

Catalogue Four

McBRIDE
RARE BOOKS

Printed in an edition of 500 copies.
August 2024



**“WHAT DO FOREIGNERS NOW PAY...
WHO BRING INTO OUR MARKET SLAVE GROWN SUGAR?”**

1. **[Abolition]. Clarkson, Thomas.** *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by Legendary Abolitionist Thomas Clarkson to Fellow Abolitionist John Scoble, Regarding Duties Levied on “Slave Grown Sugar”].* Playford Hall, Suffolk: May 8, 1844. [1]p., totaling about 325 words. A few handling creases and spots, smudging. Tipped to a backing and framed, with a mat window cut out on the back of the frame to allow the manuscript docketing on verso to be seen. Not examined out of the frame. Very good.

An informative manuscript letter from prominent English abolitionist Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846) to fellow anti-slavery activist John Scoble on the interesting subject of duties to be paid on “Slave grown sugar” (also referred to by Clarkson as “colonial sugar”) reaching England from Cuba and Brazil, two of the last countries to outlaw the institution. The letter opens with the 84-year-old Clarkson asking Scoble to send a copy of his letter on sugar duties that is to be read at Joseph Sturge’s public meeting. Scoble, active in criticizing the apprenticeship and indenture system that had replaced slavery in much of the West Indies, had accompanied Sturge there in 1837 and contributed to his report. At the time of this letter Scoble was secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and it is likely that Clarkson’s letter was to be read at one of their meetings. Here Clarkson outlines the duty paid on colonial and free-grown foreign sugar and asks of Scoble what the duty will be on slave-grown foreign sugar, such as that grown in Cuba in Brazil. Clarkson and the Society no doubt wished to have duties increased on slave-grown sugar so the English market would favor free-grown suppliers and would counter the economic advantages of using slave labor. To provide a flavor of Clarkson’s letter, the text reads, in part:

“I received a letter this morning from Joseph Sturge which occasions me to say a few words to you. It is proposed that my Letter which is to be read at the public meeting [of the Anti-Slavery Society]...is not to contain any...mention of the Sugar Duties. I perfectly agree with him and the committee in this.... Though I asked Joseph Sturge for some Information about the Sugar Duties he has not given it.... He has only said what I knew before, that the Duty on our colonial Sugar is 24 shillings the Cwt., and on foreign free-grown Sugar 34. Now I wish to know this -- the Cubans and Brazilians, if they free their Slaves, will have only 34Sh. the Cwt. to pay; but what would they have had to pay had their Sugar been Slave Sugar.... What do Foreigners now pay per Cwt., who bring into our market Slave grown Sugar -- will you be so good as to answer me this question?” An unusual letter on a practical issue relating to slavery from this legendary abolitionist who would die just two years later.

\$2,750

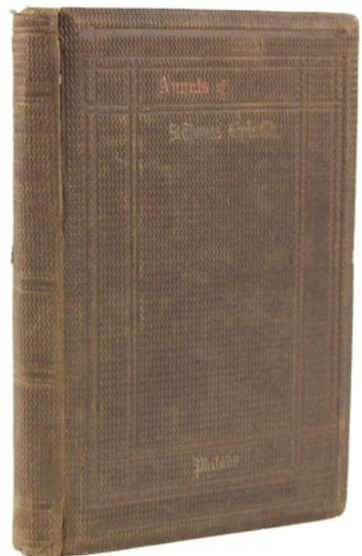
HISTORY OF THE AME CHURCH

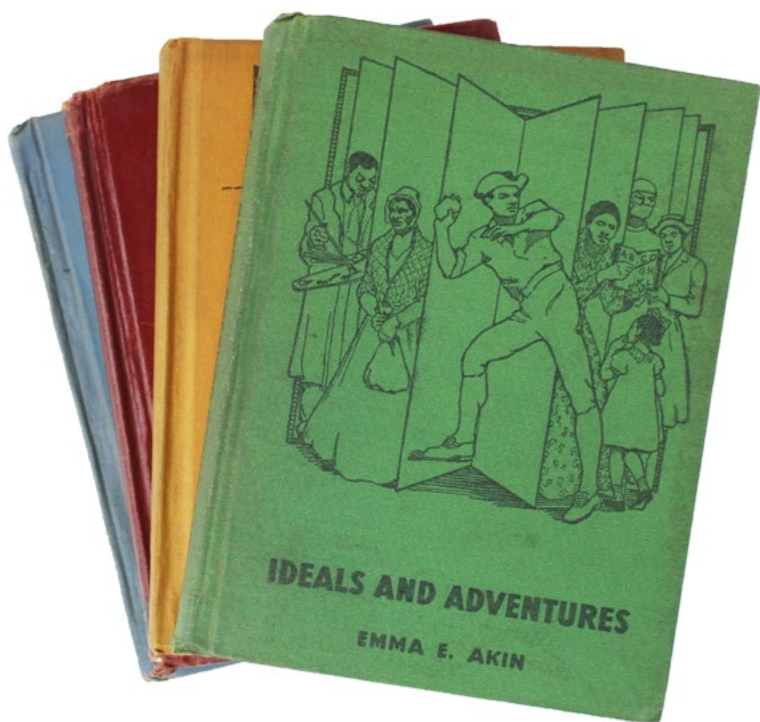
2. [African Americana]. Douglass, William. *Annals of the First African Church, in the United States of America, Now Styled the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, Philadelphia*. Philadelphia: King & Baird, 1862. 172pp. Original brown cloth, titles stamped on spine and front cover. Recased. Minor edge wear, mild chipping to joints, some fading to titles. Modest paper repairs to endpapers, a handful of contemporary marginal editorial notes to several initial leaves. All edges red. About very good.

Scarce first edition of Black abolitionist William Douglass' 1862 history of the development of one of the first African-American churches in the United States, and the religious schism between Absalom Jones and Richard Allen. The paths of Jones and Allen diverged when Jones founded this Episcopal Church in 1794 and Allen began the African Methodist Episcopal Church the same year. Eight years later, Jones became the first African-American man to be ordained a priest in the Episcopal Church of the United States. The present work encompasses a rich history of the development of the African-American church in the U.S., with founding documents, extracts of proceedings, excerpts of letters, and more from Absalom Jones, Richard Allen, Prince Hall, and many other important figures in Philadelphia's free Black community. The work also documents the development of the church in a "slaveholding republic...where the prevailing sentiment was that Blacks were either innately handicapped or had been irreparably degraded by the experience of slavery," and includes statements of support by Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and other prominent figures, along with coverage of the construction of the church "at the S.W. Corner of Fifth and Adelphi," which was still its home at the time of this work's publication in 1862. The book was written and compiled by Reverend William Douglass, an African-American abolitionist who served as the second rector of the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas following its founder, Reverend Absalom Jones. Douglass was rector of the church from 1834 until his death in 1862, the year of the present work's publication. He was also a leader in the Colored Conventions movement and a prominent educator at the Philadelphia Institute for Colored Youth. An important work, uncommon in the trade.

Library Company, Afro-Americana Collection 3241.

\$2,250





**COMPLETE SET OF TEXTBOOKS DESIGNED TO UPLIFT
“NEGRO AMERICAN” STUDENTS IN THE JIM CROW SOUTH**

3. [African Americana]. [Education]. Akin, Emma. *Negro American Series. Book One [-Four]*. Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Corporation, 1938. Four volumes. 251; 135; 184; 217pp. Profusely illustrated with photographic and silhouette illustrations. Original pictorial cloth of various colors. Minor wear and soiling to covers, a couple of volumes with mild fraying to spines. Occasional light foxing to text. One volume ex-library, with stamps to endpapers, inked call number to spine tail, and pocket on rear endpaper. Overall, a nice set. Very good.

A complete set of four titles published as part of the “Negro American Series” of textbooks intended for African-American primary school students in the American South. The books were written by a white teacher, Emma E. Akin, who was working at an African-American school in Dunbar, Oklahoma when she noticed a lack of textbooks focusing on Black history and achievements. The four titles are *Negro Boys and Girls* (designated as “Book One”); *Gifts* (“Book Two”); *A Booker T. Washington School* (“Book Three”); and *Ideals and Adventures* (“Book Four”). The books contain biographies of prominent African Americans, as well as many short stories that follow the daily lives of Black students, in which they participate in daily lessons and learn about their heritage, along with reading and counting lessons, poetry, advice on how to

make new friends, vocabulary lists, study questions for students, and more. An example of a couple of discussion questions, which follow a biography of Dr. Alphonso Mitchell, is as follows: “How many colored doctors do you know?” and “Why are there so few Negro dentists?” The text is enhanced with photographs taken in the Dunbar School in an effort to provide Black students with imagery with which they could identify. The acknowledgements section of the books gives thanks to fellow teachers, as well as parents and students at the Dunbar School for their contributions to the textbooks. Among those thanked by Akin is Mary McLeod Bethune (who is also profiled in the book) as well as other prominent African-American educators who contributed information and photographs or pictures. The dedication page in each volume reads simply: “This book is dedicated to America’s Negro Boys and Girls.” A rare opportunity to obtain the full four-volume set of these scarce publications intended to educate and uplift African-American schoolchildren in the Jim Crow South.

\$7,500

UNIQUE VIEWS FROM A DEFUNCT KENTUCKY HBCU

4. [African Americana]. [Kentucky]. [Education]. *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album from the Last Years of West Kentucky Industrial College, an Important but Short-Lived HBCU].* [Paducah, Ky.: 1936-1939]. [15] leaves illustrated with thirty-five photographs and two postcards in corner mounts with manuscript captions below most photos. Oblong quarto. Lacking covers, string tied. First three leaves chipped and detached, a few empty mounts. Good.

A unique collection of vernacular photographs providing a rare glimpse at life at West Kentucky Industrial College (WKIC), a short-lived HBCU located in Kentucky from 1909 to 1939. WKIC was mainly a teacher training college. As its finances spiraled, founding president Dennis H. Anderson was forced out in 1937, and the school was closed in 1938. The present album, charmingly captioned and with an upbeat theme, does not hint at the drama. The photographs feature a variety of subjects. A young woman in cap and gown is titled “Miss West

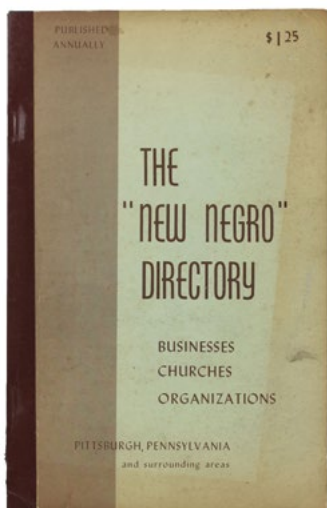


Kentucky,” and a man driving a behemoth automobile is captioned “President D.H. Anderson and his Ship of W.K.I. College.” Professors Grace and Cole are shown, as well as the 1937 graduating class. Another group photo is captioned, “The South’s finest and a group of W.K.I. College’s Best.” A photo featuring a group of young women is titled “W.K.I. College’s aristocrats.” A handful of family photos are interspersed. The compiler is unknown, but possibly a member of the Cole family. A group of eleven loose, uncaptioned family photographs and a later commencement program from Lane College accompany the album; one of the postcards mounted in the album also features Lane College, a noted Tennessee HBCU that is still in operation. The present album offers an important peek into the lives of young Black students at a noted Kentucky HBCU that closed shortly after their tenure there.

\$1,250

“SPEND A DOLLAR WHERE YOU CAN EARN A DOLLAR”

5. [African Americana]. [Pennsylvania]. *The “New Negro” Directory. Businesses Churches Organizations Located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.* Pittsburgh: John H. Adams Agency, 1962. 148pp. Original wrappers printed in green and brown, plastic backstrip. Minor wear, soiling, and offsetting to wrappers, chipping at foot of spine. Very good.



A rare directory of the African-American community in Pittsburgh, published by prominent Black local business and civic leader John H. Adams. The directory lists Black-owned businesses, churches, and organizations that serve the African-American community in the city and surrounding areas, as well as “white companies and individuals that hire negroes in positions of responsibility.” The motto for the directory is stated as “Spend a Dollar Where You Can Earn a Dollar.” The commercial listings are supplemented with numerous advertisements for local African-American businesses, sometimes picturing the owners. The work also includes a lecture on the history of Islam by Robert X, an

uncredited history of the National Council of Negro Women, and a history of the National Urban League, as well as a reprint of a 1914 background piece on the NAACP. There are also several histories of African-American churches. Despite the claim on the cover that this directory was published annually, it appears that this was the only year in which it was produced. John H.

Adams owned the titular agency that published this work, which specialized in commercial casualty and fire insurance. OCLC records only four copies of the present work, at the Hagley Museum, Emory, Temple, and Yale.

\$2,250

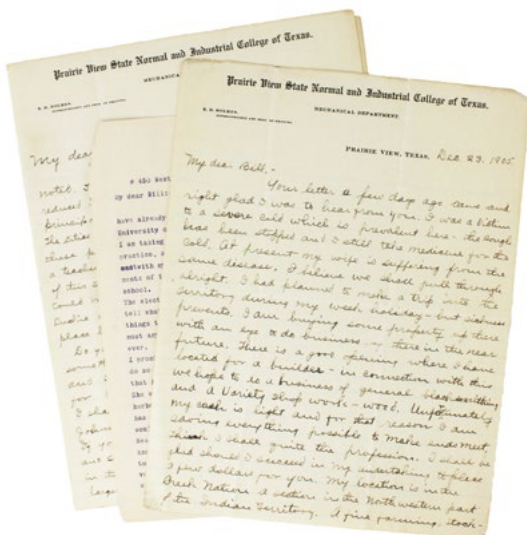
**"THE TOWN OF BOLEY IS NEW
AND SETTLED LARGELY BY COLORED PEOPLE..."**

6. [African Americana]. [Texas]. [Oklahoma]. [Three Letters, Signed, by Elijah Holmes, a Texas College Professor Who Dreamed of Becoming a Blacksmith in Boley, Oklahoma]. Prairie View, Tx. and Madison, Wi.: Dec. 23, 1902-1905. Three letters, totaling [4]pp. Minor edge wear and light chipping, overall even toning, old folds. Very good.

A unique collection of correspondence from Elijah H. Holmes, presumably written to William Baxter Mathews, consisting of a typed letter and two manuscript letters, over a three-year period. Holmes was born around 1868 in Georgia, attended Atlanta University, married Clara E. Davenport in 1890, and served as a professor of drawing in the mechanical department of Prairie View State Normal College in Texas through at least 1906.

The first letter in the present grouping was written on July 2, 1902, while Holmes was studying engineering for the summer at the University of Wisconsin. This typed letter reads, in part: "No Negroes here except myself. That is, in the school.... Nearly all the people are German or are of German descent. They do not know color. They do know a dollar. My wife does not take kindly to having white servants. She loves to see her people and one sees very few of them here."

The remaining two manuscript letters are both written on departmental stationery from Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College of Texas. These include a partial one-page letter dated December 23, 1905. In this letter, Holmes reports on his wife's health, and discusses plans to quit teaching and open a blacksmithing and woodwork shop in "Creek Nation, a section in the



northwestern part of the Indian Territory." Holmes elaborates on the plan in his third and final letter, dated two months later, on February 24, 1906. He also offers advice on the best locations for teaching positions in Texas. This letter reads, in part: "Do you mean to continue in the school work or try something else? If you want to go west, try Kansas City and St. Louis, they pay well.... I do not believe that you would like school teaching in Texas unless it was in some one of the large cities. I would not advise to attempt work in any of the towns.... I do not recommend this (P.V.) place to you. It is a hard place to live, and it would be harder for you and your family coming from Atlanta.... If you want to open up a business such as dry goods and shoes, I would recommend my little town in the Ind. Ter. The town of Boley is new and settled largely by colored people.... I hope to leave Texas this fall and embark in a business in the Territory. We hope to start a variety shop doing general blacksmithing, wood work, building and a hardware business."

We have been unable to trace the remainder of Professor Holmes's life or career after 1906. Whether he remained a professor or became a small-town blacksmith is a delicious mystery, as we were unable to locate Holmes in later censuses. He may have returned to Georgia. In any case, the present letters provide a provocative entry point for studying the migration of an educated African-American man in the Jim Crow South in the early-20th century, and includes early discussion of the Black town of Boley just three years after its founding.

\$1,500

"Confidential"

Coralvert, Texas,
Feb. 13th, 1897.

Mrs. John Ward,
Marlin, Texas.

Sir:- If I can
see my financial sky clear, I
shall leave here for Washington
D.C. on the 28th instant.
I go to Washington to witness
McKinley's inauguration, and
to have a consultation with
the (U.S.) populist senators.

**“AT THE POPULIST STATE CONVENTION AT GALVESTON, TEXAS,
I ORGANIZED THE COLORED DELEGATES AGAINST W.J. BRYAN....”**

7. [African Americana]. [Texas]. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from John Baptis Rayner to John Ward of Marlin, Texas, Discussing His Role in Providing Support for the Election of William McKinley and Other Matters*]. Calvert, Tx.: February 13, 1897. [2]pp. on a single folio sheet, approximately 250 words. Old folds, minor soiling, but clearly written and highly legible. Very good.

An engrossing manuscript letter written by noted Texas African-American political figure John Baptis Rayner (1850-1918), originally from North Carolina but who settled in Calvert, Texas for most of his adult life. Rayner was very active politically, and the present letter stems from his time as a supporter of the People's Party. Interestingly, Rayner marks the present letter "Confidential" at top, as he discusses potentially sensitive political topics. Here, Rayner states that should he be able to afford it, he will soon make his way to see the inauguration of William McKinley, whom he supported during the recent election. Rayner then details some of his recent political activities in Texas: "I am glad to say that I stand alright with Mark Hanna and McKinley for at the populist state convention at Galveston, Texas, I organized the colored delegates against W.J. Bryan and kept the convention as a whole from indorsing Bryan, and from that time till the election, I was traveling over the state speaking for McKinley. I also stand alright with the populist senators for what I have done for state populism." Rayner then voices his support for the candidacy of his correspondent, John Ward, for U.S. Marshall. Rayner even offers to take Ward's application to Washington for him, "and get the populist senators to indorse it and get them to agree to vote for your confirmation after you are appointed." Rayner tells Ward that he supports him "because you treated me right the first time I canvassed your county."

"John Baptis (J. B.) Rayner, leader in the People's Party in Texas, son of White planter Kenneth Rayner and slave Mary Ricks, was born a slave on November 13, 1850, in Raleigh, North Carolina.... Kenneth Rayner, a Whig congressman and leader of the Know-Nothing party, helped John secure a college education at Shaw University and St. Augustine's Normal and Collegiate Institute. ... In 1881 [J.B.] led a migration of black farmworkers to Robertson County, Texas, and settled in Calvert, where he taught school, preached, and dabbled in politics. ... In 1892 he joined the fledgling Populist party, and by 1894 he had become its best-known black spokesman. At the party's 1894 state convention delegates elected him to a member-at-large position on the state executive committee and to the platform committee, where he used his influence to move the party toward stronger positions on black rights. Until 1898 Rayner traveled the state incessantly, lecturing and organizing on behalf of the People's party. He earned a reputation as one of the great orators of his day,

Black or White. After the demise of the Populist movement and his return to the Republican party, Rayner split his time between fund-raising for black education, writing newspaper essays, and campaigning against prohibition (a reversal of his earlier position)." - *Handbook of Texas* (online).

Rayner material is extraordinarily rare both institutionally and on the market, and this is the first manuscript of his we have ever handled. The University of Texas at Austin holds some of his letters and papers, concerned with his later activities "as an organizer for the Conroe Porter Industrial College, the Texas Negro Law and Order League, and the Farmers' Improvement Society." We also locate a single letter, dated October 19, 1900, at Texas A&M, and a single 1912 letter from Rayner to Jane Addams at the Library of Congress. We could locate no auction history for Rayner material.

\$3,250

VIRGINIA SHARECROPPING AGREEMENT

8. [African Americana]. [Virginia]. *[Manuscript Sharecropping Contract Between Charles A. Womack, a Virginia Landowner, and Three African-American Men]*. Pittsylvania County, Va.: January 3, 1871. [2]pp., on a single folded sheet, docketed in ink on verso. Minor edge wear, occasional instances of ink burn throughout, some soiling and minor staining. About very good.

An annual sharecropping contract made between Charles Allen Womack, scion of the Womack Plantation, and Silas Whittle (here spelled Silus), an African-American farm laborer and likely a former slave. At its height, the Womack Plantation in neighboring Halifax County grew to more than 3,300 acres and was worked by over 170 slaves. It is very likely that Silas Whittle was among those slaves owned by the Womack family. The 1870 census lists Silas Whittle as a forty-year-old Black Farm Laborer living in the "Subdivision North of Dan River" in Pittsylvania County. At that time, he was living with three other Whittles, a thirty-year-old woman named Catherine (presumably his wife) and two young men, Griffin (aged 13) and ten-year-old Henry (presumably his children). The present contract stipulates the sharecropping arrangement made between Womack and Whittle, and not surprisingly, is quite favorable to Womack. The agreement is worth quoting in large part (with original spellings preserved): "Article of agreement entered into Thursday between C.A. Womack of the first part and Silus Whittle of the second part. C.A. Womack do agree to furnish land, one mule or a horse and food to feed the team on and a yook of oxen and cart the oxen are not to be used only in halling up the crop after it is made and to hall fire wood and give one half of everything that is made, a house to live in and fire wood, a small garden spot, as long as you conduct yourself well for the present year 1871. Silus Whittle of the second part do agree to furnish three hands, Griffin

Henry and myself and all of the seeds and be at all expence for farming utensils and Blacksmiths work. All of the seeds furnished by C.A. Womack are to be paid back whatever kind of seed it is out of my part of the crop when it is divided bushel for bushel. No one is to hire himself out to work without C.A. Womack's permission...." Womack further stipulates that the three laborers need to haul firewood for him, build a fence around the crops, build a barn, and "strip out the tobacco before it is divided." The agreement is signed at the end by both men, with Whittle signing with "his mark" (according to the 1870 census, Whittle could neither read nor write). It is unusual in our experience to find sharecropping agreements made between a landowner and three members of the same family, much less when two of the laborers are as young as thirteen and ten. A sobering document, emblematic of the kind of advantage landowners took of freedmen and their families during Reconstruction.

\$3,250

Pittsylvania County Va
January 13 1871
Article of agreement entered in
to this day between C.A. Womack
of the first part and Silus Whittle
of the second part 2 C.A. Womack
do agree to furnish land one mule
or a Horse and food to feed the
team on and a yoke of Oxen and
Cart The Oxen are not to be used
only in hauling up the crop after
it is made and to haul fire wood
And give one half of every thing
that is made a House to live in
and fire wood a small garden
Spot As long as you conduct
your self well for the present
year 1871 2 Silus Whittle of the
second part do agree to furnish
Three hands Briffin Henry and
my self and all of the seeds
and be at all expence for
farming utensils and Black
smiths work All of the seeds
furnished by C.A. Womack are
to be paid back whatever kind of seed
it is Out of my part of the crop
when it is divided bushel for
bushel No one is to hire him
self out to work without C.A.
Womack's permission and shall
fire wood for C.A. Womack and
feed all of the stock and to make
up the fence where the crop is
made and to build a barn
strip out the Tobacco before it
is divided The team is not to be
used out of the crop without C.A.
Womack's consent
C.A. Womack (Seal)
Silus Whittle (Seal)
mark
Witness
Allen Womack

ALASKAN CURLING CLUB

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

TO-NIGHT!
'The Days of '98'

To Be Given Under the Auspices of the
**SKAGWAY HOCKEY
and CURLING CLUB**

Dancing, Roulette, Black Jack, Poker, Faro,
Craps, Honest John, Bar, Prospectors,
Miners, Girls

And Everything Which Goes to Make up the
REAL OLD DANCE HALL
of the
DAYS OF THE STAMPEDE
Over the Chilkoot Trail, will be put on at the
White Pass Athletic Club Hall

No real money will be allowed on the tables, but you can buy all the green, pink or yellow backs you need from the Cashier at the bar—a dollar for a cent—and gamble your head off. The sky is the limit.
The gambling will not interfere with the dancing, nor with those who wish to put their foot on the rail and partake of liquid refreshment between dances.

