album, the annotations often identify both subjects (often with names and/or nicknames) and locations. The images feature Accurio and his fellow corps members in camp, traveling by train, at work and play, posed in front of trucks and camp buildings, laying dams and bridges, cutting wood, digging rocks, preparing meals, posed with their "company pets," and more. Most of the album features the company in Oregon, though a healthy percentage shows the company in New York and along the way. In addition to the images of the subjects, the photos feature the campsite they worked in, with a few excellent shots of the camp at Heppner, Oregon. Other photographs out west feature Heppner High School, American Falls in Idaho, Boone High School in Colorado, and other locations. An unusually well-conceived and captioned C.C.C. album documenting a significant period in a single company's history.

(McBRB5403)

\$1,250

IMPORTANT ARCHIVE

69. [Spanish-American War]. [*Archive of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, with Significant Official and Personal Correspondence from the Spanish-American War*]. [Various locations: 1898-1906]. 108 letters and documents, totaling [314]pp. Mostly quarto sheets. Old fold lines, some minor wear, but condition generally strong. Very good.

Significant archive of letters and documents written by Seaton Schroeder, including sixty-four letters written in 1898 from aboard the USS Massachusetts; forty-six orders, appointments, and Naval documents; Schroeder's twenty-one-page contingency plan for the invasion of Cuba, submitted in 1906; and his 1921 notes for the Limitations of Armaments convention, among other naval and family material. Schroeder (1849-1922) started his career in 1869 with the Pacific Fleet, served as a hydrographer, and developed the Driggs-Schroeder naval gun with fellow officer William H. Driggs. He served as executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish-American War and was subsequently appointed Naval Governor of Guam. He became Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy and was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1908, following which he took command of the Atlantic Fleet. He retired in 1911, though he would be recalled to active duty several times before his death in 1922.

Schroeder wrote almost daily and at length to his wife, Maria Wainwright, about his activities aboard the Massachusetts, providing detailed commentary on the events leading up to the war, preparations for combat, and the naval battles against Spanish forces, as well as chronicling conflicts with his superiors. On February 27, 1898, he writes of the sinking of the USS Maine:

“There is little doubt that a mine was detonated under the Maine's bottom. I do not for an instant believe that the government or higher officers had any knowledge or took any part in it; but it must have been fired by some officer or other person familiar with the firing station; and in not removing the mine or taking other efficient precautions against such a possibility, the Spanish authorities were criminally negligent and are responsible to the extent of trying the guilty person for murder, apologizing, paying the full value of the ship and proper indemnities. If there is any great delay in doing this it will be hard to avert war. War is about the last recourse of Spain now to cover her retreat from Cuba and may also be necessary in order to prevent a revolution.”

Following the declaration of war with Spain in April, 1898, Schroeder travels with the Massachusetts from the Florida Keys to the coast of Cuba. In his letter of June 3, he describes the strategic sinking of the USS Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, which Schroeder details alongside his conflicts with Admiral Winfield Schley:

“The work of sinking the big collier Merrimac in the entrance to the harbor was gallantly done last night; but I am afraid all the heroic little band perished; none have returned so far. For reasons unknown to any of us Comd'r Miller was detached from his command yesterday and ordered north by the first conveyance, and strangely enough the young Naval Constructor Hobson finally prevailed upon the Admiral to let him take her in. It appears that he conceived the idea, and prepared the vessel, and on those grounds insisted that he should be given command. The thing was to have been done night before last, but the collier could not be gotten ready; some think that is the reason that Miller was detached, but I think that is all wrong; many think he was breaking down & had to be relieved. ... Hobson started in between 3 and 4 this morning, and got quite near the entrance before he was discovered, then one big gun banged at him, after a while a couple more, and in a few minutes there was one incessant blaze and rattle, hundreds of muskets apparently lining the shore besides several automatic Maxim one-pounders apparently... We can see the masts upright in the water now, a little farther in the harbor than I would have selected, but apparently across the channel. ... All this, honey dear, is of course in the most sacred confidence.”

