Boston Antiquarian Book Fair

November 6-8, 2026

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"TO EACH FRIEND OF LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES..."

1. [Abolition]. *[Circular Letter with Four Petitions Issued by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society].* [New York: American & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 1850]. [2]pp., plus docketing, on a bifolium. Old folds, small separations at fold lines, minor dampstaining at right edge. Extensive, unrelated manuscript written in margins and on blank versos. Good plus.

A scarce circular letter, addressed "to each Friend of Liberty in the United States," urging opponents of slavery, "To awaken our citizens to the momentous importance of the present crisis, and to unite them in one loud and urgent demand on their representatives to grant the prayers of our petitions." It accuses the slave states of the empty threat of secession, "To attain success, resort is had to threats of dissolution--threats which...if carried into execution would result in the ruin of the masters and the liberation of the slaves. Should the effort now fail, Slavery will never hereafter acquire sufficient strength to pass its present limits, and the world will in time be delivered from one of the direst scourges that has ever afflicted humanity."

Attached are the texts of four petitions, intended to each be attached to a sheet of lined paper, circulated, and sent to Congress, "To Secure to alleged Fugitives the Right of Trial by Jury;" "For the Repeal of all Laws...for the support of Slavery in the District of Columbia;' "Against the Admission of more Slave States into the Union;" and "For the Establishment and Protection of Freedom in the Territories of the United States." Some of these completed petitions were received in Washington and read into the official Congressional record.

New Hampshire farmer Charles Hurd was the recipient of this circular, but we find no other evidence that he was involved in the anti-slavery cause. He did not use the circular to gather any signatures. Someone, likely Hurd, used it as scrap paper to draft an anti-Catholic screed to Abbott, Jenks & Co., who, from 1852 onward, were editors of the Manchester American & Messenger. We trace no examples of this circular at auction, and locate only one institutional holding, at the American Antiquarian Society.
(McBRB6509) $2,250

PUSH FOR CIVIL RIGHTS DURING WORLD WAR II

2. [African Americana]. *March on Washington Movement. Proceedings of Conference Held in Detroit September 26-27, 1942.* Detroit: 1942. 43pp. Original printed wrappers. Corners heavily chipped, lightly soiled. Pictorial title page with photogravure on verso. Minor soiling and wear to text. Good plus.

Proceedings for this early World War II-era civil rights conference held in Detroit. The March of Washington Movement lasted from 1941 to 1946 under the slogan "Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy." The pamphlet includes the opening speech delivered by A. Philip Randolph, the Black labor

unionist who organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first Black-led American union. He also lobbied successfully for the desegregation of the armed forces in 1948. The text also provides the outcomes of several committee meeting and resolutions regarding an anti-lynching bill, the Communist Party, and "pro-Japanese activities among Negroes" (the Movement was decidedly against this). The verso of the title page contains a group portrait of the conference delegates. We locate a single copy in OCLC, at the Jacksonville Public Library.
(McBRB6435) $1,500

19th-CENTURY BLACK KANSAN COUPLE

3. [African Americana]. [Kansas]. *[Cabinet Card of a Handsome African-American Couple].* Ottawa, Ks.: Lynn Harris, [ca. 1890]. Cabinet card photograph. Moderate rubbing and scratching to image. Minor chips to lower corners. Light dust soiling and staining. Good.

A composed studio portrait of an African American couple, the seated man in jacket and striped tie and the standing woman in a fitted dress with gloves, posed beside a small draped table with a bowler hat on it. The photograph offers an uncommon formal portrait of Black life in Kansas in the decades following Reconstruction. After 1879, thousands of African Americans migrated to the state in the Exoduster movement, establishing communities throughout eastern Kansas, including towns such as Ottawa. These settlers, many formerly enslaved people from the South, built institutions ~ churches, schools, newspapers ~ and sought to assert stability, dignity, and social mobility in a region that, while far from free of discrimination, offered comparatively greater autonomy and opportunity than the post-Reconstruction South. The photographer, likely C. Lynn Harris (b. 1865), is imperfectly documented but appears to have operated studios in Kansas and later in Indiana and Missouri, with activity extending into the early 20th century; a brief partnership with A. M. Garrison in the mid-1880s is recorded, after which Harris continued independently in the trade. His Ottawa imprint, “Opera House Gallery,” follows a common pattern of photographic studios naming themselves after nearby local landmarks. The verso bears a contemporary or near-contemporary inscription (“B. F. Echols / 701”), likely identifying a sitter or original owner.
(McBRB6442) $500

TERRIFIC IMAGE OF A NOLA JUBILEE GROUP

4. [African Americana]. [Louisiana]. *The Only Original University Singers of New Orleans [caption title].* New York: Bogardus, [ca. 1880]. Cabinet card photograph. Slight fading to image. Light dust soiling. Good plus.

Scarce image of the University Singers of New Orleans, founded in 1877 as a jubilee touring group to raise money for the Louisiana Colored Orphans' Home and the LaTeche Seminary. The group had eight founding members, pictured here ~ Alexander Brown and Joseph Dupuy, bass; Charles Ardis and George Benn, tenor; Cora Smith and Sarah Merritt, alto; and Lizzie Parker and Tillie Jones, soprano. Jones eventually became the first Black woman to perform at Carnegie Hall, in 1892. seated at the center of the photo is the company's white director, Dr. William David Godman. The "Only Original" singers performed as the pictured group until 1882. We locate two copies of a similar image to the present photograph, in which the arm positions of the two seated men is slightly different, at UCLA and the Smithsonian African-American Museum.
(McBRB6439) $500

ST. LOUIS CIVIL RIGHTS PERIODICAL

5. [African Americana]. [Missouri]. *Citizen Crusader*. St. Louis: 1961-1962. Fifty-two issues, [736]pp. Large folio. Green buckram, cover gilt. Light wear, upper board lightly warped by damp. Some faint dampstaining to upper edge of text block. Minor creasing at center fold, a few leaves with closed tears repaired. A few scattered ink underlinings. About very good.

A bound volume of this short-lived Black St. Louis Civil Rights-era newspaper variantly titled Citizen Crusader or The New Citizen. The run here spans Volume 1, No. 8 (February 24, 1961) to Volume 2, No. 22 (December 7,

1962). It was published from late 1960 through early 1963, making this most of a complete run of the newspaper. The Citizen Crusader was published and edited by husband and wife DaVerne and Ernest Calloway from their home in The Ville neighborhood. DaVerne was the first Black woman elected to the Missouri legislature, serving as a member of the State's House of Representatives from 1962 to 1982. Ernest was a nationally-prominent labor leader with Teamsters Local 688 and one-time President of the St. Louis chapter of the NAACP. In the first issue present here, under the header "Why We Exist," the editors make their statement on that subject:

"The new Citizen Crusader is an angry newspaper. There are several other weekly newspapers in the St. Louis negro community which have various and sundry reasons for existing. Some seek to entertain, others seek to make money, and still others seek to create the dangerous image and illusion that all is well [in] our community, state, nation, and world during this critical period of history. ... But for the Citizen Crusader all is not well ~ freedom-wise ~ with our community, our state and our country. There is much work to be done. There are mountains to climb, there are rivers to cross. There are deserts to be endured, and there are new social frontiers to be conquered. As an angry newspaper, we have only one axe to grind ~ our studied indifference to our own welfare...we believe there is more to the St. Louis Negro community than the Friday night sorority dance or the Saturday night knife and razor crowd. Between these two social extremes, there exist the real St. Louis Negro community ~ daily working, struggling to survive, and quietly making their own small contributions to a better community. This newspaper addresses itself to that great body of hard-working citizens."

Highlights in its original reporting and photography include DaVerne's blow-by-blow commentary on the progress of the Freedom Riders throughout 1961; extensive coverage of the Freedom City tent encampment near Somerville, Tennessee; a 1961 CORE sit-in protest in Sikeston, Missouri; fearless coverage of myriad local issues in and around St. Louis including the razing of Mill Creek Valley, housing security, school desegregation, employment discrimination, organized labor, etc. Rare in either the trade or institutions.
(McBRB6555) $6,500

DISCRIMINATORY REAL ESTATE PRACTICES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

6. [African Americana]. [Real Estate]. [South Carolina]. *Hurrah Hurrah This Is the Last Opportunity That a Colored Man Will Have on Earth to Buy a Lot on Smith Street... [caption title and first part of text].* [Mullins, S.C.: 1908 or 1914]. Broadside, printed in black on green paper stock, 12 x 8.75 inches. Old folds, minor loss to edges and crossfolds, noticeable soiling and staining. Good.

An unrecorded broadside advertising land for sale specifically to African American residents on Smith Street in the city of Mullins, South Carolina in the early-20th century. The broadside was printed at a time of seismic industrial changes in the American South. At the turn of the century even the rural south was experiencing a large migration to urban areas as industries such as textile milling and tobacco mass production became more industrialized with the advent of new technologies. As such, these urban centers attracted cheaper labor for their mills and factories, and drew in more Black agricultural laborers who in turn worked industrial jobs. As more minority workers moved into urban centers, discriminatory real estate practices among the white ruling classes in southern cities began in earnest.

Implicit in the present broadside seems to be the segregationist real estate practice of racially restrictive zoning ordinances, which provided for residential segregation based on race. The broadside implies that only African American men will be able to buy the property on Smith Street. Restrictive zoning ordinances were outlawed by a 1917 Supreme Court decision in the case of *Buchanan v. Warley*. In the present broadside, the real estate company or bank that sponsored the sale of the lots on Smith Street offered eight lots to the highest bidder "near the colored M.E. Church." Aiming the sale of land "near the colored M.E. Church" at "colored" men was likely a signal meant to discourage potential white buyers. The urgency with which the land is offered as a "last opportunity" indicates that land anywhere near B.G. Smith's sawmill would be unavailable in the future to Black buyers. This language

may also indicate the practice of blockbusting, another discriminatory real estate practice (and a self-fulfilling prophecy) in which real estate agents would encourage white residents to sell property at below-market prices to encourage them to move away from neighborhoods they were told would soon be overrun by African American residents; these real estate agents would then sell these same properties to African American homebuyers at inflated prices. As such, it may be the latter half of the practice of blockbusting represented in the present broadside, a segregationist real estate practice that proliferated in the 20th century but has largely disappeared through legislation and changes in real estate law. These practices are similar to and were later replaced with exclusionary covenants, blacklisting, and redlining, in which African-Americans were forbidden to own homes or real estate in particular areas of cities, or were discouraged to do so by unfair lending practices.

The land auction advertised here was presided over by a local attorney, Lanneau D. Lide of Marion, South Carolina, who was tasked that the paperwork from the sales was to be "made all O.K." During the early portion of his career, after he began practicing law in 1904, Lide served as deputy court clerk for Marion County. The mill referenced here belonged to B.G. Smith, who passed away in 1918. As such, the date of the present broadside must fall between 1904 and 1918. As the broadside states the sale happened on "Saturday, Sept. 26," the only available dates are 1908 and 1914. We could locate no other copies of this highly-ephemeral broadside in OCLC or in auction records.
(McBRB4078) $3,500

WILKES BARRE AMATEUR NEWSPAPER

7. [Amateur Newspapers]. [Pennsylvania]. *The Social Chat.* Wilkes Barre, Pa.: 1891, 1893. Five issues. First issue [4]pp., the others all [6]pp. Small quarto. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

An interesting partial run of this amateur periodical, showing the development of the paper in the community. The first issue present here is Volume I, Number Five from May of 1891. It is four pages on a single folded sheet, with some very basic typographic ads on the final page. The other issues are consecutive for Volume Two, Numbers Five through Eight for 1893. They are each six pages in length with a far more professional editorial attribution and a significant number of local advertisements on the final leaves ~ a scenario that would seem to suggest a successful and increasing presence in the community. The paper was edited by Dorrance Reynolds and Carl Brown, and by 1893 the cost of the publication had nearly doubled from its original rates. Content includes local news items and commentary, and other odds and ends presumably of interest to the editors. We find no record in OCLC.
(McBRB6557) $650

"BLACK PEOPLE ALL ATTENTION GIVE..."

8. [Antigua]. Raymond, Robert. *[A Dialogue Between Robert Raymond and a Black Man, and Other Manuscript Essays and Poems].* [Greenwich, England: ca. 1824]. [4],67,126pp. Quarto. Original stiff vellum over boards. Boards worn and slightly bowed, hinges cracked. Several leaves and sections disbound or becoming so. Moderate staining and wear to contents. Good.

A fascinating manuscript volume that contains the reminiscences and ruminations of an 18th-century British seaman, in prose and in verse. Robert Raymond, the author of this work, is best known through a manuscript diary of his experiences in the British Navy during the American Revolution. From that volume, we know that he served from at least 1767 to 1783, reaching the rank of warrant officer. From the present text, we can glean that he was apprenticed to a South Carolina sea captain at age fifteen, joined the navy, spent his final years as a resident of the Greenwich Naval Hospital, and that he was approximately seventy-three years old circa 1824.

Of overarching interest here is, "A Dialogue between Robert Raymond and a Black Man by the Name of Sambo, a Native of the Island of Antigua," which fills the first sixty-seven pages of the text. At the commencement of the account, Raymond was a sailor just arrived to Antigua on the HMS Chatham. The text proceeds to recount a series

of conversations in 1774 with a formerly enslaved man named Sambo in the Antigua village of Falmouth. Sambo had previously labored on the plantation of John Horsford, "Till a good bokra gentleman come to my massa & tell him he will bye my freedom." He now sold produce at the market, made straw hats, and performed as a musician: "I make bangy too with callabash & put string & make he play music, so when we leave off work we get some our Black people & make dance." The encouragement of Sambo's Christian faith is a recurring theme, as well as Sambo's own religious conversations with his friend Toney and others. Despite the crude imitation of Black Caribbean English, Raymond does seem to be writing this dialogue in some serious hope of proselytizing the Black population of the West Indies. Following the conclusion of his prose, Raymond appends a poem or song in verse, which begins, "Black people all attention give / & Hear what now I say / I with your souls with Christ to live / in everlasting day."

Interspersed among these extended conversations are biographical sections recounting Raymond's life and travels. Raymond's service aboard a slave ship seems to be described on p.36: "I been on board a coast of Guinea ship, after her men been press'd on board a man of war, & she have passenger on board, one of the King of Bona's sons. He very rich man…he come over to England to get learning; he love gambling too much." He also recounts leaving his parents at age fifteen and going as an apprentice to South Carolina, where he was bound to a sadistic ship captain named Thomas Turner, then absconding to join the navy aboard the HMS Lively. There are also three full-page illustrations, which include an ink and watercolor frontispiece of a three-masted sailing vessel flying the Union Jack and Blue Ensign flags; a watercolor of a one-legged man reading under a tree, titled "A Greenwich Pensioner Meditating"; and an ink and wash titled "A Curious Piece of Antiquity."

The other main section of the volume is "A Short and Simple Description of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich," which in fact is quite a long account of the home for retired British sailors, with lengthy digressions based on conversations with the pensioners such as "A Few Observations & Reflections on the Ocean," and "A Short Description of the Milky Way." Near the end of the narrative, he notes, "Would I not begin life again, nor do I regret that at the age of seventy three I do find it is almost gone." Numerous poems are also included, some of them apparently original works by Raymond such as "The Sailor's Prayer," which opens the volume. The volume closes with the poem "The Orphan Boy's Tale," by Amelia Opie, first published in 1801; Raymond's own poem "The Mariner Looking Upward in a Storm," and his metaphorical "Letter Written by a Sailor to his Friend." A very interesting concatenation of literature, poetry, personal history, and religious conviction, by a long-serving member of the British Navy who saw action throughout the American Revolution. Raymond's diary of the Revolution and the years just preceding it brought $245,000 at Christie's in 2016.
(McBRB6511) $12,500

ILLUSTRATED ARKANSAS LAND AND TIMBER MAP

9. [Arkansas]. *Map of Prairie and Timber Lands in Arkansas County*. Stuttgart, Ar.: The Free Press, [ca. 1900-1910]. Illustrated broadside and map, 15.5 x 10.25 inches. Old folds, some starting to separate along outer fold lines, minor toning and soiling. A few pencil and ink notations. About very good.

An unrecorded promotional real estate and timber map of Arkansas County, Arkansas, illustrated with two photographic images. Arkansas County is located in the southeast delta region of the state, extending northwest from the confluence of the Arkansas and White rivers. The present map of the county is partially colored in green and has two small notations regarding tracts of land in the southwestern portion of the county and a four-line notation in pencil in the right margin. The larger of the two images depicts four farmers on horse-powered tractors "Cutting Rice on Grand Prairie Near Stuttgart, Arkansas." This photograph, which features actual horsepower and not mechanized farm equipment likely dates the broadside to the first decade of the 20th century, if not earlier. The smaller photograph of a tree-fronted house is titled, "Model Grand Prairie Home." The broadside was published by The Free Press, the local Stuttgart newspaper that ran from 1889 until 1924. Not in OCLC.

"The timber industry in Arkansas developed in all directions after the Civil War. The abundant forests of the state made it possible over the years to produce lumber, kraft paper, fine paper, newsprint, chemicals, charcoal, and many other products. The industry's development depended first upon the availability of abundant forests. From Little Rock (Pulaski County) in central Arkansas to the north, west, and south are forests and marketable timber. To the east is the Delta, where hardwood grows in the swamps and river bottoms" - *Encyclopedia of Arkansas* online. *(McBRB2598)* $950

FOUNDATIONAL ABOLITIONIST WORK WITH OUTSTANDING PROVENANCE

10. Bourne, George. *The Book and Slavery Irreconcilable. With Animadversions upon Dr. Smith's Philosophy.* Philadelphia: J.M. Sanderson, 1816. [2],141,[15]pp. Contemporary paper boards over sheep. Boards worn, lower half of spine perished. Contemporary ownership inscription on front board. Front free endpaper lacking. Title page untidily trimmed. Generally light dampstaining, heavier to initial leaves; scattered foxing. Toned. In a cloth clamshell box with paper spine label. Good.

The first edition of the most vehement and radical condemnation of slavery printed in the United States up to this point. The present work set the stage for mid-19th-century abolitionism, long before it became a popular and widespread movement. The author, George Bourne, is considered to be one of America's first radical abolitionists, who not only refused to administer communion to slave owners, but also excoriated slave-owning ministers, charging them with sacrilege. This copy comes from the library of Joseph Curtis, another early and important American abolitionist.

The Book and Slavery Irreconcilable is a landmark book, recognized as delivering some of the first public demands in the United States for, "immediate, unconditional, and universal emancipation," and demanding that, "NO compensation should be given to the planters [i.e. slave-holders]." Furthermore, public criticism of slavery in the South was almost completely unknown before Bourne, who was a resident of Virginia until just prior to the publication of this work. And yet, in the present volume, he pronounced that "the system [of slavery] is so entirely corrupt that it admits of no cure but by a total and immediate abolition. For a gradual emancipation is a virtual recognition of the right, and establishes the rectitude of the practice. If it be just for one moment, it is hallowed forever; and if it be inequitable, not a day should it be tolerated." Such pronouncements made slave holders anxious to ostracize and banish him from Virginia.

Bourne further argued, somewhat novelly for the time, that slavery was effectively "stealing," and therefore was in violation of the Eighth Commandment. In 1815 his uncompromising abolitionist views led to his expulsion from the Lexington (Virginia) Presbytery where he had been a minister. As one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Bourne was himself the object of persecution throughout his adult life. Born in England in 1780, Bourne emigrated to the U.S. in 1804, beginning his career in Baltimore as an editor and writer. Business reversals forced him to relocate to western Virginia where he became a Presbyterian minister. He was appalled by the practice of slavery, which he witnessed firsthand. As a commissioner to the General Presbyterian Assembly of 1815, he questioned whether Presbyterians who held slaves could be considered Christians. Bourne failed to convince the Assembly, but it marked the beginning of a lifelong antislavery agitation. He died in New York City in 1845 and became acknowledged as one of the pioneers of the popular American Abolitionist movement and an inspiration to important figures like Benjamin Lundy and William Lloyd Garrison.

The present copy belonged to Joseph Curtis (1782-1859), an important but too-little known abolitionist who favored gradual emancipation over Bourne's demands for an immediate and unconditional end. Curtis became a member of the New York Manumission Society in 1812. His efforts to end slavery resulted in the passage of the Final Emancipation Act of 1817 by the New York State Assembly, which mandated that by the year 1827 all slaves held in bondage before 1799 would be freed. Curtis, together with fellow Manumission Society members John Murray and Thomas Addis Emmet, was singled out by the Black abolitionist William Hamilton for securing the

passage of the Emancipation Act. Curtis also advocated for free education to all – in 1804 he opened the first free school in the U.S., with "Africans" amongst its registered students. Curtis's ownership signature is located on the front board. A good copy, in original condition, with exceptional provenance. The present work is exceedingly rare – perhaps even virtually unobtainable – in commerce, with no copies in available auction records.

Shaw & Shoemaker 37058. Blockson 1414. Sabin 6921.

(McBRB6480) $22,500

"F*** IT, DUDE, LET'S GO BOWLING" IN 1845

11. [Bowling]. [New York]. *The Old Shades / Gothic Hall Bowling Saloon [caption title].* [New York: ca. 1845]. Broadside, approximately 18 x 12.5 inches. Untrimmed, printed on yellow newsprint. Old horizontal fold, with some rumpling and dust soiling in proximity. Faint dampstain at lower left corner. Chipping and wear to extremities. Paper remnants on verso corners from previous mounting. Good.

An untrimmed advertising circular, perhaps a proof copy, to four local New York City establishments of the mid-19th century that includes one of the earliest interior views of an American bowling alley. The Gothic Hall Bowling Saloon, whose proprietor Charles D. Stiles took over the premises in 1845, here promises, "The largest and most magnificent establishment of the kind in the city (or the world)," and, "One of the finest and best ventilated bar-rooms in the city...stocked with the very best of Wines, Liquors, Ales and Segars." Indeed, the woodcut illustration of the saloon shows high vaulted ceilings lined with pillars, and the all-male crowd of patrons enjoying six lanes, drinks, and a spot to read the paper. Other establishments advertised on this broadside include two restaurants, The Saracen's Head on Dey St. and The Old Shades, the latter offering, "All sorts of fine joints," as well as, "A large store of the very best cigars, as they are selected in Havana by an agent on the spot." The final advertisement is for sporting equipment manufactured by Goodyear's Insoluble Rubber and for sale at Brower & Brooks. Incidentally, the address proffered for the bowling alley, 316 Broadway, is now the site of a massive federal building.

(McBRB6460) $1,500

SAMPLE PART OF MATTHEW BRADY'S FAILED PUBLISHING EFFORT

12. Brady, Matthew. Lester, C. Edwards, editor. *The Gallery of Illustrious Americans, Containing the Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Twenty-Four of the Most Eminent Citizens of the Republic Since the Death of Washington.* New York: 1850. Three plates with original printed wrappers. Elephant folio. Presentation inscription on front wrapper. Minor wear and soiling to wrappers, a few small spots of foxing to plates. Very good.