Come and have a good time and see some of the original old-time dealers back in their places for this night only

Prizes will be offered as follows:
The visitor winning the largest amount of money during the evening.
The resident winning the largest amount of money during the evening.

ADMISSION	
Gentlemen	\$1.00
Ladies	.50
Children	.50

For which each ticket will be given \$50.00 in Dance Hall money

Tonight 8 P. M. Alaska Time
SKAGWAY, ALASKA

The Only Things Barred are Hob-Nailed Shoes and Hootch

A printed broadside and three original letters memorializing the activities of the Skagway Hockey and Curling Club in Alaska just before the Great Depression. The townspeople of Skagway created a dancing and gambling night called “The Days of ‘98” between 1924 and 1930 in order to raise funds for the Skagway Hockey and Curling Club. According to the present broadside, the show included “Dancing, Roulette, Black Jack, Poker, Faro, Craps, Honest John, Bar, Prospectors, Miners, Girls and Everything Which Goes to Make up the Real Old Dance Hall of the Days of the Stampede Over the Chilkoot Trail....” The broadside is accompanied by three letters by Marjorie Keefe sent home during her journey to British Columbia and Alaska in 1929. The letters reveal that Keefe sent the present broadside home to her husband Robert in Hartford, Connecticut from Vancouver during her trip. Keefe was unable to attend

the event due to illness but mentions that the “Days of ‘98...sounds like a wild time from the handbill.” Keefe’s letters describe the landscape she encounters in Skagway (including Lake Bennett), the “afterglow here in the harbor at Skagway,” an incident in which she witnesses “Indian children on the dock scramble for money & chocolates & candy offered by the passengers,” various other shipboard activities, and more.

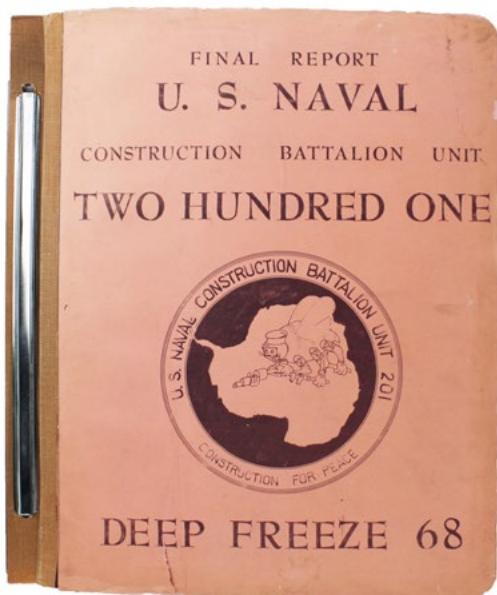
\$750

CONSTRUCTING TOILETS IN ANTARCTICA

10. [Antarctica]. [Construction and Engineering]. *Final Report U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Unit Two Hundred One. Deep Freeze 68* [cover title]. [Antarctica: 1968]. [65]pp. report typed on rectos only, plus [28] leaves, illustrated with eighty-six black-and-white mounted photographs, each approximately 5 x 7 inches, most accompanied by typed paper caption strips, plus three loose photographs. Quarto. Original pressboard wrappers with metal spine fastener, with printed title leaf pasted to front board. Minor wear to binding, photos in generally nice condition. Very good.

A typed report accompanied by detailed photographs documenting the 1967-1968 projects carried out by U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Unit 201 in Antarctica dubbed "Deep Freeze '68." The projects involved the upgrading and expansion of facilities at McMurdo Station and Palmer Station including water, sewer, and energy infrastructure improvements and laboratory and living-quarters construction. The original photographs here provide more than eighty-five detailed and well-captioned views of Antarctic construction, architecture, and engineering involved in the execution of "Deep Freeze '68," with sixty-five pages of typed reports providing a dense written summary in support of the project. Battalion Unit 201 had been newly established in 1967 as a Seabee unit specializing solely in Antarctic construction to continue supporting the series of "Operation Deep Freeze" missions first headed by Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the 1950s to establish a permanent research infrastructure on the then-largely unexplored Antarctic continent. Plagued by material shortages and the savage regional climate, Unit 201 was disbanded at the end of "Deep Freeze '71" as the brief building season made the continuation of a dedicated Antarctic construction unit unfeasible.

\$1,250

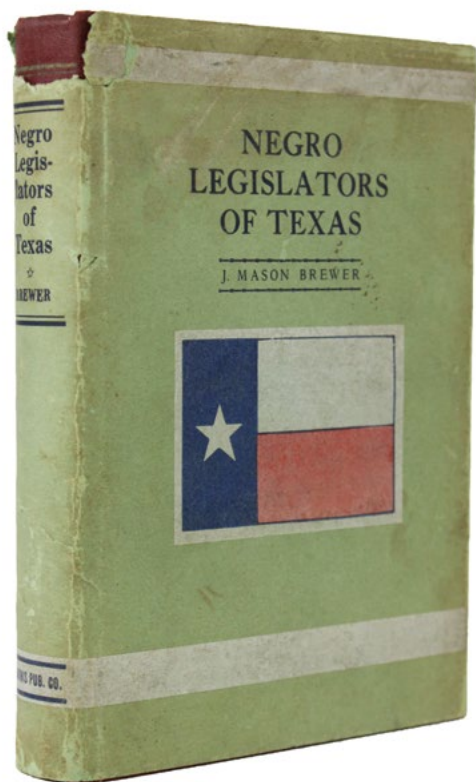


EXTREMELY RARE IN DUST JACKET

11. Brewer, J. Mason. *Negro Legislators of Texas and Their Descendants. A History of the Negro in Texas Politics from Reconstruction to Disenfranchisement.* Dallas: Mathis Publishing Co., 1935. x,134pp., plus five pages of photographic plates. Original crimson cloth with gilt titles on front cover and spine. Original green dust jacket ruled in white with black titles on front cover and spine and a color reproduction of the Texas state flag on the front panel. Modest wear to extremities and dust-soiling to cloth, rear hinge partially separated. Minor surface wear and edge wear to jacket, spine head chipped but not affecting spine text. Good plus.

A notable work of Texas African-American history by the state's trailblazing Black historian. J. Mason Brewer was the first African-American member of the Texas Folklore Society and the first Black author elected to the Texas Institute of Letters. The present work is his second book of history, in which Brewer details the background of political participation by African-American Texans from Reconstruction through the "Disenfranchisement of the Negro in Texas," tracing the rise and fall of African-American voting rights in the process. The individual biographies of the legislators provide invaluable background information on a generation of Black men attempting to participate in the government in Jim Crow Texas. The photographic plates picture several of the legislators, some of their descendants, Rev. R.T. Andrews (identified as the grandson of Richard Allen), and a group portrait of the Ladies Reading Circle of Dallas, Texas (to whom the work is dedicated). The present copy is notable for retaining the original dust jacket, which we had never seen before.

\$4,250





**SPLENDID IMAGES OF 19th-CENTURY MEXICO
BY A RENOWNED PHOTOGRAPHER**

12. Briquet, Abel. *Vistas Mexicanas* [running title]. [Mexico: ca. 1880s]. Fifty-two albumen prints, each approximately 5 x 8 inches. Oblong folio album. Contemporary three-quarter black morocco and black cloth, gilt ruling on spine and boards. Minor wear at spine ends and corners, light rubbing. Occasional minor toning and foxing to mounts and photographs. Very good.

Wonderful collection of photographs taken by French photographer Abel Briquet and published by Claudio Pellandini under the title, *Vistas Mexicanas*, documenting a wide range of scenes throughout Mexico in the 1880s. Abel Briquet (1833-1926) was a Parisian photographer who opened a studio in 1854, closing it in 1865. He subsequently moved to Mexico, where he worked for the railroad on an extensive photographic commission, spending the remainder of his life there. The present album encompasses some of Briquet's work documenting the railroad, but also depicts a wider range of both rural and urban locations, including pastoral scenes, indigenous families, natural wonders, monuments, notable architecture, street and city views, and more. Almost all of the images include printed captions beneath, containing valuable identifying information. Each begins "C. Pellandini, Editor, Mexico VISTAS MEXICANAS" or "A. Briquet, Fot. VISTAS MEXICANAS," followed by image-specific information. Most of the photographs are signed by Briquet in the negative, and the images are numbered randomly, as they appear to be taken from a photographic series produced by Briquet and published by Pellandini. Collections of Pellandini and Briquet's *Vistas Mexicanas* are only housed at a few institutions, including the Bancroft (three albums totaling 173 photographs), Stanford (twenty-four photos), and the Hamburg State and University Library in Germany (quantity not reported). A complete list of the images is available upon request.

\$19,500

“TOUJOURS DE L'OR!”

13. [California Gold Rush]. [France]. *Des Millions Pour un Sou! Mines d'Or de la Californie -- Nouveaux Détails*. [Paris]: Typ. Schneider, [1849]. Broadside, approximately 18 x 13 inches. Matted and framed. A pair of short closed tears, repaired, at lower edge. Even toning and light creasing. Contemporary manuscript annotation under caption title. Not examined out of the frame. Very good.

A wonderful, illustrated faux news broadside published in Paris as gold fever coursed through Europe in 1849. The headline promises “nouveaux détails” of the gold mines in California, but the text is in fact a humorous description and light-hearted admonishment of the multitudes thoughtlessly giving up their livelihoods for the hardscrabble life of a gold digger in the California wilderness. The first section runs through a litany of types who are abandoning their lives for adventure and advises them not to consider the difficulties of the journey:

“En route pour les mines d'or de la Californie! Partez! Il n'est pas nécessaire que vous preniez de lourds baggages : une cassette et une bonne pioche vous suffiront. Ne vous laissez pas décourager par la peur d'une navigation de cinq mois... elle sera peut-être périlleuse... mais le résultat est si consolant : de l'or!... toujours de l'or!... Qu'importent la colique et les fièvres doublées d'un mal de mer brutal... de l'or!... toujours de l'or!... Qu'importe d'être noir ou jaune en mourant, du moment qu'on se repose dans un linceul d'or pour l'éternité! Partez!”

The remainder of the text somewhat sardonically describes life in California and warns prospective travelers not to long for the comforts of home, but rather to concentrate on their sought-after riches. The illustration, which occupies approximately the top third of the broadside, depicts men and women from all walks of life carrying pickaxes on their shoulders and racing for a ship about to depart. The image carries the printed signature of “B. Netter;” a contemporary manuscript note under the caption identifies the publication date as February 17, 1849. The Bibliothèque Nationale de France estimates that as many as 40,000 French men and women made their way to California between 1848 and 1856. The present broadside is an excellent documentation of California gold fever in France and the pervasive interest in gold rush news in Europe during the mid-19th century. Rare, we locate just four copies, at Berkeley, UCSD, California Historical Society, and the Bibliothèque Nationale.

\$4,750

LES MILLIONS POUR UN



LES D'OR DE LA CALIFORNIE

NOUVEAUX DÉTAILS.

la grande ville avec des
es... qui fouillent les coins
ignorées de ses maisons
er à force de labeurs le
age qui vous permettent

l'or de la Californie!
privées de dot, seriez

l'or de la Californie!
rs ambulants, escamo-
s de plein vent et ar-
... qui passez votre
rdien de Paris!
r de la Californie!
s de change, avoués,
ssiers, notaires, lè-
rien mâles et femel-
vie à barboter en
par la civilisation,

la Californie!
ides et gavés sous
ourrez jamais que

la Californie!
qui ne semblez
ut aller la bêtise

compatriotes à s'exterminer les uns les autres sous
couleur de patriotisme!

En route pour les mines d'or de la Californie!
O vous, propriétaires au désespoir de ne plus re-
cevoir vos loyers, abandonnez vos barques aux
communistes, proudhonnistes, cabéistes, simplis-
tes, boulimistes, quêtistes, fourriéristes, et autres
équilibristes!

En route pour les mines d'or de la Californie!
O vous, enfin, honnêtes coupeurs de bourses, as-
sassins consommés, banqueroutiers émérites, que
l'ingratitude des hommes envoie pourrir au bagne
de Brest ou de Toulon!

En route pour les mines d'or de la Californie!
Partez!

Il n'est pas nécessaire que vous preniez de lourds
bagages : une cassette et une bonne pioche vous
suffiront. Ne vous laissez pas décourager par la peur
d'une navigation de cinq mois... elle sera peut-être
périlleuse... mais le résultat est si consolant : de
l'or!... toujours de l'or!... Qu'importent la colique
et les fièvres doublées d'un mal de mer brutal... de
l'or!... toujours de l'or!... Qu'importe d'être noir
ou jaune en mourant, du moment qu'on se repose
dans un linceul d'or pour l'éternité!

Partez!
Ne regrettez pas l'asphalte et les

gris de nos lons

que vous arracherez par douze heures de
terre généreuse qu'on nomme Californie!

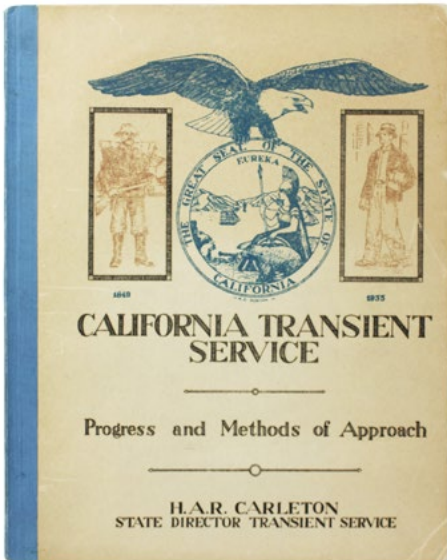
Une fois là, ne soyez pas difficiles su-
que vous y trouverez... Ne vous heurtez p-
sinage des Anglais; il faut souffrir parlo-
vaise compagnie... Vous y verrez aussi des
des Tartares, des Baskirs, des Allemands,
bes, des Russes, des Espagnols, des Portu-
Suédois, des Italiens, et surtout des Amér-
Car le monde entier se met en route à cet
pensée de déterrer de l'or.

O nobles aspirations de l'humanité!
Une fois là, ne vous amusez pas à suivre
les oiseaux revêtus d'un plumage d'azur et
courbez-vous vers la terre et fouillez-la!... N-
rez pas les horizons lointains, qui laissent d-
eux les plus beaux décors de l'Opéra... courbe-
vers la terre et fouillez-la!...

Par exemple, ne vous attendez pas à jouir d-
tes les douceurs de la vie... Vous n'y trouvez
biftecks au beurre d'anchois, ni dindes truffées
les aliments y sont rares... Mais les racines y
en grande abondance... Vous vivrez un peu à la
nière des anachorètes pour un temps... un peu à la
vous déterrez de l'or... ce qu'il
que l'on sache...

HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION

14. [California]. [Transient Population]. *California Transient Service: Progress and Methods of Approach August 1933 - April 1935*. San Francisco: Published by the Nomad Transient Publication Project, 1935. xvii,134pp., with illustrations, maps, and charts. Folio. Original pictorial wrappers with blue cloth backstrip. Minor toning, edge wear, and dust-soiling to wrappers. Contemporary ink stamp from the Oregon State Emergency Relief Administration on front flyleaf. Very good.



A scarce report containing policy discussions, demographics, and strategies for handling California's transient population, including those uprooted by environmental crises and economic hardship during the Great Depression. The work is divided into four parts: emergency relief, individualized service, rehabilitation and work, and future probabilities. It also includes a directory of the California Transient Service's intake bureaus and camps, as well as detailed descriptions of special treatment centers like Camp California, which provided "an opportunity for rehabilitation to women without dependents, who are down and out financially

and emotionally and who are in need of a rest, change of climate and encouragement." The production of the work is in keeping with the elegance of the Works Progress Administration (established the same year), with attractive illustrations throughout. OCLC records six copies, at the California State Library, San Francisco Public Library, Sonoma State, Claremont College, UCLA, and Harvard Medical School.

\$750

UNRECORDED SPANISH-LANGUAGE BROADSIDE FOR AN EARLY CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

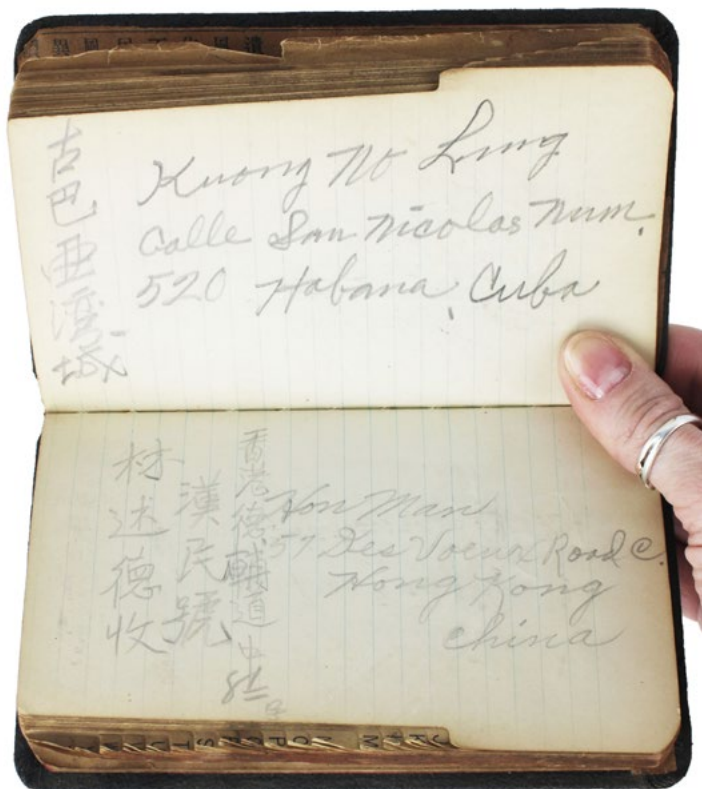
15. [Californios]. [Technology]. *La Compañía del Teléfono Mexicano del Pacifico...Lista de Suscritores* [caption title]. San Francisco: Tipografia de A.L. Bancroft y Ca., [1883]. Letterpress broadside, 14 x 10.5 inches. Printed on cardstock in red and green. Old horizontal center fold, a few short closed tears, moderate soiling, several old tape reinforcements to verso. Very good.

A wonderful relic from the early years of the invention of the telephone, issued by the Mexican Pacific Telephone Company in an effort to secure telephone service from Spanish-speaking residents of San Francisco. The form is not filled out, but includes lines for fifty subscribers to sign up, with a calendar printed at the center for the year 1883. At the bottom of the form the company prints instructions in Spanish. Translated into English, the instructions read: "Directions to call. Turn the handle on the right side of the device three times, and without removing the Receiver Telephone that is on the hook, wait for a response... You must speak at a distance of six inches from the transmitter and with your natural voice, clearly articulating the words, and always having the receiving telephone in your ear during the conversation."

La Compañía del Teléfono Mexicano del Pacifico is practically unknown to history. While there is much written about the history of the very famous Chinese telephone exchange in San Francisco (which came much later), we are unable to find any information regarding the present Spanish-language "Mexicano" exchange. The present form is not filled in with any subscribers, which might speak to the lack of any other information about the Spanish exchange in the city, since it apparently never materialized. Still, the present broadside stands testament to the early excitement engendered by Bell's new telephone, and the explosion of commercial interests it created across the country. No copies in OCLC, nor any other material related to the company itself.

\$2,500





LISTING CHINESE BUSINESSES, AT HOME AND ABROAD

16. [Chinese Americana]. [Directories]. [*Manuscript Directory for Chinese Merchants in the United States and Abroad*]. [San Francisco? 1920s?]. 65pp. 12mo. Original pebbled cloth, blind-ruled. Spine loosening; light wear at edges, boards rubbed and somewhat dust soiled. Pages thumbed; some tanning and scattered soiling. Good plus.

Handmade directory listing Chinese merchants and business people, often with the entries written in both English and Chinese characters. Entries are one to a page, in a horizontal orientation, and most are written in a single hand. The work opens with Yut Woo & Co. of San Francisco (located at 827 Sacramento Street), and goes on to list merchants in Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Stockton, as well as locations in Arizona; international listings include businesses in Canton, Manila, Melbourne, Havana, Hong Kong, and Mexico. Some entries appear to be for individuals, such as Lee Sing Wo of Mexicali, Mexico, whose only address is a P.O. Box. The front endpaper is pasted with a printed sheet in Chinese. Worthy of further study.

\$1,750

MID-CENTURY CHINESE-AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENT

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

A small but notable archive of materials documenting a portion of Dr. Raymond Feng-chu Chen's experiences as an undergraduate at Harvard and then as a student at Cornell in the 1950s. Most of the material emanates from the latter, when Dr. Chen was a medical student at Cornell University's medical school in New York City. During his later career, Dr. Raymond Feng-chu Chen (1933-2012) became an important and prominent physician and medical researcher. Later in life, he also won gold medals in tennis, swimming, and ping-pong in senior Olympic competitions. The present archive provides a unique window into some of Dr. Chen's time at both Harvard and Cornell. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the current archive lies in Chen's numerous handwritten notes for class or lab work while at Cornell, which total over 180 pages. Most of Chen's notes are handwritten on small loose leaf lined sheets likely removed from pocket notebooks; a few groups of the notes are paper-clipped together. The notes relate to courses or lab work in internal medicine. Interspersed throughout Chen's textual notes are numerous hand-drawn medical diagrams relating to the various subjects he is studying in class or learning about in the lab. The collection also includes a handful of printed student documents, including copies of a few of Chen's examinations.



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

\$1,000

CHINESE WOMEN IN A NEVADA GHOST TOWN



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

A charming photograph of two seated Chinese women, attributed to Nevada photographer D.A. Strong on the mount. One woman holds a fan and stares off to the side, while the other looks straight into the camera lens.

Both wear traditional Chinese dress and multiple pieces of jewelry; someone has hand-tinted bits of the photograph with a light orange color -- the fan, a hair ornament, jewelry, and a bit on the feet. The imprint indicates a location of Shermantown, Nevada, though someone has crossed this out in pencil and written in "Hamilton" in its place. Both are now defunct ghost towns. Shermantown only existed from 1869 to 1871, a milling town for the mines; when it went bust, its buildings were relocated to nearby Hamilton. Given the notation, it is likely the image was created shortly after everyone relocated to Hamilton. A rare and interesting image from a short-lived Nevada mining town.

\$2,750

DOCUMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF A CHINESE SOCIETY IN CUBA

19. [Chinese Cubans]. [Casino Chung Wah]. [*Lengthy Manuscript and Typed Document Record of the Formation and Operation of a Chinese Gambling Society in Cuba*]. Matanzas: [ca. 1890-1967]. 120 separate original documents, totaling [145]pp., mostly typed but with the earlier documents in manuscript, sewn together along left margin, remnants of wrappers along threads. Minor occasional foxing, varying levels of toning, a few documents chipped or worn along edges. Very good.



Rare compilation of original documents relating to the formation of an interesting Chinese Society in Cuba, the Casino Chung Wah, comprised of over a hundred manuscript documents, typed documents, letters, partially-printed forms completed in manuscript. The Chung Wah Casino was not only a recreational gambling casino with different games, but also a Chinese Society dedicated to mutual aid. The casino was meant to be exclusive for the Chinese and to allow them special privileges. Included in the present collection of documents are articles listing the regulations of the society under its original name of the Gim Sin Sia (later renamed the Chung Wah Society), which lays out the duties of the President, Vice-President, etc., clearly outlined, demonstrating how a Chinese Society was formed in Cuba in the late-19th century. Other documents present here cover the society's real estate matters, finances, internal officer elections, other political matters, and much more. It is interesting to note that many of the names of the officers and officials mentioned in these documents exhibit the coming together of Chinese and Spanish cultures, such as Rafael Luis Chonming, Jose Chang, Eduardo Chau, Pedro Chen, and so forth. Foundational documents for a Chinese Society in a foreign country, such as Cuba, are of great significance, and the wealth of documents here memorializing the operations of the Chung Wah over seven decades adds great historical value for studying the Chinese experience in Cuba. Chinese societies in Cuba were meant to emulate those in the motherland, and thus show how immigrants interpreted their life back home into their new environment. The present collection of documents represents an interesting legacy of the Chinese experience in Cuba, which began with a flood of agrarian workers shipped to the island colony as indentured servants, who later developed a vital community in the country in the ensuing decades.

