



California Book Fairs, 2024

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FAN MAIL FOR STEPIN FETCHIT

1. **[African Americana]. [Fetchit, Stepin].** [*Collection of Manuscript Letters on Postcards Sent to Famed African-American Actor and Performer Stepin Fetchit*]. [Various locations in Alabama: 1937-1938]. Eleven postcards, each 3.25 x 5.5 inches. Minor wear. Near fine.

Collection of eleven vintage postcards written to Stepin Fetchit, all from various locations in Alabama. The postcards in the collection are all autograph letters signed, in manuscript pencil and ink, from adult and child fans in Alabama, requesting a photograph from the star, with several favorably commenting on his performances with Shirley Temple, likely referring to Fetchit's roles in the Temple vehicles *Helldorado* (1934) and *Stand Up and Cheer!* (1934), and one opining that they had seen Fetchit in "many pictures and '50 Roads to Town' [1937, the year of the postcards on offer here] was the best one."

The first African-American actor to become a millionaire, famed vaudevillian, comedian, and stage and screen actor, Lincoln Theodore Monroe Andrew Perry, best known by the stage name Stepin Fetchit, was also the first African American actor to receive a featured screen credit and have a successful film career in Hollywood. Starring in over sixty screen credits between 1925 and 1976, Fetchit was billed as the "laziest man in the world" during the height of his popularity in the 1930s. By the 1960s, in light of the ongoing Civil Rights movement, Fetchit's persona came under increasing criticism as an anachronistic depiction of negative stereotypes. In recent years, however, Fetchit's character has undergone another re-evaluation, with African-American critic Mel Watkins, arguing in his 2005 book, *Stepin Fetchit: The Life and Times of Lincoln Perry*, that the character was not truly lazy or simple-minded, but instead a trickster, deliberately conning his white employers so they would do the work instead of him, a technique developed during American slavery as "putting on old massa."

(McBRB3614)

\$750

UNRECORDED WORK ON NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, WITH THE FIRST SEPARATE PRINTING OF A LANGSTON HUGHES POEM

2. **[African Americana]. [Negro History Week]. [Hughes, Langston].** *Suggestions for Negro History Week Programs* [wrapper title]. Washington, D.C.: Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, [1952]. 16pp. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and rubbing to outer leaves, else clean. Very good.

An unrecorded pamphlet pertaining to the precursor of Black History Month, Negro History Week, this edition containing the first separate printing of Langston Hughes's poem, "Ballad of Negro History." The poem is a celebration of Black historical figures going back to the "Ancient Pharaohs" and mentions numerous prominent African Americans such as Crispus Attucks, Denmark Vesey, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, James Weldon Johnson, Paul Laurence Dunbar, W.E.B. Du Bois, Carter Woodson, Countee Cullen, Ralph Bunche, and Josephine Baker. Hughes's "Ballad" previously made its very first appearance in the February 1952 edition of *The Negro History Bulletin*; the typescript of the poem at UMass-Amherst states that the poem was written in June 1951. In addition to Hughes's poem, the work contains a detailed

suggested daily schedule for a Negro History Week celebration, with each day involving some combination of prayer, songs, readings, lessons on prominent African American historical figures, and so forth. Following the schedule are "Suggested Recitations" that might be used during the week, such as Paul Laurence Dunbar's poems "The Seedling" and "The Lesson," Mavis B. Mixon's "I Am a Negro," a short play by Nerissa Long Milton, two songs by James Weldon Johnson, and the aforementioned poem by Langston Hughes.

Launched in 1926 by Carter Woodson ("The Father of Black History"), Negro History Week was the precursor to Black History Month, renamed to the latter in 1970. Black History Month was officially recognized by President Gerald Ford in 1976, and has grown steadily in celebration and prominence since then. A small pamphlet of 8 pages was published in the early 1940s titled, *Bibliographical Suggestions for Negro History Week*. The present pamphlet of "Suggestions" for observing Negro History Week was first issued in the 1940s in an edition of 14 pages (OCLC reports a single copy at the Wisconsin Historical Society); the present edition is slightly expanded to 16 pages and adds the Hughes poem (we could locate no copies in OCLC). Further expanded editions followed later in the 1950s and beyond, and all are rare.

(McBRB4593)

\$950

BY A NOTED AFRICAN-AMERICAN PASTOR IN FLORIDA

3. [African Americana]. **Thomas, Edgar Garfield.** *High Points in the Higher Life.* [Fort Lauderdale, FL]: 1943. 77pp. Original green pebbled cloth, gilt titles on front cover. Minor spotting to boards. Ownership signatures on pastedowns, occasional minor thumb-soiling to text. Very good.

An uncommon work of the nature of the Christian religion by a noted African-American preacher from Florida. In his Preface, Dr. Thomas decries the "maze of flux" inherent in the modern world, and the literati who "have been announcing and flaunting catchy theories of the origin and laws of life and things without demonstrating a single proof of the theories they propound." At the conclusion of his Preface, Dr. Thomas lays out his motive for the present work: "High Points in the Higher Life purports to embrace the outline the salient points in God's whole plan of human development and salvation. By touching only the high points in graphic style and brief scope, we trust we have here a terse compendium of the moral code that may be readily comprehended and easily retained." This is followed by a few pages of laudatory recommendations from Thomas's fellow pastors and religious leaders, one of whom praises Dr. Thomas as "a ripe scholar, able teacher, forceful preacher and a Christian in word and need." Dr. Thomas then writes in learned detail on various aspects of the Christian faith, such as the nature of man, the character of Jesus Christ, the Kingdom of God, the relationship of the "State" to religion, the sanctity of the Sabbath, the will, word, and church of God, and more. In his conclusion, Dr. Thomas stresses the importance of the individual nature of man: "Every man belongs to society and should always be found in the community's mass-actions, yet he must never get lost in society. He must maintain and should magnify his individuality. God never loses sight of him, so he must never lose sight of himself."

Among his many credits, Thomas is identified here as the Pastor of the Piney Grove Baptist Church in Fort Lauderdale. According to the chapter entitled, "Introductory Paragraphs," Thomas was apparently being forced out of this position by "some non-progressive and designing members" who did not appreciate their progressive minister. Earlier in his life, when he lived in Savannah, Georgia, Thomas wrote a book called *The First African Baptist Church in North America*, located in that city. OCLC reports copies at just four institutions: New York Public, Howard, the University of Illinois, and the Library of Congress.

(McBRB3626)

\$850

A HIGH SCHOOL GIRL IN SKAGWAY, ALASKA IN 1931

4. [Alaska Photographica]. [Selmer, Pauline]. [Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album and Scrapbook of Miss Pauline Selmer, a High School Student in Alaska During the Great Depression]. Skagway: 1931-1932. [35] leaves, illustrated with 205 original vernacular photographs, from thumbnails to 9.5 x 3.5 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary textured black cloth. Minor soiling and edge wear to covers. Some images missing or slightly worn. Very good.

A rare peek at the high school years of a young Alaskan woman named Pauline Selmer during the early portion of the Great Depression. On the inside front cover, as well as in at least one of the images, Selmer indicates she was attending Skagway High School at the time she compiled the album. Her collection of photographs feature scenes around Skagway, such as the White Pass Hospital, street scenes downtown, the Chilkoot Barracks, a banner leading into town that reads, "Skagway Welcomes You," the school house, the E&R Athletic Hall, Lynn Canal, a glacier near Haines, and the Broadway Theater.

Selmer appears to have been an energetic young woman. She features a trip to Burro Creek with eleven other women in late-May 1931; one of the photographs documenting this trip is a group shot featuring all twelve women, each identified in manuscript around the image. She also apparently played on the Skagway High basketball team. The largest photograph in the album is a full portrait photograph of Selmer kneeling in her uniform, holding a basketball reading, "S.H.S. '31." Selmer also manages to capture some of the scenery around Skagway, most notably the glacier and numerous additional views of Upper Lake Dewey, local waterfalls, a local airfield, and the Skagway waterfront.

Numerous family members and fellow Alaskan residents are pictured and identified in the album, such as Pauline's mother, Raymond Swartz, Leah Ray, numerous others identified by first name, and a Japanese woman named Eiko Tsuijikawa. Tsuijikawa has inscribed the photo "To Pauline Selmer." Selmer is pictured in dozens of photographs with her family and friends, almost always with one female friend or another. She is additionally pictured in the company of visiting Navy men. A unique assemblage of original photographs collected by a Skagway highschooler, featuring the people and places in this still-remote Alaska town, almost a century ago now.
(McBRB2549) \$2,250

DOS NOGALES

5. [Arizona]. [Photography]. [*Panoramic Photograph of Nogales, Arizona and Mexico, Captioned in the Negative:*] *Nogales, Mexico. La Plaza Inter. N. Bndry. Nogales, Ariz., U.S.A.* Los Angeles: Jameson, [ca. 1916]. Panoramic photograph, 8 x 48.5 inches. Rolled. Light creasing and cracking at vertical edges; moderate soiling in upper right corner. A crisp image with good contrast, captioned in the negative. Very good.

An excellent panoramic view of the two towns of Nogales, on the U.S-Mexico international boundary in Arizona and Sonora, taken by a Los Angeles photographer during the Mexican Revolution and Border War. The image was taken with a circuit-view camera and presents a wide-angle view of the Mexican and American settlements centered on the border, then just a road called International Street / Calle International, and the Plaza and City Hall of the Mexican Nogales. To the right of center are the two train stations directly adjacent to one another, straddling the border, with most of American Nogales further to the right and spreading into the background. The photograph was taken from a hill just on the Mexican side of the border, looking slightly northwest; captions in the negative identify the respective sides and the international boundary, as well as the plaza at the center of the image. None of the military buildup around Nogales, which resulted from a skirmish in 1915 and precipitated the Battle of Los Ambos Nogales in 1918, is visible, but another panorama taken by this photographer on the same excursion from a farther vantage point shows American soldiers and army tents that surrounded Nogales during the Border War. OCLC locates no individually catalogued examples of this photograph, though we locate a possible copy in the Southwestern photography archives of the University of Arizona.
(McBRB3187) \$1,750

COMMEMORATING A NEW CHAPEL

16. **Borrueal, Cosme. Bernardez, Joseph.** *La Nueva Espiritual Fortaleza, Erigida en el Mas Eminente Sitio de la Ciudad de Zacatecas, para Su Resguardo, y Custodia. Sermon...* Mexico City: Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1729. 20,[25]pp. Disbound. Lacking final two pages, with three further pages supplied in contemporary manuscript. Some staining and toning, a bit heavier to initial leaves. Good.

An extremely scarce Hogal imprint that publishes a sermon given to celebrate a new church building in Zacatecas in the late 1720s. The Chapel of the Virgin del Patrocinio was completed atop the Cerro del Bufo in 1728, and dedicated by the festivities commemorated here on November 21st of that year. The mountain also contained the lucrative Eden gold and silver mine, which was the reason for the city's foundation in the 16th century. The

sermon, given by a Franciscan friar named Cosme Borrue, reflects on passages from Luke and Matthew. Both it and the preliminary dedication, written by Don Joseph Bernardez, Conde de Santiago de la Laguna (who also wrote and published a description of Zacatecas in 1732), celebrate the completion of the chapel and the installation of the image of the Virgin that has remained in situ ever since. The present copy is somewhat wounded, with the final two pages lacking and the penultimate three pages supplied in contemporary manuscript, but the work is extremely scarce. We locate one institutional example, Bernardo Mendel's copy at the Lilly Library, and none in available auction records.

(McBRB4188)

\$950

TWO NOVELS' WORTH OF DIARIES FROM A YOUNG WOMAN IN MISSOURI AND CALIFORNIA

7. [California]. **Brinckerhoff, Isabel Mildred Myers.** [*Collection of Diaries and Assorted Materials by Isabel Brinckerhoff, Chronicling Her College Years in Missouri and Her Subsequent Life in Los Angeles, Where She Records Her Philosophy, Experiences, Divorce, and Later, Abuse at the Hand of a Subsequent Boyfriend*]. [Missouri and California: 1916-1935]. Eleven manuscript diaries, totaling approximately 1,280 pages and about 165,000 words, recorded in a variety of contemporary quarto notebooks and slightly smaller composition books. Minor to moderate expected wear. Very good.

A fascinating and comprehensive collection of diaries recording almost twenty years in the life of Isabel Brinckerhoff (1898-?) who started her life in Fort Scott, Kansas and Columbia, Missouri, and moved to Hollywood, California in 1919. Brinckerhoff attended Christian College, a boarding school in Columbia, Missouri from 1916 to 1918, where she married Philip Brinckerhoff (whom she often refers to as "Sunny") in July 1918. The couple then moved to Hollywood in 1919, where they appear in the 1920 census, living with Philip's parents (where they are still living at the time of the 1930 census). Isabel's diaries document a young woman's numerous experiences as a precocious boarding school student, young wife and mother, constant reader, aspiring musician, and philosophical soul. Brinckerhoff seems to have been married only once, though she also chronicles two later relationships, the last marred by the man's drunkenness and abuse.

The archive is comprised of eleven handwritten diaries starting in 1916 and running to 1935. The first four diaries document Isabel's college years from 1916 to 1919; the final seven diaries emanate mostly from the Los Angeles area, but Isabel spent 1931 in Reno, Nevada and 1932 and 1933 in Oakland, California before returning to L.A. later in 1933, where she remained through 1935. All but one of the diaries are completely filled with Brinckerhoff's entries in which she records her thoughts and feelings in great detail, though she writes much less during the middle years of the 1920s and at the turn of the decade. The diaries are accompanied by a small group of letters, papers, and other ephemera, and most of the diaries also contain varying amounts of ephemera laid in.

In the diaries for her college years, Isabel records legions of typical campus experiences ~ course work, dances, parties, lectures (one concerning the League of Nations), and much more. The texts of her diaries are occasionally decorated with drawings or supplemented with cards or other ephemera relating to her college life. A sampling of quotes from her college diaries give a flavor of Isabel's experiences in school, as follows:

1916: "Now let me tell you about last night and yesterday. Yesterday afternoon we went to the game ~ football ~ between Missouri and Washington U. It surely was exciting and Missouri won. 15 RaHS! for Missouri!! When we got home we were so excited we had a mass meeting out on the campus. Eat 'em up Tigers! After dinner we had a long mass meeting.... Being yell-leader I stood up on a bench and led all the yells. About seven o'clock we all assembled on the front porch awaiting arrival of the parade."

1917: "Even though I did feel perfectly dreadful I went to the picture show with the 'Sissies' ~ they are all going to help me keep that date to-morrow nite. O! how I loathe to have people tell me what I can and may do ~ oooooooooooooo! I hope that I never will have to meet another human in the whole world that I hate like I hate the Dean of this college."

1918: "I was married July 9th, 9P.M. - 1918 at Grandma's house - 119 S. Judson - Ft. Scott, Kansas.... I wore white and a veil to please mother. I wore the dress I had worn in the concert at the end of the year and had had such a

wonderful ride that nite with Bob. The morning of the day I was married I had a dreadful scene about wedding - picture - wearing white - getting married, etc. After the ceremony I changed clothes dressing in my new blue dress to travel in.... Think of it! On my way to Sunny California married to Phil Brinckerhoff, who I had laughed and laughed about and then accepted him by saying, 'I'll take a chance on it.' Where will a reckless girl like that end? God above alone knows that.... I am back in C.C. - teaching, playing for gym work - taking a business course and journalism at the University."

January 7, 1919 (mere months into her marriage and before permanently relocating to California): "I am so unsettled, unhappy and as restless as can be. 1919 doesn't feel very good to me - and I am wondering just what this year is going to hold for me - Goodness! Isn't it strange how people live. They say there is a place for ev'ry one in the whole world. I don't know about that. I feel very strangely as if I have not found my place yet and all the while it seems as if I am on such a futile search - seeking, seeking to know why? When? Where? How? am I supposed to be. I have always been very much in love with ole C.C. and I am yet - but somehow this semester things don't seem right. There is something lacking - whether it is within me or not...but here lately I feel as if I were undergoing a complete metamorphosis."

Isabel continues her diaries after moving to Los Angeles in the summer of 1919, where she and Philip initially moved in with his parents. Isabel writes of the struggles she and her new husband have living with their in-laws ("think of five people (2 families at that) trying to live in a five-room bungalow - why you know the best people in the world couldn't get along under those conditions"). The remaining diaries for the next fifteen years record Isabel's life on the west coast, with Philip and during two subsequent relationships, her existential crises and feelings of restlessness, going to movies and plays, her travels, experiences with her daughter Joyce, and so much more. While in California, Isabel addresses her diary entries to "Betty," who may have been a sister. Once again, short passages from some of her diaries convey the spirit of Isabel's life in California:

1919: "Tonight we are going to the Morosco to see Thurston Hall in 'Civilian Clothes.' Daddy bought the tickets but now that we have moved I 'spect he won't buy us any more. Sat. night show tickets - too bad! But I wouldn't take all the show tickets in the world for my freedom. O! the glorious happy feeling I had the first few days I was here - to think that I was free once more to do and act as I please - it was wonderful! And I'm sure Sunny feels better too... He is so sweet and good to me - he makes love to me constantly and such a lover he is, more wonderful than any novel I ever read."

March 23, 1921: "Party was not a success. Fellows I knew but the girls were mostly strangers and such crude girls. I told Eddie if he ever brought one of them (Arduus Weiss by name) to my house again I would surely slap him good and hard. I don't think he ever will. Served sandwiches, olives, potato chips and coffee. Worked as hard for that affair and my house looked beautiful, and then I had a miserable evening. I was so disgusted with those females. Thank Goodness the A. girls were there, they were the only real girls in the party."

June 18, 1923: "Arrived at Chico, Calif. 9:30P.M. Spent last nite at Marysville.... I was a bad girl. Fried, hot, hungry and cross was the combination - and I crabbed at poor ole Phil about the room and everything in general. Poor Phil! He catches it when Izzy is out of sorts and I always am ashamed of myself afterwards. In spite of my grouch we went to a drug store for a little food, took a walk and I can't say very much for Marysville. A very small green town in the northern part of California."

June 13, 1924: "I have been practicing my classical music lately and what enjoyment I get from it. I haven't played any 'jazz' for a week. One reason I'm practicing so much is because next week I am going to play at Mrs. Hayes in Culver who is giving a musicale. I'm going to play Polannaise by MacDonnell, one of my favorite recital numbers.... Listen, here is a secret that just you and I will know until after my baby comes; if it's a girl I am to name it and a boy Phil is to name. So I have decided on a girl's name and I haven't told a soul. I read a story not long ago called 'The White Stone' and the white stone in the story meant Peace and the name of the girl in this very interesting narrative was 'Rejoice' but they called her 'Joyce.' And there is my name - Joyce! Don't you like it? And I'll call her Joy for short because I have had so much joy having her really."

Following her entries for 1928, there is a gap in Isabel's diaries until 1931. During this interval, Isabel and Phil's marriage dissolved. In fact, Isabel addresses this monumental change in her life in her first diary entry in 1931:

"Yes, a good day to talk to blank pages once more. After giving thirteen years of a life to a man in marriage ~ giving yes ~ and still no. The inharmony and discord of the past few years - the lies I have told - the deception I have practiced - evolved themselves then building a most corrupt foundation, into the termination of a divorce in Reno. Yes, I'm about to step further into a new world, and let us hope most sincerely that this tiny small individual world, built in the future upon honesty, sincerity, and faith shall be a small world of Peace. How turbulent I have been - like a high wind with small, short breaks of quiet, then breaking forth in terrifying abandonment...."

Isabel then spends several pages of her 1931 diary writing about the man who would later be her lover, Roy Hall. Isabel writes glowingly about his dependability, generosity, philanthropy, and more. This is, ultimately, sadly ironic because after Isabel and Roy begin their romantic relationship, Roy proves himself to be a raging alcoholic and abusive to both Isabel and her daughter, Joyce. Before she ended up with Roy Hall, however, Isabel spent 1932 and 1933 in a relationship with a man named Virgil, whom she writes about often. An example from 1932: "Virge said, 'Now the night is beginning to talk' and we looked up at the trees and there found silhouetted against the evening sky a group of small trees which made a perfect French poodle dog ~ with his mouth opening and closing... O it was lovely! The thrill of just being alive! How we love life! How we love each other and how happy we are. Sometimes I feel this intense happiness in my life must be a beautiful fragile soap-bubble that will surely break soon...." Isabel's relationship with Virge would deteriorate over the course of 1933 and by the time she writes late in 1934, Isabel is already deep into an unhappy relationship with Roy Hall. From her first entry in November, 1934: "Roy and I are not in harmony...but it all seems so hopeless. Honestly I'm getting very discouraged ~ for six weeks I have really tried...." This was apparently sometime after Isabel's real trouble had started with Roy. According to a three-page folio typed document dated 1938 present here, Roy first became abusive on Christmas Eve, 1933. Isabel titled this document, "Brief outline of four years with Roy H. Hall." The document includes numerous long and painfully-personal reminiscences, arranged by date, detailing Hall's drunkenness and abuse of Isabel and their daughter Joyce over the course of those four years. The aforementioned first entry reads: "Met R.H. [Roy Hall] and Peterson, a friend of his on Melrose Ave. Both were drunk. Took them to my home in Westwood. Roy struck me so hard against door, couldn't hear for weeks and had to attend physician, Dr. Nerkes, Hollywood. At this time also threw a bowl of water on piano wires, to destroy ~ tone affected ever since." In addition, much of Isabel's 1935 diary is taken up with documenting with her problems with Roy, counter-balanced with the joy she experiences in her relationship with her daughter in numerous entries.

The diaries are supplemented with a grouping of loose letters and documents which include a sheet of typed affirmations, an invitation to Brinckerhoff's 1918 wedding to Philip Brinckerhoff, letters sent to Brinckerhoff in Hollywood beginning in 1920, a typed poem about the "Hell" of abuse, receipts, newspaper clippings, magazine extracts, and assorted ephemera. We have but scratched the very surface of the contents of Brinckerhoff's diaries, which number almost 1,300 pages across almost twenty years, and number as many words as two typical novels. Suffice to say, her diaries provide a wealth of opportunities for deeper discovery regarding Isabel's life and experiences in college, as a young wife and mother, a young divorcee and single mother, a talented pianist, a voracious reader, and abused partner in southern California in the early-20th century.

(McBRB4680) \$4,500

ARCHIVE OF AN IMPORTANT CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

8. [California]. [Railroads]. [*Archive of the Mount Lowe Railway in Pasadena, Comprising Numerous Photographs, Printed Works, and Ephemera*]. [Primarily Los Angeles: ca. 1892-1938]. Thirty-four printed items, varying lengths; forty-eight postcards; eighty-four loose photographs, mostly larger formats; string tied, oblong folio album with sixty-six medium and large format images. Some wear, with scattered chipping and closed tears to printed items. Occasional chipping and creasing to photo mounts. A few images beginning to fade, but mostly crisp and clean. Overall, about very good.

An extensive collection of photographs and ephemera related to the Mount Lowe Railway and various hotels and attractions that operated on Echo Mountain at the crest of the San Gabriel Mountains at the turn of the 20th century and the first part of the 1900s. The mountain was the site of a popular funicular that was originally engineered by Professor Thaddeus S.C. Lowe and opened as the Pasadena & Mt. Wilson Railroad Company in 1893. It was the only scenic mountain electric traction railroad ever built in the U.S., and it remained in operation

until 1938, although its heyday was primarily the 1890s and the early-20th century. The railway consisted of nearly seven miles of track, beginning in Altadena at a station called Mountain Junction and ending atop Echo Mountain at a magnificent seventy-room Victorian hotel called the Echo Mountain House. Only a few yards away stood the forty-room Echo Chalet, which opened in conjunction with the railway. Other buildings on the peak over the years included an astronomical observatory, car barns, repair facilities, dormitories, a casino, and a dance hall. Mount Lowe's operation was hit by a number of disasters, which brought about a slow and ultimately terminal decline. The first was a kitchen fire that destroyed the Echo Mountain House in 1900. Further fires and floods eventually destroyed all remaining facilities, and the railway was completely abandoned in 1938, after a storm cleared the mountainside and washed away nearly everything that remained.

The collection includes thirty-four railway brochures, pamphlets, and other promotional items; two issues of the promotional Mount Lowe Daily News and a piece of sheet music in honor of the line; a collection of forty-eight postcards; eighty-seven loose photos (mostly large format and mounted images); as well as a photograph album containing another sixty-six mid- to large format photos of this ingenious and precipitous tourist railway. The line was broken into three sections. The first was a fairly straightforward section that traversed the hillside residential sections of Altadena to the upper base of Echo Mountain. In order to reach the peak of Mount Lowe, however, passengers would have to transfer to a steeply graded and narrow funicular that travelled up 2200 feet on the "Great Incline" to the top of Echo, before transferring again to wind up a further 3.5 miles on trolley cars over sharp switchbacks and curved viaducts with nicknames like "Cape of Good Hope." Because of the repeated setbacks caused by fire and storm, the original owners sold the railroad and its mountain top attractions to Henry Huntington in 1905, after which the line operated as part of the Pacific Electric Railway for another thirty years.

Amongst the printed matter here, highlights include a program from the opening of the railway on August 23, 1893, featuring a portrait of Thaddeus Lowe and an image of the Great Incline; a pair of extremely scarce copies of the illustrated promotional newspaper, the "Mount Lowe Echo," from the early years of operation; three unrecorded broadsides advertising Mount Lowe excursions around the turn of the century; and a detailed and extensively illustrated pamphlet, "Scenes on the Line of the Pasadena Mountain Railway...." Also present are a clutch of nearly a dozen, scarce color- and photo-illustrated brochures from the Pacific Electric era, several illustrated leaflets, including one with a bird's-eye view of Echo Mountain and Mount Lowe, timetables, and other promotional and review materials. The group of over fifty colorized photographic postcards were produced by a variety of publishers, but a great number emanate from the shop of M. Rieder, who produced numerous viewbooks of California towns, in both English and Spanish-language editions, during the early-20th century.

The almost ninety larger format, loose and individually mounted photographs show a variety of scenes depicting the railroad, tourist facilities, and environs across the span of its operation. Most are sized 8"x10", 5"x8", or in the vicinity of said measurements. The first group of photos shows early observation parties and other excursions, including one mounted image by the Hill studio of Pasadena showing Professor Lowe guiding a party during the construction of the railway. The following considerable group comprises about twelve posed photos of children and families engaged in winter activities on Mt Lowe and clearly intended for an advertising campaign for year-round tourism to the peak, and includes an idyllic image of children on a horse-drawn sleigh in the snow, mounted on the card of LA studio Graham & Morill. Other studios represented here include C.B. Waite, Putnam Studios, and George Wharton James. There are also a number of images from the photo department of the Mt. Lowe Railway itself, including numerous photos of the funicular and large souvenir images of tourists riding the open cars on the Great Incline. On the whole, the images are often accompanied by manuscript or typed captions, and in some cases by lengthy printed texts on the versos of card mounts.

The terrific album of sixty-six photographs is focused, for the most part, on the early period of the railroad under the operation of Pacific Electric Railway, following its purchase by Huntington in 1905. The professional photographer of these images is unidentified here, but several conform to known photographs by C.C. Pierce, who heavily documented the railway during this period, and the group as a whole is heavily reminiscent of his work. The photos for the most part focus on the operation of the line and its dramatic setting and engineering, with images of deep and narrow cuts along through the mountainside, hairpin turns on precarious looking trestles, the steep incline of the funicular, and the astonishingly unfazed passengers. Mixed in with these are shots of the tourist facilities as they existed at that point and the mechanical and structural plant of the rail line. Similar to the loose photographs in the collection, the album prints are mostly 8"x10", 5"x8" or thereabouts.

In all, a compelling and rich multi-format archive of one of the most interesting and spectacularly engineered tourist railroads of the late-19th and early-20th centuries.
(McBRB4491) \$8,500

CURATIVE CUBAN SPRINGS

9. Caro, Antonio. *Memoria Sobre el Analisis Quimico y Propiedades Curativas del Agua de la Paila, del Pueblo de Madruga.* Habana: Imprenta del Tiempo, 1860. 31pp. Disbound. Later marbled wrappers, spine perished. Contemporary private library ink stamps on title page and final leaf plus two internal leaves. Light dampstaining to initial and final leaves; some foxing and toning throughout. Good.

