

Catalogue Six

McBRIDE
RARE BOOKS

Printed in an edition of 500 copies.
August 2026



BLACK SEPARATIST MANIFESTO IN CHINESE

1. [African Americana]. Haywood, Harry. *Hei Ren De Jie Fang* [*Negro Liberation*]. Beijing: 1954. [4],282,[1]pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Light foxing and wear, ink stamp on rear cover and half title. Minor toning to text. About very good.

Rare Chinese translation of Harry Haywood's important political work, first published in 1948. Harry Haywood (1898-1985) was an early Black activist in the Communist Party and the first Black student at the Lenin School in Moscow. He developed a theory called the "Black belt," which advocated for self-determination of African Americans through the formation of a separate nation. Haywood laid out many of these theories in the present work, in which he frames the struggle of African Americans against colonialism, nationalism, and legal discrimination in the Jim Crow South. Despite his support of the movement, as well as his leadership of the Communist Party's domestic "Negro Department," Haywood's stance on separation of the races led to his estrangement from the Party. He was expelled in 1959, though he continued to work for the cause for the rest of his life. We locate five copies of this edition in OCLC, with only one of those in North America, at Stanford University; there is also copy at UCLA.



\$750

PROPOSED BLACK SUBDIVISION IN ASHEVILLE

2. [African Americana]. [North Carolina]. *Lincoln Park. Offering to the Colored People for the First Time, the Finest Home Sites in North Carolina* [caption title]. [Asheville, N.C.: ca. 1948]. Large broadside, measuring 14 x 22 inches, printed on card. Upper left and lower right corners chipping. Some dampstaining, creasing, and mild wear. Good plus.

The years following World War II saw a significant economic expansion in the United States. Part of this expansion was a massive boom in suburban

housing development, made possible by federal programs such as the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage financing and the GI Bill. However, these programs' implementation purposefully excluded African Americans through practices such as "redlining." Nonetheless, African Americans were participants in American suburbanization, though their place in it was hard fought, often requiring the financial ability to buy up enough land to create their own neighborhoods. Offered here is an advertisement for an exclusively African-American housing development called Lincoln Park in Shiloh, a neighborhood of Asheville, North Carolina. Shiloh started out fairly rural; from the poster's language it seems as though the property owner, O.E. Roberts, was a farmer who decided to subdivide his land for the development. Unfortunately, it does not seem that Lincoln Park ever came to fruition; the subdivision was platted in 1948 but was only ever partially laid out – it is not to be confused with Lincoln Park in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, an African-American postwar suburban community that was completed in 1953 and is now on the National Register of Historic Places. Of interest to historians of segregation and postwar suburbanization.

\$2,250

LINCOLN PARK

**Offering to the Colored people for the first time, the
finest home sites in all North Carolina.**

A SECLUSIVE COLORED DEVELOPMENT



ANTEBELLUM ALABAMA COTTON BUSINESS

3. [Alabama]. *[Group of Letters Sent to Alabama Cotton Farmer James Kerr Concerning the Cotton Business and Life in the South].* [Various locations: 1846-1861]. Sixty-seven letters. Most a single page or two, most with original envelopes. Old folds, some light wear, heavier to several letters. Some wear and soiling to envelopes, occasional stamp removed. Very good.

A significant archive of letters sent to Irish immigrant and Alabama cotton farmer James Kerr (1808-1874), with some likely sent to his son of the same name (1839-1861), both of Reform, Alabama. Most letters concern the cotton business, with the majority of these coming from Lyon, Hudson, & Bush, a Mobile-based cotton factorage. These letters document the firm's sales of Kerr's cotton, report on the state of the cotton market, and provide receipts for Kerr's purchases of supplies such as rope, sugar, coffee, and whiskey. Kerr also occasionally assisted in bill collecting, and one letter requests that he collect testimony for a legal case involving failure to return a horse to its owner. In one pertinent letter, Lyon, Hudson, & Bush respond to Kerr's inquiry about insurance which the company has taken out on their purchase, explaining, "It is our general custom to insure cotton that we have advanced on, and take out the policy before the cotton is shipped.... Cotton in good demand...we hope to hear from you often." Other letters provide an accounting of sales of Kerr's cotton. Personal letters provide a look into life in the South before the Civil War, including during the Mexican-American War. Mary Kerr writes

from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, opining on the growth in the area: "I would be surprised [...] that in less than ten year [this] is the greatest place in this State factorys are springing up all up and down at Columbia two next the raile rode at Charlott" (July, 1850). There are three outlying letters dated after the war, and one of these, dated 1868, is of particular note. In it, A.C. Richardson, a neighbor in Reform, asks for assistance in a labor dispute: "Sir, Susan has left my employment withou[t] my consent, and I need her labor having hired her for the year. I suppose she is at your house or on your premises at work, you will please discharge her I am needin[g] her labor very bad. She left without consulting me atall, she first asked permission to go to your house to get some clothing, and the next thing I knew Tom waked me some time in the knight [sic] and demanded Susans child and [?], as there was no course of law to stop them they gathered their effects and left." "Susan" was likely a freedwoman or otherwise poor laborer under a contract with Richardson; though we only hear Richardson's side of the story, Susan's having left under false pretenses and later sending "Tom" to retrieve her child suggest that working conditions under Richardson were less than satisfactory. Overall, a very interesting group concerning business and life in antebellum Alabama.

\$3,250

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF ALASKA DURING WORLD WAR II

4. [Alaska]. [World War II]. *[Five Photographs of Japanese Soldiers During the Occupation of Attu, Alaska].* [Attu, Ak.: ca. 1942-1943]. Five original photographs, most 8 x 10 inches, one smaller. Light wear and dust soiling. Contemporary ink stamps and manuscript captions on blank versos. Very good.



The Japanese Army occupied Attu in the far western Aleutian Islands on June 7, 1942, and remained on the island for almost a year. It was the most significant occupation of American territory during the war. The Battle of Attu lasted for eighteen days until the final banzai charge on May 29, 1943. These photographs were developed from film found after the Americans regained possession of the

island at another American base further east in the Aleutians, Naval Air Station Adak, and are stamped as such on each verso. A large group photo

is captioned, "Jap aviation personnel on Attu. Third from right in standing row is supposed to be a German." The one single portrait is captioned, "Col. Yamashita, commanding officer on Attu." The other three are of small groups, including a "Jap anti-aircraft fire control group." Important visual evidence of this little-known Japanese occupation of American territory during World War II.

\$950

"THIS PILE OF PAPERS IS VERY VALUABLE."

5. [Amateur Newspapers]. *The Meteor*. Northborough, Ma.: 1836-1837. Eighteen issues. 72pp. Printed on a folded folio sheet, in two columns. Light foxing and wear, heavier to first issue. A few small chips or folds, manuscript notation at head of first issue. Very good.

A complete run of this charming amateur periodical, including the first and second editions of the first issue. Produced by students, the paper promises in its opening issue to publish once a fortnight, lays out subscription terms, and declares it will rely heavily on "selections, translations, and contributions of our friends." The publishers declare a run of three months, noting that it is difficult to balance school with a newspaper publication, and that "bright flashes seldom last long, and it would be wonderful if the *Meteor* should last more than three months." And last it did – though not published fortnightly as promised. Present here are the full eighteen issues, plus the first and second editions of the first issue, which are printed from different settings of type. The content of the run includes poetry; "Advice to a Boy"; a running column on "Anecdotes of the Youth of Great Men"; some riddles; and other various articles contributed presumably by friends. The paper closes out with a farewell from the editors: "The *Meteor* bursts; disappears from view: / Just so, our kind Patrons, we bid you adieu! / Our brightness is transient, – illusive, we know, / But every thing else on the earth is just so. / And if we have served a dull hour to beguile, / Or charmed away one little tear to a smile, / Our purpose is answered – we quit you at last, / With hopes for the future, and thanks for the past." We find two locations in OCLC, at the American Antiquarian Society and Brown University.

\$1,250



JUVENILE NEWSPAPERS AND ILLUSTRATED STORIES BY ANDREW CARNEGIE'S FUTURE SECRETARY

6. [Amateur Newspapers]. Baillie, David G. [*Juvenile Journalism, Literary Manuscript, and Illustration Archive of David Baillie, Andrew Carnegie's Future Secretary*]. [Ayr, Scotland: 1878-1880]. Nine notebooks, totaling approximately [236]pp., in various small formats. Unbound material with moderate staining and wear. Some light wear, light tanning and scattered offsetting. About very good.

Archive of juvenile manuscript magazines, chapbooks, and exercises compiled by David G. Baillie, who became a professional journalist in the Scottish press and with national American newspapers like the *New York Times*, and then served as literary secretary to Andrew Carnegie. The items and works present here were created while Baillie was a grammar school student in Scotland during the late 1870s. Baillie was born in 1865, so the materials present here were created by him between the ages of twelve and fifteen. The archive consists of original manuscript periodicals, stitched and unstitched folded-sheet chapbooks, literary parodies, shorthand and reporting exercises, and miscellaneous short works, together with a contemporary hardbound school notebook. Highlights include "The Star Vol. III, no. 2," August 2, 1880, an ostensibly bi-weekly manuscript magazine naming Baillie as editor and reflecting the structure of Victorian print journalism; and "Odds and Ends Vol. III," a lively miscellany of verse, puzzles, and drawings, & a two-page A-Z index demonstrating an early grasp of publication layout and organization. Perhaps the most ambitious piece in the archive is found in the notebook, "The Life & Travels, Discoveries & Adventures of John Munchausen



Sinbadinus Gulliverius Seafree.” This work is a two-part, 28-page illustrated literary pastiche that combines Baron Munchausen, Sinbad, and Gulliver into a knowingly comic mock-travel narrative, illustrated throughout with twelve original pen-and-ink and crayon drawings. The material documents the formative stages of print literacy and editorial self-consciousness – and gains added weight from Baillie’s later career in journalism and publishing. Few juvenile manuscript groups survive with this degree of coherence, visual appeal, and clear continuity between youthful play and adult professional life.

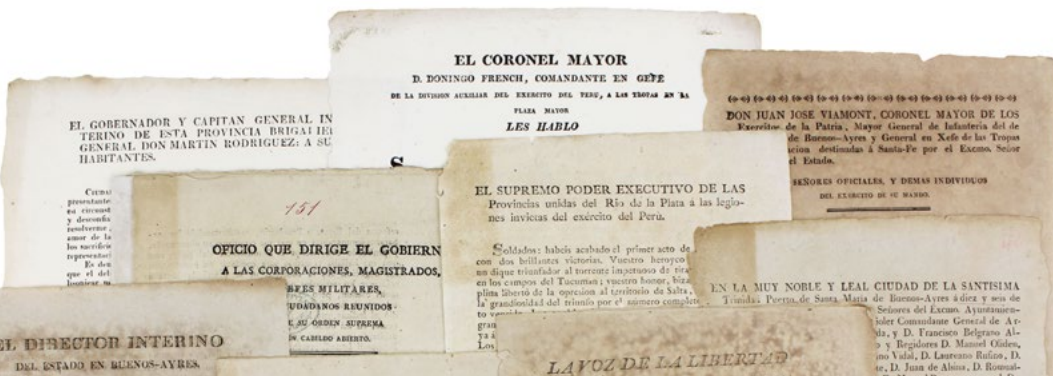
\$3,000

RARE ARGENTINE IMPRINTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

7. [Argentina]. *[Group of a Dozen Early Argentine Imprints Concerning the War for Independence and Internal Politics]*. Buenos Aires: Imprenta de Niños Expositos, 1810-1820. Twelve imprints, mostly small folio sheets. Some edge wear, occasional small chips. Scattered worming, not affecting text. Moderate foxing and tanning. About very good.

A substantial group of rare, early Argentine imprints from the important orphanage press of the Niños Expositos in Buenos Aires during the early 19th century. The orphan children’s press was the first printing press in Argentina, having been founded in 1780, and during the struggle for independence it became an organ of the forces for freedom and their provisional governments, as evidenced by the present publications. In 2025, the largest collection of imprints produced by the Niños Expositos, located at the Biblioteca Nacional Mariano Moreno in Buenos Aires, was registered into the UNESCO Memory of the World Program as an exceptionally valuable resource for the documentary heritage of Argentina and South America. “The Foundling Children’s Printing Press played a key role in disseminating official and cultural information, pioneering newspaper publishing in the Southern Cone. Its influence transcended borders, reaching even Brazil and Paraguay, and left an original typographic imprint that represents a valuable expression of the region’s graphic heritage” – UNESCO. The imprints here are generally located in one to five copies, rendering all of them quite scarce. A full list of titles is available upon request.

\$4,750





**FIRST ARMENIAN-AMERICAN IMPRINT,
IN AN ARSENIC GREEN BINDING**

8. [Armenian Language]. Doddridge, Philip. *Astuatspashtut'ean Mardus Hogioyn...* [*Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*]. [New York]: 1858. 361pp. 16mo. Contemporary bright green cloth, stamped in blind and gilt, a.e.g. Light soiling and wear, extremities rubbed. Lightly foxed, last few leaves lightly dampstained at upper corner. About very good.

Likely the first obtainable book printed in Armenian in America. This work is supposedly preceded by a fugitive 1857 religious work mentioned in a 1912 bibliographical sketch of Armenian printing in America – but which is otherwise unlocated. This translation of Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul* (preceded in Armenian by editions from Smyrna and Constantinople printed from different settings of type) was a missionary favorite; this New York version, however, seems known only in a copy at the New York Public Library and otherwise is ignored in priority for American Armenian books in favor of the 1859 translation of the Bible into Western Armenian by the Bible Society. The present copy is in a bright green cloth binding, likely arsenic in nature. A gem of a production, on multiple fronts.

\$2,500

VOLUMINOUS RAVINGS OF A POLYTHEISTIC VISIONARY

9. [Art]. Figen, Milton. *[Substantial Archive of Theistic Visionary and Self-Proclaimed Madman Milton Figen, Containing Hundreds of Pages of Writings and Artwork]*. [Various locations: ca. 1970-1990]. Approximately [2,000]pp., loose and stapled, in various formats, plus album with over 300 art photos, [112]pp. inscribed reproduction art book, four small original art pieces, and several loose photos and negatives. Scattered creasing, chipping, and wear. A few leaves with some water damage. In a suitcase. Overall, good plus.

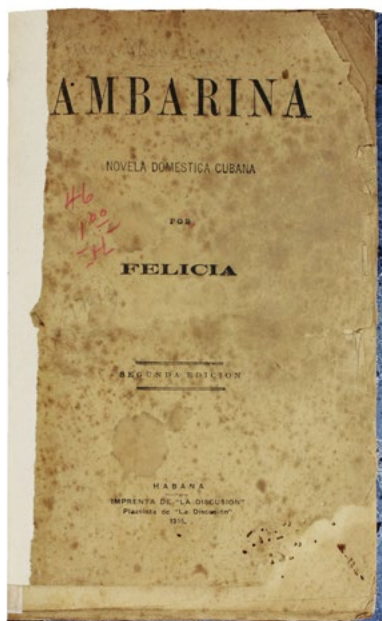
A very large archive of manuscripts by theistic visionary and artist Milton Figen. Included are about 2,000 pages of typescript, manuscript, and photocopied writings about art, his journey becoming an artist, his theistic searching, his experiences living in Sri Lanka, as well as numerous poems, prose, and other stream-of-consciousness pieces inspired by a pantheon of deities manifested by Figen based on his visions. Additionally, there is an album of photographs titled "Basic Conjuries" which includes over 300 photographs of Figen's art, other photos, newspaper articles, programs, and correspondence, as well as four original pieces of art. Milton Figen (1908-2003) was a native Minnesotan who worked as a journalist from 1932 to 1963. He began painting in 1961, securing his first show at the Cahuenga Gallery in Hollywood in 1963, and by 1966 he was working as an artist full time. He moved nomadically for several years, living in Paris, Tunis, Morocco, and Spain, before returning to Los Angeles in 1968. Figen described his artwork as "evoked under conditions of scotopic luminosity (low illumination, beginning at the point where color values disappear, and black and white values take over)." By 1976, his artwork resided in nearly two hundred private and public collections.



In 1978, Milton and his wife Dorothy moved to Sri Lanka. Both were ill and ready to move on to “the next life,” but staged a dramatic recovery after arriving on the South Asian island. Together they established the first Barefoot Museum, featuring Figen’s art as well as the artwork of “Buddhist monks and Nuns, children, schizophrenics, suicides, meditation masters, and foreign artists.” Dorothy died in 1981, and Milton relocated to Mexico City for a time before settling in Bloomington, Indiana in 1991. The following year he opened a second Barefoot Museum in his new hometown, featuring an exhibition entitled, “How Words Become Images and Images Become Words & Thoughts: The Theistic Visionary Searches of Milton Figen, the Concrete Satire & Poetry of Gilles Lacombe, Books, Manuscripts, Paintings, & Other Conjures.” Figen died in 2003, leaving behind a legacy as an artist and out-there visionary, having exhibited his work on four continents and having been acquired by numerous prestigious institutions, including the Smithsonian. His writings (beyond his more mundane journalistic endeavors) remain relatively unknown and unpublished, making this a prime archive for further research and exploration.

\$5,000

19th-CENTURY FICTION BY A SPANISH-CUBAN WOMAN



10. Auber, Virginia Felicia. *Ambarina: Novela Domestica Cubana por Felicia.* Habana: 1915. 227pp. Modern black quarter cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt. Contemporary pencil ownership notations to title page and second leaf. Title page and final two leaves reinforced at gutter, final leaf with some loss affecting a few words. Toned and foxed, trimmed roughly. Good.

Second edition, first published in 1858. Virginia Felicia Auber (1821-1897) was a Spanish woman who lived in Cuba for many years. She often wrote under the name “Felicia,” as with the present work. She moved to Cuba as a young woman and spent the next forty years there, authoring several novels, most of which seem to be romances about women in Cuba. We locate a single copy of the first edition of 1858

at the University of Florida’s Cuban collection; a single copy of this edition appears to be located at Harvard. A rare work by a 19th-century woman, and an interesting piece of early 20th century Cuban book production.