A single part for Matthew Brady's ambitious work to commemorate "the most illustrious citizens of the Republic during our own times." Seeking to immortalize the country's eminences in a more widely accessible format, Brady hired lithographer F. d'Avignon to create the plates from original photographs, paying a whopping $100 apiece for the stones. Initially intended to be complete with twenty-four portraits, the project was a dismal financial failure and did not sell well; it was subsequently abandoned after the first series of twelve. Present here is Colonel John C. Fremont, with a portrait and two leaves of biographical text. The wrapper indicates this is part six, also providing subscription terms and a promotional blurb for the work as a whole. The inscription at the top of the wrapper reads, "Eds. of [blank] / with compts. of the Editor / Please send me a copy of your journal containing notice." One may surmise, therefore, that individual parts may have been distributed as promotional pieces to drum up business. The inside of the wrapper features the "Fly Leaf of Art and Criticism," a semi-monthly journal edited by Lester, followed by numerous ads for New York artistic businesses. Unusual as a single part, and particularly desirable with the wrapper.

Sabin 26415.

(McBRB6323) $2,750

EARLY AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED ABOLITIONIST WORK INTENDED FOR YOUTH

13. Branagan, Thomas. *The Penitential Tyrant; or, Slave Trader Reformed: A Poem in Four Cantos.* New York: Samuel Wood, 1807. xii,[4],290,[10]pp., plus stipple engraved frontispiece, and including several woodcut illustrations scattered throughout. 12mo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt ruled with gilt leather label. Light wear to spine ends and hinges, corners bumped, and minor chipping along board edges. Scattered staining and moderate foxing internally. Good plus.

Second, enlarged edition of this anti-slavery literary work printed by early abolitionist and children's literature publisher Samuel Wood. The first edition was published in Philadelphia in two cantos, but the present edition is expanded to four, and also includes the following extracted, shorter abolitionist works : “Notes to The Penitential Tyrant”; “Messiah: A Sacred Ecologue, in Imitation of Virgil's Pollio [by Alexander Pope]”; “Buying Stolen Goods Synonymous with Stealing; or, The immorality of using the produce of slavery demonstrated...”; A Subject for Conversation and Reflection at the Tea-Table. Originally published in England [by William Cowper]”; “The Method of Procuring Slaves on the Coast of Africa ... Extracted from Authentic Documents, and Exemplified by Engravings”; “Extract from an Essay in Verse, Entitled, Slavery. By Captain Marjoribanks.”

The section titled, "The Method of Procuring Slaves on the Coast of Africa," includes a double-page depiction of the infamous plan of the slave ship Brooks lower deck, a provoking symbol of the abolitionist movement that brought out the horrors of the Middle Passage, and eight other woodcut illustrations, including one full-page of a slave in headframe and mouthpiece. The illustrated title page features an early American use of the kneeling slave image and the "Am I Not a Man, and a Brother?" slogan, while the frontispiece engraving depicts a man appealing to a seated Lady Liberty, with bound slaves arriving into harbor in the background. At the rear is a nine-page list of subscribers and a publisher's advertisement for Wood's other offerings. A fascinating and relatively early work of antislavery literature.

Shaw 12202; LCP Afro-Americana 1480; Wegelin 879; Stoddard 838; Sabin 7383.

(McBRB6308) $3,250

"I WOULD SOONER GO TO THE MINES AGAIN," THAN LIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO

14. [California Gold Rush]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from George F. Allen to His Brother, Detailing Hardships in San Francisco].* San Francisco: August 29, 1850. [3]pp., on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, some light wear and soiling. Very good.

Letter from a disillusioned painter living in San Francisco to his family back home in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Currently in San Francisco proper, Allen finds the town quite disagreeable, with fog and wind and very little work. He writes that he isn't working at present because his employer will only pay him $8 a day, which "won't do." He says, "I will sooner go to the mines again. I have been a haveing 10 dollars and that is little enough for to be obliged to stay in this place for it is not only sickly but very disagreeable other ways." He's had little success in his job hunt, with a glut of painters in town. "I have been looking around to see if I could find a job on my own account. I got the promise of several & one steamboat to paint and am in hopes of getting them but a man's word is not worth much in California for if he promises you a job today he will employ some one else tomorrow." He notes that he will go back to the mines in the winter: "Men enjoy much better health in the mines than do in this place as a general thing but mining is rather uncertain though I am determined to give it a good try this winter and then quit the country, that is to say this section of it." He complains about a lack of correspondence and closes with a statement about the terrible plague of fleas he is currently suffering. A candid and grim look at life in San Francisco in 1850.

(McBRB6357) $950

SHOCKING POSTWAR CIVIL RIGHTS PETITION

15. [Civil Rights]. [Tennessee]. *Columbia, Tennessee February 26, 1946 – Will America Whitewash This?* New York: Civil Rights Congress, 1946. [3]pp. on a bifolium. Previously folded. Minor wear at edges. Some toning and dust soiling. Still very good.

A scarce petition to President Harry Truman from the Civil Rights Congress of New York concerning the racial violence that occurred in Columbia, Tennessee, during late February 1946. "This post-World War II race riot occurred in the town of Columbia on the night of February 25-26, 1946. Like other outbreaks of violence in the South in the immediate postwar era, this incident involved military veterans who were unwilling to accept prevailing racial norms upon returning to their hometowns" – Tennessee Encyclopedia (online). The violence escalated from a disagreement between a black customer and a white clerk at a repair shop on the afternoon of February 25 to a full-on white riot in the Black business area of Columbia called the "Mink Slide." in which several hundred state police attacked the people of community, looted and destroyed property, confiscated weapons, and arrested more than 100 people. Two days later on February 28, two of the Black men in police custody were shot and killed.

The episode helped to focus and to galvanize the postwar civil rights movement. Thurgood Marshall and Walter White of the NAACP traveled to Tennessee to organize the defense of those arrested. The present protest and petition was distributed by the recently-formed Civil Rights Conference of New York, a more radical group that organized public campaigns to bring attention to racism, racist violence, and the struggle for equality and justice, that became known for events such as the 1949 Freedom Crusade and the 1951 We Charge Genocide campaign. The cover prints a vivid and disturbing photograph of the riot's aftermath – a Black man lying face down, either unconscious or dead, with blood from his head wounds running – with a bold caption asking, "Will America Whitewash This?" The interior of the bifolium comprises one page of text elucidating the mistreatment of the Black community in Columbia and calling for justice, and one page carrying a petition to President Truman to order a new grand jury investigation of the case, with space for fifteen signatures and addresses. The beginning of the text reads as follows:

"President Truman: U.S. Government must act! The Klan-like raid of 500 state and local police on the Negro community of Columbia, Tennessee, last February has been whitewashed by a federal grand jury. No indictments have been issued against police and state troopers who wrecked and looted Negro business establishments, conducted house-to-house raids without search warrants, arrested more than 100 men and women and held them without formal charges for days. No action has been taken against the officers who shot and killed two of those they were holding. No restitution has been made for the vandalism and looting, for the damage to life, limb, and property. BUT – 31 Negro men and women are on trial on trumped up charges ranging from attempted murder to carrying concealed weapons."

A rare survival from the racial violence and nascent civil rights movement of the immediate postwar era. We locate one separately catalogued example, at Georgia State.
(McBRB6516) $1,750

PRO-UNION PRINTING IN CONFEDERATE ALABAMA

16. [Civil War]. *Time and Rebellion [caption title].* Huntsville: January 1, 1864. Broadside, approximately 14.5 x 9.5 inches. Previously folded. Wear and small chips at edges, occasionally entering framed border but not affecting text. Light wear along old folds, with two pinhole-sized losses. Moderate dust soiling and scattered foxing. Light dampstaining at lower left corner. Good.

An apparently unrecorded, privately printed Unionist broadside completed in Huntsville, Alabama on New Year's Day, 1864, that offers a soldier's poetic chronicle of the war's progress and his prognostication of total victory under the command of General Grant. At the turn of 1864, Huntsville served as an important hub for Union

forces following its reoccupation by Federal troops. This broadside comprises an unusual local artifact of literary culture in the Union army from the occupied South. The text is printed in three columns and synthesizes major Union campaigns, key political turning points, and the rise of Grant through the ranks of generals following his victories at Vicksburg and Chattanooga. In the prose preamble to the verse, the author identifies himself satirically as, "A soldier in General Grant's army and of veteran notoriety, [who] received a commission as a 'high private' in the rear ranks of a Hoosier Regiment." A very unusual example of pro-Union printing in the Deep South during the midst of the Civil War, and likely a unique survivor. We locate no copies in OCLC or the relevant bibliographies.
(McBRB6553) $2,750

WITH SHERMAN ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA

17. [Civil War]. [Illinois]. *[Diary of John H. Lippincott Recording His Service in Tennessee and Georgia During the Civil War, Including the March to the Sea].* [Various locations: 1864-1865]. [186]pp., plus [5]pp. notes at the end of the volume. 16mo. Black leather wallet-style binding. Tear to flap, spine ends worn, binding rubbed. Internally clean. Written in a legible hand. Very good.

Diary of Corporal John C. Lippincott, detailing a year and a half of service with the 102nd Illinois during the Civil War. Corporal Lippincott enlisted in August 1862 for a term of three years, and the regiment was called into service the next month. The present volume encompasses half of his time in the army, ending when he was mustered out in June of 1865. The 102nd Illinois spent most of its time in Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and this diary picks up at the end of the Atlanta Campaign, beginning with the occupation of Atlanta and the March to the Sea; it goes on to cover the Carolinas Campaign. Lippincott was stationed outside the city, likely near the Chatahoochie River Bridge. He writes in a clear hand, with a literate voice and good spelling. The diary opens thus: "September 2d, 1864. Two years ago today we were mustered into the United States service at Knoxville, Illinois. Went down to the bakery this morning. There was a report giving the rounds that the Rebels blew up their ammunition and magazines in the City of Atlanta last night."

During the occupation he takes the opportunity to explore parts of Atlanta, even though stationed just outside of it. On October 1st he writes, "Got a pass and went up river. Traveled through almost every street in the city and seen all that was to be seen. Got some pies and cider. Saw fifty prisoners at the Depot who had taken the oath of allegiance and were waiting for transportation north." He likewise records the weather, camp activities, troop movements, and rumors from the front lines. He writes a great deal about the movements along the rail lines. On October 15th, "In the afternoon I went over to the RR, saw two trains pass going to Atlanta. They are loaded with sick and wounded. Reports say the RR is cut at Resaca." On October 20th, "A construction trane loaded with negro work hands was attacked in a deep end this side of Atlanta. The engine put on all steam jerking the engine loose from the trane. He run into Atlanta in a hurry, the negroes hid in the back part of the trane with a small piece of artillery and musketry but not a man was hurt."

In mid-November the army began the March to the Sea. He writes, on November 15: "Had orders to be ready to move at 4 oclock but did not move until 11 oclock. Our brigade is rear guard of the corps and we move very slow. Passed through Decatur at dark where we expected to go into camp but did not. Hear loud explosions in Atlanta, the blowing up of forts &c. Several old buildings along the road are set on fire. We traveled on slow all night, getting but little sleep." He subsequently records the carnage along the route as well as foraging and the number of miles marched each day (averaging about twelve). They arrived at Savannah in the cold and rain on December 10: "Our o. are advance guards of the division. Cross another large swamp which had been blockaded, learn there was quite a little skirmish there last evening. Pass by t[w]o large rebel forts which were evacuated. Find the roads splendid. Cross the Savannah and Charleston RR where the red stars are tearing up the track." Sherman reviewed the troops on December 30th, and the next day they moved out to start the Carolinas Campaign. He notes on April 17th that it is "reported that President Lincoln has been assassinated." On the 19th: "In the evening we have an order read to us from Gen. Sherman stating that there is an armastice [sic] and cesation [sic] of hostilities and

that Johnson has agreed to surrender his whole command which would establish peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grand, to which we gave three rousing cheers. He also stated we would soon all be on our way home if everything works well." The company eventually made its way to Washington, where Lipincott toured the city and they were feted as heroes. The last few leaves contain a list of expenses and monies sent home. Overall, a wonderfully written account of some of the most pivotal moments of the Civil War, including the legendary March to the Sea and the close of hostilities.
(McBRB6419) $3,750

THE CIVIL WAR NEAR SOUTH PADRE ISLAND

18. [Civil War]. [Texas]. *[Manuscript Letter by a Maine Soldier Stationed in Texas During then Midst of the Civil War].* Brazos Island, Tx.: November 6, 1863. [1]p. Autograph letter, signed. Minor wear and old folds. Very good.

During the Civil War, Union operations along the Texas coast aimed less at major military engagements than at controlling trade routes and securing the Rio Grande frontier, particularly in relation to cross-border commerce through Mexico. Maine regiments, including the 13th Maine, formed part of the Union expedition that seized Brazos Island in November 1863 and established control over the lower Rio Grande, operating alongside U.S. Colored Troops and contraband laborers tasked with constructing the coastal defenses.

The present work comprises a lively and descriptive letter from a Maine soldier stationed on Brazos Island, his origins made clear both by his comparison of the climate to "the first of Sept. in Maine" and his remark on the irony that "men from the North Eastern Boundary should go to protect the South West Boundary." Writing from what he calls "the land of rogues and rowdies", he contradictorily notes that there is "no prospect of any fighting at present" and that he does not expect to "smell any powder." Life on the island is rendered with humor: "We are on a sandy island perfectly desolate and happy as clams [...] you would laugh if you could see us tumbling about in the sand."

At the same time, the letter offers a telling glimpse into the labor structure of Union occupation. The writer remarks that his regiment will likely remain on guard duty "while the [Black troops] build some Sand Batteries," indicating that the physical work of constructing coastal defenses – here, improvised sand fortifications – was being carried out by U.S. Colored Troops and contraband laborers, while white Union soldiers performed supervisory and defensive roles. The casual phrasing underscores how such divisions of labor were normalized in the field.

The letter situates the writer within the broader coastal campaign, anticipating movement inland following the likely securing of Brownsville, "about 25 miles up the Rio Grande [...] opposite Matamoros in Mexico", while describing the surrounding country as largely barren. He describes opportunities created by Union occupation, remarking that goods such as "potatoes, onions [...] butter & cheese [...] boots and shoes [...] camp kettles" could be profitably brought in, since "money can be made if there is not a great rush here." The tone throughout is relaxed and confident, with repeated assurances that he expects to return home in the spring and that the post is healthier than New Orleans. He hints at a possible early departure from service, asking his wife not to mention it. The letter concludes with affectionate messages to family and small domestic details, including a request for "a piece of cream pie." An engaging account from a little-documented front of the war that offers a convivial characterization of Union service along the Texas coast.
(McBRB6444) $750

NEW YORK SPANISH-LANGUAGE COMMUNIST NEWSLETTER

19. [Communism]. [Periodicals]. *Claridad Proletaria. Secunda Epoca, Numero Dos [-Tres].* New York: Revolutionary Workers League, 1936-1937. Two issues, each 13pp. Folio. Mimeographed front wrapper, stapled. One cover loosening. Moderate toning and dust soiling. About very good.

Two issues of the scarce New York Spanish-language periodical Claridad Proletaria, "El Organo en Castellano de la Liga Obrera Revolucionaria de los Estados Unidos." The Revolutionary Workers League was formed by American Trotskyist and Communist Party leader Hugo Oehler in 1935. The first issue present here, dated September 1936, contains articles describing the revolutions in Spain and Latin America, as well as pieces on the various internecine fights between the Trotskyist, Stalinsist, and other Communist factions during the 1930s. The second, dated February 1937, is dedicated entirely to events in Spain and the role of Partido Obrero de Marxista Unificacion (Workers' Party of Marxist Unification). OCLC locates a small smattering of individual issues.
(McBRB6146) $650

CUBAN HOSPITALITY IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH

20. [Cook Books]. [Cuba]. *Havana Hospitality English-Español. Prepared Under the Direction of the St. Rita Guild.* Havana: [ca. 1950]. 389pp., plus [33]pp. of ads. Original red publisher's cloth, stamped in black. Dampstained at edges and spine, extremities worn; rear cover soiled. Contemporary inscription on front pastedown. Foxed, some scattered soiling. Good.

An interesting bilingual Cuban cook book, with recipes in English and Spanish on facing pages. The introduction explains that this is not a volume of recipes for the beginner bride or a how to guide, but rather ""the compilation of favorite recipes hitherto unpublished, yet well-known and highly regarded in important Cuban-American circles and other parts of the world where men and women of taste and discernment throughout the years have succeeded in regaling the palates of intimate friends and distinguished guests." Each recipe lists its contributor ~ some of whom are noted as "Mrs." and some of whom are denoted as "Sra." Recipes range from Hot Grapefruit Cocktail to Sweet and Pungent Shrimp to Italian Spaghetti (California Style), and more. The St. Rita Guild is a Catholic parish organization designed to foster community. Fewer than ten copies in OCLC. A wonderful slice of domestic and social life in Cuba just before the Communist revolution.
(McBRB6261) $650

SCARCE PUEBLAN COOK BOOK

21. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *La Cocinera Poblana y el Libro de las Familias.* Puebla: Tip. de Narciso Bassols, 1881-1882. Two volumes. 435; 331pp. Small octavo. Original maroon publisher's cloth, spines gilt. Light wear and staining, cloth rubbed and worn at edges, heavier to rear boards. Contemporary pencil notations to front flyleaf of first volume. Some light toning and soiling to text. About very good.

"Novisimo manual practico de cocina española, francesca, inglesa y mexicana, higiene y economia domestica." Second edition, revised and augmented, of this popular Pueblan cook book. The present work contains around 2,200 recipes, divided into topical sections and indexed for ease of use, as well as rules of etiquette and table manners. The whole is designed for ease of use in the everyday kitchen, with a wide array of short and simple recipes. We locate just five copies in OCLC, at UC Berkeley, Michigan State, Miami University, UT San Antonio, and the University of Iowa. Often reprinted and used extensively, the work is scarce in all its 19th-century iterations.
(McBRB6169) $2,250

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF FIDEL CASTRO'S LOCAL ENFORCERS

22. [Cuba]. *Committee for the Defense of the Revolution / Comite de Defensa de la Revolucion / Comite de Defense de la Revolution [cover title].* Habana: [ca. 1965]. [16]pp. Oblong pamphlet in original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Light wear and toning at wrapper edges, with a few faint creases. Internally clean. Very good.

A visually rich pro-Casto and pro-Communist pamphlet that highlights the history and core activities of Cuba's Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), neighborhood-based civil defense organizations created by

Castro in 1960 to defend the revolution and maintain social and political control at the local level. This often included activities like surveillance, distribution of propaganda, and vigilante justice. The pamphlet is illustrated with photos throughout, and also contains a two-page spread with maps of the island and charts, data, and statistics about the Cuban people. It contains a year-by-year account of the Committee's achievements and activities, and ends with a section concerning its relations with other countries and their visits to Cuba. The rear wrapper states that editions were published in English, French, and Spanish, as evidenced by the trilingual title on the front cover, but we find no evidence of any edition in OCLC. Scarce, and with much interesting and propagandized information about Castro's local enforcers during the early years of the Communist regime.
(McBRB6257) $500

1820s TRADE BETWEEN NEW ENGLAND AND CUBA

23. [Cuba]. *[Group of Nine Autograph Letters Written to Edward Spalding, a Businessman in Cuba].* [Bristol, R.I.; Matanzas, Cuba: 1823-1824]. Nine letters, totaling [17]pp. plus docketing. Some loss where previously sealed, not affecting text. Otherwise, old folds, light wear at edges, and some toning and dampstaining. Good plus.

Nine manuscript letters addressed to Edward Spalding, a shipping agent in Havana and Matanzas with connections to trade out of Bristol and New England during the 1820s. The letters highlight the significant commercial networks between Cuba, New England, Europe, and South America. The correspondence concerns shipments of sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, cotton, and indigo, and also reflects on the effects of European political tensions on Atlantic commerce. Several letters are from members of the notable DeWolf family, who were major players in trade from Rhode Island to the Caribbean and also quite involved in the transatlantic slave trade that was a large part of the 19th-century Cuban economy. Spalding himself was active in the Cuban slave trade and in its many other facets until at least the end of the 1820s. A good group of correspondence, with much firsthand information on trade between Cuba and the United States in the early 19th century.
(McBRB6529) $2,750

NO BASEBALL DURING "LAS FIESTAS DE SU PATRONA"

24. [Cuba]. [Religion]. *Bando. Don Miguel de Ochoa y Benitez, Alcalde Municipal de Esta Villa. Con Objeto de Dar Mayor Expansion y Regocijo Este Año a los Habitantes de Esta Poblacion... [caption title].* Guanabacoa: 1888. Broadside, approximately 12 x 17 inches. Previously folded. Contemporary manuscript rubric and small ink stamp. small patch of ink burn, causing separation along rubric line. A few tiny wormholes, slightly affecting text. Light tanning, minor foxing. About very good.

An otherwise unrecorded, 19th-century Cuban broadside decree, announcing the rules for celebrations in Guanabacoa during "las fiestas de su Patrona," taking place on August 14 & 15, 1888. The patron saint of Guanabacoa, then a small town just outside Havana and now an outlying district of the city, is Our Lady of the Assumption, and August 15 is the Feast of the Assumption. This broadside prints eight articles, the first of which allow games and "diversiones públicas," but prohibit games of chance and gambling of any kind, and authorize the erection of food and drink stalls in public places that do not impede public traffic. Permission must be obtained from the municipal magistrates for balls and parties in private houses; shooting guns, rockets, and fireworks is still strictly forbidden, but the lighting of torches is allowed during the saint's procession. Other rules regulate vehicular traffic, cafés and restaurants, horse races, ball games, and theatrical performances. A very interesting document of municipal regulation for popular religious events in Cuba during the late-19th century.
(McBRB3032) $750

WELL, HAVE YOU?

25. [Disabilities]. [John F. Kennedy]. *John F. Kennedy Helped 5 1/2 Million Mentally Retarded Americans. Have You Helped Even One of Them? [caption title].* [Washington, D.C.: ca. 1966]. Pictorial broadside, 12 x 9 inches. Central

crease, some light chipping and wear. Several small pinholes from hanging at top. Small pencil notation below text. About very good.

Scarce broadside advertising the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, established by President Johnson in 1966 based on work begun during the Kennedy administration. Prior to Kennedy's initiative, persons with disabilities were often institutionalized and stigmatized. Kennedy's sister, Rosemary, was born with intellectual disabilities, giving him a personal link to the issue. Several months after his inauguration he convened a panel of experts to study the subject and make recommendations to improve the lives and treatment of persons with disabilities. Initially begun as the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, the group made recommendations which resulted in the 1963 Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendment to the Social Security Act, a major step forward in disability rights. Scarce and ephemeral, and an important piece of history on the subject.
(McBRB6525) $750

DOUGLASS CORNERSTONE OF ANTI-SLAVERY NARRATIVES

26. Douglass, Frederick. *My Bondage and My Freedom.* New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1855. 464pp. plus three plates and [4]pp. of ads. Contemporary brown publisher's cloth, stamped in blind, spine gilt. Recased, most of original spine laid down; corners bumped and slightly worn. Some light foxing and toning. Good.