An unrecorded, semi-scientific analysis of the properties of the mineral waters at La Paila in Madrugo, Cuba, located inland between Havana and Matanzas. The aquifer near Madruga has long been held to have curative powers in Cuba, stemming from the legend of an 18th-century slave who supposedly drank its waters and was cured of his pervasive skin ulcers. Even more recently, the pool was reportedly under development by the Cuban government to be an attraction as a medical spa. The author of the present work, Antonio Caro, was a "doctor of medical sciences" at the island's Royal University. The majority of his treatise comprises a chemical analysis of the water at La Paila and a comparison to other sources in the area. Several lengthy sections and detailed charts tease out the chemical composition of the water, with a particular interest in sulfuric and carbonic acids, as well as several other minerals relevant to medical theories and treatments of the time. The conclusion that La Paila contains these pertinent acids and minerals in quantities unlike any other local sources leads to the second, more speculative (to the modern reader) section on potential medical benefits of taking the waters in Madruga. A paragraph each describes the potential benefits of the water for scrofula, psoriasis, other skin afflictions, gout, intestinal and liver diseases, metritis, anemia, diabetes, and syphilis, amongst others. A fascinating product of 19th-century medical beliefs regarding mineral waters and their curative properties. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB4685)

\$1,250

WITH A LIST OF NAMED CHINESE WORKERS BOUND FOR CUBA

10. [Cuba]. [Chinese Labor]. *[Manuscript Manifest of Chinese Laborers Bound for Havana].* Macau: April 6, 1867. [6]pp., on large folio partially-printed forms, printed in two columns, completed in manuscript. Old folds with minor losses at a few spots along the horizontal fold. Very good.

Five hundred and fifty Chinese laborers bound for Cuba aboard the Spanish galley "Cervantes" are listed by name, with their age and town or city of origin given. The laborers hail from several different cities in China, and their ages range from 18 to 36, with the majority of the men in their 20s. The end of the document is signed and dated on the final page by José de Aguilar, the Spanish consul at Macau. The left side of the final page contains two separate lists, one with five numbers and the other with four numbers, keyed to the manifest. The list of five names has an "x" next to each number, perhaps noting that these men did not in fact make the trip to Cuba; each "x" could also signal that these men died during the voyage from Macau to Cuba, which was a common-enough occurrence that it is often noted on manifests of this kind.

Chinese indentured servitude in 19th-century Cuba was an insidious practice tantamount to slavery, which flourished in Cuba even after the abolition of the peculiar institution in the British West Indies. With their free source of labor no longer available, plantation owners in Cuba looked elsewhere; and they looked east. From around 1848 to the mid-1870s, over 100,000 Chinese indentured servants made their way to Cuba, often sailing to Cuba in large groups. Once they arrived, Chinese laborers indentured themselves to Cuban masters for terms of at least five years. The treatment of Asian indentured servants in Cuba varied widely, with reports of some particularly ill-treated laborers ending their lives by suicide. "Some contemporaries and later historians...have condemned the servitude of the Asians as a thinly disguised revival of slavery. These critics have pointed to a variety of abuses to which the Asians were subjected, both legally - with severe laws governing absenteeism, vagrancy, and insufficient work - and illegally, in the form of harassment by vicious masters. Yet other observers have defended

the system as a boon to the Asian workers. Voluntary reindenture at the end of their terms was common among the migrants, suggesting that many Asians judged the system to be beneficial to them" - Drescher.

Seymour Drescher & Stanley Engerman, eds., *A Historical Guide to World Slavery* (New York, 1998), pp.239-42.
(McBRB3978) \$4,250

WITH AN INTERNMENT CAMP OWNERSHIP INSCRIPTION

11. **[Japanese American Internment]. [Abe, Kujoshi]. Grew, Joseph C.** *Report from Tokyo*. New York: Nichi-Bei Minshu Linkai, by permission from Simon and Schuster, 1943. 95,[1]pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Minor wear and soiling to covers. Very good.

An interesting work with an even more interesting provenance. *Report from Tokyo: A Message to the American People* was written by Joseph Grew, the United States Ambassador to Japan from 1932 to 1941. It was first published in English by Simon and Schuster in 1942, and in the next year in the present form - translated into Japanese for the Nichi-Bei Minshu Linkai, known in English as the Japanese American Committee for Democracy (JACD) in New York. The JACD was an anti-fascist group founded by Issei and Nisei activists and those sympathetic to their cause in New York City. The group was closely aligned with the Communist Party, and its early board members included the Executive Director of the ACLU, Roger Baldwin, and NAACP co-founder John Haynes Holmes. The work itself was written by Ambassador Grew to inform the American public of the seriousness of the threat presented by Japan in the coming war, with chapters such as "The Extent of the Japanese Challenge," "Why We Can No Longer Do Business with Japan," and "Is This a Racial War?" The work also includes President Franklin Roosevelt's famous message to Congress on December 8, 1941 calling for war with Japan (which opened, "Yesterday, December 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy..."). The title of the book translates from Japanese as *Back from Japan*.

The present copy was owned by Kujoshi Abe, a Japanese American from Monterey, California who was born in 1921 and interned at Poston in Arizona during World War II. Abe's ownership of the book as well as his presence at Poston are confirmed in the ownership inscription written on the back cover of the present work: "Showa 18 (1943), September 10th; at Poston; Owned by Kujoshi Abe." We could locate no other information about Abe readily available in war or ancestry records. This is the first book we've encountered that was owned by a Japanese American internee at the time of their incarceration during the Second World War. OCLC locates just eleven copies of this English translation of Grew's work, but as far as we can tell, none of them were owned by internees.
(McBRB4355) \$1,500

LOS ANGELES JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

12. **[Japanese Americana]. Rafu Shimpō.** Los Angeles: 1936. Eleven issues, each 8pp. Large newspaper folio. Folded, with some wear and minor loss along fold lines. Light chipping at edges. Somewhat browned, more heavily along folds and at edges. Good plus.

Rafu Shimpō, the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News, is one of the oldest Japanese language newspapers in the United States and also the longest running - founded in 1903, it continues to be published today. The paper initially was published in Japanese only, but in 1926 began to print a page of news in English in order to cater to second generation Japanese Americans. This scarce group of eleven issues published in October 1936 seems to have been collected by Haruki Takashi, whose articles on Pan-Asianism appear throughout this run of the newspaper. Beyond the writings of Takashi, these issues contain a wide variety of Japanese and international news, much of which is focused on the war and negotiations with China, as well as the evolving diplomatic and political situation between Japan and the United States. Additionally, there is much news concerning the Japanese American community in Los Angeles and Southern California, as well as many notices and advertisements, covering everything from politics to agriculture to sports. In all, a very interesting insight into the Japanese community in Los Angeles during the mid-1930s.

(McBRB3273)

\$2,000

JAPANESE COLONIES IN BRAZIL

13. **[Japanese Americana]. Tatsuo, Fujikawa.** *Nanbei no Nikkei Koronia [Japanese Colonies in South America]*. Tokyo: 1966. [20],172,[1]pp., plus a small folding map. Text in Japanese. Original orange pictorial wrappers. Minor chipping and creasing to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good.

A rare work on a series of site visits to various Japanese colonies in Brazil, including both urban and rural agricultural colonies. The cover text translates roughly to "A report on a visit to a South American migration site, as seen by the immediate family of an overseas immigrant" and indicates the work was produced by the "Japanese Overseas Migrant Family Association." The cover also includes a reproduced photograph of Japanese migrant workers in Brazil picking crops. The text covers Japanese activities in various cities around Brazil (Sao Paulo, Guatapara, Campo Grande, and others), and is illustrated throughout with almost ninety small monotone photographs featuring notable Japanese Brazilians, their businesses, agricultural fields, family shots and business group photos, and more. The folding map illustrates the "South American migration site inspection itinerary diagram," with each site on the inspection tour dated. This appears to be the first of three such reports produced between 1966 and 1975; OCLC records just three copies of this first entry, at Cornell, Bancroft Library, and the National Diet Library.

(McBRB4519)

\$1,250

THE FIRST RETURN TO JAPAN FOR FIFTY-THREE JAPANESE CANADIANS,
IN SIGNATURES AND PICTURES

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

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

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

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

Canadians to Japan, much less from their very first journey back after the cataclysm that World War II wrought on the homeland.
(McBRB4404) \$2,750

"GOODBYE TULE-BOUND, HELLO NEWCOMERS"

15. [Japanese Internment]. [Newspapers]. *The Minidoka Irrigator*, Vol. III, No. 31 [caption title]. Hunt, Id.: 1943. 10pp. Small newspaper folio. Separated at gutter fold, some shorter separations along horizontal fold. Some chipping at edges, not affecting text. Paper rather browned and brittle. Good.

A fascinating issue of the *Minidoka Irrigator*, the prisoner-produced newspaper of the Hunt, Idaho, concentration camp that held Japanese-Americans from Washington, Oregon, and Alaska during World War II. The issue serves as both a commemorative edition of the paper for the one-year anniversary of the camp opening and as a welcome to 1500 prisoners arriving from the Tule Lake camp in northernmost California in September 1943, who came as part of the segregation process of "loyal" and "disloyal" internees over the course of that year. This was accomplished by means of an obligatory questionnaire that in part sought to determine whether the individual under scrutiny might be willing to renounce their American citizenship. Japanese-Americans found to be disloyal were concentrated at Tule Lake, while those determined to be loyal at Tule were relocated to other camps across the West.

This issue, then, contains several columns of welcome and introduction to the camp. It also attempts to provide some history of the camp and its occupants, while at the same time celebrating their achievements during the first year of its existence. As a result, it describes many of the ongoing projects and employments of the camp, and discusses the services available to prisoners, particularly the relocation office, which aided inhabitants move to eastern states not under the requirements of internment. Finally, there is a double page synopsis of important events from the previous year, and some informational articles about education and employment at the camp. The whole is illustrated by several photographs of campgrounds and its occupants, two maps reproduced from manuscript, and a cartoon, and also contains numerous advertisements from local businesses in Hunt, Twin Falls, and the surrounding area. A significant issue of a scarce internment camp newspaper.
(McBRB2821) \$1,250

TRYING TO BRING SOCIALISM TO KANSAS

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

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

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

Bridwell's platform, in twelve points, offers a strident indictment of Capitalism, beginning with a somewhat breathless preamble: "Realizing that the evils of capitalism are inherent and can only be eradicated by the complete socialization of the world, the socialist party calls attention to the break down of capitalism during the World War

and the suspension of credit since, which has disorganized society, thrown millions out of employment and created a condition where famine and pestilence stalk the earth and industrial strikes have replaced peaceful production." Specific proposals presented in the platform include the state takeover of agriculture and industry, banking, and insurance; the establishment of a state-run newspaper; establishment of referendum and recall procedures for state officials; a public school system guaranteeing a free education for every citizen "irrespective of age, color, race or sex;" a revised tax code, and a call for an immediate constitutional convention "for the purpose of changing the state constitution which entrenched monetary interests have made practically impossible of amendment."

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

A more detailed assessment of each document is as follows:

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

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

(McBRB4213)

\$1,250

PULQUE, BABY

17. [Mexico]. [Alcohol]. [*Manuscript Title Transfer for an 18th-Century Pulqueria in Zempoala, Mexico*]. Mexico City: 1773. Manuscript broadside, approximately 12 x 7.75 inches. Light edge wear, minor foxing and staining. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Very good.

An attractive manuscript transfer of title for a pulqueria in 18th-century Zempoala, northeast of Mexico City and south of Pachuca. Zempoala was the heartland for production of the traditional Aztec fermented beverage, though at the beginning of the 21st century there remained only one producer in the area. The present document transfers ownership of the Hacienda de Tecajete and its Pulqueria de Arbol from Antonio Garcia to his neighbor, Diego Alvarez Garcia. The hacienda was established east of Zempoala in the late 16th century, and its grounds and buildings were developed over the next three hundred years until it was one of the country's largest producers of pulque during the Porfiriato (and was owned by one of Diaz's generals). Although the estate is no longer a producer, it is designated a Mexican heritage site for its history and architecture. The text here reads:

"Mexico, Año de 1773. Titulo de la Hazienda de Tecaxete y Pulqueria del Arbol que en Jurisdiccion de Zempuala, la dicha Haz[iend]a y en esta Ciudad la referida Pulqueria, quedaron por Bienes de Dn. Antonio Garcia, y se le remataron a Dn. Diego Albares Garcia, vecino, y del comercio de esta Ciudad."

The document is illustrated by an anthropomorphized, smiling sun and several manuscript flourishes at the foot of the sheet. Overall, a very interesting manuscript broadside for a significant hacienda and pulqueria of 18th-century Mexico.

(McBRB4718)

\$1,500

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BORDERLANDS

18. [Mexico]. [Law]. *Ayuntam[ien]to de la Villa de Allende. Borradores de la Contesta[ci]o[n] del Ayuntam[ien]to con el Exmo. Sen. Gov[ernad]or del Est[a]do de Coahuila [y] Tejas... [manuscript caption title]. [Allende, Mx.: 1830-1831]. [40]pp. Mixed folio and quarto sheets, haphazardly stitched. Light wear and dampstaining at edges; even tanning and light foxing throughout. Accomplished in several legible secretarial hands. About very good.*

A fascinating manuscript log of municipal bureaucracy during the early 1830s in the small Mexican village of Allende, southwest of the Rio Grande between present-day Muzquiz and the border city of Piedras Negras. The entries here comprise drafts or transcriptions of acknowledgements and responses to orders from the state government of Coahuila y Tejas from 1830 to mid-1831. In all, the log records the reception of nearly seventy decrees, orders, and circulars on a wide variety of subjects as arrived at the administrative center for this isolated municipality in the northern reaches of the state (Piedras Negras, now the largest city in the area, was not founded until 1850). A good number of the orders are related to local economics, taxes, and trade, but many also deal with political and religious issues, military matters, and other problems.

Some of the entries are short, and simply record the communication received, when and by whom, such as, "Una circular del Supremo Gov[ern]o de la Federacion, su fecha 5 de Julio del presente año, referente à que no deine [?] el espiritu publico, co la lectura del folleto titulado, 'Noticia Extraordinaria de la Derrota a loas Tropas del Gov[ern]o.' = Allende Julio 22 de 1830 = José Sanchez =." Others contain lengthy responses, such as the following airing of grievances and an enumeration of difficulties that evidently prevent the town from fulfilling its fiscal and trade obligations as requested on October 29, 1830, which includes descriptions of attacks by Native Americans:

"Ponemos por punto cardinal que siendo esta villa una de las que an adolerido los males de la a soladora guerra, se aya casi abilitada para su ejercicio laborioso a causa de que los indios barbaros del Norte an yniquilado esta poblacion en tanto grado que en el ano de dies y nueve fueron vitimas para estos barbaros 63 almas, sin las que plaudatinamente [?] an corrido la misma suerte sin los bienes que an corrido, si sor. todo esto avido debido aun gobierno opresor que jamas oyo las voces de la osenda, ni del ver sanito [?], que mendigando para el sus tento no abia quien lo socorriera por que todos corriamos, y aun continuamos la misma suerte, can la gran diferencia de que nuestro paternal Gobierno dara una mirada de compacion ha esta porcion desgraciada de este estado; y mas cuando confiados en que vos tomara por su parte las medidas analogas a nuestra felicidad...."

In all, the manuscript provides a valuable record of local governance and municipal issues in an isolated and evidently somewhat downtrodden region of Northern Mexico that would soon become the borderlands of an independent Texas.

(McBRB2117)

\$6,500

SCARCE ENGRAVED BROADSIDE

19. [Mexico]. [Religion]. [Gordillo, Francisco]. *Ligerísimo Bosquejo de la Vida de Francisco [caption title]. Mexico City: 1807. Letterpress broadside illustrated with large engraving, 12 x 8.25 inches. Minor wear and foxing, engraving printed slightly off register. Very good.*

An evocative and rare Mexican broadside relating the story of Italian Jesuit Francesco de Geronimo (1642-1716). The portrait was executed by Francisco Gordillo, also the chief assayer of the Mexico City mint. This broadside was produced the year following Francesco's beatification in 1806; he was later canonized as a saint in 1839. This "Very Light Sketch of the Life of Francisco" includes a biographical history of Geronimo, as well as a physical description and information on his beatification and burial.

"St. Francis wanted to be sent to preach in the Far East but the Jesuit authorities wanted him to stay in Naples, which was the centre of his apostolic labours. He worked through the 'Oratorio delle Missioni,' an organization of working men which functioned as a sickness benefit and funeral society. His preaching was famous: sometimes he would bring a skull to the pulpit, at others scourge his bare shoulders with an iron chain until they bled. He established hostels for reformed prostitutes and their children. His beatification, postponed by the suppression of the Jesuit order, finally took place in 1806, and his canonisation in 1839" - *New Catholic Encyclopedia*.

Rare at auction, and with only five copies in OCLC, at the California State Library, Boston College, University of Pennsylvania, the JCB (Mathes copy), and the Wellcome Library.
(McBRB4567) \$950

LARGE COLLECTION OF SOUTHWEST NATIVE AMERICAN IMAGES

20. [Native American Photographica]. Frasher, Burton. [*Large Collection of Over 160 Real Photo Postcards Depicting Southwestern Native Americans by Burton Frasher*]. Pomona, Ca.: Frasher's Fotos, [ca. 1930s]. 163 real photo postcards, each approximately 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Numerous card versos filled out, stamped, and cancelled. Minor dust soiling. Near fine.

A substantial collection of nearly 165 real photo postcards of Native Americans in Arizona and New Mexico by Burton Frasher, one of the most prolific western photographers during the first half of the 20th century. "Burton Frasher Sr. (1888-1955) began his commercial photography business in Lordsburg (now LaVerne) California in 1914. In 1921, he moved his studio to Pomona, California, where he began to sell his own increasingly popular picture postcard views of the Southwest. By the end of the 1920's, what had begun as a sideline became Frasher's main business focus. He traveled extensively through California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, ranging up through Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, and down through Baja, California and Sonora, Mexico, taking pictures of whatever subjects he thought would prove commercially viable on his postcards. During the Depression and pre-war years, the business expanded to the point that Frasher could hire photographers who doubled as salesmen to travel the Southwest taking new views and selling postcards.... By the time of his death in 1955, Burton Frasher was considered the Southwest's most prolific photographer" ~ Pomona Public Library.

The present images feature more than ten southwestern Native American tribes in New Mexico and Arizona, with many photos depicting the Navajo and Taos Pueblo peoples. Other groups represented include the Zuni, Apache, Hopi, and Cochiti tribes, as well as members of the Santa Clara, San Juan, San Ildefonso, Acoma, and Tesuque Pueblos. In addition to somewhat stylized portraits of men and women in elaborate native dress, there are many images of Native Americans working at home, making food, and engaging in trades such as silversmithing, rug weaving, pottery making, and painting. Beyond these prepared scenes, there are many more candid portraits of people in the course of their daily lives and engaging in group activities, such as a series of images from the Inter Tribal Indian Ceremonies held at Gallup, New Mexico and several examples documenting Sun and Deer Dances. The group is particularly evocative of the scenery and environments in which these tribes lived during this period, and show many pueblo dwellings, reservation buildings, and campsites, as well as some of the more ancient monuments of southwestern Native American culture such as cliff dwellings and petroglyphs. Together, these images comprise a sizable and significant visual record of the lives and livelihoods of southwestern Indian tribes in Depression-era America.

The estate of Burton Frasher donated his prints and negatives to the Pomona Public Library, in the family's home town. Despite the popularity of his images, large aggregations of his work beyond his personal archive are relatively few and far between, particularly those that contain an appreciable number of photographs depicting Native American subjects. We locate only one collection in western U.S. institutions (according to the Online Archive of California, Archives West, Arizona Archives Online, and searches of various New Mexico archival institutions) of any comparable size and scope to the present one, at Utah State.
(McBRB3469) \$8,750

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARIZONA GOLD RUSH

21. [New Mexico]. [Santa Fe Trail]. [*Autograph Letter from a Soldier at Fort Union, New Mexico, Describing His Time Stationed There Defending the Santa Fe Trail and the Arizona Gold Rush*]. Fort Union, N.M.: November 8, 1863. [4]pp. on a folded quarto sheet. Old folds, slight separation and wear. Light soiling. About very good.

Letter written by an unidentified soldier stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico, detailing a recent bout of poor health, and the start of the gold rush in Arizona, including a mention of Kit Carson driving Navajo Indians from their land in search of gold. Fort Union was an important military outpost in New Mexico Territory, vital to guarding the trade route along the Santa Fe Trail. Kit Carson used it as a base to carry out raids on the Navajo as the government pushed them further and further off their ancestral lands. The post was of key import at this time, during the Civil War.

The author writes, in part: "I have no conveniences for writing now, and you must wait till I get to Santa Fe for a good long letter. ... We had a very severe snow storm while encamped at Ft. Lyon and I took cold, and the result was, I had an attack of pleurisy...the weather was very cold with four inches of snow on the ground and we had to shovel off a place to sleep at night. We lost one or two mules and five or six horses, but continued on our march without a halt, as we were very anxious to get through the mountains. The Raton Mountains are very high, and are apt to be impassable at this season of the year. ... Gov. Arny of New Mexico gave me a place in his ambulance while I was sick, and arranged his blankets and robes so that I could lie down.... The weather is now mild and pleasant and I feel almost as good as new, and am now doing my usual camp duty, and devouring an enormous amount of provisions...."

"The news we have from Arizona is almost fabulous and if the accounts are half true, the mines are richer than those of California in 1848. The rush there will be very great in the Spring. ... It is said that gold can be found four inches from the surface, and can be dug with a butcher knife. Gov. Arny took with him to Washington some specimens of gold and also gold bullets which he procured from the Navajo (Navaho) Indians. The Indian was sharp, and would not tell him where the gold was to be found, but a military expedition into their country revealed the location of the mines and the Navajos are now being drove out by Kit Carson."
(McBRB4735) \$1,000

TUSKEGEE TEACHING MATERIALS

22. [Tuskegee Institute]. [*Folder of Teaching Materials and Coursework from a Tuskegee Institute Basic Skills Workshop in the Summer of 1965*]. [Tuskegee, Al.: ca. 1965]. Contemporary two-pocket folder, containing three booklets or pamphlets, a newspaper, and numerous pages of handwritten or typed coursework. Minor wear to folder. Contents sound. Very good.

A unique and informative collection of materials from the teachers and some of their students involved in a Basic Skills Workshop in the summer of 1965 to assist Black seniors at Tuskegee's high school planning on attending Tuskegee Institute as collegians. The material is housed in a Tuskegee Institute two-pocket folder with the seal of the school on the front cover and a photographic campus scene on the rear cover. According to some of the forms, the class took place from June 14 to July 16, and was taught by Dr. Charles Shapiro, a Professor of English at Briarcliff College in New York and Mrs. Grace Hooks of Tuskegee. The workshop was co-sponsored by the Cultural Enrichment Committee of the East Alabama Chapter of the Council on Human Relations and the Commission on Race and Equality of the American Ethical Union. The date of 1965 is supplied through some of the coursework, which is dated in that year, and many of the students are identified by name through the coursework and forms here.

Chief among the material are thirty pages of handwritten student essays and creative writing (much on the black experience as a youngster in the south), four partially-printed application forms completed by students (all 16 years of age) with some basic demographic information and the answers to two questions about their motivation for going to Tuskegee Institute, and five carbon copies of "Basic Skills Workshop - Diagnostic Test 1," where students had to correct errors on a short essay, with numerous ink edits and emendations. In addition to the coursework

and related documents, the folder also houses the May 1965 issue of *Tribune: A Magazine of Report, Opinion, and Interpretation*, published in Los Angeles by Almena Lomax, a Black civil rights activist (six records in OCLC, with only one explicitly reporting this issue); *The Activist*, vol. I, no. 1 (June 1965) published by the Tuskegee Institute's Advancement League and including work by Samuel Younge (no copies in OCLC); *The Southern Courier* newspaper, vol. I, no. 1, Friday, July 16, 1965 (a Black newspaper published by the Southern Educational Conference in Montgomery, Alabama but with business offices in Atlanta until 1968, with OCLC recording no actual copies); and Carter, Doner and Green's *The Writing Laboratory, 25 Lessons in Basic Grammar* - a quarto softcover textbook. These latter materials were very likely used in class as part of the workshop. A wonderful assortment of teaching materials and original classwork produced by eager Tuskegee students during the heat of the Civil Rights Movement, with much to explore for further research.

(McBRB4678) \$2,250

UNITARIAN PACIFIST NEWSLETTER

23. [Unitarians]. [World War II]. *The Unitarian Pacifist* [Vol. I, Nos. 1-2; Vol II., Nos. 1-5; Vol. III, No. 1]. Chicago: Unitarian Pacifist Fellowship, 1942-1944. Eight issues, plus one duplicate, one typed report, and four pieces of typed ephemera, totaling [37]pp. A few staples and old folds. Light toning and minor wear. Very good.

A substantial run of eight issues of this rare and irregularly published newsletter for the pacifist wing of the Unitarian Church, with all issues and attendant ephemera printed during World War II. The periodical documents the foundation and acceptance of the Pacifist Fellowship with the church, and goes on to transmit the religious, social, and legal actions undertaken by the fellowship to protect Unitarian conscientious objectors during the war and to relate news of fellow Unitarian pacifists and their circumstances across the country.

The very first issue, present here, records the organization of the national fellowship administration, provides information on local / regional associations, and gives news concerning Unitarians interned in the Civilian Public Service camps. Most interesting, the issue prints a letter from the President of the church, Frederick M. Eliot, that fully endorses the pacifist position of some Unitarians:

"I am glad the pacifist group within our denominational fellowship is definitely organized and proposes to take seriously the responsibility of providing mutual reinforcement in their deep convictions during the days of war... At the present moment, when the great majority of Unitarians are following with courage and fortitude the line of duty that involves the utmost participation in the national effort to win the war and win the peace, the majority among us have special obligations to respect the minority who, with equal courage and fortitude follow the line of duty which their consciences dictate."

A later issue is dedicated almost entirely to the case of Howard Penley, a Unitarian who claimed conscientious objector status on the basis of religion without pacifism being the official position of his church. Attached to this issue are two flyers regarding the case and a four-page typed essay that lays out the stakes, explains the arguments, and calls for financial contributions to the defense. Also included are a financial report for 1943-1944, a news memo dated March 16, 1943, a blank membership application, and basic set of meeting rules for the group. We locate war-dated issues of this scarce newsletter only at the Hoover Institute and Swarthmore College; Harvard reports holdings of some postwar issues.

(McBRB4505) \$950

RADIO SCRIPTS FOR THE FIRST WOMAN TO TRAVEL FASTER THAN SOUND

24. [United States Air Force]. Wheeldon, DelVina. *[Complete Run of Twenty-Five Scripts, Plus Two Ephemeral Items, from the Notable Air Force-Related Episodes of DelVina Wheeldon's Groundbreaking Radio Show, "It's a Woman's World"]*. Colorado Springs: 1956-1957. Twenty-five scripts, totaling 335 pages, each between seven and twenty-three pages, each with a pictorial title leaf, all stapled, plus two ephemeral items, totaling nine pages. Minor edge wear and light toning. Ephemeral items folded. Near fine.

A complete run of transcripts for all twenty-five episodes of DelVina Wheeldon's landmark radio show about the United States Air Force, broadcast in Cincinnati during the middle years of the Eisenhower era. DelVina Wheeldon (also identified variously as Delvina or Del Vina) hosted a popular weekly radio show called, "It's a Woman's World" on Cincinnati radio station WCKY, where she also served as the Women's Programming Director. She earned a fair bit of fame after a series of shows on the U.S. Air Force which were designed to demystify jet flying and its supposed dangers. Her credibility on the subject was secured after she, according to one of the ephemeral items included here, "strapped herself into an Air Force jet and was flown at 830 miles an hour over Lake Erie at an altitude of 48,000 feet, then was dropped through the sonic barrier when the plane went into a dive." As a result of the flight, Wheeldon became the first woman to break the sound barrier as a passenger in a jet plane on May 12, 1956; she described breaking the sound barrier as no more dangerous than jumping a horse. Wheeldon used the experience as the basis of a series of radio shows touting the safety of jet flight and encouraging more Air Force recruits and their families to commit to service in the armed forces. She earned numerous citations and awards from the U.S. government, most notably the Air Force Association's Citation of Honor, its highest civilian award. She later assisted the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) with a syndicated radio series called "Face to the Future."