\$1,250

CHARMING AND UNRECORDED

11. Blackmer, Percy. *Stories Told by Grandma Blackmer.* Illustrated by Ernest A. Blackmer. Chicago: O.C. Blackmer, 1876. 48pp. plus interleaved blanks with seven manuscript illustrations. Original half leather and cloth, edges red. Spine chipped, lower portion separating, corners lightly worn, boards slightly bowed. Minor internal soiling. About very good.

A charming family press production, otherwise unrecorded. The work was published by Orlando C. Blackmer, with the contents composed by his sons, Percy (text) and Ernest (illustrations). It is dedicated to family members Florence and Norma Thompson, and the final page celebrates "the daughters of America... blessed with equal privileges with her sons in the means of common education." The start of each "story" has a hand-colored initial, while "the end" is illustrated with the shadow outline of a woman weeping. Stories include "Old Blue Beard"; "The Gold Leg"; "The Courageous Lad"; and "The Boy Who Couldn't Tell a Story", among others. A wonderful example of domestic book arts production in post-Fire Chicago.



\$1,750

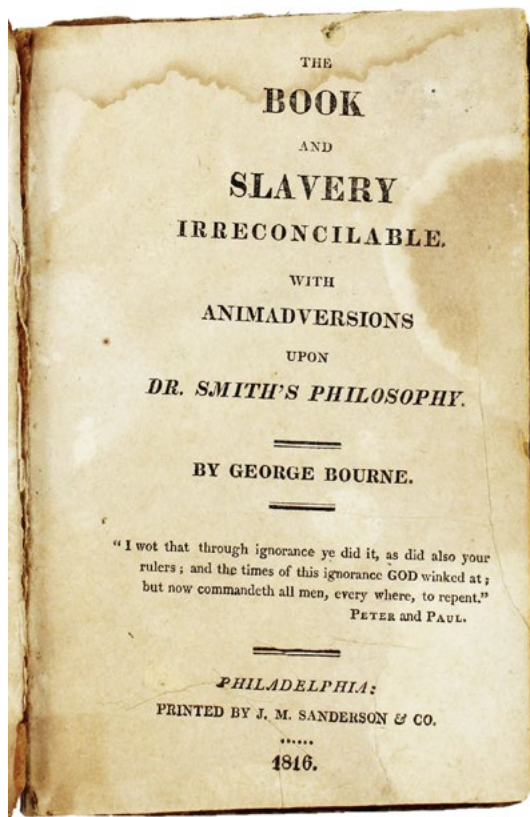
FOUNDATIONAL ABOLITIONIST WORK WITH OUTSTANDING PROVENANCE

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

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

charging them with sacrilege. This copy comes from the library of Joseph Curtis, another early and important American abolitionist. *The Book and Slavery Irreconcilable* is a landmark book, recognized as delivering some of the first public demands in the United States for, “immediate, unconditional, and universal emancipation,” and demanding that, “NO compensation should be given to the planters [i.e. slave-holders].” Furthermore, public criticism of slavery in the South was almost completely unknown before Bourne, who was a resident of Virginia until just prior to the publication of this work. And yet, in the present volume, he pronounced that “the system [of slavery] is so entirely corrupt that it admits of no cure but by a total and immediate abolition. For a gradual emancipation is a virtual recognition of the right, and establishes the rectitude of the practice. If it be just for one moment, it is hallowed forever; and if it be inequitable, not a day should it be tolerated.” Such pronouncements made slave holders anxious to ostracize and banish him from Virginia. Bourne further argued, somewhat novelly for the time, that slavery was effectively “stealing,” and therefore was in violation of the Eighth Commandment. In 1815 his uncompromising abolitionist views led to his expulsion from the Lexington (Virginia) Presbytery where he had been a minister. As one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Bourne was himself the object of persecution throughout his adult life. As a commissioner to the General Presbyterian Assembly of 1815, he questioned whether Presbyterians who held slaves could be considered Christians. Bourne failed to convince the Assembly, but it marked the beginning of a lifelong antislavery agitation. He died in New York City in 1845 and became acknowledged as one of the pioneers of the popular American Abolitionist movement and an inspiration to important figures like Benjamin Lundy and William Lloyd Garrison.





The present copy belonged to Joseph Curtis (1782-1859), an important but too-little known abolitionist who favored gradual emancipation over Bourne's demands for an immediate and unconditional end. Curtis became a member of the New York Manumission Society in 1812. His efforts to end slavery resulted in the passage of the Final Emancipation Act of 1817 by the New York State Assembly, which mandated that by the year 1827 all slaves held in bondage before 1799 would be freed. Curtis, together with fellow Manumission Society members John Murray and Thomas Addis Emmet, was singled out by the Black abolitionist William Hamilton for securing the passage of the Emancipation Act. Curtis also advocated for free education to all – in 1804 he opened the first free school in the U.S., with “Africans” amongst its registered students. Curtis's ownership signature is located on the front board. A good copy, in original and unsophisticated condition, with exceptional provenance. The present work is exceedingly rare – perhaps even virtually unobtainable – in commerce, with no copies in available auction records.

Shaw & Shoemaker 37058. Blockson 1414. Sabin 6921.

\$22,500

SAMPLE PART OF MATTHEW BRADY'S FAILED PUBLISHING EFFORT

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

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

Criticism," a semi-monthly journal edited by Lester, followed by numerous ads for New York artistic businesses. Unusual as a single part, and particularly desirable with the wrapper.

Sabin 26415.

\$2,750



A FORTY-NINER'S COMPLETE VOYAGE IN LETTERS

14. [California Gold Rush]. [Archive of Correspondence from Charles B. Manning Regarding His Voyage from Massachusetts to California and Subsequent Work in the Gold Fields]. [Various locations]: 1849-1850. Six letters, [22]pp., about 7,000 words. Quarto. Old folds, some light wear and soiling. In a legible hand. Very good.

A series of six letters written by Charles B. Manning to his father back home in Rockport, Massachusetts, documenting his journey to and time in the gold fields of California. Dated between February 21, 1849, and June 19, 1850, the first two letters are written while Manning was en route at sea; there follow two letters written from California, and two subsequent letters from Maine, where he worked upon his return to the East Coast. His letters from California describe mining successes (and included gold nuggets), the difficult conditions faced by the Argonauts, and the hard work and significant luck required to succeed. Charles Manning and at least nine companions traveled from Cape Ann to Boston, where the schooner *Boston* waited to carry them to San Francisco. His third letter, datelined on the Sacramento River, September 17, 1849, is by far his lengthiest, at six pages of smallish manuscript. Contrary to what many of his fellows experienced in the Gold Rush, Manning actually had a bit of success. He writes, "I did very well while I was in the mines. A little better than anyone of the whole party.... When I left Horseshoe Bar I had about 1150.00 in the pure metal, but come to pay passages, boards, etcetera out of it reduces it some. I have a bag with the \$1000 in it which I do not intend to break if I can help it for every ounce will bring me from 20 to 24 dollars at home, and I get but 15.50 & \$16 at the

Dear Father,
I got initiated into the mysteries of gold digging. Since I last wrote you I have been into all the mines. I shall not have room to enter into all the minutes. What has happened since we arrived at San Francisco, and I must save a little for "your" use again. After arranging every thing to our satisfaction, we hid a dinner to the good schooner and took passage in the *Olivia*. For six miles, passage \$16, and there on the river that we

Sacramento River
North Fork Sept. 17, 1849

most here.” His \$1,000 would be about \$40,000 in today’s money – not a bad haul by any means. He refers to his experience as “a handsome summers work.” Many of his contemporaries were not as lucky, and Charles describes in detail scenes of suffering and misery. Constant rain and foul weather, claim jumpers, lack of supplies, disease, and suicides were significant parts of the Gold Rush experience, and Manning counted himself fortunate that he avoided them for the most part.

Despite the hype, the work was terribly hard and the reality of life in the mines was quite discouraging. In his letter from Sacramento, he tells his father, “...now that I know what mining is, I should not advise anyone to come to California. Everyone that I have heard express their opinions on it calls it the hardest work that ever was done. Perhaps a little information on the subject would not come amiss...” He then goes on to describe the mining process, including his makeshift mining machine, which had saved him a fair bit of cash. “In the first place it requires but 2 to work a machine... Each machine is allowed 20 feet front of the river, and back as far as you have a mind to go, but if your lead is rich someone will set in behind you unless you want to fight, and are ready to back your opinion.... I have not heard of a single murder, and but one theft committed since I have been in the mines.” He continues, praising the camaraderie and ease of his group and noting the difficulty of staying together due to the nature of the work: “We have got along very peacefully together much more so than any company we have seen... but it is impossible for my company to hang together long, they cannot all get good digging on the same bar.” He reiterates this sentiment in his letter from San Francisco: “You would not believe it I suppose if I should tell you that about one half that come here expecting to make a fortune in a short time, turn about and go back again or as soon as they can make enough to get back with. I heard that the best business that was done in San Francisco was speculating on steamer tickets bound down. One man that came up... staid with us two days and looked around and went off for Francisco before he had stuck a shovel into the ground, with the intention of taking the next steamer for home.” At the close of his San Francisco letter, Manning speaks of leaving California. His last two letters are written in summer 1850 from Hallowell, Maine, where the family had connections. A wonderful group of detailed letters from a successful Forty-niner who made his money and got out intact.

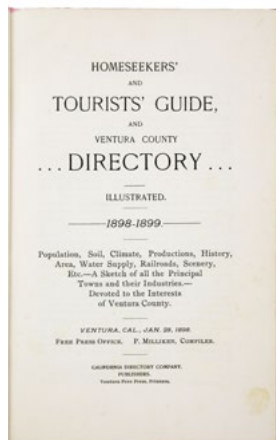
\$6,500

"HOME OF THE ORANGE, OLIVE, AND LEMON."

15. [California]. [Directories]. *Homeseekers' and Tourists' Guide, and Ventura County Directory. Illustrated. 1898-1899...* Ventura: Ventura Free Press, 1898. [6], 188pp. Original red cloth, front board stamped in black. Spine fraying at ends and hinges; dampstaining to upper right corner of rear board and head of spine; boards rubbed and corners bumped. Residual adhesive stains on front pastedowns; scattered foxing and light tanning internally. Good.

A rare guide for settlers in late-19th century Ventura County, California, between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. At the end of the 1800s, the county had 16,000 residents, having been founded in 1873. The first half of the text provides a brief history of the county, descriptions of Saint Buenaventura and other major towns therein, including Hueneme, Nordhoff (now Ojai), Santa Paula, and Saticoy. This section is well illustrated by photographic illustrations of the towns and county environs, some of which are by noted Ventura County photographer J.W. Brewster. The second portion of the work is given over to the county directory, the majority of which enumerates the residents and businesses of San Buenaventura, with much shorter lists for Ozena, Penrose, Simi, and the like. The text of the first section also promotes the major products of the day, such as beans, sugar beets, petroleum, citrus, and olives, as well as the copious availability of land and housing. A good resource for life in 1890s Southern California, and scarce – we locate only four copies, at the Carlsbad City Library, Ventura County Historical Society, California Historical Society, and the Huntington.

\$2,250



STRIKING AFRO-CARIBBEAN PORTRAITURE

16. [Caribbean]. [Photography]. *[Extensive Photograph Album of Island Life Across the Caribbean in the Late 19th Century].* [Various locations: 1897-1898]. 160 original photographs, in varying formats, but most approximately 6 x 8.5 inches and 7.5 x 9.5 inches, a few smaller. Oblong folio, Contemporary black cloth, brad bound. Stiff card mounts, with contemporary manuscript ink captions and pencil annotations. Some scuffing and wear to thick boards; slight curling to photo mounts. Images generally clear and sharp; a few with some light fading. Very good plus.

A stunning and extensive photograph album of island life in the Caribbean at the end of the 19th century, with over 150 professional, large-format images

focused on the Black and Afro-Caribbean populations of the Lesser Antilles and Bermuda. The album is composed of images by several American photographers, including J. Murray Jordan, J.C. Wilson, and Abril Lamarque. The majority of the photographs, both signed in the negative and unsigned, emanate from Jordan's camera. The album begins in Bermuda, with a group of nine images, before moving through St. Croix, St. Thomas, Saint Martin, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Dominica, Guadeloupe, the aforementioned Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and Puerto Rico. The photo group for each island contains at least five or six images of island scenes and life. While there are some architectural and landscape views, many of the images focus on local Afro-Caribbean islanders, their activities, and costume. These include group and individual portraits, candid shots, images of labor, and documentation of culture and traditional modes of dress. The photographs of St. Vincent are by both Jordan and an artist by the name of J.C. Wilson, who operated a commercial studio in Kingstown during the fin-de-siècle and early-20th century. Several of the images of Puerto Rico are by Abril Lamarque, a Cuban artist known for his drawings and illustrations as well as his photography. Because of the date at which these images were captured, a few of the photographs, particularly those of Puerto Rico, touch on the Spanish-American War. As a whole, the album has the feel of a sample book, perhaps one that Jordan could display to potential customers at his studio in Philadelphia, in order to provide examples of his work and those of other local photographers which were available to him for reproduction and sale. Each image is captioned in manuscript on the mounts in an attractive ink script and also numbered by hand in pencil.

\$11,500



MARKETING TO CHINESE BUSINESSES IN CALIFORNIA

17. [Chinese Americana]. [California]. [Rate Table for Shipping Fresh Produce Throughout the United States, Printed in Chinese]. [Sacramento: Railway Express Agency, ca. 1910]. Broadside, 10 x 8 inches. Printed in gold. Slight creasing at top edge. In Chinese and English. Fine.

An ephemeral survival, documenting aspects of Chinese agricultural production and transport in early 20th-century California. This broadside was issued by the Railway Express Agency of Sacramento and provides shipping information for Chinese farmers in their own language. Operating out of the Southern Pacific Terminal at Fifth and I Streets in downtown Sacramento, the agency offered its services in shipping fresh vegetables and fruits to a variety of destinations – to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Utah in the West, and all the way to Chicago, Washington, D.C., and New York. Shipping charges were based on weight, and base and incremental rates are provided here. A notice in translation reads: “This company operates every day except Sundays. There are daily trains to the above major cities. Fresh vegetables and produce may be shipped. Charges are reasonable. Please consign goods at this station. Additional cartage fees may apply. Goods will be delivered to the destination. Upon arrival, notice will be given.” A fine and attractive example, printed in gold, of direct marketing to Chinese businesses in California during the early 20th century.

火 車 運 貨 公 司
(司公運貨古花時黃山)
街五夾街埃處貨接
站車司公車火洋平太南
表脚車菜瓜菜生寄

埠名	的自山 離廿二 日	離廿五 日	離廿七 日	離廿九 日	離卅一 日
三藩市	三 零 五	二 零 五	四 零 一	五 零 五	
芝加哥	一 元 二 毫 四	二 元 四 毫 八	三 元 七 毫 二	四 元 九 毫 六	
華 盛 頓	一 元 七 毫 七	二 元 一 毫 四	三 元 二 毫 一	四 元 二 毫 八	
紐 約	一 元 四 毫 一	一 元 八 毫 二	四 元 二 毫 三	五 元 六 毫 四	
巴 爾 的 摩	九 毫 八	一 元 九 毫 六	二 元 九 毫 四	三 元 九 毫 二	
聖 路易	四 毫 八	一 毫 一	一 元 二 毫 一	一 元 六 毫 一	
聖 保 羅	一 元 四 毫 一	二 元 八 毫 二	四 元 二 毫 三	五 元 六 毫 四	
必 路 下	一 元 四 毫 一	二 元 八 毫 二	四 元 二 毫 三	五 元 六 毫 四	
斯 丹 利	八 毫 一	一 元 六 毫 一	二 元 三 毫 九	三 元 一 毫 九	
金 斯 頓	七 毫 二	一 元 四 毫 五	二 元 一 毫 七	二 元 八 毫 九	
華 盛 頓 京	一 元 四 毫 一	二 元 八 毫 二	四 元 二 毫 三	五 元 六 毫 四	

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RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, INC.
EXPRESS ANNEX, SOUTHERN PACIFIC TERMINAL
FIFTH & EYE STREETS
SACRAMENTO
Phone: MAin 4399

\$1,750

NO CHINESE IN TACOMA

18. [Chinese Exclusion]. [Washington]. *To the Citizens of Tacoma...* Tacoma: 1885. Broadside, 11 x 8.25 inches; pasted to cardstock, 14.5 x 12 inches. Light soiling from underlying adhesive. Lightly toned. Good.

This rare and ephemeral broadside calls on the citizens of Tacoma not to “hereafter employ [Chinese] or encourage their presence here.” It is dated less than a month before the forcible expulsion of the Chinese from the city. The broadside was issued by Tacoma’s Committee of Fifteen, the local anti-Chinese ouster committee. It is an early document of the campaign that culminated in the forcible removal of Tacoma’s Chinese residents, which later came to be known as the “Tacoma Method”: the use of coordinated civic pressure, backed by force, to make continued Chinese residence impossible. The broadside calls on “all persons employing Chinese to dispense with their services, and to cancel all business or other relations with these people, thus practically discouraging their presence here.... not later than Nov. First, 1885.” Both the ornate calligraphic typeface and the use of language are clearly intended to convey a sense of calm, order, and right. In proposing this “peaceable solution of this important problem,” the Committee asserts it is “guided only by a sense of duty and feeling toward our fellow men, firmly believing that calm counsel will declare for this simple, reasonable and effective method, thereby allaying the present state of excited feeling and excitement, ending all agitation and restoring confidence and good feeling in our community.” The events that followed exposed the fraudulence of the so-called “peaceable solution.” On November 3, 1885, less than a month after this sheet was printed, Tacoma’s Chinese residents were rounded up by a mob – led in part by prominent local figures – marched to the railroad station and driven from the city. Their homes and property were looted or destroyed, and the episode became one of the most notorious anti-Chinese expulsions in the history of the Pacific Northwest. A rare survival, with one other copy located at the Washington State Historical Society.