First edition of Douglass' second autobiographical work. Expanding on his first book, the present work is divided into sections "Life As a Slave" and "Life As a Freeman." It also includes excerpts of several of Douglass' speeches, including his famous "What to the Slave Is the Fourth of July?" from 1852. Douglass (1818-1895) was a prominent abolitionist and social reformer, famed for his oratory. After his daring escape from slavery, he emerged as a national leader in the abolitionist movement and is one of American history's most important and prominent figures. A nice copy of this important work.
Sabin 20714.
(McBRB6584) $5,000

VERY EARLY SALVADORAN IMPRINT

27. [El Salvador]. *Ministerio General del Gobierno del Estado del Salvador. (Decreto Num. 8) Al C. Gefe Politico del Departamento de... [caption title].* San Salvador: 1833. Small broadside, 8.5 x 6.25 inches. Disbound, with small stab hole at gutter margin. Light wear and worming; two, slightly larger worm holes in lower margin, repaired with tape. Later bibliographical annotations in pencil. Good plus.

In this early Salvadoran broadside decree, the government nullifies the appointment of Atanacio Urrutia to the Supreme Court and elevates Jose Felix Quiros in his stead. Printing seems to have arrived in El Salvador during the mid-1820s, placing the present work within the first decade of the art there. Evidently rare – we locate no other copies.
(McBRB5752) $1,250

POCKET-SIZED GATSBY FOR THE ARMED SERVICES

28. Fitzgerald, F. Scott. *The Great Gatsby.* New York: Armed Services Inc., [1943]. 222,[2]pp. Original printed card covers. Light wear and soiling, text toned with some light wear. Very good.

The Armed Services Edition of Fitzgerald's classic Jazz Age novel. "An outstanding achievement of the Army Library Service during World War II was the publication and distribution of the Armed Services Editions. Guided by an organization of publishers, booksellers, authors, and librarians known as the Council on Books in Wartime, this publishing effort produced, from 1943 to 1947, over 122 million paperbacks for free distribution to U.S. Service members. The Armed Services Editions were designed to appeal to a variety of reading tastes and included works

ranging from bestsellers to poetry" ~ Library of Congress. Though many were printed, most did not survive due to size and use and the slightly-ephemeral pocket nature of the volumes. An interesting edition for the Fitzgerald collector.
(McBRB6558) $2,000

COLONIAL FLORIDA IMPRINT

29. [Florida]. *[Partially Printed Form, Completed in Manuscript, Concerning a Land Claim in West Florida].* [West Florida]: September 1, 1772. Broadside, 7.5 x 12 inches. Lightly tanned, old fold lines. Some light chipping at edges, slight splitting at some folds. Docketed on verso. About very good.

A partially-printed form directing Elias Durnford as Surveyor General to survey a tract acquired by William McPherson, a British soldier. The parcel in West Florida was to contain, "Six hundred acres situate on the River Mississippi adjoining to the southward line of the reserved land near the Natches and between," three other tracts delineated herein. The order is signed by Peter Chester and dated September 1, 1772. The docketing on the verso reads, "1st September 1772, Warrant of Survey for William Macpherson 600 acres Mississippi."

This printed document, on watermarked paper, is the output of the British press in Pensacola. Peter Chester (1720-1799) was the last British governor of West Florida (1770-1781), and he sought to strengthen British control in the area by offering large land grants to encourage immigration and settlement. Elias Durnford (1739-1794) was a British army officer and civil engineer. He surveyed the town of Pensacola, which served as the capitol of British West Florida until the Spanish takeover in 1781. He was also lieutenant governor of West Florida from 1769-1778, and also performed numerous private surveys to supplement his income. A wonderful and early imprint from Pensacola and colonial Florida.
(McBRB6523) $4,850

FIRST APPEARANCE OF A SLAVE NARRATIVE

30. Foster, Gustavus Lemuel. [Harrison, Johnson]. *Niff and His Dogs. Containing Niff and His Dogs, The Young Soldier, Uncle Johnson.* Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1866. 84pp. 12mo. Original embossed publisher's cloth, spine gilt lettered. Light wear to corners and spine ends. Scattered foxing and dust soiling internally, heavier to initial leaves. Contemporary gift inscription on front free endpaper. Very good.

The third tract in this slim volume, "Uncle Johnson: The Pilgrim of Six Score Years," is the first appearance of the Reverend Gustavus Foster's biographical account of the former slave Uncle Johnson. An early footnote clarifies that Johnson, "was purely of African descent. His full name was Johnson Harrison ~ the Harrison, as he said, being his master's name in Virginia, and the Johnson his own. For this he preferred to be called Johnson." Johnson was born into slavery during colonial times and given freedom in his old age in the mid-19th century. He relayed the events of his life to his neighbor Foster over the years before his death ~ his enslaver marking Johnson's birthdate in his Bible (1745, thus improbably making him 120 years old at the time of his passing); General Washington making frequent visits to the plantation; celebrations of the Declaration of Independence; and more. Foster continues in his own vein to describe Johnson as a good and pious neighbor. The two tracts preceding the account of Johnson are reprints of writing by English preacher John Ashworth. The narrative of Johnson's life went on to be published the next year separately under the title, "Uncle Johnson: A Pilgrimage of Six Score Years." We locate three copies of the present edition, at the Princeton Theological Seminary, the University of Utah, and the Presbyterian Historical Society. Scarce.
(McBRB5585) $2,500

THE LAST REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER IN POST-RECONSTRUCTION GEORGIA

31. [Georgia]. [Judiciary]. *The Atlanta Republican ~ Extra....Saturday, December 18, 1880 [caption title].* Atlanta: December 18, 1880. Broadside newspaper extra, 19 x 11.25 inches. Old folds and creases, a bit wrinkled, minor soiling, minor fraying and light staining to top edge, tiny hole at center crossfold. About very good.

An extraordinarily rare broadside newspaper extra from the only Republican paper in the state of Georgia to survive the end of Reconstruction. *The Atlanta Republican* was issued weekly between 1874 and 1886, and was devoted to Republican Party causes during Reconstruction. The present extra issue is a ringing endorsement of Hon. Amos T. Akerman (1821-1880), the Republican nominee to a recent open circuit judgeship in the state. Akerman was a Dartmouth-educated jurist who moved south to practice law. He settled in Georgia in 1850, and true to his surroundings, owned several slaves and served as a colonel in the Confederate Army. Following the war, Akerman became an advocate for Reconstruction and freedmen's rights, served as U.S. Attorney for Georgia, and eventually worked as President Grant's attorney general, crusading against the first incarnation of the Ku Klux Klan during the early 1870s. Though a Republican in Reconstruction Georgia, Akerman remained a largely popular figure in the state.

The present broadside documents a meeting by the Atlanta Bar in which they speak glowingly about the "ability, learning, and integrity" of Akerman, praise his "unswerving fidelity to the Republican Party at the most stormy and trying periods of the struggles [of the] South," and note both his "manly services in the cause of the true national and human and sentiments and principles in the trying days of reconstruction," and "valuable services to the cause of Republicanism during the last fifteen years." The work also mentions Akerman's volunteer services during a supposed "negro insurrection" in Georgia in the mid-1870s, in which Akerman's work "resulted in restoring peace and satisfying the impassioned and infuriated whites that there was no insurrection attempted or contemplated." The Bar calls for united support for Akerman, and the broadside concludes with an article about a "Committee of Lawyers appointed to press the claims of Mr. Akerman for the Circuit Judgeship." Despite the strong support statewide, Akerman was never able to accept the judgeship had it been offered to him; unfortunately, he died three days after the issuance of the present newspaper extra. Still, the broadside remains an interesting example of the waning though remaining Republican influence in very late-to-post-Reconstruction Georgia. The present newspaper extra is not in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society nor in OCLC, but one is apparently located at the University of Georgia's broadside collection.
(McBRB5904) $850

IMAGES OF A GERMAN-CUBAN FAMILY WITH NAZI CONNECTIONS

32. [German Experience in Cuba]. [Coyula y Moeller, Gerardo]. *[An Important Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Life of Gerardo Coyula y Moeller and His German-Cuban Family, Including Their Ties to Nazi Germany and Documenting a Friend Lost at Dachau].* [Various locations in Cuba, Europe, and the United States: 1923-1962]. [113] leaves of scrapbook cardstock, illustrated with 388 photographs, chiefly silver gelatin photographs, several colored or in color, in mounting corners. Most captioned in Spanish. Square folio. Contemporary brown cloth, spring-loaded spine, cover gilt. Joints split but holding well, moderate rubbing and dust-soiling. Light foxing, handful of images lacking, some images slightly browned or with mild edge wear. Very good.

An extensively-annotated vernacular family photograph album centering on the German-Cuban Coyula-Moeller family, picturing their lives, family members, travels, and more in Cuba, the United States, Germany, and other locations in Europe, mainly during the 1920s and '30s. The album was likely compiled by Gerardo Coyula y Moeller, who was born in the early-1920s and attended Aloisiuskolleg in Bad Godesberg in the late-1930s. The album includes numerous pictures of Coyula y Moeller as a toddler, young man, and teenager traveling with his mother and various family members, attending school, and more, with numerous photographs featuring the family and their environs in Cuba and Germany. The caption to a family photograph indicates that the Coyula family

were shareholders in the German Club ("Club Aleman") in Havana from 1939 to 1960. Other family members identified through the profuse captions include Aunt Merci, Aunt Hortensia, Uncle Gustavo, Estela, grandfather Enrique Moeller, grandmother Rosa Gelpi, and others.

The album also contains several photographs relating to the Nazi Party in Germany before the war, as well as two photographs with captions poignantly noting one young man who would die in a concentration camp in Germany. One of the latter examples pictures a young man named Gerd Wolf, with the Spanish caption translated as "Rabbi Fidellis eating bananas - He was with the Resistance and died in the Dachau concentration camp." Notably, an antecedent of the family was apparently friends with a German individual who is documented as later helping usher Hitler into power, and the album records two additional Nazi individuals who "visited grandfather's house" and "fled to Brazil" to escape the consequences of their war crimes. Yet another family photograph shows a group of adults posed in a garden with the caption reading: "Nuestro amigo: Resulto ser Himmler" ["Our friend: turned out to be Himmler"]. Indeed the image shows the man third from right is clearly Heinrich Himmler.

In addition to pictures of the family at home in Cuba, the album captures them in various locations in Germany, mainly Bonn, Hamburg, and the aforementioned Bad Godesberg. The family also traveled to New York in the United States and Southampton, England, among other places, with several photographs documenting their travels in each location. The album is also replete with identified photographs of a legion of family friends and acquaintances, providing ample opportunity for deeper research into the connections within the family, but also to the family's larger community. According to a previous owner, the album came out of the noted Weber family in Cuba. An exceptional and well-preserved collection presenting the lives of this noted German-Cuban family.
(McBRB4785) $4,500

RARE PORTRAIT OF HENRI CHRISTOPHE, KING OF HAITI

33. [Haiti]. [Henri Christophe]. *Heinrich I. Konig von Haiti [caption title].* Wien: S.A. Steiner und Co., [ca. 1811]. Stipple engraving, 10.5 x 8 inches on a 14.25 x 9.75 inch sheet. Minor abrasions and edge wear, very minor toning and staining. Very good plus.

The very rare first and only edition of this separately issued portrait of Henri Christophe, an important figure of the Haitian Revolution who later became the only monarch of the Kingdom of Haiti. The bust-length portrait was executed using the stipple engraving method by the Austrian printmaker Blasius Höfel and published by S.A. Steiner und Comp. in Vienna, a firm active from the early 1810s. This undated print very likely appeared during Henri Christophe's reign, which ran from 1811 to 1820, when he committed suicide. Henri Christophe (1767-1820) is depicted in military regalia, wearing the Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Henry, an award for valor which he himself created. He first rose to prominence during the 1791 slave uprising in Haiti and later served under Jean-Jacques Dessalines and fought with Toussaint L'Ouverture. In 1811, Henri Christophe declared himself "King Henri I of Haiti, Sovereign of Ile de la Tortue, Ile de la Gonâve and other adjacent Islands, Destroyer of Tyranny, Regenerator and Benefactor of the Haitian Nation, First Monarch of the New World," which in effect comprised the northern half of Haiti. During his reign, Henri built numerous castles and palaces, including Sans-Souci and the Citadelle Laferrière, but he became widely unpopular due to his use of forced labor to keep sugar production high. His rule was, of course, much watched in Europe, although depictions of him are relatively rare. This print by Blasius Höfel became a standard source image of Christophe and a model for other European works. An important and rare image of a significant figure in the early history of free Haiti and its only ever King. OCLC, KVK, and the Deutsche Digitale Bibliothek together locate only two copies of this print, at Yale in the Randolph Linsly Simpson African-American Collection, and at the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek.
(McBRB6498) $3,750

POLISH HISTORICAL FICTION OF THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION

34. [Haitian Revolution]. Jaszowskiego, Stanislawa. *Mulatka. Powiesc Wierszem*. Lwowie: 1833. [2],v,30pp. Modern quarter cloth and marbled boards, manuscript label. Bookplate on front pastedown, contemporary ownership inscriptions and later ink stamp on title page. A few pencil notations in text; lightly soiled. About very good.

First edition of this early and rare work of narrative verse set during the Haitian Revolution, centering on a tragic interracial love story shaped by war, exile, and Polish sacrifice. Mulatka is among the earliest Polish literary engagements with Saint Domingue and the second known Polish imaginative treatment of the Haitian expedition, following Polak w St. Domingo (1818/1819). Its author, Stanisław Jaszowski (1803–1842), was a Galician poet, translator, and critic active in the formative years of Polish Romanticism. Educated in Lwów, he emerged as an early promoter of new literary currents in Galicia, publishing widely in contemporary journals and translating authors such as Byron, Chateaubriand, and Moore.

In his detailed introduction, Jaszowski frames Mulatka as a commemorative poem devoted to the 1802 French expedition to Saint Domingue and the participation of Polish troops. Jaszowski first offers a concise historical outline of the island, addressing colonization, slavery, the Haitian Revolution and its leaders, and the abolition of slavery in 1794, before recounting the failure of the French expedition and the catastrophic fate of the Polish Legion. The poem itself unfolds as a tragic interracial love story set amid the fighting in Saint Domingue. A wounded Polish soldier, Artur, is captured after a retreat and rescued by Adyna, a mulatto woman described as the daughter of Dessalines, whose rebel leadership is portrayed as grounded in violence and vengeance. As she leads Artur to safety, an intense bond develops between them, but Artur remains emotionally tied to Poland and to a woman awaiting him there. When he rejoins his comrades, the lovers part. After the French withdrawal, Adyna attempts to follow him by sea but perishes in a storm; Artur later encounters her body among the wreckage. The poem sets this personal tragedy against the wider violence of the revolution, reflecting on war, exile, and loyalty to homeland.

Although geographically distant, Saint Domingue occupied a charged place in the Polish historical imagination of the early 19th century. After the final Partitions of Poland in 1795, Polish soldiers served in Napoleonic armies as political exiles, fighting abroad in the hope that loyalty to France might contribute to the restoration of their own state. The expedition to Saint Domingue in 1802 became part of this broader experience of displacement and deferred national hope. Historically, the Polish presence on the island was both substantial and catastrophic: over 5,000 Polish troops participated in the excursion, of whom around 4,000 died. In Polish Romantic culture before 1848, such episodes were increasingly read as symbolic histories of martyrdom, exile, and unfulfilled loyalty. Haiti, with its revolutionary violence, abolition of slavery, and catastrophic losses, became a powerful emblem of Polish sacrifice without reward, and a lens through which writers like Jaszowski reflected on national loss and the moral costs of freedom on a global stage. Mulatka remains little known within the broader literary historiography of the Haitian Revolution. Unlike Polak w St. Domingo, it is absent from major Anglophone studies and survives only in a small number of institutional copies, all held in Poland.
(McBRB6418) $6,500

CORRESPONDENCE OF A GERMAN-MEXICAN-AMERICAN FEMALE AUTHOR AND GLOBETROTTER

35. Harding, Bertita. *[Archive of Correspondence and Promotional Ephemera of a Noted Author and World Traveler].* [Various places including Mexico, Indianapolis, London and New York: 1929-1971]. Approximately 200 letters (most substantial in length), three signed photos (one 6½" x 4½", two around 5" x 3"), [17]pp. of typed book manuscript and eighteen items of ephemera. Several envelopes torn and worn, old folds to letters as expected; some light creasing, chipping, offsetting and spotting to ephemera and photos. Very good.

A captivating collection of correspondence from a prolific and well-traveled author and lecturer, Bertita Harding, written to a pair of close friends or relatives. The letters span from the beginning of her writing career until the

year of her death, and are accompanied by illustrated ephemera illuminating her life's work. Harding was born Bertita Carla Camille Loenarz in Nuremberg, Bavaria in 1902. In 1905 her father became general director of the Mexican steel industry, and she was raised (and extensively educated) in Mexico City. In 1923 she was sent to improve her English at Wisconsin University, and soon met British-born advertising agent Jack Harding. They married in 1926 and settled in Indianapolis. Harding became a naturalized citizen in 1927 and had some success as a concert pianist. At age twenty-eight she began writing Phantom Crown, a biography of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and his wife Carlota/Charlotte. The book sold well and was turned into a screenplay by John Huston for the 1939 film Juarez. Harding also published works on royalty of Serbia, Austria and Hungary, as well as Marie Antoinette and actress Camille Feher de Vernet. Warner Brothers offered her a job as a writer in 1940, and she and Jack moved to Hollywood but continued to spend time in Indianapolis and Mexico.

In 1940, a trip to Brazil stirred Harding to write on the Brigantine dynasty, and she embarked on a tour of 120 lectures throughout the United States. Jack was an Air Force Lieutenant Colonel in World War II and traveled widely himself. The two wrote a travel book together, The Land Columbus Loved, and she also wrote a memoir of her childhood. When he died in 1953, she moved to Mexico full time, and her biography of Richard Wagner was made into a German film, Magic Fire, by William Dieterle two years later. Harding's final book, published in 1961, chronicled the life of Clara Schumann. She successfully fought breast cancer, but it derailed another work, on Haile Selassie. She died on the last day of 1971.

Harding's writing was known for its humor and its candor, and the approximately 200 letters in this archive are absolutely no exception. The mail was sent to Frank and Hazel Staley in Indianapolis (often addressed as “Dearlies”), thanking them for hospitality (and for forwarding her mail) and sharing news, life updates, travel plans, progress on her books and lectures and a general sense of love. Some hold clippings she found humorous, lovely printed souvenirs and the odd Polaroid or real photo postcard. In 1935 from Monterrey she noted: “My wardrobe has increased by two new dresses, and Angelina, the seamstress, is now making a gorgeous new crinoline of blue satin for my autumn programs. The old costume, as you know, is in shreds (have Jack pronounce this). Stitched by me, it was never very good anyway.” In 1942:

“The less I say, the more is happening – and part of it is the sale of 'Amazon Throne' to Empire Productions, Inc. for a Broadway play, to open around New Year's Day. Casting begins in about three weeks and I shall have to dash back for rehearsals now and then (only to look in and 'approve' what goes on). But you will hear more about this when I can gather my wits.”

In April 1944, by the looks of frequent stationery, Harding wrote from her New York home base the Barbizon Plaza Hotel: “Dearlets – Here she is again in her ivory tower, and deeply immersed in the growing manuscript. A heavy downpour rattles the window panes, but I am far away in a different world.” Then that August, of Jack, who she often calls “Jonty”: “His holiday – first at your house and then among New York friends – proved wonderfully refreshing for him. He is all rested and angelic, ready to take up World War II again in the daily company of Gen. Arnold (I am somewhat impressed myself!).” In 1953, from London: “I don't like the brochure on 'Magic Fire' – but it's my fault for being in Europe at the time it was drawn up. Warm Your Veins... Sounds like an ad for Rita Hayworth! . . . Pip pip and much love from Jack and Bertita.”

There are a handful of letters from Jack with news of World War II (upon return from France – “the Grim Reaper and I nodded in passing”) as well as updates on his wife: “Dear Old Things: Her ladyship came back from Europe with her trousers full of little red ants, so she has been devoting her time to her manuscript and has asked me to take up the torch of Corresponding Secretary.” Letters reveal the couple's active social life and often contain news and greetings of other friends and family. The archive holds seventeen typed pages of Harding's writing, seemingly for two different books, and three beautiful photos of the author, all of which she signed. There are glossy, photographic order forms and flyers announce her works and speaking engagements; a Books of the Month pamphlet containing her biography; and a great movie promotional for Magic Fire. There is also an annotated typed list of several upcoming lectures, two contracts and a printed detachable postcard as part of the

couple's Christmas greetings – "We like to get cards too, you know." A fantastic and absorbing archive on a noted author, teeming with research value.
(McBRB6546) $4,500

THE INQUISITION CENSORS POLITICAL WORKS DURING THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

36. [Inquisition]. [Mexican Revolution]. *Nos el Dr. D. Manuel de Flores, Inquisidor Apostólico, Contra la Herética y Apostasía en la Ciudad de México, Estados y Provincias de Esta Nueva España, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Islas Filipinas, Sus Distritos y Jurisdicciones, por Autoridad Apostólica, Real y Ordinaria &.... [caption title].* Mexico: 8 de Julio, 1815. Double-sheet broadside, measuring 23.75 x 17 inches. Old fold lines, some slight rumpling. Minor soiling and wear. Very good.

A fascinating and rare broadside in which the Inquisition attempts to prohibit pro-independence publications, including the 1814 Constitution of Apatzingán, during the midst of the Mexican Revolution. Dated July 8, 1815, this proclamation of the Inquisition first reiterates a blanket prohibition on what it labels seditious and anti-Catholic publications, that is to say, anything in favor of the revolution and independence. It warns that any statements in favor of liberty and democracy constitute heresy in the eyes of the Inquisition, and that such calls in fact seek to subvert the natural order rather than re-establish it:

"Producciones de una nueva raza de Filósofos, hombres de espíritu corrompido, que baxo del especioso titulo de defensores de la libertad, maquinan realmente contra ella, destruyendo de este suerte el orden político, y social, y gerarquia de la Religion cristiana, exhortando con este language de seduccion á ascudir el yugo de subordinacion, y sujecion á las lexítimas Potestades, tan recomendada por Jesucristo, y pretendiendo por aqui, fundar si les fuera posible, sobre las ruinas de la Religion, y Monarquias, aquella soñada libertad, que malamente suponen concedida á todos los hombres por la naturaleza: razon porque prohibe los muchos libros que menciona, y los demás que sean de la misma clase, para precaver con oportuno remedio el daño que puedan occasionar."