The show scripts, each titled *Delvina and Air Defense*, and each with a distinct episode title and number, were printed by the Air Force in the wake of the show's success to use as recruiting tools for prospective Air Force pilots and their families. The eclectic array of subjects of the various episodes includes "How an air division protects your home," "The atomic umbrella over your home," "Your civil defense role in your survival," "How toleration of jet noise contributes to our security," "The woman's angle...wife or mother...and an Air Force career," and "There are no atheists in cockpits." Over the course of the twenty-five episodes, Wheeldon interviews Colonel Dean Hess about his career and his upcoming biopic *Battle Hymn*, discusses the Continental Air Defense with Colonel Barney Oldfield, witnesses a warning test of the Civil Air Defense System, and much more. In the ninth episode, Wheeldon details her famous flight in which she broke the sound barrier as a passenger on Babylon One. Wheeldon's contemporary view of womanhood can be seen in comments such as "There is nothing in the military service as close to the housewife as our air defense because it protects her homes, her family, her town...." There is also much to be mined for the gender roles and relationships between Wheeldon and the cast of military personnel she interviews. Wheeldon also peppers in references to the Soviet Union in her shows, providing comparisons or context to similar activities by the American military, providing an interesting contemporary case study of home front Cold War propaganda by a noted American female radio host.

The two ephemeral items are promotional pieces involving DelVina Wheeldon. The first is a large five-page promotional pamphlet for a program called "A Look into the Future. The U.S. Air Force" presented by the American Woman Radio & Television's 6th Annual Convention in St. Louis in 1957; Wheeldon is featured in two of the many photographs illustrating the convention, where she was awarded the Golden Mike for Women in Radio & Television for Outstanding Public Service. The second ephemeral piece is a four-page supplement from McCall's magazine, also touting the winners of the Golden Mike; the last page of this supplement includes a long biography of Wheeldon.

No copies of any of the scripts in OCLC. A fascinating collection of midcentury radio scripts by a woman touting the effectiveness of the Air Force in the jet age, with much research potential.
(McBRB2830) \$5,000

EXTENSIVE RUN

25. [War Resisters League]. *The Conscientious Objector*. New York: War Resisters League, 1940-1945. Fifty-two issues, plus editor's circular letter. Each regular issue 8pp., on newsprint, folded, as issued. Minor even toning overall, occasional minor edge wear or chipping. Very good.

Significant collection of *The Conscientious Objector*, a monthly newspaper issued throughout the period of the Second World War by the War Resisters League, the oldest secular pacifist organization in the United States. A legion of issues are covered in the pages of these newspapers, including the military draft, reports on the treatment of conscientious objectors around the country, legal cases involving pacifists, reports on Japanese conscientious objectors, articles on women draft resisters, and much, much more. Many of the articles concern conscientious objectors living at a variety of Civilian Public Service (CPS) camps established during World War II, camps that

interned citizens who claimed the right to refuse to perform military service on the grounds of freedom of thought, conscience, or religion. During these years, the League was heavily involved in attempts to achieve the release of all conscientious objectors from works camps and imprisonment and to obtain amnesty for those found guilty of violating the Selective Service Act. One of the more interesting articles in the present collection, published in the September 1942 issue, is headlined, "Indian Movement an Inspiration for Negro Aims in America." The editor's circular which accompanies the issues here details some of the work of the WRL, and asks for subscriptions. The following issues are offered here:

Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5.

Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7.

Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Vol. V, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, plus a single broadside extra dated August 6, 1943.

Vol. VI, Nos. 1-12 (complete year).

Vol. VII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Vol. VIII, Nos. 1-5.

(McBRB4497)

\$1,750

RELIEF FOR POWS IN THE PHILIPPINES

26. [World War II]. [Philippines]. *Relief for American War Prisoners in the Philippines [caption title]*. [New York: 1943-1945]. Seven issues, totaling [34]pp. Legal-size sheets, stapled. Previously folded. Light wear and toning. Very good.

A collection of seven newsletters by a New York-based aid group, Relief for Americans in the Philippines. Included here are issues 14 through 17, 23, 27, and 28, the final issue, which were published between 1943 and 1945. The organization was devoted to the support of Americans who were imprisoned at San Tomas, Gabuio, and other camps after Japan occupied the Philippines during World War II. At the outset of the war, the Philippines were a commonwealth of the United States, but within three weeks of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese seized control. The 20,000 American and 80,000 Filipino troops on the ground departed and any remaining American or British citizens were rounded up in Manila and transferred to the University of Santo Tomas, where they were left to fend for themselves. The only exceptions were a 7:30 pm roll call each night and the use of room monitors. The background of the captives varied wildly, from business executives and retired soldiers to prostitutes. At the end of the war, the total number of prisoners liberated was 3,785, 2,870 of which were American.

Issue 14 remarks on the first anniversary of the non-profit organization: "On May 8th, 1942, just a year ago and two days after the fall of Corregidor, our organization came into being for furthering plans for the shipment of food, medical supplies and other necessities for the internees and also to serve as a clearing house and point of dissemination for information concerning the welfare of these internees." The monthly newsletter prints news and developments from the camps in the Pacific, and documents the efforts of the organization to provide aid to the prisoners there. The issues also print a running list of all those believed to be in the Philippines, "solely for the purpose of obtaining names and addresses of the nearest relatives of who we have no record." A scarce record of this little-known relief effort during World War II.

(McBRB4668)

\$2,500

A CALL FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN BUS DRIVERS IN CALIFORNIA DURING WWII

27. [African Americana]. [California]. [East Bay Employment Association]. *All Negro Men and Women Interested in Securing Jobs as Bus and Street Car Operators - Apply 940 Eight Street...[caption title]*. [N.p., but perhaps Oakland or Berkeley: 1944]. Printed broadside, 5.25 x 8 inches. Minor foxing and staining, light edge wear, penciled note covering most of verso. Very good.

A small and apparently unrecorded broadside calling for African Americans interested in working as bus drivers and street car operators in the San Francisco Bay Area during the latter portion of World War II. The notice calls for interested parties to apply at the offices of the East Bay Employment Association between 4:00 and 8:00 PM

between December 1 and 9, 1944. We could locate no information on the East Bay Employment Association, but it was almost certainly located in either Oakland or Berkeley. This employment advertisement was perhaps the result of a wartime shortage of bus drivers and street car operators in the Bay Area. We could locate no other copies of this interesting and somewhat mysterious broadside.
(McBRB3081) \$550

"A COLORED SOCIETY"

28. [African Americana]. [National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America]. *Hello, Friends! Don't You Want to Go? Where? Sand Beach. How? On a Hay Ride...Given by National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America. A Colored Society...[caption title]*. [Shreveport, La.: ca. 1930s]. Broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, some tenderness to folds, a few short fold separations, some creasing and edge wear, mild rubbing. Some pencil notations on the verso. With organizational leader's ink stamp at bottom right. Good.

Very likely a unique surviving letterpress broadside advertising a fundraising social event and membership drive for the National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America (NFBSA), a "charitable organization" and mutual aid society based in Shreveport, Louisiana in the first half of the 20th century. The text invites members and friends along for a hay ride leaving from the Shreveport neighborhood of Stoner Hill and bound for Sand Beach, at a cost of twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents per child. The event promises "Plenty Fun for Young and Old - Old Time Ring Plays." The bottom half of the broadside provides details of the NFBSA, listing its headquarters at 1600 Royal Street, referring to the group as a "Charitable Organization" with "Joining Fees" of \$3.50 (or "Join now for \$1.00"), open to both men and women between the ages of 15 and 50. The final portion of the broadside prints the "Offical [sic] Roll" with the names of the ten men and women who served as officers of the NFBSA, including the Honorable W.H. Howard, the National Grand Master of the organization. Just to the right of the roll is an ink stamp belonging to Howard, listing his name, position, and address in Shreveport.

In addition to its content, the broadside is interesting for its typography and design. The printer employed different sizes and types of fonts, sometimes mixing types within words or numbers, using numbers for letters and vice versa, and using random italic letters throughout. The broadside was quite obviously produced on a press with very limited supplies of type, but the printer made it work despite the challenges. The National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America incorporated in the state of Louisiana on January 25, 1926. We could locate no other information about the organization. According to the 1930 census, the organization's National Grand Master W.H. Howard was born in Texas in 1904 and was working as a trained nurse. Howard was also living near the NFBSA's headquarters on Royal Street. We could locate no items relating to the NFBSA in OCLC or elsewhere.
(McBRB4603) \$1,750

BLACK TEENAGER IN TEXAS

29. [African Americana]. [Texas]. **Richmond, Gretchen**. [*Scrapbook and Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Belonging to Gretchen Richmond, a Young Female Student at the Orange Colored High School in East Texas*]. Orange, Tx.: 1922. [50]pp., comprised of manuscript inscriptions by fellow students, forty-one vernacular photographs, and various ephemeral items. Contemporary green cloth memory book, printed titles on front cover and spine reading, "School Girl Days." Some wear and soiling to boards. Hinges detached but holding strong by the mull cloth. Minor dust-soiling to contents. Very good.

A unique assemblage of manuscript content, annotated vernacular photographs, school programs, and more memorializing the senior year of a young African America woman as she was graduating from Orange Colored High School in 1922. Orange, Texas is located on the Sabine River, east of both Houston and Beaumont, on the border with Louisiana. Gretchen Roberta Richmond Bruins graduated from the Orange Colored High School on May 26, 1922. According to ancestry records, Gretchen was born in Texas in 1904 and was living in Oakland, California in 1924 when she got married. According to her marriage license, Gretchen was a student in Oakland while her husband was a machinist for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Apparently, after 1924, Gretchen lived in Alameda County for the remainder of her life. By the 1930 census, she is listed as the Head of Household in Oakland, where she is living with her two children; according to the 1950 census, John and Gretchen are again living in the same house in Oakland where he is now a finisher in a steam factory. Neither census lists an

occupation for Gretchen, though she is noted as knowing how to read and write. Gretchen died in Alameda County in 1994.

The present memory book contains a record of Gretchen's experiences in high school at the outset of her adult life. According to the contents here, Richmond was vice president of her graduating high school class of just four students - all women. All four students participated in their Commencement Exercises, during which Richmond presented the "Class Prophecy." The second page of the album contains autographs or inscriptions from the other three women with whom Richmond graduated - Avie Hugh Butchan, Thelma Odessa Dean, and Hester Smith. Gretchen also fills in information for other sections of the book. These include the section for "Class Officers," which not only lists the names of all four graduates who also served as class officers, but also a page of description by Gretchen for each of her fellow officers. Gretchen also lists the school's faculty and a handful of descriptions for some of the teachers; a page of her favorite studies; a page for the school's "Societies;" three pages of descriptions of various "spreads and entertainments;" two pages describing the commencement exercises, and more.

The most populated section of the book contains forty photographs picturing Gretchen and her classmates at school engaged in school and social activities. The photographs picture Gretchen at age sixteen, the school's Y.W.C.A. club, group shots of students on a picnic, portraits of various friends and classmates at school and elsewhere, a portrait of the school baseball team's "star hitter" Rayfield Blackshire in his uniform, a group shot of Gretchen and six other young women labeled as "Baby Vamps," a shot of Gretchen and a friend "On the Town" in Grayburg, Texas, and much more. One of the photographs identifies Gretchen as the secretary of the school's Y.W.C.A. Several photographs picture some of Gretchen's schoolmates from her earlier time at the Prescott Grammar School in Oakland, California. Gretchen seems to have spent considerable time in both Texas and California during her formative years. The album is rounded out with a handful of ephemeral items related to Gretchen's school and social life. These include the program for the Commencement Exercises, a wedding invitation, and three graduation greeting cards.

At first glance, the present work seems more bereft of content than similar examples of high school memory books. Most of the pre-fabricated book contains pre-printed pages for filling in information about various aspects of school life such as "My Class Mates" (for autographs and well wishes), "Societies," "The Dramatic Club," "Sports & Athletics," "Holidays," and so forth. Some of the sections are filled in with manuscript content on one or just a few pages, as described above. Some of the sections have no content at all. And as also stated above, the majority of Gretchen's content is comprised of a section of annotated vernacular photographs in the "Kodak Snap Shots" section near the end of the book. But on second thought, it is actually quite remarkable that this book exists at all, given that the graduating class of the school numbered only four women, and the compiler moved from Texas to California not long after graduation. It is a memory book that is actually conspicuous for its absences due to the small size of the class, and what surely must have been a very limited number of school experiences available to a young African American woman in Jim Crow Texas just a few years after World War I.

(McBRB4738)

\$3,250

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION

30. [African Americana]. Thomas Atkins. *The Eagle*. St. Louis: St. Louis Argus, 1936. Rebound in maroon library cloth, with original front wrapper panel adhered to front board. Library labels affixed to the front endpaper and foot of spine; stamps on the front board and title page. Pagination complete but out of order, likely owing to confusion during the rebinding process. Good.

A collection of over 400 poems by African American poet and preacher Thomas Atkins, published by the St. Louis Argus, a historically Black newspaper. Although little is known about Atkins' upbringing and early years, contemporary sources show he was born into poverty in Monticello, Arkansas, around 1890. After World War I he attended North Little Rock's Shorter College, and moved to St. Louis from southern Arkansas around 1921. He lived for several years at the Pine Street YMCA, an important hub of Black life in the city, and later records find him at various boarding houses in Grand Center. His draft card from World War II notes his occupation as "Evangelist and writes poetry," echoed in his 1940 census record, with total income and weeks worked during the

year noted as zero. Finally, his death certificate, dated 1955, shows him living on Cook Avenue, with a final resting place at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.

Atkins' poetry addresses a variety of topics ~ age, education, music, urban and rural life, mortality, and more ~ with a focus on spirituality and the pastoral. The poems make occasional references to key figures in St. Louis' African American community of the period, including the Reverend D.L. Langford of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church and Mrs. L.A. Head of the Pine Street YMCA. Of particular note is Atkins' unusual, stream-of-consciousness introduction, spanning nine pages and providing insight into his life and community in St. Louis. "The Eagle" appears to have been Atkins' only published work. Rare, with OCLC locating three copies ~ Howard University, University of Chicago, and the Missouri History Museum.
(McBRB4811) \$6,250

AN EARLY ALTERNATIVE TO THE MORE POPULAR NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

31. [African Americana]. [West Virginia]. *Negro Advancement Week Charles Town, W. Va. Sept. 20th to 27th, 1931*. [N.p., probably Charlestown, WV: 1931]. Handbill, 9.25 x 5.25 inches. Noticeable staining and toning, old folds, minor edge wear. Good.

An early and seemingly unique handbill advertising the activities of "Negro Advancement Week" in Charles Town, West Virginia in 1931. The event called for sermons, discussions, lectures, a parade, a "Fraternal Night" speech, and more during the week of September 20 to 27. The entertainment included a "Beautiful Carnival" that ran the whole week, plus a shooting gallery, fishing pond, a drawing stand, a wheel of fortune, and more. The speakers included clergymen, professors, and doctors from West Virginia, as well as from Baltimore and Frederick, Maryland and Washington, D.C. The titles of some of the talks are instructive: "The Negro Religious Life," "The Negroes Economic Life," and "Race Relations."

Negro Advancement Week appears to have been started by Carter Woodson's own fraternity, Omega Psi Phi two years before Woodson started Negro History Week. In 1924, Omega Psi Phi initiated Negro History and Literature Week (later renamed Negro Achievement Week or Negro Advancement Week) in order to celebrate and distribute works by notable African-American authors. Woodson wanted to create a larger platform for celebrating Black History, so he started Black History Week in 1926, in concert with the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. This later effort eventually evolved into Black History Month. Still, Negro Advancement Week remains an important early attempt to celebrate African-American history and culture, with some connection to Carter Woodson, in the first half of the 20th century. We could locate no holdings of any material relating to Negro Advancement Week in OCLC.
(McBRB4592) \$1,250

A BLACK SOLDIER IN THE PACIFIC THEATRE

32. [African Americana]. [World War II]. Metcalf, Fred R. [*Handmade Annotated Scrapbook of Technician Fred R. Metcalf, an African American Soldier Serving in the Philippines and Pacific Islands During World War II*]. [Guam, Okinawa, & Philippines: 1944-1946]. [54]pp. Folio. Handmade scrapbook comprised of manila folders bound at the middle of the spine with a single length of rattan twine, containing approximately 120 photographs, documents, clippings, and more, often captioned in manuscript by the compiler. Minor wear and dust-soiling. Very good.

A handmade scrapbook assembled by Technician 4th Grade Fred B. Metcalf, an African-American soldier serving as a member of an Engineer Aviation Battalion that built and repaired airfields throughout the Western Pacific during the Second World War. Metcalf documents the deployment of the 1889th Engineer Aviation Battalion (Colored) to the Philippines, Guam, and Okinawa where his unit built and repaired some of the most important Army Air Force airfields crucial to the advance on Japan. The scrapbook contains nearly 120 items, including photographs, clippings from service magazines and newspapers, cartoons, broadsides, documents, currency and fiscal items, and a handwritten page of numeric translations. Most items in this scrapbook are ephemeral clippings from service newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets that were distributed to the troops. Interestingly, although there are a number of photographs (many captioned in manuscript), Metcalf included none of himself and only

two of his unit constructing an airfield; instead his photos apparently feature aspects of military life and his travels which he found to be interesting, mostly Japanese scenes and people in Okinawa.

One of the more interesting items in the scrapbook is a broadside titled "Attention Colored Servicemen" announcing a special Thanksgiving Night "Barn Dance" with "real oriental barbeque 'pigs' and state side liquors" at the "B-29 Bar & Nite Club" in Pasay, Philippines, that featured "the colored Old Timers of Manila," "Snake 'hipped' Jerry and Mary Carmen a South Sea Island Dancer," and "a famous GI orchestra...to furnish...imported romantic music that we've missed during the terrible Jap occupation days...." The scrapbook also includes a photographically-illustrated four-page leaflet featuring the "Presentation Ceremony" for four battalions of the 933rd receiving an Award of Merit; Metcalf has identified the 1889th as the only "colored" unit of the four, and adds a proud caption, reading "The first Negro Battalion in the Pacific to get this Award."

Other contents include a small campaign map titled "Okinawa Finale" which Metcalf has captioned "The Route of the 1889th;" a small image of Okinawans captioned, "Most Okies wear Jap costume;" a large image of the Guam Police Department with two native Guamanian guards; several images of Black soldiers (not necessarily from the 1889th) engaged in activities like ordnance disposal, beachhead construction, food inspection, and so forth; several images of attractive, young Guamanian women from a pamphlet titled, "Glamour on Guam;" a five-panel image titled, "This Is The Engineers" that appears to show African-American soldiers performing in a talent show or unit band concert; a small, uncaptioned image of a naked, but coyly posed, Black woman; two risqué cartoon to which Metcalf has added his own suggestive captions; and more. A wonderful scrapbook documenting an oft-overlooked but exceptionally important facet of the Pacific War from the viewpoint of an African-American soldier.

(McBRB4632)

\$1,850

WONDERFUL IMAGES OF THE ALASKA GOLD RUSH

33. [Alaska]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album, with Typed Caption List, Containing Over One Hundred Images of the Alaskan Gold Rush and Canadian Northwest*]. [Various locations in British Columbia and Alaska: ca. 1900]. [14] leaves, illustrated with 111 vernacular sepia-toned photographs, between 2.5 x 4.5 inches and 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Mostly mounted four per page. Oblong folio. Contemporary black cloth, gilt, string tied. Minor edge wear and rubbing. Some edge chipping to a handful of album leaves, occasional dust-soiling. With [5]pp. typed and numbered list laid in, keyed to manuscript numbering beneath each photograph. Very good.

A phenomenal collection of vernacular photographs taken by an unidentified traveler on a voyage to British Columbia and Alaska around the turn of the 20th century. Most of the photographs were taken from aboard a steamship or from a railroad car when they venture inland, but occasionally the compiler includes shots from the ground. The photographs begin with numerous scenic landscapes in and around Nelson, Rossland, and Victoria, British Columbia, picturing landmarks such as Kootenay Lake, Bonnington Falls, the Cascade Mountains, and a "Government House" in Victoria. The scene then shifts to Alaska, picturing Devil's Thumb, various glaciers, a wonderful totem in Simpson, distant shots of Juneau and Skagway, and much more. Once inland, the compiler takes pictures of the White Pass, Lake Bennet, White Horse, and more before getting back on a steamship. One particularly interesting image from White Horse shows a pair of businesses set up in tents - Cap. P. Martin's Cigar Store and the Vancouver Hotel. Once back on the steamship, the compiler shoots Five Finger Rapids before reaching the "town" of Yukon (really just a loose handful of wooden huts). The intrepid traveler lands next in Dawson City where they include at least half a dozen fantastic shots of the settlement and its downtown area. The next series of images in Grand Forks show exterior shots of gold mines called Gold Hill and Eldorado #26, and a sweeping "View of Klondike Valley." The traveler then apparently turned south, as the next series of images picture Taku, Alert Bay (with images of five Totems and the local cemetery), and eight views of Fraser Canon. The album concludes with a few shots of the Illecillewaet Glacier, Lakes Agnes and Louise, and several views in and around Banff. The latter images include one of a bear and two featuring grazing buffalo. An interesting and wide-ranging collection of photographs featuring the untouched majesty of the landscapes of Alaska and the Canadian Northwest mixed with areas already being developed and exploited by human prospectors and travelers. The images are accompanied by an invaluable list of captions which are vital to identifying the locations of the images, which appear to emanate from slightly earlier than usual in photographic groups from these areas.

(McBRB4544)

\$2,250

ALASKAN CURLING CLUB

34. [Alaska]. [Skagway Hockey and Curling Club]. [Keefe, Marjorie]. [*Small Collection of Material Relating to the Skagway Hockey and Curling Club*]. [Skagway, Ak.: 1929]. Printed broadside, 12 x 6 inches, and three autograph letters, signed, totaling six pages, with original transmittal envelopes. Old folds to broadside. Very good plus.

A printed broadside and three original letters memorializing the activities of the Skagway Hockey and Curling Club in Alaska just before the Great Depression. The townspeople of Skagway created a dancing and gambling night called "The Days of '98" between 1924 and 1930 in order to raise funds for the Skagway Hockey and Curling Club. According to the present broadside, the show included "Dancing, Roulette, Black Jack, Poker, Faro, Craps, Honest John, Bar, Prospectors, Miners, Girls and Everything Which Goes to Make up the Real Old Dance Hall of the Days of the Stampede Over the Chilkoot Trail..." The broadside is accompanied by three letters by Marjorie Keefe sent home during her journey to British Columbia and Alaska in 1929. The letters reveal that Keefe sent the present broadside home to her husband Robert in Hartford, Connecticut from Vancouver during her trip. Keefe was unable to attend the event due to illness but mentions that the "Days of '98...sounds like a wild time from the handbill." Keefe's letters describe the landscape she encounters in Skagway (including Lake Bennett), the "afterglow here in the harbor at Skagway," an incident in which she witnesses "Indian children on the dock scramble for money & chocolates & candy offered by the passengers," various other shipboard activities, and more.

(McBRB4216)

\$750

BUSINESS ADVENTURES IN 1900s ALASKA

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

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

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

The mounted and loose photographs are the largest images present, and some of the most striking. One such shows a group of five native men and three children, as well as a sled dog peeking in at the corner, and is captioned, "Taken when Joseph S. Sterling was 47 days with the Indians. Some of the party at the head of the Tanana River. Alaska, winter 1903-4." Though a bit blurry in spots, the standing men are clearly discernible, as are their bold expressions. Another image from this group shows the store in Chena in 1908, noted as being "26 x 80 - 3 stories

- Log." Several people stand on the porch of the storefront, which has handsome plate-glass windows along its first floor fronting and a bow window on the second. Other images show the Chena docks and warehouses of the company, and the barges on the waterfront. Some of the loose photos show the exterior and interior of the Tanana Commercial Company store in Ft. Gibbon, also in 1908. One interior shot is captioned "Downstairs showing fire pump & hose, Dec. 1908," depicting two men in the background holding the fire hose for effect. Blankets, suits of clothing, and other sundry dry goods can be seen in the background, as well. Another is labeled "The grocery side, downstairs, Dec. 1908," presumably representing the other half of the store. The same two men pose again with the first hose, canned goods lining the shelves neatly behind them. The upstairs of the store is also depicted, where pots and pans and other dishware are on display, as well as cafe-style tables. The fire hose again makes an appearance: "Up stairs showing reach of hose. Dec. 1908."

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

(McBRB3733)

\$7,500

DETAILING THE WORK OF AN IMPORTANT MEXICAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION

36. [Arizona]. [Mexican-Americana]. [Alianza Hispano-Americana]. [*Substantial Archive of the Alianza Hispano-Americana, a Prominent Southwest Mexican-American Mutual Aid Society*]. [Mostly Florence and Tucson, Az.: 1924-1926]. Approximately 315 letters and documents, mostly one-page typed letters, but a handful longer, and a small percentage handwritten. Mostly written in Spanish, with a significant portion written on AHA letterhead. Old folds, some paper stock tanned and somewhat brittle, occasional mostly minor chipping or fraying to edges. Good plus.

A collection of documents pertaining to the Alianza Hispano-Americana (AHA), once one of the largest and most important "sociedades mutualistas" servicing the Mexican-American community in the American Southwest. The Alianza was founded in 1894 in Tucson, Arizona by three Hispanic men, but quickly fanned out across the Southwest over the next two decades, reaching Texas by 1906. The group assisted its membership from its founding until the 1960s, when budgetary woes forced the organization into receivership. During its peak in the 1930s, the organization numbered around 17,000 members. The great majority of the present letters and documents were written by A.A. Celaya, the Supreme Secretary of the AHA, who was based in Tucson, Arizona, and were sent to R.B. Aballo, to whom a great deal of the material is addressed, mostly from Celaya, but also other members of the Alianza. The material seems to have been retained by Mr. Aballo who was a "primer sindico supremo" of the Alianza Hispano-Americana living in Florence, Arizona. Some of the documents were first sent to other officials of the Alianza, such as the president of the group, Samuel Brown of Los Angeles, and then forwarded to Aballo.

The letters cover a myriad of issues relating to the activities and functioning of the AHA, including financial and legal matters, the organization's relationship with officials in Mexico, the scheduling of council meetings, requests for financial assistance from and other internal matters relating to the group's members (including numerous death notices), salary matters of the group's leadership, and so much more. Some of the business dealt with here relates to the organization's main office in Los Angeles. The documents include tax receipts, balance sheets, dues receipts, insurance forms, and other types of organizational matters. A handful of the documents relate to the Michea-Arballo Mercantile Company, of which R.B. Arballo or his wife seemed to have been a principal. One of the most interesting documents here is a folio-sized three-page document titled, "Proyecto. De Reformas a las Polizas de la 'Alianza Hispano-Americana,' y como Consecuencia, Quedaran Reformados en Concordancia, Todos los Articulos de sus Estatutos que Esten en Relacion con Dichas Reformas." This document, dated in October 1926, details ten proposed changes to the internal policies of the Alianza. In this document, the Alianza is described further as (in rough English translation) "a clearly fraternal and mutualist society, and the main benefit it offers to its members, the help to their families in the form of life policies in the event of death." As such, the Alianza was effectively a life insurance company for the Hispanic communities in the American Southwest, who were likely not well serviced by the white insurance companies of the time.

"Although AHA was set up to offer life insurance at low rates and provide social activities for Mexican Americans, one source suggests that it was initially organized in response to hostile attitudes against Mexican Americans in Tucson. Its goals were similar to those of other fraternal aid groups in the United States, which began to multiply in the late nineteenth century among European immigrants. When AHA was established, most United States citizens could not depend on government social security programs, labor unions, or commercial life insurance to provide economic assistance to a family upon the loss of the chief family provider, usually the father. Besides tendering such services, AHA, like other mutual-aid groups, also sought to preserve the culture of its constituents and taught its members democratic traditions, such as free speech, by involving them in organizational activities. Membership in AHA was limited to Mexican Americans who were committed to altruism toward their fellows, the work ethic, and good moral virtues; it did not offer membership to ex-convicts or individuals of African or Asian descent. However it joined forces with the NAACP in 1954 to fight discrimination and offered musician Louis Armstrong an honorary membership in 1957. Women were allowed to join AHA in 1913 as a response to the woman suffrage movement. Monthly dues subsidized the death-benefits package" - *Handbook of Texas* online.