\$6,500

TO THE
(CITIZENS OF TACOMA.)

Fellow Citizens:

The deep feeling and agitation against the presence of the Chinese in our midst culminated in a general conference of five counties on Puget Sound, and under the advice of said conference organizations were perfected to carry into effect the recommendations promulgated. The conference recommended the formation of local committees, whose duty it should be to call upon all persons employing Chinese to discontinue their services, and to cancel all business or other relations with these people, thus practically discouraging their presence here. This method was considered the simplest, easiest and most effective mode to accomplish a complete and peaceable solution of this important problem. In obedience to the will of the people thus expressed, we appear as the committee of your choice to assist in carrying into effect this measure, and make the following request: That you will discharge any and all Chinese in your employ, **not later than Nov. First, 1885**, and that you will not hereafter employ them or encourage their presence here. In this proceeding and request we are guided only by a sense of duty and feeling toward our fellow men, firmly believing that calm counsel will declare for this simple, reasonable and effective method, thereby allaying the present state of excited feeling and excitement, ending all agitation and restoring confidence and good feeling in our community.

Tacoma, October 8th, 1885.

J. P. CHILBERG, Chairman,
H. C. PATRICK,
M. KAUFMAN,
E. G. BACON,
JACOB RALPH.

MEYER KAUFMAN,
JOHN N. FULLER,
JOHN FORBES,
W. G. ROWLAND,
M. F. BROWN.

J. A. MCGOULDRIK,
W. CHRISTIE,
A. U. MILLS,
S. F. SAHMS,
JAS. WICKERSHAM,
Committee.

WITH SHERMAN ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA

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

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

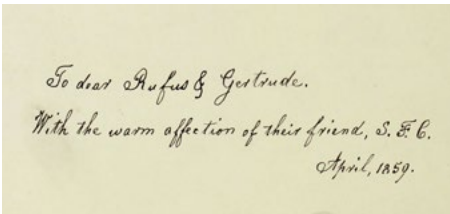


During the occupation he takes the opportunity to explore parts of Atlanta, even though stationed just outside of it. He likewise records the weather, camp activities, troop movements, and rumors from the front lines. He writes a great deal about the movements along the rail lines. On October 20th, "A construction trane loaded with negro work hands was attacked in a deep end this side of Atlanta. The engine put on all steam jerking the engine loose from the trane. He run into Atlanta in a hurry, the negroes hid in the back part of the trane with a small piece of artillery and musketry but not a man was hurt." In mid-November the army began the March to the Sea. He writes, on November 15: "Had orders to be ready to move at 4 oclock but did not move until 11 oclock. Our brigade is rear guard of the corps and we move very slow. Passed through Decatur at dark where we expected to go into camp but did not. Hear loud explosions in Atlanta, the blowing up of forts &c. Several old buildings along the road are set on fire. We traveled on slow all night, getting but little sleep." He subsequently records the carnage along the route as well as foraging and the number of miles marched each day (averaging about twelve). They arrived at Savannah in the cold and rain on December 10: "Our o. are advance guards of the division. Cross another large swamp which had been blockaded, learn there was quite a little skirmish there last evening. Pass by t[w]o large rebel forts which were evacuated. Find the roads splendid. Cross the Savannah and Charleston RR where the red stars are tearing up the track." Sherman reviewed the troops on December 30th, and the next day they moved out to start the Carolinas Campaign. He notes on April 17th that it is "reported that President Lincoln has been assassinated." On the 19th: "In the evening we have an order read to us from Gen. Sherman stating that there is an armastice [sic] and cesation [sic] of hostilities and that Johnson has agreed to surrender his whole command which would establish peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grand, to which we gave three rousing cheers. He also stated we would soon all be on our way home if everything works well." The company eventually made its way to Washington, where Lipincott toured the city and they were feted as heroes. The last few leaves contain a list of expenses and monies sent home. Overall, a wonderfully written account of some of the most pivotal moments of the Civil War, including the legendary March to the Sea and the close of hostilities.

\$3,750

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

20. Clapp, Susan Francis Preston. *Quiet Hours*. Salem: Henry Whipple and Son, 1859. Contemporary blue publisher's cloth, stamped in gilt and blind, a.e.g. Light wear to extremities, front board dampstained. Authorial presentation inscription on front flyleaf; leaf loosening. Internally clean. Good.



To dear Rufus & Gertrude.
With the warm affection of their friend, S. F. C.
April, 1859.

Scarce volume of antebellum poetry written by the niece of Lydia Maria Child. Susan Francis Preston Clapp (1817-1859) was born in Maine to Judge Warren Preston and Mary Rand Francis, the sister of the noted abolitionist and equal rights

advocate. Lydia Child lived with her sister in Maine during her formative years, following the death of her mother in 1814. While there, she attended school, trained as a teacher, and helped care for Susan and the other children. She moved to Gardiner, Maine, in 1820 to teach. Susan was married in September 1845 to Reverend Dexter Clapp (1816-1868), a Unitarian minister whose theological views aligned with the liberal religious thought of the era. The couple likely shared a commitment to social and moral reform, a common thread among many Unitarian families of the time. Susan died of cancer shortly after this volume was published. The forty-three poems in the present work deal with death, mourning, faith, the natural world, and family.

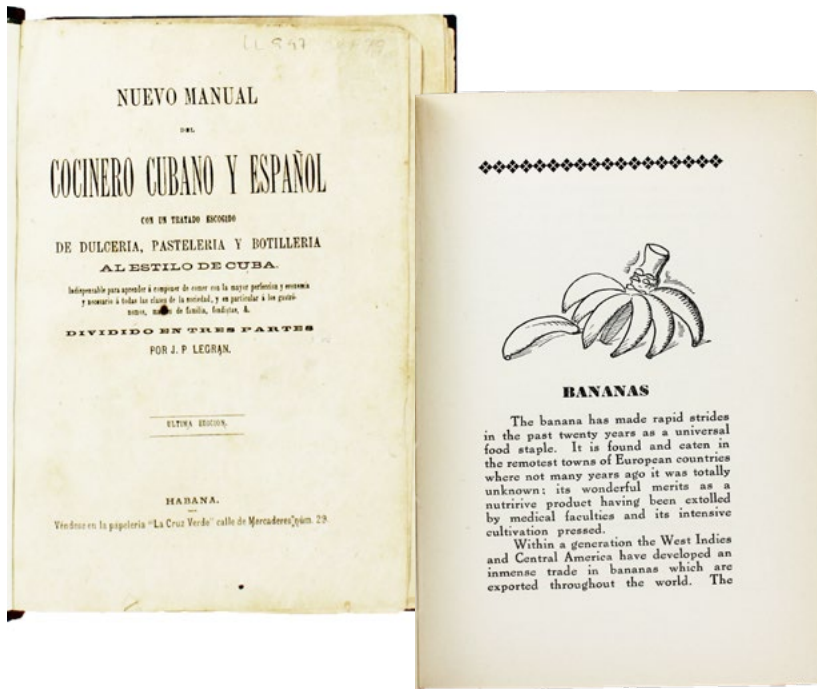
\$950

UNLOCATED 19th-CENTURY CUBAN COOK BOOK

21. [Cook Books]. [Cuba]. *Nuevo Manual del Cocinero Cubano y Español con un Tratado Escogido de Dulceria, Pasteleria y Botilleria al Estilo de Cuba...* Habana: [1880?]. 199,xxi,[3]pp. Contemporary quarter red leather with modern marbled boards, spine gilt. Light wear to binding. Minor soiling and wear to text. About very good.

“Ultima edicion,” originally published in 1857. This charming Cuban production is divided into three parts – Sopas; Menestras, Salsas, Legumbres, Frituras y Menudencias; and Pasteleria, Reposteria y Dulceria. Each section has an index at the end of the text. The work includes local flavors such as Sopa Cubana; Ajiaco de Puerto-Principe; Lengua a la Criolla; Jigote Cubano; Pargo a la Americana; and more. We locate two copies of the 1857 edition of this work. Though we find a listing in OCLC for the present edition, there are no physical locations attached.

\$1,500



FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CUBAN MOJITO

22. [Cook Books]. [Cuba]. De Baralt, Blanche Z. *Cuban Cookery. Gastronomic Secrets of the Tropics, with an Appendix on Cuban Drinks.* Havana: 1931. 150pp. Stiff black cloth covers, printed paper label on front board. Front cover vertically creased, light wear to boards; remnants of glassine stuck to covers. Contemporary inscription on front flyleaf. Internally clean. In a custom clamshell box. Very good.

First edition of the first Cuban cook book published in English. Blanche Zacharie de Baralt (1865-1950) was born in New York; she married Luis Alejandro Baralt y Peoli in 1886, and the couple moved to his native Cuba in 1900. She earned a PhD in philosophy from the University of Havana in 1902 and went on to translate the poetry of Tagore and to write a book on Jose Marti. She also published this volume, which was clearly geared toward the tourist market, with the introduction emphasizing the idea of taking home the tastes of one's holiday abroad. Each chapter heading has an illustration, and these were drawn by Federico Edelmann and Conrad W. Massaguer (the one above the section for beans appears to show a cowboy riding along in a cloud of gas). Notably, this work contains several important Cuban cocktails including the first appearance of the mojito, referred to here as a Rum Cocktail or Cuban Mojo. Rare in the true first edition.

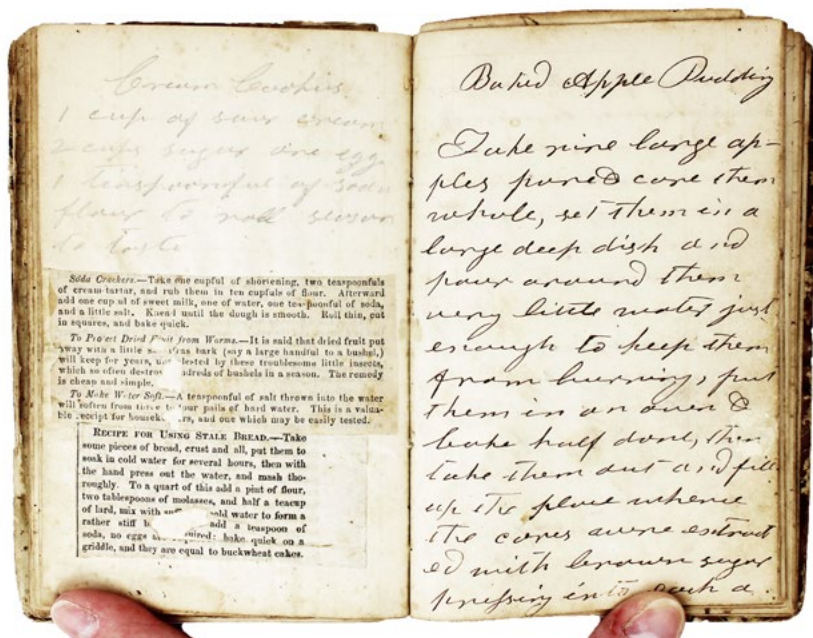
\$1,750

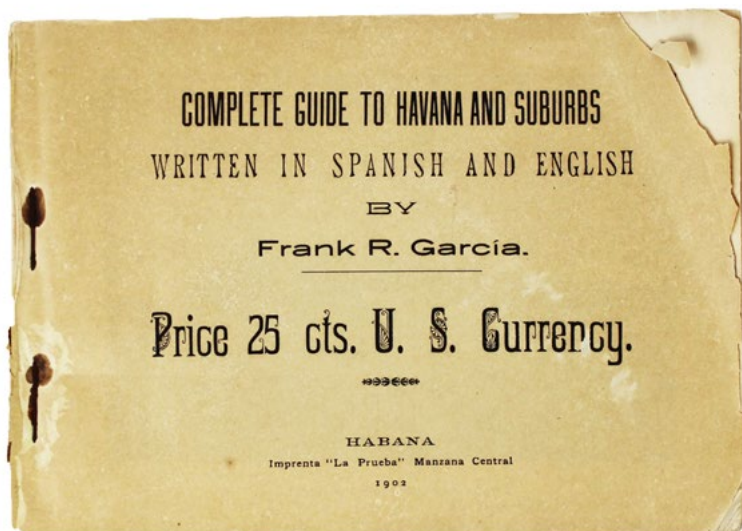
**"DELICIOUS MUFFINS" AND
"DIRECTIONS FOR KNITTING A SHIRT"**

23. [Cook Books]. [Virginia]. [*Manuscript Volume of Recipes and Household Advice from 19th-Century Virginia, with the Occasional Curative*]. [Virginia: ca. 1880]. [66]pp. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards. Spine heavily chipped and worn, boards also worn. Some leaves loosening. Light soiling and wear consistent with use. Good.

Manuscript recipe book and household guide from late-19th-century Virginia. Most of the volume is handwritten, with several leaves devoted to pasted-in clippings of recipes and curatives. The first few leaves contain recipes for dyeing, either in various colors or types of materials – "To dye cotton purple"; "To dye cotton black"; "To dye yarn green"; "To dye with cochineal." Other recipes include "To prepare vinegar for pickles"; "Yeast Crumbs"; a recipe to make blackberry cordial; "Delicious muffins"; and others. There are also practical tips, such as the "Directions for knitting a shirt." A later note with the volume indicates a provenance of having belonged to "Aunt Lizzie," and a letter written on the back of a contemporary circular laid in is addressed to her. A wonderful example of a multi-purpose household recipe volume.

\$1,250





UNRECORDED, BILINGUAL GUIDE TO HAVANA

24. [Cuba]. Garcia, Frank R. *Complete Guide to Havana and Its Suburbs Written in Spanish and English*. Havana: Imprenta "La Prueba" Manzana Central, 1902. 63,64,[16]pp. Oblong 12mo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Rear wrapper lacking, front chipping at upper corner and fore-edge. Light dust soiling and creasing internally. Good.

An unrecorded and fascinating bilingual, early 20th-century guide to Havana. The book was produced after the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, in a likely attempt to take advantage of an increase in Anglophone tourism after the United States took possession of Cuba. The author, clearly not a practiced speaker of English, does his level best to translate his Spanish text but often succumbs to awkward phrasings and improper usage; it is nevertheless an entirely readable effort. The first section focuses on arrival to Cuba and practical considerations such as hotels, restaurants, and banking, and is quite thorough, particularly in its discussion of rail service and omnibus routes. A second, longer section comprises a narrative description of sights in the city and nearby. The third part explains transportation options in Havana, with particularly detailed expositions of the electric railway routes and rates for carriages, steamers, and mail. The final part prints a lengthy list of building names and addresses. After a second title page, the sections repeat in Spanish, with a sixteen-page rear section of illustrated advertisements for Havana businesses, printed on blue paper. There are also numerous illustrated advertisements for hotels, products, and services scattered throughout the text. A very interesting description of Havana and Cuba after the Spanish-American War. Although this firm has offered a similar production in the past, we locate no copies of the present edition.

\$1,750

FORM FOR CUBAN SLAVE SALES

25. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. *[Partially Printed Form, Completed in Manuscript, Detailing a Bill of Sale for Slaves in Cuba]*. Havana: 1809. [1]p. on a bifolium. Printed form completed in manuscript. Previously folded. Small portion of upper left corner torn away and some scattered worming, neither affecting text. Upper right of blank conjugate leaf clipped. Some scattered staining and offsetting, with even tanning. Good.



An early 19th-century bill of sale for four slaves in Havana. The form, completed in manuscript, approves the sale by Doña Dolores Hernandez of “quatro negros” who had been brought from the coast of Africa on the slave ship *Juno* captained by Jabez Gibbs, for 1,360 reales. It further states that the enslaved men are, “Con la calidad de bozal, alma en boca, huesos en costal à uso de fèrias, sin asegurar de tachas ni enfermedades, mal de corazon, gota coral, de S. Lazaro, ni otra qualesquiera que pueda padecer la humana naturaleza, porque todas corren por cuenta del comprador...” The document is signed by the relevant authorities and dated March 26, 1809.

A good documentation of the slave trade in Cuba during the early 1800s.

\$950

PERMITTING AMERICAN TRADE WITH CUBA

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

Proclamation made by the Viceroy of New Spain authorizing trade between Cuba and the United States. The Caribbean was in tumult in the 1790s, with Toussaint L'Ouverture overthrowing the French colonial government and outlawing slavery. Likewise, in Cuba there was a similar revolt against slavery, demanding abolition and equality – both revolutions were of

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

\$3,750

MIGUEL LA GRUA TALAMANCA

Y BRANCIFORTE, de los Príncipes de Carini, Marqués de Branciforte, Grande de España de primera clase, Caballero de la Insigne Orden del Toison de Oro, Gran Cruz de la Real y Distinguida de Carlos Tercero, Comendador de Bienvenida en la de Santiago, y de Torres y Caneña en la de Calatrava, Caballero de la de San Juan, Gentil Hombre de Cámara de S. M. con ejercicio, Consejero del Supremo Consejo de Guerra de continua asistencia, Capitan de la Real Compañía Italiana de Guardias de Corps, Teniente general de los Reales Ejércitos, Virrey, Gobernador y Capitan general de N. E. Presidente de su Real Audiencia, Superintendente general Subdelegado de Real Hacienda, Minas, Azogues y Ramo del Tabaco, Juez Conservador de éste, Presidente de su Real Junta, y Subdelegado general de Correos en el mismo Reyno.