The proclamation then continues in seven numbered sections to outlaw specific works published by the revolutionary government, its forces, and its supporters. Most significantly, the broadside outlaws the Decreto Constitucional para la Libertad de la América Mexicana, more commonly known as the Constitution of Apatzingán. This document, promulgated by the Congress of Anáhuac on October 22, 1814, printed 242 articles for the establishment of republican government in Mexico, although it was never brought into force. The propositions put forth by the Constitution are so egregious, according to the Inquisition, that it is impossible in one edict to denounce them all individually:

"Excederia los límites de un edicto la especificacion particular de todos, y de cada uno de los crasísimos errores, que contiene este infernal papel; pero bastará advertir á los Fieles, que en él, baxo el respetable nombre de Religion Católica, Apostólica Romana, que sirve de escudo á sus tramas, como antes servia el de Fernando VII contra quien tan iniquamente se han declarado rebeldes, se introducen las mas groseras heregias, y los mayores delerios."

Nevertheless, the authors go on to highlight the most transgressive articles, condemn the inferred inspiration of the document from authors like Hobbes and Rousseau, and emphasize the rejection of Church doctrine implicit in calls for revolution and democracy:

"Mas como los Autores de Constitucion se han propuesto revelarse tambien contra la Doctrina expresa de la Iglesia, dogmatizan ser licito á los Ciudadanos, levantarse contra el Principe, prevarle del Reyno, mudar el Gobierno monárquico en republicano, á pretexto de tirania, como si fuera lo mismo fundarlo de nuevo, que revelarse contra el ya fundado. Decir que es licito, y justo el tal levantamiento contra el lexitimo Principe, aunque sea baxo de pretexto de tirania, es una proposicion condenada repetidamente por la Iglesia, y heregia declarada."

In the remaining six sections, the Inquisition continues to condemn a litany of decrees, sermons, almanacs, manuscripts, and other texts that emanate from revolutionary sources or espouse democratic ideas. In all, the document serves as an outstanding representation of the royalist, Catholic, and conservative forces that were attempting to hold power in Mexico during this period and a fascinating example of attempted censorship of revolutionary ideals. Rare, we locate only two copies ~ one at Berkeley and Medina's copy at the National Library of Chile.
(McBRB5342) $6,500

JAPANESE PROFILE OF J.P. MORGAN

37. Ishii, Isamu. *Saikin Beikoku Seiko Jikketsu [Ten Outstanding Successes in the U.S.A.]. Tokyo*: 1903. [2],4,26,371,[19]pp., plus three leaves of plates. Original tan printed wrappers. Spine partially perished, light wear to covers. About very good.

First edition. Profiles of ten successful American businessmen, published as part of a late Meiji-era interest in business practices and strategies. The three plates show portraits of the men, among them J. Pierpont Morgan. The final section is mostly ad pages for business-related books. Three copies in OCLC, two in Japan and one at the Library of Congress.
(McBRB6131) $650

EX-SLAVE "APPRENTICESHIP" IN 1830s JAMAICA

38. [Jamaica]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, Discussing the Systems of Slavery and Apprenticeship in Jamaica].* Jamaica: 1838. [3]pp. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Old fold lines, minor wear and soiling. Slight loss from wax seal, affecting a few words of text. About very good.

Letter written by William Forsyth to his associate Gilbert McNab discussing a shipment to be made and the state of affairs with the workers in Jamaica. Britain issued the Slavery Abolition Act in 1833, effectively emancipating their colonies in the West Indies. Emancipation, however, was gradual, and a system of "apprenticeship" was instituted for several years ~ effectively, slavery by another name ~ finally ending in 1838. Planters protested the emancipation of their workforce, and clearly felt imposed upon by the government in the far-away mother country. Herein, Forsyth expounds on his complaints with the system, lamenting:

"...I regret to say I have nothing pleasant to communicate. The negroes are still going on in the old way and will do nothing for us that they can help. The governor has caused an enquiry to be instituted into the conduct of the special magistrate, but although several weeks have transpired, the result has not been made known.... By the agents letter which arrived by the packet on the 12th inst., I find that the British government are determined to legislate for the colonies in London. They intend to insist upon all the allowances and indulgences which were granted under the slave system whether by law or by custom, shall be continued to them now without any other return from the apprentice than the 4 1/2 days labour in the week; many of them having been given by the master in consequence of working six days in crop time, and keeping spell during the night, whereas many masters who possessed pens and other property never gave their slaves [hirings?] or additional clothing. These will not be compelled to give them now, although they get the same amount of labour that the sugar planter does. The injustice of this measure is so apparent, that it requires no argument to convince impartial men of it. How a property like Orange Hill can stand this, I do not know."

He goes on to detail the early harvesting of the crop due to the labor issues, discusses a shipment being made of sugar and rum, and promises a full statement of accounts. An interesting look into the state of agricultural labor in the West Indies following emancipation.
(McBRB6541) $1,250

UNIQUE JAPANESE-ENGLISH FLASH CARDS

39. [Japan]. [Education]. *Ei-Nichi Tango Kado [Two Boxes of English-Japanese Vocabulary Cards].* [Japan: ca. 1935]. Approximately one hundred cards in two boxes, cards measuring approximately 1 x 2 inches. Boxes slightly worn, a little splitting along folds but still holding firm. Cards clean and fresh, on various colors of stock. Very good.

An attractive and unusual set of hand-written vocabulary flash cards, designed to assist Japanese students learning English. Each card features an English word on one side with the Japanese translation on the reverse. The cards, sold under the name Victory Cards, are presented in charming and petite period boxes. Each box bears the bold illustration of both the national flag and the Rising Sun flag flanking a helmeted soldier at the center – an image that reflects the militarist atmosphere of the time. Words included here are from the letters C and D, with selections such as "coroner," "conspectus," "contraception," "convolute," "diaphragm," "deteriorate," "depot," "dexterity," and "diagonal," among others.
(McBRB6332) $1,250

RARE JAPANESE DIRECTORY OF MOUNTAIN WEST STATES

40. [Japanese Americana]. *Sanchubu to Nihonjin [Inter-Mountain District and the Japanese].* Salt Lake City: 1925. [38],272,[132],273-591,[1]pp. Original red cloth, stamped in gilt. Corners bumped, light wear, hinges lightly repaired. Text clean with some very minor soiling or wear. About very good.

A history and directory of Japanese-American life in the Intermountain West. Covering the states of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, and Colorado, the present volume was published by the Rocky Mountain Times, a Japanese-language newspaper in Salt Lake City. The first section prints a history of Japanese immigrants in the region, including migrants who came to Utah to work in the coal mines. This is followed by a lengthy section of primarily pictorial advertisements, including those for lawyers, pool halls, laundries, groceries, cafes, and industries such as importing and mining. The remainder is a directory of Japanese residents, businesses, and other organizations listed by location. This is printed almost entirely in Japanese, with the towns and cities printed in English.
(McBRB6451) $7,500

YOUNG JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN GOES EAST ACROSS THE UNITED STATES IN 1919

41. [Japanese Americana]. [Travel]. [Fujisawa, Tomonosuke]. *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album of a Japanese Tourist Traveling Across the United States Just After World War I].* [Various locations in the United States]: 1918-1919. [50] leaves, illustrated with 198 tipped-in sepia-toned photographs, almost all around 5 x 3 inches (a handful somewhat smaller), all with white ink manuscript captions in English. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black cloth photograph album with "Places and Faces" in gilt on front cover, string tied. Moderate wear, soiling, and minor scuffing to boards. Occasional creasing and minor wear to images. Very good.

A unique and informative photographic record of an extensive cross-country journey by a young Japanese man from San Francisco to New York in 1918 and 1919. The trip took place between December 1918 and September 1919, beginning in Yokohama. Though the traveler is unnamed, he was most likely Fujisawa Tomonosuke, the son of the founder of Fujisawa Yakuhin, once one of the major pharmaceutical companies in Japan. The company is now called Astellas Pharma, Inc. According to a company history, Fujisawa Tomonosuke travelled to the United States in 1919 as the company opened a branch in New York. The last page of the present album shows a Buddhist-style memorial with an explanatory caption on the verso, which states that Fujisawa Tomokichi (Tomonosuke's father) built it in 1918 to console thousands of deaths during World War I. The monument still sits in Domyoji Temple near Osaka. Another clue that the album was compiled by Tomonosuke is the practice by the compiler to identify all the subjects in the album by a prefix and their last name except for one, who is constantly referred to as "Tom."

Tomonosuke's journey begins in Yokohama, where he boarded the Tenyo Maru, which delivered him via Honolulu to San Francisco on December 26, 1918. He stayed in San Francisco for about six months and visited numerous locations around the Bay Area, including Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, Ocean Beach, Seal Rock, Golden Gate Park, Oakland, Lincoln Park, and more. In late-May, he makes his way to Los Angeles and Pasadena, where he visits vast oil fields (where one image is captioned "Hundreds of oil wells in Los Angeles"), a Southern Pacific Railroad station, the zoo, Bush Garden, and other sites.

After a few days in southern California, Tom sets off across the continent to his presumed ultimate destination of New York, briefly visiting Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago before arriving at Niagara Falls by June 3. He includes numerous shots of the falls before arriving in New York City. His stay in New York was extensive, and included many sightseeing tours to locations in New York, but also New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He includes shots of Bronx Park, the Poughkeepsie Bridge, the Victory Arch, the Statue of Liberty, and other sights around Manhattan, along with scenes in Montclair, Atlantic Highland, and Culver's Lake, New Jersey and a few locations in Pennsylvania, such as Sawkill Falls on the Delaware River. He also witnessed the commemoration parades for both the American Army's 2nd Division and General Pershing's "Grand Parade Day" in New York City, each of which he preserved in a handful of photographs.

In addition to the variety of the settings, the photographs reveal real skill and technique by the photographer. The images are mostly well composed and informative in nature. Despite the fact that the compiler was Japanese, all of the captions are written in confident English, lending further credence to the notion that the compiler was highly educated and confident, as would be the son of the founder of one of Japan's most successful companies. An exceptional annotated vernacular photograph album preserving the adventures of a precocious Japanese business traveler in the United States just after the First World War.
(McBRB5848) $2,250

"COME TO SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS WHERE ONE CROP PAYS FOR THE LAND."

42. [Kansas]. *[Group of Sixteen Real Photo Postcards Promoting Emigration to Scott County, Kansas].* Scott City, Ks.: [ca. 1916]. Sixteen photo postcards. Three with ink stamp of the Scott County Land Co.; all blank on verso. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Handsome group of real photo postcards from Scott County, Kansas, displaying the agricultural wealth and promise of the area. Numerous scenes show alfalfa being harvested, tall rows of corn, and the successful farms of the local citizenry. Each image is captioned in the negative, several with the photographer's attribution "Potter." One exemplar reads, "J.W. Lough's irrigated alfalfa, 3rd crop cut July 31, 1916. Scott Co. Kans." Three photos are stamped in red with advertising copy for the Scott County Land Co., noting "Correspondence solicited." Scott County is located in far western Kansas, northwest of Dodge City. At the time it had a population of about 3,000 people.
(McBRB6395) $850

BLACK KENTUCKY POET AND EARLY CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER

43. Laine, Henry Allen. *Foot Prints.* Richmond, Ky.: Cut Rate Printing Co., [1914]. [54]pp. Original printed wrappers, string-tied. Front cover somewhat scuffed, some wear at lower edge, corners bumped. Light tanning and scattered faint foxing internally. About very good.

First edition of this popular poetry collection. Laine (1870-1955) was a poet and teacher in Kentucky. He founded the Madison County Colored Teachers Association, which he chaired for twenty years. He was likewise an advocate for African-American farmers as the first Black county extension agent, and organized a club for the farmers in the county. He also created the Colored Chautauqua, an integrated educational event whose first speaker was W.E.B.

DuBois, and campaigned against the segregation of Berea College after Kentucky's 1940 Day Law. Laine was inducted into the Kentucky Civil Rights Hall of Fame in 2003. This collection is his best-known volume of poetry, which was printed in 1914, 1925, and again in 1947. The subject matter is a combination of Black uplift, historical and childhood reminiscence, and praise for the deeds and virtues of important figures in Southern African-American history. Scarce in this first edition; OCLC locates only six physical copies, half of which are in Kentucky.
(McBRB6263) $950

PROPAGANDIZING FOR LIBERTAD

44. [Latin America]. [World War II]. [Propaganda]. *Libertad de Palabra. Una de las Cuatro Libertades por las Que Luchan los Aliados [caption title].* Washington DC: El Coordinador de Asuntos Interamericanos, 1942. Pictorial lithograph, 20 x 14.25 inches, printed in red, gray, yellow, and black. Minor surface wear, mild creasing, light dust-soiling, a few pinholes. Very good.

A rare poster issued by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (CIAA) during World War II, attempting to sway public opinion in Latin America to the Allied side. The CIAA was established by executive order in July 1941 in order to distribute news, advertising, film reels, and more to and from Latin America to counter Italian and German propaganda campaigns in the region. The text of the present poster translates from the Spanish as "Freedom of Speech. One of the four freedoms for which the Allies are fighting." The central image features an open-mouthed face breaking open a large swastika which is itself on fire. A mildly subtle message that free speech destroys fascism. The poster was designed by noted Russian-American graphic designer and photographer Alexey Brodovitch, whose printed credit appears at top right; Brodovitch is most well-known for his art direction of *Harper's Bazaar* from 1934 to 1958. A powerful visual display, with only one copy reported in OCLC, at MOMA, though we also find two other institutional holdings, at the United States Holocaust Museum and the Hoover Institute.
(McBRB4754) $1,750

ARE YOU COMING TO SALTILLO FAIR?

45. Letona, Jose Maria de. *[Manuscript Letter from the Governor of Coahuila y Texas, Inviting Business Owners in Guanajuato to a Trade Fair in Saltillo].* Leona Vicario: April 21, 1832. [1]p. plus docketing, on a bifolium. Autograph letter, signed. Old horizontal fold. Very minor wear and dust soiling, slightly heavier along old fold line. Very good plus.

A Coahuila y Tejas-related commercial document in which Governor José María de Letona forwards to the Governor of Querétaro copies of Decree No. 187, announcing the annual Saltillo fair and the reduction of alcabala taxes on national goods. He encourages the publication of the decree so that merchants from Querétaro may attend and benefit from the commercial opportunities offered by the fair. It reads, in part:

"Tengo el honor de dirigirle tres exemplares del Decreto No. 187 expedido por esta Honorable Legislatura en 16 del corriente, en el cual consta el tiempo prefijado para celebran la aconstumbrada [sic] feria de esta capital, y la baja de derechos de Alcabada que en ella se concede a los efectos nacionales.... Tenga en merito de la confraternidad, y y armoniosas relaciones que nos visen, la bondad de mandar se le de la publicidad que estime combeniente, afin de que llegando a noticia de los individuos que quieran concurrir a la indicada feria, arreglar sus negociaciones del modo que mejor les convenga."

Saltillo, capital of the State of Coahuila and Texas, was a major commercial center connecting the interior of Mexico with the northern frontier, including Texas. Its annual September fair served as the principal marketplace for the region, attracting merchants and distributing goods throughout Coahuila, Texas, Nuevo León, and Nuevo Santander. A scarce, early Mexican Republic document illustrating the economic importance of Saltillo and the commercial networks linking Texas with central Mexico.
(McBRB6520) $1,750

SCARCE LOUISIANA RAILROAD REPORT

46. [Louisiana]. *Annual Report of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.* Baton Rouge: J.M. Taylor, 1861. 7pp. Disbound. Minor edge wear, small dampstains at lower right corner. Minor tanning and faint foxing. About very good.

Scarce report for the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad, issued in the same month that Louisiana seceded from the United States. This edition details the construction completed up to January 1861, and encourages the state legislature to continue funding the project, given the context of secession – "Event are beginning to justify the policy of the State in extending aid to the full extent of Constitutional ability to the various railroads with its boundaries.... As a means of military defense, this road is of great importance to the state. If any emergency should make it necessary to concentrate a body of armed men in any of the parishes on the Mississippi, the citizen-soldiers from the more populous upland parishes may be carried over it from Monroe in a few hours." OCLC notes several institutions with small runs of this report, but most seem to lack this January 1861 issue.
(McBRB6313) $650

"BEFORE BEING TAUGHT THE RELIGION OF ISLAM BY THE HONORABLE ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, I WAS NOTHING..."

47. Malcolm X. *[Typed Letter, Signed, to Peter Goldman, Discussing His Conversion to Islam and Previous Beliefs].* [New York?]: April 14, 1962. 2pp. Previously folded. Tiny chip to upper left of first page. Slight discoloration at edges. Signed clearly. Very good.

A superb letter written by Malcolm X to the journalist Peter Goldman in April 1962, that succinctly encapsulates X's conversion story and the belief of the Nation of Islam in the necessity of separation between the white and black races. Goldman at this time was a journalist at the St. Louis Globe Democrat, and just over a decade later, he would release the first edition of his biography of Malcolm X, The Death and Life of Malcolm X, which was revised and republished in several editions. Malcolm X himself, at the time he wrote this letter, had just over two years before he broke with the Nation of Islam, but in the present missive he appears firmly dedicated to the cause and its beliefs. The letter begins with greetings and a brief explanation of his beliefs before his prison conversion to Islam:

"I received your recent letter and was happy to know that our discussion and the radio program increased your knowledge of Mr. Elijah Muhammed's aims among the American So-Called Negroes. Concerning your request for some background material on me, prior to my becoming a Muslim, I can sum up my pre-Muslim life in one sentence. Before being taught the religion of Islam by the Honorable Elijah Muhammad, I was nothing intellectually, morally, and even spiritually. I had my experiences with Christians in and out of the Christian church and with the Negro Clergymen, the Negro preacher who represents Christianity to our people, made me develop from an agnostic into extreme Atheism and it was only after the Honorable Elijah Muhammad restored my faith in the Supreme Being (Allah) that my intellectual, moral, and spiritual outlooks began to function on the plane that it is today."

Goldman mentioned in a later interview that he first became interested in this particular Black social movement and in Malcolm X himself after reading C. Eric Lincoln's Black Muslims in America, and must have mentioned the book in his prior letter, as X then addresses it here:

"I can't really comment on Lincoln's so-called biographical sketches of me because I scanned through the book two years ago and never did spend too much time reading what he said about my background. But his speculation concerning my future statis [sic] as a follower of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad is strictly his own idea. In my opinion, the Honorable Elijah Muhammad is the only black man in the western hemisphere morally and spiritually qualified in leading our people out of the depths of despair that we find ourselves in here in America. He has been

qualified for this devine [sic] leadership role by God Himself. No one else on this earth can fill the shoes that God has created to be worn only by the Honorable Elijah Muhammad."

He then goes on to relate the episode of his quick conversion, and the basis for the restoration of his faith stemming from his instant understanding of the Nation of Islam tenet that the white race constituted a "race of Devils:"

"Concerning my o[w]n conversion to the religion of Islam despite the fact that I was an Atheist in the extreme sense of the word, one of my brothers who had been taught by the Honorable Elijah Muhammad was able to convert me in five minutes. Despite my many experiences with whites; the fact that I had grown up with whites and was r[e]ared by whites, and I had socialized with whites in every form of their life and even though I was in prison I still respected whites, admired whites, in fact, almost adored whites. It was when my brother told me that God had taught Mr. Elijah Muhammad that the white race was a race of Devils, my eyes came open on the spot. It was this shocking revelation [of the] identity of the white man that opened my eyes and restored my faith in the Supreme Being (Allah). Today in America, Negroes who don't believe in God (Allah) believe in the white man, and those who believe in the white man don't believe in God. Those who believe in God look to God for a solution to their problems. Those who don't believe in God look to the white for a solution to the problem."

X concludes by introducing the Nation of Islam's belief in the need for the separation of the races, and by linking these final ideas to the contemporary civil rights movement, arguing that those who seek to integrate rather than separate are a Godless people looking for help from the white man:

"The followers of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad believe that God can give us a land of our own. Therefore, we seek separation from the white man. But, Negroes who are still in the Christian church have lost their faith in God (Allah) the God of our fathers. Therefore, thinking that they can not stand on their own two feet with the help of God Allah, completely separated from the white man, they choose to integrate with the white man and rely on him to solve their problems. So, the only choice that Negroes have to make today is to accept Gods solution and follow the Honorable Elijah Muhammad into some land of our own where we can solve our own problems, or refuse God and integrate with the white man and wait for the white man to solve these problems."

Interestingly, not long after these letters were exchanged and the recipient Goldman wrote about the Black Muslim population of St. Louis, Malcolm X called personally to arrange a meeting, which took place later that year in St. Louis at a Black Muslim ice cream parlor, the Shabazz Frosty House. A truly fine Malcolm X letter, with great detail on his beliefs and with a clear influence on its recipient's later work.
(McBRB6000) $25,000

CORRECTED TYPESCRIPT OF THE FIRST NOVEL ABOUT JAPANESE INTERNMENT

48. Means, Florence Crannell. *[Corrected Typescript, Illustration Art, and First Edition of The Moved-Outers, an Early Children's Book About Japanese Interment During World War II].* Boston: Riverside Press, 1945. 233 [i.e., 231]pp., plus four small sheets. Typescript on letter-sized sheets, printed on rectos only. Contemporary manuscript and typed annotations throughout. Tanned, somewhat brittle. Some chipping and tape repair. [with:] [6],154pp., plus five plates including frontispiece. Orange publisher's boards in illustrated dust jacket. Minor rubbing and wear to corners and spine ends. Light wear along edges of jacket. Tanned, but otherwise clean internally. Overall, very good.

An original typescript with contemporary manuscript and typed corrections as well as alternative titles for The Moved-Outers, the first full-length literary work to address the plight of Japanese Americans sent to internment camps by the U.S. government during World War II. Published by Houghton Mifflin in February 1945, this young adult novel was written by Florence Crannell Means, who befriended a Japanese American family that resettled in her hometown, Denver. The novel won a Newberry Medal honor award in 1946.

The plot of The Moved-Outers centers on Sumiko (Sue) Ohara, a high school senior from Cordova, California, who has two brothers, one who is in the U.S. Army and later dies in combat, and an older sister, an honor student at a midwestern university. After Pearl Harbor, Sue's father, a florist, is arrested and imprisoned. Sure, her second brother, Kim, and their mother are detained at the Santa Anita holding center and then sent to the Granada War Relocation Center, also known as Camp Amache, in southeastern Colorado. Sue and her mother try to make the best of things while Kim goes sullen and gets involved with a "zoot-suit gang." The book ends in 1943 with Sue being released to go to college and her brother enlisting in the U.S. Army. The novel was released in early 1945, just as the internment camps were beginning to close and Japanese Americans were returning to the West Coast.

The 231-page typescript here is evidently an earlier draft of the novel, as there are significant differences between it and the final printed text, a copy of which is also present. The typescript includes numerous manuscript and typed corrections to the text and several possible titles added to the first page in manuscript. The typescript and book are accompanied by three printer's proofs of illustrations for the book and an updated, but pre-publication, typed letter signed by Means to illustrator Helen Blair. In the letter, Means mulls her options over a quick publication of The Moved-Outers, which is in danger due to a paper shortage across the country because of the war. "Of course, I'm thrilled that they want the book for I was always afraid they wouldn't risk that theme," she writes. "In all this, I'm trying to think in terms of service to the evacuee and to our own democracy.