Schroeder is blunt in explaining to his wife his conflicts with Naval leadership, and his vivid descriptions of naval engagements include his own commentary on Schley's leadership. In his letter of June 6, he writes:

“We silenced the enemy but most of their guns are still there, and they are hard at work repairing traverses etc. You see, all we have to aim at is the individual guns, and unless we hit them they can repair between them whatever damage we may do to the earthwork. We landed 6 heavy shells right there and the men cheered as the clouds of earth and dust blew up; but no serious damage was done. ... Owing to delay of two vessels of the other squadron in taking position we did not open fire until ¼ to 8. And then for some time, owing partly to Schley's great disregard of orders concerning the direction and range to be observed, and partly to the L.S.'s pitiable ignorance of how to handle the ship so as to facilitate accuracy and rapidity of fire, and nervous contradiction of orders &c., this ship was about as useful as if she had been in New York. When it was imperative that the range should remain as constant as possible so we could correct the fire, he kept moving the ship about at varying speeds, and twisting her about so the batteries would bear first in one direction and then in another distorting the aim completely. ... I finally fled, and told him the regulation ordered that I should be where I could best look after the general working of the armament, and therefore I could sometimes do that best at one end of the ship and sometimes at the other. Then the poor orderlies were kept chasing me with a multitude of ridiculous and contradictory orders.”

He is especially incensed by the notion, following the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, that Schley could be considered by any means a hero, writing on July 7:

“It is dreadful to see how some of the papers are trying to make a hero of Schley. Not only did he have absolutely no influence in the result of the fight, but the Colon was lost to us as a prize by his timidity and delay in having her boarded, which was not done for 3 ¾ hours after her surrender, during which time she floated off from the beach, and the Spaniards dishonorable opened their valves during that time to sink her. It is absurd to try to make any capital out of the fact that the Admiral had gone Eastward for a conference with the army and did not reach the scene of action until after the Colon had been forced to surrender by the Oregon... Schley did not make a

single signal. The ships had been individually assigned to certain stations to watch that entrance, being ordered even to keep headed towards the entrance; they were all there like terriers watching a rat-hole, and it was a notorious feat commented upon by everyone that the Brooklyn (Schley's ship) was always miles away from her post, ~ "off pouting by herself" as it was universally described. ... It is nauseating."

Of the 1898 letters, two are drafts of battle reports, dated June 16 and July 7 and totaling three pages; fifty-one are letters to his wife, dating between January 23 and August 13 and totaling approximately 172 pages; and eleven letters to other family, dating between February 6 and July 11 and totaling approximately thirty-eight pages. These describe engagements, inform his family of his whereabouts, and candidly discuss his resentment of both Schley and the Captain of the Massachusetts, Charles J. Train. The battle reports provide listings of the ships involved in combat and the number, timing, and caliber of shots fired. Also included in this archive are Schroeder's contingency plans for an invasion of Cuba, written in 1906. This report lists two plans, A and B: Plan A is for "defense of the city [i.e., Havana] against imminent attack by the insurgents from the west", and Plan B is for "preserving order and protecting property within the city in case of riot." He lists the ships present, their commanding officers, companies, gunners, and medical personnel. In Plan A, he describes decisions about points of attack:

"On account of the flatness of the country at Marianao affording no points of vantage for defense, and of the inadvisability of taking measures leading to street fighting, and of the extended front that would be involved, it was decided not to try to cover Marianao, but to hold a line at the Almendares river, or Chorrera, and a series of heights extending from it to the eastward and thence northward to the head of the harbor." He lists where each brigade should be and describes each position; for instance: "Position 'A' is at the Electric Railway Bridge near the mouth of the river. There is a new wood and coral blockhouse there well able to resist the small arm fire of the insurgents ... From 'A' to 'B' the ground is high and firm." He also makes suggestions about the specific buildings or facilities to be attacked and notes people who are sympathetic to the American cause: "Position No. 6 (The Palatino) is the property of Senora Abreu, a lady of strong American sympathies and over whose house an American flag always flies." Plan B mainly consists of suggestions for where to quarter troops, especially "having in view the existence of yellow fever," and out of the way in order not to "cause undesirable irritation" among Havana's residents.