A significant archive of letters and documents containing a wealth of organizational information on the AHA, providing a detailed snapshot of the workings of this prominent Mexican-American mutual aid society in Arizona during the years before the Great Depression.

(McBRB3494)

\$4,500

CALIFORNIA GOLD FIELD BUSINESS

37. [**California Gold Rush**]. [*Small Collection of Manuscript Letters from the California Gold Fields, Involving the Business of L.D. Davis*]. [Eldorado & Iowa Hill: 1856-1860]. Four manuscript documents, including three letters, totaling six pages. Old folds, moderate toning, minor edge wear, a few tears, a small hole in one letter. Good.

A neat group of four manuscript letters and documents all related to the mining activities of L.D. Davis of Georgia over a four-year period during the latter years of the California Gold Rush. Davis appears to be a lawyer living somewhere back east, and may have been an investor in California mines or managing the financials for some mining concern from afar. The documents include an 1856 promissory note regarding "noted for collection," a long undated letter (likely from California) to Davis detailing amounts of gold taken from an unspecified mine and the mine's ownership situation, and two letters overtly datelined from California ~ the first from Iowa Hill in 1859 and the second from Georgetown in El Dorado County in 1860. Each document presents a unique set of concerns for Davis. Notable details of the three letters are as follows:

1) Autograph Letter, Signed, from A.J. Huff to Mr. L.D. Davis. Iowa Hill, Ca., April 17, 1859, [2]pp. The text reads, in part "I have been very very sick for the last three weeks but am at this time improving...the disease is caused by the exposure of this last winter having worked continually in the rain and snow preparing my claim for the season.... Times are very hard in this country now everyone has to work hard and is in big luck if he makes a decent living.... A great many are making money very fast but in comparison not one in ten to the number than used several years back to make money or in other words the chances are about one in ten when they were one in fifty two and three in this country.... If a man can get a good claim he can make more clear money out of it than he could then owing to the fact that everything is cheaper and experience has taught the People of California a great deal in respect to saving the gold and expediting the work. I think I have a very good claim which will last for a long time three or four years. It has been very expensive opening it but that is pretty well all over with now."

2) Autograph Letter, Signed, from J.D. Arranaut to L.D. Davis. Georgetown, Eldorado County, Ca., April 28, 1860, [2]pp. Here, a colleague of Davis's in California seems to be struggling and writes thanking Davis for a loan. The text reads, in part (with spelling normalized): "I was glad to hear from you and to...learn that you would comply with my request by letting my wife have \$25 worth of corn for her use and please find enclosed a [bank] draft.... I take it as a great favor as I am far from home.... Let me know how my wife is getting along and if she stands in need of anything...."

3) Autograph Letter, Signed, from J.H. Worley to L.D. Davis, Esq. N.p., n.d., [1]p. The letter concerns percentage ownership in an unspecified mine, and opens with a four-line listing of the "amt. of gold taken from [mine]"

513.51.1 while under my control." The author then writes, in part: "The rent and expenses were take out of the above account and after the gold was sold one half after paying expenses.... I know you are too well positioned in law to know that I dare not have settled with any other person unless I had been so instructed according to law.... When Mr. Findley returned from Burke County he stated to me that one half the mine was for Mr Adams and myself and the other was for himself and his friends, but did not say who they were...."
(McBRB4301) \$1,500

THIRSTING FOR WATER DURING THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

38. [California Gold Rush]. Paddleford, J. Gilbert. [*Four Manuscript Letters from Gold Miner J. Gilbert Paddleford, Sent Home to His Siblings During the California Gold Rush, With Several Mentions of the Difficulties of the Local Water Supply*]. Secret Ravine, Ca.: 1856-1857. Four autograph letters, signed, totaling [8]pp., on differently-sized writing papers. Old folds, minor wear, toning, and dust-soiling. Very good.

A collection of four informative manuscript letters written by J. Gilbert Paddleford, a struggling miner working in Secret Ravine, California during the Gold Rush. Secret Ravine was a hotbed of placer mining activity during the Gold Rush, though apparently less so by the time Paddleford set up there. Paddleford writes these four letters to his brother, Curtis and his sister, Ruth, over the course of four months, between December 2, 1856 and April 29, 1857. Paddleford discusses challenges and activities pertaining to his mining efforts, as well as discussing homefront matters such as romantic prospects for himself and his sister, inquiring about various family members, writing about his reticence to settle anywhere, and so forth.

In his first letter, Paddleford discusses the impact of the weather and the lack of water on his mining activities: "We have had a little rain here, not enough to do any good. We are afraid of another dry winter. We have to pay \$15.00 per week for water to mine with. That makes low wages for us in poor diggins. J.J. and I are working together. We are in hopes of doing very well if there is any rain this winter. Jalen is talking about going home in the spring but I make no calculations about it. [I] stop in hopes of striking something." Paddleford mentions a recent heavy rain in his second letter, noting how "pleasant" it has made California, which he "would almost hate to leave if I was ready." The rain must not have lasted long, as he again mentions the lack of water in his third letter, dated about three weeks after his second. Interestingly, Paddleford writes about the challenges posed by snowfall instead of rain: "There is not so much water in the District as there should be for it is snowing very fast. There is danger of the ditch stopping up below from the snow but it can't be helped. The snow fell two feet deep here last night. So it is impossible to go above for more water."

In his last letter, Paddleford writes about new developments in his mining work: "I am mining now with a Dutchman. We do not get water very steady. Jabez has sold his claim and left here this morning.... Times are hard around here. There has been no water the last four weeks. We depend on Bear River ditch for water. The company have been repairing it.... I am doing very well when there is water to [be] had. The last work we did on our claim paid us \$10.00 per day. We think it will not last long. I have not made that but a very few days in Cal[ifornia]." In both this letter and his first, Paddleford mentions a miner named Jabez working nearby, whom his siblings apparently know. Paddleford indicates during the end of his last letter that he may leave the mining business and follow Jabez to work on a ranch in the "Valley." The letters are not accompanied by transmittal envelopes, so it is unclear where Paddleford's siblings lived, but the present author may have been John Gilbert Paddleford (1828) of New Hampshire. According to the 1850 census, John Gilbert Paddleford was a farmer living with several family members (including a Curtis and an Eliza, who is also mentioned in one of the letters here) in Lyman, New Hampshire. In any case, the present small archive of letters provides an unusual window into how environmental factors such as the water supply influenced the success of mining operations during the California Gold Rush.
(McBRB4416) \$1,750

"IT WAS SAID BEFORE WE CAME OUT, THERE SHOULD BE GOLD ENOUGH FOR FIFTY YEARS...."

39. [California Gold Rush]. Passe, Henry. [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Forty-Niner Henry Passe to Milton James, Describing His Experiences During the Early Months of the Gold Rush and the Potential for Trade Goods in California]. "Sacramento City": March 26, 1850. [4]pp., on a single folded folio sheet. Original mailing folds, minor foxing, short closed tear along fold line of second leaf, small remnant of wax seal on last page. Very good.

An incredibly informative manuscript letter written by Henry Passe (or perhaps Pape or Pope), a hopeful prospector during the early months of the California Gold Rush, writing about mining and trade goods in "this far off land." Passe arrived at the gold mines in October 1849, and immediately took ill for three months. After his recovery, he reports on the early haulings from the "dry diggings" at the mines, "not to be as good as the Rivers," which were not terribly fruitful, between six and ten dollars a day. Passe then encapsulates the whole spirit of the Gold Rush in a few sentences: "It is very difficult setting average on mining; it is just as low as 4 & high as \$10 a day; there is one thing that stimulates all, there is a chance of one's striking a rich hole from which he can take out two to ten thousand, and thinking they may be the lucky ones is in the minds of all, and keeps up the fever much higher than it would otherwise be."

Passe also relates his opinion of the prospects for California to provide resources for a population, and its true advantages: "My idea of it is this, that it can never be an agricultural country; that is, not as we understand the term in the East; it can raise its own Cattle, some of the lighter kinds of fruit, as Grapes, Peaches &c, but will be deficient in the staple commodities of life; the country is too dry, there are no brooks and streams as with us at home, nothing but the large streams and those but few; on the banks of these and in the sea it seems to me is the only chance to Farm; in Mineral productions lies its wealth; Gold is the chief one; there is plenty of it too; on the east side of the Sacramento Valley, as soon as you get to the Hills, the soil is all impregnated with it, but so scattered it don't pay very well for digging, except the beds of Rivers & ravines." Passe also comments on the potential quantity of gold in California: "...it was said before we came out, there should be Gold enough for fifty years to come, I don't think it much stretched at that; although not in the quantities some supposed; Land sells high here, Lots 20 by 160 ft are sold from 3 to \$6000, but the fashion is to squat on a lot if one wants to build. We don't think squatters has any legal claim to it..."

Passe then details his work as a tradesman of various goods, for which he reports making \$14 a day. He advises his correspondent that "if you should conclude to send out goods I should be happy to sell them for you." Passe then takes the last portion of the second page and the entire third page to communicate a long list of about sixty products and the prices he is achieving for them in California; these include beef, pork, mackerel, lard, butter, salt, molasses, vinegar, sugar, coffee, tea, lime juice, lemon syrup, wine, shovels, picks, pots, pans, pails, lumber, flannel shirts, denim, and so forth. Passe closes by noting the volatility of the market for goods in California, and mentioning that "the best qualities sell the best, these miners are the most independent class of people on Earth; they get money fast and are bound to have the best of every thing." He then gives further instructions for shipping goods to San Francisco and closes with a shorter though still substantial list of about a dozen products he feels "will be in good demand." A wonderfully-detailed letter from a Forty-Niner writing in early 1850 about his early experiences during the Gold Rush.

(McBRB4297)

\$2,250

SCENIC COALINGA

40. [California Photographical]. [Group of Eleven Panoramic Photographs Depicting Coalinga, California]. Coalinga, Ca.: Nichols Photo, [ca. 1910]. Eleven panoramic photographs, approximately 4.5 x 15.5 inches, all on black mounts measuring 8 x 19 inches, each with photographer's blindstamp at lower right. Minor wear, a few abrasions to mounts, minor red stain to one image, occasional dust-soiling. Very good.

A wonderful collection of small-format panoramic photographs of the California town of Coalinga and the oil fields surrounding it during the early 20th century. The images include bird's-eye views of the town, sprawling views of the oil fields, drilling equipment, a few close-up views of the oil derricks, and a street view in the town. Located on the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, Coalinga was founded in the late-19th century after a large deposit of coal was found in the area. Soon after it was laid out by the Southern Pacific Railroad engineers in 1891, and used as a coaling station, which gave the town its name. When the Silver Tip Well was discovered in 1910, it was the largest oil find in the state of California at the time. Coalinga's oil field is now the eighth-largest oil field

in the Golden State, with reserves totaling approximately 58 million barrels. The town of Coalinga now numbers just over 17,000 people, not a great deal more than would have lived there at the time the present photographs were taken. Still, the present photographs provide a marker from which to study the development of the town, as well as its oil industry. The photographs were taken by Walter J. Nichols, a somewhat prolific shutterfly who captured much of Coalinga and the surrounding landscape in the first two decades of the 20th century. (McBRB4542) \$2,500

OVER 800 PERSONAL PHOTOGRAPHS
FROM A NOTED CALIFORNIA WOMAN ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

41. [California Photographica]. Collins, Isabel Porter. [*Substantial Collection of Family and Personally-Produced Photographs by Noted California Artist and Amateur Photographer Isabel Porter Collins*]. [Various locations in California, mostly Sausalito and other locations in Marin and Sonoma Counties: 1870s to 1930s]. Nine photograph albums in a variety of bindings, containing approximately 810 photographs, the great majority paper prints but with a fair share of tintypes and CDVs in the earliest two albums, plus 102 loose negatives, three negative rolls, and a metal container housing 135 later color slides. Very good.

A phenomenal collection of photographs from noted but still somewhat obscure California artist, teacher, and amateur shutterfly Isabel Margaret Porter Collins. The collection numbers over 800 images ranging from early family images featuring dozens of Collins' antecedents from the 1870s to 1890s, personal albums featuring Collins with her family and friends in various locations in California over the course of about thirty years, and an album and some further images produced by Collins' son Henry Benjamin Collins, whom she called Ben. The collection was most likely retained by Ben.

Isabel Margaret Porter Collins (1875-1954) was an artist and teacher who produced both amateur and fine art photography. She was born in Petaluma to a prominent Marin County family descending from the Collins-Dowd-Harris-Howard-Porter line. Collins was a talented visual artist and studied at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art from 1898-1900. She then worked as a pen-and-ink artist for Shreve & Company, producing greeting cards and place cards. She was subsequently employed by Dirk Van Erp, from whom she learned coppersmithing, producing lamps, shades, pen trays, and other hammered copper objects. In 1906, she married Henry Collins and moved to Sausalito, where she taught in Bay Area public schools until her retirement in 1945. She participated in major exhibitions for the San Francisco Art Association (1896 and 1901) and earned a gold medal at the California State Fair in 1900. In her later years, Collins lived with her daughter in Seattle. After she died, Collins was buried in the family plot in Ukiah, California.

The photograph albums are not organized in strict chronological order, as the images overlap slightly in time within a few of the albums. Still, the albums are detailed as follows, in roughly chronological order:

1) [Annotated Family Photograph Album]. [1870s-1890s]. [16] leaves, illustrated with forty-four photographs, mostly cabinet cards measuring around 6 x 4 inches, inset one per page into picture windows, with the last six pages comprised of tintypes presented six per page in smaller picture windows. Contemporary padded cloth covers, central metal device on front cover, manuscript titles to spine reading, "Harris Howard Porter Collins." Front cover detached, cloth worn and somewhat soiled, fore-edge clasp lacking. Occasional wear to photos. The album opens with a nice image of Collins' mother Eliza Harris Porter, captioned with her name, as well as her birth and death dates. Similarly captioned photographs populate the album throughout, featuring Collins' family members and friends such as Alpheus Josephus Harris, Julia Harris, Polk Porter, and so forth, providing a solid avenue down which to pursue Collins' ancestry. Many of the images emanate from Honolulu, Hawaii, where Collins' family lived and worked for some time.

2) [Annotated Family Photograph Album]. [1880s-1890s]. [13] leaves, illustrated with twenty-five photographs, mostly cabinet cards measuring around 6 x 4 inches, inset one per page into picture windows. Contemporary red padded cloth with central metal device and corner pieces on front cover, four small metal feet on rear cover, two music boxes stored within the rear cover (which no longer appear to be working), and metal clasp on fore-edge. Contents generally nice, with occasional dust-soiling. Like the first album, this collection of photographs is

comprised of cabinet card images of Collins' antecedents, beginning with Josephine Porter, and also including another image of Collins' mother, "Polk with Josie Porter 8-12-82 Healdsburg," "Joe Porter Weller, Nevada," "Mr. Crow Nevada Cattleman," Pamela Everett Howard Harris, and others. Most notably, this album includes an image of a young Collins herself, with the manuscript caption reading "Isabelle Porter (Collins)." In addition to the inset photographs in the album, there are several items laid in, including later letters to Collins' descendants and a few additional photographs. Another good opportunity to pursue Collins' family lineage.

3) [Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album of Family and Scenes in Marin County]. [1905-1912]. [16] leaves, illustrated with 104 photographs. Oblong folio. Contemporary gray wrappers. Moderate edge wear and minor soiling to wrappers. Minor dust-soiling to contents, but mostly clean and in nice shape. This is the first album in the collection that we can assume is comprised mostly of photographs by Isabel Collins herself. The album features over a hundred shots of Collins and her family, mostly centered on her son Ben, her mother Eliza, and various aunts, uncles, and family friends. The family is pictured at home in Sausalito, as well as traveling around to nearby places in Marin and Sonoma counties such as Fort Ross, Sonoma Mission, Slide Ranch, Muir Woods, Carmel, and Mill Valley. Apparently, Collins's son Ben has occasionally provided his own later captions in some of the albums, evidenced here by his inclusion of the word "Grandma" over an image of Eliza Harris Porter. In addition to displaying Collins' talent for photography, this album and most of those that follow provide a wide view of the scenery and landscape of the area of California just north of the San Francisco Bay Area where Collins spent most of her married and family life.

4) *Marin - Monterey & Mendocino Cos. (Arizona) Isabel P. Collins* [cover title]. [1906-1913]. [68] leaves, illustrated with 133 photographs. Small square quarto. Contemporary Japanese-style blank book, string tied, printed title label on front wrapper. Some wear and abrasions to wrappers, last few blank pages heavily chipped. Moderate foxing and light occasional staining. A custom photograph album created by Collins, featuring scenes in and around the three title counties, Marin, Monterey, and Mendocino, as well as a short section near the end capturing a family visit to Arizona. The photos begin in Sausalito at the Collins home, and also include pictures of Boyes Hot Springs, San Miguel Mission, the Presidio Chapel in Monterey, Santa Barbara, and Sherwood Creek, among others. This album also contains numerous images of the Sherwood School in Sherwood, California in 1912, where Collins taught school. These images include a class picture of Collins and her class standing outside their one-room schoolhouse, other pictures of the school and its students, local Sherwood residents, a sheep farm in the area, and some mining scenes around Sherwood. The small number of photos from Arizona include a shot of Collins labeled, "circa 1900 (1st teaching job)." Due to the language on the printed title card, we assume all or most of the images were shot by Collins herself.

5) [Vernacular Photograph Album of Scenes in Marin and San Mateo Counties]. [ca. 1910]. [48] leaves, illustrated with 111 photographs. Oblong quarto. Contemporary limp black cloth, "Photographs" in gilt on front cover. Minor edge wear. Contents largely sound and clean. Lightly annotated with a few location captions, but largely unannotated. A collection of photographs featuring Collins' children and family members engaged on a farm and in other outdoor activities in Sherwood and Pescadero, attending the "S.D. Fair," and engaged in other recreational activities in and around Sausalito. Two loose images in this album display Collins' photo credit stamp on the verso, reading, "Isabel Porter Collins Photograph."

6) *Snap-Shots* [manuscript cover title]. [1911-1930s]. [12] leaves, illustrated with 116 photographs. Oblong folio. Contemporary tan paper-covered boards, manuscript title label on front board, single string tie. Minor wear, some offsetting to rear cover. One leaf detached, but mostly clean and nice internally. A heavily annotated vernacular photograph album that appears to have been compiled by both Isabel and her son Ben, and likely mostly the latter. The majority of the images, though, were likely taken by Isabel, though some images are credited to Ben's friends Lafka and Harpo. The photos capture a wide variety of scenes of the Collins family in Sausalito, hunting, camping, and more, as well as scenes of Ben's social life and travel to Seattle, Salt Lake City, and Salinas. Interestingly, this album includes a portrait photograph of Collins captioned, "Mother 1898 Art Sch[ool]."

7) *Photos by Isabel Porter Collins - Vallejo* [manuscript cover title]. [1920s-1930s]. [38] leaves, illustrated with seventy-six photographs and a handful of ephemeral items. Small oblong quarto. Contemporary Japanese-style blank book, string tied, manuscript title on front cover. Minor wear and soiling to covers. The preponderance of this album concerns Collins' time as a teacher at Lincoln School in Vallejo in the 1920s, with numerous images of the

students, fellow teachers, and outdoor scenes around the school. One of the more interesting series of images pictures the Kikuchi children, with a later note in Collins' hand reading, "Japanese Father Died, Concentration [sic] Camp WWII. Was Vallejo Barber/Wife." There are also several photos of the Collins children and other family members visiting San Francisco. This album was most likely compiled by Collins herself, as it includes a few hand-illustrated gift cards from her daughter, Clairice Thorsen nee Collins, and programs from events attended by Isabel and her two kids with manuscript captions by Collins.

8) [Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Recording Isabel Collins' Travels]. [1935-1936]. [77] loose leaf sheets, illustrated with 178 photographs and about thirty postcards. Quarto. Contemporary hardcover three-ring binder, covered in decorative floral paper, possibly by Collins herself. Minor wear. A few leaves detached from the three-ring binder, minor wear to contents, but mostly clean and in nice shape. A handmade and very personal account of Collins' travels to Santa Barbara, Montecito, Santa Ynez, Tejon Pass, and more in 1935 and 1936, profusely annotated with manuscript captions of the people and places she visited. Collins sees Santa Barbara College, the 1935 Santa Barbara Festival, the 1936 Old Spanish Days Fiesta Parade in Santa Barbara, Huntington Gardens, the Santa Ynez Mission, and more during her travels. A couple of images feature noted California artist Helen Seegert, one captioned "Helen Seegert as a Mexican Flower Girl." The last five pages include a detailed handwritten account and a map detailing the portion of Collins' travels in November 1936. A great many of the vernacular images in this travel album were likely taken by Collins herself, except for the images she distinctly captions with the photo credit of another ("Photo by Leila Robins" or "Anderson's Photo '35").

9) *Vamos a Guaymas Mamie y Ben 1-57* [manuscript cover title]. [1957, 1962]. [5] leaves, illustrated with twenty-three photographs. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black cloth, manuscript title on front cover, spiral bound. Spine worn, moderate edge wear. A short collection of photographs recording Ben Collins and his wife Mamie on a trip to Guaymas, Mexico in 1957 and with four photos of a later vacation to southern California in 1962. In addition to this later album, the present collection includes three negative rolls and a metal container housing 135 color slides dating from the 1950s and '60s, which most likely belong to Ben, as well. The assortment of 102 loose negatives, arranged by place in a couple of envelopes (Sausalito and "Nature Trails Sequoia 1930s"), are most likely Isabel Collins' work.

Collins' photographs are positively rare institutionally. The most substantial collection of Collins' work is held by the California Historical Society, numbering 222 photographic prints mostly from her time at the Hopkins Institute. The California State Library holds seven photographs. These two collections are the only institutional records we could find of Collins' work. As such, the present collection most certainly represents the largest collection of Collins' work found anywhere, and apparently the only deep collection of family photographs as well.

Edan Milton Hughes, *Artists in California 1786-1940*, Volume I, p.233.

(McBRB4373)

\$15,000

COME TO THE LAND OF SUNSHINE

42. [California]. *Placer County, California. The Land of Sunshine, Fruit & Flowers [cover title]*. Auburn: Auburn Chamber of Commerce, 1913. [12]pp. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Covers lightly soiled, previously damp; edges reinforced with tape. Contents reinforced with tape at lower corner, minor soiling. About very good.

Promotional work published by the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, promoting the county as an ideal place for agriculture and profit, with an article extracted from the *Pacific Serves Magazine* entitled "Enlarging the Bear River Canal: A Part of Our Development Work in the Sierras." This article, which is illustrated, describes work on the canal and the ways in which it will benefit the region's farmers with irrigation. We locate one copy in OCLC, at the University of California at Davis.

(McBRB679)

\$750

HANDSOME VIEW OF EARLY SACRAMENTO

43. [California]. **Breton, Louis le.** *Vue de Sacramento [caption title]*. [N.d., but Paris]: Le Breton, [n.d., but between 1854 and 1910]. Hand-colored lithograph. Image area: 9.75 x 14.25 inches, overall sheet size: 14 x 19.5 inches.

Mounted to later board. Small bump to lower left edge, some chipping to bottom edge, paper remnants along top edge and some marginal discoloration from previous matting. Very good.

A striking waterfront view of Gold Rush-era Sacramento, depicting an energetic and developing township recently flooded with emigrants from around the United States and the world. The image shows the Old Sacramento Waterfront from the Sacramento River towards the city, down J Street. The busy commercial waterfront district is populated with dozens of people moving about the town, as well as numerous houses, identified businesses (City Hotel, Eagle Theatre, Eldorado Exchange, Fremont House, General Jackson's Hotel, J.B. Starr & Company, and others), tents (one identified as Hot Cake and Coffee), and wagons. The bank of the shore also shows stacks of building materials and cargo. Several vessels are pictured on the river, including sailing ships, a sidewheel steamship, and rowboats. Interestingly, one of the larger sailing ships sports the flag of a Chilean sailing ship. The view was produced just before the railroads came to Sacramento later in the 1850s.

The view was prepared by the French painter, draughtsman, and lithographer Louis Le Breton (1818-1866). Before largely committing to lithography in 1849, Le Breton concentrated much of his painting on nautical scenes, as he spent much of his early career as a shipboard surgeon. The dating of the present lithograph is difficult, as examples were produced for several decades in the 19th century and into the first two decades of the 20th century without distinction between the various editions. Interestingly, Le Breton is also credited on a larger print of the present view, titled *Ville de Sacramento* and dated 1851, which is held by the Bancroft Library. With regard to the present example, we could locate no institutional copies. A stunning display piece of the capital city of California at an early time of explosive growth and development.

(McBRB4369)

\$2,250

POST-QUAKE DIRECTORY

44. [California]. [Directories]. *San Francisco Telephone Directory*. San Francisco: Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1906. 229,[3]pp., plus four leaves of advertisements printed on colored paper. Publisher's brown printed wrappers. Minor creasing and edge wear to wrappers, tiny chip to bottom corner of front wrapper. Minor occasional foxing to text, about half of final leaf, comprising advertisements, lacking. Otherwise a nice survival. Very good.

The first complete telephone directory published after the monumental 1906 San Francisco earthquake and resulting conflagration that consumed and destroyed much of the city. Two temporary directories were printed after the disaster, the first issued on May 12; its supplement was issued May 26. Both of the temporary directories are extremely scarce, as is the present work. Interestingly, as some mention of the 1906 earthquake and fire were printed in the temporary directories, the present work does not dwell on recent events, but is a rather straightforward phone directory. This perhaps speaks to the resilience of the people and commercial interests in San Francisco to simply put the tragedy behind them and get on with life and business. The Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company directories began in 1905 and ceased in 1907. Rare, with only two physical copies located in OCLC, both understandably in the Bay Area, at the Oakland Public Library and St. Patrick's Seminary & University.

(McBRB3972)

\$650

PRE-WWII CHINESE PHONEBOOK FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND

45. [California]. [Directories]. [Chinese-American]. *San Francisco and Oakland Chinese Telephone Directory, March 1938*. San Francisco: 1938. 34pp. Original green printed wrappers, stapled. Ink stamp on front cover, later paper label at top of spine. Minor wear and soiling, internally clean. Very good plus.

A rare issue of this San Francisco phone directory published by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company for the local Chinese community, printed almost entirely in Chinese aside from the front cover (which also bears the title in Chinese). The directory served the large but still somewhat isolated Chinese populations in the Bay Area, this issue with listings for both San Francisco and Oakland. We locate copies of this issue at Berkeley and Yale.

STOCK RAISING IN PALO ALTO

46. [California]. [Horses]. *[Group of Eleven Palo Alto Stock Farm Pamphlets]*. San Francisco; New York: 1894-1895; 1900-1903. Eleven pamphlets, varying paginations. Original printed wrappers, some stapled. Minor wear; a few small chips. Scattered contemporary ink stamps. Light, even tanning. One pamphlet with dampstaining from top edge. Overall, very good.

A good group of scarce auction and sales catalogs for the Palo Alto Stock Farm, Leland Stanford's horse breeding operation, at the turn of the 20th century. Stanford purchased 650 acres of the Rancho San Francisquito in 1876, out of which he began to develop his horse farm, buying a further 8000 acres of adjoining properties before his death in 1893. The land eventually became part of Stanford University, and the sales documented by the present pamphlets helped to sustain the institution while beneficiaries, the government, and other interested parties wrangled over Stanford's estate during the decade following his death. The works here include four general sales catalogues for thoroughbred and trotting stock from 1884, 1895, and 1900, as well as six catalogues for auctions that took place in San Francisco and Sacramento during 1895, 1901, and 1903. Of particular interest is an additional synopsis of an auction took place at Madison Square Garden in New York on November 1, 1894, which saw the best of the horses overseen by Stanford himself put up for sale, including those sired by the famed stud Electioneer. Overall, these pamphlets provide a myriad of information regarding lineage and physical attributes of hundreds of horses bred and raised at the Palo Alto Stock Farm, and present an excellent record of one of Leland Stanford's most productive and prized business assets. We locate a few records for scattered runs of the trade catalogues; the auction catalogues are considerably scarcer.