\$14,500

- Sr Gobernador Provincial, de Matanzas. -

MARIO CHON, natural de la Gran China, mayor de edad, y vecino de este pueblo, ante Ud comparece y respetuosamente, dice.-----
que en este pueblo y en la casa calle del Medio esquina á Remere se encuentra instalada la Sociedad Asiática denominada - "Gin-Sin-Siá de Recreo y Socorros, debidamente reglamentada é -- Inscripta en ese Gobierno desde el día veinte y uno de Junio del año mil ochocientos noventa.-----

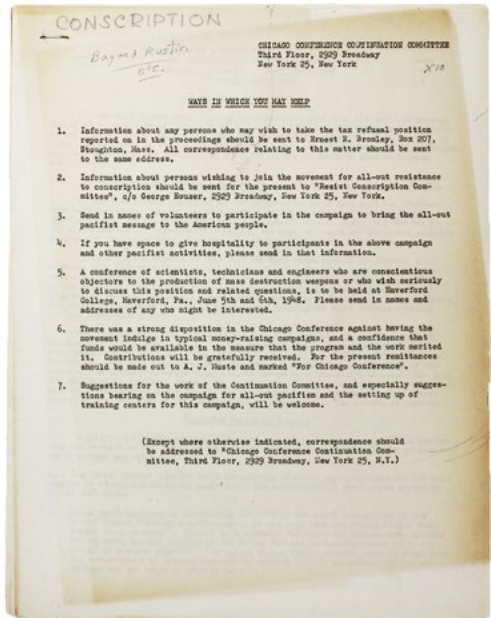
Con arreglo al artº 6º de su Reglamento, la Junta Directiva que la administra, rija y gobierna, será revocada todos los años, en el mês de Junio, primer domingo, pero circunstancias especia-- les ha hecho que este artículo no haya sido cumplido, habiendo -

FOUNDING THE PEACEMAKERS

20. [Conscientious Objectors]. [Pacifism]. *Proceedings of a Conference on More Disciplined and Revolutionary Pacifist Activity* [caption title]. Chicago: 1948. [1], 23pp. Mimeograph typescript, stapled. A couple of small chips and short internal closed tears to preliminary sheet; otherwise, light toning and dust soiling. Very good.

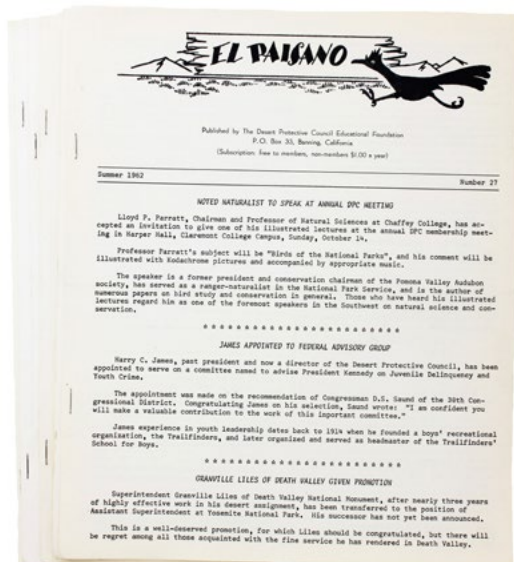
A fascinating typescript report that provides a detailed account of a meeting entitled the "Conference on More Disciplined and Revolutionary Pacifist Activity," which took place in Chicago during early April, 1948. The conference sought to distill the focus of antiwar leaders following World War II, and led to the foundation of the Peacemakers, an influential pacifist group into the Vietnam War era. It also brought about renewed focus on tax resistance as a war protest tool and conscientious objection to the continuing military draft during peacetime. The conference was called by many prominent

and rising members of the Civil Rights movement, such as George Houser, a founder of the Congress on Racial Equality; Ernest & Marion Bromley and Juanita & Wally Nelson, organizers of the first Freedom Rides; David Dellinger, later a member of the Chicago Seven; and Bayard Rustin, organizer of the 1963 March on Washington. The initial sections of the report sketch out the "Suggested Political Program" and the "Revolutionary Method" of those committed to the pacifist organization going forward, which call not only for non-participation and resistance to U.S. military production and action, but also complete disarmament and dismantling of military capabilities, as well as racial equality and freedom of immigration. The remainder of the report summarizes the opening talks and then the discussions of five "commissions," which each took up a topic central to the goals of the conference. The final pages set a plan of action, establish a "Continuing Committee," and prints a list of over 250 participants in the conference. An important record of pacifist reorganization and refocus in the years immediately following World War II.



CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION

21. [Conservation]. *El Paisano* [caption title]. Banning, Ca.: Desert Protective Council Educational Foundation, 1962-1970. Thirteen issues, each 6-12pp. Original loose sheets, stapled. Minor wear. Very good plus.



A collection of original newsletters published by the Desert Protective Council Educational Foundation, devoted to the protection of desert wilderness. Their first major project was preventing development in Joshua Tree National Monument. The present collection includes issues 27, 28, 34, 35, 39, 40, 43, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, and 59. The topics include reports on legislation relating to environmental matters, articles by various naturalists on a variety of land and water issues, news

on the DPCEF's activities, and more. "El Paisano" refers to the roadrunner, a bird often seen on desert highways, and which is pictured in the masthead of the newsletter. OCLC reports two periodicals of the same name published by the United Farm Workers and Rio Hondo College in Whittier, but no holdings for the present work devoted to desert conservation.

\$650

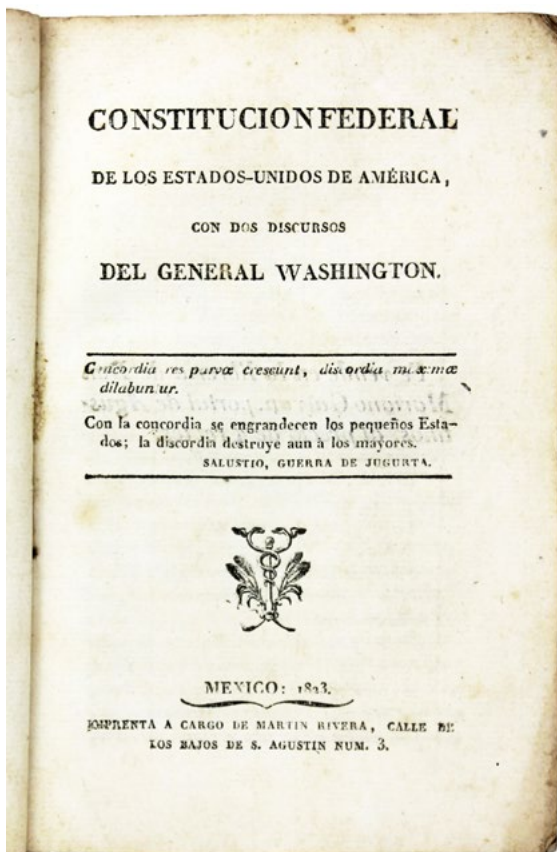
FIRST MEXICAN EDITION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

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

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

the following year, and this edition was clearly published as a reference for its drafters and other interested parties. The text of the Constitution and its Amendments, here curiously titled “Correcciones,” occupies the final twenty-five pages of the work. Also included is the text of an Amendment prohibiting American citizens from holding foreign titles of nobility, which passed the House and Senate in 1810 but was never ratified by the states. The Constitution is preceded by translations of George Washington’s 1783 farewell to the Continental Army following the Revolutionary War and his 1796 Farewell Address to the nation at the end of his second term as President. Washington’s resignations from the two most powerful positions of the early United States and his statements accompanying them would have been of particular interest to the framers of Mexico’s intended republic, given the self-proclamation of emperorship by Iturbide, their primary independence leader, following the Treaty of Cordoba that freed Mexico from Spain in 1821. A fascinating edition of the United States Constitution, important for its influence on the formation of a republic in newly independent Mexico, and quite scarce.

\$12,500



WIDE-RANGING COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPT RECIPES

23. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. [*Three Volumes of Manuscript Mexican Cook Books, Covering Cocina and Pasteles y Dulces*]. Mexico City: [ca. 1920-1930]. Three volumes. [162]; [155]; [86]pp. Contemporary limp cloth bindings with handmade paper dust jackets, manuscript titles on cover. Some chipping to dust jackets and occasionally to text, some leaves loose, occasional tape repairs to some leaves, sporadic foxing and spotting. Good.

A wonderful and dense collection of three Spanish-language manuscript cook books, packed with many hundreds of recipes and likely retained within the same family for many years. The first volume is titled in manuscript "Cocina," with the other two designated as "Pasteles Dulces." The recipes in the first book include ingredients and cooking instructions for soups, stews, empanadas, beef dishes, egg dishes, salads, tacos, and more. A sampling of the more interesting recipes include Lengua Rellena, Galantina, Mole Oaxaqueno, Gravy Salsa para Asados Pollos, and dishes reflecting other cultural influences such as Huevos Chinos and Spaghetti a la Italiana. The two "Pasteles Dulces" volumes contain a variety of recipes for cakes, breads, drinks, and other sweets such as Chirimoyate, Piña con Almendra, Merengues, Alfajores de Coco, Chongos Tapados, Corta de Coco, Leche Quemada, Ponche Caliente, Glass de Chocolate, Bizcocho de Almendras, and hundreds more. The books also include occasional manuscript emendations, demonstrating how later users interacted with the recipes. One of the more wide-ranging and interesting collections of Mexican recipes we have ever offered.

\$3,500





SALSAS Y ENSALADAS.

SALSA PARA COCIDO.

Se muele pan dorado en la manteca y tres yemas de huevo cocidas, tres pimientas y un clavo; se deshace todo en caldo y se pone á hervir con vinagre, aceite y sal.

SCARCE COOK BOOK FROM GUADALAJARA

24. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Recetas para Cocina (Fundadas en la Experiencia)* por Francisca Valdivia. Guadalajara: 1898. 215pp. Contemporary sheep and marbled boards, spine gilt. Spine rubbed, boards moderately worn. Contemporary ownership inscription on front pastedown. Text lightly toned but clean, one page with pencil corrections. Very good.

"Segunda edicion, corregida y aumentada." A handsome little volume of recipes published in Guadalajara. Each is written in paragraph form and arranged in sections such as soups, meats, fish, vegetables, and desserts. Recipes which appear particularly intriguing include Sopa de Tacos, Pescado en Guacamole, Pan de Pulque, and Yeguas en Adobo, among others. Though the title page indicates this to be the second edition, we find no record in OCLC of a previous edition by this author. We locate four copies of this work in OCLC, at UC San Diego, Library of Congress, Harvard, and University of Texas at San Antonio.

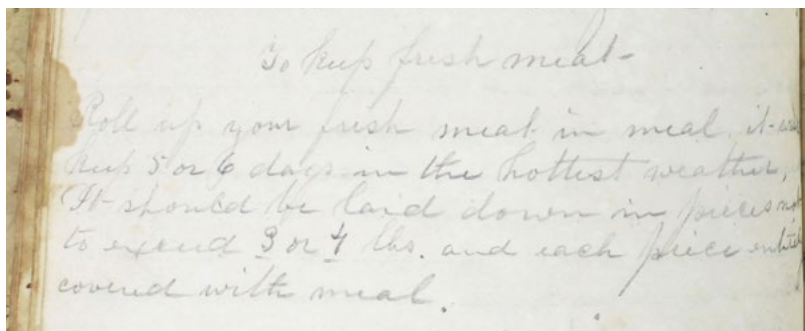
\$1,250

VERNACULAR RECIPE BOOK FROM THE FRONTIER

25. [Cook Books]. [Tennessee]. [Manuscript Recipe Book for Food and Veterinary Treatments, Compiled by a Frontier Tennessee Woman]. [Likely Columbia, Tn.: ca. mid-1800s]. [42]pp. Contemporary quarter leather and marbled boards. Minor rubbing, some scuffing to boards, spine ends a bit chipped. Some staining to the fore-edge margin of most leaves, mostly unobtrusive. Very good.

A charming collection of “receipts” recorded by a Tennessee woman named Alice W. Tindall sometime in the mid-1800s. The recipes include ingredients and detailed cooking instructions for a variety of food items such as Transparent Pudding, Faith Cake, Rice Custard, Sweet Pickles (two different kinds made with peaches and one recipe made with cucumbers), Blackberry Wine, Delicious Slaw, Corn Bread, various cakes, preserves, vinegar, cordials, and much more. In addition to the food recipes, Tindall includes instructions for making furniture polish, dyes, removing rust from steel, hardening & clarifying tallow, and so forth. She even includes various curatives for warts & corns, hoarseness, and a handful of maladies related to horses and cattle. A small clipping from an envelope indicates the Tindall family lived in Columbia, Tennessee. A delightful recipe book for a variety of foods which also includes practical solutions for various household issues and domestic animal troubles.

\$1,250



CULTURE IS LIBERATION

26. [Cuba]. [Periodicals]. *RC: Revolucion y Cultura*. Havana: 1967-1970. Twenty-three volumes. Small folio. Printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear and soiling to some issues, a few with light chipping. Text toned in most issues. Very good.

An apparently complete run of this important revolutionary Cuban periodical. Founded in 1961 as *Pueblo y Cultura*, renamed *Revolution et/and Culture* in 1965, and rebranded *RC* in 1967, this magazine has been published



under the title *Revolucion y Cultura* since 1972. The first issue here begins in October 1967, with twenty-one issues and two supplements, the last of which was published in December 1970. As indicated by its name, the periodical deals with cultural as well as societal topics. In the opening statement, the editors mention the Vietnam War (“la barbarie del imperialismo yanqui”), colonialism in Africa and Asia, and the role of the intellectual in addressing such issues. “Expresion de estas ideas revista *Revolcion y Cultura* aspira a analizar e informar sobre los problemas de nuestro tiempo y esclarecer que papel desempeña el intelectual en esta confrontacion.” The editors quote Martí: Fighting for culture is fighting for the liberation of the nation. Each issue is comprised of articles and reviews, as well as fiction. RC-2 has an article on “China: el Otro Comunismo,” as well as works of fiction and poetry. RC-7 is about the violence in Guatemala, while the cover of RC-8 proclaims “USA: El Problema Negro,” the contents of which include an interview with James Baldwin. Everything from the Vietnam War to rampant consumerism to the ballet is covered across the three years. There are also occasionally illustrations. Though we find issues in OCLC at eight universities, all seem to be lacking at least a few issues, making this the only complete run available. An important record of the cultural and social movements of the late 1960s, not only in Cuba but across the globe.

\$3,250

CUBAN LICENSE TO HEAR CONFESSION



27. [Cuba]. [Religion]. [*Mid-19th-Century Printed License, Completed in Manuscript, to Hear Confession in Santiago de Cuba*]. [Havana: 1860]. Broadsheet, 12 x 8 inches. Old fold lines, minor wear. Very good.

A license to hear confessions issued by Emmanuel Maria Negueruela et Mendi (1811-1861), the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba. This document was issued just a month after his arrival in the region, and a month before his first and only recorded work, a Carta Pastoral. On the verso is a list of cases reserved for the Archdiocese, listing ten “Sine Censura” and six “Cum Censura.” Rare and ephemeral.

\$950

UNRECORDED NATHANIEL CURRIER
SPANISH-LANGUAGE LITHOGRAPH

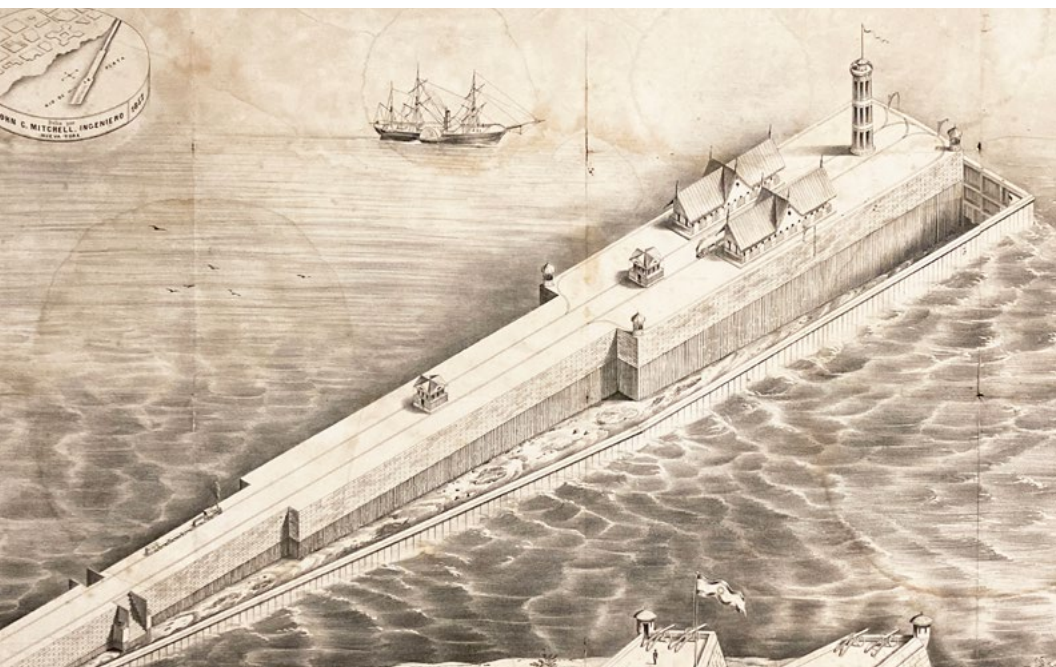
28. [Currier, Nathaniel]. [Mitchell, John C.]. *[Large Lithographic Illustration of a Proposed Breakwater at Rio de Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina in the Mid-19th Century, Designed by a New York Engineer]*. New York: Nathaniel Currier, 1851. Large-format lithograph, 23.5 x 38 inches. Old folds, with some wear and separation along fold lines, minor soiling, moderate staining, minor edge wear. Good.

An extraordinary lithograph illustrating an obscure and unfulfilled engineering project in South America -- a proposed mole to be built at Rio de la Plata near Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1851. The mole, or breakwater structure, is essentially a walled railroad extension jutting out about half a mile into the waters of the Rio de la Plata, showing a locomotive chugging along towards two switching stations beyond which stand two depot buildings -- one on each side of the railroad tracks -- and a lighthouse at the terminus of the mole. On the shore of Argentina, several people are shown manning a presidio, flying the Argentine flag. At top left, a circular inset shows an aerial view of the mole protruding from the river mouth, around which the text reads: "Delin por John C. Mitchell Nueva York Enero 1851." The imprint at

bottom right is the only other text printed on the sheet, and the only portion in English, reading: "Lith. of N. Currier, 152 Nassau St. Cor. of Spruce New York." Nathaniel Currier often produced lithographs as pure job printing, but this is an obscure aspect of his business, and rarely encountered outside a few New York institutions. It is also noteworthy that the work is technically a U.S. Spanish-language imprint.

We were not able to find much information on John C. Mitchell as a New York engineer. A man of the same name is listed as a member of the Ringgold Expedition, which departed the United States in 1853, and later surveyed much of the coastline from Southeast Asia up the Pacific to the Bering Sea. Mitchell is listed as third engineer aboard the brig John Hancock. The Ringgold Expedition became known as the North Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedition and resulted in improved knowledge of the western and northern Pacific Ocean as well as the establishment of friendly relations between the United States and several East Asian countries. The talents of an engineer who could produce the current work would certainly have been of value to such an expedition. The present work is untitled and was likely part of a larger proposal to the government of Argentina. As a private work, Nathaniel Currier would have had no reason to push for a title to be added. We could locate no evidence that the mole pictured here was ever constructed by the Argentine government, but the design remains nonetheless an awe-inspiring proposition and an engineering marvel. No records of any kind could be found in OCLC or larger searches of databases and government records for this project or for any other printed works related to John C. Mitchell or the construction of a mole at Rio de la Plata in 1851.

\$3,500



WOIČICAĞE WOOPE.

OŚPE I.

Okodakiciye kin de *
 Okodakiciye
 etanhan ĤTAKINIWACIN-
 ŠKANPI OKODAKICIYE he-
 een cajeyatapi kte.

OŚPE II.

Tona opapi kin hena Jesus
 Messiya en awicakehan nipi
 kte, qa Wakantanka tawi-
 colian kin en miniheničiya-
 pi kte, qa nakun sanpa tan-
 yan sdonkiciyapi kta e he-
 on okodakiciye kin de ka-
 ġapi.

OŚPE III.

1. Opapi kin hena obe ya-

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Name.

This society shall be
 called the Young People's
 Society of Christian En-
 deavor of*

Article II.—Object.

Its object shall be to pro-
 mote an earnest Christian
 life among its members, to
 increase their mutual ac-
 quaintance, and make
 them more useful in the
 service of God.

Article III.—Member- ship.

1. The members shall

SCARCE DAKOTA IMPRINT

29. [Dakota Language]. Riggs, Alfred L. *Jesus Htakiniwacinskanpi Okodakiciye, Woose Kin. Society of Christian Endeavor Constitution and By-Laws. Dakota-English.* Santee Agency, Ne.: Santee Normal Training School Press, 1890. 16pp. 16mo. Original tan printed wrappers. Minor wear. Near fine.

A scarce Santee Agency imprint. The text is printed in two columns, Dakota and English side by side, listing the articles of the society's constitution, followed by its by-laws. The society's mission was "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and make them more useful in the service of God." Active members had voting rights, while Associate members -- those not yet willing to profess themselves Christians, but who wished to be associated with the Society -- had the "special prayers and sympathy" of the Active membership. As usual, this work was printed by the Indian pupils of the school and was overseen by long-serving Santee missionary Alfred Riggs. Not in Field. We locate five copies in OCLC.

Ayer (Dakota) 164.

\$1,750

**A UNIQUE 19th-CENTURY PHOTOBOOK ALONG THE RAILROADS
IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS**

30. Davison, E.J. (photographer). *Sunlight Sketches in Missouri and Arkansas. Being Photographs of Kansas City and Along the Line of Kansas City, Pittsburgh, & Gulf R.R.* Kansas City, Mo.: 1895. Title leaf, plus twenty-four leaves of cardstock mounted with forty-nine sepia-toned photographs of varying sizes, each captioned in manuscript below the image. Cardstock leaves hinged on cloth. Oblong folio. Contemporary crimson three-quarter leather and matching textured cloth, "Photographs" stamped in gilt on front cover. Moderate soiling, rubbing, and edge wear to boards, spine ends chipped, corners worn. Top edge of title page soiled, corners toned. Uneven scattered foxing throughout. Very good.

A seemingly unique collection of images in Missouri and Arkansas along the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad, taken by the company's official photographer, E.J. Davison. The Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad began in the 1890s and ran from Kansas City, south through Missouri, Arkansas, and far-western Louisiana, terminating at Port Arthur, Texas. The images included in the present work constitute a wide range of scenes along the railway lines, and in Kansas City, especially Fairmount Park, which constitutes almost half of the total number of pictures. There are also images along the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad (an early type of commuter railroad), the Union Terminal Railway, and at a few locations in Arkansas, mainly Siloam Springs.



