

Catalogue One

M^cBRIDE
RARE BOOKS

*Catalogue One is respectfully dedicated
to Bill Reese (1955-2018),
teacher, mentor, and friend.*

*Printed in an edition of 500 copies.
August 2021*



Almí pido y suplico se suba de man dar a sea como el pedido pose
a de justicia; como asimismo almitirme este mics cáto
en el presente papel como un porro aberde el que coes po
nde y sea de gexa; ca

Antonio Montolla
Yo mi Vieta la huve ~~por~~ presentada y admitida en el pres

AN 18th-CENTURY CATTLE DISPUTE, WITH PETITIONS IN THE HAND OF A FREEDMAN

1. [Afro-Mexicana]. [Cattle]. [18th-Century Legal Manuscript Documenting a Lawsuit Between Antonio Montolla, "Mulato Libre," and Juan Manuel Palau Concerning Ownership of Livestock in Muzquiz, Mexico]. [Santa Rosa de Lima, i.e. Muzquiz, Coahuila: 1764]. [44]pp., including three blanks. Folio sheets. Stitching perishing, initial two leaves detached. Light wear and staining at edges, not affecting text. Light tanning. Accomplished in several hands. About very good.

A fascinating group of legal petitions, declarations, and testimony presented before the colonial Spanish courts of Nueva Estremadura in March 1746, that together document a dispute between Antonio Montolla, a freedman and "mulato libre," and Juan Manuel Palau, his former owner, concerning the inheritance and ownership of livestock. The case was heard by Vicente de Alderete, Chief (and perhaps only) Justice of the Royal Presidio of Santísimo Sacramento in the Valley of Santa Rosa de Lima, present-day Muzquiz in the Mexican state of Coahuila. Alderete was also an officer in the Spanish army stationed in Santa Rosa from the mid-1740s until his death. One of his sons, Joseph Miguel Alderete, later became Alcalde of Goliad, and eventually signed the Goliad Declaration of Independence in 1835.

Perhaps not unexpectedly, little can be gleaned about the principal participants in the lawsuit recorded here apart from the contents of these documents. The dispute centers on the ownership of cattle, which Montolla claimed had been left to him and his family in the will of Palau's mother, Filipa Martines de Castro, who may also have freed them. Palau argues no such inheritance was granted, and claims that payment is owed for the livestock that Montolla has taken possession of. The manuscripts present here are dated March 7 to March 28, 1764, with the initial statement from Montolla defending his claim beginning as follows:

Real Presidio del S^{mo} Sacramento Valle de S^{ta} Rosa y Marzo
años Antemi D. Bizente de Mduete Freniente de Cap^{ta} y Justicia
se presenta el

Real Presidio del S^{mo} Sacramento Valle de S^{ta} Rosa y Marzo
de 1764 Antemi D. Bizente Mduete Freniente de Cap^{ta} y Justicia
Mayor represento el Contenido en el 83o

Ante mi Montoya Melate Libre, en nombre y Compo de D^{na} Madre
Andrea Figueria Ant^{da}, p^{ro}curador idigo que enbuelto del traslado
que Ym, se^{ra}no dedarme del escripto presentado por D. Juan
Manuel Palau que corre en estos autos des^{de} fo. 13, trece y 14 pre
tendiendo Con las s^{er}ibolichades que apar^{ta} Confunder iderrogar
la Justicia de manda que tengo Calificada yasta ora nose. ebi
denia por d^{ho} Señor Palau ebra prueba mas que de argu^{er}
Las tachas de los testigos Constantes en la informacion por mi pre
sentada queriendo desbararla diciendo que son de los preabi
dos, ende recho. Sinmas de queson sus antipodas escripto que
Las generalidades del derecho, terminan en que Casos cediben
entender, quando, tengo causas de dehaer en las tachas, de los ope
raciones, y distincion de los testigos, si los que yo tengo presentados
son incapaces ignorando las circunstancias de la Sacrada Religion
del Juramento o. de la Mala fama, asi en su pro e. d^{ho} mientos en
en el ante tener de D. no ay duda que mismo derecho los exclu^{er}
Cuias circunstancias, debexa probar d^{ho} Señor Palau pero
no Concuriendo, como concurre en los testigos de mi sumaria esto
fectos, antes lo se^{ra}ta Labuena fama conque an^{do}ido in^{ve}n
en el b^{er}itico adonde se^{ra}den yuechos de reches que son de la
Mala Conciencia, que por q^{ue} raxon esta ar^{ra}yan de queren a Justicia
lo eyn Justo; ni que pueden faltar a la solemnidad, de la Religion, de la
grade Juramento

En el citado escripto se acabera la maticia de lo sup^{er}ante, del papel.
Cople que se haya a. mi el de En estos autos escripto i firmado, por
Carlos Eusebio Lopez, de la r^{ta} i que aunque este fuera de r^{ta}
mente formalizado, como a. cuenta no debia dar se por aver sido
Carrado con una India Natural del Pueblo de^{ra} b^{er}de por el m^oto
dice d^{ho} S^{mo} Manuel Palau, lo tacha a lo que respondo que en can
ta, a la presen^{cia} que formaliza de quere terminado e. de r^{ta} de p^{ro}cur