(McBRB1877)

\$1,500

MAGIC LANTERN ADVERTISING

47. [California]. [Laguna de Tache Tract Grant]. *Free Lecture Illustrated by Over Eighty Beautiful California Views Projected on a Large Screen by a Powerful Lantern... [caption title]*. [N.p., possibly Fresno: ca. 1905]. Broadside, 13 x 5 inches. A few small nicks to edges, minor even toning, old horizontal folds. Lecture location stamp added in bottom margin, reading "Southport Monday Eve. Aug 28th K.P. Hall." Very good.

An apparently unrecorded broadside advertising a magic lantern presentation aimed at promoting land in Fresno and King counties "for sale in ten acre tracts or larger at from \$25 to \$35 per acre, including perpetual water right. Yearly water rental 62 1/2 cents per acre ~ the cheapest water in California. If you are thinking of moving you should not miss this lecture. If you are satisfied to stay where you are come anyhow and see the pictures and learn something about California." The Golden State was the site of not one but two Rancho Laguna de Tache land grants. One was granted by the Mexican governor Pio Pico in 1846 to Manuel Castro and included land along the north bank of Kings River for over twenty miles. The other Rancho Laguna de Tache was claimed to have been given to Joseph Yves Limantour by the Mexican governor Manuel Micheltoarena in 1843. The latter grant, which was along the south bank of Kings River, was not honored by the Land Commission after the cession of California to the United States. The broadside then most likely relates to the sale of Castro's 48,000-plus acre Rancho Laguna de Tache tract north of the Kings River. Castro sold his land grant to Jeremiah Clark in 1866. Clark's wife, Charlotte had her husband declared mentally incompetent and eventually was allowed to sell the land to Charles A. Laton and Llewellyn A. Nares (the namesakes of the present-day towns of Laton and Lanare).

The location of the lecture was a Knights of Pythias Hall in Southport, though the exact location of Southport is unclear. From the text of the broadside, it is not out of the realm of possibility that the developers of the Laguna de Tache Grant tract were marketing their efforts outside California. We could locate no other copies of this informative broadside. However, a map at the California Historical Society of the Laguna de Tache Grant showing a portion subdivided into lots surveyed and platted by order of Nares and Saunders, managers, that was drawn in 1904 by H.L. Ward of Laton, California, helps place the present broadside in its proper context. The involvement of Nares in subdividing the Laguna de Tache tract in 1904 jibes with our proposed date for the broadside, as August 28 was a Monday in 1905.

EXTENSIVE ARCHIVE OF A SIERRA NEVADA MINING COMPANY

48. [California]. [Mining]. [Archive of Correspondence from the Bridgeport Gold and Silver Mining Company Near Grass Valley, California]. [Various locations in California: 1864-1874]. Ninety-four letters, totaling [153]pp. Mostly octavo. Leaves lightly dampstained and toned, some faded. Old folds, some separation and brittleness, a few small areas of loss or tearing. Good.

An extensive archive documenting the activities of the Bridgeport Gold and Silver Mining Company in Sweetland, California. Sweetland is in Nevada County, about sixty miles north of Sacramento, in the heart of the Sierra Nevada gold fields. At its peak, it was home to a few hundred souls; today it is essentially defunct. In the present archive, V.G. Bell, secretary for the company, writes to John Spencer in Nevada, an agent for the company. John Spencer (1818-1891) emigrated to California in 1850, where he had some success at placer mining. After moving to Nevada in the early 1860s, he became a successful rancher and public servant. We find Bell listed as a "ditching agent" in an 1867 directory for Bridgeport Township. Writing from by turns from Sweetland, Birchville, French Corral, and North San Juan, he appries Spencer of the business activities of various mines, including receipt of rent payments sent by Spencer, reports of shareholders and trustees, property upkeep, and mine management. Specific mines mentioned include the Vineyard Mine, the Bunker Hill Mine, and the Baltimore Mine. Over half of the letters date to the period from 1864 to 1867. Though they have been exposed to water at some point, they are mostly legible and are written in a neat hand.

In the first letter here, dated August 8, 1864, Bell discusses the Trustees of the company as well as financing options available for the venture. He writes, in part: "Dear Sir, I have rec'd three reports from you, the last of which was perfectly satisfactory; and had our supt. taken the same trouble during the latter part of last year to have made his reports as clean, there would have been none of that bickering that took place between himself & the Co. In short, the Trustees express themselves as well pleased with your mode of doing business. ... It seems to be the desire of the Co. to husband our means in the territory as much as possible and make it a self sustaining institution, as it is out of the question to raise means without resorting to borrowing; even at the rates of interest we could get money on this side for would soon eat the vitals out & have a dead concern on our hands."

Much of the correspondence seems to include concern over the company's struggling finances. In a letter from February 1865, Bell asks Spencer to cut his salary, writing, "After a consultation of the trustees I was asked to write you in reference to a reduction in your salary to a less figure, say seventy five dollars. The company is in debt here to a little over two thousand dollars borrowed money, & they feel the necessity of reducing their expenses as much as possible, and as there is so little doing with the company's business that it seems like a large salary to pay. ... For one to look after this business without any thing else to occupy their time they are ready to admit is none too much, and if your time is wholly taken up with their business do you not think it would be advisable to employ some competent person who could take time enough from other employment to see to our affairs." Bell assures Spencer that the Trustees are not unhappy with his work - just his expense.

A letter later that year, in July, discusses the hiring of a man as a second engineer, also capable of blacksmith work. Other missives discuss the upkeep and refurbishment of a house, as well as the means to rent it out. By October, Bell has moved to discussion of the dispersal of some property, as well as the difficulty of continually raising funds. "Your suggestion to levy an assessment in the Vineyard Co. to pay it out of debt meets with the approbation of our Co. which I presume was done at your last meeting. It is the wish of some of the members of our Co. to put our property in R[?] into market & sell at some price, & close the concern up. The Board is somewhat uncertain as to the course to pursue, but the pressure is so great against the continuance of raising money by assessment that they will have to abandon that method for the time being."

These excerpts are a mere sampling of the content. Some of the later letters are shorter, asking for updates or indicating monies received, though the bulk of the archive comprises letters that are two to four pages. An interesting and important snapshot of the activities of a large mining operation in the Sierra Nevada in the 1860s and 1870s, and worthy of further research.

THE "MISSIONARY BISHOP" OF GUADALAJARA

49. Castilla, Miguel de. *Espejo de Exemplares Obispos Trasmunto Moderno de los Antiguos Prelados de la Primitiva Yglesia Historiado, y Discurrido en la ajustada Vida, y Heroicas Virtudes del Illustrissimo, y Reverendissimo Señor Doctor D. Joan de Santiago de Leon Garavito. Obispo antes Electo de Puerto-Rico, y Despues por Mas de Dies y Ocho Años de Guadalaxara.* Mexico: Por los Herederos de la Viuda de Bernardo Caldero[n] [Heirs of the Widow of Bernardo Calderon], 1698. [12],297 [i.e., 296]pp., as issued, with page 213 omitted in the pagination. Quarto. Handsome modern vellum, red silk bookmark. Small wormtrack to blank margin of first four leaves (repaired on versos); others affecting blank gutter only of pp. 51-82 and 185-215; final leaf frayed with loss of two letters to one line of text. Early ownership inscription of the Colegio de Santa Rosa de Viterbo (Querétaro, disbanded in 1861). Very good.

The first and only edition of this life of Garabito, a Mexican cleric who was one of very few colonial administrators to physically spend time in the "barbarous" provinces of Coahuila (at the time encompassing modern-day Texas) and Nuevo León. Garabito officially served as Bishop of Guadalajara (Jalisco), but his initial remit extended all the way to California and Coahuila until he was able to appoint administrators in those regions in the 1680s. Among his surviving manuscript edicts are several forcing clerics to learn indigenous languages (in order to proselytize more effectively) and others stressing "el buen tratamiento de los indios."

In 1676, the Andalusian-born Garabito was appointed to the bishopric of Puerto Rico, and subsequently the next year accepted the far more prestigious office of Bishop of Guadalajara in Nueva Galicia, today known as Jalisco; the territory also included the provinces of Nayarit, the Californias, the Nuevo Reyno de León and Coahuila. The present work includes information on his election as bishop of Puerto Rico and then Guadalajara; a description of his voyage to and arrival in Mexico; and about twelve pages concerning his time in the "tierra de Infieles," or "Barbaras Provincias del Nairit, y Coahuila." This propensity for travel and a hands-on approach earned Garabito the nickname (used in this book) of the "Misionero-Obispo." He lived up to the nickname, as in 1682, for example, when he travelled to visit missionary stations in Monterrey. Later in his career, Garabito retired to the Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Zapopan, just outside of Guadalajara, and in his will he stipulated that an image of the miraculous Virgin of Zapopan be sent back to Coahuila. The present work also includes a selection of poems composed in Garabito's honor by his fellow clerics, namely José de Arguin (pp.4-5); Miguel de Ortega (p.5, p.272), Bernardo de Riofrio (p.269), José de Mora y Cuellar (p.270), Felipe de Figueroa (pp.270-1), and Christoval de Palma y Messa (p.271). OCLC shows just a handful of copies worldwide, with one in the United States at the Bancroft; Iberian Books adds copies at the Lilly (heavily wormed) and the University of Texas. We could locate no copies having sold at auction.

Medina Mexico 1690. Iberian Books 71987 (erroneously calling for only 10 pp of prelims). Sabin 11418. Ildefonso, Los Tlaxcaltecas en Coahuila (1999), pp.115-122 (reproducing his manuscript edicts on languages and the treatment of the Indians). Robles, "El Obispo de Leon Garabito" pp. 277-288 in *Coahuila Y Texas en la Época Colonial* (1938). Valdés, Carlos Manuel, "Dos visitas pastorales al Nuevo Reinode León y Nueva Extremadura de Coahuila", in *Derecho, política y sociedad en Nueva España* (2013), pp.305-333.

(McBRB4653)

\$6,750

REVOLUTION IN CHILE

50. [Chile]. [Revolution of 1891]. *[Five Broad sides Stoking Armed Opposition to the Dictatorship of Manuel Balmaceda].* [Chile: 1891]. Five printed broadsides. Some creasing, edge wear, and even tanning, a few closed tears, one small repair. Very good.

A valuable collection of five very rare broadsides expressing opposition to the dictatorship of Chilean President Manuel Balmaceda. Despite becoming a third larger in 1883 and much richer with its victory over Peru and Bolivia, Chile could not use its wealth and lavish public spending to insure against civil unrest. A combination of secular and religious battles and conservative versus liberal thinking came to a head in 1891, when Manuel Balmaceda, who had succeeded Santa Maria as president in 1886, refused to share power and patronage with both the opposition and members of his own party, who became divided over Balmaceda's attempt to select his successor.

When the Chilean Congress refused to approve Balmaceda's budget for 1891 unless he formed a cabinet with their approval, he unilaterally declared he would use the prior year's budget for 1891. The congressionalists rebelled, backed by the powerful Chilean navy, land owners, and large foreign enterprises, established a government in the port of Iquique, and with better leadership and easy access to capital, defeated the loyalist army at Pacilla and Concon. Balmaceda fled to the Argentine embassy for safety. The day after his term officially expired, he committed suicide. The present broadsides are detailed, as follows:

1) *El Azote. Tipos de la Dictadura. Conozelos el Pais Para que en el Dia de la Justicia los Cuelgue a Todos de un Mismo Arbol!* [N.p., 1891]. Broadside, 7.5 x 10 inches. *Anuario de la Prensa Chilena* (1891), p.152, no. 632. Dated 4.25.1891.

2) *Al Ejercito. Soldados! Un Hombre Ha Atropellado la Constitucion, Piso Nuestras Leyes, Violado el Juramento que Habia Prestado al Pueblo.* [N.p.]: Imprenta de la Restauracion, [1891]. Broadside, 8.5 x 12 inches. *Anuario de la Prensa Chilena* (1891), p.150, no. 618.

3) *Proclama. La Siguiete Ha Sido Mandada al Ejercito de Dictador en el Sur, Por Los Jefes I Oticiales del Ejercito Constitucional: Companeros de Armas!* [N.p.]: Imprenta de la Revolucion, 1891. Broadside, 10.5 x 15 inches. *Anuario de la Prensa Chilena* (1891), p.156, no. 657. Dated 10 Abril 1891.

4) *Soldados! El Dictador Balmaceda Os Manda al Norte a Morir... I A Morir Por Que? Por La Patria? -no! Por Una Gran Causa? -no! A Morir Por El...* [N.p., 1891]. Broadside, 5.5 x 8 inches. *Anuario de la Prensa Chilena* (1891), p.158, no. 669.

5) *La Verdad de la Cuestion Arreglos. Conferencias del Cuerpo Diplomatico Con Algunas Jefes de la Oposicion. El Dictador Balmaceda....* [N.p.]: Imp. Nacional, [1891]. Broadside, 5.5 x 8 inches.

All the broadsides are exceedingly rare, with OCLC, CCILA, and COPAC reporting just one copy of each at the National Library of Chile.

(McBRB4631)

\$1,250

ORNATE YEARBOOK FOR THE NORTHWEST CCC

51. **[Civilian Conservation Corps]**. *Fort George Wright District Civilian Conservation Corps Annual 1938-39*. [Spokane]: 1938. 96pp. Quarto. Original pictorial wrappers three-ring bound into decorative wood boards. Light wear to wrapper edges; wood boards lightly scuffed. Numerous newspaper clippings tipped onto several leaves, inside wrappers, and on title page. Occasional, slightly later manuscript annotations. Light dust soiling and toning internally. About very good.

A scarce 1938 Civilian Conservation Corps annual for companies headquartered in the Fort George Wright District in the Pacific Northwest. Units of the CCC were first established in Washington state in 1933, and by 1938 there were over 260 companies with approximately 46,000 members in areas of eastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana that made up the district. These companies were involved in a wide variety of projects relating to land and infrastructure improvement; conserving wildlife; managing forests; and conserving soil.

"The Ft. George Wright District was responsible for the clearing and creation of many roads, bridges, and campsites, with the men of Camp Seven Mile creating Riverside State Park and the roads and buildings at Mount Spokane State Park. Soil conservation, fire and flood control, and reforestation helped reduce hazards and promote the health and safety of the Northwest's forests: blister rust control saved over 200,000 acres of white pine timber in the first six years of the Ft. George Wright program alone" - Spokane Historical Society.

The present annual contains descriptions and illustrations of life at Seven Mile, Washington; Devil's Elbow, Idaho; Beauty Bay, Idaho; Kalispell Creek, Idaho; Blowdown, Washington; and fifteen other rural camps. Each company receives four pages of the work, which contain a history of the unit, an account of its projects over the past year, group portraits of its members, and numerous photographic illustrations of its activities. The initial leaves provide

an account of the main camp, its officers and staff, and also contain descriptions of large-scale CCC projects at Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene, and Coville National Forests, and of soil conservation efforts across the district (Regional Conservator in Charge, J.H. Christ!!).

The present copy belonged to an unidentified member of a Fort George Wright company, who kept track of fellow members by tipping in numerous newspaper clippings about their later activities, particularly their wartime fates and accomplishments. The pine boards into which the annual was inserted were donated by regional lumber companies in appreciation of the work completed by the CCC for their benefit. OCLC locates only three copies, at Washington State, North Dakota State, and Spokane Public Library.

(McBRB1003)

\$950

WITH AN EYEWITNESS DESCRIPTION OF A LYNCHING IN 1886 DENVER

52. [Colorado]. **Conrad, Charles M.** [*Collection of Manuscript Letters Written by C.M. Conrad, Detailing Life in Late-19th Century Denver, Including His Work on the Union Pacific Railroad and with an Eyewitness Account of a Lynching*]. [Denver, Co. and surrounding areas: July 24 to November 11, 1886]. Fifteen autograph letters, signed, written on singled folded sheets of lined paper, totaling [55]pp., and approximately 3,800 words. Minor wear, original mailing folds. Very good.

An informative group of eleven letters written by Charles M. Conrad to his parents and brother in Houtzdale, Pennsylvania while settling into life in "Denver City," Colorado in the Summer and Fall of 1886. Sadly, Conrad would only survive a little over two months in Denver before suddenly dying from complications related to typhoid fever, and the final four letters here are written by A.C. Berry, a friend and work associate who is helping Conrad's parents settle his affairs in Colorado following his death. In his earliest letter, Charley Conrad describes the farms, cowboys, and terrain he sees on his trip out west to Colorado. Once in Denver, Conrad details the city and the surrounding area, plus various activities such as horse racing, baseball games, the downtown saloons, and more. In his efforts to find work, he asks his father for funds to help start a business, but was apparently denied. Conrad's father seems to have worried that Conrad would use any loan money to buy a saloon or similar place for loafing. Interestingly, Conrad includes a manuscript temperance pledge (present here) in one of the letters back to his father. He also discusses the possibility of obtaining a teaching position, describes meeting General John Logan when the Grand Army passed through Denver on their way to San Francisco, touts the "elegant fishing" at Gunnison, and much more.

The most striking passage in any of Conrad's letters occurs in his correspondence of July 27, 1886: "This afternoon I went to see a colored man by the name of Green hung. It was public and fully 30 thousand people witnessed it. I do not care to see any more men hung. That was enough for me. The sight was terrible. He confesses his guilt before he was hung. He killed a street car driver in cold blood without any cause but robbery. I will send you papers giving full particulars of his life, crime, and hanging."

Eventually, Conrad takes a surveying course and starts working for the Union Pacific Railroad in the Engineering Corps. He describes traveling up the mountains to help construct new rail lines. He relates much information on traveling to new towns as part of the railroad crew, life on the road building rail lines and depots, details the areas he visits, the camp life of a railroad employee, and more. One of Conrad's letters emanates from the Union Pacific hospital in Denver, where Conrad was recovering from typhoid fever. Interestingly, Conrad mentions working in Leadville and Fort Collins, and an excerpt regarding the latter provides a flavor of Conrad's correspondence: "I was up at Fort Collins. Went up last Tuesday and stayed until Friday night. We had a tent and camped out alongside of a water melon patch. But we did not eat any melons - as you know I don't like them. But we did have a good time. We did our own cooking and at night wrapped ourselves up in a blanket and layed down on the soft side of the ground to sleep." Conrad died in early October 1886. The last four letters here were written by Conrad's friend and U.P.R.R. associate A.C. Berry to Conrad's parents, detailing the circumstances around Conrad's death and the settlement of his belongings and accounts in Denver. An informative collection of letters beginning with a great deal of hope in a new life in the American West that was quickly cut short and ended in tragedy two months later.

(McBRB4716)

\$1,750

EARLY CUBAN RAILROAD ARCHIVE

53. [Cuba]. [Railroads]. [*Collection of Documents Relating to the Compañía de Caminos de Hierro de la Habana and the Compañía del Camino de Hierro Entre las Ciudades de Puerto Principe y Nuevitas*]. [Havana & Puerto Principe: 1834-1846]. Two letters, totaling [23]pp., plus four printed forms completed in manuscript, each measuring approximately 12 x 8.5 inches. Letters previously folded, with small stab holes at left margin where previously bound. Contemporary ink stamps. Moderate, even tanning; scattered light foxing. Accomplished in a neat, legible script. Overall very good.

In the earliest period of railroad technology, Cuban leaders became interested in a rail line to carry sugar and coffee to the port in Havana from inland. The first completed line from Güines to Havana began operation in 1837; it was one of the first substantial railroads in the world, and beat the arrival of rail transportation to Spain by over a decade. The project was initially approved by the Queen Regent, Maria Christina, in 1834, and civil engineer Benjamin Hall Wright, son of Erie Canal chief engineer Benjamin Wright, was hired to consult on the construction. The two lengthy letters present here were composed in fluent Spanish by the younger Wright during the first half of 1834, and were addressed to Wenceslao de Villa Urrutia, the Superintendent of the Treasury in Cuba and the overseer of the project for the Spanish government. They contain many salient details concerning the planning and construction of the railroad, including an assessment of the supplies and funds required for the building of the forty-eight-kilometer line, a report on the reconnaissance made of the potential track path from Havana to El Rincon, a description of the grading work necessary along the line, and much more.

The four printed documents here comprise completed stock certificates for a later project in the overall Cuban railroad plan, the building of a line from Nuevitas on the northeastern coast to Puerto Principe in the interior. Benjamin Hall Wright was also heavily involved in the engineering and construction of this railroad, which was completed in 1842. The certificates are issued to and signed by members of the Betancourt family, who were prominent supporters of and deeply involved with the development of early railroads in Cuba. Each certificate represents an investment of one hundred pesos, and were issued across the life of the project. A fascinating group of materials on early railroad construction in Cuba.

(McBRB2240)

\$3,750

YOLO!

54. [Directories]. [California]. *The Western Shore Gazetteer and Commercial Directory, for the State of California... Yolo County. One Volume Being Devoted to Each County of the State...* Woodland: C.P. Sprague & H.W. Atwell, 1870. viii,602pp. plus folding map. Original marbled boards, rebaked and recornered in reverse calf with original gilt leather spine laid down. Light scuffing to boards. Light, vertical tide lines through leaves of center section; light tanning and scattered foxing. Map with small, unobtrusive tape repair at gutter margin and a couple of short separations along folds. About very good.

The first general directory of Yolo County, the first Yolo County history, and one of the most comprehensive of all 19th-century California county guides and directories, only issued in a small number of copies to subscribers. The initial 200 pages comprise the extensive general history of the county, followed by the lengthy directory, which is separated into residential and business registers. The map is quite fascinating and shows the county split into townships, with its few towns, railroads and rivers delineated; it was drawn by Grafton Tyler Brown, the pioneering African-American lithographer of the American West. Yolo was one of the original counties in California, organized in 1850; it lies directly west of Sacramento, with the Sacramento River as its eastern boundary. An important California directory and county history.

Quebedeaux 124. Rocq 15559.

(McBRB2030)

\$1,500

MEXICAN EMIGRATION DURING THE ROARING TWENTIES

55. Duron Gonzalez, Gustavo. *Problemas Migratorios de Mexico. Apuntamientos para Su Resolucion.* Mexico City: 1925. 178,vi,[1]pp., plus fourteen pictorial plates (one folding) and two tables (one folding). Small quarto. Modern black quarter morocco and black cloth, spine gilt. Minor soiling to half title, otherwise minimal occasional foxing or thumb-soiling. Very good.

A detailed and extensive treatise regarding the challenges, benefits, and importance of emigration to Mexico in the early-20th century. The author states (in rough English translation): "The deeply rooted formula of 'foreign-enemy' must be withdrawn from circulation as false currency and a barbaric and harmful formula: foreigners made the greatness of the United States of America...we, full of prejudice, are left behind...." The author discusses the challenge of the current attractiveness of the U.S. for emigrants, which he argues they much prefer before Mexico. He states that even Mexican farmers are drawn north: "year after year we lose more with the exodus of braceros to the American Union, than the men killed or maimed per year also, in the most terrible times of our internal struggles." Other chapters focus on Sao Paulo, Brazil as a "model state" for emigration; a study of American immigration laws, within which the author finds many opportunities for Mexico to draw immigration to the country; the current state of readiness in Mexico for accepting immigrants; and a chapter of conclusions drawn by the author.

A most interesting aspect of the work is Durón González's analysis of the settlements of American Mormons and Mennonites in the northern states of Mexico, including the Colonia Juarez in Chihuahua, the settlers in the Valley of Paradise in Nuevo Leon, and those at Durango, all of whom are pictured in some of the photographic plates. Interestingly, the author considered that French, Italian, and Portuguese emigrants would be more suitable as settlers than Mormons or Mennonites because, according to him, their assimilation to the rest of the inhabitants was more feasible. In addition to the handful of images featuring Mormon and Mennonite colonies, the plates picture scenes around Sao Paulo and several "Hospederia para Inmigrantes" within Mexico. An important and informative work relating to the issues surrounding emigration to Mexico in the Roaring Twenties.
(McBRB3593) \$1,250

ESTABLISHING A MISSION AT THE END OF THE EARTH

56. Gardiner, Allen Francis. *A Few Particulars Relating to a Proposed Mission to the Indians in the Straits of Magelhaen* [manuscript title]. Rio de Janeiro: February 16, 1844. [7]pp., written in a secretarial hand, but signed and dated by Gardiner. Folio. Gathered bifolia, stitched. Minor dust-soiling. Thin strip of paper running along the spine of the last page with paper remnants. Very good.

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

The present document is Gardiner's proposal for that first mission, based on his deep firsthand experience the previous five years. Gardiner writes here: "My attention for some years has been turned towards the aborigines of the Southern Section of South America, more particularly to the Tribes on the borders of Chile, commonly known by the name of Aracecarcians." Gardiner also notes that between 1838 and 1842 several journeys were made to the Straits of Magellan where "communications with the Indians were opened, and access was obtained to some of their favourite locations." As he notes here, Gardiner was well aware that one of the greatest obstacles to the mission's success was the "very natural prejudice entertained by the Indians to all Foreigners whom they indiscriminately identify with their former Oppressors." However, he was surprised by the efforts of the "Friars on

the frontier, who were not slow in manifesting their determination to impede my progress and exert all their influence with the chiefs to frustrate my intentions."

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

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

(McBRB3827)

\$7,500

EARLY IDAHO IMPRINT

57. [Idaho]. Ballard, David W. *Thanksgiving Proclamation! By David W. Ballard, Governor of the Territory of Idaho* [caption title]. Boise: 1869. Small broadside, approximately 10 x 7.75 inches. Previously folded. Some spotting and dust soiling. Docketed in manuscript on blank verso. Still very good.

An early and rare Idaho imprint, comprising a declaration of Thanksgiving by territorial governor David W. Ballard in 1869. Ballard, a physician from Lebanon, Oregon, was appointed by Andrew Johnson in 1866 after serving as a state senator in Oregon from its admission to the union. The text reads, in part:

"It has been a year filled with many blessings to our Territory and the nation at large. The pestilence that left its desolating track just upon our borders did not visit us, and has gone from our neighbors. Health and abundance have prevailed. The harvests have been plentiful, and our mines have yielded their usual reward. Peace and harmony have reigned throughout the land, and the nation's fraternal relations, stimulated by the kind but fair and generous example of the National Executive, are fast supplanting the harsh feeling of past hatreds.... It is the duty of a people thus blessed to remember the Author of these bountiful gifts by acts of gratitude and praise; by devout thankfulness for the blessings received and humble petitions for their continuance."

Such proclamations were published annually in the Idaho Territory following the conclusion of the Civil War. All are quite scarce; examples from this early date survive at most in one or two recorded copies, and we locate no other copies of the present broadside.

(McBRB1853)

\$1,850

FORMER EMPEROR AND ENEMY OF THE STATE

58. [Iturbide, Agustin de]. *El Supremo Poder Ejectutivo Me Ha Dirigido El Decreto Que Sigue.... 1º Se Declara Traidor y Fuera de la Ley á D. Agustin de Iturbide...* [caption title]. Mexico City: April 28, 1824. Broadsheet. Small folio. Right

edge reinforced. Small portion of lower left corner torn away. Scattered worming, occasionally repaired with small paper discs on verso, slightly affecting text. Good plus.

The rare first printing of this dramatic and consequential decree, which designated Agustín de Iturbide, the first President and former Emperor of Mexico, as an enemy of the state. Iturbide's military and political coalition brought the Mexican War of Independence to a close with a dramatic march into the capital on September 27, 1821. Following his arrival he was named President of the Regency and Constitutional Emperor of the nascent country, but he soon proved so unpopular that he was removed from power after less than a year, with his economic policies in particular having left Mexico on the brink of immediate ruin. After being overthrown, Iturbide was sent into exile in 1823, which he spent in Italy and England. With Iturbide banished from the country, the situation in Mexico nevertheless continued to deteriorate and rumors reached his supporters that Spain might reinvigorate its attempts to retake its former colony. Iturbide was led to believe that he would be hailed as a national savior if he came back to Mexico, just as Napoleon was in France after his dramatic return from Elba. The reality was somewhat different; the present document, printed on April 28, 1824, declares Iturbide to be a traitor and a public enemy, and orders a similar designation for anyone assisting his return:

"El Soberano Congreso General Constituyente se ha servido decretar. 1º. Se declara traidor y fuera de la ley à D. Agustín de Iturbide siempre que bajo cualquiera título se presente en algun punto el mismo hecho declarado enemigo público del Estado. 2º. Se declaran traidores á la Federacion, y séran juzgados conforme á la ley de 27 de Septiembre 1823, cuantos cooperen por escritos encomiasticos, ó de cualquiera otro modo á favorecer su regreso á la República Mexicana...."