E.J. Davison is a rather obscure Kansas City-area photographer active at the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century. According to a small collection of his work at the University of Kansas, Davison produced cabinet card photographs and board-mounted images (as here) featuring Kansas City floods and the annual picnics of the Kansas City Passenger Agents (another railroad-related subject). Newspaper records are also sparse for Davison; the most relevant newspaper account, from the *Kansas City Star* in 1912, reports an exhibit of photographs organized by Davison at the Fine Arts Institute. He also delivered a lecture at that event entitled, "Early History of Photography," followed by an explanation of color photography, illustrated by lantern slides. The present work was likely designed by Davison as a promotional for the railroad, or himself, or perhaps as one of an intended edition of Davison's work which was ultimately not produced. OCLC is silent on this title. A complete list of images is available upon request.

\$7,500



IMAGES FROM AN INDIAN SCHOOL

31. [Education]. [Native Americans]. *Supplement to the Chemawa American... Chemawa Activities, People and Scenes Shown in Pictures.. Volume Fifty-Seven...* [Salem, Or.: 1957]. [12]pp. Small quarto. Original pictorial wrappers printed in black, gilt, and pink, stapled. Minor wear and dust soiling, small smudge on covers and margin of first text leaf, two short rows of mathematical notations on rear cover. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded supplemental issue of the *Chemawa American*, a weekly (then biweekly) periodical produced by and for the Chemawa Indian School near Salem, Oregon. According to the title page of the present supplement, printed on the inside front cover, this publication was intended to show “Chemawa Activities, People and Scenes Shown in Pictures.” Most pages are essentially a photocollage of images showing the Chemawa campus, academic activities, the activities of the various departments (agriculture, home economics, shop, etc.), and a page showing a variety of other basic school activities. In addition



to the photocollages, two pages feature portraits of the young men and women comprising the “Class of 1957,” arranged alphabetically. The work seems like a condensed version of a yearbook and may have been the only version of a yearbook provided for the students at the Chemawa Indian School. We could locate no other copies of this supplement for any year.

\$650

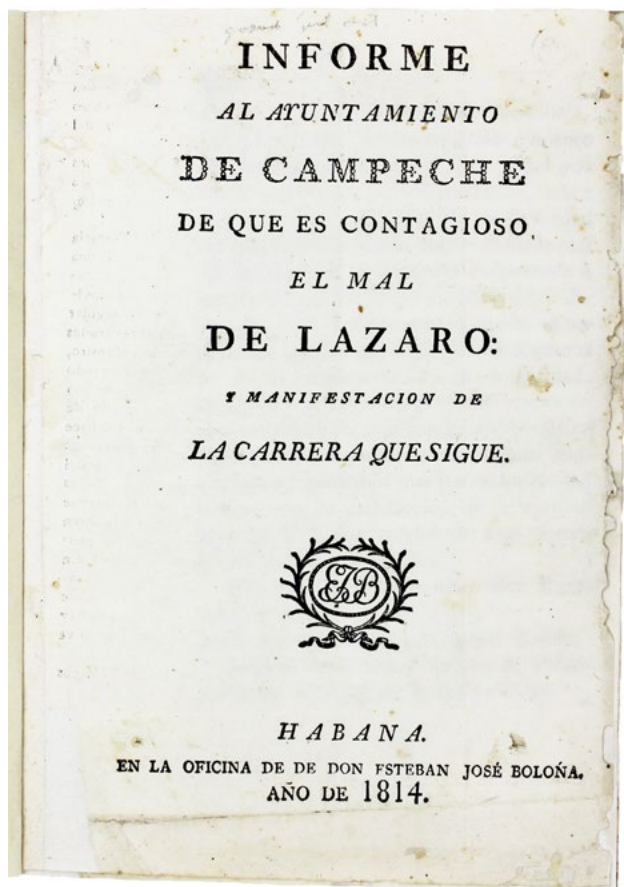
UNRECORD HAVANA IMPRINT ON ELEPHANTIASIS CASES IN THE YUCATAN

32. Frutos, Juan Antonio. *Informe al Ayuntamiento de Campeche de Que Es Contagioso el Mal de Lazaro: Y Manifestación de la Carrera Que Sigue.* Havana: En la Oficina de Don Esteban José Bolona, 1814. [2], 10pp. Quarto. Later marbled wrappers. Title page and fore-edges tastefully restored with tissue. Minor worming, slightly affecting text in upper right of printed areas. Light foxing and tanning. About very good.

An unrecorded, early 19th-century Havana imprint that comprises a report by a pair of Cuban doctors concerning cases of elephantiasis, also known as elephantitis, in the Yucatan at Campeche. The authors, Juan Antonio Frutos

and Ciprian Blanco, were presidents and tribunes of the Protomedicato de la Isla de Cuba, a Spanish colonial regulatory board for the medical practice and public health. The two doctors traveled to Mexico to study the outbreak of the disease for the purpose of developing and improving its understanding and treatment in Cuba. The report contains detailed descriptions of cases and the spread of infection, emphatically concluding, "Elephantiasis es contagioso," and advising the isolation of infected individuals. A note immediately following registers the submission of the report and its approval by the Protomedicato. A three-page postscript by a third doctor in Cuba, Marcos Sanchez Rubio, compliments the work and adds some notes on the disease from his personal experience. Elephantiasis, which causes painfully swollen limbs and reproductive organs, was a serious issue in tropical areas of Latin America since it is spread by mosquitos. Not in OCLC, nor in the online catalogues of the JCB, AAS, or the National Library of Medicine.

\$7,500

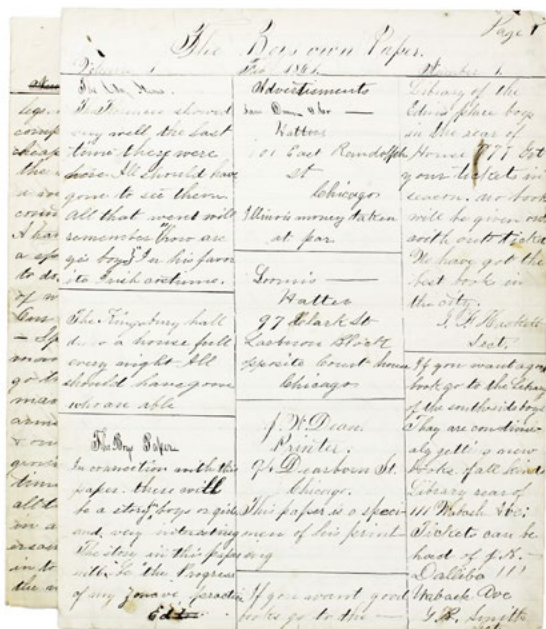


LIVELY MANUSCRIPT NEWSPAPER, LIKELY UNIQUE

33. Haskell, G.F., editor. *The Boys Own Paper*. Volume 1. Number 1 [*manuscript title*]. Chicago: February, 1861. [8]pp. autograph manuscript on two folded folio sheets. A few corrections and smears to text, light wear and soiling. Very good.

A delightful manuscript newspaper produced by a young man in Chicago named G.F. Haskell. His identity is found under the terms written on the second page: "The terms of this paper is 7 cents a week or 25 cents a month G.F. Haskell, Ed." Here, on the verge of the Civil War, Haskell creates his own manuscript newspaper, which includes a notice for a meeting: "All members of the boys Zouave company of the north side are requested to meet at the North Market Hall on Wensday [sic] ev. Feb. 26th 1861 at 7 1/2/ O Clock PNO per order of L James Capt." Ellsworth's Zouave Cadets of Chicago were known for their colorful costumes and drill performances -- and Ellsworth's death in May 1861 made him the first Union officer to die in the war. Another article in the newspaper concerns the Zouaves, as Haskell copies out a satirical story from Philander K. Doesticks, entitled "The Progress of My Zouave Practice." He also includes a few short notices of local theatre and art reviews and creates advertisements for local businesses including two different hatters, printer J.W. Dean, and the "Library of the Edina place boys in the rear of House 777. Get your tickets in season, no book will be given out without a ticket. We have got the best books in the city. G.F. Haskell, Sect." The 1860 census notes a twelve-year-old named Frank Haskell living in the Second Ward of Chicago with his father David, whose occupation is given as a hatter. Interestingly, Haskell's ad for the printer J.W. Dean states that "This paper is a specimen of his printing." As such, it seems that Haskell intended the work to be printed, and the present manuscript is likely a mock-up for Dean; we could find no evidence that the work was actually printed, and no copies are listed in OCLC.

\$1,250



ANTEBELLUM DIRECTORY WITH ADS FOR SLAVE MARKETS

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

First edition of this rare antebellum New Orleans directory detailing plantations and other businesses on both sides of the Mississippi River from the Crescent City to Baton Rouge and along Bayou Lafourche, serving as a valuable resource for steamboat captains during the era of Mark Twain. The directory also contains mile distances between points, owner's names, business types, and crop information for farmers or plantation owners arranged by parish, along with lists of post offices and sheriffs, clerks, and recorders, an alphabetical name index, and concludes with a substantial section of advertisements. The latter section most notably includes stark advertisements for two separate slave dealers in New Orleans. Other advertisements tout French wines, medicines, lightning rods, undertakers, sugar mills, steamboat work, and other commercial enterprises such as the New Orleans Steam-Printing House which produced the present work. Several of the advertisements are illustrated, including those found on the rear pastedown. Jumonville notes the final section as only sixteen pages, though the present copy has twenty-eight pages.

Jumonville 2642.

\$6,500

LARGE SUPPLIES OF

MARYLAND

AND

VIRGINIA NEGROES;

CONSISTING OF

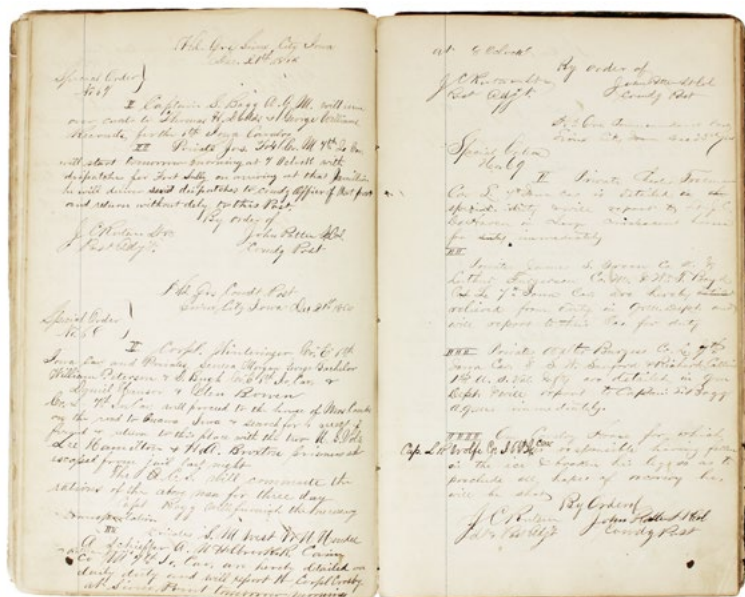
Field Hands, House Servants, Cooks,
Seamstresses, Washers and Ironers,
Mechanics, &c,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD

LOW FOR CASH,

ORDER BOOK OF AN IOWA UNIT DURING THE INDIAN WARS

35. [Indian Wars]. [7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry]. [*Manuscript Special Orders Book for the 7th Volunteer Iowa Cavalry Compiled During the Indian Wars*]. Sioux City, Ia.: [1864-1866]. [94]pp. Folio. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards. Heavy wear to boards, spine mostly perished, front cover, first couple of leaves, and occasional inner leaves detached. Minor toning, light soiling, scattered markings, but highly legible. A handful of pages at front pasted over with newspaper clippings. A well-traveled ledger, with expected wear from its use on the American frontier. About good.



An informative manuscript record of U.S. military involvement in the Old West, spanning May 1864 to February 1866 and containing manuscript Special Orders from the 7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry during the Indian Wars. The 7th Iowa Cavalry was organized under special authority of the War Department for the purpose of assisting in the defense of the western and northern frontier settlements against Indians who may be hostile. With large numbers of troops already called to the field for service during the Civil War, the regiment organized slowly between late 1862 and the summer of 1863. It was mustered into Federal service for a three-year enlistment, officially serving in the Union Army during the Indian Wars. The present ledger provides a wealth of information on the unit's activities, troops, supply and transportation issues, and much more, over a roughly two-year period near the end and just after the Civil War.

Most orders were issued near or from the unit's Headquarters at Sioux City, Iowa, but after May 25, 1865, orders are issued from other locations including "Camp Floyd," "Camp in the Field," "Camp No. 23 near Fort Rice," and "Fort Randall D.T." The ledger contains fairly ordinary orders relating to officer appointments, troop detachments, duty assignments, discipline, desertions, provisions, and more, as well as orders particularly relevant to a frontier post, dealing with such matters as stolen horses and Native Americans. One unique order is Special Order No. 58, dated April 25, 1865, which directed Captain T.F. Dwight, A.Q.M. to purchase a "sufficient quantity of suitable material for draping the public buildings at this post" as part of funeral ceremonies honoring the late President Lincoln. Additional orders of particular note include: Special Order #4, May 29, 1864, in which a sergeant and twelve men are detailed to guard twenty-nine Indians, ensuring that "the Indians molest nobody and nobody molest them on their way to the Crow Creek Agency place of destination" and Special Order #63, May 8, 1865, in which Capt. Nathaniel Pope was ordered to issue 200 rations to 120 Winnebago Indians now at the post and on their way to Omaha.

\$3,750

THE INQUISITION CENSORS POLITICAL WORKS DURING THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

36. [Inquisition]. [Mexican Revolution]. *Nos el Dr. D. Manuel de Flores, Inquisidor Apostólico, Contra la Herética y Apostasía en la Ciudad de México, Estados y Provincias de Esta Nueva España, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Islas Filipinas, Sus Distritos y Jurisdicciones, por Autoridad Apostólica, Real y Ordinaria &.... [caption title].* Mexico: July 8, 1815. Double-sheet broadside, measuring 23.75 x 17 inches. Some edge wear, with three small chips at right margin, not affecting text. A couple of pin-sized losses at old fold points. Some creasing and minor, marginal dampstaining. Light, even tanning. About very good.

A fascinating and rare broadside in which the Inquisition attempts to prohibit pro-independence publications, including the 1814 Constitution of Apatzingán, during the midst of the Mexican Revolution. Dated July 8, 1815, this proclamation of the Inquisition first reiterates a blanket prohibition on what it labels seditious and anti-Catholic publications, that is to say, anything in favor of the revolution and independence. It warns that any statements in favor of liberty and democracy constitute heresy in the eyes of the Inquisition, and that such calls in fact seek to subvert the natural order rather than re-establish it. The proclamation continues in seven numbered sections to outlaw specific works published by the revolutionary government, its forces, and its supporters. Most significantly, the broadside outlaws the Decreto Constitucional para la Libertad de la América Mexicana, more commonly

known as the Constitution of Apatzingán. This document, promulgated by the Congress of Anáhuac on October 22, 1814, printed 242 articles for the establishment of republican government in Mexico, although it was never brought into force. The propositions put forth by the Constitution are so egregious, according to the Inquisition, that it is impossible in one edict to denounce them all individually. Nevertheless, the authors go on to highlight the most transgressive articles, condemn the inferred inspiration of the document from authors like Hobbes and Rousseau, and emphasize the rejection of Church doctrine implicit in calls for revolution and democracy. In all, the document serves as an outstanding representation of the royalist, Catholic, and conservative forces that were attempting to hold power in Mexico during this period and a fascinating example of attempted censorship of revolutionary ideals. Rare, we locate only two copies -- one at Berkeley and Medina's copy at the National Library of Chile.

\$7,500

NOS EL D.^o D. MANUEL DE FLORES, INQUISIDOR APOS-
tólico, contra la herejía y apostasía en la Ciudad de México, Estados y Provincias de esta nueva España, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Islas Fi-
lipinas, sus Diócesis y Jurisdicciones, por autoridad Apostólica, Real y Ordinaria etc.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

A este la tarea mundial renovar el pensamiento, una multitud de papelo, que nosotros han sido legados a nosotros mismo con el objeto de comprenderlos todos en 20 años, especialmente las cosas de que sean sorprender con aquel uso, y malicia, que siempre existieron las doctrinas de este tema. En esta vida, repudiando las prohibiciones, vamos a encontrar otros, principalmente los de 15 de Mayo de 1900 y 27 de Agosto de 1901, que quiere cancelar la condición a todos los papelo, que por nosotros se equivoque.

1. Un folleto pequeño, sobre el arte en Durango, *dedicado para la Escuela de la Am.*
Morales, terminado en Aguascalientes el 22 de Octubre de 1899, y firmado por José María
de D., José Santos Verdugo y José María Morales y Lic. José Manuel de Herrera y
María Cruz y Lic. José Sotero de Castañeda y Lic. Casimiro Ortiz de Zárate y Lic. Manuel
Albino, y Socio y Asociado José Montesinos y Lic. José María Ponce de León y Dr. Frac-
cisquillo y autorizado por Ramón Yriza, y Pedro José Bonino. Entre con los sellos en
el folio. Imprenta de la Universidad, a las 10 horas. Durango, con 4 sellos de 10

[illegible]

que una, como á las estelas, velas y mareas, en sus y habitadas en la Ciudad, Vi-
do es verdaderamente tal, y á los que se encuentran en su camino.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

En la sesión de la mañana, los presidentes se levantaron.

1. Un *Calendario manual para el presente año* en que se comprenden los meses bíblicos, se publica por medio de la Comisión, el director de los buenos pensamientos, y de la propia disposición de la Iglesia, que quiere se haga en cada día del año, memoria de un suceso que exista en la historia de los creyentes, y los rebeldes con respecto a sus creencias religiosas, y se les da el nombre de cada uno de los meses.

2. Un *Sermón predicado por el reverendo Dr. José María Gort* en el Púlpito de Santa Ana de los Lobos, que contrasta en la conversión de un *idólatra*, que después comisiona

[illegible][illegible]

5. Un papel numérico, título: *Donna Quiriana*, que es honor de un Nacional en el Capitan honorario del E. P. A. D. A. G. F., y la deda al Supremo Congreso Nacional de América en Quirana, el que la Justicia Real sorprendida a Egrina Quirana, alio: el Cielo, con motivo de estar *Donando una nueva campana en la misma Caral por ser un libro famoso, incantable, clástico, piara curia alucin, hater de honger, con saber a ella.*

6. Otro papel manuscrito, que contiene 55 *Elementos de la Jurisprudencia de Quetzaltenango*, hallado entre los papeles de dicho Episcopado, parece ser de su misma pluma. Indiferente, como anterior, y dirigido a elogiar la prescripta Constitución de los Ilustres Cortes extraordinarios, o Jueces de delirio.

[illegible][illegible]

Dr. D. Manuel de Flores.

Per mandato del Santo Officio

D. José María Ris y Garnica,

Keywords:



Nadie le quite peso de Encarnación nunca.

JAPANESE MISSIONARIES IN BRAZIL

37. **[Japanese in Brazil]. [Missionaries].** *Tenrikyo Brazil Dendo Shi* [History of Tenrikyo in Brazil]. Sao Paulo: Tenrikyo Brazil Mission, 1958. [52],16,[2],511pp., including [32]pp. of photographically-illustrated plates. Original orange cloth, gilt spine titles, housed in original cardboard slipcase with black spine lettering. Very minor wear, internally clean. Some chipping and toning to slipcase. Very good.



An unrecorded history of the Japanese immigrant Tenrikyo Mission in Brazil, providing valuable information on many Tenrikyo churches across the country. Tenrikyo was a new Japanese religion founded in the 19th century in Japan by Nakayama Miki, which spread to Hawaii, Brazil, and other regions where Japanese immigrants moved over the course of the first few decades of the 20th century. The photographic plates contain portraits of some mission members, views of churches, scenes from church life, and more. The text is almost wholly in Japanese save for occasional listings of Spanish names and other information. Not reported in OCLC.

\$1,250

PRIMERS FOR JAPANESE STUDENTS IN HAWAII

38. [Japanese in Hawaii]. [Education]. *Nihongo Tokuhon [Japanese Reader]*. Honolulu: Hawaii Kyoiku Kai, 1936-1938. Six volumes: 78; 108; 123; 122; 123; 109pp. Original pictorial wrappers, cloth backstrips in a variety of colors. Minor occasional wear and creasing. Very good.

A collection of six of the twelve known volumes of this rare run of Japanese-language readers produced for Japanese-American elementary school students in pre-World-War-II Hawaii. Specifically, the volumes present here are numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9, each with the title in English, “Japanese Reading Book.” Copyright dates on the colophon pages date from 1936-37, but the dates of the stamps on the title pages range between 1936 and 1940, likely indicating subsequent printings of the works. All volumes are profusely



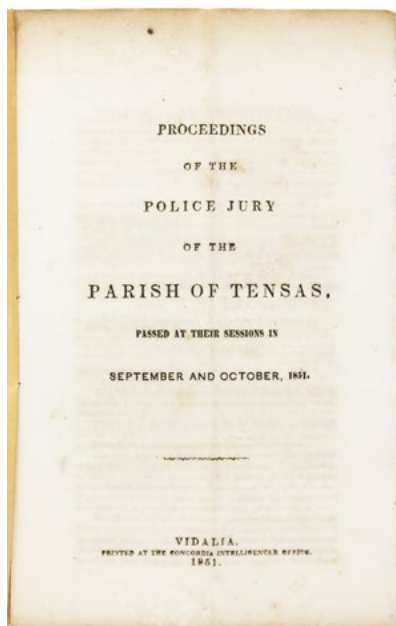
illustrated throughout with color lithographic drawings accompanying the text. The content of the text and drawings include scenes of daily life in Hawaii, such as domestic settings, animals, and children's adventures, as well as Japanese folk tales. The Japanese text includes Kanji, Hiragana, and Katakana, for reading comprehension.

As part of a larger swath of nativist, xenophobic, protectionist, and anti-immigrant sentiments and trends in the United States from the late-19th and early-20th centuries, Japanese-language education was targeted. A 1920 report by the Federal Commission of Education declared that the 20,000 students of Hawaii's 163 Japanese schools were being "retarded in accepting American customs, manners, ideals, principles, and standards" and recommended that these schools be taken over by the public education system. The Hawaiian Territorial Legislature passed the Gaikokugo Gakko Torishimari-ho (Foreign Language School Prohibition Law) in 1920 and the Gakunen Tanshuku Kitei (School Year Reduction Law) in 1922, severely limiting Japanese instruction. A group of schools who contested the law broke away and formed the Honolulu Kyoikukai around this time. In 1927, certain anti-Japanese education laws were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Hawaii Kyoikukai began functioning in full again. Japanese-language education in Hawaii entered a period of relative stability, until the bombing of Pearl Harbor sparked American involvement in World War II.

\$2,750

UNRECORDED LOUISIANA IMPRINT

39. [Louisiana]. *Proceedings of the Police Jury of the Parish of Tensas, Passed at Their Sessions in September and October, 1851*. Vidalia, La.: 1851. 8pp. Original orange wrappers, stitched as issued. Light vertical crease, faint tanning to top edge, a few contemporary notations in text. Minor soiling and wear. Very good.



An unusual and unrecorded imprint. The small town of Vidalia sits across the Mississippi River from Natchez; when census data began to be recorded in 1880, the population was under 500 people. The present work discusses road construction, levee maintenance and taxes, and water access for plantations. We note a handful of imprints from this period in Vidalia, all of which seem to emanate from the offices of the *Concordia Intelligencer*, the local newspaper established in 1841. We find single issues of the police proceedings from 1859 and 1862 (at Duke), as well as an issue for 1860 (four copies). The present year is unrecorded in OCLC.