“Antonio Montoya, Mulato Libre, en nombre y com poder de mi madre Andrea Efigenea Antevana, paresco y digo que enbertio del traslado que Vmd. se cerrio dedarme del escripto por Don Juan Manuel Palau que corre en estos autos de foxas. trece hoy LS [?] pretendiendo con las fribolidades que aparata confrendir y denegar la Justa de manda que tingo calificada yasta ora no se evidencia por derecho Senor Palau otra prueba mas que dearecier las tachas de los tesitgos constantes en la informacion por mi presentada queriendo desbarecerla diciendo que son de los precibides, sin mas de que son sus antipodas escierto que las generalidades del derecho...”

The debate revolves around the existence of documentation concerning the inheritance, which Montolla claims gives him clear right to the cattle but is apparently not able to produce, and the trustworthiness of witnesses who testify that event occurred. His statement continues, regarding the evidence of the grant:

“Fundas el derecho de nocer de ceder de las vacas que se mandan en los Clausuladas Clausulas de los des Copias de testamento que corre en estos autos de desde foxas una asta de se en quero se califica, exprecion de las citadas vacas que se de mandan, cullo casso, a tribullo, a natural olvido. Como se bersa en otras distintas disposiciones, y por lo mismo hay en otras la General Clausula de que cerando se verifique formal pedimento, con testificacion plena que intenda derecho sobre deuda Justificada que sea separegue sin la menos dilacion. Es asi que la que ya tingo dado Califica la Justa deuda de la demanda que tingo puesta y calificare comos solidos, fundamentos...”

The second lengthy statement comprises the March 14 response of Palau, who not only denied the legitimacy of the claim, but demanded that freedom be taken away from Montolla and his family:

“Dn Juan Manuel Palau vesino de este R[ea]l Presisio del Sacra[men]to, en los autos sobre la ynjusta demanda puesta contra mi por Andrea Eigenia y su hijo Ant[oni]o Montolla mulatos libertinos sobre las vacas que espresa. Reproduciendo todo lo deducido en mi primer escrito conforme a lo dispuesto en derecho, y defando por ahora para quando me convenza la intendada asosion de la revocatoria de sus cartas de libertad por la ingratitud con que siempre sean manifestado con migo por el derecho, subserorio de Sra. Phelipa Rosa Martines mi madre...”

Such a demand was evidently shocking to Montolla, who in his own hand wrote to the court on the same day requesting extra time to compose a sufficient response:

“Antonio Montolla vezino de este Real presidio del Sacramento ante Vmd. paresco y digo que por quanto nesesar presisamente los autos para la prueba

de lo por mi alegado se adeserbir Vmd. mandan se me en trigen derecho autos consediendome para sures puesta el termino de dose dias a mas de los que previene la lei. Pido y suplico se servade mandan a ser como pedido por ser de justicia; como asi mismo almitirme este mi escrito en el presente papel coman aberde el que coresponde y sentiro degerra [?].”

Ten days later, on March 23, Montolla submitted his response, restating at length the case for his ownership of the livestock in question:

“Ant. Montolla mulato livre vesino desde presidio Norte Vmd. paresco permis los solemnidades en derecho sin confundir ni vulnerar los que me conpetar salvos indignes los recursos favorarles y digo que respondiend al traslado del escrito y estos que Vmd. se servio dedarme para que allandose entermino depraiva justifique lo que me pertenes en la demanda que tengo puesta contra Dn. Manuel Palau, heredero de Sna. Filipa Martines de Castro mi oma sobre punto ternas vacas que graciosamente marionar de a sua a mi aguela [i.e., abuela?] Antonia de Medina; y en atencion de que esta es la sustancia desta demandas y que sobre ello tengo cualeficado lo verdadero deste juicio como constar del nivel aculla continuasion sigue una delas plenos, y sin plenos pruebas delos leis que dispone el derecho lo que por uno dos y tres veses reprodusgo implorando el ofisio deumo por ser asi de justisio....”

His statement continues for four pages, and is finalized, as are his other submissions to the court, with his signature. The manuscript file is completed with two further statements from Palau and several other statements from witnesses and accounts of additional testimonies given in court.

The whole is remarkable for several reasons, not least because of the rarity of 18th-century manuscripts relating to freed slaves and their property in the northern provinces of New Spain. At a most basic level, these documents provide insight into the function of the Spanish colonial legal system at an isolated military outpost in what is now the Texas-Mexico borderlands. More significantly, they are an illuminating case study in the standing which freedmen had in those colonial courts, which was apparently substantial enough for Montolla to receive a protracted hearing against a former owner. This region was quite sparsely populated at this point in time, but the percentage of its population that was Black or mixed race was higher compared to the southern provinces of what would eventually make up Mexico. The higher proportion of former slaves and people of African descent in a small, isolated population possibly afforded them greater legal and social participation, but clearly not to the point that the former owner of a slave could not demand the recension of his freedom for “ingratitude,” as here. That several of the petitions are written and signed by the freedman Montolla himself is also certainly notable. An excellent set of documents, with much valuable content that touches on multiple areas of prospective study on northern colonial Mexico.