EL Rey nuestro Señor (que Dios guarde) por efecto del amor y vigilancia paternal que todos sus Vasallos le debemos, permitió la entrada en la Plaza de la Havana de las Harinas y otros viveres á los Anglo-Americanos, para precaver así la falta que por consecuencias de la última pasada Guerra pudiera experimentarse de este alimento de primera necesidad: pero apenas ha cesado aquel motivo, quando movida la benignidad de S. M. de los mismos impulsos y de su Soberana proteccion á los habitantes de estos Reynos, se ha dignado restablecer el Comercio exclusivo de sus amados Vasallos, como de su Real orden me lo ha comunicado con fecha de 21 de Enero de este año el Exm^o. Señor Don Diego de Cardoqui, en los términos siguientes:

„Exm^o. Señor. Para precaver la escasez de Viveres, y con especialidad de Harinas, que verosimilmente causaria la Guerra en la Isla de Cuba, concedió el Rey permiso por Real Orden de 25 de Junio de 93. para que los Anglo-Americanos, con Pasaporte de nuestro Encargado de negocios en los Estados unidos de América, pudiesen conducirlos á la Havana pagando los derechos de su introduccion, y de lo que extraxesen en retorno, como si este Comercio se hiciera desde los Puertos habilitados de España: y habiendo faltado con la Paz la causa que motivó dicho permiso, ha mandado S. M. que cese desde luego, y se restablezca el Comercio exclusivo de sus Vasallos de España y América con las franquicias y libertades que les están concedidas para promoverle: lo que de su Real orden participo á V. E. para su inteligencia, y que se haga público en la forma acostumbrada. „

Y á fin de que los Labradores y Comerciantes se impongan de tan benéfica Soberana determinacion, y puedan aprovecharse de las favorables resultas que promete en fomento de la Agricultura y general utilidad, mando que se publique por Bando en esta Capital y demas Lugares principales, distribuyéndose al intento los exemplares correspondientes. Dado en México á 13 de Mayo de 1796.

El Marqués de Branciforte.

Por mandado de S. Ex^{ta}.

*En este
de C. del Valle de Branciforte*



GUY LOVE - DENTIST, DIPLOMAT, AMERICAN

27. [Diplomacy]. Love, Guy. [Extensive Archive of Guy R. Love, American Diplomat to Morocco and Ethiopia, with Numerous Photographs]. [Various locations: 1907-1910]. Approximately 150 letters, totaling around [600]pp., with approximately 250 photographs. Several letters with envelopes, stamps clipped. Old folds, some light wear and soiling. Very good.

An extensive archive of letters and photographs belonging to an American diplomat in Morocco and Ethiopia. Guy Robert Love (1876-1913) was a dentist in Coshocton, Ohio, when he sought adventure in 1907 - opening up a dentistry practice in Tangier, Morocco. In June 1908 he was appointed Vice Consul in the United States diplomatic corps and then took the same post at Addis Ababa in Abyssinia (now Ethiopia) during the last years of the venerable Emperor Menelik II. Although the United States had previously appointed African-American consuls such as Frederick Douglass, Love was not Black. His letters here are primarily written to his mother, along with several other family members, and most are several pages long. The bulk of the correspondence was sent from Abyssinia and is on American Legation letterhead. The correspondence begins on October 7, 1907, with Love's arrival at Gibraltar; on December 27, he explains his market niche: "There are

a couple of Spanish dentists here who work very cheap. They get the cheap class as my prices are way over their heads. I get the rich Moors and foreign ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.” In quick order, he was able to meet Kaïd Sir Harry Maclean, a famed Scottish instructor to the Moroccan army and on June 20, 1908, he reports “I had a new job last Monday and Tuesday. Was appointed clerk of the U.S. Consulate Court here.”

By November 28, 1908, he was considering following the consul to a new position in Abyssinia. He discusses the consul Hoffman Philip on January 5, 1909: “We are to be I think the only Americans in Addis Ababa. He was one of Theodore Roosevelt’s Rough Riders in the Cuban campaign and has been here as consul general ever since.” Philip’s connections proved handy as they made the long journey from Morocco through the Mediterranean – en route to Ethiopia, Love crossed paths with ex-president Theodore Roosevelt, who was on his way to begin the Smithsonian-Roosevelt African expedition. A postscript of April 9th encloses a faded snapshot of him with Roosevelt on deck, and another of “Kermit Roosevelt & the naturalists going ashore at Ismailia halfway through canal. They shot birds & joined boat at Suez.” Love’s first letter from Ethiopia was May 2, 1909, at Dire Dawa between Djibouti and Addis Ababa, where he remained for several weeks waiting for Mr. Philip and trying to secure transportation to the capital. He arrived in Addis Ababa on June 19th, and a fragment of a letter from July 6th describes his first encounter with the Emperor: “We were notified that Menelik would be pleased to receive us at the Guebbi (palace) on Tuesday the 6th.” With perhaps 10,000 in attendance, “all standing except his majesty, who was propped up on cushions on his throne. It was a very formal affair, but he is a good sort, but is certainly not going to last many moons.... His voice is very weak and he was breathing quite heavy.” The Ethiopian staple injera is described: “Native bread was also served in huge quantities and is like an enormous pancake.” He accompanied Philip for a personal audience with the Emperor and Empress on October 15th. Their interpreter “is usually a very proud old man, and is highly respected by all the natives, but they are all held in such subjection by the Emperor that they are scared to death in his presence.”

The letters are full of good local color. On October 28, 1909, Love explains mail delays: “It was supposed that the couriers had been murdered in the Dankali country as the couriers of July 9 had been, as the natives there have been looting caravans and amusing themselves general at someone else’s expense and inconvenience, but the couriers turned up last night and said the delay was caused by the mules dying on the way, and as there are no animals in that part of the country except camels and they are owned by hostile tribes, it was a difficult matter to get mules.” On November 5, 1909, he reports: “The Emperor had a third stroke last Thursday and is not expected to live but a few days. The crown prince Lij Iyasu has been publicly proclaimed successor, and for the past week the government affairs have been practically in his hands.”

The Emperor lived four more years, until December 1913, longer than Consul Love did. He died suddenly several months earlier, only in his mid-thirties. The regular correspondence comes to an end on December 31, 1910, although Love remained in Addis Ababa for more than two years after that. The collection also includes a large collection of photographs taken by Love in North Africa and Abyssinia. A fabulous record of American diplomacy in Eastern Africa during the early-20th century.

\$12,500

THE EARLY-20th-CENTURY DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN PHOTOGRAPHS

28. [Dominican Republic]. [Photography]. [*Large Collection of More Than 150 Photographs of the Dominican Republic During the 1920s & 1930s, Probably Relating to an American Sugar Plant There*]. [Dominican Republic: 1920s-1930s]. Eighty-three smaller-format photographs, each around 5 x 7 inches or smaller; seventy-two larger-format photographs, each about 8 x 10 inches. Most images with manuscript or printed captions either in the image or on verso, often with photographer's studio stamp. Minor to moderate wear, occasional minor chipping to margins, varying degrees of curling, twelve images adhered to album leaves. Very good.

A voluminous collection of over 150 photographs picturing the people, cities, landscapes, and commercial activity in the Dominican Republic in the early-20th century. The photos were produced by a few photographers active in the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean at the time, including the Brown Brothers, "Fotografia Manon, Santo Domingo", and Palau of Santo Domingo City. The captions identify street scenes on "Avenida Bolivar," "San Pedro de Macoris," and in various other cities, as well as shots of "Teatro Independencia," "Palacio Municipal de Moca," "Hipodromo de Santo Domingo," a "Factoria" in La Romana, "Palacio Consistorial" in the capital city of Santo Domingo, "Cafe Eden" in Santiago de los Caballeros, "The Citadel at Santo Domingo," "An American sugar plantation near San Pedro de Macoris," "Laboratorio de Fitopatologia," several views of old ruins, and other commercial, scientific, educational, or religious structures. Other shots capture inventories in various warehouses or in agricultural fields of sugar cane, tobacco, onions, or cotton, an interior shot of a match factory in Puerto Plata, a Ford dealership in Monte Cristi, large stores of tobacco in La Vega, laborers constructing a railroad track near Puerto Plata, the old fort and other structures at Santo Domingo, various shots of the Dominican Republic's federal army and military band, locals picking coconuts and wild oranges along the Macoris River, shots of various street vendors, several shots of the "School children of Santo Domino," and more. Most of the commercial scenes feature numerous native Dominicans at work, and the street scenes often picture locals, as well.

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

\$6,500



RARE SLAVIC MAP FROM AN IMMIGRANT PUBLISHER

29. [Eastern European Immigration]. *Lemkovina: Map of Lemkovina or West Carpatho-Russia*. Philadelphia: Lemko Press, 1929. Lithographed folding map, approximately 32 x 40 inches, printed in pink and black. Original red wrappers printed in black. Modest wear along folds, a couple of small separations at crossfolds, light marginal toning. Wrappers with minor spine and edge wear, some separation. Very good.

An extremely rare map of "Lemkovina," the homeland of the Lemko, an Eastern Slavic people from the Central Carpathian Mountains (where Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine meet in the present day). From the late-19th century to the 1920s, tens of thousands of Lemkos immigrated to the United States and Canada – fleeing war, oppression and seeking better economic opportunities. Once in the United States, Lemko intellectuals founded institutions to preserve and promote Lemko culture in the New World and to lobby for sovereignty of the Lemko homeland. The present large-format map is an intriguing artifact of the Lemko-American immigrant experience. The map was drafted by the Lemko-American activist Dmitriy Vislocky and published by the Lemko Press in Philadelphia in 1929; it showcases the areas where the Lemko population prevailed, as well as areas of mixed Lemko-Slovakian and Lemko-Polish demographics. As best we are aware, it is the only large format map of the period to specifically show Lemkovina as a distinct entity, and being published in Philadelphia, it stands as a remarkable feat of Lemko-American immigrant cartography. It was likely issued in a small print run and the survival rate of such fragile American immigrant publications is very low. We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the David Rumsey Map Collection at Stanford University. Beyond that we are aware of only a single other example as having appeared on the market in the last twenty-five years.

\$2,250



PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE 1901 GREAT JACKSONVILLE FIRE

30. [Florida]. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album, with Rare Images Showing the Aftermath of the Great Jacksonville Fire of 1901*]. [Florida]: 1901. [16] leaves, illustrated with thirty-two original vernacular photographs, all 3.5 x 3.5 inches, most with manuscript captions. Oblong octavo. Contemporary gray paper wrappers, white titles on front cover. Spine mostly split, a few shallow chips to edges. Internally clean. About very good.

A small but important vernacular photograph album containing rare views of the devastation wrought by the Great Fire of 1901 in Jacksonville, Florida, which took place on May 3, 1901. The most destructive event in the history of Jacksonville, the Great Fire swept through 146 city blocks, destroying over 2,000 buildings, killing seven people, and leaving almost 10,000 residents without homes. It is considered the third-largest urban fire in United States history, after the Great Chicago Fire and the 1906 San Francisco



conflagration. The photographs in the present album were taken by an unidentified passenger aboard the Clyde Line steamer *Comanche*. Eight of the images capture the scene in devastated Jacksonville, including a shot of the ruins of the Windsor and St. James hotels, shots from atop the "Jacksonville Government Building," a group picture of the city guard, "ruins of Jacksonville Court House," "an unknown ruin," a crowded scene at the Jacksonville wharf, and a distant shot showing "Ruins of Jacksonville taken from Steamer *Comanche*, May 12." All of the photographs of Jacksonville are dated in manuscript on May 12, 1901, nine days after the Great Fire. In addition to the Jacksonville pictures, other identified locations along the photographer's voyage include the Hillsborough River near Tampa, the Tampa Court House, scenes around the Tampa Bay Hotel, family pictures in Florida, the *Comanche* and its crew, Fort Sumter, and four views around Charleston. One particularly notable photograph shows six boys standing in shallow water, holding fishing nets, likely near Tampa. The image is captioned, "A group of young crabbers, representing three nationalities, American, Italian and Negro, May 10, 1901."

\$850

IMAGES OF A GERMAN-CUBAN FAMILY WITH NAZI CONNECTIONS

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

An extensively-annotated vernacular family photograph album centering on the German-Cuban Coyula-Moeller family, picturing their lives, family members, travels, and more in Cuba, the United States, Germany, and other locations in Europe, mainly during the 1920s and '30s. The album was likely compiled by Gerardo Coyula y Moeller, who was born in the early-1920s and attended Aloisiuskolleg in Bad Godesberg in the late-1930s. The album includes numerous pictures of Coyula y Moeller as a toddler, young man, and teenager traveling with his mother and various family members, attending school, and more, with numerous photographs featuring the family and their environs in Cuba and Germany. The caption to a family photograph indicates that the Coyula family were shareholders in the German Club ("Club Aleman") in Havana from 1939 to 1960. The album also contains several photographs

relating to the Nazi Party in Germany before the war, as well as two photographs with captions poignantly noting one young man who would die in a concentration camp in Germany. One of the latter examples pictures a young man named Gerd Wolf, with the Spanish caption translated as "Rabbi Fidellis eating bananas - He was with the Resistance and died in the Dachau concentration camp." Notably, an antecedent of the family was apparently friends with a German individual who is documented as later helping usher Hitler into power, and the album records two additional Nazi individuals who "visited



Abuelo brindando con sus amigos
PARTICIPACION EN LA 1ª GUERRA el de la derecha
VON ALBERT KAUFF dueño de Los Cañones Kauff Ayudo
A HITLER LLEGAR AL PODER y despues lo Ayudo con su
ARMAMENTO, Amigo Personal de Hermann Goering

grandfather's house" and "fled to Brazil" to escape the consequences of their war crimes. Yet another family photograph shows a group of adults posed in a garden with the caption reading: "Nuestro amigo: Resulto ser Himmler" ["Our friend: turned out to be Himmler"]. Indeed the image shows the man third from right is clearly Heinrich Himmler. The album is also replete with identified photographs of a legion of family friends and acquaintances, providing ample opportunity for deeper research into the connections within the family, but also to the family's larger community. An exceptional and well-preserved collection presenting the lives of this noted German-Cuban family.

\$4,500

THE PEOPLE AND PLACES OF WORLD WAR II-ERA GUAM

32. [Guam]. [*Collection of Ninety-five Annotated Vernacular Photographs of Guam and the Mariana Islands*]. Guam: [1945]. Ninety-five silver gelatin photographs, each 4 x 5 inches, over seventy with printed or manuscript captions in the margin or verso, eighteen captioned in the negative. Minor overall wear, slight fading to a few images, all removed from photo album, with paper remnants on verso, about ten images with slight corner loss or creases. Very good.

A collection of original photographs showing Guam, local Chamorro people, and the Northern Mariana Islands in 1945. The images were likely taken by photographers serving in the American armed forces. Twenty-three photographs show villages and the environs of Guam. These include Merizo and environs (a



farm, highway, and beach); Inarajan (St. Joseph's Church and "native houses"); Umatac (a thatch house and Lamira Root Fountain, dedicated in 1933 and built by the principal of Umatac School, F. Q. Sanchez, alongside others); Agat and Asan, villages that were rebuilt with aid from the U.S. military, and a photograph of the sign for Agat School; a waterfall near Agana, the capital of Guam; and Talofofo Bay. Most notably, over forty photographs capture portraits of Chamorro people, including women in "hula costume," schoolchildren, families, a pair of siblings enjoying coconuts, and more, several of whom are identified in the captions ("Lourdes S. Torres," "Florence

Flores – 15 yrs,” “Maria Garrido & brother,” and others). Other photographs show scenes of children drawing water, women doing laundry, and locals swimming and bathing. Almost twenty photographs, captioned and dated in negative in May 1945, show the coastline and harbors of the Northern Mariana Islands, including Alamagan, the Maug Islands, Pagan, and Sarigan. Overall, an interesting and research-worthy collection of photographs showing Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands during the last months of World War II, with notable portraits of indigenous people.

\$1,750

RARE PORTRAIT OF HENRI CHRISTOPHE, KING OF HAITI

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

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

\$3,750



POLISH HISTORICAL FICTION OF THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION

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

First edition of this early and rare work of narrative verse set during the Haitian Revolution, centering on a tragic interracial love story shaped by war, exile, and Polish sacrifice. *Mulatka* is among the earliest Polish literary engagements with Saint Domingue and the second known Polish imaginative treatment of the Haitian expedition, following *Polak w St. Domingo* (1818/1819). Its author, Stanisław Jaszowski (1803–1842), was a Galician poet, translator, and critic active in the formative years of Polish Romanticism. In his detailed

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

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

\$6,500

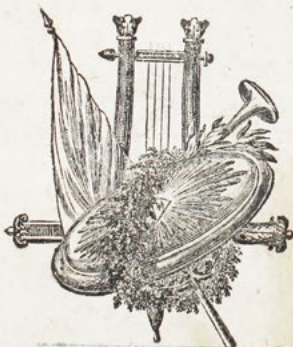
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MULATKA.

L. p. II
POWIEŚĆ WERSZEM.

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UNIQUE JAPANESE-ENGLISH FLASH CARDS

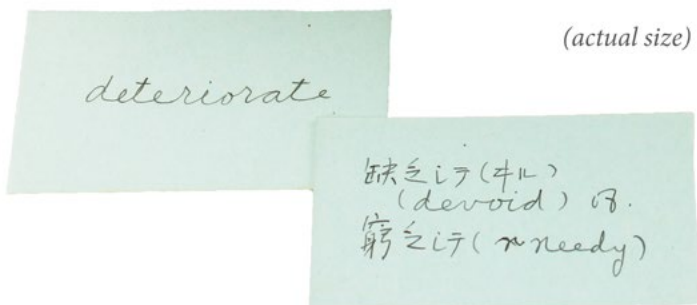
35. [Japan]. [Education]. *Ei-Nichi Tango Kado [Two Boxes of English-Japanese Vocabulary Cards]*. [Japan: ca. 1935]. Approximately one hundred cards in two boxes, cards measuring approximately 1 x 2 inches. Boxes slightly worn, a little splitting along folds but still holding firm. Cards clean and fresh,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

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

\$1,250



(actual size)





AMERICAN MILITARY NEWSLETTER IN OCCUPIED JAPAN

36. [Japan]. [Military]. *Caisson*. Camp Younghans, Japan: 1955-1956. Ten issues. Self-wrappers, stapled. Seven issues mimeograph on newsprint; three issues printed halftone on glossy white stock. Some light wear to margins, newsprint issues uniformly toned, rear wrappers of two issues separated but present. About very good.