\$1,750

FIRST RAILROAD TO INTERIOR YUCATAN, ILLUSTRATED WITH SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPHS

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

A rare photographic promotional and statistical report for the Ferrocarril de Mérida á Peto, compiled for distribution in association with Mexico's appearance at the 1900 Paris Exposition. The presentation of the railway at

the fair was part of the two-fold theme of the Mexican pavilion, which was intended to showcase both the country's modernity and its Pre-Columbian roots. The railroad was one of four built on the peninsula in the late-19th and early-20th centuries that finally brought service to the Yucatan and was the first to provide passenger and freight service to the Yucatan's interior. Construction of the railroad began in 1879, taking over twenty years to complete, with the last rails in Peto being laid in September 1900, during the last months of the Paris Exposition.

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

\$10,000



LOCOMOTORA NUM. 16 "G. CANTON."

**DRIVING MULES AND CATTLE
FROM DURANGO TO MEXICO CITY IN
THE 1770s**

41. [Mexico]. [Ranching]. [*Mexican Legal Document Authorizing a Cattle Drive and Recording Brands During the Early 1770s in Durango*]. Durango: 1772. [6]pp. Stitched at left edge. Previously folded. Some wear at edges, with one dime-sized chip through top edge, slightly affecting text. Moderate tanning and occasional dust soiling. Accomplished in a fairly legible secretarial script. About very good.

An extremely rare legal document that contains several 18th-century Mexican animal brands and discusses the necessary permissions for a long drive through central Mexico during the early 1770s. The present manuscript comprises the recognition and description of five cattle brands belonging to hacienda owner Pedro Mijanes de Salazar and an authorization of a drive of approximately 1400 of his mules and cattle from Durango to Mexico City and Puebla in 1772. The first section acknowledges his application regarding the impending drive, notes the appearance of five brands used to mark Salazar's animals, and orders that his journey not be impeded by intermediary officials seeking to impose taxes and other monetary impositions. Drawings of the five brands appear at the bottom left of the first page of the document. Three of these are P-shaped figures in some fashion, while the other two bear resemblance to stick figures. The remainder of the document continues to proffer legal admonitions against those who might seek to halt or impede the drive, and orders local officials to comply with directives contained in this statement when presented with it. The document is therefore not only an authorization, but also a form of passport that indicates the ability of the drive to move freely through the intervening jurisdictions between Durango and Mexico City, and make use of necessary facilities and resources without hindrance. The



1772

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final passages make this even more explicit, threatening a fine of fifty pesos for, “Las referidas ilegales exacciones dexen pasar sin ellar libremente la esta partida sin hacer cargo, ni detenerla con jit[...]o de d[e]r[ech]os, ni permitir el que por ning[un]a persona de sus respectivas Jurisdicciones se la ponga embarazo en el usso franco de los caminos, aguas, pastos, leña y viveres que los conductores huvieren menester.” In all, a fascinating document of ranching, trade, and the legalities surrounding the execution of a long-distance animal drive in colonial Mexico, and a very early example of the use of brands in New Spain.

\$7,500

¡AL SUR HACIA LA LIBERTAD!

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

One of the most influential works on civil rights in Mexico, setting the basis of the Constitution of 1857, and a milestone in the history of slavery in North America for offering freedom to any slave who stepped both feet into Mexico. This small booklet resulted from a commission led by Mariano Otero, in an attempt to codify some of the liberal aspirations of the “Acta Constitutiva y de Reformas de 1847.” Among them was Article 5, roughly translated as “To ensure the rights of man that the Constitution recognizes, a law will establish the guarantees of freedom, security, property and equality enjoyed by all the inhabitants of the Republic, and will establish the means to make them effective.” The Dictamen included those individual guarantees and rights. The new law also had a huge impact in the United States concerning the issue of slavery. In 1821 slavery was banned in Mexico, with the exception of Texas, and in 1837 the ban was extended to the whole Mexican territory. However, slaves that entered Mexico from the United States were still legally property of their owners. With the constitutional reforms issued in 1849, all foreign slaves would become free by the sole act of stepping on Mexican soil. This law effectively created what some historians have designated as the southbound Underground Railroad. A wonderful copy of an important Mexican work, with just seven copies in OCLC, at the Bancroft, Yale, Boston Athenaeum, Harvard, UT-Austin, the Library of Congress, and the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico.

\$7,500

DICTAMEN
DE
LA COMISION DE PUNTOS
Constitucionales
DEL SENADO;
SOBRE
La Ley Constitucional
DE GARANTIAS INDIVIDUALES.



MEXICO.
Imprenta de la calle de Medinas núm. 6.
1849.

LETTERS FROM AN OHIO MISSIONARY IN INDIA

43. [Missionaries]. *[Archive of Fifteen Manuscript Letters Written by Nena Richards to Her Sister in Ohio from Various Locations in India, While Serving as a Missionary].* [India: 1881-1891]. Fifteen autograph letters, signed, totaling [76]pp., and approximately 9,000 words, most with original transmittal envelopes. Original mailing folds, minor overall wear, with occasional small chips along fold lines. Very good.

A tidy archive of original manuscript letters written by Nena Richards, a young woman serving as a missionary in India, and sent home to her sister Jennie Pike in Creston, Ohio, over the course of about a decade in the 1880s and early 1890s. Nena Richards writes her letters from a few locations in India, where she followed her husband Ira Richards, a Methodist missionary who served as the Principal of the Baldwin Boys High School in Bangalore from 1881-1885 and in other positions in schools in Poona and Kolar. Richards' letters are written in a clear hand, averaging almost five pages each, with content related to domestic matters, raising children, and everyday life, as well as observations on India and her work as a missionary. Throughout her letters, she provides advice to her sister, reports on her frustrations and longings for home, comments on far-off American affairs (she hopes Prohibition is approved for Ohio), relates her husband's activities and experiences, and more. Her 1888 letter comes from Lewiston, Idaho (the only letter not from India), where she apparently moved for a while before returning to India, where she was stationed in Poona by 1890.



In her last letter, dated July 21, 1891 at Kolar, Mysore Province, India, Richards mentions her efforts to learn to ride a bicycle and worries that the lack of rain might lead to another famine about which she opines, "if we do it will make much work for us and a chance to bring in hundreds of orphan children and teach them Christianity. That was the way this mission was started. I do not think there can ever be such a severe famine as there has been before because the railways are built so that the grain can be taken so much easier from one place to another than when there was only one or two railways in India. Still... it will be hard enough for when people cannot get enough to eat when prices are low what are they to do when prices are high. I think we will need all the increase in the missionary collection that can be made for next year."

Altogether, an informative and easily-readable collection of original letters encompassing much of Nena Richards' experiences as a missionary in India. A fuller description is available upon request.

\$2,250

From the Record of the Times. THIRD LETTER

BY CHARLES MINER,
ON THE REPEAL OF

The Missouri Compromise.

Respectfully addressed to the PEOPLE OF
LAURENS.

Fellow Citizens:—

The proposition before Congress to admit Slavery throughout all our vast western territory, it appears to me very nearly concerns your interests. Within the last fifty years many thousand inhabitants of Luzerne have emigrated to the West and have greatly bettered their condition. Other thousands there is reason to believe, in the fifty years to come, will follow. Experience has shown that the existence of Slavery is to degrade the white labourer, repress enterprise, and produce a cheerless and deadening influence all over the country where it prevails. In this state of things I submit to you whether it is not your duty to yourselves, your neighbors and your children, as well as your right, to investigate the subject calmly, and in proper time to give public expression to your opinion. It would be deeply to be lamented that this great question should in any degree be mingled with party politics; it rises in magnitude and importance far above them. No part of this discussion presents a point more important than the Constitutional view of Slavery. To what extent did it recognize that institution as an element in the Federal compact? This enquiry becomes the more imperative—because lying at the root of the whole matter, it is appealed to again and again by those who advocate the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Even the veteran and venerable Cass supports the repeal on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Choosing to speak as a Pennsylvanian I propose for the argument to advert to the opinion of our Senator Colonel Brodhead. He says: "I admit that there are some honest and religious people North who look at the matter in its moral aspects alone and erroneously think that by the action of this Government of limited powers we can remedy or circumscribe what they call the

the Government. Paradoxical as may seem, the

the expression—our very weakness proved our strength. The necessity was proved, by a renunciation of mortification—dishonour and suffering, to be absolutely imperious. To effect this, as individuals on entering into society yield up a portion of their natural rights, to obtain the general protection, so the individual states felt themselves obliged to invest the proposed new Government with extensive portions of their Sovereign power. A Constitution framed by great labour was adopted or ratified, not by the States—as States—not by the ordinary legislative assemblies—but by the PEOPLE of the whole Union, expressing their approval in conventions of representatives of the people, called in each State. Hence the constitutional language—"We the People" was warranted. As it may be shown under the eye of all of you I attach a table of the ratification of the different states.

Delaware	Dec'r	3 1787	unanimously.
Pennsylvania	"	12 "	46 to 23
N. Jersey	"	19 "	unanimously.
Georgia	Jan.	2 1788	Do.
Connecticut	"	9 "	128 to 40
Massachusetts	Feb.	6 "	187 to 168
Maine	April	28 "	65 to 12
North Carolina	May	23 "	149 to 73
New Hampshire	June	21 "	57 to 46
Virginia	"	25 "	89 to 79
New York	July	26 "	80 to 25
North Carolina	Nov.	27 1789	193 to 75
Rhode Island	May	29 1790	majority 2
Vermont	Jan'y	10 1791	large majority

The proposition I lay down, and that I mean to prove to every impartial mind, capable of comprehending the matter, is this—That the Statesmen who framed, and the people who ratified the Constitution, regarded Slavery as an evil—to be dealt with prudently to be sure, but to be circumscribed within the narrowest possible limits, its growth to be arrested, and finally to be extirpated from the land.

Before I proceed to "the law and the testimony," to the facts and the argument, a page and trust of not uninteresting preliminary remarks I deem fitting to place on the Record. Here was a Union of the most heterogeneous materials—a harmonious combination of the most discordant substances. Besides the

segment. President

liberties of the white race, viewing also as a political evil, their object was to... increase and extension; for Slavery and Slave trade were not then considered a rare things as they are now, but one, current of public sentiment ran so against the institution, that laws for its abolition were passed in Massachusetts, Tl Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and neither last nor least in our beloved Pennsylvania. Please to read, as I am sure will with admiration, for the pure sentiment beautifully expressed, the Preamble to the Union of this state passed in 1780.

"When we contemplate our abhorrence that condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look back on the various dangers to which we have been exposed, deliverances wrought, when even hope forlorn have become unequal to the courage we conceive it to be our duty, and rejoice it is in our power, to extend a portion of freedom to others which has been extended to us; to add one more step to universalization, by removing as much as possible the sorrows of those who have lived in a servile bondage. Weaned by a long course of experience from these narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we came ourselves at this particular period called by the blessings received, to manifest the sincerity of our professions. In justice there to persons who having no prospect before them, where even they may rest their sorrows and their hopes; have no reasonable inducements to render that service to society, otherwise they might, and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional subjection to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain.

"Be it enacted—THAT NO CHILD BE HEREFTER SHALL BE A SLAVE."

General Washington, in a letter to Rol Morris, April 12, 1786, says: "There is no man living who wishes more sincerely I do, to see a plan adopted for the Abolition of Slavery."

The often quoted paragraph of Mr. Jefferson, recorded in his "Notes on Virginia" is explicit upon the subject, and so forth, certainly not an isolated opinion of

States, such fugitive may be lawfully claimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as slave. Delaware voted for it—86 voted Virginia, voted North Carolina: No voted Carolina; and so voted Georgia; and unanimously.

There was but a single "no" that of the States of New York. So much for the records: 1. The Resolve of 1774; 2. Abolition in Pennsylvania 1780; 3. Titition in all the other eastern states; 4. proposition of Mr. Jefferson in 1784; 5. opinions expressed in the notes on V. 6. The proposition of Mr. King 1776. The declarations of Washington and Henry; 8. The glorious ordinance of 1787.

These I regard as a clear, powerful, undeniable proof of what was the public sentiment on the subject of Slavery from the earliest stages of the Republic to the formation of the Constitution. According in the series we come to the Constitution itself. The Preamble—"We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, secure domestic tranquillity—provide for the common defence—promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

The words to "ensure domestic tranquility" while general in expression, it is difficult to presume, had special reference to the danger intimated by Mr. Jefferson, from a revolt of Slaves; and to pledge from the North of aid to put down the rebellion. It is true that it is not among the grants of power, but significant as setting forth the most important to be accomplished by the establishment of the new Government, and its inseparable attributes to the South.

In the 1st article is contained the 3rd clause—"Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned,"—according to the five numbers; which shall be determined adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for years and excluding Indians not taxed

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE ON THE DANGERS OF REPEALING THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE

44. [Missouri Compromise]. *From the Record of the Times. Third Letter by Charles Miner. On the Repeal of The Missouri Compromise. Respectfully Addressed to the People of Luzerne.* [Luzerne County, Pa.: April, 1854]. Broadside, printed in six columns, approximately 24 x 18 inches. Old folds, minor wear and foxing, some creasing, minor printer's error near the top of the last four columns (paper was creased on the press) resulting in minor loss of text on two lines of each column. Closed tear at one fold. Contemporary docketing in ink on verso. Untrimmed. About very good.

An unrecorded broadside printing of a long treatise warning of the dangers of repealing the Missouri Compromise and opening the territories of the American West to slavery. The text seems to have appeared first in a newspaper in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania called *The Record of the Times, and Wilkes-Barre Advocate*, which ran from 1853 to 1865. The author of the present treatise, Charles Miner, appears to have owned and operated the paper along with his brothers William P. and Joseph W. Miner. Miner's text calls immediate attention to the "proposition before Congress to admit Slavery throughout all our vast western territory" because, as he also notes, "within the last fifty years many thousand inhabitants of Luzerne have emigrated to the West and have greatly bettered their condition." As such, it is the best interests of any more western emigrants that slavery not be allowed in the west because "Experience has shown that the existence of Slavery is to degrade the white labourer, repress enterprise, and produce a cheerless and deadening influence all over the country where it prevails." Miner goes on to discuss the "first principles" of the constitutional aspects of slavery, the economic history behind slavery's institutionalization in the new United States, the legislative history of slavery, and more, all in an effort to support his central proposition, "That the Statesman who framed, and the people who ratified the Constitution, regarded Slavery as an evil -- to be dealt with prudently to be sure, but to be circumscribed within the narrowest possible limits, its growth to be arrested, and finally to be extirpated from the land." The present broadside printing of Miner's third letter appears to be unrecorded.

\$2,000

ARCHIVE OF A MONTANA MINING FAMILY

45. [Montana]. [Poole Family]. [*Large Archive of Correspondence and Business Records for the Poole Family of Montana, with Details on Mining Operations and More*]. [Montana: 1891-1903]. Approximately 115 letters and legal documents, together with ninety-seven invoices and receipts. Minor wear and soiling, but generally clean and legible. Very good.

An interesting and informative archive documenting the Montana mining and other business affairs of the Poole family of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The family tried to make a go of it in Lewiston, Montana, and later in Mammoth, with several mines and a merchandise company. The beginning of the 1890s saw them starting to prosper, though things never quite panned out. The archive spans the decade, culminating in legal claims for failed mines. William Poole and his nephew, Ben, were both in Lewiston at the start of the decade, with letters flowing back to New Jersey starting in 1891 and continuing through 1893. Letters from William and Ben are written to Catherine Poole, Williams's sister and Ben's mother. Other correspondents include Ben's brother Henry, lawyers, friends, and business agents. There are also some receipts and invoices from Ben's venture with the General Merchandise Company in Mammoth, as well as around thirty land claim deeds. There are also a handful of letters relating to earlier family business on the East Coast.

Ben writes home to his mother in January 1893: "Well things are going about the same since you went home except that money is awful tight and will be for about 2 months more when it will be a little easier I hope. We have been taking stock this month and will about finish up this month. It was a pretty hard job with all the other work to do, it has kept us going early and late. The stock will mount up to about one hundred thousand dollars what do you think of that. Besides he has all the real estate which will make 50 thousand more if he only doesn't overreach himself and overstock himself in the next two years it will double itself as the RRoad is bound to come here, they are only 100 miles from Billings now and it will not be long acoming from there. Besides we are going to have electric lights here in the spring which make it look quite cosmopolitan don't you think so. We have had an opera troupe here all the week. Uncle Will & I have been every night and have enjoyed it very much as it was quite a novelty for this part of the country."

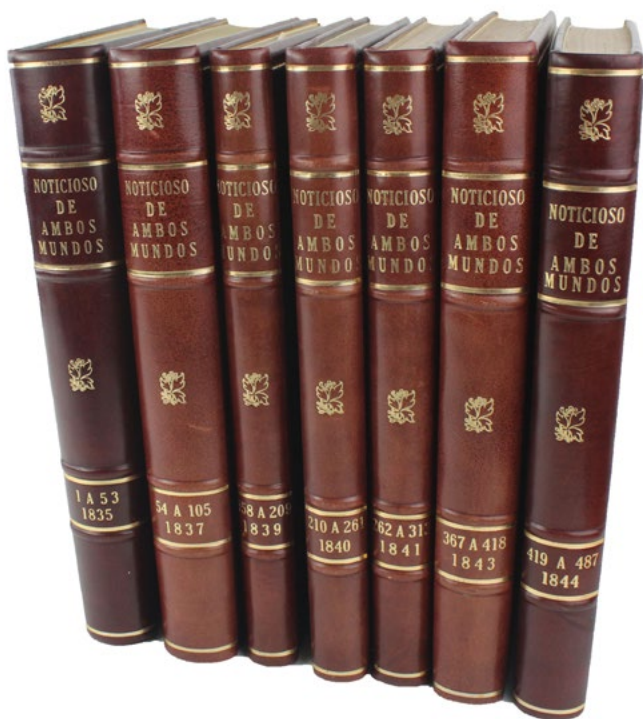
At some point thereafter, Ben left Montana for home in Elizabeth. Charles Johnson, a friend of Ben Poole's and an agent for the Poole family in Montana, writes to Ben in New Jersey on January 21, 1896, regarding business affairs. "I am doing nothing at present and can do your assessment on the Teluriam if you want me to. I am going up there today on the G.E. Stage, expect to be in the neighborhood for 3 or 4 days. ... The New Year has been bonded for \$100,000.00, \$25,000.00 to be paid on or before June 1st, the bal. in 3 equal

– I think you ought to leave some man here to represent you. Sherard have been talking about bonding this property and we could do nothing without you so you can see the place you have us in.” This letter would seem to indicate the downward trend in the fortunes of the Poole family in Montana. Toward the latter half of the decade, prospects seem to have soured. Henry D. Poole writes on letterhead of the Mastodon Gold Company with offices in Elizabeth, New Jersey (but these datelined in Montana). His letters convey instructions to Ben about company business which he needs Ben to attend to in New Jersey. Some of his letters include expense reports, and all convey a sense of urgency: “Get me money as soon as possible, we are losing precious time, and interest will be due on the 20th of this month on 23000 mortgage.”

There are two letters dated 1899 from Lewis Callaway, an attorney in Virginia City, Montana, discussing litigation concerning the Mastodon Gold Company. In 1901, a handful of short letters from Callaway enquire impatiently if the Poole brothers will be showing up in court or not: “Dear sir: Let me know at once whether you and your brother will be here to attend Court in June. This is very important.” Local newspaper accounts report that in December 1899 the Mastodon Gold Company’s holdings were being offered at a sheriff’s sale. Letters in 1901 from Lewis Scheytt – who seems to be the Poole mine agent in Montana – seem to indicate further absenteeism and unresponsiveness on the part of the family, though mining activity does continue in some capacity, despite continuing unpaid debts and entanglements. Overall, a wonderful and substantial archive of one family’s efforts to engage in mining in Montana, during the boom period in that state. The letters show the intersection of entrepreneurs willing to travel from Montana to Alaska to Central America in the pursuit of gold and all its promises. Worthy of further research and exploration. A fuller description is available upon request.

\$7,500





FIRST SPANISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN NEW YORK

46. [New York]. [Mexican Americana]. *Noticioso de Ambos Mundos: Dedicado á las Artes Comercio, Agricultura, Política y Bellas Letras*. Nueva York: 1835-1845. Seven volumes (of nine), comprising issues 1-105, 158-313, 367-487. Lacks Años 3 and 7. Folio. Modern polished calf, spines gilt. First two volumes with original wrappers bound in. Light foxing to some issues, heavier in later volumes. Very good.

Nearly complete run of this important Spanish-language periodical -- the first such newspaper to be printed in New York. Founded by Juan de la Granja, the newspaper defended the interests of Spanish-speaking society in a context where it was misunderstood and attacked by the American press. The paper, which was published weekly, was firmly against the Monroe Doctrine and the expansionist pretensions of the United States. It provided useful advice to newcomers to the country and alerted the Mexican government about North American plans in its territory, especially in regions like Texas. Later issues focus more on literary endeavors over the political, though the publication still stands out for its critical point of view on the events of the time. Juan de la Granja (1785-1853) was a Spaniard who emigrated to Mexico in 1814, fleeing to New York in 1827, after Mexico had gained its independence and Spanish citizens were somewhat out of favor in the country. He founded the *Noticioso* and established a cultural community for Mexican expats; he was

eventually made Consul General of Mexico and subsequently returned to Mexico at the outbreak of the Mexican-American War. He is best known in his adopted country for founding the first telegraph line in Mexico. OCLC seems to indicate four locations for this work, though one of these is a record for a single issue. The most complete run is at the New York Public Library, which appears to have volumes 1-8 (lacking 1844-1845); Boston Public has an indeterminate run based on its catalog record, though it starts in 1836 and thus lacks at least 1835. The Biblioteca Nacional de España seems to have 1835-1839. We also find a record for an indeterminate run at the Library of Congress. All told, this is a relatively complete run of this rare periodical, and highly desirable in such lovely condition, with numerous original wrappers present. A must for any collection devoted to the Latin American immigrant story in New York specifically and the United States in general.

\$19,500

HAVE NO FEAR FOR ATOMIC ENERGY...

47. [Nuclear Weapons]. [Ohio]. *The Atomizer* [Vol. I, No. 1 - Vol. III, No. 17]. Portsmouth, Oh.: 1953-1955. Fifty-three issues, each four folio pages. In a mid-20th-century clasp binder with cardstock boards; bound in reverse

chronological order. Lower front corner bumped, with minor loss to same corners of initial leaves. Generally toned, some flaking at edges and occasional splits forming at gutter punched holes and edges of outer leaves. Good.

A nearly complete run of this scarce newspaper, comprising fifty-three issues, published for the workers of a Cold War-era nuclear material production plant near Portsmouth, Ohio, seventy-five miles south of Columbus. The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant began construction in the Winter of 1952, and initiated operations by 1955, one year before it was



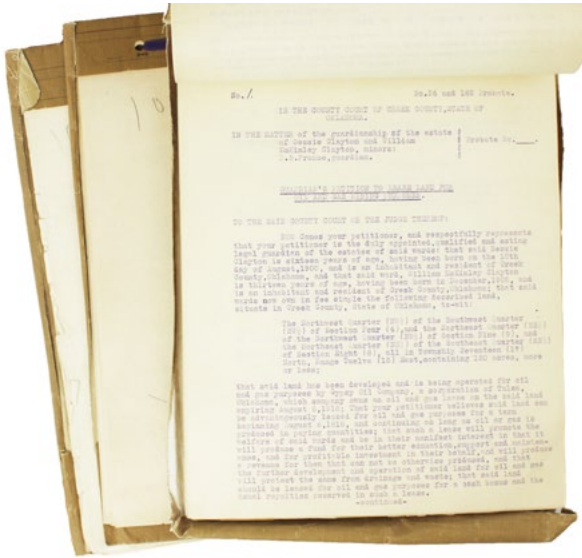
made fully functional. The plant was built under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission and manufactured highly enriched uranium intended for nuclear weapons production. As a consequence, the various issues of *The Atomizer* discuss a wide range of subjects from the achievements of workers, social events, and employee sports teams to construction progress, project development, the greater context of national nuclear projects, and general workplace safety and security. So important were the latter two subjects that the title page of each issue is flanked by the words “Think Safety Pays You” and “Be Security Conscious.” It is extensively illustrated. The present bound volume provides a valuable glimpse into the day-to-day operations and life of the people responsible for building a major nuclear facility and producing the materials that armed American warheads and fueled reactors during a period of heightened international tension in the aftermath of the Korean War. Although the plant closed in 2001, the site is still (as of 2024) undergoing cleanup and decontamination after nearly fifty years of continuous operation. The present run apparently lacks the final eight issues of Volume Three, after which no more were published, but we locate only one other substantial compilation of this fascinating periodical, at the Columbus Metropolitan Library.