These materials are accompanied by Schroeder's naval orders and appointments from 1869 to 1911; with other material including an invitation to the 1910 launch of the battleship Florida and a copy of a booklet Schroeder authored titled *A Personal Error in Estimating the Direction of a Sound*; and letters by other family members, including a 1902 letter describing an earthquake in Guam while Schroeder was its governor. There is also included a 1921 draft of Schroeder's response to a request for comment on a number of disarmament proposals for the Washington Naval Conference. An extensive and significant archive of correspondence from a commander during the Spanish-American War.

(McBRB6074)

\$12,500

FIRST DESCRIPTION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB PUBLISHED IN JAPAN

70. Takei, Takeo. *Genshi Bakudan [The Atomic Bomb]*. Tokyo: Domei Tsushinsha, 1945. 31,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers, folded sheets not stitched. Lightly tanned. Very good.

Published a little over a month after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, this is the first account of the atomic bomb written for a Japanese audience. The author, Takei Takeo (1910-1981) was a journalist who studied English while being imprisoned for expressing left-leaning views in the 1930s. During the later phase of the war he worked at the Kawagoe branch of the Domei Press Agency where he and a colleague were in a position to listen to Allied radio broadcasts. Much of the present text is based on these broadcasts, including Truman's formal announcement on the dropping of the bomb. Importantly, the work appeared the day before censorship was fully implemented

by the occupying government and full Allied control was exerted over the press. Domei Tsushin-sha was Japan's official news agency from 1936 until it was disbanded on September 14, 1945.

According to the imprint, this booklet was published in an edition of 200,000 copies on September 20th, but censorship came into force the following day, and a large majority of the books must have been confiscated by American occupational forces. It is also difficult to assess the veracity of the edition statement. During the war, there was a tendency to exaggerate the print run of books in order to hide the shortfalls in paper supplies. It seems somewhat doubtful that anybody in publishing in the month after the war could have hoped to sell so many copies ~ many people in Tokyo were starving and privation was widespread. This uncensored account written by a Japanese journalist for a Japanese audience is of significant historical importance ~ the words "Atomic Bomb" are mentioned for the first time in print. Takei informs the reader that this bomb has a destructive force that was unprecedented in human history, and that the bomb was tested at Los Alamos. Because Takei only had access to U.S. military information, there is no reporting on the scale of the civilian casualties, only the damage to the city infrastructure of Nagasaki. OCLC locates three copies in Japan and two further copies at Princeton University and the National Library of Australia. Furthermore, it is not listed in the benchmark catalogue of the Gordon W. Prange collection of postwar Japan at the University of Maryland. It was reprinted in 1995 for the fiftieth anniversary of the bomb, edited by Takei's wife. Rare and important.

(McBRB5872)

\$6,000

TEXAS REVOLUTION DISRUPTS COTTON PRODUCTION

71. [Texas]. [Cotton]. [South Carolina]. *[Printed Circular Regarding the Disruption of the 1836 Cotton Crop Due to the Indian Wars in the Southeast and the Texas Revolution]*. Charleston, S.C.: William C. Duke's & Co., August 6, 1836. [1]p. of text, with integral address leaf, addressed to Edward Broughton, Esq. of Fulton, South Carolina, docketed on address leaf. Original mailing folds, small marginal chip from removal of wax seal, minor toning, some spotting. Five-line contemporary manuscript note in bottom margin. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded circular from South Carolina in which a commission merchant in Charleston communicates that the Texas Revolution, the Indian wars in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, and certain weather factors will significantly affect the the year's cotton crop. The work reads, in part: "The great injury done by rains in the early part of the season...destroying in a good degree the river plantations of the Atlantic, as well as some of the Western States, and injuring the growth on the uplands; particularly the mudlands and prairies of Alabama and Mississippi; the Indian war of Florida which will cut short the product of that territory, at least *one half*; the Creek war, which must materially affect the production of the article, both in Georgia and Alabama, on the borders of the Creek Nation; and, finally, the *Texian Revolution*, will have a decided effect to lessen, if not totally destroy the present crop of that fertile region." As a result of these factors they forecast lower supply and higher cotton prices, with a detailed analysis regarding number of bales produced and higher per-bale prices. The manuscript note at the bottom indicates the recipient of the circular sent forty-five bales of cotton to Liverpool, and instructs his correspondent, "Don't bid too high for Cotton, unless in the way of trade." A fascinating primary source look at the cotton plantation economy with the Texas Revolution mentioned by name as an effective cause of lower production of the cotton crop. Cotton was a huge industry in Texas at the time, and this is the first contemporary mention of the Texas Revolution we have encountered as it pertains to King Cotton, especially from as far afield as South Carolina. No copies in OCLC, nor in any other source we could locate.