A rare military periodical published during the American occupation of Japan at the base in Higashine, Yamagata, at the northern end of Japan's main island. The dates of publication coincide with the arrival of the American troops who were transferred from Hokkaido to Camp Youghans in 1954. The base returned to Japanese control in 1956, and the last issue here shows units packing up and shipping out. Contents cover the goings on at the base, including births, sports matches, film showings (*Roman Holiday*, *On the Waterfront*), and religious services. Special emphasis is placed on continuing education, with courses listed. The early issues also include at least one book review, and early articles mention the opening of a photo lab and a visit to the Yamagata orphanage. The United States Army was officially desegregated in 1948, and the photographs show officers and soldiers – both white and Black – working, playing sports, and engaging in the greater Japanese community. A very interesting close-up of military life during the postwar occupation of Japan, in a relatively isolated area. OCLC locates no copies of the present periodical.

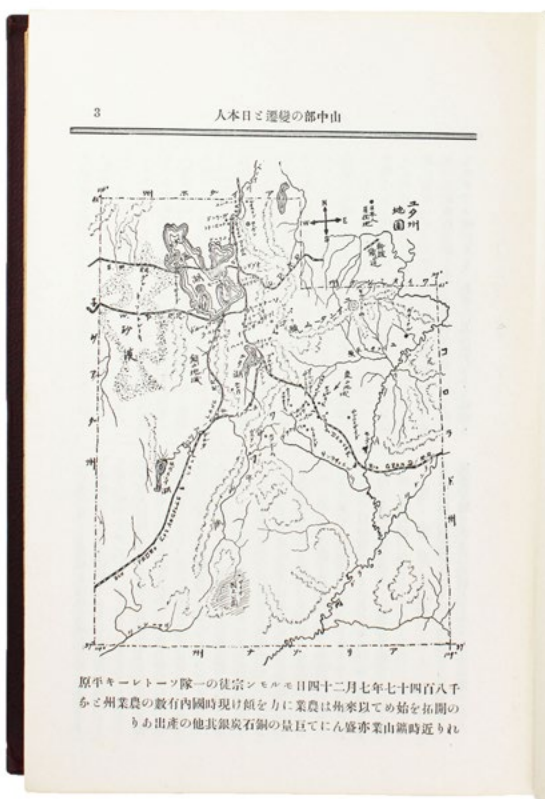
\$1,500

RARE JAPANESE DIRECTORY OF MOUNTAIN WEST STATES

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

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

\$7,500





PRE-WAR JAPANESE-AMERICAN LITERARY MAGAZINE

38. [Japanese Americana]. [Periodicals]. *Campanile Review*. Berkeley, Ca.: 1936-1940. Seven issues. Various paginations, approximately [375]pp. Mimeographed, rectos only. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Lacking rear cover of first issue. Light wear, some small edge tears. Contemporary ownership inscription on cover of some issues. Internally clean with minor wear and soiling; one issue with dampstaining to upper interior corner. Very good.

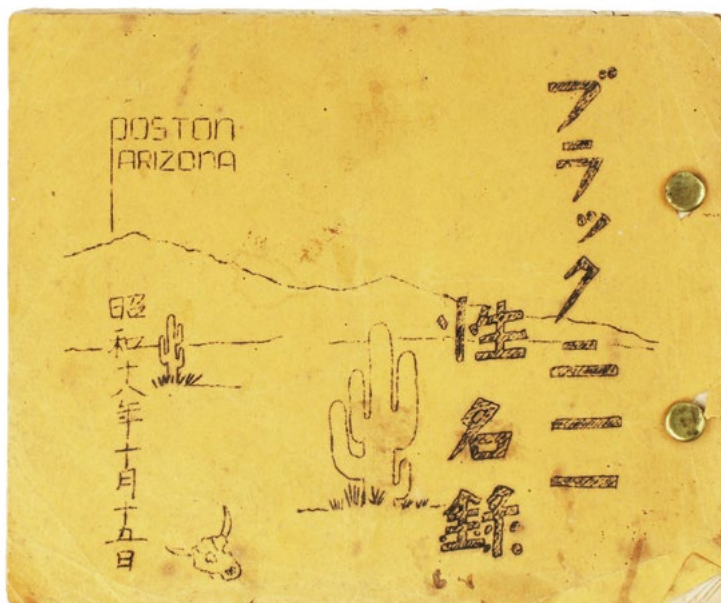
A nice run of the student literary magazine, the *Campanile Review*, published by the Japanese Men's Student Club of the University of California at Berkeley. Contents include poems and pieces of short writing by Japanese Berkeley students, entertaining surveys, relevant campus news and schedules, and messages from Japanese students at other schools in the west, such as Mickie Kageyama from Oregon State, who writes in the Fall 1937 issue: "It is not often one sees a blonde Scandinavian, a Japanese, a Chinese, a curly-headed Negro, an Alaskan Eskimo, and Americans working together, striving together for an understanding of each other's problems. Yet this scene is not uncommon on our campus." Contributors include librarian and poet Toyo Suyemoto; Japanese Consul Toshita Satow; and Dave Tatsuno, whose illegal documentation of his internment at the Topaz War Relocation Center was

turned into the 1945 documentary *Topaz*. Submissions are mostly under contributors' full names, and many of their experiences with internment can be found documented across various California historical associations. One especially interesting contribution comes from Ina Sugihara, co-founder of the New York chapters of CORE and the Japanese American Citizens League. A Berkeley undergraduate at the time, she writes: "The American product, Jim Crow, has been trampled on and pushed around; his case has been indicted; his social status has been unstabilized until few are those who are not acquainted with his predicament. Perhaps not as thoroughly trampled on or as brutally pushed around; not as prominently attacked; not as conspicuously unauthorized as Mr. Crow but, nevertheless, the object of much contempt and criticism is that member of the Pacific Coast populace who has of recent times become a marked man – George Nisei" (Spring 1940). Sugihara's essay does not appear to have been published elsewhere and foreshadows her commitment to interracial solidarity in activism. Not in OCLC, though these and other issues of the *Review* are held by the Bancroft Library. Of interest to scholars of the pre-war Japanese experience on campus, particularly in California.

\$4,500

UNRECORDED POSTON INTERNMENT CAMP DIRECTORY

39. [Japanese Internment]. *Burakku Ni Ichi Ichi Seimeiroku [Block 211 Name Directory]*. Poston, Az.: [1943]. [19]pp. Mimeographed. Oblong quarto. Original printed wrappers, brad bound. Light wear and soiling, corners bumped and creased. Light wear and soiling to text. About very good.



An unrecorded mimeographed directory of the incarcerated Japanese individuals living in Block 211 of the Poston, Arizona internment camp. Poston, located in the Arizona desert near the border with California, was situated on the Colorado River Indian Reservation and was far enough from other populated areas and transportation that guard towers were deemed unnecessary. At its peak, it housed more than 18,000 Japanese-American citizens in three neighboring camps and was the third largest “city” in Arizona. The present volume provides the names of the inmates of Block 211 grouped by family, noting the family’s Japanese ancestral town or district and their city of residence in America (written in English). The majority of the inmates appear to have come from Salinas, San Francisco, and Watsonville. The illustrated front wrapper depicts a desert scene of mountains, cactus, and a cow skull. Though unsigned, it is possible that it was illustrated by Nisei cartoonist Jack Matsuoka of Watsonville, who later published a book of cartoons titled *Poston Camp II, Block 211*, which he composed while a teenager in the camp. The Matsuoka family is listed on page twelve. A rare and ephemeral artifact.

\$9,500

BURNING DOWN THE OPERA HOUSE

40. [Kansas]. Martin, William. *[Series of Four Photographs Depicting the Immolation of a Kansas Auditorium]*. Ottawa, Ks.: 1895. Four original photographs, each approximately 5 x 8 inches. Stiff card mounts, with captions printed and completed in manuscript at the lower edge. Some wear to mounts, including one upper right corner chipped away and one closed tear, neither affecting images. A bit of fading and dust soiling to prints. Good plus.

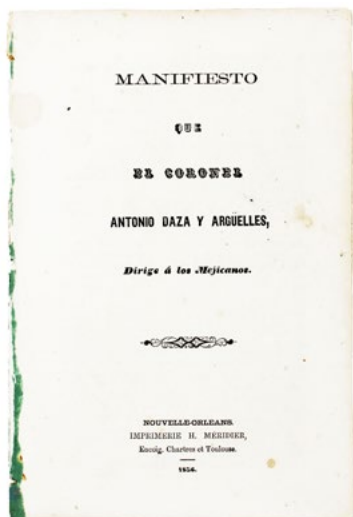


A fantastic series of four medium-format, commercial images that show various states of the burning of an auditorium in Ottawa, Kansas, in 1895.

The photographer, William Martin, had moved to Ottawa and taken over the photography studio there during the year prior. He later became known for his series of real photo postcards that showed exaggerated and trick scenes of oversized animals and giant vegetables. The Rohrbaugh Theater in Ottawa was constructed in 1887 by its namesake, Samuel Rohrbaugh, a local lumber kingpin. Contemporary, local newspapers reported by that initial cause of the fire was the partial collapse of a chimney inside. The winds, gusting up to sixty miles per hour that day, quickly spread the fire to the whole building. The present series of four images shows the nearly total immolation of the auditorium in little more than twenty minutes. The caption for each photograph denotes the time it was taken and its place in the series. Onlookers gather amidst the rescued furniture, until the final image shows a large crowd watching the flame and smoke continue to rise over a completely destroyed structure.

\$750

**MEXICAN ANTI-GOVERNMENT SCREED,
PUBLISHED FROM THE SAFETY OF NEW ORLEANS**



41. [Louisiana]. *Manifiesto Que el Coronel Antonio Daza y Arguelles, Dirige a los Mejicanos.* Nouvelle-Orleans: 1856. 15pp. Disbound. Remnants of original wrappers on spine. Lightly foxed, toned. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded attack on the Liberal government of Mexico by Colonel Antonio Daza y Arguelles, published from exile in New Orleans following the defeat and flight of Santa Anna by the Army of Ayutla in 1855. Daza had been an officer in Santa Anna's conservative forces, but was left stranded when the dictator fled to Cuba in August 1855. He sought clemency from the newly installed Liberal president, Ignacio Comonfort, but was rejected and exiled to

New Orleans along with many other allies of Santa Anna. In this manifesto, he describes the ordeal of his exile and travel to the United States – being sent to Veracruz with no money or spare clothes, having only one horse, and being imprisoned on the steamer Texas before its departure to New Orleans. He goes on to attack Liberal policies and the actions of the Liberal army in harsh terms. He finishes by denouncing the character and principles of Comonfort and laments his fate and that of his fellow exiles, “víctima del despotismo y de la tiranía mas ominosa.” Not in OCLC.

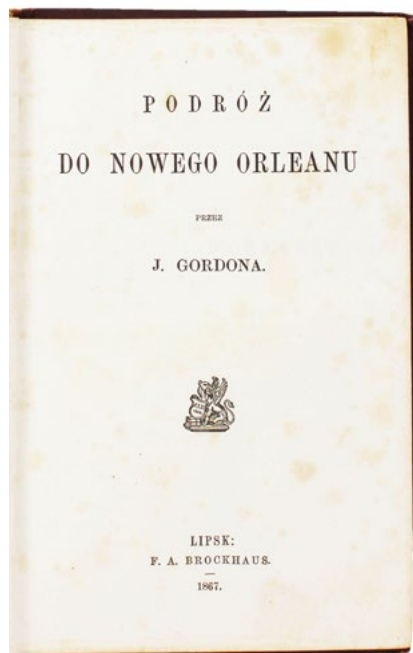
\$1,750

POLISH VIEW OF LIFE IN RECONSTRUCTION NEW ORLEANS

42. [Louisiana]. Jatowt, Maksymilian. *Podroz do Nowego Orleanu*. Lipsk: F.A. Brockhaus, 1867. [8],217,[3]pp. 12mo. Original dark red cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Corners bumped and rubbed, spine ends rubbed. Light to moderate foxing. About very good.

A detailed portrait of life in Louisiana, written by a Polish emigre who lived there for several years. Writing under the pseudonym "Jakub Gordon," Maksymilian Jatowt (1823–1895) was a Polish independence activist and writer whose literary output drew extensively on his personal experiences of political struggle and displacement. A participant in mid-19th-century Polish patriotic movements, he was arrested by the Russian authorities and deported to Siberia, an experience that profoundly shaped both his worldview and subsequent writings. Following his return from exile, Jatowt became active as a journalist and author, contributing to emigre and Polish-language presses, and publishing memoiristic and travel works that combined autobiographical narrative with broader reflections on society and politics. In the late 1850s to early 1860s he lived in New Orleans, teaching math in a local French school. Filled with both observation and reflection, this book is a vivid account of the city at that time. The work offers a wide-ranging travel and socio-political account of the United States, centered on the Mississippi River and New Orleans. It opens with views of the Mississippi and first encounters with American society, including notions of self-reliance (according to the author "Help yourself" is a phrase you can't translate into Polish); comparisons between Polish and American character; and military organization. A substantial portion is devoted to the city itself, including the impact of yellow fever, descriptions of cemeteries and urban life, as well as plantations, sugar production, and the condition of enslaved people. Notably, Jatowt pays detailed attention to slave markets; the music, dances, and everyday existence of the enslaved; as well as discussions of slave traders and the broader system. An interesting view of the city and the peculiar institution through the eyes of a foreign activist.

\$2,500



\$850

SCARCE MEXICAN HYGIENE MANUAL

44. [Medicine]. Raspail, Francois-Vincent. *Manual Sanitario, o Medicina y Farmacia Domesticas...* Mexico City: Tipografia de R. Rafael, 1848. 295pp. Contemporary Mexican calf, spine gilt with leather label. Light wear to extremities, heavier to corners; label a bit chipped. Light foxing and wear to text. Very good.

Second edition, after the first of the previous year. A popular manual for hygiene and the diagnosing and curing of diseases. Translated from the French and published in Mexico three subsequent years, the present work provides advice on the means to stay well and prevent disease. Each tidbit of information is helpfully numbered (345 in all), with the opening sections being devoted to health and hygiene with useful suggestions such as avoiding drafts and cold, damp rooms; there follow several sections on various types of diseases with symptoms, causes, and recipes for curatives. The work covers everything from croup in children to heart palpitations to epileptic fits to the flux. The final half of the book is an alphabetical dictionary of afflictions, followed by an index. The author was a French chemist and physician who published several works on domestic medicine, including the original of this text in 1845. It is rare in all its Mexican editions. We locate copies of the first edition of 1847 at the University of Toronto and the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico; one copy of the present edition located at the University Complutense de Madrid; and two copies of the third edition of 1849 found at the University of Texas and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

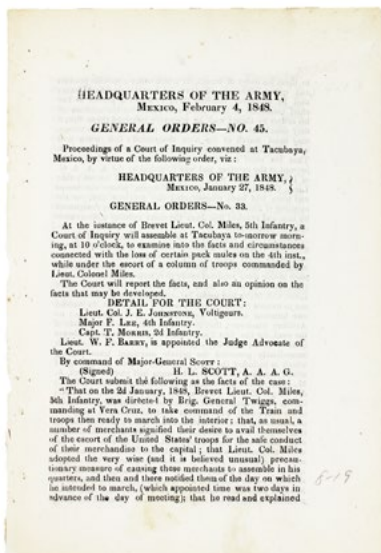


\$950

VICTORY AT BUENA VISTA ANNOUNCED IN INDIANA

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

Broadside newspaper Extra proclaiming American victory at the Battle of Buena Vista. The headline reads, "American Arms Triumphant! Mexican loss



command of a wagon train and a small cadre of troops and then conduct them from northern Mexico to Mexico City. Mexican merchants availed themselves of the escort for safe conduct of their merchandise to the capital city and other destinations in the interior of the country. Mexican guerillas, under the command of Zenobia attacked the train between Santa Fe and Rio San Juan, resulting in the loss of 300 pack mules along with the goods belonging to the Mexican merchants. Miles was then brought up on charges in a military Court of Inquiry at Tacubaya, Mexico, the details and results of which are recorded in the present work. In short,

Colonel Miles was exonerated of any misconduct, especially considering that he only had "a small number of troops" at his command.

\$950

WOMEN IN THE 19th-CENTURY MEXICAN WORKPLACE

47. [Mexico]. [Atunano, Estevan de]. *Ventajas Politicas Civiles Fabriles y Domesticas, Que por Dar Ocupacion Tambien a las Mujeres en las Fabricas de Maquinaria Moderna Que Se Estan Levantando en Mexico, Deben Recibirse*. Puebla: Oficina del Hospital de San Pedro, 1837. 8pp. Quarto. Gathered sheets, untrimmed. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.



A wonderfully rare work, in unsophisticated condition, promoting women's role in society, particularly as workers. The author argues that women can work alongside men in their occupations, and that due to modern technologies, physical strength is no longer a barrier to work. Atunano cites Great Britain as an example, noting that entire families there collaborate for the support of the household, as opposed to the Mexican system where the man toils and the

woman and children stay home. The work concludes with a chart delineating the additional household income when women work. Quite early for such an argument. We locate copies at the University of California, Library of Congress, Indiana University, and the National Library of Spain.

\$1,750

UNRECORDED JOB WORK OF THE FIRST PRINTER IN GUADALAJARA

48. [Mexico]. [Education]. *[Manuscripts and Broadside Documents Documenting the Completion of Baccalaureate Requirements at the University of Guadalajara in the Early 19th Century]*. Guadalajara: Apud Mariannum Valdez Tellez Giron, [1807-1808]. Three stitched fascicles, totaling [30] manuscript leaves and fifteen printed broadsides and broadsheets, completed both in manuscript and in type. Some folded. Straight, vertical cuts from foot of one fascicle. Some dust soiling and toning; scattered damp staining and foxing. A few separations along folds of printed sheets. Head of some printed sheets trimmed away, effecting some loss. Good.