Iturbide indeed returned to Mexico on July 14, 1824, less than three months after the issuance of this decree. He was arrested and executed by firing squad five days later. In the years following his inglorious demise, his reputation as the leader of the Mexican independence movement was rehabilitated, and in 1839 his ashes were interred in the Mexico City Cathedral. The present printing is the official promulgation of the decree, signed in print by the leaders of the Constitutional Congress and the Supreme Executive. OCLC locates copies of several bando editions of the decree, but not this original Mexico City printing of the order; we note one copy of this significant decree in available auction records, in a 2010 Swann sale.

(McBRB3826)

\$3,750

EVEN J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID THEY DIDN'T DO IT

59. [Japanese Americana]. [Hawaii]. *That You May Know. A Few Facts About the "Japanese Problem" in the United States* [caption title]. [Honolulu: 1943]. [6]pp., typed on carbon paper, with a few pencil annotations and corrections, stapled at corner. Some toning and creasing, edges a bit frayed, first leaf with only minor marginal chipping. Very good.

Evidently a draft intended to be printed as a pamphlet or leaflet speaking out against the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. The authors are not identified by name but refer to themselves simply as "citizens of the state of California" who "believe that most of the Japanese in our country are loyal; they believe that attempts at disenfranchisement and deportations of American citizens are essentially un-American and dangerous to the future peace and security of our nation...." The second page prints "General Observations of Evacuation of the Japanese" concluding among other things that "The fact that in a time of emergency this country is unable to distinguish between the loyalties of many thousands of its citizens and others domiciled here, whatever their race or nationality, calls into question the adequacy of our whole outlook upon the assimilation of foreign groups." The authors also lay blame for some of the "agitation for the evacuation of the Japanese" on "dramatic reporting in the American press of gross sabotage and espionage committed by members of the local Japanese community in Hawaii." In order to refute these claims, the authors cite the Tolson Committee (which was unable to find any evidence of sabotage), and print passages from government bureaucrats, a member of the Citizens Council, as well as a Hawaiian plantation manager, who all concur. Most striking is the quote from the assistant to the Attorney General, who quotes none other than J. Edgar Hoover as saying that "there was no sabotage committed [in Hawaii] prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time." The last page reproduces (or lays out?) an advertisement in the *Honolulu Advertiser* of February 5, 1943, which praises the patriotism of the Japanese

Hawaiians committed to serving in the U.S. armed forces during the war. A pencil notation on the first page quotes the conclusion of the Tolan Committee: "We cannot doubt and everyone agreed that the majority of Japanese citizens and aliens are loyal to this country." A seemingly unrecorded, and very likely unique reaction to that unfortunate moment in American history when tens of thousands of Japanese American citizens were treated as enemies. No mention in OCLC, and not found as a finished title or text.
(McBRB3980) \$2,250

WITH AN ORIGINAL SKETCH IN WWII ITALY BY 442ND STAFF SERGEANT GEORGE OKANO

60. [Japanese Americana]. [World War II]. [Okano Family]. [*Wartime Archive of Letters, a Battlefield Sketch, and Manuals from George Okano and Jiro Okano, both Soldiers in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team*]. [Various locations, including Wyoming, New York, Mississippi, and others: 1942-1950]. Ten manuscript or typed letters, a pencil sketch of a mortar field, a penciled for a "Mortar Range," five greeting cards, two photographs, five War Ration books, a small collection of manuals and pamphlets, and assorted ephemera. Occasional minor wear and some soiling to letters, some wear to manuals and pamphlets. Very good.

A tidy collection of letters, an original pencil sketch and accompanying manuscript documents, military and other manuals and pamphlets, received greeting cards and V-Mail, two photographs, and assorted ephemera sent to or belonging to a pair of Japanese-American brothers who both served in the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team during the Second World War, and assorted members of their family. Most of the letters are sent to George or Jiro Okano, and from a variety of correspondents including a fellow soldier (writing from Camp Robinson, Arkansas) and various family members and friends. Two of the letters were actually sent by George - one to his parents and another to Jiro while George was in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. George's letter to his parents emanates from his time in the hospital in New York after being wounded in the leg in Italy earlier in 1944. His letter to Jiro appears to be the final page of a multi-page letter (other pages not present) sent while in training at Camp Shelby, in which George asks Jiro to fashion a dagger for him, and counsels him to take care of himself.

One interesting letter was written to Jiro by a friend named Dave Miyomoto in Michigan. Among other issues, Miyomoto asks Jiro to help him secure his car, as "Seeming niseis won't be in the army for awhile they may send my car to your place via an American kid, driving it over." The letter is dated just two months after the issuance of Executive Order 9066, and illustrates the disarray such a decree caused in the lives of Japanese Americans across the country. Miyamoto would eventually become brother-in-law to the Okano brothers, marrying their sister Haruko. A couple of the letters are written to Jiro and his sister Marion Okano by their cousin, Taro. Though most of the letters emanate from 1942-1944, one of the letters is written in Japanese, and was sent to "K. Okano" (likely George and Jiro's father Kakuji Okano) in 1921, and another was sent to George and Jiro's sister Pauline in 1950 from a friend named Joe at Michigan State University. Two pieces of V-Mail are also present here, both sent to Jiro Okano in Rock Springs - one from his brother George in April 1944 reporting on camp life (perhaps from Italy) and another from a year earlier from a fellow soldier named Earl Crapo, stationed in England. Both V-mail letters were routed through the postmaster in New York.

The most impactful item in the present collection is a pair of pencil sketches on a single sheet picturing a mortar field outside Cassino, Italy, dated February 9 and 10, 1944. The sketch of February 9th is titled, "Overlay for Mortar Section. Sec. leader S/Sgt. Geo. Okano Feb. 9, 1944." The sketches are executed on a piece of Camp Shelby stationery and picture two mortar fields with topographical elements, encampments for two units (labeled "1st" and "3rd"), the placement of 60mm guns, and various labeled targets spread out in the field. Though no location is given by Okano, the sketches must have been created by George Okano during movements outside Cassino, Italy, when Okano was serving as a forward observer for 60mm mortar placements. The sketch is accompanied by both a manuscript range card and a partially-printed range card completed by Okano in pencil, neither of these giving the location either. But the fact that the sketches indicate the location of two units - the "1st" and "3rd" - dovetails with the fact that the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 133rd Regiment were fighting together on those two days in 1944, when they were shelling the town of Cassino, Italy. The 442nd served with the 133rd Regiment during the protracted Battle of Monte Cassino, which resulted in massive casualties for the Japanese-American unit but also allowed the Nisei soldiers to display epic bravery which helped establish the unit's reputation as fierce and brave fighters.

The collection of manuals present here include the smaller edition of the regimental history of the 442nd, titled *The Story of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team*. Another notable artifact from George Okano's service is his copy of *Pointers for Infantry Troop Leaders*. The collection also includes three basic field manuals, a German-English dictionary, an Italian-language course book, and a history of the 34th Infantry Division. The two photographs present here picture Japanese-American subjects, but are not identified. Among the handful of ephemeral items include four Okano family war ration books, a key fob for the Disabled Veterans of America (likely belonging to George Okano as he earned four Purple Hearts during combat). A research-worthy archive of materials created by, sent to, and otherwise retained by a pair of well-decorated Japanese American veterans of the Second World War and their family. As a final note, both George and Jiro Okano are pictured and have detailed biographies on the Discover Nikkei website.

(McBRB4359)

\$5,500

SOMBER IMAGE OF A MANZANAR BUDDHIST FUNERAL

61. [Japanese Internment]. [Manzanar Buddhist Society]. [Ramsey, Allen W.]. [Original Photograph of a Funeral at the Manzanar Internment Camp]. Lone Pine, Ca.: Allen W. Ramsey, 1943. Large format silver gelatin photograph, visible area 7.5 x 9.5 inches, matted to overall size of 11 x 13 inches. Manuscript annotation on verso of mat. Some silvering to image, light dust-soiling. Minor edge wear and soiling to mat. Very good.

A somber, sobering, and substantial photograph produced inside the Manzanar War Relocation Center during World War II. The image features a couple hundred Japanese American internees posed during the funeral of a fellow internee, with several children and a handful of large floral arrangements flanking an adult-sized coffin. The familiar barracks-style housing of the Manzanar internment camp is visible in the background. The verso of the mat is captioned in Japanese, reading in English translation: "September 7th, 1943. Manzanar Buddhist Society Funeral Ceremony." The photograph was produced by Allen W. Ramsey, with his studio stamp at the bottom right of the mat. In his later life, Allen Wellbury Ramsey lived near Manzanar, in Lone Pine, California, which is also indicated in his studio stamp. Ramsey was an English-born photographer who lived and worked for some time in New York before settling in California, first in Whittier and then in Lone Pine, where he died the same year this photo was taken. Images produced inside Japanese internment camps are exceedingly rare in the market now, especially those identifying the subjects, time, place, and occasion of the event or events captured in said photographs.

(McBRB4522)

\$2,250

PROTESTING THE VIETNAM WAR IN THE WAKE OF MLK'S ASSASSINATION

62. [King, Martin Luther Jr.]. [Vietnam War]. *Pay Tribute to the Memory of Martin Luther King Jr. Saturday April 27th. March Against the War, Racism, Poverty, Repression and the Draft...Rally at San Francisco Civic Center...[caption title and first few lines of text]*. San Francisco: [1968]. Broadsheet on blue paper, 13.5 x 8.5 inches. Slight discoloration along top and bottom edges, minor edge wear, a few soft creases, old horizontal folds. Very good.

An exceedingly rare broadsheet advertising a multi-faceted public march and rally against the Vietnam War and "racism, poverty and repression," which took place in San Francisco, California about three weeks after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. The organizers of the event, the April 27 Mobilization Committee, framed the day's activities around Dr. King's opposition to the Vietnam War; the broadside calls for the protesters to "pay tribute to the memory" of Dr. King, his portrait is printed at the top of the front side of the broadsheet, and the entirety of the verso prints excerpts of an April 4, 1967 speech by Dr. King railing against the Vietnam War.

Particularly interesting is the eclectic list of speakers who participated in the day's events on April 27, 1968, which included Muhammad Ali, Vanessa Redgrave, Jeanette Rankin, Bobby Seale, Arnold True, and Sidney Roger. Ali was in the midst of his appeal after his conviction for draft evasion the previous year, and was a natural candidate to speak against the injustices of the Vietnam War. Bobby Seale, co-founder of the Black Panthers, was four months away from participating in protests at the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention, after which he was arrested and tried as part of the sham Chicago Eight fiasco. The diversity of the speakers echoes the quantity of different issues

represented by the current broadsheet: Civil Rights, the Vietnam War, the recent assassination of Dr. King, Muhammad Ali's legal fight against the war, Bobby Seale's controversial role with the Bay Area Black Panthers, women's rights, and the role of the American military. We could locate no other copies of this broadsheet in auction history or OCLC.
(McBRB3397) \$850

CELEBRATING THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

63. [Mexican Revolution]. *Fiesta Floral* [caption title]. Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1911. Broadside, approximately 14 x 9.5 inches. Light toning and dust soiling. Very good.

A celebratory political broadside published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo in the wake of victories by Francisco Madero and his revolutionary generals over Porfirio Diaz in 1911. The broadside prints four separate verses, the first of which, under the heading "Fiesta Floral," imagines an allegory in which the people and the country are showered with flowers and wrapped in the national flag in celebration of the achievement of peace and freedom. The remaining verses printed on the lower half of the sheet praise three key figures of Diaz's overthrow - Madero's wife, "the First Lady of the Revolution," Sara Perez Romero; General Pascual Orozco, leader of revolutionary forces in Chihuahua; and Aquiles Serdan, a political supporter of Madero in Puebla who, along with his family, was killed by Diaz's police in 1910. Each verse is headed by a photographic portrait of the individual celebrated. Scarce. We locate copies at for U.S. institutions - NYPL, SMU, UTSA, and Berkeley.
(McBRB4664) \$600

AN UNUSUAL BROADSIDE FROM THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

64. [Mexican Revolution]. *Paz y Justicia* [caption title]. Mexico City: [Antonio Vanegas Arroyo], [1913]. Broadsheet, approximately 16.75 x 11.75 inches. Old folds. One small loss at edge, not affecting printed area, a few small edge tears. Light toning. About very good.

Broadsheet published in the wake of the coup d'etat of 1913, in which Felix Diaz overthrew Francisco Madero. Diaz was the nephew of deposed president Porfirio Diaz, who was forced out of office in 1911 and fled the country. The younger Diaz stayed behind, leading an unsuccessful coup in 1912, when he was imprisoned by Madero and faced a commuted death sentence. In 1913, he escaped prison, led a successful coup, and joined forces with Madero's general, Victoriano Huerta. Huerta kept the presidency for himself, however, and sent Diaz to be ambassador to Japan. Diaz spent the remainder of his days either in exile or up in arms against the government. The present broadside, published shortly after Madero's ouster, is composed in a combination of verse and prose, praising Diaz as the "Iris of Peace," restorer of justice, and triumphant military man. It is illustrated with two woodcuts of Diaz. An oddity, celebrating a brief moment of triumph for this Mexican politician and general.
(McBRB4666) \$850

WITH A DETAILED FIRSTHAND DESCRIPTION OF MEXICO DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

65. [Mexican-American War]. Lamb, John. [Autograph Letter, Signed, from John Lamb to a Friend in North Carolina Discussing His Impressions of Saltillo During the Mexican-American War]. Saltillo, Mexico: September 9, 1847. [2]pp. on a single folded sheet, addressed on verso of integral blank. Minor soiling, damp stain along one vertical fold line, some paper remnants from previous mounting. Very good.

A manuscript letter embodying a unique view of the Mexican-American War and Mexico itself by John Lamb, a soldier from North Carolina, writing from a military hospital in Saltillo. Lamb reports that his regiment of North Carolina volunteers has been decimated by the war and disease, the latter of which "has reduced me to a perfect skeleton." He reports briefly on the activities and impact of the war but the majority of the letter is consumed with Lamb's description of Mexico and its people, architecture, produce, and more: "I have been in Mexico now nearly six months & am perfectly satisfied to return home if I could. The country does agree with me atall.... They say Scott has whipped Santiana & we will have peace in a short time.... There is many of our brave boys that came out

with us will never see their native land, parents & relations more, for they are now lying in silent slumber beneath the clods of Mexico.... We have lost over two hundred men & a great many discharged.... I will now tell you something about Mexico. It is a very fine country, and has some of the richest lands & finest buildings as any I ever saw. All the Mexicans lack is proper farming tools & timber to fence in their land & if they were industrious they could make independent fortunes. They use wooden plows mostly drawn by two oxen, which they make but poor speed with owing to the hardness of the earth. As to fencing they use the brush that is taken off of the land which they say lasts many years. The principal pursuit in which they are engaged are gardening & the raising of stock which they sell. The gardens and vineyards in this country are not to be equaled by any in America, and they raise all kinds of fruit & that the finest kind. You can go to the market any morning & see hundreds of bushels of fruit of the finest kind of grapes, figs, peaches & every thing you can call for, but all very high. The Mexicans are a peculiar people to themselves, the most of them are a copper colour, with strait black hair. There are some however that are white & more refined & dress very tasty. They think more of their churches than any thing else. There is in this town six or eight & they have the bells ringing every hour, which makes a tremendous noise. The workmanship of these Churches can't be beat by no workman & the inside work is magnificent, the alters and all around is ornamented with gold. All the buildings here are fine, made chiefly of brick & stone & have flat tops but lower down about the banks of the Rio Grande they live in miserable huts composed of cains, palmetto &c." (McBRB4565) \$1,500

WITH DETAILS OF APACHE ATTACKS IN 18th-CENTURY DURANGO

66. [Mexico]. [Native Americans]. *Copia de la Carta Escrita al Sr. Comandante General por el Vecindario de la Jurisdiccion de Cuencame [manuscript title].* Mexico: February 20, 1782. [20]pp. Folio. Original stitching, mounted into early 20th-century plain paper wrappers. Moderate wear and some dampstaining to text block edges of lower right quadrant, somewhat affecting text but not sense. Otherwise light toning. Accomplished in a neat secretarial hand. Good plus.

A contemporary manuscript transcription of a petition addressed by Spanish settlers in the Cuencamé district of New Spain to the Cavallero de Croix, the general in command in that region of what is now eastern Durango. This document is accompanied by two further transcripts of letters from the settlers to Don José de Galvez, the Secretary of State for Spanish colonial possessions in the Indies, and to Don Martin de Mayorga, the Viceroy and Captain General of New Spain, begging their support for the petition.

For a period of seven years, from 1775 to 1782, the farming settlers in Cuencamé had been subjected to constant attacks from marauding Apaches. According to the petition, the Indians were conducting incessant raids on their homesteads and communities, murdering inhabitants, robbing their goods, and plundering the livestock. The farmers, again according to themselves, had patiently suffered these outrages with the hope that aid would arrive in due course and that time would bring about an amelioration of their condition. But, they wrote, the passage of time had only brought about a monotonous continuance of evil and, at the time of writing, the dwindling community was faced with imminent extermination if military aid were not swiftly forthcoming. As a result, a conference of the leading members of the settlement was organized, with the mayor at its head, and the present petition was decided upon as the only remaining recourse to preserve what remained of their number and possessions.

The appeal is composed in very humble terms, but also sets forth in detail the particulars of the attacks suffered by the colonists and again requests immediate relief. The writer adds that owing the diminishing numbers of the population through murder and captivity, it had become impossible to keep up the tax revenue required to maintain a force of militia for the defense of the district, with a frontier that extended over forty leagues from the Rio de Nazas to the Rio de BuenaVal. The unprotected passes across this stretch enabled the Indians to enter the territory with impunity, and a force sufficiently strong to form three detachments to guard the major gaps was required. Finally, the inhabitants remind the General that they had not enlisted his support previously and only did so now that the circumstances had made it imperative for them to do so. Appended to the petition are copies of two letters sent to the highest ranking officials in New Spain to inform them of the dire situation in the northern desert regions of Mexico and to attract their support for assistance to the region. In all, a significant record of colonial struggles with native Apaches in the northern frontiers of New Spain during the late 18th century.

19th-CENTURY MEXICAN WORKS ON MATHEMATICS, STATISTICS, AND THE CLIMATE

67. [Mexico]. Reyes, Vicente. [*Sammelband of Six Works by Mexican Civil Engineer, Meteorologist, and Statistician Vicente Reyes*]. [Mexico: 1877-1880]. Contemporary red quarter cloth and marbled paper-covered boards, gilt spine titles. Moderate wear and rubbing to boards, edges and spine ends scuffed. Very good.

A wonderful collection of six Mexican scientific works by Vicente Reyes, three of which appear unrecorded, all bound together in chronological order around the time of publication of the latter works. Vicente Reyes was a civil engineer, architect, and member of the Observatorio Meteorological Central and other scholarly organizations. The contents of each work ranges from technical or instructional pamphlets to more analytical reports that used data and statistics, especially in relation to climate studies, as a tool for social progress. Further details on each work are as follows:

1) *Apuntes Sobre la Disposicion y Uso de los Tablas Trigonometricas*. [N.p., n.d.]. 12pp. A primer on Napier's trigonometric tables. No copies reported in OCLC.

2) *Instrucciones Especiales para Hacer las Observaciones Internacionales Simultaneas*. Mexico: Imprenta y Litografia de Ireneo Paz, 1877. 47pp., plus twenty-five tables, and one blank folding chart for recording meteorological observations. Also includes instructions to meteorologists for conducting observations in alignment with international standards. Just three copies in OCLC.

3) *Datos Altimetricos. Memoria Presentada a la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica*. [Mexico, 1878]. 29pp. The work concerns the use of barometric measuring statistics to determine the altitudes of Mexican cities. Only one copy in OCLC, at the American Philosophical Society.

4) *Ensayo Estadistico-Geografico Sobre la Mortalidad en el Estado de Morelos*. Mexico: Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, 1879. 25pp., plus six color folding maps illustrating mortality rates in the state of Morelos; one map is headed, "Carta Necrologia." Includes a statistical breakdown of mortality rates and causes in the state. None in OCLC.

5) *Memoria Sobre el Departamento Magnetico del Observatorio Meteorologico Central de Mexico*. Mexico: Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, 1880. 60pp., plus nine plates of technical figures. A history of the Mexican Meteorological Observatory and a technical description of its equipment. About ten physical copies in OCLC.

6) *Datos Meteorologicos; Resument de las Observaciones Practicadas en Varios Lugares de la Republica Durante el Ano de 1879*. Mexico: Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, 1880. 24pp., plus folding table. A summary of national climate statistics for 1879. No copies in OCLC.

(McBRB4110)

\$1,750

¡AL SUR HACIA LA LIBERTAD!

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

One of the most influential works on civil rights in Mexico, setting the basis of the Constitution of 1857, and a milestone in the history of slavery in North America for offering freedom to any slaves who stepped both feet into Mexico. This small booklet resulted from a commission led by Mariano Otero, in an attempt to codify some of the liberal aspirations of the "Acta Constitutiva y de Reformas de 1847." Among them was Article 5, roughly translated as "To ensure the rights of man that the Constitution recognizes, a law will establish the guarantees of freedom, security, property and equality enjoyed by all the inhabitants of the Republic, and will establish the means to make

them effective." The Dictamen included those individual guarantees and rights. The new law also had a huge impact in the United States concerning the issue of slavery. In 1821 slavery was banned in Mexico, with the exception of Texas, and in 1837 the ban was extended to the whole Mexican territory. However, slaves that entered Mexico from the United States were still legally property of their owners. With the constitutional reforms issued in 1849, all foreign slaves would become free by the sole act of stepping on Mexican territory. This law effectively created what some historians have designated as the southbound Underground Railroad.

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

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

THE LAST ELECTION IN COLONIAL MEXICO

69. [Mexico]. [Spanish Constitution of 1812]. *Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza, Lopez de Letona y Lasqueti, Conde del Venadito, Gran-Cruz de las Ordenes Militares y Nacionales de S. Fernando y S. Hermenegildo... La Junta Preparatoria Establecida en Esta Capital en Cumplimiento del Decreto del Rey Convocando las Cortes de los Años de 1820 y 1821...* [caption title and first line of text]. Mexico City: July 11, 1820. Large, double-sheet broadside, approximately 23.5 x 17 inches. Two sheets joined at central horizontal fold. Five chips at left edge, not affecting text, and some additional minor edge wear; otherwise light toning and dust soiling. Two contemporary manuscript signatures at foot; contemporary duty stamps on blank verso. About very good.

Fascinating and otherwise unrecorded broadside that dictates the organization and process for the 1820 election of Mexican deputies to the Spanish Cortes during the second and last period of constitutional monarchy in Mexico. Colonial Mexico first achieved some representation in the Spanish government under the liberal Constitution of 1812, which lasted for two years before being revoked by Ferdinand VII upon his return to power in 1814. The reinstatement of the liberal constitution and the Cortes of Cadiz in 1820, however, was not enough to prevent Mexico from obtaining full independence one year later. This broadside, promulgated in Mexico on July 11, 1820 by the colonial Viceroy Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza, announces the renewed representation via regional elections to select Provincial Deputies for the Cortes, and contains eight articles delineating the process by which these elections are to be held. In brief, these articles order representation be apportioned according to the population, as approximated from the 1792 census; divides Mexico into provinces for the purposes of the election; and places parameters on representation for each province. In all, a very interesting window onto the formation of the brief, final period of Spanish colonial rule in Mexico.
(McBRB3330) \$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. A full list available upon request. 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) \$19,500

EARLY NORTHERN CALIFORNIA GUIDEBOOK

71. **Powell, John J.** *Wonders of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range*. San Francisco: H.S. Crocker & Co., 1881. 162pp. plus [16]pp. ads and two folding maps. Original blue cloth covers, gilt. Moderately worn, corners and spine frayed. Light wear and soiling internally. Good.

Early tourist guide to northern California, featuring natural wonders such as the Big Trees, Yosemite, and the Sierra Nevada. Includes descriptions of the Calaveras Grove, Yosemite, and Hetch Hetchy, as well as many geysers and hot springs in the area. With a map of "Rail and Stage Routes to the Yosemite, the Big Trees and the Geysers" which shows California from Tahoe to Madera. The two folding maps are titled "Hutchings' Outline Map of Tourist Travel to the Yo-semite Valley, Big Tre Groves, Etc. California" and another indicating "Distances to Stage Points" from Cloverdale to San Francisco. A sound copy of a scarce book.

Currey & Kruska 278. Cowan, p.498.
(McBRB1009) \$750

"NO TO PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION!"

72. **[Quakers]. [Conscientious Objectors].** *[Substantial Group of Publications from the American Friends Service Committee on Its Civilian Public Service Operations and Anti-Conscription Efforts During and After World War II]*. Philadelphia: 1940-1945; 1954. Thirty-five printed and typescript items, approximately [150]pp. total. Some staples, old folds. Scattered contemporary ink stamps. Light toning and minor wear, heavier in places. Scattered chipping and occasional short edge tears. About very good.

A fascinating and scarce group of newsletters, pamphlets, and ephemera published by the American Friends Service Committee during and after World War II, comprising thirty-five printed and typescript items. The Committee administered roughly one third of the camps in the Civilian Public Service system, which was established to provide

a means of non-military service to religious conscientious objectors during the war, and also played a significant role in the anti-draft, anti-conscription movement. The first group of material present here includes seven issues of the Civilian Public Service Friends Newsletter. These provide a detailed, contemporary account of the overall state of the camps, including camp populations, incoming "campers," camp openings and closures, and the financial situation. The newsletters also include news relating to the administration of the camps and developments regarding their operation and the activities of the interned objectors. Included as well are a promotional report issued on the two-year anniversary of the Service's inception and an elaborate four-page solicitation for donations to the CPS, both also issued by the American Friends Service Committee. The issues of the newsletters present are: No. 5 (October 30th, 1942); No. 6 (December 21, 1942); No. 8 (February 25, 1943); No. 9 (March 15, 1943); No. 10 (April 21, 1943); No. 12 (July 12, 1943); No. 13 (August 23, 1943). A substantial run of a scarce and short-lived newsletter. We locate individually catalogued groups of these reports only at Bethel College and the University of Oregon, and not in the Swarthmore Peace Collection.

A second group of newsletters contains three issues of a weekly periodical, *Information*, and eleven issues of its monthly offshoot, *Information Digest*, dating December 1943 to July 1945, with two issues from later in 1946. These issues document the administration process of the CPS camps, and contain reports on various facets of their operation, including finances, fundraising, working and social conditions, religious life, and legal issues. Amongst these are reports on internal efforts and negotiations to fund the camps, both within the Society of Friends and in partnership with other pacifist religious sects such as the Mennonites who were involved in camp operations. The December 2, 1943 issue of *Information*, for example, contains a detailed narrative of the negotiation to fund the camps in 1944. The newsletters also contain a wealth of information on developments, initiatives, and daily life at the camps, which include some particularly interesting reports on mental health among internees and on civil rights, as the issue related to conscientious objectors but also to racial equality in the United States during the war era. OCLC locates holdings of this periodical at just a small handful of institutions.

The third group of material comprises four scarce, typed reports prepared and distributed by the AFSC during the war regarding the rights of conscientious objectors and their status. Three of the reports address the Selective Service Act and continued amendments thereto, concentrating on the portions of the law that applied to religious objectors to military service and changes that affected objectors during the early years of the war. The first these, issued in March 1942, first outlines the changes made to the draft law during December 1941, in the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war on the Axis powers, and then provides an extensive, step-by-step procedure for the application process to become a conscientious objector. Two further, lengthy "memoranda" explain the rights of conscientious objectors as of December 1942 and March 1943, when each report was produced, and gives advice for completing the objector application as well as for preparing supplementary documents and written statements. The other report in this group, dated September 1941, gives an outline of the finances and disposition of the Civilian Public Service (the system of labor camps for conscientious objectors) on the eve of the war, including lists of camps already in operation, their capacities, and statistical charts of objectors already registered and camp populations and assignments. These reports are quite striking as first-hand evidence of the role played by the Society of Friends administration in counseling their members to become conscientious objectors.