\$2,500

**ARCHIVE RELATING TO NATIVE AMERICAN
LAND AND LEGAL ISSUES INCLUDING
GUARDIANSHIPS AND COMPETENCY CHALLENGES**

48. [Oklahoma]. [Creek Nation]. *[Collection of Documents Pertaining to a Case of Incompetence with Regard to Ownership of Lands in the Creek Nation]*. Creek County, Ok.: 1907-1933. Four abstracts of ribbon copy legal documents, totaling approximately 220pp., with original ink signatures throughout, each tied together with purple ribbon and with attached seal. Expected wear, some folds and creases. Very good.

An informative collection of legal documents centering on Charles Clayton and two of his children, William and Bessie, members of the Creek Nation from Sapulpa, Oklahoma. The legal documents delve deep into a variety of issues surrounding Native American land claims, including land leases for oil and gas mining, quit claims, issues of legal guardianship regarding William and Bessie, estate documents, and more. Some of the longer documents involving various guardianship issues provide good background information on the Clayton family and offer a peek into the controversial issue of guardianship that sprang up in Oklahoma when lands granted to Native Americans turned out to be mineral-rich and highly desirable to hustlers and capitalists. The present documents date from the same general period when Native American land ownership and mineral rights were central issues behind the explosive violence in Osage County.



Another important issue covered here involves the practice by various nefarious characters of legally declaring Native American landholders “incompetent,” thereby resulting in their lands being confiscated, sold, or a guardianship granted to parties who did not often keep in mind the best interests of their wards. Many of the documents in the first three abstracts here involve Charles Clayton’s fight to regain

his status as a “competent” manager of his own affairs. His own wife filed a petition of incompetency against him in 1924; Charles won the legal fight in December 1926 when a judge issued an “Order Restoring Charlie Clayton to Competency.” There are also documents here related to the competence of both of Charles’s living children, William McKinley Clayton and Bessie Clayton. Bessie’s lawsuit notes, “That the aggregate value of her property is estimated to be over One Hundred Thousand Dollars, probably several hundred thousand dollars; that said Bessie Clayton now is, and for sometime since has been a student at Tuskegee Institute, in the State of Alabama; that by reason of her tender years and inexperience in business affairs, she is mentally incompetent to manage her large estate...”

Yet another important aspect running through the present collection of documents involves the potentiality of the Clayton family’s status as Native American “Freedmen.” In at least one document, Ernest Clayton is referred to as a “Creek Freedman.” As such, either his father or his mother Della Jacobs Clayton would also necessarily have been a Creek Freedman. Della Jacobs Clayton’s status as a “freedman” would indicate that she was the descendant of a person of African descent enslaved by one of the various tribes before the Civil War and subsequently freed. It is also interesting to note that Bessie attended the Tuskegee Institute and that one of the defendants in Charles Clayton’s competency case is stated as “The Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund.” An intriguing and deeply informative collection of Native American land and legal documents offering many avenues for further research.

\$2,750

STRIKE!

49. [Organized Labor]. [Peerless Electrical Company]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting a Labor Strike at the Peerless Electrical Company*]. [Los Angeles: 1946]. [12] leaves, illustrated with thirty-two photographs and several ephemeral items in mounting corners, plus four loose photographs and several ephemeral items laid in. Oblong octavo. Contemporary photograph album bound in cream faux-alligator cloth, string tied. Light wear to boards. Contents sound. Very good plus.

A "striking" vernacular photograph album documenting the 1946 labor strike at Peerless Electrical Company in Los Angeles by members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America. The present album was likely compiled by a striking employee named Leona Steiner,



evidenced by three "Picket Record" punch cards belonging to her mounted here. The album opens with a handwritten header reading, "Peerless 'Strike.' From January 10th - March 28th, 1946. 'UEW' - C.I.O." The photographs picture dozens of men and women participating in a picket line outside Peerless Electrical, posing for the camera, engaged in discussions, playing guitars, and brandishing signs such as "UE-CIO Fights for Job Security & Decent Wages," "Rain or Shine We're on the Line," "Good Morning Scabs a la Peerless," and "Peerless Proposes Open Shop. We Say It's Got to Stop." In addition to the photographs, the album contains numerous mimeographed items, most notably a series of issues of the Peerless Strike Bulletin (present are nine of the first ten issues, only lacking issue seven). Also laid in is a sheet of strike songs (including "Joe Hill"), a flyer titled, "Mr. Rae Suggests Union Calls Strike," and a listing of the "Peerless Strike Committee," which lists Steiner as the recording secretary. The Peerless strike was part of a wave of organized labor actions that took place following the end of World War II, many involving women who had integrated into the workforce during the war. Evidenced by the present photographs and ephemeral items, women had a major role in the strike at Peerless Electrical.

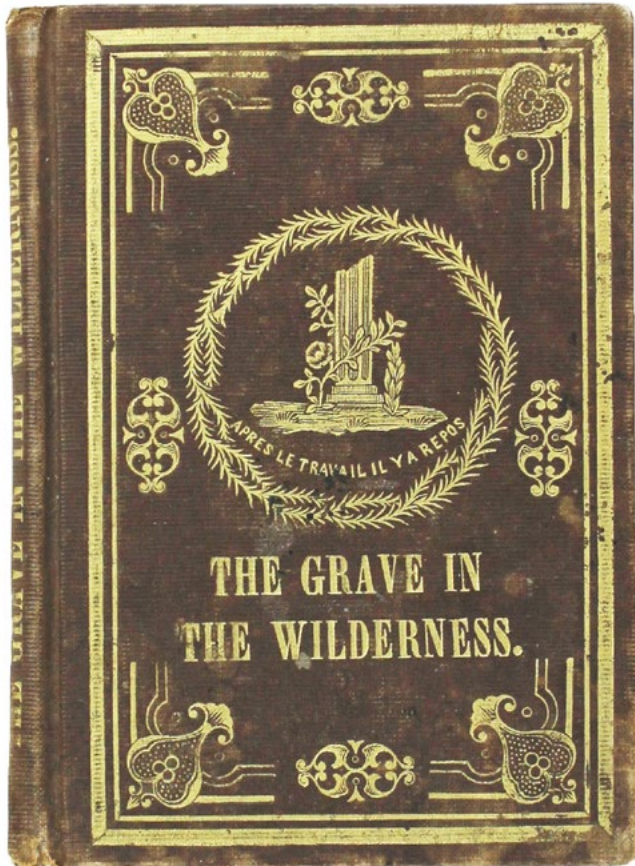
\$950

SCARCE ABOLITIONIST POEM

50. [Pelton, Thirza S.]. *The Grave in the Wilderness: A Poem*. [Oberlin, Oh.]: 1850. 54pp. 16mo. Original brown publisher's cloth, stamped in gilt. Light wear to binding. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Some light scattered foxing, faint tideline to upper margin. About very good.

A charming little volume, containing a narrative poem of an enslaved couple who attempt to escape north. Lucy dies en route and is buried by William in a forest grave in eastern Maryland. The author notes that "It is said that the following narrative is true, and that W. is now a respectable citizen of Canada in good business." The author dedicates the work to "the pioneers in the cause of freedom, who blushed not mid infamy and shame to be called the friends of the slave." Scarce -- we locate five copies in OCLC, at Oberlin College, Western Reserve Historical, the Library Company, Brown University, and the American Antiquarian Society.

\$1,500

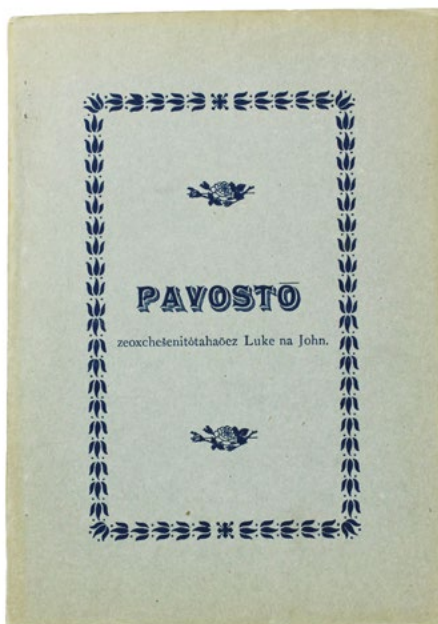


(actual size)

THE GOSPELS IN CHEYENNE

51. Petter, Rodolphe, translator. *Pavosto Zeoxchesenitatahaoez Luke na John nis Hevovistomosseon Jesus Christ = The Gospels of Luke and John Translated in the Cheyenne Language and Printed for the Interest of the Mennonite Mission Among the Cheyenne Indians.* Berne, In.: Witness Press, 1902. [4],240pp. Original stiff pale blue wrappers, dark blue titles and bordering on front cover. Minor toning to edges, light abrading to spine ends. Internally clean. Near fine.

The scarce first edition of this translation of two gospels into the Cheyenne language for use by the Mennonite Mission near Canton, Oklahoma, where they also operated an Indian School. The author, Rodolphe Charles Petter, was a Swiss Mennonite, who immigrated to the United States in 1890 when in his mid-thirties for the express purpose of proselytizing the Native Americans. He spent a year at Oberlin College to learn English before arriving at the Cantonment Mennonite Indian School in 1891, where he spent the next twenty-five years as a teacher and missionary among the Cheyenne. In 1916, he left



Oklahoma for Lamé Deer, Montana, where he continued his activities with the Northern Cheyenne until his death in 1947. The book was printed in Indiana on the press of the *Berne Witness*, a tri-weekly, bilingual newspaper for the Swiss and German immigrants who populated the town, which also served as the official printing house for the Mennonite Church in the United States in late-19th and early 20th centuries. Petter published numerous works of Cheyenne grammar and language during his lengthy career, including a massive English-Cheyenne dictionary; the present translation of the gospels of Luke and John is one of his earliest efforts. Quite rare on the market, with no copies appearing in auction records, and in particularly nice condition.

Ayer, Cheyenne 4 (later ed.).

\$1,750

LETTERS FROM THE PHILIPPINE FRONT WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

52. [Philippine-American War]. *[Manuscript Letters and Drawings Documenting the Military Service of Frederick W. Breiding During the Philippine-American War].* [Various locations: 1898-1901]. Twenty-two manuscript letters, some illustrated, totaling [91]pp. and approximately 7,000 words, plus eight loose illustrations, two telegrams, and a few newspaper clippings. Original folds, occasional fold separations, minor overall wear. Very good.

A research-friendly collection of letters and illustrations, many sent home from the war zone by Fred H. Breiding while participating in the Philippine-American War. Frederick William Breiding (1881-1959) fought with Company A, 38th United States Infantry in the Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars. He saw action in numerous battles before being honorably discharged in 1901. The present archive contains manuscript letters and drawings from several years of Breiding's enlistment. Breiding's letters begin with a handful from various ports of call while Breiding was in training in Jacksonville, Florida, New York City, and San Francisco. Breiding reports on various aspects of his localities, his drills and shooting range prowess, the number of soldiers in camp, discusses the fact that he has enlisted under age, and many other details about his military experiences.



Naturally, Breiding's most interesting letters emanate from his time in the Philippines, where he writes a total of eight letters and executes a handful of undated illustrations, almost all intended for his brother. Breiding's letters include valuable details on several battles, as well as interesting local color about the people and cultural practices he encountered in the Philippines. His first letter to Henry dates from Batangas in January 1900, just after arriving there. An excerpt from this first letter provides a flavor of Breiding's content and style: "We have been marching every day since we left Manila, and we will be on the march tomorrow again. We are in a fight every day. We have taken about a dozen towns already. We had a big fight yesterday taking this town Batangas. ... I can just hear the bullets wizz past me when we are in a fight. They just go over your head like this spear wiz-z-z-z-z- spear spear wiz-wiz. We captured a lot of Philippines soldiers." The letter continues in much the same way for a few more pages, providing good military content as well as some local color.

One of Breiding's more elaborate drawings here is executed on his letter from Batangas on February 15, 1900. Titled "On the Firing Line," the drawing features numerous American soldiers in some brush aiming guns across a field. In the foreground, a medic provides a bandage to the arm of a wounded soldier. This letter is the one Breiding addressed to the St. Louis newspaper editor and includes a detailed description of his experiences in the Philippines beginning with his landing in Manila on December 27, 1899, and through several battles. Breiding's racial attitudes are sometimes expressed, as well. He refers to his paymaster in Florida as a "niger" and tells Henry in a letter from the Philippines on February 18, 1900: "Henry you may talk about your nigers frying chicken but they aint in it with the Philippines. I often eat chicken what they fry. It is out of sight. They put some kind of yellow stuff on them and fry them in coconut oil." In one of his last letters from the Philippines, dated November 16, 1900, Breiding comments on the cowardice of Black soldiers he apparently witnessed: "Henry we were out the other day about three miles from here in a big mountain and the insurgents fired on us as we fought them for an hour. And they were surrounding us. They were eight times as many as us. And just as luck happened there was a troop of cavalry scouting around and heard us shooting and came on a gallop. The nigers liked to of stomped each other running away. If it had not been for the cavalry we would of had a tough time of it and maybe all of us captured. There was not one of us hit, but the bullets spoke awful words as they passed us by."

Breiding's drawings are sometimes used to illustrate his letters, usually as headers on the first page, but he also includes some drawings within his letters or on separate pages altogether. In addition to those already mentioned here, Breiding includes drawings of an elaborate patriotic scene in color with bald eagle, flags, and a small inset scene of his barracks in his July 16, 1900 letter from Batangas; a pencil sketch of a Filipino woman smoking a cigarette,

captioned "A Beauty - this is what they call a Philippines Bell;" a similar pencil sketch of a Filipino man, also smoking, captioned "A Philippine isn't he sweet, a Typical Beauty;" a pencil sketch of an American soldier in full uniform with his midsection bulging, captioned "This is the way some of the boys shirt bosoms looked after they passed the orange grove - the officers could not keep them out - they were just like if they were wild;" and more. A unique assemblage of letters and drawings which offer several avenues for research into the Philippine-American War through the lens of Fred Breiding's letters and artwork, and how Breiding reported his experiences to his family back home in St. Louis.

\$5,000

CAPTURING THE IMPACT OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES IN THE LATE-19th CENTURY

53. [Philippines]. *[Photograph Album of Large Images Depicting Life in the Philippines and Various Scenes from the Philippine Revolution and the Spanish-American War, Including Stunning Images of Indigenous Peoples, Spanish Executions of Filipino Leaders, and the Human Cost of War].* [Mainly the Philippines: 1896-1899]. [23] leaves, illustrated with eighty-three photographs, between 2 x 3 inches and 8.25 x 10.5 inches, most with printed captions in the images or manuscript annotations on the mounts. Oblong quarto. Contemporary three-quarter leather and black cloth, gilt title on front cover. Spine perished, boards worn and stained. Binding tender, but holding, scattered soiling and foxing. Good.

A captivating collection of professional and vernacular photographs featuring various people and places in the Philippines in the last few years of the 19th century. Many of the images document scenes during the Philippine Revolution, which took place between 1896 and 1898, during which the





Filipino people shook off Spanish colonial rule and achieved independence. Some images also feature American military units such as the First Colorado Infantry and Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry during their service in Manila and other locations during the Spanish-American War in 1898-1899. One of these images features Colonel John M. Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska Infantry on horseback; he is noted as "Killed near Malolos" and indeed was while leading his regiment in action near Quinga on April 23, 1899. Another image here shows the "20th Kansas under fire at Malabon." One somber image depicts the "Graves of American soldiers in Paco Cemetery." The larger images include wonderful views of a tea plantation, "Native women working in cigar factory," "Natives of Marivales [Mariveles] Province, Luzon Island, called 'Actas,'" "The execution of Jose Risal Dec. 30th 1896," a handsome portrait of "Emilio Aguinaldo - Leader of the Philippines Insurgents," "Execution of Insurgents by Spanish soldiers on the 'Luneta' - Manila," street views in Manila, views along various rivers, notable buildings, and more. Several images depict the horrible aftermath of war, showing dead "insurgents" littering the countryside after "the advance on Mololos," after the "burning of Tondo," and other battles. A handful of images capture Nagasaki, Japan and brief scenes in Japan, perhaps as the compiler traveled to or from the Philippines. An excellent assemblage of photographs capturing uncommon scenes during the Philippine Revolution and the Spanish-American War, documenting the experiences of indigenous Filipinos and American participants in the conflict.

\$6,000

INSTANT POSADA COLLECTION

54. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. [*Substantial Group of Thirteen Chapbook Covers and Twenty-Five Broadsheets Illustrated by Posada*]. [Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, ca. 1880-1910]. Thirty-eight total items, varying sizes, with broadsheets each measuring approximately 12 x 8 inches. Mostly minor edge wear and toning. A small number of items with heavier chipping, short closed tears, or light dampstaining. Overall, very good.

An excellent group of twenty-five popular broadsheets and thirteen chapbook covers for works published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, with numerous illustrations by pioneering Mexican artist Jose Guadalupe Posada. The chapbook covers include a number of quite colorful examples for small songbooks and children's fables, and several comprise instances of Posada's earliest work with Arroyo during the 1880s. The larger broadsheet prints present in this collection amply demonstrate the themes with which Posada worked across his career -- national and political news (including the Mexican Revolution), sensational and disastrous events, crimes and banditry, religion and devotion, everyday life, and Mexican culture. They also provide a sizable sample of the work generated by the collaboration of Posada and Arroyo in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Included here is the first issue of *El Cancionero Popular*, a serial broadsheet that Arroyo published for several years around 1910 that printed contemporary popular songs and paired their verse lyrics with Posada woodcuts and vignettes. Of the remaining twenty-four broadsheets, nine are news sheets that relate their stories in prose and generally contain one or two larger woodcut illustrations, while the rest treat their topics in verse. Two broadsheets treat the same subject, the execution of famed Mexican bandit Jesus Negrete, which interestingly demonstrates the way in which the subjects that proved more popular were often revisited. In all, a substantial collection of striking Posada illustrations, with numerous examples suitable for exhibition or teaching. A full list of broadsheet titles is available upon request.

\$6,500

LEVANTATE, MAMACITA
TE YA TU AMANTE LLEGO
 YA CANTAN LOS PAJARITOS
YA LA LUNA SE METIO

A political cartoon by 'Hoy' depicting three men in military uniforms with 'X' marks on their backs. The man on the left is on horseback, the middle one is on foot, and the right one is kneeling. They are surrounded by clouds and a small figure in the background.



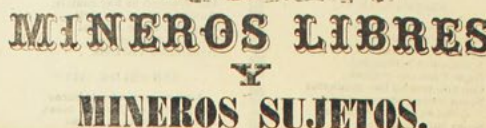
Calle de Santa Teresa número 2.
MEXICO.

Los Niños Jugadores
CUENTO



PUBLICADO POR ARROYO
A. VANEGAS MEXICO

1898



IMPRENTE
—DE—
Antonio Vaneegas Arroyo.
Calle Ria, Tercon núm. 1. Méjico.
—por—el—que—

En esta antigua casa se halla un surtido
de y selecto surtido de

CANCIONES
PARA EL PRESENTE AÑO
—reducidas de Pelletier—

Escenas de Fiestas, Canciones de Cuchara,
Juegos de Estrecho, Canciones de Cocina,
de Medicina, de Irlanda, Versos para paraiso,
Escenas patrióticas, Canciones para niños,
de Aliter, completa colección de Canciones con
bellas grab. (s. H. y G. de la editorial en
la serie, etc. etc.)

ROMAS PARA ROMAS LAS CARTAS.
O SNA ARTE ADIVINATORIO POR
MEDIO DE LA

Baraja Mejicana.

EL NUEVO ORACULO,
O SNA
EL LIBRO DEL PORVENIR.

LA PRIMAVERA
33 COLECCION DE CANCIONES
PARA
PUBLICADAS
POR
AVANEGAS ART
MEXICO



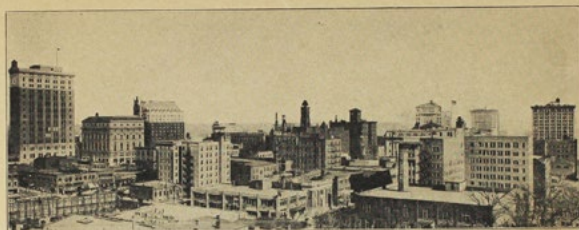
¡Horrible y espantosísimo acontecimiento!

UN HIJO INFAME QUE ENVENENA A SUS PADRES Y A UNA CRIADA EN PA' HUO
TERRIBLE TEMPESTAD QUE SE DESARROJA EL DIA 8 DEL MES BASADO.

ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT FROM THE "RED SUMMER" OF 1919

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

A rare and sympathetic account of one of the worst moments in Nebraska history -- the 1919 lynching of an African-American man named Will Brown and the riot that broke out after his murder. The tragedy took place during the "Red Summer" of 1919 when dozens of race riots broke out across the United States. As with the Tulsa Race Riots two years later, the incident in Omaha began when Brown was accused of improper relations with a white woman. Brown was arrested and held at the Douglas County Courthouse. Soon enough, an angry mob of about 10,000 people gathered outside the building and demanded Brown be handed over to them. The city's newly-elected progressive mayor, Ed P. Smith, and his police force refused to hand over Brown for quite some time, barricading themselves and Brown inside the fourth floor of the courthouse. The "rioters" referenced in the title refers to the mob that eventually overcame the city officials, dragged Brown outside, hanged him from a light pole, and riddled him with bullets as he suffocated to death. After they murdered Brown, the mob tied his corpse to a car, dragged him four blocks, burned the body using lamp oil from the streetlights, then "hailed the charred remains through the business district for several hours." The mob thereafter engaged in a gun battle with the police, set fire to the courthouse, and hanged Mayor Smith within an inch of his life before he was cut down and rescued by his own police force. Two members of the white lynch mob were killed, and as the crowd swelled to about 20,000 people, the ensuing riot left significant parts of Omaha looted or burned. Following this



OMAHA'S EVER-CHANGING SKY LINE

(The court house is shown
directly behind the smoke-
stack in the foreground)

OMAHA'S RIOT *in* STORY *and* PICTURE
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY OMAHA, NEBRASKA

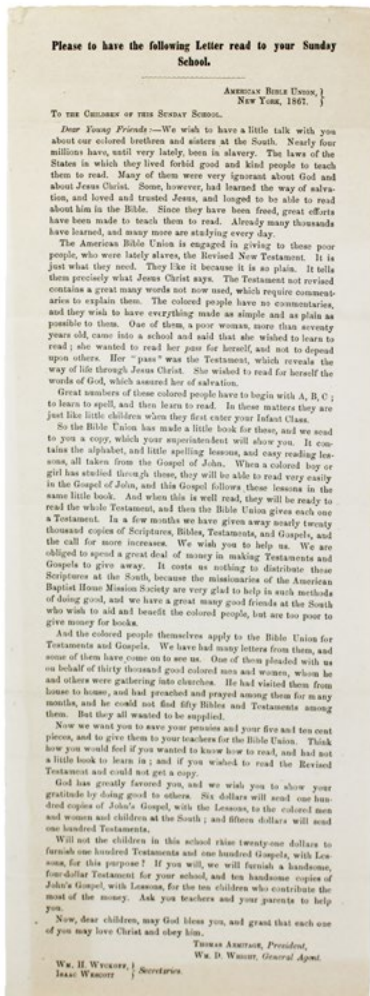
series of tragic events, 120 rioters were indicted, though none of them was ever convicted or served any prison time. A rare and important account of a Nebraska lynching and the resultant Omaha Race Riot of 1919. Not in Work, nor in the Library Company's African-Americana Collection. OCLC lists just six copies.