A fascinating combination of printed and manuscript material relating to the completion of baccalaureate requirements for degrees in divinity from the University of Guadalajara in the early 19th century. Present here are three stitched fascicles, each relating to a different student, that contain manuscript attestations from the candidates themselves and university professors as to the individual's achievements, as well as printed copies of their degrees and other official documents from the university bestowing honors upon the recipients. In all we identify eleven different printed forms and broadsheets, none of which are located by Medina or OCLC. A wonderful trove of previously unrecorded, early job printing from Guadalajara.

\$2,750

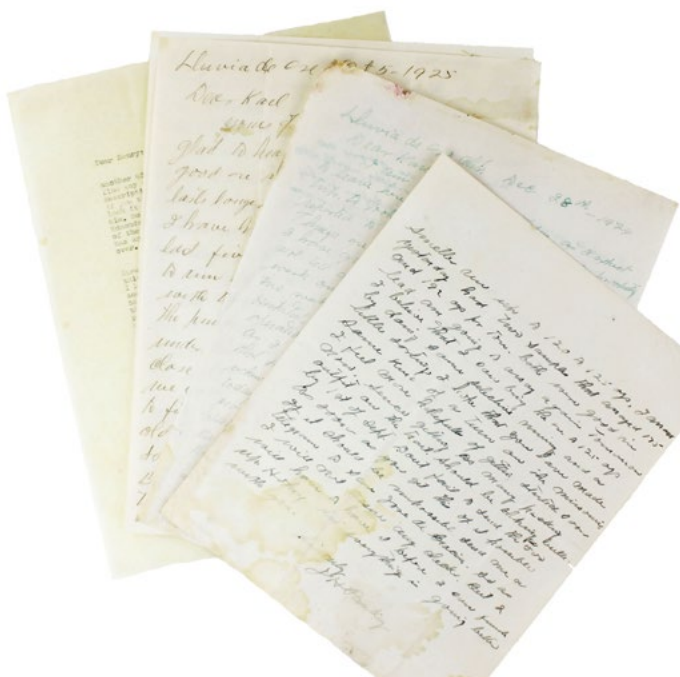


AMERICAN MINING TRIBULATIONS IN 1920s MEXICO

49. [Mexico]. [Mining]. [*Large Archive of Correspondence Relating to the Operations of the La Lluvia Gold Mine in Sinaloa*]. Mexico; Montana: 1922-1926. Approximately 200 documents and letters, totaling more than [250]pp. Old folds, light wear and soiling, heavier to a few items. About very good.

Significant archive of correspondence documenting the activities of the La Lluvia gold mine in Sinaloa, primarily consisting of correspondence from J.H. Pankey, the mine supervisor. The Mexican Revolution brought deep disruptions to foreign mining activity in Mexico, grinding activities to a near halt during the civil war there. In years following the war, opportunities for foreign investment in destitute Mexican companies arose. Foreign involvement in Mexican mining would return to pre-war levels from 1920 through the 1940s, though some danger of violence and disruption persisted. The correspondence here is primarily between J.H. Pankey to his boss, Karl Elling, the owner of the mine and chairman of Elling Bank of Virginia City, Montana. Records suggest that the Ellings bought the property from the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, who owned the mine in the early 1920s. The archive also includes copies of Elling's outgoing correspondence from the same period, when he was also negotiating to purchase other mines. The material gives an incredibly detailed look at the calculations and logistical challenges at work in mine management. Most of Pankey's letters give detailed accounts of the current conditions at the mine – weather, supplies on hand, the quality of the ore, and the need for constant infusions of cash to keep the operations going. The yields at La Lluvia seem to have been generally disappointing, and Elling's correspondence shows his concerns with balancing other opportunities against La Lluvia, as well as the difficulties he has raising capital, getting his debts repaid, etc. A fuller description is available upon request.

\$5,750



"PLEASURE – PURCHASES – PASTIME"



50. [Mexico]. [Nightlife]. *International Border Guide El Paso - Juarez and Surrounding Area* [cover title]. [Ciudad Juarez: Joe Molk, 1956?]. [40]pp., with inconsistent numbering. Original color printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear and soiling to wraps. Light toning internally. Very good.

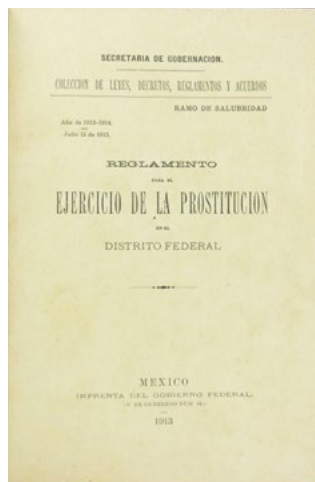
A colorful and ephemeral guide to El Paso and Ciudad Juarez in the mid-1950s. The publisher, one Joe Molk, seems to have operated or operated out of an establishment called the Alcazar Bar, a few blocks south of the International Bridge on the main drag of Juarez's tourist nightlife. The present publication contains a flood of advertisements for various bars, clubs, stores, products, and other services available to the fun seeker just south of the border, interspersed with the publisher's commentary, recommendations, and other musings on the scene in Juarez. The advertisements, many illustrated, range from the musical to the risqué to the bizarre, with a keyed map of the recommended locations. We locate no institutional copies.

\$850

REGULATING MEXICO'S PROSTITUTES

51. [Mexico]. [Prostitution]. *Reglamento para el Ejercicio de la Prostitucion en el Distrito Federal*. Mexico City: 1913. 14pp. Original printed wrappers bound into modern cloth, spine gilt. Very minor soiling. Very good.

Mexican laws governing prostitutes in Mexico City. The first two articles define a prostitute, while the following sections go on to discuss registration, medical inspection, ordinances for brothels, penalties, and other relevant regulations. The regulations treated prostitution as a matter of public order and health, and it was first regulated in Mexico during the Second French Intervention. The present ordinances were issued after the end



of the Porfiriato, which was a particularly strict period for such laws; during the Porfiriato and beyond, during the time defined by the present document, a significant percentage of Mexico's young women were employed in the sex trade, as other avenues of employment were not open to them. We locate a single copy of this work at Harvard.

\$750

ELECTRIFYING MEXICO CITY

52. [Mexico]. [Technology]. *Plano del Alumbrado de la Ciudad de México.* 1904. Mexico: 1904. Sheet map, 31 x 41 inches. Old folds; slight loss and wear at some folds, wear and chipping at edges. Lightly toned at folds, minor soiling. Good.

A large and wonderful map depicting the streetlight illumination of Mexico City. The map puts the Alameda Central at the center of the sheet, with eight outlined districts divided around it. A key provides a series of varying red dots which denote streetlights at various bulb levels, as well as those planned for an increase. Green lines show electric lines both planned and in place. Various railroads snake throughout the city, with the central train yard featured in the upper left center. The area with the most illumination left to do is the eighth district, centered on the Paseo de la Reforma. Though the Paseo does have a series of lamps in place, most of the rest of the area around it does not, as it is still under development. We find no copies of this map in OCLC, though with maps that is not uncommon. A fascinating look at the modernization and electrification of Mexico City at the turn of the 20th century.

\$1,750



EXTENSIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE OF A MONTANA GHOST TOWN

53. [Montana Photographica]. Rogers, Herbert & Gale. [*Massive Collection of Kodak Photo Negatives Depicting Saltese, Montana, Across the First Half of the 20th Century*]. [Saltese, Mt.: 1901-1959]. Approximately 2,150 photo negatives, each about 3 x 5 inches, contained in twenty-two fully-annotated Kodak negative albums. A bit of exposure bleeding at edges, hardly affecting image areas. Occasional light scratching visible in margins. Fine, strong images, overall. Very good to near fine.

A comprehensive and meticulous collection of photo negatives, comprising well over 2,000 images of Saltese, Montana – its industry, development, and culture – over the first six decades of the 20th century. The images present here were compiled across two generations of the Rogers family, primarily by Herbert Rogers and his son Gale, both influential citizens in the very small town of Saltese during its brief heyday. Herbert moved to Montana in the late-19th century and began this photo record soon after; and, until his retirement in the late 1920s, he was the chief owner and operator of the power and water services for the town. The elder Rogers was perhaps the prime mover of this archive's generation, as the photo series ends in 1959, following quickly upon his death the year prior. Today the town of Saltese, in the northwest corner of Montana near the border with Idaho, is a small collection of houses with a bar and a general store sandwiched between Interstate 90 and the St. Regis River. In its former life, Saltese was a gold and silver mining town, established in the 1880s as Silver City and renamed after the Nez Perce chief in 1891; for a time in the early-20th century (and during the period covered by the present archive), it could boast over 2,000 residents and a stop on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The twenty-two albums that house the negative collection each contains an index filled with manuscript dates and descriptions for each image. The negatives include classic mining images, railroad views, and town floods; floods of the St. Regis River, winter storms and their effects, and various weather mitigation efforts; social events, town baseball games, and family gatherings; group and individual portraits of town citizens, friends, and members of the Rogers family. In addition to the images of mining efforts, there is ample documentation of other industry in the region, such as lumbering and milling; the local water and power plants, which Rogers owned; and construction of various edifices and businesses. The negatives are also an excellent record of town life, showing schoolhouse gatherings, town sports teams, fire lookouts, and Rogers family activities. In all, a fabulous and expansive visual archive of a small town in northwestern Montana and life in the mountain West as it was lived by the Rogers family during the first half of the 20th century.

\$6,750





MARIACHIS IN THE POSTWAR ERA

54. [Music]. [Mariachis]. [Archive of Photographic and Promotional Material for Mid-20th-Century Mariachi Musicians in Mexico and California]. [Various locations: ca. 1950s-1960s]. Sixty items total, including fifty-five photographs and five posters. Generally light wear. Very good.

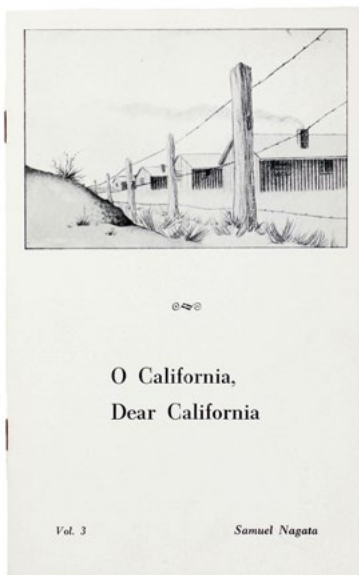
An attractive archive of visual materials, including posters, broadsides, original photographs, and real photo postcards, promoting leading mariachi singers and musicians of the mid-20th century. These include Salvador López, La Prieta Linda, José Alfredo Jiménez, Lucero Aguilar, Miguel Angel Montes, Francisco Avitia, Ignacio Jaime, Jorge de Crespo, and Alfredo “El Mayoral” Gonzalez. Notably, many of the larger pieces feature singer and actress Irma Dorantes (b. 1934), one of the last surviving stars from the Golden Age of Mexican cinema. The widow of legendary Mexican ranchero singer and actor Pedro Infante, Dorantes enjoyed a string of hit songs in the 1950s and ‘60s, including her recording of “Recuerdos de Ipacarai” with El Mariachi Mexico de Pepe Villa. Most of the material is unrecorded, with no listings in OCLC or elsewhere. In addition to highlighting many leading Mexican musicians of the postwar era, this archive captures the fashion and aesthetics of mariachi at a formative moment in its evolution. A fuller description of the contents is available upon request.

\$1,750

NISEI PROTEST LITERATURE FROM HEART MOUNTAIN

55. Nagata, Samuel. *O California, Dear California* [cover title]. Billings, Mt.: Billings Gazette, [1944]. 10pp. Original, illustrated wrappers, stapled. Old vertical crease. Light rubbing and dust soiling. Very good.

A rare pamphlet criticizing Japanese internment during World War II by Samuel Nagata. Nagata was interned at Heart Mountain for much of its existence, from 1942 to 1945. Nagata writes wistfully of the love and affection many of the detainees have for California, saying, "Indeed, California is dear to us. For the majority of us – about two-thirds – were born there.... There we learned those noble ideals, principles, and the rights of men in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution." Nagata continues with brief histories of the Japanese experience of both success and persecution in the United States. In all, a remarkably clear-eyed and optimistic work of protest literature, notable for being authored by a prisoner while still an internee. Rare, OCLC locates only two copies, at UC Berkeley and Wyoming.

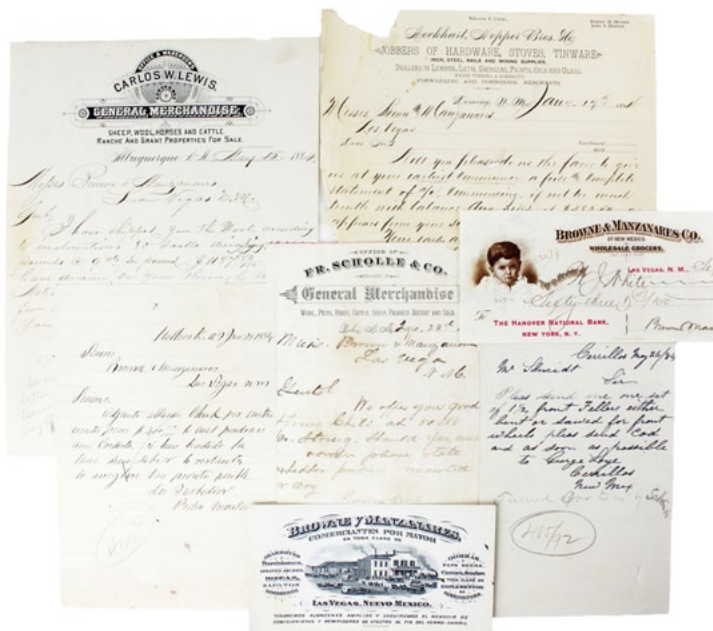


\$2,750

ARCHIVE OF A NEW MEXICAN BUSINESS WITH A MEXICAN-AMERICAN OWNER

56. [New Mexico]. [*Archive of Browne & Manzanares, a Mercantile Firm in Las Vegas, New Mexico, Detailing Business Transactions Across the Territory*]. [New Mexico: 1882-1884]. Sixty-eight letters and invoices, totaling [83]pp. Some light wear and biopredation, light scattered soiling. Very good.

Archive of correspondence and invoices pertaining to the business of Browne & Manzanares, a thriving mercantile firm in territorial New Mexico owned by a native Mexican-American. Originally established as Chick, Browne & Co. in Kansas City, the firm changed names and locations in 1878 when Francisco Manzanares became a partner. Initially working as an employee for the company, Manzanares (1843-1904) was from a prominent New Mexican family that had settled there during Spanish colonial times. Rising through the ranks, Manzanares became a full partner in 1877, and the firm became Browne & Manzanares in 1878. Moving to New Mexico along the Santa Fe



Railroad, the company served as a commission house – a wholesaler and distributor for local merchants across the territory and the greater southwest. The bulk of the collection covers a two-year period, with a few items dating slightly later, and features businesses across the state. Several of the locations are now ghost towns, having gone bust in a mining boom, etc. Several of the letters are written in Spanish, highlighting the diverse cultural makeup of the area that persists today. Doubtless Manzanares' background as a native Spanish speaker lent itself to the success of the business in the territory. Altogether, an important archive documenting a Mexican-American business with wide-ranging influence and import in territorial New Mexico.

\$2,500

THESE LETTERS TRAVELED ON THE OREGON TRAIL

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

A small but notable collection of five manuscript letters sent along the Oregon Trail to an early Oregon settler not long after he arrived in the far-flung northwestern territory. Charles Harold Burch was born in Chariton

County, Missouri. Chariton was one of several Missouri counties settled mostly by southerners, in an area of the state known as "Little Dixie." Having lost both his mother and father by the age of ten, Burch resided with his paternal grandparents for the next six years. Area histories record that in 1844 a sixteen-year-old Burch departed Chariton County with an emigrant train heading west, riding a mule and continuing with the party until Fort Bridger, Wyoming. There he left the group with which he had traveled and came to Oregon, arriving as one of the earliest white settlers in the region. In 1846 Burch ventured to California where he served briefly in Company A of the California Mounted Riflemen, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont, and then pursued mining for some time. By 1851 he had returned to Yamhill County where he married Phoebe Buffum and commenced homesteading. Over the course of the following decades Burch expanded his farm and was elected as a state representative in 1878 and 1884. He died in Yamhill County in 1904. The letters, each dated in the spring and summer months, were likely sent to correspond with the departure season for emigrants headed west. Surviving letters carried along the Oregon Trail are exceedingly rare, especially from other Trans-Mississippi locations. A full description is available upon request.

\$2,250



INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

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

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

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

\$6,500

CUENTOS DE HOY Y MAÑANA

CUADROS POLÍTICOS Y SOCIALES

POR

RAFAEL de C. PALOMINO (HIJO.)

Con un Prólogo de José Martí.

CUADERNO 1.

New York.

Imprenta y Librería de N. Ponce de Leon.

40 Y 42 BROADWAY.

1883.

74 A H

CORRESPONDENCE OF AN OMAHA BOY IN THE PHILIPPINE WAR

59. [Philippine-American War]. Swartzlander, Louis C. [*Manuscript Archive of Over 100 Letters Written by and to Louis C. Swartzlander While Serving as a Private in the 4th U.S. Cavalry in the Philippines During the Aguinaldo Insurrection*]. [San Francisco and the Philippine Islands: 1899-1901]. 101 manuscript letters, totaling approximately [360]pp., around 38,000 words, plus an assortment of related correspondence and documents. Original mailing folds, general overall wear, with a few letters closely trimmed and four of the letters incomplete. Very good.