Finally, there is an interesting group of Quaker anti-conscription ephemera from World War II, consisting of nine pamphlets that outline the pacifist views of the Society of Friends and the reasons behind them. The works go on to detail how these beliefs necessitate the Quakers' refusal to be conscripted into the American armed forces and defend this stance. Two pamphlets deal specifically with the opposition to peacetime conscription, which became a political issue towards the end of the war. The individual titles are as follows:

- 1) "Why They Cannot Go to War..." Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1940.
- 2) "Why We Oppose Conscription." Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1941.
- 3) "United States of America vs. Arle Brooks." Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1941. (Two copies).
- 4) Royden, A. Maude. "An Unarmed State." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, N.d.].
- 5) Muste, A.J. "Conscription and Conscience." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1944]. (Two copies).

- 6) "Peace Time Conscription...A Problem for Americans." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1944].
- 7) "Permanent Conscription." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1945].
- 8) "No! To Peacetime Conscription." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1945].
- 9) "Advices on Conscription and War." [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1954].
(McBRB4307) \$2,500

NEW CIVIL LAWS IN RECONSTRUCTION MISSISSIPPI

73. [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

WHY WE NEED THE PILL

74. Sanger, Margaret. *The Case for Birth Control. A Supplementary Brief and Statement of Facts.* [New York: Modern Art Printing Company], 1917. [2],251pp. Original light blue cloth, gilt titles on front cover and spine. Minor soiling and edge wear to boards, corners bumped. Front free endpaper lacking, else clean internally. Very good.

A rare and early work on birth control written by and with supplemental articles compiled by Margaret Sanger, a prominent New York nurse, sex educator, social and women's rights activist, and birth control advocate. Margaret Sanger (1879-1966) opened the first birth control clinic in the United States, and established entities that

eventually evolved into Planned Parenthood. The present work was compiled by Sanger after she opened her first clinic in 1916 and was subsequently arrested for distributing literature on contraception. The work provides information for her defense in the court case, as stated in a subtitle on the title page: "To Aid the Court in its Consideration of the Statute designed to prevent the dissemination of information for Preventing Conception." The book is organized in chapters focusing on the origin of birth control, population & birth rate, infant mortality, maternal mortality, "harmful methods practices to avoid large families," prostitution and venereal disease, other diseases related to child birth, and a conclusion. Sanger includes her own work on birth control, as well as those by other "eminent authorities, whose opinions are selected as being the clearest exposition of the social philosophy ~ Birth Control." These authorities include Havelock Ellis, August Forel, G.F. Lydston, Emma Duke, and Grace L. Meigs. Sanger lays out her intention for the work in the Foreword: "The purpose of the Appellant in presenting the various statistics and medical and social facts incorporated in the supplementary brief...is to give the Court a clear conception of the meaning of birth control." Sanger does so through detailed reports, often with supplementary tables and graphs, from the United States but mostly from other countries, as the prohibition of birth control in the U.S. has not allowed for sufficient data to study much of the issues at hand. In recent times, Sanger's reputation as a racist and an early supporter of eugenics have somewhat tarnished her legacy, though the present work stands as an important entry in the history of women's rights and the advocacy of birth control. OCLC reports just five institutional copies, at Suny-Binghamton, Florida International, Indiana University, Georgian Court University, and Virginia Tech.

(McBRB4615)

\$850

SLAVES ON A BRAZILIAN COFFEE PLANTATION

75. [Slavery]. [Brazil]. [*Inventory Listing 161 Named Slaves from the Boa Esperança Coffee Plantation in Brazil*]. Avelar, Paty do Alferes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: 1882. [8]pp. in Portuguese. Folio. Bound with a single brad in left margin. Old folds, very minor toning. Very good.

Rare Brazilian slavery document listing workers at one of the major coffee plantations in the area of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Located in Avelar, Municipality of Paty do Alferes, Fazenda Boa Esperança was originally part of the sesmaria of Fazenda Pau Grande. As the owners continued to live in Pau Grande, in this area, a structure was established for the culture of coffee, consisting of yards, mills, slave quarters, kitchen, slave infirmary, where today the house is located, with some adaptations and additions. Around 1850, a headquarters was built and, around 1907, it was demolished and with the demolition material the first houses of Vila de Avelar were built. The document lists both men and women by first name only, with short descriptive text identifying some as married or as sons or daughters of others in the list. It also indicates when the said slave is a "crioulo" (Creole). The document emanates from Brazil just six years before slavery was abolished in the country through the "Golden Law" of May 13, 1888. An excellent primary source for researching Brazilian slavery and its impact on families among the laborers.

(McBRB4160)

\$1,500

ABOLITIONIST TRACT PUBLISHED BY AN EARLY PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

76. [Slavery]. [Philadelphia Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society]. [Heyrick, Elizabeth]. *Immediate, Not Gradual Abolition; or, an Inquiry Into the Shortest, Safest, and Most Effectual Means of Getting Rid of West Indian Slavery*. Philadelphia: Published by the Philadelphia Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. Printed by Merrihew and Gunn, 1836. 24pp. Disbound. Ex-Vermont State Library, with embossed blindstamp and remnants of shelf label on title page and small numbered ink stamp on first page of text. Remnants of original wrappers along outer gutters, mostly minor foxing throughout. Good.

A rare Philadelphia edition of an early abolitionist tract by Elizabeth Heyrick, an English Quaker. The work was first published in Great Britain in 1824 and reprinted several times in both England and the United States. The present work is just the second edition published in Philadelphia and the only edition sponsored by the Philadelphia Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, which formed in 1833. The Philadelphia Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society was created in the same year as the American Anti-Slavery Society by a group of Pennsylvania women, both White and

Black, including Lucretia Mott. The organization is credited with being among the first and only racially integrated abolitionist societies in antebellum America. Heyrick's work was essentially focused on immediate and total abolition at a time when most abolitionists hoped the end of the slave trade would result in a gradual end to the peculiar institution. Heyrick's central argument calls for a boycott of West Indian sugar as a way to force a faster end to "the hydra-headed monster of slavery."

Interestingly, the present work includes a one-page introduction not present in other editions, written expressly by someone in the PLASS. The introduction emphasized the impact of the work upon initial publication, noting that "it proved greatly advantageous to the cause of Emancipation in the British West Indies." It also claims the work was so influential to the general cause of abolition that it convinced no less than William Wilberforce "and other leading abolitionists" to transition as "gradualists" to those calling for an end to slavery "immediately." The conclusion of the introduction continues to praise the work's impact: "It is commended to the attentive, serious perusal of the reader, as the same principles and duties that apply to slavery in the West Indies are equally applicable to that which exists in the United States."

(McBRB4768)

\$950

TWENTY YEARS OF LETTERS FROM A CALIFORNIA SPIRITUALIST
WHO WAS ALSO A FRIEND OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

77. [Spiritualism]. [California]. Dresser, Charlotte Elizabeth. [Archive of Manuscript Letters from Charlotte Elizabeth Dresser to Her Niece and Grand Niece, with Much Content on Family Matters, Life in California, and Spiritualism]. [Mostly Santa Ana, Ca.: 1909-1928]. Fifty-two autograph letters, signed, almost all retaining original transmittal envelopes, totaling approximately 260 pages and approximately 18,000 words, plus an eight-page typed diary, dated 1928, and two photographs. Minor wear. Very good plus.

An astounding and content-rich archive of manuscript letters written from Charlotte Elizabeth Dresser (1855-1930) to her niece and grand-niece over roughly a twenty-year period. Dresser's letters are highly detailed and very affectionate, mostly written to Martha Wood ("Mrs. Ernest Wood") in Massachusetts. The majority of the letters are signed "Aunt Lottie." Some of the letters are written to Martha's daughter, Ernestine Wood, later "Mrs. H.H. La Mint." The great majority of Charlotte's letters are written from her home in Santa Ana, California, but a handful of her letters emanate from various travel locations. The letters range between two pages and sixteen pages, with most numbering at least four pages.

Charlotte Dresser was, according to one of the present letters, a self-taught musician who began teaching music at age fourteen and was teaching at a private school by age sixteen. Dresser was obviously well self-taught, as her letters occasionally include quotes of various poems and occasional long passages of advice for both correspondents. In a few letters, she writes in great detail about an art object or work she is sending to her correspondents back east. Dresser was born and grew up in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where she also laid to rest after she died. She lived the last twenty-five years of her life in Santa Ana, California, where she passed away on February 20, 1930. While in California, Dresser formed a close relationship with Fred and Carrie Rafferty, and lived with the couple through most of the time represented here. The trio traveled extensively together, some of which is documented in the present collection, and after Carrie's death in 1917, Dresser and Fred Rafferty went on to work closely together as spiritualists, co-authoring two books on the subject, *Spirit World and Spirit Life* and *Life Here and Hereafter*. A significant amount of Dresser's work on spiritualism is captured in her present letters.

Dresser's letters also include a great amount of content on her music career including teaching music and preparing for musical performances with the symphony, the goings-on of family members back east, her own health and the health of others in California and elsewhere, her social activities as well as those of locals near her in California, and much more. At one point she meets a friend from back East working at a jewelry store in Los Angeles who "is as much in love with California as I am." In a later letter, Charlotte recounts returning to Santa Ana from Canada by train through the Canadian Rockies, northern California, and the Sacramento Valley, where the temperatures were 112 degrees or more, and remarks that "I have warned you that only Southern California ~ and only a part of that ~ is to my mind really inhabitable." When reporting on her health in 1908, she writes: "There used to be an old darkie in Stockbridge who when asked how he was, would reply 'Middlin', pretty middlin'. Thank you!' and

that is about my case." A handful of her letters from the early-1920s detail a long-term injury from broken arches, and she spends considerable time in some of her letters on the nature of parenthood when young Ernestine Wood give birth to a son, and also reports on numerous medical matters within her circle of friends and family.

Her letters also touch on other musicians and spiritualists she meets, a railroad tragedy in Arizona in 1922 that seems to relate to Communists, her travels around California (including the Irvine ranch, Spanish missions, Laguna Beach, Pasadena, and San Diego). She peppers her correspondence with developments around Santa Ana. In her May 27, 1922 letter, she writes that "Santa Ana has settled the tourist problem ~ the auto-tourist ~ partly by establishing a really beautiful auto-camping ground with a lovely kitchen with some 20 gas cooking stoves, a fine living room, a few cabins, parking places plenty, gas, electricity, running water, bathrooms, a store, and...tables under the trees where a picnic lunch can be enjoyed free of charge." In an eight-page letter to Ernestine in 1916, Charlotte spends most of the letter detailing her family history, including descriptions of ancestral homes. In another letter to Martha around the same time, Charlotte details the story behind why she was named Charlotte Elizabeth. Charlotte writes a lyrical passage about the effects of World War I and her work with the Red Cross in a letter dated November 15, 1917.

Charlotte Dresser's letters are especially intriguing for the content related to her career as a spiritualist. Dresser discusses some aspect of spiritualism in a dozen letters here. Her first mention of her late-life work in this field comes in her letter dated August 28, 1920. this letter opens with a notice from Dresser that she is sending her niece a book called *The Seven Purposes* that has what Dresser believes "to be a message from the 'other side.'" She claims that the second lesson in the book "is probably a simple statement of facts as seen from that farther life" and that overall, the book contains "wonderful teachings of the spiritual life."

Dresser next addresses spiritualism in her letter of December 28, 1920, this time in technicolor, in the longest letter present here. In this astonishing letter, Dresser details an early experience in automatic writing that she recently performed, in which she connected with a fallen soldier named Andrew Wellington. She begins: "Away back in November, one evening, as I took pencil in hand, and received the usual involuntary motions of hand and arm indicating that I was to write. I said, 'I am thinking about a young soldier-friend of my niece, Elizabeth, who was blown to atoms by a shell. Would such disintegration of body interfere with the completeness of the spirit, as it enters into spirit-life?'" Dresser then proceeds, over the next *thirteen* pages to relate in minute detail her conversation with the fallen soldier. When she finished her recounting of the session, she writes: "And so Martha dear, I am sending it all to you, and leave it for you to say whether it is a message from the Beyond or some unexpected hallucination of my own mind." Dresser follows up this long report of her automatic writing session on January 21, 1921, when she provides an account of another automatic writing session with the dead soldier Andrew Wellington, this one covering eight pages. And she writes still further on Wellington in most of her five-page letter of August 11, 1921, claiming "he has appeared once or twice since" her last letters, before launching into a detailed account of their further contact over several pages.

In a letter dated October 11, 1921, Dresser discusses her and Fred Rafferty's recent correspondence with the Society of Psychical Research, seeking an "endorsement...for our hope-to-be-published book" and reporting on their response, which was quite positive. The society reminded Dresser and Rafferty that "the S.P.R. devotes itself simply to the proof of continued existence and proof of communication with those on the unseen side of life." Then they express interest in publishing two parts of their work in the society's journal, including the Andrew Wellington communication.

In her letter of February 22, 1923, Dresser relates a story about sending her first book to a friend with "a particle of psychic appreciation in her make-up." The friend writes back that she doesn't "believe in that sort of thing." Then, "a week or two later," the friend responds that "the book is being read to death" by her and five friends. In a letter dated May 17, 1924, Dresser mentions traveling with Rafferty through New York, "where he will be near his beloved S.P.R. (Society for Psychical Research) and the Orientalia - the latter being a store for oriental books, fabrics and other curios, and run by people who are fond of him and give him at all times the entire freedom of the place." On April 11, 1927, Dresser writes that she and Rafferty are on their way to England with two friends "who are as much interested in psychic phenomena as we are and we are looking forward to studying the work and success of English and French Societies."

Dresser and Rafferty are in England when she next writes on June 6, 1927. She mentions that they "have met some of the prominent spiritualists whose enthusiasm is very inspiring." Chief among these is Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. As Dresser writes: "Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (who has written to me several times of his high estimate of our books) we met soon after our arrival and were promptly invited to luncheon with Lady Doyle & himself, the Wicklands also being invited. He is a wonderful worker in the cause (of spirit communication) and has pledged his whole remaining life to the development and advance of true spiritualism." Doyle also invited them to his home, but they were unable to go, as they were leaving on a tour of Ireland and Scotland. Dresser then writes about the enthusiasm of English spiritualists and reports on a meeting she and Rafferty attended.

Charlotte also mentioned a California visit by Doyle in a slightly earlier letter, reporting to Ernestine that "When Sir Conan Doyle was out here with his family, they returned one day from Catalina Island to their fashionable hotel in Los A., one boy carrying a dried sheep's head he had found on the island ~ the daughter with a live turtle and the other son with a lot of roots of wild flowers."

In her last letter mentioning spiritualism, dated November 7, 1928, Dresser details an encounter with a southern California spiritualist: "We have been hearing much of late about a 'medium' in San Diego of such remarkable power that she has been much written and talked about. Not long ago she was visiting an acquaintance of ours over in the next town, and F.R. phoned over, inviting them to spend the afternoon with us. They came, and of course, spent an interested hour in F.R.'s museum room. Then we adjourned to the sitting room, and the moment Mrs. White (the medium) saw the piano she seemed to be obsessed by the spirit of some wonderful pianist. She played, and I can only say, that the performance was superbly marvelous!"

The final item in the present collection is perhaps the most curious, sent to Ernestine in early August 1928. The eight-page typed document is set up like a diary but is in reality a daily record of spirit communication between Dresser and her similarly-named cousin who had passed away some years ago. The daily entries run from June 28 to July 28, 1928 and are comprised mostly of quotes from the spirit Charlotte. The document totals around 1,700 words and includes a short note at the end from Dresser: "Please let your mother read this if she is with you. -L." Interestingly, on the envelope accompanying the letter, Ernestine notes that the contents are from "Psychic cousin Charlotte D."

Dresser also writes about instances of automatic writing in her letters of August 16, 1921 and July 14, 1922, and mentions in her letter of July 19, 1925 that she plans to "publish a second edition of 'Spirit World and Spirit Life,' with many additional pages of lately received messages." *Spirit World and Spirit Life*, first published in 1922, contains material from Dresser's automatic writing, and is in fact subtitled, "Descriptions Received Through Automatic Writing by C.E.D." The present letters are accompanied by two small photographs, but the subjects are not identified; one photograph may depict Dresser with Carrie Rafferty.

We are not aware of any Dresser manuscript material held institutionally. A wonderful and research-ready collection of letters from a noted California spiritualist to two family members back east, with deep content related to family matters, life in California, and her experiences with spiritualism and psychic research, offering multiple paths for research into Dresser's life and work.

(McBRB4340)

\$5,250

TEXAS CONFEDERATE WRITES FROM ARKANSAS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

78. [Texas]. [Civil War]. Scales, James J. [Autograph Letter from a Texas Soldier During the Civil War, Describing His Part in a Riverine Battle for Control of the White River in Arkansas]. Camp Retreat, White River, Ar.: June 22, 1862. 3pp. on a folded folio sheet. Original mailing folds, a few tiny separations at crossfolds. Very good plus.

An evocative Texas Civil War letter written by Corporal James J. Scales of the 10th Texas Infantry to his grandfather. After Union Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis drove Southern forces from Missouri at the Battle of Pea Ridge in March of 1862, morale within the Confederate Army's Trans-Mississippi Department, headquartered in Little Rock, was running low. However, with the arrival of the 10th Texas Infantry Regiment hope was rejuvenated. General Thomas C. Hindman deployed the Texans to DeValls Bluff in support of the

Confederate Navy's defense of the White and Arkansas Rivers, which were critically important for the movement of soldiers and supplies. As Union gunboats moved up the White River, three companies were dispatched down river to defend a fort at St. Charles and block the Union advance. Although the Union force captured the fort, it was a pyrrhic victory, and it soon withdrew as the Union gunboat U.S.S. *Mound City* was destroyed by "the deadliest shot of the war," when a single artillery round pierced its steam drum. Over a hundred men were scalded to death and another twenty-five were seriously injured by the steam. Scales' letter details the movement of his infantry unit as well as the cat-and-mouse movements of Confederate and Union vessels on the river. The letter reads, in part:

"Dear Grand Pa. I will fulfill my promise as this is the first opportunity that I have had to write in three or four weeks. The last letter that I wrote to you was at Camp Texas five miles beyond Little Rock and we was moved to Brownsville and from there to white River and when we reached white River we was ordered down the River to a fort by the name of St. Charles...about ninty five miles below where we struck the River.... The River is very narrow and crooked. We traviled until about midnight we was caught in a very severe storm we tried to land the boat [and] finily we made her fast until the Storm was over. When the Storm calmed down we uncabled and started and traveled about eight miles down the River...and was halted By a gentleman [who] said the gun boats is just below you. The boat that we was on turned in a hurrie we landed up the River about two miles and unloaded our plunder. We saw the boat that had went down before us, the evening before we came in sight. So we have turned our backs to the enemy ever since we left Texas. So we came back up the River about twelve miles and landed and unloaded our plunder and toated it off in the Brush and hid it. We took our knapsacks and blanket a piece and Started up the River...about two miles and camped. The Col. sent two cavalry down the River to fight the gun Boats until we could get fixed above. However [when] they was going down...the gun boats came in and took the fort that we was going to. Those cavalry companies...and a few citizens would lie in ambush. And the transports would come they would fight them until the gun Boats would come back and whip them off. They fought this way until they got up to were we got off the boats. They...enquired for Nelson's Regt. They told them that was going back to Little Rock, but they knew better than that. They took one of the gun Boats and two of the transports and put one on each side of gun boat and started the other gun in front, but the Texas boys got to bush whackin it with the gun Boats and they turned back. If they had come up to where this Regt was in ambush we would have taken them shure for we had the prettiest place to fight there in the world. So we are now stationed on white river awaiting the movement of the feds. We are in fine health and spirits and is all anxious for a fight...."

Interestingly, Scales does not mention the destruction of the Union gunboat USS *Mound City*. In all likelihood, his unit did not witness the explosion while hidden upriver preparing to ambush the flotilla. In any case, Scales' letter remains a rare, first-hand Confederate soldier's account of an important, but often forgotten riverine battle for control of the Arkansas rivers that were crucial to the Confederate defense of that state. Original reports of this moment in the history of Texas soldiers in Arkansas remains relatively unknown in the historical record.
(McBRB4736) \$1,350

"ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS RELATING TO TEXAS" ~ STREETER

79. [Texas]. [Mexico]. *Primera Secretaria de Estado. Seccion de Gobierno. S. M. el Emperador Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue. "Agustin, por la Divina Providencia y por el Congreso de la Nacion... La Junta Nacional Instituyente del Imperio Mexicano, Penetrada de la Necesidad e Importancia de Dar al Imperio una Ley General de Colonizacion, y en Virtud de las Urgentes Excitaciones del Gobierno, Ha Tenido a Bien Decretar y Decreta..."* [caption title and first lines of text]. Mexico City: January 3, 1823. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded; removed from a bound volume, with three stab holes at gutter fold. A couple of additional tiny perforations at inner margin. Minor edge wear; light foxing and dust soiling. Contemporary manuscript signatures and docketing on final leaf verso. In an embossed and gilt tooled full calf folder. Very good.

The first printing of the first Imperial Colonization Law in Mexico, from which sprang authorization by the new national government for Stephen F. Austin's first Texas colony in 1823. Moses Austin had originally been granted permission to settle three hundred families in Texas by the nationalist provincial government there in 1821, but his death and the disorder surrounding the independence of Mexico in the same year forced Stephen F. Austin to travel to Mexico City in 1822 in order to reobtain permission for the settlement from the Mexican government. The present law, authorized by Iturbide in late 1822 and passed by his Congress on January 3, 1823, governed general colonization in the new country and was used by the self-proclaimed Emperor to issue a decree on February

18 that officially authorized Austin's colony. Although Iturbide abdicated one month later and the law was annulled, the provisional government that succeeded him ruled that Austin could still bring his settlers to Texas under its provisions.

"This law invited Catholic immigrants to settle in Mexico; provided for the employment of agents, called empresarios, to introduce families in units of 200; defined the land measurement in terms of labores (177 acres each), leagues or sitios (4,428 acres), and haciendas (five leagues each); and defined the privileges and certain limitations of immigrants and empresarios. Families who farmed were promised at least a labor of land, those who raised cattle, a league, those who both farmed and raised cattle, a labor and a league. Settlers were free of tithes and other taxes for six years and subject only to half payments for another six years; families might import 'merchandise' free of duty and tools and materials for their own use to the value of \$2,000; and settlers became automatically naturalized citizens upon residence of three years, if married and self-supporting. An empresario might receive premium lands to the amount of three haciendas and two labores (roughly 66,774 acres) for settling 200 families. Total premiums and permanent holdings of empresarios were limited. Article 30 of the law, by inference, permitted immigrants to bring slaves into the empire but declared children of slaves born in Mexican territory free at the age of fourteen and prohibited domestic slave trading, a limitation that was sometimes evaded" - Handbook of Texas.

"This general colonization law is one of the fundamental laws relating to Texas. Acting under it, Iturbide issued his decree of February 18, 1823, granting Austin's petition to establish his first colony, and though shortly afterwards Iturbide was overthrown, the new Congress on April 11, 1823, authorized the new government, the Supreme Executive Power, to confirm the decree of February 18th and then suspended any further action under the colonization law of January 4. On April 14 the decree of February 18th was confirmed and a few days later Austin began his trip back to Texas" - Streeter.

This example was received and copied by the local government in Tuxtla Gutierrez, the capital of Chiapas, on February 1, 1823, and is docketed as such on the final page. Streeter located four copies, including his own copy now at Yale, to which OCLC adds no other examples. The present copy is one of two to appear in available auction records; this firm has handled both. One of the foundation stones of Texas and an extremely rare decree.

Streeter Texas 694. TSHA Handbook of Texas (online).
(McBRB3500)

\$25,000

A SECRET TEXAS LAND ACQUISITION MADE BY A MEXICAN POLITICIAN DURING THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

80. [Texas]. [Mexico]. Ameche, Sebastian de. *[Compendium of Mexican Manuscript Legal Documents Relating to Texas Land Acquisitions During the Texas Revolution by Sebastian de Amexhe, a Mexican Congressman]*. Mexico: 1837. [17]pp., on folio, Mexican-revenue-stamped paper, sewn. Approximately 1,800 words. Minor wear, light dust-soiling. Very good.

A unique assemblage of two manuscript Mexican documents formalizing land acquisitions in Texas during the heart of the Texas Revolution. Sebastian de Ameche was listed in a decree of May 14, 1820 as a member of Congress who had voted to abolish the prescription against General Santa Anna. In February 1836 during the start of the war for Texas Independence, he invested in land in Texas, using the services of a Frenchman in New Orleans, Guillermo Laguerenne to hide his involvement. Laguerenne bought fifteen parcels of land for him along the Brazos River from Nagodoches to Bejar and on the north side of the San Antonio River. Then in 1837, after Laguerenne had financial difficulties and perhaps because the Texans had been more successful in the revolution than expected, he sought to clarify that he has the title to the lands and not Laguerenne. The present documents contain his attempts to quantify his Texas land holdings. The documents begin with a cover sheet from the "Court of Letters of Mexico" in 1837, and describe the documents as information produced by Sebastian Ameche about the delivery he made to Guillermo Laguerenne of the amount of 1,500 pesos, corresponding to his minor children to buy land in the department of Texas. The two documents included here are detailed as follows:

1) [Document from Ameche informing Laguerenne of His Intention to Buy Land in the Department of Texas to Benefit His Minor Children]. Mexico: February 15, 1836. Six pages. Ameche specifies that he does not want to purchase the land under his own name because, being Mexican, there could be problems, so he asks Laguerenne to act as his agent or use his correspondent in New Orleans. For this purpose, Ameche sends Laguerenne fifteen hundred pesos. Laguerenne responds on January 10, 1837 that he has received the money and that he is going to entrust his friend Francisco Priolland, who is already leaving for New Orleans, to make the purchase - to whom he confides that he will be able to get a very good price "at thirty cents an acre." Laguerenne tells Ameche that his secret is safe, he is not going to reveal that the land purchases are for him, and that his friend, believing that he is acting for Laguerenne, will surely get him the good price. Then, on January 19, 1837, before a notary and witnesses, Laguerenne and Ameche confirm the transaction outlined above and add details of the purchase, including that "Laguerenne purchased from Don Victor Blanco for himself and as agent of Miguel Rabago by deed that they passed in this city at 25 days of the month of May 1836, fifteen sites of land in the department of Texas, eleven belonging to Mr. Rabago and the rest to Mr. Blanco, the first located on the western side of the 'Brazos River' above the road that goes from Nagodoches to Bejar, adjacent to the south with a piece of land belonging to Rafael de Aguirre, where its measurements begin and the latter are located on the north side of the San Antonio River, whose measurements begin in the adjoining stream of the western waterhole of which they cross the road from the town of Goliad to the city of Bejar through the eastern part of the aforementioned waterhole." Also includes further details on the planned eventual sale to benefit Ameche's children.

2) [Document from Ameche Reporting on Challenges Relating to His Texas Land Purchase]. Mexico: September 13, 1837. Ten pages. The document begins with Ameche stating that due to the terrible situation in Mexico he decided to invest in land in Texas through Laguerenne for his children. He then reports that Laguerenne's assets have been seized in New Orleans and that these also include his own (which he always specified will be handled separately from Laguerenne's businesses), now fearing that they will be seized. Therefore, Ameche believes it is necessary to prove to the United States authorities that these assets belong to him. Later he talks about how to verify that they are his, and subsequently signs the document. This is followed by witness statements that validate what Ameche is claiming. The last pages are Laguerenne's declaration that confirms that the land belonged to Ameche and that it is not mixed with his business; it is said that the land was already sold by his correspondent Poillard.

Original records of a very interesting Texas land transaction in the period of the Texas Revolution, showing that speculating in Texas lands in that period was even done by prominent Mexican citizens. This transaction may well have figured in a later dispute that went all the way to the United States Supreme Court concerning title to lands granted to Miguel Rabago by the government of Coahuila and Texas in 1828 and then transferred by Rabago in his lifetime to Victor Blanco. See *Williams v. Conger, et al.* 125 U.S. 397 April 2, 1888, apparently involving some of these same lands.