(McBRB6010)

\$1,500

MEXICO PAYS REPARATIONS

72. [Texas]. [Mexico]. *[Decree Regarding Reparations to be Paid to the United States for Borderlands Claims]*. Mexico City: May 5, 1843. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Old folds, minor dust-soiling and light foxing. Very good.

A rare printed decree issued by Mexican President Santa Anna during the years of the Republic of Texas, in which he authorizes claims payments to the United States. Since Mexico's independence in 1821, the United States and

Mexico had a healthy number of disputes over claims by private citizens. Claims dating between 1825 and 1839 were arbitrated by a claims convention, on the suggestion of the Mexican government; this convention was established on April 11, 1839. The present decree defines the way that debts "of two and a half million pesos that the government of the Republic is obliged to pay to the government of the United States" is to be apportioned to and paid by each of the Mexican states. Santa Anna refers to these debts at one point, as "forced." The debts owed by each state are laid out in a table printed on parts of the first and second pages. The remainder of the document defines how the treasurers and other officials are to carry out the payments and reporting. An interesting document pertaining to the frictions in early U.S.-Mexico relations, and the apparent lack of financial resources of the Mexican Federal Government in the 1840s. OCLC shows one holding, at BYU.

(McBRB4109)

\$650

BIOGRAPHY OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE

73. Thompson, John. *Life of John Thompson, A Fugitive Slave. Containing His History of 25 Years in Bondage, and His Providential Escape. Written By Himself.* Worcester, Ma.: 1856. vi,[13]-143,[1]pp. 12mo. Original brown publisher's cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Chipping to head of spine, corners lightly bumped. Gift inscription on front flyleaf. Minor toning and foxing. Very good.

First edition. "Thompson was one of seven children born into slavery on the Wagar plantation in Maryland in 1812. He remained on the plantation of his birth until the death of the old Mistress' in October of 1822 and the subsequent division of the property in 1823 (p. 28). Thompson and his family were sold to Mr. George Thomas. Shortly thereafter, Thompson was hired out to another plantation and continued to be moved from plantation to plantation for many years. Fearing being sent further south, Thompson made a successful escape to the North with another enslaved man. In Pennsylvania, Thompson found work and married, but following the arrest of other escaped slaves in his area, he joined a whaling vessel to avoid arrest. Thompson remained at sea for several years before returning to his family. Scholars B. Eugene McCarthy and Thomas L. Doughton, introducing Thompson's Life in their collection *From Bondage to Belonging: The Worcester Slave Narratives*, write that Thompson subsequently gave up sea-faring and relocated to Worcester, Massachusetts, where his narrative was published in 1856 and where he died in 1860" (<https://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/thompson/summary.html>). A fascinating combination of both fugitive slave and whaling narrative, and notable as an example of Black self-publishing. Not in Howes or Sabin.

Library Company Afro Americana 10230; Blockson Collection 9660; Work, page 313.

(McBRB6005)

\$6,000

RARE SPANISH COLONIAL TREATISE ON NATIVE FRIARS

74. Villegas, Manuel Joseph de. *Question Politica y Legal Que Se Induce del Informe Juridico, Que Se Ha Escrito por los Padres Españoles de las Provincias de Lima y Chacras de los Reynos del Peru.* Madrid: August 26, 1682. 20 leaves. Folio. Stitched into modern, plain wrappers. Unevenly trimmed at top edge, not affecting text. Minor toning and soiling. Near fine.