An important archive documenting the experiences of a young soldier from Omaha during his time in training in California and at war in the Philippines at the turn of the 20th century. After graduation from Omaha High School, seventeen-year-old Louis Carver Swartzlander (1882-1922) lied about his age to enlist for three years in an Omaha cavalry troop recruited to suppress the Aguinaldo Insurrection, also known as the Philippine-American War, following U.S. colonial occupation of the Philippines in 1898. Sixty-five of the present letters were written by Private Swartzlander to his family, including over twenty from the Presidio in San Francisco while awaiting transport to the Philippines; over forty are from military posts during his time in Manila, Balinag, Bayambang, Dagupan, and other locations on Luzon before, during, and after combat against the Aguinaldo insurgents. All of the letters were written during the heart of the conflict, between May 17, 1899, and September 15, 1901. Swartzlander's letters ultimately shed light on this controversial though obscure episode of the United States's imperialist activities in the Philippines, as well as Louis's other military and battle experiences; his impressions of Philippine life, culture, and internal politics; his racial attitudes, and much more. In one letter on June 15, 1900, Louis mentions the burning of the insurgent town of Dasal, Luzon by the 25th Colored Infantry, a notable but still-obscure moment in African-American military history. In another letter, Louis mentions to his brother that he plans to send him a patch of cloth from a dead insurgent soldier; the collection includes a small rectangular swatch of cloth with the following inscription: "Dead Filipino cut off by Swartzlander 4th Cav."

Swartzlander's letters are articulate and detailed, highlighting a curious young man and his foray into foreign lands. He writes, "We are stationed about 2 miles from the heart of Manilla. We are stationed in large bamboo barracks each of which will hold about 25. I was in the old walled city and it is a queer place. It is composed mostly of immense cathedrals. The city walls are about 10 feet thick and 15 high but are beginning to crumble as they were built before this century. All stone used in this country is made of cement.... Yesterday I went out to the famous bone pile that you read about in Omaha. It is a terrible sight with bones piled up and skulls lining the walls, but these

people don't seem to care for their dead at all. If the deceased has money he can have a vault if not he goes to the bone pile.... Tobacco is very cheap here. I can buy a box of good 10 ct cigars for 50 cts American money. I have seen the Pasig river. It separates old Manilla from new Manilla. It is a muddy stream about 200 feet wide with almost no current. This country is covered with palms, banana trees etc. All the banana trees are covered with green bananas but none are good to eat as they are too green. The native horses here are about like Shetland ponies and it looks queer to see a troop of the 4th Cavalry mounted on such small horses."

Later he writes to his brother, describing some of the fighting and exposing his racial attitudes: "Our troop is I believe east of the railroad about 20 miles from here. Say Joe, the first chance I get I am going to kill a goo goo (nigger) for you and if I can I will get a piece of his uniform (such as it is) and send it to you. I'd get a piece of his doggoned hide if it didn't stink. Remember this goo goo is to be plugged for you.... On the firing line we have a pretty good time. You see when things are quiet we get up at 6 oclock care for our horses, eat breakfast, lay around until 8 oclock, then if we neither go out scouting or drill we have nothing to do until 4 oclock when we again look after our horses, eat at 5, answer retreat at 6 oclock and nothing until taps at 9 when we must all be in quarters and lights out. ... Every once in a while the niggers will fire



a volley into the town and then we turn out and give them what they need. In the morning we generally find from 5 to 15 dead goo goos laying around. They very seldom hit any of us because they cant shoot and so soon as we yell we charge and they don't know any thing but to get."

Louis's letters, as well as his family's, are generally long and detailed, with all but five of them totaling at least two pages and almost half of the letters clocking in at four pages or more. As such, this correspondence constitutes a deep and intensely researchable collection documenting Louis's military activities and experiences in the Philippines during an important time in the history of U.S.-Filipino relations, as well as how his family dealt with his service on the home front. A wonderful archive, with outstanding research potential. A fuller description is available upon request.

\$17,500

UNRECORDED PHILIPPINES PROMOTIONAL

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

An early and seemingly-unrecorded promotional touting the people and scenery in Mindanao and Sulu in the southern Philippines in the first decade of the 20th century. The work opens with a foreword detailing the positive aspects of Mindanao, particularly its principal city, described here as the "Metropolis of Mindanao and Sulu" with "a population of more than thirty thousand, a mixture of Moros or Mohammedan Filipinos, Christian Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese and Europeans." Following the foreword, the remainder of the work is mostly comprised of thirty-four duotone photographic prints featuring numerous scenic and street views in and around Zamboanga, including various "Moro houses," and about fifteen portraits of indigenous Filipinos such as a "Moro woman weaving materials for head-turbans and sarongs," a view inside a "weaving school," "Yakan Moros on the island of Basilan," "Muhammad Jamallul, Sultan of Sulu," "Joloano Warriors," "Moro Kulintang" and their musical instruments, Bogobo and Cotabato warriors, and more. We could locate no other copies in OCLC.

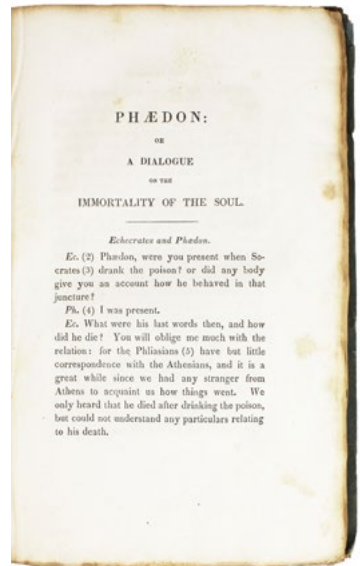
\$1,250



FIRST AMERICAN PLATO

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

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



\$950

QUAKER THOUGHTS ON THE "SUPERFLUTTY OF MEATS," PRINTED BY FRANKLIN

62. Ratty, John. *The Liberty of the Spirit and of the Flesh Distinguished...* Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1759. 64pp. Original plain paper wrappers, stab sewn at gutter. Moderate chipping and scuffing to wrappers, spine perished. Stitching loosening but still holding. Corner creasing, moderate tanning, and scattered foxing internally. Good.

First American edition of this screed against worldly pleasures, and an interesting Franklin imprint. "First published in Dublin in 1756. Late in 1759 the Society of Friends in Philadelphia ordered the publication of this



piece in an edition of 4,000 copies, [and] directed that the treatise be distributed in the same proportion as the yearly Epistle, i.e., 1,000 to stay in Philadelphia, 2,000 to be divided among the quarterly meetings in the Provinces of Pennsylvania, and most of the remainder to go to meetings in New England, New York, [etc.]..." – Miller. The author, John Rutty, was a dedicated Irish ascetic Friend, whose posthumously published diary was a catalogue of his minute, daily sins, such as "indulgence in bed and hour too long" or being "a little swinish at dinner." The present work constitutes a more formal criticism of worldly pleasures, and contains sections on "The Superfluity of Meat" and "The Vain Honours of the World." An unusual Franklin imprint in original, unsophisticated condition.

Evans 8486. Hildeburn 1642. Miller 719. Sabin 74499.

\$2,500

SAMPLE THIS

63. [Salesman's Sample]. [Publishing]. *[Large Collection of American Salesman's Sample Books from the Late-19th and Early-20th Centuries].* [Various locations: 1871-1935]. Thirty-nine volumes, varying formats and irregular paginations. Light wear, mostly at edges and spine ends. Light toning and dust soiling throughout. Scattered, contemporary manuscript annotations. Very good.

A significant collection of thirty-nine canvassing books, used by door-to-door salesmen for advertising and selling books. Beginning in the mid-19th century, publishers produced these books, also known as "salesman's samples" or "salesman's dummies," that comprised slimmed down versions of the true publication, which offered options for binding styles and showed sample pages and illustrations. This group of canvassing samples represents books published between 1873 and 1935 on a wide variety of topics ranging from bibles and religious works to fiction, children's literature, and biography. The preponderance date from the late 19th-century and the first decade of the 20th century. The final pages of most canvassing books contain order forms; in this collection, several have been filled in. Additionally, instructions to salespeople are laid into several volumes. Included here are samples for a compendium on Arctic exploration; biographies of American political and military luminaries

such as Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, and William Tecumseh Sherman; several literary anthologies; military histories; self-help books and religious writings; a cookbook; and much else. One of the earliest samples in the present group is a dummy for an enormous Bible (A.J. Holman and Co., circa 1870), which provides a variety of elaborate binding styles, illustration options, and the opportunity for any family to customize their tome. Another fascinating dummy in the later side of this collection is for Sinclair Lewis' controversial novel *Elmer Gantry* (1927) about a charismatic, hard-drinking, and fast-talking traveling salesman who shifts his talents to selling religion in Prohibition-era America. It was a commercial success, becoming the best-selling work of fiction in America for 1927, according to *Publishers Weekly*. A substantial group of canvassing books that provide a unique view of book marketing, advertising, and popular culture in the 19th century. A complete list of collection contents is available on request.

\$6,000



SOUTH CAROLINA SHARECROPPING AGREEMENT

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

An unusual pre-printed form intended for use in contracts between landowners and laborers in South Carolina after the Civil War. "Planters' Contract

Memorandum of Agreement

between R. P. Hamer Planter,
of the County of Marion State of South Carolina
and Albert Hamilton Laborer,
engaged, or to be engaged, in plantation work upon the lands of said Planter known
as Bethea Plantation; made this 1st day of
January Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Seventy five and to

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

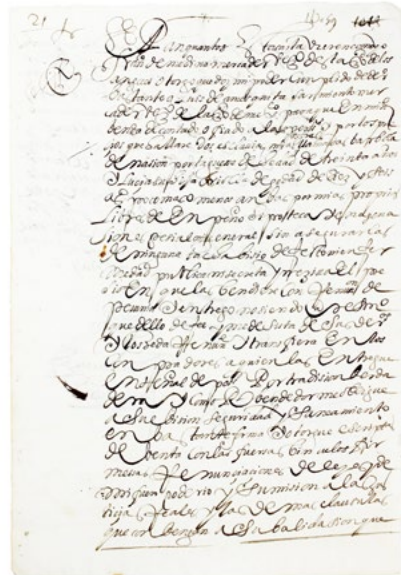
\$2,250

SLAVE SALE RECORD FROM 17th-CENTURY PUEBLA

65. [Slavery]. [Mexico]. [Manuscript Document Authorizing the Sale of an Enslaved Woman and Her Daughter in 17th-Century Mexico]. Puebla: 1639. [2]pp., on a single, small folio sheet. Minor edge wear. Light tanning. Accomplished in a somewhat sloppy secretarial hand. Very good.

A rare record of the sale of two women in Spanish Mexico in the 17th century. Slavery was allowed in colonial Mexico under Spanish rule. Relatively

small numbers of slaves from west and central Africa were then brought to the Americas from Europe by the conquistadores in the early 1500s. New Spain was the major territory in which African slaves were first sold. Between the early 1500s and the mid-1600s, approximately 120,000 slaves were shipped from Africa to Mexico. Four areas were particularly populated by slaves: the Veracruz ports and plantations, the mining and ranching areas northwest of Mexico City, the stretch of land south of Puebla to the Pacific Coast, and the Valle de Mexico. The slave trade was legally forbidden in Mexico in 1824 after the successful revolution and the formation of a new government. The institution of slavery itself was finally declared illegal in Mexico in 1839. Seventeenth century Mexican documents recording the sale of enslaved persons are very uncommon.



\$3,750

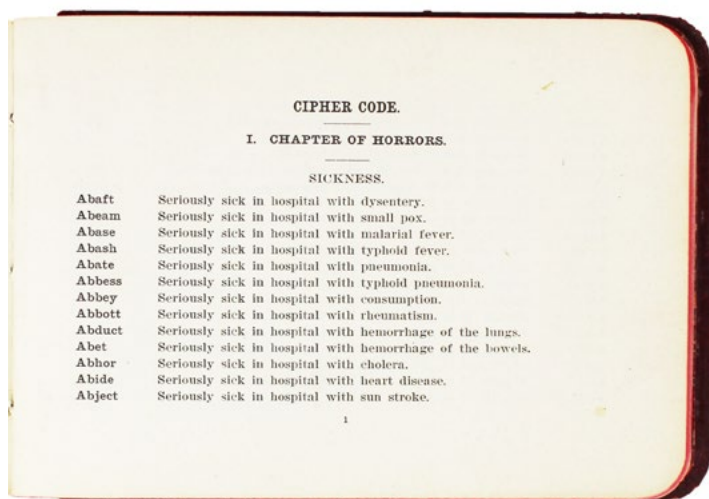
A "FISTULA" FULL OF DOLLARS

66. [Spanish-American War]. [Ciphers]. [Cipher Book for the Spanish American War Campaign in Manila Belonging to Colorado Governor Alva Adams]. [Denver?: 1898]. 64pp. Oblong 12mo. Limp, red leatherette wrappers; front wrap gilt lettered. Text block loosening. Spine ends chipped. Light wear and scuffing to wraps. Contemporary manuscript inscription on front free endpaper recto. Light toning and spotting internally. Good plus.

Colorado Governor Alva Adams' personal code book that was used during the deployment of the 1st Colorado Regiment to the Philippines during the Spanish-American War in 1898 and after. The regiment played an integral part in the battle and capture of Manila, and one of its officers, Captain Alexander Brooks, raised the American flag over the city. The unit continued to fight against Philippine insurgents until it was mustered out in late 1899. The war took place during Adams' second, non-consecutive term as Governor of Colorado (he also served a term as the state's executive in the 1880s). A contemporary manuscript annotation to the front endpaper recto reads, "Code for cable communication with the 1st Colo Reg at Manila – Code made up by Lieut. Chas Hooper – Dec 1898." Unsurprisingly, the first section, titled

“Chapter of Horrors,” provides code words to communicate illness, injury, and death. “Abhor,” for example means that the subject is, “Seriously sick in the hospital with cholera,” while “Bile” imparts a gunshot wound. Some terms are strangely specific, such as “Bobbin,” which denotes that someone, “Was drowned in the Pasig River while bathing.” Others are downright unfortunate, such as “Fistula,” which is the code word for, “\$200 in Gold.” Other sections of the text provide codes for requests, orders, individuals, units, and other groups. A quite fascinating document of trans-Pacific coded communication during the Spanish-American War, and quite scarce – we locate no other copies.

\$2,000



**“THERE IS NO ONE WHO IS ABLE TO UNDERSTAND
THE INDIAN PEOPLE LIKE AN INDIAN.”**

67. Standing Bear, Luther. *Memories of My Life, Told by Chief Standing Bear. II [caption title].* [Los Angeles?: ca. 1927]. [343] leaves, rectos only. Typescript. Some light toning and wear, occasional rust from removed paperclips. Signed by the author on the Preface leaf. Preface and several other leaves typed on letterhead of the American Indian Progressive Association, Chief Standing Bear President. With a manuscript note regarding provenance. Very good.

The original, unexpurgated typescript of Chief Standing Bear’s seminal work on Native American rights, *My People the Sioux*, signed by him on the preface. Luther Standing Bear (1868-1939) was born on the Pine Ridge Reservation with a traditional Lakota upbringing. This changed when, at the age of eleven, he was sent to the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, eventually becoming part of its first graduating class. He returned to Pine Ridge after graduation and subsequently toured with Buffalo Bill’s Wild

PREFACE

In writing this book, it has not been with the idea of selling just to bring my people before the eyes of the general public. I have been written about many times, but it has always been either by a man or an Indian mixed blood who has spent most of his or her life on the reservation. They do not know the struggles of the Indian who have not lived them.

If the white man has tried to write stories of the Indian, he has written the best of his knowledge, or if he has written a thriller, or if he has written a story to understand the Indian, he has written the best of his knowledge.

Chief Standing Bear

Memories of my life, told by Chief-Standing Bear. II.

The Sioux Tribe, to which I belong, have always been a very powerful nation. Years ago, they used to travel all over the country, hunting, and camping where they found the best water, and wood. The government started pushing them hither, and thither. The Sioux and the government came back to Dakota, the land they loved. At that time there was not a state. They decided to band together, and fight the white man. That was rightfully theirs, the land of their birth. "Breaking up of camp" that I was born. The first snow of a cold winter, in the month when the bark of the trees cracked. The first of the year. In those days we had no calendar. The first snow of the year happened, and the year counted back from that day. The bark

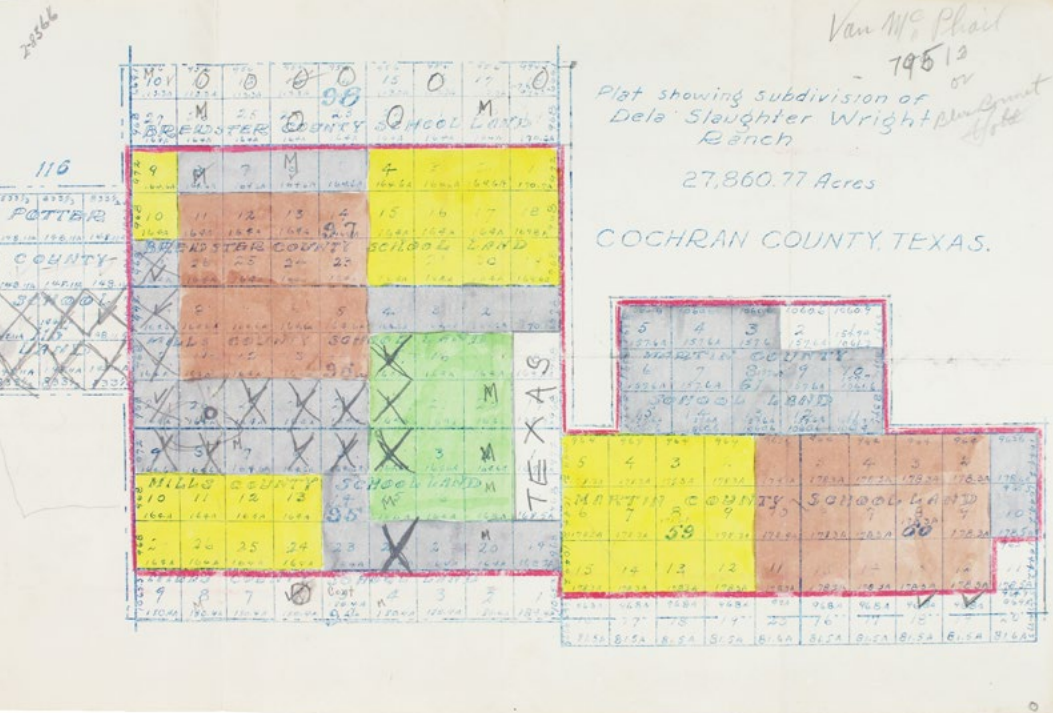
bark and the year the year the calendar first cracked.