Means credited the influence of her father, a Baptist minister, for her ambition to promote interracial understanding, or as she often put it, to teach that "folks are folks." She often spent months living among the people she wrote about. For this novel, she interviewed many Japanese Americans imprisoned in Colorado, and her papers at the University of Colorado include a series of questionnaires that Nisei in Denver filled out to give Means details of their removal and their daily life in the camps. Among her other works dealing with issues of race and minority life in America are her first published novel, Rainbow Bridge (1934), called one of the first sympathetic portraits of Japanese Americans in mainstream fiction; Tangled Waters (1936), which tells the story of a teenage Navajo girl living with her family on the reservation in Arizona; and Shuttered Windows (1938), which features a Black female teenager as its protagonist. In all, a fascinating and unique group of materials relating to this significant novel and its author.
(McBRB6500) $12,500

UNUSUAL MEXICAN ALMANAC

49. [Mexican-American War]. *Calendario de Galvan para el Ano de 1849.* Mexico City: [1848]. 72,4pp. plus two plates. Contemporary black morocco, gilt; original blue printed wrappers bound in. Light wear to corners and extremities. Internally bright and clean. Very good.

Mexican almanac which includes a narrative verse composition about the Mexican-American War, as well as a brief history of the war for Texan independence. After the standard horoscope and calendar sections at the beginning of the almanac, there follows a brief religious tract and a more extensive history of Mexico. A poem titled "Mexico en 1847" discusses the war. A prose section delves into historical highlights from 1833 to 1836, including "Sublevacion del Estado de Tejas. 1835." The two plates are religious in nature, the frontispiece showing God on a cloud and the second plate showing a wicked man pulled down by a serpent.
(McBRB6453) $850

VICTORY AT BUENA VISTA ANNOUNCED IN INDIANA

50. [Mexican-American War]. *Journal & Free Press Extra... Thursday Morning, April 1, 1847... American Arms Triumphant! Mexican Loss 4,000!! American 700!!! A Bloody Battle!! [caption title].* Lafayette, In.: April 1, 1847. Broadside, 18.5 x 6 inches. Old folds, light rumpling and wear, a few small edge tears. Minor soiling. About very good.

Broadside newspaper Extra proclaiming American victory at the Battle of Buena Vista. The headline reads, "American Arms Triumphant! Mexican loss 4,000!! American 700!! A bloody battle!! American valor triumphant! ~ Santa Amna's [sic] army cut to pieces by Gen. Taylor ~ Loss of Cols. Yell, McKee, Hardin, Clay, &c &c." It goes on to summarize the events of the battle cribbed from the New Orleans Picayune, and to list the officers killed and wounded. The Battle of Buena Vista was a decisive battle in the Mexican-American War, pitting 14,000 Mexican troops under the command of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna against 5,000 American troops commanded by Zachary Taylor. The battle took place February 23, 1847, near Monterrey in northern Mexico. Due to the remote, inland location of the battle, news took longer than usual to reach New Orleans, not arriving until mid-March, rendering this a relatively early account of events.
(McBRB6298) $2,500

ORDER IN THE CHORUS!

51. [Mexico]. [Catholic Church]. *Statuta Ecclesiae Mexicanae Necon Ordo in Choro Servandus Curante Vallisolentanae Ecclesiae Capitulo Sumptus Suppeditante*. Mexici: Apud Marianum Zunnigam, 1797. [2],140,[4]pp. Small folio. Contemporary vellum over printer's waste paste boards. Moderate wear and some dampstaining to vellum. Light worming, heavier to initial leaves, affecting some text but not sense. Good plus.

Fray Antonio de San Miguel, the bishop of Michoacan, reprints the statutes on choir organization promulgated by the Third Mexican Provincial Council of 1585 and the "Ordo Servandus in Choro" of Archbishop Alonso de Montúfar (fl. 1512-1570). The archbishop originally established these forty-two rules on proper organization and deportment for the choir of the Cathedral of Mexico City. The bishop of Michoacan undoubtedly wished to bring some of this order to his own bishopric and cathedral. The present work is a well-composed and attractive example of late 18th-century Mexican printing. This copy possesses the additional benefit of having light paste boards made from printer's waste under its vellum covers, with some of the waste text visible under the lower corner of the front board. A quite scarce work in any event; we locate four copies in U.S. institutions.
Medina, Mexico 8711.
(McBRB2746) $1,000

VICEREGAL ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE DYING YEARS OF NEW SPAIN

52. [Mexico]. [Independence]. *Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza, Lopez de Letona y Lasqueti, Gran Cruz de las Reales Ordenes de San Fernando y San Hermenegildo, Comendador de Ballaga y Algarga en la de Calatrava, y de la Condecoracion de la Lis del Vende... [caption title].* Mexico City: 1817. Broadside, approximately 16.75 x 12 inches. Previously folded. Minor wear at edges. Light toning and an occasional small fox mark. Contemporary manuscript annotations at foot; contemporary ink stamps on blank verso. Very good.

A rare broadside decree issued in January 1817 by Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza, the penultimate Viceroy of New Spain, that orders increased overnight patrols in Mexico City in an attempt to maintain order and to crack down on insurgent groups in the capital. He begins by reiterating the commitment of the colonial government to defeating the rebels and to protecting the peace and tranquility of the King's loyal subjects:

"Así es, que siendo el sosiego y buen órden de las poblaciones uno de los mas importantes negocios del Gobierno, y que al proprio tiempo que se destruyen y castigan (como corresponde) por todas partes á las gavillas de rebeldes que con las armas en la mano infestan estos territorios; es preciso que en las Ciudades, Villas y Lugares se persigan á los asesinos, ladrones, y malhechores de todas especies, coadyuvando los vecinos honrados con los Magistrados hasta conseguir el exterminio de tales polillas del Estado, y en justa proteccion á los fieles y tranquilos vasallos del Rey nuestro Señor."

To this end, the Viceroy orders a precipitous increase in night-time patrols throughout Mexico City, including those conducted by infantry and cavalry units of the regular army he himself will select:

"A este fin dispuesto que con arreglo á la Instruccion de Alcaldes de los Quarteles menores, ronden todos en esta Capital por horas de la noche: que lo haga igualmente el sugeto encargado del despacho de Pasaportes con los Guardas pagados y destinados al intento: que igualmente lo verifiquen las Patrullas de infantería y caballería que he considerado convenientes; de modo, que repartidos por los Quarteles y barrios no quede parage alguno que no sea visitado por la noche, y estando vigilantes los Guardas del alumbrado, como los Vivaques y guardias de Prevenciones y del recinto, se hallen en el caso de que no pueda intentarse delito que al menor aviso no lo puedan precaver, ni si llega el caso de cometerse no se aprehenda al deliqüente y auxilie al necesitado...."

An interesting document of attempts by the colonial government to control insurgent groups within the capital of New Spain, just four years before Mexican independence was ultimately acknowledged. We locate only one copy, at the Bancroft.
(McBRB2113) $2,750

THE RULEBOOK FOR INDEPENDENT MEXICO'S FIRST LEGISLATIVE BODY

53. [Mexico]. [Independence]. *Reglamento para Gobierno Interior de la Soberana Junta Provisional Gobernativa del Imperio Mexicano.* Mexico: D. Alejandro Valdes, 1821. 28pp. Disbound. Light toning, scattered staining. About very good.

An extremely scarce pamphlet that comprises the set of rules governing the meetings and deliberations of the first legislative body established in newly independent Mexico at the end of 1821. As part of the Treaty of Cordoba that granted independence in September 1821, Agustin de Iturbide and Juan O'Donojú, the last viceroy of colonial New Spain, negotiated that Mexico would be ruled by a Regency and a provisional legislative junta until a constitution could be written and approved. Iturbide was head of the Regency, and he controlled most of the thirty-six members appointed to the junta, which eventually voted for him to be crowned Emperor of Mexico in May 1822. Although Iturbide dissolved the body after they came to loggerheads shortly into his brief reign, the junta was nevertheless responsible for passing the first laws of the new Mexican state.

The present work puts forth the operating rules for the Junta Provisional Gobernativa in eleven sections, each with a dedicated topic. The initial sections establish general rules for body meetings -- sessions from nine to one, no women, etc. -- before moving on to the duties of the president, vice-president, secretaries, and members. Interestingly, the section concerning the president and vice-president lays out the manner of their first election, to take place on November 28, 1821, and clearly following the publication of these rules. The remaining sections prescribe the manner in which laws can be proposed, how they should be debated, how they can be voted upon, and how they can be approved and passed to the Regency. The final section lays forth various oaths and ceremonies that ought to be performed at certain times, and includes an oath of allegiance for each member to the Treaty of Cordoba and the Plan of Iguala. The ultimate clause notes a publication date of November 14, 1821, less than two months after the Treaty of Cordoba was agreed. A foundational document for the first independent legislative body in Mexico, and rare; OCLC records only one copy in U.S. institutions, at Yale.
(McBRB5207) $6,750

MURDER INVESTIGATION IN MEXICO

54. [Mexico]. [Murder]. *[Documents Relating to the Murder of Nicolas Gregorio Picazo in Real del Monte, an Important Mining Town].* [Mineral del Monte: 1775]. [8]pp. Small folio. Stitched. Minor wear at edges. Light toning. Minor darkening and patchy staining at upper corner and along top edge. Still very good.

Fascinating documents of a murder in a colonial Mexican mining town during the late 18th century. Nicolas Gregorio Picazo was killed in the town of Mineral del Monte, also known as Real del Monte, in early March 1775, and a group of three men, Phelipe de Avila, Miguel de Avila, and Manuel Gonzalez were charged with the murder.

Real del Monte, northeast of Pachuca in Hidalgo, is located in the region where the Spanish one of their earliest discoveries of gold and silver following the conquest of the Aztecs in the early 1520s. Real del Monte is particularly rich in silver, and is estimated to have produced over one billion ounces of the precious metal from its mines over the course of the last five hundred years. The present documents include affidavits and witness statements, including one from the widow of the murdered man, as well as several procedural decisions from the judges in the case. An interesting record of colonial Mexican homicide proceedings in one its most significant industrial and commercial areas beyond Mexico City.

(McBRB2247) $800

SCARCE PUEBLAN NEWSPAPER FROM THE FIRST DAYS OF INDEPENDENCE

55. [Mexico]. [Newspapers]. *El Farol. Periodico Semanario de la Puebla de Los Angeles en el Imperio Mejicano.* Puebla: Imprenta Liberal de Moreno Hermanos, 1821-1822. Forty-one issues plus three supplements, 372pp. Minor, scattered worming, slightly affecting text. Scattered light dampstaining and faint foxing. Untrimmed. About very good.

A complete run of this early and significant periodical, a "lantern" for the Mexican people, which began publication in Puebla just one month after the achievement of independence. The editor, Ignacio Mariano de Vasconcelos, was close to the monarchical project of Agustin Iturbide. The announced purpose of the paper was to explain the principals of the new constitution and laws of the country, support the cause of constitutional monarchy, and to warn about the dangers of a free press and more liberal revolutionary aspirations. El Farol combines political editorials, moral and religious reflections, national and international news, and literary sections. Each issue included doctrinal articles defending and promoting the concept of constitutional monarchy and emphasizing Catholicism as the foundation for moral and social order. The paper also contains relevant documents of contemporary events, such as communications from Iturbide to the army and missives from the provincial council of Puebla to the Constituent Congress. Its conservative and Catholic viewpoint made it a counterweight to more liberal publications of the time, and reflected the tensions during nascent Mexican independence between monarchists and republicans, and between defenders of religion as part of the backbone of the state and those seeking a more secular and liberal form of government. In all, an invaluable source to understand the political and social debate during the first months of Mexican independence. Rare institutionally and in commerce.

Andrade 3747. Garritz 4573. Sabin 23875.

(McBRB6454) $9,750

LICENSE FOR NATIVE MEXICANS TO CELEBRATE THE MASS

56. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Lis[enci]a Concedida Para Que en una Capilla de la Jurisdiccion de Alfaxa... Se Celebre el S[an]to Sacrificio de la Misa [cover manuscript title].* Mexico City: August 6, 1772. [3] leaves. Small folio. Stitched at left margin. Previously folded. Light edge wear and foxing. About very good.

An official manuscript document, dated August 6, 1772, granting license from Mexican religious and civic authorities to a small parish in what is now the state of Hidalgo for the celebration of Mass and other official sacraments in their newly constructed chapel. The initial Spanish text reads, "En atencion delo que se representa en esta Consulta, concedemos uno permiso para que esta Capilla de la hacienda ò rancheria nombrada Xigui se celebre el santo sacrificio dela Misa en todos los dias festivos del año." The main body of the text goes on to describe the chapel, the parish residents, and the specific permissions it has for rites it can perform. Of particular note, the text says that the resident population of the hacienda is only native Mexicans and numbering eight hundred people of all ages – "Siendo el Numero de sus Moradores solamente de Indios, y conforme a el Padron General, llega su Numero, asta ocho cientoas Personas de todas Edades." The name of the hacienda, Xigui, likely makes its location the modern-day farming community Santa Maria Xigui in central Hidalgo. A very interesting record of the administration of Catholic Indian worship in rural 18th-century Mexico.

(McBRB6141) $1,500

ATTRACTIVE MEXICAN BREVIARY

57. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Officia Sanctorum in Breviario Romano, Ex Mandato Summorum Pontificum Noviter Apponenda, Tam de Precepto Quam Ad Libitum Recitanda, et Alia, Quae Generaliter in Hispania...* Mexico City: Typis Sacrorum Librorum, 1816. [2],422,[4]pp. Quarto. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt ruled with leather label, marbled endpapers. Head of spine rubbed, scattered scuffing to boards, minor edge wear. Light, even tanning and scattered, faint foxing. Very good.

A scarce breviary for the liturgical readings and offices to be performed on Catholic feast days across the calendar year, printed in Mexico in 1816. The title indicates that included here are the rites as they are performed in Spain and that the present work contains revisions and additions recently mandated by the Pope. The printing is accomplished attractively in two columns, with interesting ornaments and drop capitals used throughout, and is housed in plain but well preserved contemporary calf binding. The title page bears an engraving of the Virgin of Guadalupe, printed in red. We locate six copies of this text in OCLC, of which only two are in U.S. institutions, at Columbia and Texas A&M. A nice copy.
(McBRB6178) $950

BLACK ARMBANDS AND LOWERED FLAGS FOR THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA

58. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina...El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue. "El Presidente...sabed: Que para Manifestar el Justo Sentimiento de la Nacion y del Ejercito por la Captura del Benemerito de la Patria Presidente General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna..." [caption title and first lines of text].* Mexico City: May 20, 1836. Broadside, approximately 12 x 8.25 inches. Light wear, including a couple of small chips at edges. Minor wrinkling and toning at left edge. Contemporary manuscript annotations and docketing. Very good.

A rare and significant Mexican broadside decree, dated May 20, 1836, promulgated by the Secretary of War, José Maria Tornel, that declares a state of mourning following the capture of Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto. The interim president of Mexico, José Justo Corro, orders that a daily reminder of his capture "while fighting to save the integrity of the national territory" be placed at army muster points in town plazas and squares, that black bands be affixed to military banners and guidons, and that flags be flown at half mast from forts, army plazas, and ships until Santa Anna regains his freedom. It reads as follows:

"El Presidente interino de la Républica Mexicana á los habitantes de ella, sabed: Que para manifestar el justo sentimiento de la Nacion y del ejército por la captura del benemérito de la Pátria Presidente General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, se observarà lo prevenido en los articulos siguentes.

"1o. En la órden diaria del ejército de las plazas y de todos los cuerpos, se asentará el periodo siguente. 'En 21 de Abril de 1836, fué hecho prisionero el Presidente de la Républica General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, peleando por salvar la integridad del territorio nacional.'

"2o. Mientras dure en prision S.E. el Presidente de la Républica, se pondrá á las banderas y á los guiones de los cuerpos de ejército un lazo de crespo negro.

"3o. El pabellon nacional se pondrá en las fortlezas, plazas de armas, y buques nacionales á media asta, entre tanto no obtenga su libertad el Presidente de la Républica."

The present copy contains interesting manuscript annotations indicating that it was sent to the state government of Durango, where it was received and ordered to be published as a bando on June 7, 1836, and is signed on the verso by state officials. Streeter knew of this circular, but did not have a copy. We locate only three copies of the

present, original issue of the orders, at Yale, Indiana University, and Baylor; as well as a republication one day later by the Secretary of the Treasury, also at Yale; and a Zacatecas bando of the order, at the Bancroft.

Streeter Texas 879 (note).

(McBRB2061) $3,500

DAKOTA UPRISING MEMORIAL

59. [Minnesota]. *Camp Release Monument Erected in 1894 by the State of Minnesota, at Camp Release, Lac Qui Parle County...* [Minneapolis?: 1894]. 26pp. Original drab printed wrappers. Rear cover separated, chipped; light chipping to front cover, contemporary pencil inscription. Minor wear to contents. Good.

A rare pamphlet regarding the dedication of the Camp Release Monument commemorating the surrender that concluded the Dakota Uprising of 1862. An image of the monument adorns the rear cover. The work includes addresses by General C.C. Andrews who served as chairman of the monument committee, Governor Alexander Ramsay, and others. While some of the speakers praised the Dakota who opposed violence, speaker Edward J. Hodgson repeated the quote oft attributed to General Philip Sheridan that "the only good indians are dead indians." We locate a single holding in OCLC, at the Minnesota Historical Society.

(McBRB6464) $650

WITH IMPORTANT DESCRIPTIONS OF DAKOTA LIFE AND RELATIONS THROUGHOUT

60. [Minnesota]. [Missionary Press]. *Missionary Paper. By the Associate Mission for Minnesota [& by Bishop Seabury Mission, Nos. 1-15, 20-30, 32-34, 37, 39, 41, & Extra].* Faribault, Mn.: 1859-1868. Thirty-three issues in one, with varying paginations. Later library buckram with gilt spine title. Library shelf label at foot of spine; institutional bookplate on front pastedown. Institutional perforation stamp to title page of first issue, other scattered internal library marks and annotations. Some edge wear and toning; a few short, closed tears. Still very good.

An extraordinary sammelband of missionary newspapers issued by the Associate Mission of Minnesota, or the Bishop Seabury Mission, with much on the Sioux Massacre, relations with Native Americans, conversion efforts amongst the tribes, appeals on their behalf, and much more. The institution was established at Faribault, Minnesota, fifty miles south of Minneapolis and St. Paul, in 1858 by Rev. James Lloyd Breck, and was renamed the Bishop Seabury Mission in 1860 after it came into the sphere of the first Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, noted religious reformer and Indian advocate, Henry Whipple. The first issue of the Missionary Paper offers an introduction to the Associate Mission thus:

"That which will remain to the Associate Mission will be the central school and educational establishment at Faribalt [sic]. It will be deeply interesting to the friends of the Mission abroad to know, also, how far this feature of our work has progressed. Within the wooden walls of a few Mission houses, have been drawn together ten young men who seek the ministry. Three of these, along with two female teachers, instruct a day school of nearly one hundred pupils.... With an increase of quarters, it is believed that the number of pupils will be, by another year, one hundred and fifty. The school is also normal in its character. From these features, united strongly in one central organization, it may readily be gathered what its future is to be in the Northwest."

Present here are thirty-three issues of their Missionary Paper, the bulk dating from 1859 to 1864 and comprising thirty of the first thirty-five editions, which served as a newsletter and fundraising appeal to benefactors, donors, church authorities, and other interested parties. In addition to describing the organization and the setup of the mission, the first issue also reports activities and occurrences there, such as the participation of members of multiple tribes in their services:

"The good Bishop, at the end of morning prayer, delivered the gospel charge in his happiest style, animated ~ as we all were ~ with the representatives of two nations before him, which had hitherto made so continual war upon

each other... After the customary services, holy hands were laid upon the head of our red brother, and he humbly received the commission in the 'name of Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.' En-megah-bowh now arose from his knees, and delivered the gospel in a modest but distinct voice. The Bishop added a few more deeply impressive and prayerful words, when the Eucharistic service began. The Christian chief participated in this with his new pastor. Several nations were now represented around the table of the Lord, and we felt that it was good to be here."

The issues continually describe the efforts of the mission amongst local tribes, including the Dakota, Chippewa, and Ojibwa, the activities and speeches of native visitors, and the progress of the religious and training schools at the mission. Some examples of native language printing are scattered throughout, such as versions of the Lord's Prayer in Chippewa and Ojibwa. The reports take a turn following the outbreak of the Dakota Uprising in 1862 and the resultant killing of hundreds of frontier settlers. In the first issue after the massacre has occurred, the causes and effects of the armed conflict are explained through the missionary lens, and the U.S. government in fact receives a good deal of the blame:

"The border for 200 miles was desolated and cruelties perpetrated to appall the stoutest heart. Neither age nor sex was spared. Even those who saw the fruit of this in the wounded brought to hospitals will never forget it to their dying day.... We do feel that a fearful responsibility rests on the Government which has so blindly fostered a system which has always brought a harvest of blood. It comes because we have refused to recognize that the Providence of God has made these men our wards. We have left an unprotected population to suffer the blow of savage warfare, and given these innocent Indians nothing to control or change savage life. This lesson is written in so sharp and hard a school of sorrow ought to teach us to reform this wrong system and to throw such safeguards around the frontier as will forever prevent the recurrence of another Indian massacre."

The following issue prints "An Appeal for the Red Man," which presents even more stark criticism of the treatment of Native Americans in Minnesota:

"There is not to-day an old citizen of Minnesota who will not shrug his shoulders as he speaks of the dishonesty which accompanied the purchase of the lands of the Sioux. It left in savage minds a deep sense of injustice. There followed ten years of savage life, unchecked by law, and uninfluenced by good example. They were taught by white men that lying was no disgrace, adultery no sin, and theft no crime. Their hunting grounds were gone, and the onward march of civilization crowded them on every side. The only possible hope of being saved from starvation was the fidelity with which a great nation fulfilled in plighted faith, which before God and man it had pledged to its heathen wards. The people here on the border, and the rulers at Washington know how that faith has been broken."

A vital and rare document of Native American relations on the Upper Midwestern frontier during the Civil War, and with much information from a local viewpoint on one of the most important and bloody episodes in the history of those relations, the Dakota War and the mass execution of the Sioux at Fort Snelling, still the largest such event to take place in the United States. We locate a strong run of these papers at the Minnesota Historical Society, but otherwise only scattered issues among a handful of other institutions. A full list of issues is available upon request.
(McBRB6300) $12,500

HOW TO BE A FARMER IN CUBA IN 1850

61. Miranda Prieto, Benito Ceferino. *Cartilla Elemental de Agricultura.* Havana: Establecimiento Tipografico de Barcina, 1850. 173,[2, blank],10pp. Contemporary presentation binding of full orange calf, spine gilt extra, boards with elaborate gilt floral borders, stamped in gilt on front board, reading "Escmo. S.D. Francisco Armero y Penaranda." All edges gilt. Spine lightly sunned, boards a bit rubbed, light wear to extremities. Minor foxing to title page, occasional light thumb-soiling to margins. Very good.