\$2,750

**"NEARLY FOUR MILLIONS HAVE, UNTIL VERY LATELY,
BEEN IN SLAVERY."**

56. [Reconstruction]. [Freedmen's Funds]. *Please to Have the Following Letter Read to Your Sunday School... We Wish to Have a Little Talk with You About Our Colored Brethren and Sisters at the South* [caption title and beginning of text]. New York: American Bible Union, 1867. Broadside, approximately 14 x 5 inches. Old folds, minor nick at top left corner, otherwise light wear. Very good.

A very rare broadside printing an appeal by the officials of the American Bible Union intended to be read to Sunday School children, asking them to raise money to help support formerly enslaved men, women, and children in the American South. Just two years after the end of the Civil War, and therefore deep in the heart of Reconstruction, the ABU notes that the "Nearly four millions" of enslaved persons were not generally allowed to read until now. The broadside relates news of a new publication they are distributing to Sunday Schools -- a "little book" containing "the alphabet, and little spelling lessons, and easy reading lessons, all taken from the Gospel of John." The last few paragraphs detail the fundraising effort being put forth, which calls for the "Children of This Sunday School" to "save your pennies and your five and ten cent pieces, and give them to your teachers for the Bible Union.... Six dollars will send one hundred copies of John's Gospel, with the Lessons, to the colored men and women and children



at the South.” An earnest, but to modern sensibilities certainly a paternalistic, appeal from the American Bible Union to take from the young and give to the recently emancipated. We could locate no copies of this work in OCLC, though we hesitate to describe it as unrecorded, as copies may reside in larger collections of ABU material; OCLC does report a single copy (at the Library Company of Philadelphia) of a partially-printed form from the same year given to donors to the ABU for providing “the sacred scriptures to the freedmen of America.”

\$1,250

EX-CONFEDERATE GENERAL STARTS A FARM IN RECONSTRUCTION GEORGIA

57. [Reconstruction]. [Georgia]. *[Manuscript Diary Kept by Joseph Day Stewart, a Former Confederate General, Documenting His Early Efforts at Cotton Farming in Reconstruction Georgia].* [Georgia: 1868]. [193]pp. of daily manuscript entries, plus [27]pp. of additional accounting. Contemporary pocket diary, 5 x 3 inches, bound in limp black leather. Binding worn, with front cover, front free endpaper, and printed title leaf detached, occasional staining to text, varying degrees of fading but great majority of text is readable. Pencil ownership inscription on front free endpaper reads, “J.D. Stewart 18 Beekman St. New York City.” Good.



An informative manuscript diary maintained by Joseph Day Stewart (1847-1930), a former general in the Confederate army, mainly documenting his time living and farming in Georgia in the first half of 1868. The first thirty-one pages of the diary cover a brief period during which Stewart lived in Brooklyn, New York in winter of 1868, working for a Mr. Sherwood as a bill collector. On January 28, Stewart boards a steamship bound for Augusta, Georgia, and moves back home, likely to Houston, Georgia, where he is noted as living in the 1870 census. Over the next two months, Stewart records visiting and catching up with numerous friends and family in Georgia, including trips to Albany and Sparta, as well as hunting and fishing trips. He develops an interest in farming, and mentions conversations with others in that business, i.e. "Took a long walk with Mr. James and Finny to see his corn land. He has a poor opinion of farming with the negro..." (February 29). By April, he has acquired a cotton patch, and begins growing millet and peaches as well: "Lark has given me a cotton patch and I am going to work in the morning.... Went down and moved fence for cotton patch, cut briars.... Brought plow to the house to plant millet...had guano put in..." (April 9-11). Much of the rest of the diary, then, through July, records Stewart's agricultural work, documenting the establishment of what is described in his obituary as a "plantation."

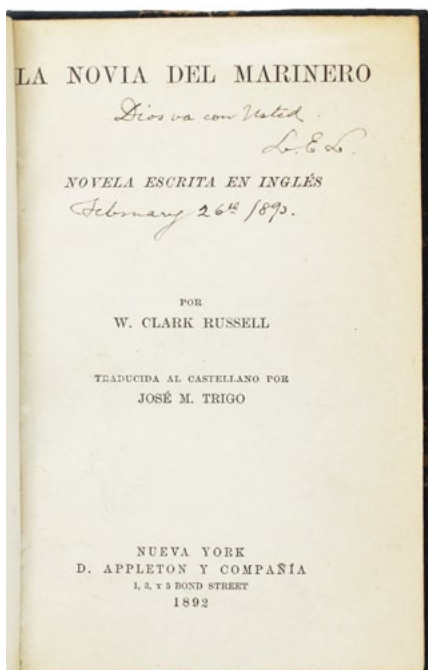
Stewart also pens several mentions of local African Americans, including laborers on his farm: "Had talk with Freedman and them as foolish as ever" (February 16); "Some freedmen have gone to the election" (April 20); "Carried more seed out in the wagon. The sun is shining just right for corn and cotton. Plowing steadily all day and freedmen are getting tired of my company." (April 30); and "Went to the lot to weigh out some corn for the Freedmen" (June 8). He also writes about his difficulties finding someone to hoe cotton, traveling to a neighbor on two occasions to seek out an African-American laborer: "Went to Mr. Finwoods to see one Chas colored but did not see him.... Walked over to see my cotton which is suffering for work" (June 3). In addition to his daily entries, which run from January 1 through July 19, the diary includes twenty-seven pages of additional accounting consists of listings of names charted with indications for number of days worked over the course of the time covered in the diary. The names and days worked likely indicate laborers who worked on Stewart's cotton farm, providing a picture of Stewart's labor commitment during this time. An evocative postwar diary kept by a staunch southerner who served in the Confederate Army, here dealing with his own inexperience as a farmer while encountering freed slaves who were now hired laborers in a time of great transition in southern agricultural practices. Worthy of further research and an excellent source for post-Civil War agricultural and labor studies, as well as for studying racial attitudes in the South during Reconstruction.

\$2,500

PRINTED IN NUEVA YORK

58. Russell, W. Clark. *La Novia del Marinero. Novela Escrita en Ingles. Por W. Clark Russell, Traducida al Castellano por Jose M. Trigo.* Nueva York: D. Appleton, 1892. 309pp. Contemporary half morocco and marbled boards, spine gilt. Minor wear to extremities, text lightly toned. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf and title page. Very good.

A Spanish translation of Russell's shipwreck adventure, *A Sailor's Sweetheart*, first published in 1880. This is one of a series of novels published by Appleton in Spanish translation in the 1880s and 1890s. The translator was an immigrant from Spain who arrived in the States about 1883. In the early 1890s, he wrote several educational works in Spanish for Hubert Howe Bancroft's History Company, with the intent of distributing them throughout California and Latin America. This is an example of his work for Appleton, another American publisher who had an active Spanish-language imprint business in the Americas. Copyrighted in 1889, we find no record of this work in OCLC before the present edition, of which we locate a single copy in Mexico.



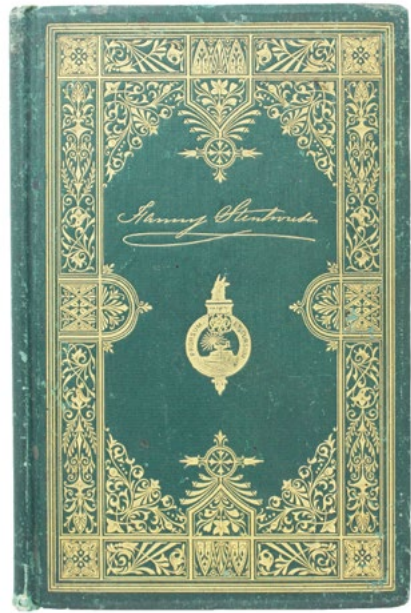
\$850

SALESMAN'S DUMMY WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS FILLED OUT

59. [Salesman's Sample]. Stenhouse, Fanny. *"Tell It All": The Story of a Life's Experience in Mormonism. An Autobiography by Mrs. T.B.H. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City, for More Than Twenty Years the Wife of a Mormon Missionary and Elder.* Hartford: A.D. Worthington & Co., 1875. Irregularly paginated, with numerous plates. Original green cloth decoratively stamped in gilt. Minor wear and rubbing. Slight occasional foxing and toning. Very good.

A scarce salesman's sample book for an 1875 Hartford edition of the "only authentic exposé ever given to the world by a real Mormon woman." The finished book describes the fall-out the author had with the Mormon Church

and her evidently deplorable living conditions; she also criticizes the leadership of Brigham Young. The author was one of the wives of a Mormon elder for twenty years before becoming disaffected with the Church in the early 1870s. The work was first published in 1872 in New York as *Exposé of Polygamy in Utah: A Lady's Life Among the Mormons. A Record of Personal Experience as One of the Wives of a Mormon Elder During a Period of More Than Twenty Years*. The text of the present salesman's dummy begins with a one-page Preface by Harriet Beecher Stowe, followed by the author's preface, the table of contents, sample pages from various chapters in



the finished book, and eight pages of advertisements and testimonials about Stenhouse's work. The text is supplemented by numerous full-page illustrated plates and concludes with a section of lined paper intended for subscribers to the book. This copy includes one-and-a-half pages of subscriptions filled out by fourteen people who also include their residence, the style of binding they prefer, and the final price for their copy of the book. The subscribers all reside in either Three Bridges, Readington, Flemington, Barley Sheath, or Centerville, indicating their locations as most likely south-central New Jersey. OCLC indicates just five institutional copies of this salesman's sample, at the Jewish Theological Seminary, the University of Rochester, Amador County Library, the Bancroft, and the University of Illinois, though there may be a handful of additional copies reported as digital records.

\$750

**PRINTED ON "RICE PAPER" ON A PRESS TAKEN
FROM THE JESUITS UPON THEIR EXPULSION**

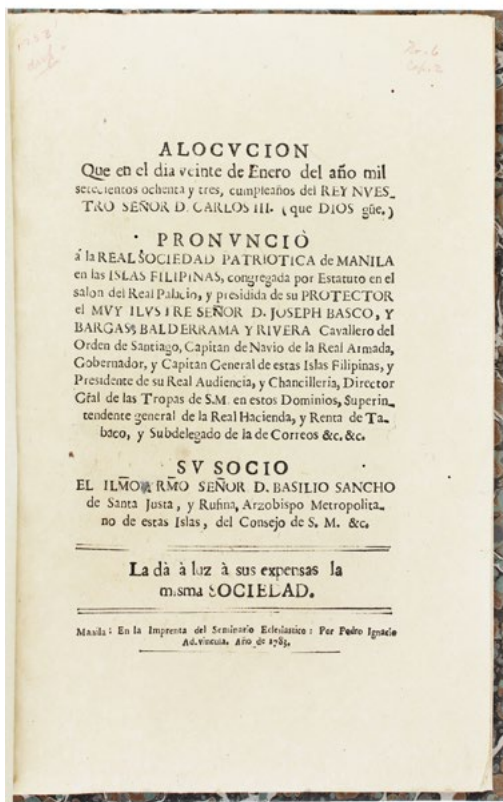
60. Sancho de Sana Justa y Rufino, Basilio. *Alocucion Que en el Dia Veinte de Enero del Año Mille Setecientos Ochenta y Tres, Cumpleaños del Rey Nuestro Señor D. Carlos III...* Manila: En la Imprenta del Seminario Eclesiastico, 1783. [2],23pp. Printed on rice paper. Folio. Modern marbled boards, gilt leather label on front cover. A few minor paper repairs to edges of a few leaves, a few very small marginal wormholes, not costing any text, typical brown spotting, staining, and minor brittleness peculiar to rice paper. Very good.

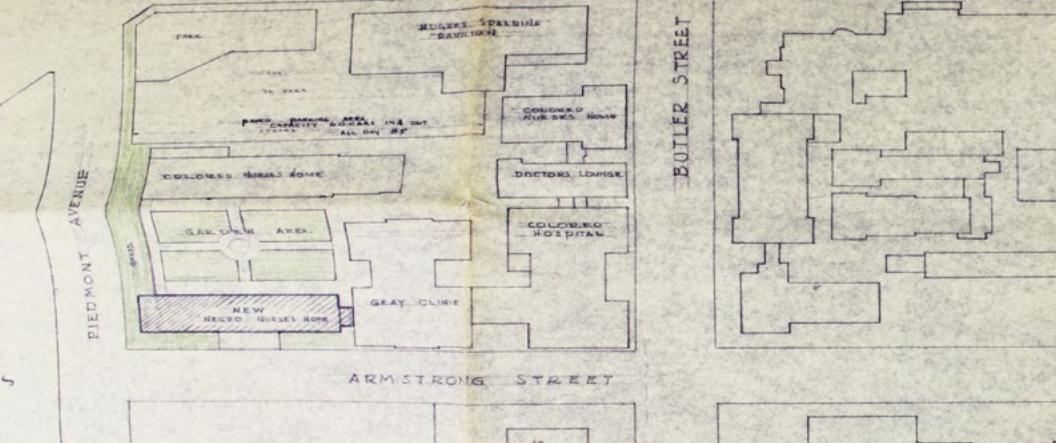
A rare work printed on the fourth press ever in operation in Manila. After consecration and service in Spain, Sancho de Santa Justa arrived in Manila in 1767 to take up his duties as archbishop, which included overseeing the expulsion of the Jesuits. Sancho de Santa Justa was a native of Aragon and a member of the Society of Scholarum Piarum. In the present work, an address on the occasion of Charles III's sixty-seventh birthday, Sancho de Santa Justa expresses himself no friend of many of the Enlightenment's ideas but reiterates his support of the King, his economic policies, and especially of the newly-instituted practice of free commerce in the Spanish empire. Conversely, he rails against England and its foreign commercial practices, and bemoans its ascension as a maritime powerhouse. The work is printed on "rice paper" (i.e. Asian paper probably from the mulberry tree), as was common in Manila during the period to circa 1820. The typography is definitely provincial and plain, using only one decorative woodcut initial and no ornamentation on the title page. The type is roman in a variety of sizes, with a practice of using all capitals for emphasis. The press on which this work was printed had been that of the Jesuits until Archbishop Sancho de Santa Justa carried out the King's order and expelled them. He then appropriated the press for his private use, as here. What had been only the fourth press to operate in the Islands, now

with a new name, became the fifth. NUC, OCLC, and COPAC locate only six copies worldwide.

Medina, Manila 317.
Retana, Aparato Bibliografico 379.

\$6,750





“NEW NEGRO NURSE’S HOME”

61. [Segregation]. [Georgia]. *Proposed Negro Nurses Home Grady Memorial Hospital Atlanta, Georgia...* [caption title]. Atlanta: Fulton DeKalb County Hospital Authority, 1958. Three blue-line plans, measuring 16 x 16, 23 x 16, and 25 x 16 inches, respectively, printed on architectural draft paper and stapled together along the left margin. Old folds, minor wear, staples rusted. Very good plus.

Original blueprint plans illustrating a proposed segregated nurse’s home to be built at the Grady Memorial Hospital complex in Atlanta. The site was the original location of the Grady Hospital (Georgia Hall), but was never constructed for reasons unknown. It later became a parking lot. At the time the present plans were drawn up, only white patients were treated at the main hospital while all African-American patients used Grady’s “Colored Hospital” or were sent to Atlanta Medical College. The largest of the blueprints features the Grady Hospital campus, with the “New Negro Nurse’s Home” shown where it would be built, next to the Gray Clinic and a garden area at the corner of Piedmont Avenue and Armstrong Street, and across said garden area from the current “Colored Nurses Home.” The next largest plan features a much closer overhead view of the proposed new building and the area immediately around it. This view shows the floor plan of the new home, with another, smaller inset floor plan detailing a typical room (“First Floor Room Type ‘D’”). The smallest plan depicts three street elevations of the proposed new home, revealing a familiar midcentury style in its exterior architecture. Each plan has some gentle hand-coloring to the green spaces and/or a few additional manuscript notes in red ink, presumably added by the architects. The Grady Hospital was finally integrated after the Civil Rights Movement brought real change to Atlanta; on June 1, 1965, Grady Superintendent Bill Pinkston issued a memo reading, “All phases of the hospital are on a non-racial basis, effective today.” The present trio of architectural plans illustrating a proposed segregated nurse’s home stand as a sad reminder of the separate but unequal treatment of African Americans in Jim Crow Georgia.

\$3,250

**“NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE...
SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES....”**

62. [Slavery]. [13th Amendment]. [*Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment Photocollage*]. New York: Powell & Company, 1865. Oval-shaped photographic collage, measuring 20 x 16 inches at apex points. Old wooden frame with gilt decorative border. Some chipping and craquelure to frame. Occasional small fox spots to photograph, but otherwise in excellent condition. May have been trimmed to its current oval shape before framing. [with]: *Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment Picture. Key to Powell & Co.'s Photographs of Abraham Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin, and of the Senators and Representatives....* New York: Press of J.M. Bradstreet & Son, [1865]. 13.5 x 10.5 inches. In simple black frame. Old creases, minor surface wear, old repaired tear near top edge at right. Neither item examined out of frame. Very good.

A rare large-format photomontage celebrating the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery. The photographic collage features President Abraham Lincoln, Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, and all 157 Senators and Representatives “who voted ‘AYE’ on the Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to PROHIBIT SLAVERY,” according to the rare “Key” which accompanies the “Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment Picture.” The Key also identifies by name each of the 159 men pictured in the collage. The formal legislative adoption of the Emancipation Proclamation, the thirteenth amendment was passed on January 31, 1865. As noted here, the amendment was passed in the Senate on April 8, 1864, by the House on January 31, 1865, and ratified by the required states (27 of 36) later that year, on December 6. This photographic presentation was produced by George May Powell in various sizes, on different mounts, and later under different imprints, but the present example is among the largest produced by Powell. A powerful photographic display, complete with the scarce printed key identifying and commemorating the American legislators who officially ended slavery in 1865.

\$6,250

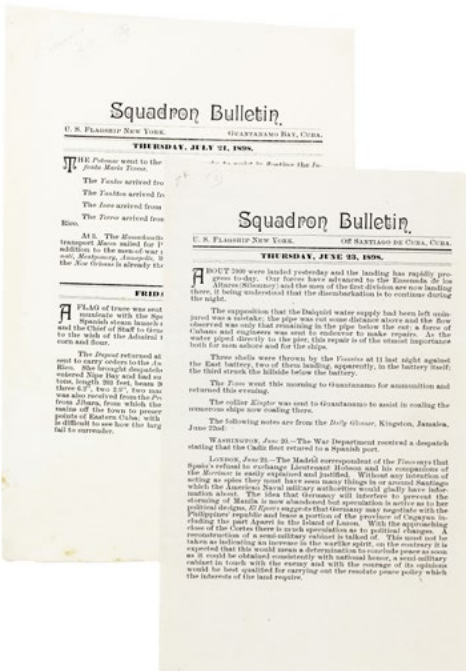
PRINTED ABOARD SHIP DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

63. [Spanish-American War]. Squadron Bulletin. U.S. Flagship New York [June 23 & July 21, 1898]. Santiago de Cuba & Guantanamo Bay: June 23, July 21-22, 1898. Two broadsides, each about 8 x 5 inches. Old folds, minor wear, unevenly trimmed, likely at time of production. Very good.

A pair of unit bulletins produced aboard the U.S. Flagship *New York* while anchored off the coast of Cuba during two slightly different moments of the Spanish-American War. The earlier bulletin is dated June 23, 1898, and the second follows almost a month later; the Battle of Santiago took place between these dates, during which the *New York* played a major role. The ship served as the flagship of Admiral Sampson of the combined "North Atlantic" and "Flying" squadrons, dedicated to destroying Spanish naval vessels in the Caribbean. The present bulletins were prepared by the squad's captain, French E. Chadwick and report on numerous movements of American military forces, mainly of other ships, as well as other war news. The earlier bulletin also reports on the recent landing of 7,000 soldiers at Santiago de Cuba, advancing towards Ensenada de los Altares. These bulletins are rare survivals of wartime printing, and even rarer examples of wartime printing aboard an American seagoing vessel. They also serve as a valuable record of the reporting of events and strategies employed by the American military during this period. The bulletins were apparently reprinted not long after the war ended but were greatly augmented; the present examples offer the opportunity

to read the original content printed on board the New York during the conflict. Institutional holdings of the original bulletins are rare, with scattered quantities reported at five places -- the Library of Congress, Newberry, Harvard, the Pennsylvania Office of Commonwealth Libraries, and the Huntington.

\$1,500



TWENTY YEARS OF LETTERS FROM A CALIFORNIA SPIRITUALIST AND FRIEND OF CONAN DOYLE

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

An astounding and content-rich archive of manuscript letters written by Charlotte Elizabeth Dresser (1855-1930) to her niece, Martha, and grand-niece, Ernestine, over roughly a twenty-year period. The great majority of Charlotte's letters are written from her home in Santa Ana, California, but a handful of her letters emanate from various travel locations. The letters range between two and sixteen pages, with most numbering at least four pages. Charlotte Dresser was a self-taught musician who was teaching music at a private school by age sixteen. She was born and grew up in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where she is also buried, but lived the last twenty-five years of her life in Santa Ana, California. While in California, Dresser formed a close relationship with Fred and Carrie Rafferty, living with the couple through most of the time represented here. The trio traveled extensively together, some of which is documented in the present collection, and after Carrie's death in 1917, Dresser and Fred Rafferty went on to work closely together as spiritualists, co-authoring two books on the subject, *Spirit World and Spirit Life* and *Life Here and Hereafter*. A significant amount of Dresser's work on spiritualism is captured in her present letters. She discusses some aspect of spiritualism in a dozen letters here. Her first mention of her late-life work in this field comes in a letter dated August 28, 1920. This letter opens with a notice from Dresser that she is sending her niece a book called *The Seven Purposes* that has what Dresser believes "to be a message from the 'other side.'" She claims that the second lesson in the book "is probably a simple statement of facts as seen from that farther life" and that overall, the book contains "wonderful teachings of the spiritual life."

Dresser next discusses spiritualism in her letter of December 28, 1920, in the longest letter present here. In this astonishing missive, Dresser details an early experience in automatic writing that she recently performed, in which she connected with a fallen soldier named Andrew Wellington. She begins: "Away back in November, one evening, as I took pencil in hand, and received the usual involuntary motions of hand and arm indicating that I was to write. I said, 'I am thinking about a young soldier-friend of my niece, Elizabeth, who was blown to atoms by a shell. Would such disintegration of body interfere with the completeness of the spirit, as it enters into spirit-life?'" Dresser

then proceeds, over the next thirteen pages to relate in minute detail her conversation with the fallen soldier. When she finishes her recounting of the session, she writes: "And so Martha dear, I am sending it all to you, and leave it for you to say whether it is a message from the Beyond or some unexpected hallucination of my own mind." Dresser follows up this long report of her automatic writing session on January 21, 1921, when she provides an account of another automatic writing session with the dead soldier Andrew Wellington, this one covering eight pages. And she writes still further on Wellington in most of her five-page letter of August 11, 1921, claiming "he has appeared once or twice since" her last letters, before launching into a detailed account of their further contact over several pages.