(McBRB4758)

\$4,500

DUAL-LANGUAGE CLAIMS AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT
BY AMERICAN ARMS COMPANIES

81. [U.S. and Mexico Joint Commission]. [Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Company]. [*Three Pamphlets Submitted by American Rifle Companies Asserting Claims Against the Mexican Government*]. [N.p., likely Washington, D.C.: 1870]. 8; 8; 8pp. In English and Spanish. Gathered signatures, each stitched separately. Very minor edge wear and toning. Very good plus.

A trio of separate claims by American companies and individuals involved in selling arms to the Mexican government in the mid-19th century. Two of the claims come from the Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Company, while the third was filed by the legal counsel of Sanderson Brothers and Company, who had assumed debts owed to the Robbins and Lawrence Company of Windsor, Vermont, who had previously manufactured Minie rifles sold to the Mexican government. The claims from Sharps were filed by the company's President, John C. Palmer and an investor named James T. Ames, who had assumed a claim against Mexico from a Sharps salesman who owed him money. Palmer, on behalf of the Sharps Company, asked the Joint Commission for almost \$30,000 (including the portion owed to Ames) while Ames made a separate claim for his \$14,223. The Sanderson claim amounted to almost \$10,000, including interest. Each of the three claimants also asked for reimbursement of fees for making

these claims, between and thousand and fifteen hundred dollars. These claims resulted from the need to settle numerous debts held by both American and Mexican entities against each other, following the expulsion of the French from Mexico in 1867. Many of these claims were long-standing since the agreement reached in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. All three of the present claims stemmed from transactions of rifles in 1859, for which only partial cash payment had been made at the time of the purchase.
(McBRB4764) \$1,200

SECOND KNOWN COPY ~ THE 1828 U.S.-MEXICO BOUNDARY TREATY

82. [U.S.-Mexico Boundary Treaty]. [Texas]. *El Ciudadano Luis Gonzaga Vieyra, Coronel Retirado y Gobernador del Departamento de Mexico. Por la Primera Secretaria de Estado Se Me Ha Dirigido con Fecha 18 del Proximo Pasado Junio, el Decreto Siguiete...* [caption title]. Toluca: June 18, 1836. Large folio broadside, 17 x 12.25 inches, printed in two columns in Spanish and English. Old folds, small stain near beginning of text, otherwise bright and clean. Very good plus.

An exceedingly rare Toluca bando printing of the long-lingering 1828 Treaty of Limits between the United States and Mexico which finally sought to establish the boundary line between the two countries. The main text of the document is printed in two columns, in Spanish in the left column and English on the right. The main text is supplemented with an opening paragraph and several paragraphs following, all in Spanish. The broadside was intended to be displayed to the public in Toluca, Mexico to keep the populace informed of the progress of the treaty.

"Under the third article of the Treaty of January 12, 1828, commissioners were to meet at Natchitoches within one year after the ratification of the treaty to run the boundary from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River and from the Red River to the Arkansas. Because of the delay in exchange of ratifications, the treaty did not become effective until April 5, 1832, and there was then a further delay in the appointment of commissioners, making necessary a new article of the treaty. The text of this new article, but not of the ratifications, was sent to Congress by this Message. It appears...that it was concluded on April 3, 1835, ratified by Mexico, April 5, 1835, and by the United States on February 2, 1836. The Washington DC edition says that the ratifications were exchanged and the treaty became effective April 21, 1836. The Mexico City edition gives the date as April 20. As the Texans had been victorious at San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, the treaty was meaningless as far as Texas boundaries were concerned" - Streeter.

"The treaty, made between Anthony Butler and Gutierrez de Estrada, reaffirms the defunct provisions of the treaty of 1828 with respect to the boundary question. It is stipulated that commissioners and surveyors be appointed within one year to fix the 'true' dividing line and boundary between the two Nations, and to survey, and place land marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both Nations...and shall meet at Natchitoches on the Red River and proceed to run and mark the said line from the mouth of the Sabine to River Arkansas...and the line of latitude 42 to the South Sea [Pacific Ocean].... The bandos of documents of this nature are even rarer than the official publications" - Eberstadt.

Streeter locates just two copies of the Mexico City printing of this work, issued as a four-page pamphlet. Eberstadt listed a Mexico City bando of the same work in their legendary catalogue 162. OCLC reports just a single copy of the present work, at Yale.

Streeter 1257a (ref). Eberstadt 162:854 (ref).
(McBRB4037)

\$3,250

WITH AN UNUSUALLY-DETAILED LISTING OF PERSONAL ITEMS DESTROYED IN A RAID BY THE TEXAS RANGERS

83. [U.S.-Mexico Relations]. [Borderlands]. *Patino, Nonato. A la Comision Mista de la Republica Mejicana y de los Estados Unidos de America, en la ciudad de Washington, Distrito de Columbia [and] To the Honorable American and Mexican Joint Commission, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia [caption titles].* Washington, D.C.: 1870. 4,4pp. Gathered signatures. Even toning, short closed tears to fore edge. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded memorial, printed first in Spanish and followed by an English version, written by Nonato Patino, seeking recompense for a controversial incident on the Texas-Mexico border involving the Texas Rangers during what became known as the Callahan Expedition. According to the first few lines of the English translation of de Patino's memorial, which was submitted to the Claims Commission of 1868: "That in the month of October, A.D. 1855, an armed force of more than two hundred Americans, under the command of Captains Callahan and Henry, having crossed the Rio Grande from Texas in the United States, entered and took possession of the town of Piedras Negras in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, and by force of arms disarmed all the inhabitants of the town, and with many insults, threats and cruelties, drove them from their houses and caused them to flee from the town to the woods. After having pillaged them of all their most valuable and easily transported contents, the said forces set all the houses on fire, reducing the town to ruins and ashes, and then returned with the booty to the opposite side of the river, by the public ferry."

The author of the memorial, Nonato Patino was a resident of Piedras Negras at the time of the 1855 raid, "with his family, four in number, and had there of his own sole and exclusive property, one house constructed of lumber, and all the other things set forth in an account hereto annexed, marked Exhibit 'A'" which was "pillaged and burned" by the American forces. In addition to the property damage, Patino points out that he and his family were forced to flee to the woods, "where he wandered for three days, exposed to death under the tomahawk of the barbarous Indians, who frequented the said woods at that time, suffering from hunger and thirst in a degree almost insupportable, whereby they caused him great injury in his person and that of his family, damaging him in the full sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars, gold." The line-item listing of Patino's damaged property consists of sixteen lines, valuing each item separately; these items include his house, clothing, furniture, jewelry, food, livestock, saddles, a gun, and more. From the commission convened in Washington, Patino requests a total amount of \$41,651, and submitted his memorial through his attorney-in-fact, Bethel Coopwood.

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

OCLC locates two nearly identical memorials presented by Julian Rodriguez (Texas Tech only) and Octaviano Cervero (SMU only), but the present work is not recorded.
(McBRB4772) \$1,750

UNRECORDED U.S.-SPANISH LANGUAGE IMPRINT

84. [U.S.-Spanish Language Imprints]. Sales, Francis de. *Introduccion a la Vida Devota Escrita en Frances por San Francisco de Sales...* Filadelfia: Estereotipado e Impreso por la Compania Estereotipografica de la American del Norte, 1843. 440pp., plus two plates. Contemporary blindstamped calf, black leather spine label lettered in gilt. Heavy wear, rubbing and soiling to boards, edges scuffed. Varying levels of foxing and staining throughout text, one plate and one four-leaf gathering in middle of book detached but present, blue ink ownership inscription on front free endpaper. Good.

A very rare, and possibly unrecorded U.S.-Spanish language imprint, being a translation of Saint Francis de Sales' *Philotea: Introduction to the Devout Life*. The work was first written and published in French and later translated into Spanish at the behest of Cardinal Francisco Antonio de Lorenzana, Archbishop of Mexico and later of Toledo. Francis de Sales was a 16th and 17th-century French prelate and deeply devout Catholic who served as Bishop of Geneva before being canonized a saint in the Catholic Church in 1665. The present work presents Sales' work in five parts and twenty-eight chapters preaching on methods of devotion, meditation, the necessity of prayer and the holy sacraments, the exercise of virtue, the dangers of temptation, the examination of the soul, and so forth. The two plates feature a portrait of Sales as a frontispiece and a classical image of a crowned Sales kneeling in prayer. We could locate no copies of this Philadelphia edition of Sales' devotional in OCLC, nor any American edition of this Spanish-language translation.

(McBRB4499)

\$950

PHOTOS OF HORSE RACING IN URUGUAY

85. [Uruguay]. [Horses]. [*Compilation of Nearly 180 Photographs of Horse Racing at the Hipodromo de Maroñas, Montevideo, During the 1940s and 1950s*]. [Montevideo: 1947-1953]. 177 original photographs, varying formats, including prints measuring 3.25 x 4.5 inches, 2 x 6.75 inches, and 3.25 x 9 inches. Oblong folio album, marbled and pebbled cloth, with two sets of string ties at spine. Wear to spine and edges; light scuffing to boards; front board loose. A few leaves also loosening; most interleaved with tissue guards. Extensive and artfully accomplished manuscript annotations on leaves throughout. Mostly clean, crisp images, with an occasional blurred action shot. Photos mounted directly to leaves. About very good.

An engaging visual document of horse racing in Uruguay during the late 1940s and early 1950s, containing over 175 original and professional photographs of triumphant horses and action from their races at the Hipodromo de Maroñas in Montevideo. The venue was established as the national racetrack in 1889 and holds the most significant and remunerative races in the country each year.

The present album contains a record of sixty-two races that occurred at the Maroñas from 1947 to 1953. An album leaf for each race usually includes a portrait of the winning horse and jockey being led to the track, plus one or two small panoramic, mid-race action shots and a print of the photo finish. Leaves are extensively annotated in several hands, with notes on the name of the winning horse and its jockey; the name, date, and distance of the race; names of other finishers in the money; and other relevant information. Many of the photos are credited to the local firm of A.E. Rodriguez either in the negative or in manuscript, and the photographer seems to have been an official photographer for the racetrack. The manuscript photo credits on some album leaves are quite similar to the signatures found on the prints, and it seems possible surmise that this album was a personal compilation of work by the photographer himself or perhaps a sample book for his firm. A well-composed album of images depicting one of the national sports of Uruguay during the mid-20th century.

(McBRB2218)

\$1,000

FINELY-BOUND PRESENTATION COPY OF THE FIRST CUBAN LEGAL GUIDE

86. Valle, Jose Antonio de. *Guia Practica de Jueces Locales de la Isla de Cuba*. Havana: Imprenta Militar, 1860. 87,[5],231-248,[3]pp. plus forty-one plates (many folding) accounted for in pagination, complete, as issued. Tall quarto. Full red morocco, handsomely gilt, with gilt-stamped presentation on front cover, gilt dentelles, sumptuous gilt-floral-decorated endpapers. Extremities rubbed, minor soiling to boards. Minor foxing to first few leaves, text occasionally lightly toned. Very good.

Unique presentation copy of the first Cuban legal guide, specially bound and presented by the author to the Captain General of Cuba, D. Francisco Serrano Dominguez (1810-1885), regent of the kingdom, President of the Council of Ministers, Captain General of Cuba and President of the First Spanish Republic. Francisco Serrano Dominguez Cuenca y Peirez de Vargas, 1st Duke of la Torre, Grandee of Spain, Count of San Antonio (December 17, 1810 - November 25, 1885) was a Spanish marshal and statesman. He was Prime Minister of Spain in 1868-69 and regent in 1869-70. O'Donnell appointed Serrano as marshal in 1856 and captain-general of Cuba from

1859 to 1862. Serrano governed that island with success, and helped carry out the war in Santo Domingo. He was the first viceroy to advocate political and financial reforms in the colony.

The work itself covers a wide variety of legal issues relating to life and business in Cuba in 1860. These include regulations governing weights and measures, appointments and duties of local officials, the handling of beggars and peddlers, business licensing, procedures for reporting crimes, and much, much more, stipulated in ninety-six consecutively-numbered paragraphs of varying lengths in the first section and spread throughout the remaining text in printed legal models and forms. One of the more impactful regulations in the first section lays out rules for subduing slaves, capturing fugitive slaves, and mentions slave revolts. The second section of the work defines various elements of Spanish law, including the nature of citizenship, marriage, guardianship, wills, and more. The third section defines dozens of crimes, arranging them alphabetically from abortion to vagrancy. This is followed by a listing of officials by department, and then over forty printed templates ("modelos" and "formularios") for various legal and accounting uses; some of the forms are rather large and are folded into the work. Particularly notable are the two-page "formularios" relating to fugitive slaves ("Numero 24") and the movement of slaves ("Numero 26"), as well as the folding plate relating to identification for free people of color ("Numero 31").

A very rare Cuban legal guide chock full of useful contemporary information relating to governance of the island, and worthy of deep study. OCLC records just six physical copies worldwide, at the National Library of Spain, NYPL, the Bancroft, the University of Florida, University of Texas at Austin, and the University of Minnesota Law Library. Yet none of these copies were presented to the President of the First Spanish Republic who was also an early advocate for reform in Cuba.

(McBRB3964)

\$6,750

STUNNING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WESTERN PLAINS,
INCLUDING A WONDERFUL IMAGE OF TWO NATIVE AMERICANS

87. [Western Photographic]. Christensen, Nels. [*Album Containing Twenty-Nine Large-Format Images of Early 20th-Century Pierre and the South Dakota Plains*]. [Pierre, S.D.: ca. 1895-1905]. [12] leaves, illustrated with twenty-nine photographs between 4.5 x 6.5 inches and 7.75 x 9.5 inches, with some small format panoramas measuring 3.75 x 9.75 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary black pebbled cloth, gilt titles reading, "Photo Views" on front cover. Minor wear to covers. Text block detached, minor wear, light staining to edges of some leaves, otherwise clean internally. Very good.

An early-20th century collection of mostly large-format photographs featuring scenes in Pierre, South Dakota as well as the surrounding plains. Most of the photographs measure around 7 x 9 inches, and feature the train depot in Pierre, the Hughes County Courthouse, a bridge over the Missouri River (likely a Chicago and Northwest Railroad bridge), and a spectacular image of a pair of Sioux / Crow Indians. Other photographs picture steamboats (loaded with passengers), ranching, farming, rock formations (one with a lone horseman posed in front), fishing, a mill, some family group images, herds of cattle, and a few shots of buffalo roaming on the open prairie. One of the latter photographs of a distant herd of buffalo on the plains is titled in the negative, "The last one of the kind," and captioned at bottom right, "Photo by Christensen." None of the remaining photographs are captioned with identifying information regarding the photographer, but they are nonetheless well composed and professionally developed. The photographs are unusually large and more informative than most western photograph albums we have seen.

(McBRB4623)

\$2,750

A YOUNG WOMAN TOURS THE WEST

88. [Western Travel]. Frew, Rachel S. [*A Young Woman's Diary of a Trip West*]. [Various locations across the United States, including North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, and Colorado: 1909]. [59]pp. Contemporary composition notebook, brown cloth backstrip and grey textured wrappers, black titles on front cover. Some fraying and chipping to spine cloth, minor rubbing. A few leaves detached. Good.

A delightful diary kept by a young woman named Rachel S. Frew during her journey west by train and car at the end of the first decade of the early-20th century. The front cover of the composition book has her signature, reading "Rachel S. Frew." Frew was apparently traveling with her mother and other friends, and the group set out

by train on August 3, 1909, returning to New York on September 15. By the next day, August 4, Frew passes Cleveland and then travels through Minnesota. Soon thereafter, Frew recounts her experiences in North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, where she visits Bismarck, the Badlands, Emigrants Peak, Apollinaris Spring, Yellowstone Park, and numerous other named locations in the northern west, where she takes walks and scenic drives, describing the landscape and natural wonders she encounters. By August 13, Frew arrives in Spokane, Washington and then Seattle the next day. At one point, Frew travels to Oregon to see a concert of the Worcester Glee Club and eventually "met boys." She takes a sightseeing tour of Seattle, shops downtown, and visits the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition; she mentions visiting the California Building, the Forestry Building, and other landmarks of the exposition, which she calls a "fair." At one point, she sees an "Esqamo Village" at the exposition, and she writes: "Saw the sledge & dogs that came from Nome, Alaska & their driver Caribou Bill. The dogs were lovely. Not so Bill." While in the northwest, Frew takes a short trip to Victoria, British Columbia, and spends a couple of pages describing the city. On August 21, Frew leaves Seattle and takes a quick steamship ride to Tacoma, and thenceforth by Northern Pacific train to Portland, Oregon. There, she takes a trip on the Columbia River and takes an "observation car rubbering around Portland" before heading on to California.

Frew reaches the Bay Area on August 25, first Oakland and then San Francisco. She describes her first experiences in San Francisco: "We came near being arrested in San Francisco. We were all so good looking & well dressed that all the people are just crazy to leave us to go to their hotel. We had a crowd like a Salvation Army meeting." She also visits a "Chinese drug store," Golden Gate Park, and other sites in San Francisco, takes a day trip to Palo Alto to tour Stanford, and then enjoys lunch in San Jose. At this point, Frew turns back towards home in the east, next stopping in Salt Lake City, where she visits the Tabernacle and saw Brigham Young's house. Frew describes Salt Lake City as the "worst place I ever saw. Frew also spends a few days in Colorado Springs and surrounding areas, as well as Mushroom Park, Balanced Rock, Pike's Peak, Denver, and more. She describes Williams Canyon in Colorado as the "prettiest thing ever - first thing that has compared with Yellowstone, and William's Canyon surely can." Frew then next travels to Chicago, where she goes to Marshall Fields department store ("very like New York stores but has better heater over restaurant"); then Detroit where she describes a sightseeing tour; then travels through Buffalo on the way home, which seems to have been Catskill, New York. The last entry on September 15 reads, in part, "Took 9:10 train after breakfast to Catskill. Gee but that sounds good." We could locate no ancestry records for Rachel S. Frew in Catskill, New York, which should provide ample opportunities for further research. An entertaining cross-country diary by a young New York woman going to coast to coast and back again in 1909, with quite early accounts of traveling by motorcar in the west.

(McBRB4299)

\$950

"WHY SHOULD WOMAN, WHO POSSESSES THE HIGHEST
MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL ENDOWMENTS, BE LONGER DENIED
THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE AFFAIRS OF GOVERNMENT?"

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

A very rare leaflet printing the text of a speech delivered by Wyoming Senator Joseph M. Carey to the National-American Woman Suffrage Convention in Washington, D.C. on February 27, 1891. Senator Carey details the history of suffrage as it relates to the organization of the state of Wyoming, where "the principle of equality of citizenship without regard to sex had been fully recognized and incorporated as part of the Constitution of the new State." He then details a concerted effort by the Wyoming Legislature to repeal the law which provided for women's suffrage in the state, which ultimately failed after being vetoed and coming up one vote short in the Legislature's attempt to override. He also expounds upon the positive impact that the women of Wyoming have had in simply exercising their natural right to vote. Carey then weaves his experiences with women's suffrage in Wyoming into the larger struggle for the vote, discusses his reasoning for supporting women's suffrage, and also tackles some of the age-old challenges which impel some to argue against women's suffrage. Carey sums his argument up quite effectively, retaining a twinge of paternalism that often colored men's arguments for women's

suffrage: "In order that women shall be more influential citizens of the State, better qualified to raise noble men and women to fight the battles of life, and to carry out the true purpose of this republic, woman should possess the full rights of citizenship." The present work was published through the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, their National Superintendent Therese A. Jenkins of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the organization's famed leader, Associate Superintendent Alice Stone Blackwell in Boston. Besides the present leaflet, the WCTU published a series of suffrage tracts, a weekly column by Blackwell, and *The Woman's Journal*, all of which are advertised following Carey's speech here. OCLC records just a single copy of this leaflet, at Harvard. (McBRB4755) \$850

"PASSED OVER INTO CALIFORNIA ~ THE PROMISED LAND."

90. [Women]. [Western Travel]. Treet, Marguerite C. *New York to Frisco, and Back [manuscript title]*. [Various locations from New Jersey to California: July 7 to November 18, 1919]. [144,8]pp., plus albumen photograph, 9 x 7 inches, laid in. Approximately 25,000 words. Contemporary black cloth notebook, lined paper, plus four folio leaves of plain paper laid in. Minor edge wear, some scuffing to boards. A bit of silvering to photograph. Internally clean. Very good.

A long and detailed manuscript journal documenting a circuitous automobile trip west from New York to San Francisco and back in 1919 by Marguerite C. Treet, a young woman from Hackensack, New Jersey. Marguerite was an avid diarist, filling up the entirety of the present notebook before using four additional folio sheets to finish recording her trip. On the front free endpaper, Marguerite lists the twenty-three states she visited, as well as Canada. Her trip begins on July 7 in New York, and Marguerite spends the first several days winding her way north through New York to Niagara Falls. Each daily entry provides wonderful details about her activities, the camping sites and houses where she stays, local trips and sightseeing, meals, people she visits or encounters, local color, the state of the car and its required maintenance, and more. She then makes her way through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, then up to Alaska, back down to Oregon, and California, before heading back east through Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland. The following small selection of quotes provide a flavor of Marguerite's narrative:

July 17: "Got quite an early start. Only traveled 136 mi tho because we had such a miserable roads. I must say I don't think much of Ohio roads. Saw some funny pumps. The land is so flat they have to pump all the water. Outside the villages we saw these queer pumps in the fields. There were also some oil wells. First I have seen. The wheat is all being harvested & ground. They separate it right in the fields. The chaff & straw flies out of a long pipe in the air & the grain is put in wagons & then taken to the mills."

July 20: "Chicago certainly is some big place. We went 65 mi. & didn't get outside the city limits. The beaches are the most interesting. Everywhere where there was an open space along the beach people were in bathing. The water was perfectly beautiful, such a deep green and so clear, and just enough breakers to make it nice.... We went thru five parks, very beautiful ones. The traffic was quite heavy but nothing like New York. The whole appearance of Chicago is different than N.Y. There are no very high buildings & only a few medium-sized ones; mostly single houses and right in the middle of town there are gardens & grass plats."

August 1: "About noontime we reached Bismark the capital. Stopped for dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel. We have to stop at a hotel once in a while or we will forget how to act. In the afternoon we visited the capitol building. In it was a museum, mainly of Indian relics. We saw a few Indians on the street, too. Passed thru beautiful country after we left Bismark, that rolling prairie land. The colors were so beautiful, the land formations so odd. There are the queerest wagons on the road, regular prairie schooners. We thought they were gypsies at first."

September 6: "Reached our farthest point north today, Seward. Quite a lot of excitement up here. A criminal shot the deputy marshall. They brought him aboard the boat to take him to jail. I like Seward as well as any of the towns. It looks quite prosperous but I think of 14 ft. of snow. The mountains have fresh snow on top of there all ready. There is a big crowd coming back, people from the canneries, fisheries & etc."

October 5: "The scenery was wonderful going into the Valley. Then we were on top. The Valley was so steep & narrow you couldn't see the bottom. The road was a mighty steep and narrow one, too. The Falls were not as pretty as they would be in May & June, but were wonderful anyway. The road passed right by that largest rock in the world, El Capitan rising 4,000 ft. straight up. The Valley itself is only about 1 mi. wide & 7 mi. long with the cliffs rising 3 & 4 thousand feet on either side."

October 8-9: "Went into Oakland in the morning & crossed the ferry into San Francisco. Had lunch at a cafeteria & rode around the city in the afternoon. It isn't half the place N.Y. is, or Chicago either. There are no large buildings & even the traffic isn't very heavy. We rode up the Twin Peaks from where we had a fine view of the city. It spreads over a lot of territory. Also rode around the Golden Gate & saw the seals on the Seal Rocks. Golden Gate Park is a very pretty park but nothing especially wonderful about it.... I don't see anything especially pretty about California. The towns are the dirtiest looking places except some pretty bungalows, & those are pretty. The palm trees & flowers are beautiful around the houses but other places there is hardly any vegetation."

October 10: "Reached Los Angeles about six o'clock & went immediately to Hotel Stillwell. This city impresses me more as a large busy city than San Francisco did. It seems more alive & has larger better buildings."

Again, the above is but a sampling of Marguerite's cogent and astute observations about dozens of locations between the East and West coasts. She also describes the "rolling" country and various towns in Wisconsin, as well as the parks in St. Paul, Minnesota; the majesty of the Bad Lands in North Dakota; the wonders encountered during several days at Yellowstone Park; the city of Butte, Montana and its numerous mining shafts which "can be seen from the main street;" various Alaskan towns along a boat excursion from Seattle and back again; the "marvelous" Crater Lake; and much more on the way to California, where she and her traveling companion Mr. Newman have epic trouble with their car in the northern woods. After camping out for more than a week while the car got fixed, Marguerite proceeds to visit Mariposa Grove, then Oakland, San Francisco, Stanford University, San Luis Obispo, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Monrovia before turning east for home on October 17 through the Southwest and Midwest.

On the trip back east, Marguerite travels through Barstow, California; the Mojave Desert; Needles, California; Albuquerque and Las Vegas, New Mexico; Dodge City, Kansas; and more before ending her narrative near her home but not quite entirely home, in Hagerstown, Pennsylvania where she and Mr. Newman bought a new tire after a blowout. While on a hike in the Grand Canyon on October 22, Marguerite mentions having her photograph taken along with her traveling party; the photograph is present here, dated October 22, 1919 in the negative, and pictures about a dozen men and women on pack animals. Interestingly, Marguerite ran out of room in her diary, and finished her narrative on eight pages of plain paper laid into the diary.

A very interesting diary, in which a young woman from New Jersey makes regular comparisons between her new environments and those in and around her home back east. Marguerite's observations provide a unique picture of immediate-post-World War I America from sea to shining sea, and back again. We have but scratched the surface on the richness of the content in this diary, which demands deeper study.

(McBRB4705)

\$1,750

RUN OF UNRECORDED NEWSLETTERS
FROM AN OBSCURE ST. LOUIS WOMEN'S SERVICE ORGANIZATION

91. [World War II]. [St. Louis Girls Service Organization]. *Chatter Matter*. [St. Louis: 1945-1946]. Forty mimeographed issues, mostly 4pp. (one issue only 2pp. and two issues 6pp.), loose sheets, plus a single mimeographed broadside flyer and a Typed Letter. Original mailing folds, minor wear, very light occasional toning. Very good plus.

A substantial surviving run of *Chatter Matter*, an unrecorded bi-weekly newsletter issued by the St. Louis Girls Service Organization (GSO), a USO-affiliated Wartime civic group of young white women in St. Louis tasked with social planning of dances and various events and drives in support of local soldiers. The present grouping includes issues dated between January 8, 1945 to September 16, 1946. The publication was edited by either Louise Peterson

or Viola Siem during the entirety of the content here and the GSO was based out of the Downtown YMCA (14th and Locust). Among the group's events mentioned in the present newsletters were local dances, coffee gatherings, dinners, and frequent bus trips to dances at nearby Fort Leonard Wood. Each issue consists typically of a single "story" or coverage of recent and upcoming activities and a listing of members, scheduled events, and meetings. Given the time period here, some issues cover V-E Day and V-J Day. A particularly poignant (if not problematic to modern sensibilities) piece titled "Can We Fit" from Issue No. 45 (April 2, 1945) considers returning soldiers and trauma:

"Men are coming back in increasing numbers from service overseas.... But already some of the cleavages between those who have been there and those who have stayed here are manifesting themselves.... This resentment can be bitter, many may grow more bitter by the time peace comes. It will be one of the major problems of the servicemen's spiritual reconversion. It is a natural and inevitable part, not merely of battle fatigue but of battle exposure. Having come through so much, a man in uniform finds it hard to forgive those here who have endured so little.... It can leave returning servicemen dissatisfied with the young women they have dreamed of seeing again. Because to them these young women now seem so often empty, self-centered, silly, and as ignorant as only inexperience and the selfishness of security can make a person. Frequently these men find it easier to look at these same young women than to talk to them, because the language they speak is no longer the same.... The readjustments to be made both by those who return and those to whom they return will not be easy." The issues are accompanied by a flyer advertising a New Year's Dance for the group on December 31, 1945 and a typed form letter from the Chairman of the Membership Committee of the United Service Organizations welcoming a new member. A worthy trove of issues of an otherwise unrecorded publication on women contributing to home front activities in St. Louis during the latter portion, end, and aftermath of the Second World War.

(McBRB4770)

\$1,250