A decidedly-rare and informative primer on Cuban agriculture published in Havana in 1850. The author, Benito Ceferino Miranda Prieto is described on the title page as an agronomist at the College of San Fernando in Madrid. In this, the second edition of his work after the first published in Spain in 1847, Miranda Prieto states in the "Advertencia" that he has provided a corrected and updated work tuned to the needs of farmers working in Cuba. The work includes detailed information on the construction and life cycle of plants; the proper tending and fertilizing of the land; the correct timing for planting wheat, rye, oats, beans, and numerous other crops; the importance and practices of irrigation; the proper cultivation of numerous vegetables, including lettuce, celery. peppers, strawberries, potatoes, beets, asparagus, carrots, onions, and others; the proper method and timing for planting dozens of different types of flowers and succulents; details on the planting and cultivation of trees; and how to cultivate olives and vines for making olive oil and wine. The work also includes an alphabetical index of terms and farm products. OCLC records just three institutional copies, at the University of Florida, the University of Miami, and the National Library of Spain.
(McBRB3963) $3,000

"IF THERE IS ON EARTH A PLACE OF HEATHENISM, IT IS THIS."

62. [Mississippi]. [Women]. *[Manuscript Letter Written by a Northern Woman Describing Mississippi, and Discouraging Her Family from Emigration to the Region].* Copiah Court House, Ms.: November 16, 1824. [3]pp., plus docketing. Small folio sheets. Folded. Some short separations along fold lines, small loss where previously sealed at left margin of first sheet. Moderate tanning, a couple of small dampstains. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Good.

A lengthy and descriptive letter by a young northern woman who had traveled by sea to New Orleans and continued through Natchez into the interior of Mississippi during the mid-1820s. Although addressed to an E. Goodrich of Richmond, Massachusetts, the letter appears to have been intended chiefly for Goodrich's wife, whom the writer addresses as her aunt. The writer discusses local gossip about prominent members of society there, bemoans the "uncouth" and "superstitious" settlers, and ultimately warns her family against the idea of emigrating to the area. She opens by recalling her arrival in New Orleans on May 1:

"The memorable morn May 1st that introduced me to the famous City of New Orleans—the appearance of which I have but an imperfect idea, only as it was a sea of mud—was spent in sorrow and weeping. The reflection that I was about to be deprived of my dear home and still more dear society in the Ship, was more painful than my separation from my Father's household—because I was to go out into a strange Country—to navigate without a guide—not knowing the things that should befall me there. Until my arrival at the dear abode of my dear Mrs. Purnell in the dear City of Natchez, I was proud to call the Ship Wm. my much loved home. I aroused from this agreeable [reverie] and found myself alone. The name of Wybra is sacred to me as that of father, mother, sister or brother. You will embrace the same principle, and whenever the name of Harriette occurs to your memory, not a blessing to be invoked in which Capt. James Wybra does not share a part—his tenderness, his politeness, his affection for me shall not be forgotten while life, or thought, or being lasts, or even while 'immortality endures.' He shall be blest, his posterity blest, and in a Heaven of bliss meet his sure reward."

She continues by describing an encounter with Judge Allen, likely Barnabas Allen, who would later become a substantial Copiah County enslaver:

"You have heard of Judge Allen. At the celebration of Independence I heard he was present. I was very anxious to have a peep at the old Gentleman. Accordingly a man about the size and possessing the same degree of dignity & diffidence of Rev. Wm. Allen, and about 26 or 8 years of age was introduced to me as the Judge! Never since my recollection was I ever thrown into more confusion, nor was I soon relieved from this perturbed state. He was made known to me as the particular friend of F. E., and after he expressed his happiness upon my safe arrival to this region of Country, and his best wishes that it might prove congenial to my constitution, he very modestly

bowed, and retired. I was immediately informed that previous to the introduction, he had been told I expressed an ardent desire to have an interview with him!!"

The remainder of the letter gives a detailed account of the gossip of Copiah County, especially about the wife of Mississippi Secretary of State John Grimball, and with a warning about living conditions in Mississippi and an admonition not to consider emigration:

"The manners, customs and mode of living in this country differ as widely from yours as do the climate.... I think none of my relatives at the north would be happy in this climate or country. There are many privations, the inhabitants illiterate, irreligious and covetous. If there is on the Earth a place of heathenism, it is this. I think I could never throw away my own feelings and opinions & be content to locate myself in this region of superstitions, not only in matters of religion, but unless a person conforms to the uncouth manners and uses the vulgar phrases of the country, they are proud and subject themselves to the censure of fools who are the 'cronies' of the place.... Be contented in your present situation. You will not amend it by emigration. May you be happy in life & death."

Overall, the letter offers a detailed outsider's view of early settler society in Mississippi through the eyes of a Massachusetts emigrant, as well as a substantial account of a woman's journey and experience in the Deep South of the 1820s.
(McBRB6554) $1,500

NATIVE AMERICAN POETRY

63. [Native American Literature]. *Poems by Penobscot People [cover title].* [N.p.: 1980s]. [16]pp., rectos only. Folio. Contemporary yellow folder, typed label on front cover. Some light wear and soiling to covers, contents clean with a few white out corrections. Very good.

A collection of fifteen poems by Penobscot poets, seemingly unpublished. All three identified authors are from the Penobscot Nation on Indian Island in Maine. The first five pieces are attributed to William W. McDougall. Red Hawk is credited with six of the poems, including one which is dated 1981. A single work is authored by Rene Attean, a "Woman of the Squirrel Clan"; three are unattributed. Carol Dana, writing under the name Red Hawk, is a respected Penobscot poet in Maine and the author of one volume of poetry, When No One Is Looking. Her work also appears in DawnLand Voices: Indigenous Writings from New England.
(McBRB6220) $750

WITH IMAGES OF AN OKLAHOMA INDIAN SCHOOL

64. [Native Americans]. *[Small Collection of Images and Ephemera Relating to the Wheelock Academy].* [Oklahoma: 1943]. Six photographs, plus two pieces of ephemera. Minor wear, condition generally strong. Very good.

A small collection of materials relating to the teaching career of Clara Thain at the Wheelock Academy in Millerton, Oklahoma. Wheelock Academy originally opened in 1832 as a school for Choctaw girls. It was established by Alfred and Harriet Wright, Congregationalist missionaries from Boston who evangelized the Choctaw both before and after their removal in 1831 from Mississippi to Indian Territory. The campus was rebuilt by Choctaw leaders in 1884 following a fire, at which time it had a mission, a school, a church, and an orphanage. Wheelock was a model for other institutions operated by the Five Civilized Tribes and was instrumental in providing education to the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. The federal government took jurisdiction of the school beginning in 1910; it was closed in 1955, with ownership transferred back to the tribe. Today it is a National Historic Landmark. The present collection includes a small group of original photographs, along with related materials from Thain's career as a schoolteacher and librarian at Wheelock. The highlight of the archive is a group of five photographs of the school from 1943, including snapshots of the grounds and students. Also included is an invitation to the closing ceremonies of the academy from 1943, with signatures of graduates on the

verso. Thain would later attend the University of Wisconsin for a library science degree, and her application – listing employment including her time at Wheelock – is also included here. A wonderful little archive.
(McBRB6264) $750

INDIAN WOMEN OF THE WICHITA AGENCY

65. [Native Americans]. *[Three Cabinet Cards of Identified Native Americans from a Philadelphia Photographer's Studio].* Philadelphia: L. A. Sawyer, [1892]. Three cabinet cards. Minor wear and soiling, images generally crisp. Photographer's stamp on verso, contemporary pencil annotations. Very good.

Three studio portraits of Native American women, identified on the verso with contemporary pencil notations. In the final decades of the 19th century, the Bureau of Indian Affairs oversaw the increasing movement of Native individuals across regions as part of allotment policy, educational programs, and administrative control. Individuals from distant western agencies were at times brought east under supervision, particularly in connection with schooling, negotiations, or reform networks. Offered here is a group of three studio portraits taken together in Philadelphia in May 1892, representing sitters from both the Wichita Agency and White Earth Reservation. The photographs share an identical studio setup – including the same upholstered chair and painted backdrop – confirming they were made during a single sitting and indicating the subjects were present as part of a coordinated group rather than independent visitors.

The two Wichita Agency sitters are dressed in closely matching garments, including caped outerwear and brimmed hats, suggesting standardized or issued clothing. They are both girls, likely students and sisters, and are identified as Lillie and Polly Kelly. The White Earth sitter, a Chippewa identified as Maggie King, appears in conventional Victorian attire. All three subjects are presented within the visual framework typical of assimilation-era photography, in which Native sitters were posed in controlled studio settings and dressed in forms intended to reflect order, discipline, and acculturation. The geographic separation of the sitters – Southern Plains and Upper Midwest – combined with their shared session and standardized presentation strongly suggests they were brought together under institutional supervision, most likely as part of a federally managed movement eastward during the allotment period. Philadelphia, situated between Washington and major educational and reform centers, was a common point of transit, and was also within the networks of reform and philanthropy that included strong Quaker involvement in Native education and oversight. Overall an interesting trio of images documenting Native individuals from multiple agencies brought together and photographed under controlled conditions during the height of federal assimilation policy in the early 1890s.
(McBRB6443) $1,250

MI'QMAK FOLKLORE

66. [Native Americans]. *[Typed Compilation of Mi'kmaq Stories and Legends].* [Maine: ca. 1980]. [92]pp. Folio. Typescript, printed on rectos only. Most sheets three-hole punched. Some minor soiling and wear, some sheets with smudging or offsetting. Very good.

An interesting collection of Mi'kmaq legends compiled by Luke Simon, a contemporary artist and member of the tribe. In the opening text, "Mic Mac Legends," Simon writes, "These legends have been passed down to us from the old people, who in turn, had learned them from their Elders. These legends were formed long ago, and the old Mic Macs would delight themselves in telling them to their children and friends. Through his legends, the Mic Mac sought to explain the mysterious nature of the world around him." He goes on to elaborate about the Great Spirit and the many Supernatural Beings of legend, including "Glooscap," a "Good Friend" to the Mic Mac people. "He taught them how to make bows and arrows, wigwams and canoes, and how to fish and hunt. He was their protector and his actions were to be followed by all." The bulk of the text comprises two lengthy legends, each in multiple parts, "Tales of Gluskabe the Deceiver" and "Secondary Hero Transformer Tales." Also included here is a text entitled "Letter to My Family," which is signed by "Your Alcoholic"; and a text entitled "On standing 'First' in

the Class," which is authored by Hugo Miller. Additionally, a two-page "Statement of Irene McDougall, Member of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians Before the Hearing of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs" from July, 1980. *(McBRB6221)* $850

INDIAN MARCHING BAND IN B.C.

67. [Native Americans]. [British Columbia]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed "Bob," Concerning Life in British Columbia and Describing the First Nations Skidegate Concert Band].* Aliford Bay, B.C.: November 24, 1912. [3]pp., in ink, plus a separate smaller one-page short note or fragment. Old folds, creasing, some soiling. Very good.

A unique manuscript account of an encounter with the First Nations Skidegate Concert Band headed by Arthur Solomon, in a letter home from an itinerant worker in Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. An extract of the letter reads: "...I hope to be able to keep my letters up to date. You will understand that shifting about during the fishing and sleeping in tents it was very difficult for me to attend to letter writing. The life of a nomad has its charms but it also has its drawbacks.... I should have liked very much to have been at home during the visit of the Ladies Band and to have met some of the musicians. We have a fine band here: all Indians. They have now for three years won all the competitions in B.C. for Indian bands and their conductor, a white man named Solomons is talking of taking them on tour through Eastern Canada and thence to the United Kingdom. He will rig them out in the old Indian dress which most of the young men may have seen but never worn. In fact they run strongly to American clothes of the latest cut. Solomons' idea is all right but I am afraid the Indian agent will not consent to their going owing to the danger of their getting whiskey in a country where there is no penalty for supplying them...."

The tradition of First Nations marching bands began in 1867 with the St. Mary's Mission brass band. Typical of the militaristic and assimilationist style of residential school education, it became a popular feature of both Catholic and Protestant missions in the Canadian territories, as well as the Salvation Army. The bands themselves were taught European instruments and songs, though often, as exemplified in this letter, would perform in traditional Native dress. The Skidegate Concert Band was founded in around 1907 by a Haida man named W. E. Ross. By 1911 they were under the tutelage of Arthur Solomon, mentioned in this letter, a white musician from Victoria. He coached them through multiple wins of the J.S. Gray Cup competition held at Prince Rupert, and in 1913 they won permanent title to the cup in a battle of the bands judged by the visiting Duke of Connaught. The reported friction between Solomon and the Indian Agency in the letter rang true - Arthur Solomon was ordered off the Skidegate reserve by the Department of Indian Affairs for supplying alcohol to the community.

The letter writer's observations regarding the band's use of Native dress ("the old Indian dress which most of the young men may have seen but never worn") speaks of the rather appalling irony in how Indigenous people had been asked to perform to white colonial audiences. Records indicate that the Skidegate Concert Band in fact had a uniform of dark green with gold trim, so the implication is that Solomon had proposed a second specifically Native costume be prepared for the posited European tour. This correlates with the requests made of Gertrude Bonnin, a contemporary Dakota writer and concert violinist, who was often asked to wear Native dress when speaking or performing for white audiences. A 1901 photograph of the nearby Nelson's Cornet Band from Vancouver shows the Tsimshian band members wearing tabards painted with traditional designs over collared shirts and ties in some cases, with most band members posed with their brass and woodwind instruments, excluding the two ostentatiously aiming bows and arrows. The level of agency with which these bands were afforded to determine their own cultural representation when performing is unclear, but as hinted by this letter, there were clearly influenced by white ideas of race, performativity, and entertainment.
(McBRB4024) $1,650

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO TRADE CORRESPONDENCE

68. [North Carolina]. [Tobacco]. [Myers, A.C.]. *[Small Archive of Professional and Family Letters Pertaining to Tobacco, Cotton, and Whiskey Sales in North Carolina].* [Various locations in North and South Carolina: 1860-1879]. Thirteen autograph letters, signed, totaling twenty pages. Original mailing folds, minor overall wear. Very good.

A collection of thirteen manuscript letters mostly sent to A.C. Myers at various locations in South Carolina, nine of which involve business matters and with four letters sent to Myers and his wife by their son, Walter Myers. Eight of the nine business letters were written to Myers by a variety of associates and involve issues relating to tobacco production, sales of whiskey stores, debts owned by Myers, and so forth. One early letter from a correspondent in Germanton, North Carolina encourages Myers to reply quickly whether or not he wants the writer's crew to assist with tobacco harvesting, noting that "Tobc has declined 25 prct in the last month partly on account of the large crop growing and in consequence of the war in Europe." Another letter the next year from a different correspondent in Germanton exhorts Myers to "hasten with any negros that has a pound of cotton or that can get one, sell fast and send me the money as quick as possible." The writer further states that if Myers "must move tobacco write to me and you shall be furnished." Another letter involving tobacco and some commercial accounting was written by B.L. Bitting on his "Tobacco Manufacturing" company letterhead. The earliest letter was written to Myers by a correspondent in Winston asking that "if you still have that whiskey…I am in a condition now by which I could dispose of it." The ninth letter was written by A.C. Myers himself from St. Matthew, South Carolina in February of 1879. Myers writes to a correspondent identified simply as "Hoode," opening with, "While I am here waiting for tobacco nothing to do…." He then discusses in general terms his work as a tobacco agent, and asks his correspondent to report to him if he hears any chatter from other tobacco agents.

Three of the remaining four letters were written to A.C. Myers, with one written to his wife, all four by their son Walter Myers. In his earliest letter, Walter reports to his mother about his own activities in the tobacco industry. He writes that "I have only sold four boxes of tobacco. Think I will sell one here. The tobacco is damaged badly some of it is rotten expect to have a hard time selling it." Walter's letters to his father begin the next year. Once again, he details his own work in trying to sell tobacco, detailing how much he has, how much he plans to sell, and his plans for handling of the remainder. Walter's last letter, dated June 24, 1887, was written on the stationery of "J.L. Scott & Son, Manufacturers of Twist and Smoking Tobaccos," but does not involve his work in the industry. Instead, this letter is taken up mostly with Walter's relationship with his children. Overall, the letters present some valuable information on the North Carolina tobacco industry in the 1870s, during the rise of "Big Tobacco" in the American South. One of the most notable actors in the tobacco business at this time was George S. Myers who was one half of the partnership comprising Liggett & Myers Company, one of the biggest producers of tobacco goods in the country. Whether A.C. and Walter Myers were related George S. Myers is unclear, but bears further research.
(McBRB4724) $750

CLASSIC SLAVE NARRATIVE

69. Northup, Solomon. *Twelve Years a Slave. Narrative of Solomon Northup, a Citizen of New-York, Kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, and Rescued in 1853, from a Cotton Plantation Near the Red River in Louisiana.* Auburn; Buffalo; London: Derby and Miller; Derby, Orton, and Mulligan, 1853. [4],336pp., plus frontispiece portrait and six plates. 12mo. Original publisher's cloth, spine gilt. Spine ends and corners worn, cloth rubbed; patches of discoloration to rear board. Slightly later, pencil ownership inscription and annotation on front free endpaper recto. Scattered staining and soiling, heavier to initial leaves; moderate toning and dust soiling. Good plus.

Second printing, "Fifth thousand," of this classic and powerful slave narrative. The author, Solomon Northup, was a free Black landowner in New York, but was kidnapped into slavery during a trip to Washington, DC, in 1841, and spent twelve years enslaved under several owners in Louisiana before his freedom was obtained in 1853 after a coordinated search. His story, in the words of Frederick Douglass, "chills the blood," and Northup's work became

one of the most influential and popular anti-slavery narratives of the 1850s. The first edition of 4,000 copies was published in early July 1853 and sold out in weeks, requiring the immediate undertaking of the present second printing, and in the July 15, 1853, it is advertised that, "To-day the long looked for issue of the fifth thousand...will commence at Derby, Orton, & Mulligan's." A good copy and only slightly later printing of this cornerstone of American abolitionist literature.
(McBRB6011) $3,750

RARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF NATIVE AMERICANS IN MONTANA

70. Ormsby, S. W. *[Set of Fifteen Original Photographs of the Sioux and Assiniboine People by a Montana Photographer].* Montana and South Dakota: [ca. 1900]. Fifteen silver prints, 4.5" x 7.5" to 8.25" x 6.25". All photos matted. Occasional fading or uneven tones to some images; one image printed from a cracked plate. Very good.

A rare and captivating set of photographs by a little-documented western photographer who worked among the Assiniboine and Sioux, comprising eight striking studio portraits of chiefs and braves, as well as one full-length portrait and six group shots taken in the field.

S. W. Ormsby (American, active c. 1900) maintained a photography studio at the Wolf Point Agency at the Fort Peck Assiniboine Reservation in Montana. His work is seldom encountered and at present little is known of his life and activities apart from the evidence of the relatively few photographs that have come to light. We have been unable to locate any substantive institutional holdings of Ormsby's work. The Alaska State Library records some examples in the William R. Norton Photograph Collection (which consists mainly of Alaska images, with some peripheral photographs). Various individual images seem to be scattered about, mostly cabinet card photographs taken outdoors. Illustrations reproducing two of Ormsby's photographs appeared in Home Mission Monthly (Feb. 1900). One of these, entitled Assiniboine Peace Signal, illustrates Abbie L. Miller's article "The Hohé Indians." The other, captioned Completed Teepees Occupied by Indian Families, illustrates Julia Baskervill's article "In the Land of the Dakotas." An example of Assiniboine Peace Signal—a full-length outdoor portrait of a man holding his hand up to his forehead—is included in the collection offered here.

Most of Ormsby's photos seem to have been taken in the field, making the studio portraits in the present group quite unusual. Six of the eight are shoulder-length images and two are full-length. At an average of 6" x 8" all are intimate shots, rich in detail and character. Three of the eight are identified Sioux subjects. One of these is a full-length portrait of the Sioux warrior Bear's Nose showing him in war paint with wrapped and feathered hair, wearing a bear claw necklace and straps with bells, while holding a rifle across his abdomen. Among the outdoor shots one of the more intriguing shows a Sioux or Assiniboine family group seated under a teepee frame on what must be a hot day. Lying shirtless behind them are two men who seem to have arrived on the Moline wagon in the background, on which their hats are hung or set. Their boots and shirts are piled on the ground nearby. This could be a staged piece intended to amuse (are these supposed to be white men who've joined the family for a midday nap?) or a scene the photographer more or less came upon as he traveled about seeking subjects for his lens. An excellent representation of the work of this scarce and interesting photographer of the Assiniboine and Sioux people.

Mautz, Carl. Biographies of Western Photographers. Nevada City, CA, 2018, p. 370; Home Mission Monthly, Vol. 14, No. 4, Feb. 1900, pp. 75 and 77.
(McBRB1250) $12,500

EARLY 20th-CENTURY EPHEMERAL CUBAN POETRY

71. Orozco y Etienne, Anastasion. [Cuba]. *Apologia de la Caridad Personificada en Jesucristo. Invitacion al Veradero Cristiano.* [with:] *Otro Lamento.* [bound with:] *[Four Small Broadside Poems].* Guanabacoa: Imprenta "El Progreso", 1901-1903. [2],4; [12]pp. One small pamphlet in original printed wrappers, plus a bifolium stitched together with four small broadside flyers. Previously folded. Some moderate creasing and wear, with a few scattered, short closed tears. Light dust soiling and toning. Good.

An assemblage of six individually printed poems composed in the early 20th century by obscure Cuban poet, Anastasio Orozco y Etienne. The first poem, "Apologia de la Caridad...," is in its own wrappers and dedicated to Susan Hammond Barney, the noted prison reformer, Christian writer, evangelist, and world traveler. She is one of the founders of the Prisoners' Aid Society of Rhode Island, and for many years was the President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Rhode Island. The second, lengthier work, titled "Otro Lamento," is printed on a bifolium and also carries religious themes. Stitched with this bifolium are four small broadside poems printed from 1901 to 1903. One of these is a tribute to President McKinley following his assassination, and is dated the day of his death, September 14, 1901. The titles of the broadside poems in full are as follows:

1) A MacKinley [sic]. La Gloria Es de los Redentores....
2) El 10 de Octubre. Reminiscencia.
3) En Memoria del Pundonoroso Capitán Don Federico Capdevila.
4) Al Rev. H.B. Someillán. Su Regresso.

OCLC records an 1882 work by Orozco y Etienne, Emblema de las Flores y de los Colores en Prosa y Verso, but not the later, ephemeral works collected here. Interesting literary printing from a small newspaper press in Cuba just after the Spanish-American War.
(McBRB6144) $750

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR; WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY MARTÍ

72. Palomino, Rafael de C. *Cuentos de Hoy y Mañana. Cuadros Politicos y Sociales*. New York: Imprenta y Libreria de N. Ponce de Leon, 1883. vii,53pp. Modern quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Inscribed by the author on verso of title page. Manuscript pencil numbering to top corner of each page. Minor foxing. Very good.