This polemical treatise, the work of the Franciscan friar Manuel Joseph de Villegas, was produced at the request of the General Chapter of the Order. The text comprises a commentary on a manifesto issued by Spanish-born friars in Peru concerning the poor attitudes of the creole, i.e. native, friars toward the institution and practice of the "alternativa," a system instituted in 1664, by which offices in religious orders and communities rotated between holders of European and American origin. Between these groups there was much hostility and resentment, and the resulting social tension spread into wider colonial society, owing to the fact that the root of the dispute was the disrespect of the Spanish clergy for the ability of their native-born colleagues. The resulting unrest and disobedience amongst the creole clergy produced a danger not only to the colonial Catholic church but also to the authority of the King, who had supported the "alternativa" and had appealed for harmony and goodwill amongst the orders. The author Villegas was a Spaniard but received his religious training entirely in Mexico. He was sent to Rome to defend the "alternativa" system in a famous ecclesiastical trial that took place over the dispute. We

locate only two copies of this rare work in U.S. institutions, at Florida and the John Carter Brown Library. A fine example.

European Americana 682/190. Medina, BHA 1741. Palau 369368.
(McBRB5894)

\$3,750

SIGNIFICANT ARCHIVE OF A VIRGINIA LAWYER

75. [Virginia]. [Texas]. Collins, John O. *[Archive of Manuscript Letters and Documents Pertaining to the Family and Business Activities of John O. Collins, a Virginia Lawyer with Dealings in Texas]*. [Various locations in Virginia and Texas: mainly 1890-1910]. Ninety-five letters plus numerous business receipts and other documents. A few fold separations, varying levels of toning and wear, but most documents in good or better condition. Very good.

An informative collection of correspondence and business material documenting the family life and commercial activities of John O. Collins, a Virginia-based lawyer. The collection is comprised of over forty manuscript letters from Collins to his children, a few to other family members, his business card reading, "John O. Collins, Scottsville, Va.," and over fifty business letters and documents, mostly from Texas. All but one of Collins's forty-two letters to his children are written on one side of a postcard, and date between 1890 and 1910. Collins sent these letters to his "Dear Children" in Fork Union, Fluvanna County, Virginia from various locations around Virginia, namely Prospect, Farmville, and Sheppards. He writes in pinched handwriting, about twenty-five lines per postcard, and reports on his health, family news, the agricultural products of Virginia, and more.

The archive also includes numerous letters sent to Collins and his wife from friends or business associates in Texas. These letters are dated between 1854 and 1885. Most of these letters were written to Collins from A.P. Bagby, an attorney and land agent in Bonham; Collins' uncle John Laurie, living in Robertson County, Texas; and J.G. Kearby, an attorney in Wells Point, Van Zandt County, Texas. In one letter, Bagby speaks of missing Collins living in Texas. In another letter, Bagby spends a few pages detailing his recent trip to Galveston to serve as a delegate to the state's Democratic Convention. In another, Bagby describes a recent "barbecue" with "a great abundance of the finest roast meat" and other foods and drinks. In yet another, Bagby writes about assuming the editorship of a newspaper called *The North Texas Enterprise*, brags about the local vegetable crop, and states that he believes Collins will some day return to the Lone Star State. Bagby also writes letters to "Mrs. C.E. Collins," either John's wife or sister. In these letters, as well, Bagby writes much about his family and life in Texas, which he refers to in one letter as "the best country on the green earth." There are also a few letters to Collins written by his uncle John Laurie of Robertson County, Texas, dated between 1854 and 1860. Laurie writes about the "good health" of the crops in 1854 and the abundance of crops "for our own consumption and for the emigrants" to Texas. In another letter from 1857, Laurie mentions that he has "passed twenty years on the frontier amongst the wild beasts and savages" and reports that "there is much excitement amongst the people in relation to the comet which some says is to destroy the earth. I fear not that the end of time has yet come." The three letters written to Collins from J.G. Kearby in Wells Point almost exclusively relate to taxes owed by Collins for lands in Texas.

The collection also includes a handful of earlier letters written by or to John Collins' forebears Thomas, William, and Zachariah Collins, dated as early as 1837, as well as numerous later receipts and other business documents relating to John O. Collins and his family. Overall, the archive offers a peak into the life and business of a 19th-century businessman from Virginia with additional dealings in Texas, with notable content on Texas in the mid-19th century.

(McBRB5981)

\$1,750