In a letter dated October 11, 1921, Dresser discusses her and Fred Rafferty's recent correspondence with the Society of Psychical Research, seeking an "endorsement...for our hope-to-be-published book" and reporting on their response, which was quite positive. The society reminded Dresser and Rafferty that "the S.P.R. devotes itself simply to the proof of continued existence and proof of communication with those on the unseen side of life." Then they express interest in publishing two parts of their work in the society's journal, including the Andrew Wellington communication. In her letter of February 22, 1923, Dresser relates a story about sending her first book to a friend with "a particle of psychic appreciation in her make-up." The friend writes back that she doesn't "believe in that sort of thing." Then, "a week or two later," the friend responds that "the book is being read to death" by her and five friends. In a letter dated May 17, 1924, Dresser mentions traveling with Rafferty through New York, "where he will be near



his beloved S.P.R. (Society for Psychical Research) and the Orientalia -- the latter being a store for oriental books, fabrics and other curios, and run by people who are fond of him and give him at all times the entire freedom of the place." On April 11, 1927, Dresser writes that she and Rafferty are on their way to England with two friends "who are as much interested in psychic phenomena as we are and we are looking forward to studying the work and success of English and French Societies." Dresser and Rafferty are in England when she next writes, mentioning that they "have met some of the prominent spiritualists whose enthusiasm is very inspiring." Chief among these is Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. As Dresser writes: "Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (who has written to me several times of his high estimate of our books) we met soon after our arrival and were promptly invited to luncheon with Lady Doyle & himself, the Wicklands also being invited. He is a wonderful worker in the cause (of spirit communication) and has pledged his whole remaining life to the development and advance of true spiritualism." Doyle also invited them to his home, but they were unable to go, as they were leaving on a tour of Ireland and Scotland. Dresser then writes about the enthusiasm of English spiritualists and reports on a meeting she and Rafferty attended. The final item in the present collection is perhaps the most curious, sent to Ernestine in early August 1928. The eight-page typed document is set up like a diary but is in reality a daily record of spirit communication between Dresser and her cousin who had passed away some years ago. The daily entries run from June 28 to July 28, 1928, and are comprised mostly of quotes from the spirit entity. The document totals around 1,700 words and includes a short note at the end from Dresser: "Please let your mother read this if she is with you. -L." Interestingly, on the envelope accompanying the letter, Ernestine notes that the contents are from "Psychic cousin Charlotte D."

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

\$4,500

RARE HAND-COLORED VIEWS OF ANTIGUA

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

A complete set of four beautiful hand-colored views of Antigua issued for the Evangelical Missionary Society between 1830 and 1835. The title translates roughly to *Views of the Missionary Establishments Founded by the Evangelical Community of the United Brothers*. This suite of plates was commissioned by the Moravian Church as a way of promoting their work on the island. The views were created by Hurlimann and Hegi after Ludwig Stobwasser, and provide striking scenes of the people, landscape, wildlife, and ports of the island country. Stobwasser was himself a missionary in Antigua and his work, like those of his colleagues, was focused on the enslaved population. The four views all picture at least two, and as many as twenty-two indigenous men, women, and children. A lovely suite of plates featuring stunning views of early-19th-century Antigua, with the scarce original wrapper.

Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection 820.

\$12,500



Vue de Gracchill dans l'île d'Antigua
aux Indes occidentales.

**"TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE FRONTIER OF NACOGDOCHES,
AND THOSE RESIDING EAST OF AUSTIN'S COLONIES..."**

66. [Texas Revolution]. [Mexico]. Vidaurri y Villasenor, Francisco. *Gobierno Supremo del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. El Gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas a Todos Sus Habitantes, Sabed: Que el Congreso del Mismo Estado Ha Decretado Lo Que Sigue...*[caption title]. Monclova: March 26, 1834. 4pp., on a single folded folio sheet. Minor wear, old horizontal folds. Very good plus.

A very rare Mexican decree laying out the policies and procedures for selling vacant public lands in Coahuila and Texas in early 1834. The lands were being sold by the state government in a desperate attempt to raise revenue, a desperation which would help usher in the Texas Revolution. The present document is organized in three sections populated by a total of thirty-six articles. Section one largely lays out the procedures for the allotment and auction of the lands. Article 8 stipulates that "Foreigners who wish to become purchasers shall make oath to obey and sustain the constitution and laws of the republic and those of the state they adopt as their country, and having complied with this requisite they shall be considered as colonists of said state..." Section two stipulates rules, procedures, and wages for the appointment and duties of commissioners, collectors, and surveyors assigned to oversee the disbursement of the lands. The last article in section two reads (in English translation per Kimball): "Hereafter no colonization contract shall be made, and those heretofore made shall be strictly fulfilled, and in entire accordance with the law of the 24th of March, 1825."

The third and final section is the most interesting for studying the controversies that resulted from Mexican administration of settlers and colonists seeking land in Texas during this time. The six articles in section three are, in fact, entirely devoted to existing colonization contracts and procedures. One of the more direct and interesting articles, number 32 reads (again in English translation as recorded in Kimball): "To the inhabitants of the frontier of Nacogdoches, and those residing east of Austin's colonies, titles shall be issued to the lands they occupy according to article 16 of the colonization law of the 24th of March, 1825, and the resolutions of the general government of April and August 1828, and the executive shall appoint one or two commissioners for that object, who without any delay shall execute the same at the expense of the persons interested, and the titles heretofore legally issued are hereby confirmed." Other articles in section three detail procedures related to prolonging the time in contracts, the duration of residency required of "other colonists of the state, who, having emigrated...within the first six years from the establishment of any colony," the appointment of commissioners to settle claims brought by settlers, and more. A great source for research into the continuing controversies regarding Mexican governmental administration of

Texas lands, particularly lands being bought by an ever-increasing population of American settlers and speculators, which became an important element in the lead-up to the Texas Revolution. The present work is listed in Kimball as Decreto 272. It is not accounted for in Streeter Texas, and OCLC reports just a single copy, at BYU.

\$6,500

Gobierno Supremo
del Estado libre
DE COAHUILA Y TEJAS.

El Gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas, á todos sus habitantes.
TES SABED: que el congreso del mismo Estado ha decretado lo que sigue.

El congreso constitucional del Estado libre independiente y soberano de Coahuila y Tejas, ha tenido á bien decretar.

SECCION. I.^a

Art. 1.^o Las tierras valdías del Estado, se venderán en publica subasta.

Art. 2.^o Para la medida lineal, será unidad la vara de tres pies geométricos y la milla que consta de mil varas; y para la medida areal lo será la vara cuadrada, y la millonada que contiene un millón de varas cuadradas, ó lo que es lo mismo estando en cuadro mil varas por cada lado.

Art. 3.^o Las tierras se subastarán de orden del gobierno cuando tenga á bien mandar que se midan y vendan las de algun distrito, ó por denuncia de alguna persona interesada en comprar algun terreno que podrá señalar y pedir que se mida.

Art. 4.^o En uno y otro caso, se medirán las tierras en partes que no excedan de una millonada, y medidas que fueren, se dará aviso al público por tres meses de la venta y del día en que se ha de verificar, fijándose para el efecto cédulas en todas las municipalidades del departamento á que correspondan las tierras y en las de los dos mas inmediatas, y estando en Tejas en todas las de los tres departamentos con una descripción de ellas en términos generales y noticia del punto en que se hallen.

Art. 5.^o Llegado el día señalado para la venta se ofrecerán en almoneda publica por millonadas, ó fracciones de millonada y se rematarán en el mejor postor siempre que no baje la postura del precio mínimo.

Art. 6.^o El precio mínimo son diez pesos en Tejas por cada millonada pagaderos por terceras partes, la primera al contado, la segunda al espirar el primer año y la tercera al concluir el segundo, bajo la pena de perderse lo que se ha pagado y quedar nulo el título en caso de que falte el cumplimiento pudiendo el comprador pagarlo todo al contado si así le conviniere.

Art. 7.^o En los demas del Estado será el precio mínimo de una millonada, cuatro pesos en el primer año de publicada esta ley; seis en el año segundo; ocho en el tercero, y diez en los siguientes, pagaderos en los mismos términos y con las mismas condiciones prevenidas en el art. anterior.

Art. 8.^o El extranjero que quiera ser comprador prestará juramento de obedecer y sostener las constituciones y leyes generales y del Estado que adopta por su patria, con cuyo requisito se concederá desde luego como colono del mismo Estado y por consecuencia naturalizado al fin de un año sin que antes de su terminación pueda quedar perfecto su título.

Art. 9.^o Los compradores que no pertenecen al Estado, se establecerán en él con sus familias, si las tienen, dentro de un año pena de perder las tierras compradas, y lo que hayan pagado por ellas.

Art. 10. A nadie se molestará por sus opiniones políticas y religiosas con tal que no turbe el orden público.

Art. 11. No puede una misma persona ser comprador de mas de doscientas setenta y cinco millonadas, y ninguna corporacion ó compañía puede comprar.

Art. 12. A este fin todo comprador al tiempo de recibir el título

PUTTING DOWN THE FREDONIAN REBELLION, THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

67. [Texas]. [Fredonian Rebellion]. *El Ciudadano Lorenzo de Zavala, Gobernador del Estado Libre y Soberano de Mexico. Por la Secretaria de Guerra y Marina Se Me Ha Comunicado con Fecha 23 del Ultimo Febrero el Decreto Siguiente...* [caption title and first line of text]. Texcoco: March 12, 1827. Broadside, 12.5 x 8.5 inches. Previously folded. Contemporary manuscript docketing on blank verso; contemporary signature rubrics at foot of recto. Light chipping at edges, a bit heavier along top edge, with attendant short closed tear into area of caption title. Light, scattered dampstaining; minor dust soiling and toning. Good.

An important and scarce Mexican decree that authorizes and funds the formation of a large militia to keep down the Fredonian Rebellion of late 1826 and early 1827, led by Texas empresarios Haden and Benjamin Edwards from their grant around Nacogdoches. The Edwards brothers had obtained permission to establish their colony in East Texas from the Mexican government in April 1825. The grant allowed 800 new families to settle in the colony with the stipulation that the land rights of current owners within the colony borders be respected. Upon their arrival in September 1825, the brothers instead ordered existing landholders to show proof of their claims or forfeit the land to the new colony. The factions that arose to support each side of the dispute eventually came to blows over the colony's election in late 1826, and the Edwards brothers and their supporters made to declare independence from Mexico and to establish the Republic of Fredonia in early 1827. In response, the Mexican government sent troops under the command of Colonel Mateo Ahumada to Nacogdoches; Stephen F. Austin supported Mexico, and the Edwards brothers and their supporters were forced to flee back across the Sabine River to Louisiana at the end of January 1827.

The present decree governed the formation and support of a militia force to maintain order in East Texas in early 1827 following the fledgling independence efforts of Haden and Benjamin Edwards in Nacogdoches. The orders were originally issued February 27, 1827; the present bando printing reflects the promulgation of the decree in the Mexican state capital of Texcoco on March 12. It contains three articles, the first of which authorizes the gathering of a force of 4,000 troops from the states surrounding Texas, including Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and the territory of Nuevo Mexico. The second article authorizes half a million pesos, "En objetos estraordinarios para conservar la integridad de la República en la frontera del Norte, y gratificaciones de las tribus de indios." The inclusion of payments to Native American tribes is quite interesting, since the Cherokees of North Texas had been offered territory in the Republic of Fredonia in exchange for their support. The final clause denotes the ports of Galveston, Bahía del

EL CIUDADANO LORENZO DE ZAVALA,

Gobernador del Estado libre y soberano de México.

Por la Secretaría de Guerra y Marina se me ha comunicado con fecha 23 del último Febrero el decreto siguiente.

Exmó. Sr.=El Exmó. Sr. Presidente de los Estados-unidos mexicanos se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente de los Estados-unidos mexicanos, á los habitantes de la República, SABED: Que el Congreso general ha decretado lo siguiente.

Art. 1.º Se faculta al Gobierno para que durante los desórdenes de Tejas, pueda usar dentro del círculo que forman los estados de Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, y territorio de Nuevo México, de la milicia local de los mismos, hasta en número de cuatro mil hombres.

Espíritu Santo (Matagorda Bay), and La Baca (Lavaca Bay) to receive supplies ("viveres y arinas") for the forces. A rare document of the Mexican response to Fredonian Rebellion, the first effort at independence in Texas, which is sometimes called a precursor to the Texas Revolution. We locate just three copies of the original decree published in Mexico City and one example of the present Mexican state bando, at Yale.

Streeter Texas 722 (ref).

\$4,750

NEW YORK PLAYS, IN SPANISH



68. [Theatre]. *Maria Stuardo, Tragedia en Cinco Actos...* [bound with]: *Juana de Arco. Tragedia en Cinco Actos...* [bound with]: *Adrienne Lecouvreur. Adriana Lecouvreur...* Nueva-York: Baker & Godwin, 1855. 40; 36; 79pp. Quarto. Contemporary half cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt. Corners lightly worn and bumped. Original front wrapper from first work bound in. Contents slightly foxed, second work lightly dampstained; some scattered soiling and wear. About very good.

Three collected plays issued by Baker and Godwin in New York for the Spanish-speaking community. All three were translated by Rafael Felix, "Director de la Compania Francesca de M'lle Rachel." The text is printed in two columns, in Spanish. All are rare -- we locate four copies of the first work (Brown, Newberry, Harvard, and the Biblioteca Nacional in Spain); two of the second work (Harvard, Biblioteca Nacional); and a single copy of the third work, at the Bibliotheque Nationale in France.

\$1,500

"NO UVAS" IN RHODE ISLAND

69. [United Farm Workers]. *Boycott Non-UFW Grapes and Lettuce.* [Providence?: ca. 1970]. Broadside on heavy cardstock, 22 x 14 inches. Some edge wear, light chipping, creasing, and foxing. Very good.

A striking and substantial broadside issued by the Rhode Island AFL-CIO in solidarity with the United Farm Workers. The entire text of the broadside reads, as follows: "United Farm Workers Boycott Non-UFW Grapes and Lettuce Rhode Island AFL-CIO." The UFW's national boycott on grapes and lettuce reached Rhode Island by the end of the '60s. In October 1969, during a national tour aimed at widening awareness of the boycott, Cesar Chavez even visited Rhode Island, joining picketers outside a market called Almacs in East Providence before meeting with the governor. Officials of the state's AFL-CIO called for support of the striking workers in California by encouraging Rhode Islanders to cease purchases of table grapes, and even encouraged locals to join picketing efforts. The strike effectively ended on April 1, 1970, when the UFW struck a deal with most California table grape growers. The present picket sign is emblematic of the wide-ranging reach of the UFW's grape strike. We could locate no other copies.

\$650

BOYCOTT
Non  UFW Grapes



WITH A STRIKING TWO-COLOR WOODCUT

70. Velasco, Alfonso Alberto de. *Discurso Piadoso, y Explicacion de las Misteriosas Significaciones de la Gravissima, y Devotissima Ceremonia de la Señal...* Mexico: Por la Viuda de Bernardo Calderon, 1677. [5], 14 leaves. Small quarto. Disbound. Trimmed closely, affecting some marginal text on first two leaves. Very minor wear and foxing. About very good.

Scarce devotional work on the Stations of the Cross as practiced in the Catholic Church in Mexico. The verso of the title page bears a striking woodcut of a cross against a rampant flag, the cross printed in red and bearing the stigmata nails. Below the woodcut is a quote in Latin from Jeremiah 50:2, "Levate signum: predicate & nolite celare" ("Raise the banner: preach and do not hide"). This piece was printed by Paula de Benavides, arguably the most important printer of the 17th century and the founder of the most long-lasting, productive, and influential printers' lineage in the Novohispanic period. We locate four copies in OCLC, though only two in the States -- John Carter Brown Library, Notre Dame, the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and at the Staats & Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg.

Medina, Mexico 1172.

\$2,250

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

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

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

\$2,750

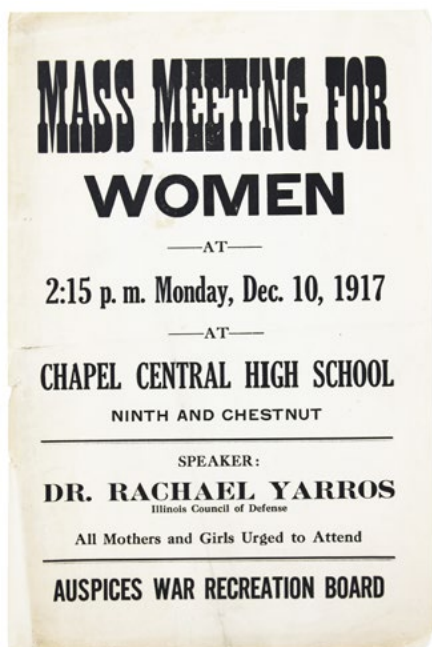


**UNRECORDED BROADSIDE ADVERTISING A LECTURE
BY A GROUNDBREAKING CHICAGO OBSTETRICIAN**

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

A seemingly-unrecorded broadside advertising a lecture by Dr. Rachael Yarros during the First World War. A Russian immigrant to the United States, Dr. Yarros was a noted “former Chicago obstetrician and pioneer of social hygiene” who “established the first premarital and marital consultation service of the Illinois Social Hygiene League and was director of the Illinois Birth Control League.” She was also an associate of Jane Addams, a birth control advocate, and a professor of social hygiene at the University of Illinois. On more than one occasion in 1917, she delivered a lecture entitled, “Social Hygiene in War Time,” which may have been the subject of the lecture identified in the present work. Dr. Yarros fought her campaign against sexually transmitted diseases on a number of fronts, including the U.S. Army, suggesting the implementation of a number of reforms. For instance, she directed the Army to eliminate the presence of sex workers near soldiers, along with access to alcoholic beverages, and suggested that men stricken with venereal diseases still be paid while recovering. Her plan resulted in a marked decline in the prevalence of these infections at the front. At home, she delivered talks aimed especially to women on the topic of “the social evil” and “sex hygiene,” in which she advised mothers in the proper rearing of their children, all aimed at reducing sexually transmitted infections. We could locate no other copies of the present flyer.

\$650



PORTRAIT OF A TRAILBLAZING AMERICAN WOMAN

73. [Women]. Woodhull, Victoria. "Mrs. Woodhull, Broker" [printed caption]. Portland, Me.: Geo. Stinson & Co., [ca. 1870]. Carte-de-visite, 3.5 x 2.25 inches, on a slightly larger mount with printed caption in bottom margin, photographer's credit printed on verso. Light surface wear and dust-soiling, minor edge wear to mount. Ownership signature in blue pencil on verso, reading "Miss Gordon Fredericton." Very good.

A delightful profile portrait of the great Victoria Claflin Woodhull (1838-1927).

Woodhull was a force of nature in 19th-century American politics, journalism, finance, and society. She was the first woman to testify in front of a Congressional committee (arguing that the 14th and 15th Amendments already entitled women to vote), the first woman to be nominated for President (of the Equal Rights Party, with Frederick Douglass as her proposed running mate), the first woman to head a Wall Street brokerage firm (after befriending and then learning investing from Cornelius Vanderbilt), and much more. In fact, the present photograph references Woodhull's Wall Street experience in its printed

caption, which reads, "Mrs. Woodhull. Broker." Along with her sister Tennessee Claflin, Woodhull also owned and edited a weekly newspaper, *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* beginning in 1870. The newspaper printed articles in favor of women's suffrage, spiritualism, communism, free love, equal rights, and other important progressive issues. Though Woodhull's popularity would decline in the late-1870s due to the radical nature of her views, she continued to work in support of women's suffrage and publish periodicals, even after relocating to England.



**“MOST OF OUR DEAD WERE BURIED --
SOME IN VALLEY 1 KILO SOUTH OF FEY-EN-HAYE”**

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

A manuscript journal and daybook maintained by Corporal Fred Henry Scheu (1895-1974) during his training time in Oklahoma and his wartime service in France during the latter period of the First World War. Fred Scheu was born in Fayetteville, Texas to German immigrants Fritz and Alwine Scheu, later of Malone, Texas. At the time of his enlistment and for a long period after the war, Scheu was a clerk and station agent for various iterations of the Santa Fe Railway in Texas and Oklahoma. Fred Scheu enlisted in the Army on February 26, 1918, and was discharged just a little over a year later, on April 16, 1919. Between those two dates, Scheu served in training at Camp Travis, Texas, and Camp Mills, Long Island, as a private in Company B of the 343rd Machine Gun Battalion. Scheu and his unit disembarked from Brooklyn on June 20, 1918, headed for Liverpool. They served in various camps in England before crossing the English Channel and serving in numerous locations in France from early July until the end of the war and well after, departing Brest in March 1919. Scheu's journal opens with a detailed, six-page timeline of his service from his enlistment until the end of his service in France, which

provided the preceding information.

Scheu's journal is not written in the traditional mode of a diary, but rather in a few distinct sections which together paint a picture of his service in the war. The main record of his service is memorialized in an eight-page section titled, "As Days Rocked By." This section is similar to the timeline described above (also titled by Scheu "As Days Rocked By") but includes more detailed



information on his time in France, including some mentions of engagement with the Germans. Dated entries are brief but closely written without line breaks; a typical example of a few consecutive daily entries, which take up just seven lines, reads: “9-24-18. Arrived front lines near Pagney and Preney[?] west side of Moselle River 4:15 AM. 9-25-18. German counter attack at 5AM. 9/26. Caught in German box barrage from 11AM until 5:20PM.” Another sequence reads: “10/30/18. Arrived in woods large hill about 2 miles N-W of Romange. Fired barrage after barrage at 4:30AM. 10/1/18. Over with 360 Inf (Co K) Advanced 6 kilo to near little village St. Gerey[?]. Heavy MG fire. 11/2/18. Advanced from St. Gerey[?] 4 kilo to large hill. Little piece of shrapnel from shell that hurt Cpl. C.C.J. hit my foot.” Scheu’s entries continue in much the same manner through the end of the war (“Armistice signed 11/10/18”) and beyond, when he remained in France on guard duty and hiked and trained across the country. In addition to Scheu’s detailed timeline, he writes a similarly-detailed page on his experiences during the “Second Battle Argonne” in October 1918.

Scheu also includes a seven-page account of a portion of his service, entitled “Dedicated to the service Griesencourt France 9/20/18. The account reads like it was written to be read aloud, beginning, “We came here today to be deloused ‘Bath’ after being relieved on St. Michel front. Most of our dead were buried -- some in valley 1 kilo south of Fey-en-Haye.” Scheu then provides a much more detailed account of his battle experiences in September, expounding on just a short portion of his service over the course of the remaining six pages. In the course of his narrative, Scheu reveals that he was “in charge of Intelligence Section ‘Runners.’” Peppered throughout the journal, Scheu also includes other information about his service, including a listing of other members of Company B of the 343rd (“Members My Organization Co B 343 MGBN”); a few basic morning reports surrounding the Battle of St. Michel; a page listing “Headquarters Troops Landed by Division;” three pages of notes on the history leading up to the war; and more. In addition to the wartime content, a few pages at the front of the journal were utilized as an address book before the war; among the entries is “Miss Ida Ender,” whom Scheu would marry in June 1919, shortly after his return from France. A brief but nonetheless detailed account of one young Texas man’s service during the final months of World War I, with much to mine for historians and scholars alike.

\$2,500

PEARL HARBOR PROPAGANDA PHOTOS

75. [World War II]. [Pearl Harbor]. *Beikoku Taiheiyo Kantai Zenmetsu Rekishiteki Kiroku Shashin* [Historic Photographic Record of the Annihilation of the U.S. Pacific Fleet]. [Tokyo: Nichinichi Shinbunsha, ca. 1942]. Eight black-and-white photographs, each 7.25 x 10.5 inches, printed on cardstock, housed in the original thin paper printed sleeve. A few tears to wrapper, light toning and foxing to images. Very good.

A well-preserved complete set of eight stark photographs picturing the destruction of United States warships at Pearl Harbor on the day that will live in infamy. Each image is captioned in print in the bottom margin, providing important location and content information. For example, one image shows a group of Japanese naval soldiers aboard an aircraft carrier called the *Rusu* just before an airplane leaves for Pearl Harbor. The remaining seven photographs are aerial views from Japanese aircraft capturing the destruction of American warships, with the captions providing details about the locations and types of damage inflicted on the American Navy. These photographs were employed as propaganda after the attack and served to convey the impact and success of the Japanese military operations during the Pearl Harbor assault. Rare, with only two sets reported in OCLC, both in Japan, at the National Diet Library and the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto.

\$950