One of the most important and intriguing 19th century Cuban-American imprints, featuring two Socialist 'morality tales' that while lauding the quest for social and economic equally, also decry the risks posed by human nature and totalitarianism upon the practical application of Marxism. It was written by the prominent Cuban émigré Rafael de Castro Palomino, and features a famous prologue by his close friend and colleague, José Martí. From the 1870s to 1890s, New York City was the heart of the Cuban community in exile. During the Ten Years' War (1868-1878), a wave of Cuban dissidents, many being highly educated and with financial resources, arrived in New York, forming a vibrant and politically active community. There they had almost unfettered freedom to publish, raise money, and buy arms to support the struggle in the homeland (especially since the U.S. Government hoped to exploit instability in Cuba for its own imperialistic advantage). From 1881 until 1895, José Martí (1853-1895), the brilliant author, philosopher, poet and journalist, who was the 'Apostle of Cuban Independence', often made New York his home.

Upon Martí's arrival in New York, in 1881, he was greatly assisted by Rafael de Castro Palomino, a long-established Cuban resident of the city. Palomino was a prominent Socialist writer and journalist, being the author of numerous articles and short books. Even though his name comes up frequently, much of Palomino's biography remains hazy. We do know that he was considerably older than Martí, hailed form an affluent Havana family and had been educated in France. Like Martí, he was deeply concerned about the potential excesses and pitfalls of Marxism as applied on the real world. Notably, Martí and Palomino were close friends of Néstor Ponce de León y de la Guardia (1837-1899). An exiled Cuban lawyer and bibliophile, he founded the Imprenta y Librería de N. Ponce de León in the early 1870s, a Spanish-language printing house and bookstore that became the intellectual center of the New York Cuban émigré community. As an interesting side note, he possessed the largest Spanish language private library in New York, featuring more than 1,700 titles, which he made openly available to his colleagues such as Martí and Palomino. The work is relatively rare, and particularly so in commerce. We locate four copies in OCLC, at the University of Florida's Cuban collection, Harvard, Yale, and the University of Chicago. An important work from the Cuban exile community.
(McBRB4665) $5,000

ONE OF THE EARLIEST SURVIVING PANAMANIAN IMPRINTS

73. [Panama]. Aymerich, Melchor. *Addicion. Al Manifiesto de la Intendencia del Istmo Sobre la Conducta de España y Colombia Consecuente a las Capitulaciones de Pasto y Quito [caption title].* Panama: Jose Maria Goytia, 1823. Broadsheet handbill, 8.5 x 6 inches. Minor creasing. Faint dampstaining at right edge. Very good plus.

An extremely rare statement by Spanish general Melchor Aymerich following his final defeat in Ecuador by Antonio José Sucre and subsequent flight to Panama in 1822. Aymerich, the "Mariscal de Campo de los Ejercitos Españoles" and "Jeneral en Jefe de las Armas Españolas," states that he and his family traveled, lodged, and ate at their own expense following his defeat at Pichincha by Sucre and subsequent capitulation. No money or provision of any kind was provided to them by the Republic of Gran Colombia. He continues to declare that they traveled from Quito to Guayaquil, and thence to Panama, and would soon be departing for Havana. While in Panama, he was the guest of the Commandant of the Isthmus, Colonel José Maria Carreno, and he thanks the Colonel and his family for their generosity and assistance. Although the caption title of this broadsheet states that it is an "Addicion" to a lengthier "Manifiesto," this prior work does not seem to have survived.

The present handbill is a very early Panamanian imprint. There is no evidence of there having been printing in Panama during its colonial period, and exactly when the first press was introduced there is unclear. OCLC locates a single copy of a call for independence in New Spain published by the present printer, José Maria Goytia in 1821, and vanishingly few issues of two newspapers established in 1822. Medina traces an 1822 sermon as printed in Panama, and we locate a smattering of other imprints from this period, including the present handbill, of which OCLC notes a single copy, at the John Carter Brown Library; we know of one other at the New York Public Library.
(McBRB5754) $3,750

INSCRIBED AND PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR

74. Peckham, P. Annetta. *Cuttings: Selected from the Writings of Mrs. P. Annetta Peckham, Author of "Welded Links".* San Francisco: Amanda M. Slocum, 1877. 71pp. plus photographic frontispiece. Contemporary rust-colored publisher's cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Slight wear to boards, spine ends and corners moderately worn. Hinges tender. Lengthy presentation inscription on front flyleaf. Text lightly toned. Good plus.

First edition of this collection of verse and prose from P. Annetta Peckham's earlier writings, printed in San Francisco in 1877, two years after her first book, Welded Links. The present work is a temperance tract published in the heart of California's growing wine trade – written and printed by women. Cuttings opens with a dedication, dated San Francisco, December 1877, addressed not to a patron but to the memory of reformers who labored for truth and the advancement of mankind's interests without regard for personal glory. Most of the collection is short devotional and moral verse, though a smaller group of prose essays argues more directly. Its centerpiece is Wine is a Mocker, an evangelical attack on drink that extends its warning as far as the wedding feast, where wine conceals a terrible outcome inside its promise of pleasure. Within eight months of the book's December 1877 dedication, newspaper reports place Peckham on a Pacific Northwest lecture platform preaching Gospel Temperance: more than ninety people signed her pledge of total abstinence before she departed on a temperance lecture tour through Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory. The imprint names Amanda M. Slocum, who was a Spiritualist, suffragist, and independent printer who had previously published the reform newspaper Common Sense with her husband William N. Slocum and continued in the printing trade under her own name after their divorce, making her one of a small number of women then running presses in California. The mounted albumen frontispiece portrays the author in a high-necked dress with lace collar, credited to Bradley & Rulofson, one of the leading photographic studios of 19th-century San Francisco.

This copy carries an unusually evocative provenance. Peckham presented it in 1879 to the “Rev. and Mrs. D. Bagley” of Seattle, almost certainly the pioneer Methodist minister Daniel Bagley and his wife Susannah Rogers Bagley. Daniel, who had arrived in Seattle with Susannah in 1860, established the city's Methodist Protestant

church and was instrumental in securing the Territorial University for Seattle. A second inscription, dated August 1910, records the book being given by “Mrs. S. R. Bagley” to a niece: almost certainly Susannah Rogers Bagley herself, then ninety-one years old, passing on a book presented to her and her husband thirty-one years earlier. Remarkably, she still dates the inscription “Seattle, W.T.” (i.e. Washington Territory) twenty-one years after Washington had become a state.
(McBRB6581) $2,000

PERONISM IS FOR KIDS!

75. [Peron, Juan]. Gomez, Adolfo Diez. *[Complete Run of Twelve Peronist Children's Books Published Just After World War II].* Buenos Aires: Biblioteca Infantil "General Peron", 1948. Twelve volumes, [32]pp. each. Small folio. Red publisher's boards in white illustrated dust jackets. Halftone and color illustrations throughout text. Light chipping, wear, and soiling to dust jackets, heavier to volumes five and six. Light rubbing and wear to boards. Contents sound. Overall, still very good.

A rare, complete set of this series of children's picture books espousing the tenets of President Juan Peron, known as Peronism. These volumes were published two years after his ascent to power in the wake of World War II and continual political instability in Argentina. Though nationalist in tenor, Peronism adopted a broadly inclusive definition of the ethos, embracing the country's diverse ethnicities and races as part of what it means to be Argentinian. As a result, the present volumes include not just traditional Argentinian fairy tales, but also Creole folktales and those from native sources. Of course, the preponderance of material is pro-nationalist, pro-Peron propaganda, simplified and illustrated for the indoctrination of Argentine children, and include adventurous tales of Peronist youth; a history of the 1943 military coup in which Peron played a significant role; tales of October 17th, 1945, the day when Peron was released from prison and Peronism was established; and a volume devoted entirely to Eva Peron and her efforts to win women's suffrage for the country in 1947. Quite scarce institutionally and in the trade.
(McBRB6560) $4,500

FIRST AMERICAN PLATO

76. Plato. *Phaedon: or, A Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul.* New York: W. Gowan, 1833. 209,2pp. 12mo. Original boards, cloth spine; printed paper label. Corners worn and bumped, head and foot of spine chipped and worn, label rubbed. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Light foxing. Untrimmed. Very good.

First American edition of Plato's Phaedon, originally from a run of 2,500 copies, and the first edition of any of Plato's works to be published in the United States. It was translated from the Greek by Andre Dacier, though attributed on the title page to Madam Anne Lefevre Dacier. Stoddard notes that in some copies the dedication to Washington Irving appears on p.[3] with the Advertisement printed on its verso. In this copy the dedication is omitted, and p.[3] contains the Advertisement with a blank verso. The evidence thus points to two distinct states with no priority given. According to the Dictionary of American Biography, this is the publisher's first output. The ownership signature, J.W. French, is likely that of John W. French, an Episcopal clergyman and educator, and later West Point chaplain. He graduated from Trinity College in Hartford in 1832, and subsequently from General Theological Seminary in New York City. Renowned for his scholarship in Greek, Latin, and moral philosophy, this work would naturally have been of interest. A handsome copy in original, unsophisticated condition.
(McBRB6321) $950

RARE PUERTO RICAN IMPRINT

77. [Puerto Rico]. *Capitania General y Gobierno Superior Politico de la Isla de Puerto-Rico. Debiendo Renovarse Parcialmente el Dia 1o del Proximo Ano de 1840 los Ayuntamientos de Esta Isla... [caption title and first line of text].* [San Juan], Puerto Rico: October 1, 1839. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Small folio. Wormed. Light wear and dust soiling along top edge. Good.

A late-1830s decree by the Governor of colonial Puerto Rico, Manuel Lopez de Baños, which orders the reorganization of municipalities on the island. The document sets out twenty-five articles by which local governments should arrange themselves and codifies instructions for electing officials and accomplishing other essentials, such as organizing the local militia. Printing from Puerto Rico from the first half of the 19th century is a scarce survival; the first book was printed on the island in 1806. Lopez de Baños was governor from 1838 to 1841, and only a couple of his printed degrees are recorded in OCLC, in single copies. We locate no copies of the present order.
(McBRB6473) $1,000

INSCRIBED FROM ONE OFFICER TO ANOTHER

78. [Puerto Rico]. [Spanish-American War]. *Military Orders Having the Force of Law Promulgated by the Commanding General Department of Porto Rico from October 18th, 1898, to April 30th, 1900. Vol. 1.* San Juan, P.R.: 1898-1900. Approximately 400 leaves. Contemporary quarter leather and marbled boards, spine gilt. Wear to corners and boards, spine scuffed. Later ink inscription on front flyleaf; contemporary inscription on half title. Internally clean. About very good.

A fat little volume containing the collected orders for the period of military rule over Puerto Rico following the Spanish-American War. The United States seized Puerto Rico from the Spanish, along with the islands of Cuba and Guam, during the Spanish-American War. Puerto Rico was under military governance until 1900, when the Foraker Act established a civil government on the island. The orders herein are primarily in English, with several issued in Spanish. They cover basic governance such as taxation, rates for laborers, the licensing of medical professionals, and other legal frameworks necessary for everyday life. An inscription on the flyleaf, datelined 1942 on Puerto Rico, reads, "To Major Milton Skelly. An old book, to a new good friend. 1st Sgt. Juan Vazquez, Co. E 63rd Infantry." An interesting look at the initial years of U.S. rule in Puerto Rico.
(McBRB6433) $750

ELABORATE TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN 17th-CENTURY MEXICO CITY

79. Ramirez de Vargas, Alonso. *Zodiaco Illvstre de Blasones Heroycos, Gyrado del Sol Politico, Imagen de Principes Que Occvlto en Su Hercules Thebano la Sabiduria Mythologica...* Mexico City: Juan Joseph Guillena Carrascoso, 1696. [68]pp. Quarto. Disbound. Remnants of wrappers and binding along spine. Light wear at edges, partial marca de fuego on bottom edge. Light toning and foxing; scattered soiling and dampstaining. Good.

A detailed and scarce work that describes the triumphal arch erected by the Holy Metropolitan Church of Mexico to receive Viceroy José Sarmiento Valladares, Count of Moctezuma and Tula, in 1696. The text elucidates the New Spanish Baroque tradition of triumphal arches, ephemeral structures erected to celebrate the solemn entry of viceroys into Mexico City. The appearance of most triumphal arches remains unknown to this day because of their ephemeral nature; however, the Illustrious Zodiac is one of the few examples to commemorate and to describe these arches in print. The massive arch featured a complex iconography that combined two principal elements. Each panel linked the virtues of the new ruler to one of Hercules's feats and, simultaneously, to the twelve signs of the zodiac. These scenes served as examples of the attitudes, decisions, and characteristics that should guide any good ruler. The twelve Herculean feats depicted on the arch corresponded to some of his "twelve labors" and to other myths in the Herculean oeuvre. A notable work for the study of 17th-century Mexican architecture, and rare. OCLC locates only Medina's copy at the National Library of Chile.
Medina, Mexico 1648.
(McBRB6481) $1,750

NEW CIVIL LAWS IN RECONSTRUCTION MISSISSIPPI

80. [Reconstruction]. [Mississippi]. *The Replevin Law of 1861. Natchez Courier Extra...July 22, 1865 [caption title].* Natchez, Ms.: July 22, 1865. Broadside, 13.75 x 9.5 inches. Printed in three columns. Moderate toning and foxing, old folds, couple of small tears expertly repaired on verso, two tape remnants at top edge likely from previous matting. Very good.

A very rare newspaper extra printing the first civilian law in Occupied Mississippi following the conclusion of the Civil War. After the war, only military justice was in force in Mississippi. According to an 1866 Mississippi court case: "civil government of the State having been subverted, and all power having passed into the hands of the authorities of the United States, the question whether any, and what, civil government should be permitted, was a matter in the discretion of those authorities. During this military occupation, the laws of the State could only operate so far as they chose to allow, and could only be administered by such agents as they pleased to appoint." On June 13, 1865, President Andrew Johnson appointed William Lewis Sharkey (1789-1873) ~ a Mississippi judge and staunch Unionist who opposed secession ~ as the state's provisional governor. His first public act was to appoint judges and clerks to probate courts, as well as appoint police, justices of the peace, and other country officers, and authorized them to immediately begin to discharge their duties, but excluded any orders regarding circuit and chancery courts.

Two days later, on July 3, Sharkey ordered the first civilian law to be operative, which is published in the present broadside newspaper extra by the *Natchez Courier*. Sharkey's transmittal at the top begins: "Ordered. That the act in regard to the action of replevin, and the amendments thereto passed by the legislature of Mississippi, since the 9th day of January, 1861, be and the same is hereby declared to be in full force from this date." The text of the act, in twenty-six sections, is then printed, beginning: "The Replevin Act. An Act to provide for the speedy recovery of personal property wrongfully taken or detained." Somewhat oddly at the time, this was the only civilian law in effect in Mississippi in the summer of 1865. According to the same 1866 court case excerpted above, which explains the issues inherent in the issuance of the Replevin Law and Sharkey's organization of county probate courts, "in all cases of the wrongful taking or detention of personal property, a summary remedy by action of replevin before two justices of the peace, was given to the party injured, to recover the property and damages for the wrongful taking or detention. This was the only court created by the governor for the adjudication of legal rights; and these are the only cases committed to its jurisdiction; leaving all the rest of the immense mass of legal rights wholly without any redress." OCLC and other newspaper sources reveal just a single mutilated copy of the present broadside, at the American Antiquarian Society. A fantastic broadside dealing with Mississippi law at the outset of Reconstruction.

Scott v. Bilgerry, April Term, 1866, in *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the High Court of Errors and Appeals for the State of Mississippi. Vol. XL.* (New York: Bank Brothers, 1867), pp. 119-157.

(McBRB4629) $1,500

OWNED BY THOMAS GRIMKE

81. Reeve, Tapping. [Grimke, Thomas]. *The Law of Baron and Femme; of Parent and Child; of Guardian and Ward; of Master and Servant; and the Powers of Courts of Chancery. With an Essay on the Terms, Heir, Heirs, and Heirs of the Body.* New Haven: Printed by Oliver Steele, 1816. [4],494,[9]pp. Contemporary calf; rebacked to style, gilt leather label. Corners lightly worn. Contemporary ownership inscription on front pastedown. Text moderately tanned, some occasional soiling or foxing. Contemporary annotations to text. Good.

First edition of the first American treatise dedicated exclusively to domestic relations and family law. Reeve's landmark text functions as a progressive restatement of Blackstone's Commentaries, famously challenging entrenched English common law doctrines. Most notably, Reeve rejects the traditional parameters of coverture, the Blackstonian doctrine that a woman's legal existence is entirely suspended or subsumed by her husband upon marriage. Operating as a prescriptive, reform-minded text, Baron and Femme explicitly argued for the liberalization of domestic law, asserting that married women should possess the legal right to execute wills and control property

~ positions that directly contradicted contemporary statutory law and jurisprudence in Connecticut and numerous other states.

This copy was owned by Thomas Smith Grimke, a prominent Charleston attorney, South Carolina politician, and visionary social activist. He was the son of jurist John Faucheraud Grimke and the brother of the foundational abolitionists and feminists Sarah and Angelina Grimke. Admitted to the South Carolina Bar in 1809, Grimke built a formidable legal practice. His ownership inscription, with date of purchase, are on the front pastedown, and his extensive annotations throughout the text bear witness to his meticulous study of Reeve's text. Indeed, Grimke's notes capture an elite Southern legal mind grappling with New England's emerging legal liberalism, highlighting the friction between traditional property structures and early human rights reform. A wonderful association copy.
(McBRB6552) $3,000

SPANISH DRAMA FOR STUDENTS

82. Sales, Francisco, comp. *Seleccion de Obras Maestras Dramaticas. Por Calderon de la Barca, Lope de Vega, y Moreto.* Boston: Imprenta de Munroe y Francis, 1828. [4],258,[2]pp. Modern tan quarter cloth and blue paper boards, paper spine label. Text lightly toned with some minor foxing. Very good.

First edition. Following the success of his 1825 anthology, Colmena Española, Harvard instructor Francisco Sales produced the present compendium of three important Spanish Golden Age plays for use in prep schools and universities in the United States. The three works are Pedro Calderon de la Barca's "El Principe Constante"; Lope de Vega's "Le Estrella de Sevilla"; and Agustin Moreto's "El Desden con el Desden." Several editions followed over the next few decades.
Shoemaker 35095.
(McBRB2511) $650

SAMPLE OF SHERMAN'S BIOGRAPHY

83. [Salesman's Sample]. *Life of Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, Late Retired General, U.S.A.* [Philadelphia]: Edgewood Publishing Company, 1891. Various paginations. Original pictorial mustard cloth, stamped in black and gilt. Extremities lightly worn. Lower corner of front flyleaf torn away. Minor foxing to contents. Very good.

Salesman's canvassing sample for this popular biography of William Tecumseh Sherman. The present volume features three possible binding styles, along with a sampling of the text and plates. A promotional broadside is bound in near the subscriber sheets at the end, touting the many accomplishments of the general and this splendid work.
(McBRB6478) $375

SALESMAN'S SAMPLE OF A JAMES-YOUNGER GANG HISTORY

84. [Salesman's Sample]. Donald, Jay. *Outlaws of the Border. A Complete and Authentic History of the Lives of Frank and Jesse James, the Younger Brothers and Their Robber Companions...* Chicago: Coburn & Newman, 1882. Various paginations. Original red cloth, stamped in black and gilt. Corners bumped, extremities rubbed, light soiling. Ownership inscription on front pastedown. Internally clean. Very good.

A salesman's dummy for this life of the James Brothers, published hot on the heels of Jesse James' death. The work is extensively illustrated, with sample chapters and the table of contents. The rear board has spine samples for blue and red cloth, and the ad at the end of the text notes that the work was available in blue cloth for $2 and in red cloth with a silk finish for $2.50. This canvasser wasn't all that productive, as no subscribers' signatures are present on the blanks at the end.
(McBRB6268) $450

SOUTH CAROLINA SHARECROPPING AGREEMENT

85. [Sharecropping]. [South Carolina]. *[Printed Form, Completed in Manuscript, Detailing an Agreement Between a Planter and a Sharecropper].* Charleston: 1875. Broadsheet form, 14 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, minor wear. Manuscript corrections and smudging. Very good.

An unusual pre-printed form intended for use in contracts between landowners and laborers in South Carolina after the Civil War. "Planters' Contract (Special), Form No.1", was here completed between planter R.P. Hamer and sharecropper Albert Hamilton. Drawn up in Marion County, Hamer was the owner of Bethea Plantation. The standardized form provides specific blanks for name of the plantation, along with more usual blanks for dates and names. All the printed verbiage was drafted for this one specific use, and obviously by those whose sympathies lay with the planter: "...the party of the second part (Laborer) agrees to use all diligence, and give his time and attention, to the best of his ability, to the cultivation of the soil, to the tending and gathering in of the crop...." Herein the sharecropper is obligated to provide "six hundred lbs good white lint cotton and enough of balance of crop to pay for all advances in full from planter." The planter will kindly allow him to keep anything in excess of said amount, though a manuscript note at the bottom indicates, "The whole crop belongs to Planter till he is paid up in full as per agreement above." Both men have signed, the laborer with his mark, and it is signed by two witnesses. Robert Pickett Hamer (1838-1911) was a plantation owner and graduate of South Carolina College. His father, also Robert Hamer, worked diligently to acquire land, wealth, and nearly forty slaves, which he passed on to his children to start their lives. His mother was Mary Bethea, the family after which the town was named, which was likely where Hamer's plantation was situated. About the sharecropper, Albert Hamilton, little is known, which is not unusual. A wonderful example of a standardized agreement, common enough to require a printed form.
(McBRB6406) $2,250

A DOCTOR WITH MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO

86. Szenger, Ede. *Mexico Felvideke Elet Es Kortani Tekintetben.* Budapest: Franklin-Tarsulat Nyomdaja, 1877. x,[1],220pp. Original russet cloth stamped in black and gilt, a.e.g. Light soiling and wear, corners bumped. Text toned but clean. About very good.

Szenger was a Hungarian doctor serving in the Medical Corps of Maximilian I's army in Mexico. He witnessed first-hand, therefore, the French intervention in Mexico, including Maximilian's execution. The present work is his account of his travels in Mexico. The title roughly translates as "The Highland of Mexico in Respect to Physiology and Pathology," which, in addition to being an interesting and unusual travel narrative, serves as an odd sort of medical work. Rare on the market and especially uncommon in American institutions. We locate copies at Yale Medical, Vanderbilt University, and the University of Arizona, as well as several copies in Hungary. An important eyewitness account of Maximilian's brief career as the Emperor of Mexico.
(McBRB2359) $1,750

VIETNAMESE SERVICEMEN IN COLD WAR-ERA CENTRAL TEXAS

87. [Texas]. [Military Photography]. *[Twenty Signed Photographs of Vietnamese Airmen in Training at James Connally Air Force Base].* [Waco, Tx.: 1956]. Twenty individual photographs, measuring 3.5 x 5 inches or slightly smaller, each with accompanying inscribed notecards of roughly the same size. Each photo signed, and mostly inscribed. Otherwise minor wear. A bit of discoloration to cards. Very good.