West Show. Returning from performing, he became chief among his people. Because of his fame with the Wild West Show, however, he was recruited as an actor by Hollywood, and he moved to California to act in numerous films and write books about his life and culture. Standing Bear advocated for indigenous self-determination; preservation of Lakota religion, language, and cultural traditions; and cultural dignity in public representation. His writing contributed to the broader intellectual and political climate that culminated in the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Later, through his work in Hollywood and co-founding of the Indian Actors Association, he continued his efforts to combat stereotypes and assert indigenous agency.

The present typescript is Standing Bear's first book, *My People the Sioux*, published in 1928. In it he recounts Lakota life before and after confinement on reservations, the trauma of Indian boarding schools, intertribal conflicts, treaty violations, and the philosophical foundations of Lakota sovereignty and spirituality. His memoirs specifically highlight his time at Carlisle, the Ghost Dance period, and his time with the Wild West Show. This typescript preserves Standing Bear's full, unfiltered narrative voice prior to editorial compression. In the signed preface, Standing Bear writes, "In writing this book, it has not been with the idea of self glory. It is just to bring my people before the eyes of the general public. They have been written about many times, but it has always been either by a white man or an Indian mixed blood who has spent most of his or her life away from the reservation. They do not know the struggles of the Indians because they have not lived them. If the white man has tried to write stories about us it is either a blood-curdling thriller, or if he has sympathy with the Indian he has written to the best of his knowledge of our troubles. But there is no one who is able to understand the Indian people like an Indian."

The typescript is accompanied by a manuscript note written by collector and Western historian E.A. Brininstool. Brininstool published extensively on Buffalo Bill and other Western figures and maintained close working relationships with Native leaders whose firsthand narratives he helped preserve. He served as literary associate and facilitator in bringing Standing Bear's work to publication: "This package contains the original manuscript of Chief Standing Bear just as written by himself, containing approximately 116,000 words. In the book brought out by Houghton Mifflin Co. in March 1928, about 100,000 words only were used. Much valuable material was cut out by the publishers which is to be found in this, the original manuscript." The present object, therefore, constitutes a primary source for scholars of Native American studies, federal Indian policy, cultural preservation, and Progressive Era reform. Important and unique.

\$87,500



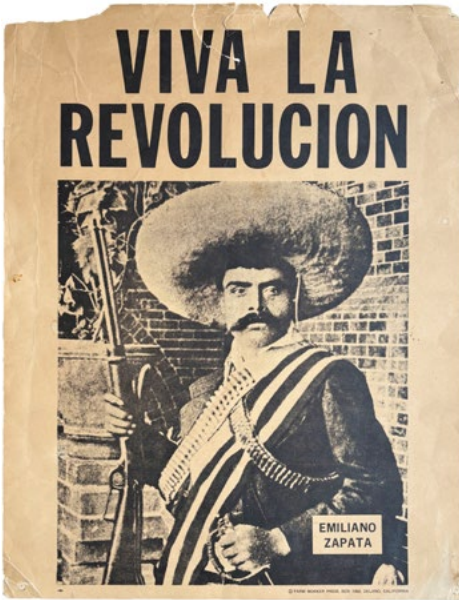
UNUSUAL NORTH TEXAS PLAT MAP

68. [Texas]. [Land]. *Plat Showing Subdivision of Dela Wright Slaughter Ranch 27,860.77 Acres Cochran County, Texas [caption title].* [Lubbock, Tx.?: ca. 1920s]. Blue line map, 10.75 x 16.75 inches. Previously folded; light wear at edges and along old folds. Some contemporary pencil annotations to map and scattered scratch arithmetic on blank verso. About very good.

A fascinating line map reproduced from manuscript, showing the subdivision of a portion of the Lazy S Ranch as it was being broken up for sale. The Lazy S was established by Dallas banking magnate Christopher Columbus Slaughter in 1898 in what would become Cochran County, west of Lubbock on the border with New Mexico, and at its zenith comprised nearly 250,000 acres. After his death in 1921, the farm was divided between his five sons and four daughters and began to be sold off or leased for oil rights by its inheritors. This map shows the large section, almost 28,000 acres, inherited by the second daughter, Dela Slaughter Wright, in the southeastern quadrant of the county. The land is divided into equal square sections, with larger portions shaded in several different colors. Some manuscript Xs and Os seem to indicate land already sold and currently available. A very interesting document of the sell-off of one of the larger ranching concerns in Northwest Texas.

\$1,500

¡VIVA LA REVOLUCION!



69. [United Farm Workers]. *Viva La Revolucion - Emiliano Zapata*. Delano, Ca.: Farm Workers Press, [ca. 1970]. Pictorial poster, 22.5 x 17.5 inches. Printed on heavy stock. Heavy chipping and wear to top edge with upper left corner torn away and some closed tears into title; pinholes in corners; minor soiling. About very good.

A splendid poster featuring Emiliano Zapata, pictured holding a rifle in one hand with his other on his sword. The work was published by Cesar Chavez's Farm Worker Press, which also printed the

newspaper *El Malcriado*. We locate a copy at the University of Michigan, though presumably there are some in other institutional collections as well. A striking piece, likening the struggle of California's farm workers with the Mexican Revolution.

\$950

GIANT RUN OF A WORLD WAR II-ERA VIRGINIA NAVAL BASE PERIODICAL

70. [United States Navy]. [*Extensive Archive of the Naval Periodical the Gator News, Together with the Papers of Its First Editor*]. Little Creek, Va.: 1942-1945. 126 issues, with varying paginations, but totaling almost [2,000]pp., plus printed ephemera. Numerous issues two-hole punched at gutter for insertion into binder. Earliest, mimeographed issues rather brittle, with some light chipping at edges. Later issues printed on sturdier stock. Toned throughout. Some contemporary manuscript inscriptions and signatures scattered throughout. Good plus.

A wonderful run of the *Gator News*, the newsletter of the Amphibious Force Base in Virginia, published during the Second World War. The 126 issues present here comprise an almost-complete run of the first twelve volumes of the publication that cover the period from late 1942 to the end of the war in August 1945. The Amphibious Force Base in Little Creek, Virginia was

established in June 1942 by the United States Navy. There they trained Navy, Army, and Marine personnel in amphibious landing techniques. It remains in use today as Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek. The newsletter boasted of being "Of the Men, By the Men, and For the Men." Many issues feature original cartoon art in addition to base gossip, worldwide military news, pinups, sports scores, and more. The present archive includes the complete run of the first hundred issues beginning with Volume 1, Number 1 on October 14, 1942. The issues have been collected in contemporary cardstock report covers. They continue with a nearly-complete run of thirty-nine unbound issues dating from October 14, 1944 to July 21, 1945.

We have traced no other early runs of the *Gator News* approaching this magnitude. We find holdings of this periodical at four libraries, none of them with any pre-1944 issues, and with very few of the issues from 1944 or 1945. Also included here are the extensive working papers of the *Gator's* editor Irving Charlip (1921-2014) of Trenton, New Jersey, a Navy Specialist Second Class. They cover editorial, personnel, and technical matters, and fill a banker's box. Perhaps most interesting among them is a folder of twenty-four photographs of various sizes up to 8 x 10 inches. Some are stamped as *Gator* staff photos, while others show Charlip and other members of the production team in action. Two show comic actor Red Skelton's visit to the *Gator* offices, and our favorite shows editor Charlip at his desk prepared for an all-nighter with six cups of coffee, a pile of sandwiches, and his note: "The *Gator* must be out on time, or else." A wonderful run of this newspaper, made even more relevant by the addition of the editor's papers.

\$3,750



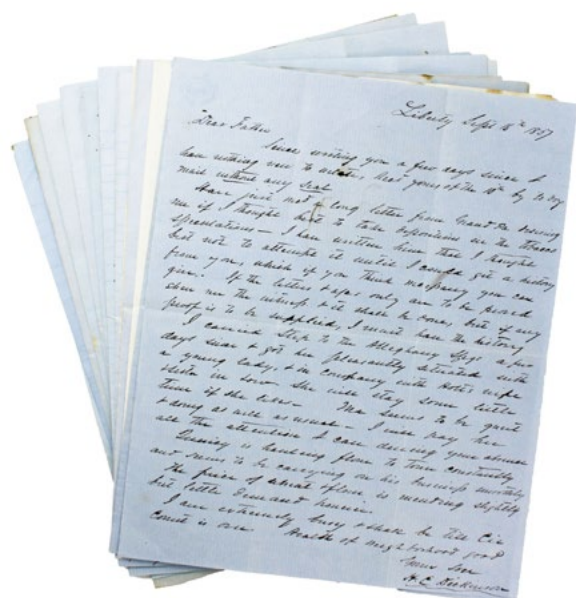
MOVING SLAVES TO TEXAS BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

71. [Virginia]. Dickinson, Henry. *[Archive of Correspondence Written by Henry C. Dickinson, a Lawyer in Antebellum Western Virginia]*. Liberty, Va.: 1857-1861. Twelve letters, totaling [31]pp., plus eleven related receipts and promissory notes. Old folds and minor wear. Scattered spotting and dampstaining. Very good.

Henry Clay Dickinson (1830-1871) was a young attorney in the miniscule western Virginia town of Liberty. As the Civil War neared, he wrote these letters to his father and grandfather in Kanawha, just south of Charleston. Both towns were located in what would become West Virginia, but the members of the Dickinson family were slave owners who fretted over the fate of their human property if and when war began. Most of the present letters address aspects of slavery and his business in court, but a continual theme is the disposition of their enslaved workers and whether they should be moved further south in preparation for war. On November 12, 1858, Dickinson writes to his father:

"I have had a good deal of talk with Grandfather in regard to his plans – he is day by day more in the idea of sending his slaves to Texas.... He seemed this morning very desirous to hear from you & I think he will send his slaves into that country as soon as he can get the data upon which to act. He would I believe hire them for the year...provided you would say it could be done. I think it very desirable that you give him what information you can touching these subjects and as far as possible induce him to cut loose from this concern."

The final letter present here is the most dramatic, as it is dated a month before Fort Sumter, on March 11, 1861: "I returned from Richmond where I had been for a few days trying to find out what Virg'a would do.... Virg'a will not secede, unless the western men yield under the pressure of Lincoln's inaugural address." He cites the authority of "Jubal Early, Union leader" (and soon to be a Confederate general). "There seems to be no just grounds to anticipate war, Lincoln being powerless to



collect the revenue & both parties being anxious to avoid an encounter. The pressure here for secession is very great.... I understand that many persons in the east are preparing to move off their Negroes." A fine group of letters that contain much on the apprehensions of a slave-owning family from an area that would soon join the Union as West Virginia.

\$4,750

SUBSTANTIAL ARCHIVE OF A VIRGINIA LAWYER

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

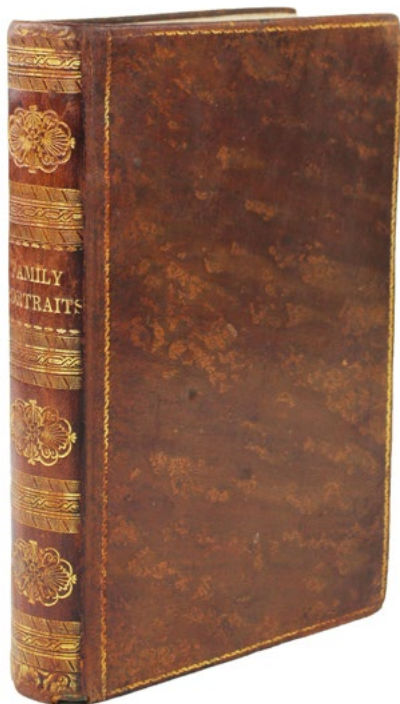
An informative collection of correspondence and business material documenting the family life and commercial activities of John O. Collins, a Virginia-based lawyer. The collection is comprised of over forty manuscript letters from Collins to his children, a few to other family members, and over fifty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



The archive also includes numerous letters sent to Collins and his wife from friends or business associates in Texas. These letters are dated between 1854 and 1885. Many of these letters were written to Collins by A.P. Bagby, an attorney and land agent in Bonham. In one letter, Bagby spends a few pages detailing his recent trip to Galveston to serve as a delegate to the state's Democratic Convention. In another, Bagby describes a recent "barbecue" with "a great abundance of the finest roast meat" and other foods and drinks. In yet another, Bagby writes about assuming the editorship of a newspaper called *The North Texas Enterprise*, brags about the local vegetable crop, and states that he believes Collins will someday return to the Lone Star State. Bagby writes much about his family and life in Texas, which he refers to in one letter as "the best country on the green earth." There are also a few letters to Collins written by his uncle John Laurie of Robertson County, Texas, dated between 1854 and 1860. The collection also includes a handful of earlier letters written by or to John Collins' forebears Thomas, William, and Zachariah Collins, dated as early as 1837, as well as numerous later receipts and other business documents relating to John O. Collins and his family. Overall, the archive offers a peek into the life and business of a 19th-century businessman from Virginia with additional dealings in Texas, with notable content on Texas in the mid-19th century.

\$1,750

RARE, ILLUSTRATED GOTHIC NOVEL



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

First American edition of this Gothic novel, originally published in London in 1822. Catherine Ward was a prolific writer, authoring more than twenty novels and several volumes of poetry. The present work was a sequel to the author's popular novel *The Mysterious*

Marriage, published in 1820, and it is rife with forbidden marriages, mistaken identities, and babies swapped at birth. This American edition is enhanced with eight engravings depicting the characters and scenes from the novel. Scarce, with just four copies located in OCLC, at Berea College, the American Antiquarian Society, University of Tulsa, and Brigham Young University. In a handsome contemporary American binding.

American Imprints 25577. Montague Summers, p. 316.

\$2,000

COMMEMORATIVE ALBUM FOR THE "RED SPECIAL"

74. [Western Travel]. [Railroads]. *Memories of the Trip and of Associates on the Red Special* [cover title]. [Various locations: 1925]. [30] leaves, illustrated with 270 photographs of various sizes, including two multi-panel panoramic photographs, each leaf with a single printed caption identifying the subjects or location. Oblong folio. Contemporary red leather, gilt titles on front cover. Some scuffing and abrading to covers, a few short edge tears. Internally clean. Very good.



A handsome annotated photograph album produced to commemorate a railroad trip by a well-to-do party of travelers from Kansas City through New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, and up the West Coast to British Columbia and Alberta in 1925. The first photograph in the album is a panorama of a large group of well-dressed men and women at the Mission Hills Country Club in Kansas City, captioned in the negative, indicating the traveling party emanated from Kansas City as part of the "N.E.L.A. Red Special Delegation to San Francisco Convention" who were "Guests of K.C.P and L Co," presumably the Kansas City Power & Light Company. The second and much larger panoramic photograph is comprised of fifteen 5-x-8-inch photographs picturing the travelers posed outside the numerous Pullman cars that comprise the Red Special. The preponderance of the photographs

are organized by location, generally five or six photographs per page, with a single printed caption per page, mostly indicating the location. The body of photographs begins with facing pages of images featuring the travelers and some scenery in Colorado Springs and Garden of the Gods in Colorado. A sampling of subsequent groups of photographs feature the travelers at Pike's Peak, Albuquerque, the Grand Canyon, San Bernardino, Redlands, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, Yosemite Valley, Glacier Point, Mariposa Grove, San Francisco, Shasta, the Columbia River, Victoria, Vancouver, Canadian Rockies, Lake Louise, Lake Agnes, Moraine Lake, Johnson's Canyon, Banff, and other locations. The album closes with four pages of photos picturing "Fellow Travelers Here and There" and a group photo of "The Train Crew." The latter photograph is the only one featuring African Americans, who were likely working as Pullman porters on the Red Special. A wide-ranging series of photographs featuring much of the American and Canadian West before the Great Depression.

\$1,250

A NAVALMAN WRITES HIS WIFE

75. [World War II]. Gamon, John A. *[Archive of Manuscript Letters by U.S. Navy Commander Captain John A. Gamon, Jr., Writing Home to His Wife During the Interwar Period, World War II, and the Korean War]*. [Various locations: mostly 1943-1944]. Approximately 230 manuscript or typed letters, signed, totaling about [550]pp., almost all with original transmittal envelopes. Minor overall wear. Very good.

A voluminous collection of original correspondence sent home by United States Navy Commander John Arthur Gamon, Jr. (1910-2001), covering almost twenty years of his military service encompassing the interwar period, World War II, and the Korean War. John A. Gamon was raised in Berkeley, California, then trained and served as a pilot in the Navy. The overwhelming percentage of the present collection includes letters written from him to Helen Mae Hall, who shortly became Helen Mae Gamon. His first few letters here are written to "Miss" Helen Hall, while his June 9, 1937, letter addressed to "Mrs. John A. Gamon, Jr." The couple had at least two children who are mentioned in the letters, named Goodie and Jona. Gamon served in the Navy until 1960. Gamon's letters are chock full of information about his activities, both professional and personal, his leisure activities in various port cities and at naval bases throughout the country, and more over a seventeen-year period. The collection includes around 200 letters by Gamon to his wife, twenty-five letters from Helen back to him, and a handful of family letters. The great majority of Gamon's letters, around 150 total, were written during World War II or the Korean War. His prewar letters were sent from the U.S.S. Oklahoma, at home in Berkeley, at port in Tacoma, Honolulu, Panama, San

Diego, Pensacola, Norfolk, various inland locations, and others. Gamon frequently reports on his flying adventures, his activities and the specifics of life aboard ship, as well as those of fellow sailors, mentions the books he's reading, movies he's seen, describes his various social activities, and more. He also asks Helen to report on home front activities and regularly requests various family news. The collection contains much to mine for researchers looking into marital relationships in the mid-20th century.

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