An intriguing group of twenty signed photographs that depicts a group of Vietnamese servicemen in a training program at the now-defunct James Connally Air Force Base and around Waco, Texas, during the mid-1950s. The images were previously assembled in a now-perished album and presented to a Master Sergeant Jack Reavis, presumably their instructor or guide, and his wife, "For souvenir [of] the times that we lived in James Connally AFB" on behalf of "All Vietnamese student[s]." Each photo is signed and dated 1956, and often bears a short, commemorative inscription, and is also accompanied by a notecard bearing the name of the pictured man in the

Roman alphabet and Vietnamese script and usually identifying him as a member of the "1st group" or "2nd group" of engineering mechanics. That they were receiving training in the field of aviation mechanics might also be intuited from the appearance of several of the men with aircraft. Other images including standing portraits near barracks and other bae buildings, as well as more casual shots of men with cars, horseback riding, on the streets of downtown Waco, and enjoying a day out at nearby Lake Whitney. We uncovered no additional information concerning this training program, and 1956 seems quite early for stateside training of Vietnamese military personnel. The front board of the former album, bearing the gift inscription, and a notecard with a manuscript map of Vietnam are still with the photographs and other notecards. A very interesting group and quite worthy of further research.
(McBRB6216) $2,000

DON'T GO TO DALLAS

88. [Texas]. [Slavery]. *[Manuscript Letter Written by a Mississippi Man Discussing the Panic Surrounding the Texas Slave Insurrection of 1860].* Tallula, Ms.: November 28, 1860. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Minor soiling and wear along old folds. Otherwise clean. Very good.

Written in the immediate aftermath of the Election of 1860, this letter presents a ground-level account of Southern uncertainty at the onset of the secession crisis, with a very notable section on the Texas slave insurrection panic of 1860. The writer, Isaac E. Nicholson, lived in a region of the Mississippi Delta with a large population of enslaved people, and he attempts to balance a lingering attachment to the Union with mounting fears of insurrection, political collapse, and economic instability. The letter moves between national politics, local anxieties, reports of violence in Texas, and personal family concerns. He begins by describing the intensity of the moment: “The whole country is in a blaze of political excitement. Secession is the watchword.” Despite this, Nicholson positions himself, at least provisionally, against immediate disunion, advocating delay and negotiation: "To wait at least two yrs…and in the mean time, make certain demands upon the Northern States.... This will make it a test question…whether there is any spirit of compromise left." He adds that, “With the present Congress & the Supreme Court favorable to the South, it is impossible for her to suffer materially," though he concedes that he may be, "Left alone to support it."

That moderation is undercut by a stark expression of racialized fear: "We who live in a country with about 30 blacks to one white man, slumbering over a volcano…cannot long remain silent." He continues, "It is no trivial matter…to retire at night with a probability of being murdered before morning. This thing has a reality here." He concludes that, "The fine alternative of Revolution…will become necessary unless their aggressions…cease." The most dramatic section concerns events in Texas, where Nicholson reports that his brother suffered heavy losses during unrest in Dallas: "His office & furniture & his whole library [were] destroyed by fire," and, "His dwelling house was set on fire at three different times." He attributes the destruction to, "Abolition Preachers…forced to leave, for tampering with slaves," who, "Endeavored to avenge themselves," adding that, "The whole town of Dallas West [was] laid in ruins… They were both hung by a mob." Financial losses are detailed as well: "About $2000" destroyed, followed by news that a New Orleans firm holding "$4000 deposited… had failed." This account corresponds to the unrest surrounding the Texas slave insurrection panic of 1860, during which fires in Dallas were widely blamed on enslaved people and Northern abolitionists, and suspected agitators, including Methodist ministers, were expelled or killed by vigilante groups. Three men – Patrick Jennings, Sam Smith, and Cato – were killed in a public execution near Dealey Plaza, now renamed Martyrs' Park in their honor.

Although Nicholson presents the destruction as organized retaliation, historians have generally concluded that the fires were likely accidental, with the conspiracy narrative emerging from rumor and fear. His description reflects how these events circulated in Southern correspondence at the time, combining real violence with exaggerated or misinterpreted causes, and the passages are notable for the blending of what was presumably fact – his brother’s house catching on fire – with the fiction of abolitionists arsonists. We find no records of correspondence or any

material relating to these events in auction records or on the market at the time of writing. Overall a scarce account overall of a tragic episode in Texas history and the rumor mill that fueled it.
(McBRB6445) $1,500

PRINTED ON SILK

89. [Texas]. [Theater]. *Craddock's Opera House. Lambert & Richardson's Superb Dramatic Co. Silver Band and Orchestra [caption title].* Dallas: Carter & Gibson, 1883. Small silk broadside, 8.5 x 3.5 inches. Frayed at edges, cut from a fabric printing multiple advertisements. Minor soiling and foxing. Good plus.

Scarce silk handbill that advertises a performance of the play “Banker’s Daughter” on, April 6, 1883, at Craddock's Opera House in Dallas. Craddock opened the Opera House in the late 1870s on the second floor of his liquor store at the corner of Main and Austin. The theater proved quite popular, but was eventually run out of business during the mid-1880s by the opening of the large Dallas Opera House. This broadside promotional was published by short-lived Dallas job printers Carter & Gibson, and, according to the imprint, "perfumed with 'Fleur de Alba' one of 42 “odors” manufactured by the Florentine Perfumers, Chicago, with the compliments of Mr. H.L. Leach" (scent no longer present). A scarce relic of theatrical history in early Dallas; OCLC locates only one copy, at SMU.
(McBRB1859) $600

FROM A GERMAN POW CAMP IN TEXAS

90. [Texas]. [World War II]. *[Manuscript Friendship Album of a German Prisoner of War in Texas During World War II].* Huntsville, Tx.: 1944-1945. [84]pp. Primarily in German. Quarto. Brown cloth album with leather corners and snap closure. Manuscript initials on front cover. Corners lightly worn. Contents evenly toned. Very good.

A rare friendship album kept by Franz Kozian, a German prisoner of war at the POW camp in Huntsville, Texas. The album contains over seventy-five entries from fellow incarcerated soldiers, all of them lengthier than just an autograph. Many of them include lengthy expressions of friendship or quotations from famous German-language authors, such as one that copies out the text of Rilke's poem "Herbst" ("Autumn") with the illustration of a tree with falling red leaves. Most of the entries also include details of the internees' home towns and other camps they've been in. At the end of the album is a detailed list of fellow prisoners with their home addresses. By the end of World War II, there were over 425,000 enemy prisoners on U.S. soil, and Texas had twice as many POW camps as any other state due to space and climate. The Geneva Convention specifies that prisoners must be kept in a climate similar to that of where they were captured, and Texas was considered similar to northern Africa, resulting in a serious influx. The present item seems to be a relatively unusual survival from the POW camps, and is quite detailed in its contents. A valuable research tool for this unusual chapter of American military history.
(McBRB6431) $2,500

POSTHUMOUS CONSUMPTIVE POETRY

91. [Thomas, Mary Grafton]. *The Mother's Dream and Other Poems. By Enrica.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1860. 94pp. 12mo. Contemporary brown cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Corners lightly bumped and worn. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Very minor foxing. Very good.

Posthumous work by Mary Grafton Thomas, writing under the pen name Enrica. The volume contains more than forty poems, some previously published in magazines to which Thomas was a contributor. Thomas died of consumption shortly before the book was published with the foreword noting that "her pen, which had been employed upon more elaborate work than the contents of this volume, was not laid aside until within a few hours of the time when she exchanged the lyre for the harp of the heavenly land." Scarce; we locate copies in OCLC at New York Public Library, University of Illinois, Princeton, and Brown University.
(McBRB6448) $750

THE JAPANESE EXPERIENCE IN 1950s YUGOSLAVIA

92. [Travel]. Kurata, Saburo. *Barukan Sobyo [Balkan Sketches].* Osaka: 1956. [4],270,[1]pp. plus plates. Black cloth stamped in blind and white; original dust jacket. Jacket with some chipping and wear, a few tears reinforced with tape on verso. Authorial presentation inscription on front flyleaf. Internally clean. Very good.

A rare Japanese travelogue to Yugoslavia in 1954, written and illustrated by the renowned painter Saburo Kurata. This copy features a manuscript dedication by the author to Tsuneko Kondo Kawase, a Ljubljana-based Japanese female collector, art promotor and intellectual. Kawase, who was also known by her Christian name, Marija Skušek, was recognized as a pioneering ambassador of Japanese culture in Yugoslavia. Following World War II, Yugoslavia became the first communist country to formalize diplomatic relations with Japan. The two countries reestablished their bilateral relations in 1952, and Japan opened its representation in Belgrade that same year. This partnership was elevated to the level of embassies from both sides in 1957. In 1954, a renowned Japanese artist, Saburo Kurata (1902-1992), was invited by the Yugoslav government to visit the country and give lectures on Japanese art. During his stay, which lasted over a hundred days, Kurata traveled throughout Yugoslavia, resulting in the present work. This richly illustrated book is not a typical travelogue; rather, it offers an experience seen through the eyes of a Japanese artist experiencing post-war Balkan Communist culture and the role of art. Saburo Kurata created dozens, if not hundreds, of sketches during his travels in Yugoslavia, many of which were included in the book.

He was pleasantly surprised by the strong appreciation for art in Yugoslavia, where the government invested significant funds in exhibitions and the founding of museums and libraries. Kurata was particularly excited by the promotion of children's art, which was nearly unknown in Japan at the time. He also described the perceptions of Japanese art and traditional artwork in Yugoslavia. In December 1954, he traveled to Ljubljana and was thrilled to discover that Japanese culture was well known there, largely due to a Japanese woman named Tsuneko Kondo Kawase, who had married a Slovenian officer Ivan Skušek. Kurata was delighted to meet a fellow countrywoman, as she assisted him in arranging his exhibition, introduced him to high society art circles, invited him to a Christmas party, and made him miso soup. Shortly after publishing his travelogue in early June 1956, Saburo Kurata sent Tsuneko a copy of the book with a personal dedication on the first page, in appreciation of their friendship and her help. An extraordinary association copy of this rare work. We locate two copies in OCLC, both held in Japanese institutions.
(McBRB6271) $3,750

RARE, ILLUSTRATED IMMIGRANT GUIDE TO URUGUAY

93. [Uruguay]. *The Republic of Uruguay, Monte Video, Geographical, Social, and Industrial. To Which Is Appended, a Manual for Emigrants to the River Plate.* London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, 1862. 72pp., plus four folding maps. Original, printed card wrappers, spine reinforced with cloth tape. Light wear and soiling to wraps. Minor toning and scattered, faint spotting internally. Very good.

The only edition of this rare and attractive promotional tract, the earliest known devoted to Uruguay. It was issued to coincide with the London International Exhibition of 1862, in order to attract English settlers to South America, and contains extensive descriptions of natural resources and economic opportunity of the country. The text begins with a brief section that provides an account of the voyage to Montevideo from Southampton. The two main sections provide a statistical and narrative account of the land and lifestyle. The work contains four folding maps of Uruguay and the River Plate, as well as numerous illustrations throughout. "The Oriental Republic of Uruguay, among all the States of South America, is that which most exercises European customs, and in which the stranger will have the least cause of regret for his native country." Indeed, during the mid- to late 19th century, the number of English emigrants to Uruguay was substantial, and the country attracted significant British investment, of which this manual is strong evidence. Scarce, OCLC locates four copies in U.S. institutions, at Harvard, Penn State, Cleveland Public Library, and NYPL.
(McBRB6341) $1,250

THE PEASANTS WILL SMILE AS YOU TRAMPLE THEM

94. [Villalobos y Lara, Cristobal]. [Patents of Nobility]. *Executoria de Nobleca de Don Xpoual de Villalobos y Lara [manuscript cover title].* Lima: [1626]. 62 [i.e. 61] leaves. Folio. Limp vellum, ruled and lettered in ink; edges sprinkled red and black. Some creasing and staining to vellum. Small tissue repair to first leaf of text. Occasional dampstaining and foxing. Accomplished in a highly legible hand. Still very good.

An outstanding and minutely-detailed colonial Spanish patent of nobility, accomplished in Lima in the early part of the 17th century and illustrated with two full-page coats of arms. This patent was commissioned by one Cristóbal de Villalobos y Lara, corregidor or mayor of the Province of Yampares, a province in Bolivia in the Department of Chuquisaca. The office of corregidor was a municipal position, although the office holder was also required to assist the army in times of war. Among the many duties of this position were to promote and to carry out all manner of public works, maintain health standards and the police force, verify weights and measures, avoid contraband and prohibited merchandise and, in general, observe and impose commercial standards. The patent of nobility was a highly formal, official document, which not only confirmed the noble rank of the recipient but also could grant certain privileges commensurate with rank. As a result, the form was highly stylized, structured, and often quite lengthy ~ the text of the present example runs to nearly 120 pages and traces the lineage of Villalobos y Lara for generations, generously assessing his claims to nobility. The outstanding features of the document are the two full-page illustrations of the new nobles' coats of arms on the initial two leaves, accomplished in gouache and gilt. Each shield features differing emblems in four quarters, lies on a folial background, and is headed by a knight's helmet. The second illustration also features a depiction of St. Sebastian and a knight on horseback, who is trampling what appear to be smiling peasants. Patents of nobility from colonial Spanish America from this early date are very rare on the market, and the present example has survived in fine condition.
(McBRB5681) $12,500

RARE, ILLUSTRATED GOTHIC NOVEL

95. Ward, Catherine George. *Family Portrait, or Descendants of Trelawney.* New York: William Burnett, 1834. 472pp. plus engraved title page and seven plates. Contemporary tree calf, gilt, edges marbled. Extremities rubbed, spine ends slightly chipped, corners lightly worn. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf, remnants of bookplate on recto of frontispiece. Light foxing throughout. About very good.

First American edition of this Gothic novel, originally published in London in 1822. Catherine Ward was a prolific writer, authoring more than twenty novels and several volumes of poetry. The present work was a sequel to the author's popular novel The Mysterious Marriage, published in 1820, and it is rife with forbidden marriages, mistaken identities, and babies swapped at birth. This American edition is enhanced with eight engravings depicting the characters and scenes from the novel. Scarce, with just four copies located in OCLC, at Berea College, the American Antiquarian Society, University of Tulsa, and Brigham Young University. In a handsome contemporary American binding.

American Imprints 25577. Montague Summers, p. 316.
(McBRB6497) $2,000

DIVORCE ON THE BORDER

96. [Women]. [Coahuila y Tejas]. *[Manuscript Request, Denial, and Report for a Divorce in Mexican Texas at the Beginning of the 19th Century].* [Monclova: May 12, 1800]. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Light edge wear and staining. Some moderate offsetting. In a neat, legible hand. Good plus.

A very interesting manuscript record of a colonial Mexican marriage dispute in 1800, which includes a request for separation by María Josefa Pruneda from her husband, a report on her “illicit friendship” with another man, and an official warning concerning her behavior from the judiciary. The manuscript copies María Josefa Pruneda’s petition to the governor of Coahuila y Tejas to separate from her husband, Miguel Maldonado, claiming he

neglected her. The document begins, “Con respecto al informe que el señor gobernador me pide en remitir en presentacion que hiso ante su señoria Maria Teresa Pruneda, alegando que su marido ademas el no haverla assistido desde que se caso con ella, se ha mudado aun Rancho Yermo Nombrado Sn. Andres distante de mariado de poblado donde esta mui espuesta al Riergo de los Enemigos....”

However, in the following report,The intendant of Santa Rosa states that María Josefa refused to live with her husband due to her father’s influence and because of her “illicit friendship” with a young man named Thomas Zaralsa. The report notes that Miguel Maldonado was a hardworking man, while the petitioner enjoyed her husband’s absences. The governor, Manuel Antonio Cordero y Bustamante, ordered the Justice of the Villa de Monclova to ensure she cohabited with her husband and warned her father to cease influencing her. A final report states that María Josefa was warned but disobeyed and left the town, saying, "No cumplio pues se fue, sin presentarse, a el tiempo de su salida loge. partisipo a Vm. porque en su inteligensia lede, el debido cumplimiento segun sed ordena."

A fascinating delineation of the process for seeking divorce and the difficulties of doing so in late colonial Mexico.
(McBRB6287) $2,500

"CAKE EATERS" AND "PARLOR BOLSHEVIKS"

97. [Women]. [Dictionaries]. *The Flapper's Dictionary. As Compiled by One of Them.* Plattsburg, N.Y.: H-G Sales Co., 1922. 32pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light dust soiling and creasing to wraps. Light toning internally. Very good.

A scarce glossary of several hundred terms of flapper slang, published in 1922 at the heart of the Roaring Twenties. The original version of the dictionary appeared in the July 1922 issue of the Flapper magazine. The present work, published by the H-G Sales Co. of Plattsburg, New York, seems to be a somewhat expanded and more obscure one. Favorite terms of this cataloguer include, "ballroom golfer," "dingledangler," "noodle juice battle," and "parlor bolshevik." Not in OCLC.
(McBRB6440) $450

EDUCATING THE FAIRER SEX IN LATIN AMERICA

98. [Women]. [Mexico]. *Cartas Sobre la Educacion del Bello Sexo por una Señora Americana*. Veracruz; Puebla: [ca. 1870?]. [4],202pp. Original printed boards with brown cloth spine. Edges rubbed, minor soiling. Bookplate on front pastedown; ink stamp and pencil ownership inscription on title page. Internally clean. Very good.

Originally published in 1824 by Ackermann in London, this was one of several texts produced for export to the Spanish-speaking American market. Meant for the education of the fairer sex, this work was more specifically targeted at the young women of Buenos Aires. Written under the fiction of a female "author," the book compares the education of women in America with that in Europe. The author criticizes the French model, centered on the art of pleasing, and favors the English one, based on moral instruction. The work contains twelve letters, addressing different aspects of women’s education: moral, intellectual, domestic, physical, and religious, within a traditional framework that emphasizes domesticity, household care, and obedience. There were several subsequent editions including Mexico in 1851, Havana in 1863, and the present edition. All are quite scarce. We locate this edition in a single copy, at Syracuse University.
(McBRB6413) $1,250

IMAGES OF A BRUTALIZED FRANCE

99. [World War I Photographica]. Tolman, William H. *[Large Group of Over 200 Images Taken and Collected by an American Aid Worker During World War I].* [Various locations in Europe, mostly France: 1916-1918]. 206 original black-and-white photographs, between 3.5 x 2.5 inches and 5 x 7 inches. Occasional minor wear, light chipping, or short tears to images, but most are in very good or better condition. Very good.

An informative collection of contemporary photographs detailing the impact of the First World War in France. The images include numerous images showing the destruction of the war across France, some casualties of the war, group portraits of military officers and politicians, street scenes and parade shots picturing dignitaries and military figures (often in motorized vehicles but sometimes on horseback or on foot), scenes along railroad lines, scenes in factories both functional and bombed out, numerous shots featuring the architecture and statuary in France, street scenes in numerous French towns and villages, and much more. A handful of small groups of images are held within a single sheet of paper identifying a common location or shared subject matter, such as a pair of images from Saint-Quentin (including a photo of a group of German prisoners at a rail station there), seven images of flowers in Toulouse, several images in Amiens including street scenes and a few with military content, numerous images in Reims and Verdun, three images documenting the destruction in Noyon, and so forth. In addition to the war content, the collection provides a broad view of the urban architecture and variety of landscape in World War I-era France, among other research-worthy topics.

Particularly interesting images feature a group of women busily writing dispatches, a larger group of women working in a textile factory, the statue of Joan of Arc in Reims, soldiers cutting vegetables outside the citadel at Verdun, the ruins of Sainte-Genevieve, a town scene in the village of St. Martin, a large group of men repairing the railroad, an elderly woman standing below a bombed-out elevated railroad in Charleville, and a crowded street scene and parade in Reichshoffen. Two images feature soldiers and resident of Reims rescuing large framed paintings from the Hôtel de Ville; both images feature men carrying a single large painting down the cobblestoned streets of the city.

In addition to the images featuring human subjects and scenery, four photographs memorialize signage the photographer came across in his time in Europe. One concerns the evacuation of a town in France in April 1916, another informs the French public that German soldiers are only allowed to pay for goods with certain vouchers, the third sign lists the officials responsible for railway security in Noyon, dated October 8, 1916, and the last pictures a British Red Cross poster. The collection is rounded out by a handful of images in Sweden, England, and Egypt. The photographs are occasionally annotated on the verso in pencil, identifying the subject, location, and/or the setting of the images. Several of the images include a personal stamp on the verso belonging to William H. Tolman, Ph.D. of Pawtucket, Rhode Island and New York City. According to newspaper records, Dr. William H. Tolman (1861-1958) was a "social economist" and "social service expert, lecturer and writer" who graduated from Brown University, was an active citizen of Pawtucket, was decorated by the regent of Hungary for creating a chapter of the YMCA in that country, and while in New York City, founded and served as the director of the American Museum of Safety and Sanitation, from which he resigned in 1916. From about that year to 1920, Tolman engaged in welfare work in Europe, and served as director of the YMCA in Bordeaux, France, spurring his personal interest in France and the First World War. A fascinating group of photographs documenting numerous scenes during the First World War.
(McBRB4184) $1,750

"WORK! WORK! WORK!"

100. [World War I]. [Labor]. *[Group of Nine World War I-Era Propaganda Posters Emphasizing Labor Cooperation].* Washington, D.C.: Information and Education Service, Department of Labor, [1918]. Nine broadsides, each 15 x 10 inches. Several posters with corners chipped or torn away. Scattered dampstains and light toning. About very good.

A group of nine scarce broadsides issued by the U.S. Department of Labor during World War I under the auspices of Roger Babson, Chief of the Information and Education Service, intended to rally civilian labor support for the war effort. The text of the posters often uses heavy-handed rhetoric to encourage labor cooperation and to threaten the uncommitted with shame. One reads, "Since the beginning of the world, classes and peoples have won power as they have proved themselves to be necessary for the defense of the State. Those of us who do the most toward winning this war will receive the most in benefits after the war is over." Another discouraging labor action states, "To win this war we must all do our best regardless of profit. Production is the big thing. This applies to wage earners as well as employers. We cannot start by stopping; we can not multiply by dividing; we must forget our prejudices and drive ahead." A final piece encourages labor cooperation and unity after the war is over, saying, "Wage Workers of America ~ The Nation thanks you for co=operating to win the war. Now let us pull together in changing from war work to peace work. All the world must be made safe for Democracy!" A very interesting and ephemeral assemblage of anti-labor organization propaganda from the U.S. government during World War I.
(McBRB6474) $1,250