\$12,500



INSPECTING ALASKA BY AIR AND ROAD IN 1928

2. [Alaska]. [Western Photography]. *The 1928 Alaska Tour by Governor George A. Parks, Major Malcolm Elliott, Mr. R.J. Sommers, Territorial Hwy Engineer [cover title]*. [Alaska. 1928]. Ninety-four original photographs, each 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Oblong octavo album, limp leatherette covers, string-tied, with photographically reproduced label affixed to front. Light scuffing to covers, some heavier wear along edges. Photographs affixed directly to album leaves, with typed captions below. Slight fading to a couple of prints, but almost entirely clean, crisp images. Very good.

An engaging and cohesive vernacular photograph album, containing over ninety images depicting a tour of Alaska made in 1928 by the territorial governor, George A. Parks, the Roads Commissioner, Major Malcolm Elliott, and the head Highway Engineer, Robert J. Sommers. The three men undertook their voyage in part to inspect the existing Alaska highway system, to ascertain the need for improvements and additional roads, and also to afford territorial officials of the territory a better understanding of the vast and remote regions of northern Alaska. The photographer and compiler of the album was likely Sommers, as the vast majority of images of the traveling party depict only Parks and Elliott. Sommers came to Alaska in 1900, and held several engineering and surveying positions in the territorial government before forming his own construction company in 1931.

In 1928, there were fewer than 500 miles of paved highway in the territory of Alaska, mostly comprised by the Richardson Highway between Valdez and Fairbanks and the first completed section of the Steese Highway that eventually connected Fairbanks and the town of Circle on the Yukon River.

The party traveled over 2000 miles, mostly by air, on a circular route from Fairbanks to Nome and back, and then south via automobile to Cordova before returning to Juneau. Inside the front cover and on the first leaf of the album are reproductions of an itinerary with intermediate destinations, miles travelled, mode of transport, and dates of the various segments of the journey, which took place from May 22 to June 28.

The album is evidently intended to be a personal, not official, record of the journey, and as such it documents not only the conditions of highways and transportation infrastructure in northern Alaska, but also captures the residents and living conditions at the stops on their tour. The first series of photos, for example, chronicles the ongoing construction of the Steese Highway (here labelled as the Yukon Highway), but also contains images of a married couple of placer miners in front of their cabin, gold dredgers near Fairbanks and Nome, their airplane and tour group at various airfields, and the fascinating architecture of the small outposts they visited. The middle portion of the album collects images from towns along the northern and most isolated portion of their circular route, including Kotzebue, Nulato, Tanana, Bettles, and Fort Yukon. The final section records the group's trip along the Richardson Highway south from Fairbanks, the work still being undertaken on the route, the men employed on the project, the equipment in use, and some of the scenery and architecture along the highway.

A similar album is located in the photography collection of Governor Parks at the Alaska State Library, and it seems likely that albums were assembled for each of the participants in the 1928 tour. The map present in each album is reproduced from the official report on the tour submitted by parks to the territorial government. Accompanying the present album is a leather pouch monogrammed with the initials of Robert J. Sommers, containing several larger format photographs relating to his later businesses and a large portrait of Governor Parks and other Alaska Territory officials. An excellent photographic record of the most ambitious and extensive inspection of Alaska by air and land undertaken by American officials up to that point.

\$2,750

***UNPUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION
THROUGH SOUTHERN AFRICA, LED BY A JEWISH CHICAGOAN***

3. Anscher, Abraham. *[Detailed Narrative of an 1883-1884 Expedition Through Southern Africa, Written by Exploring Party Leader Abraham Anscher, a Jewish Chicago Immigrant].* [Various places in South Africa, Botswana. 1883-1884]. 295pp., plus five additional letters totaling [60]pp., altogether more than 38,000 words. Composed mostly on small octavo sheets. Some wear to edges of initial and final few leaves, slightly affecting text. Light, even tanning. Written in a consistent, legible script. Overall very good.



An extensive and outstanding manuscript account of travel and exploration in southern Africa during late 1883 and early 1884 by Abraham Anscher, a Polish Jewish immigrant to Chicago. The manuscript is composed in the form of a letter addressed to Edith Delia Rogalski, but really comprises a travelogue or diary, with entries written from September 1883 to mid-January 1884. Five additional letters accompany this account, addressed to Edith's later husband, Israel Jackson Roe; her parents, Samuel and Sarah Rogalski; and her brother Benny.

Anscher's descriptions of his experiences in Africa cover a wide variety of topics including big game hunting; interactions with local indigenous peoples and their rulers; encounters with white missionaries, traders, and other hunters; ethnographic, botanical, geological, and zoological observations, and much more. His account is by turns dramatic and amusing, interspersed with personal recollections of family and home, cultural and religious notes (his addressee was also a Polish-speaking Jewish immigrant to Chicago), and reminiscences of earlier adventures in Colorado, Utah, the California gold fields, and elsewhere.

Little can be readily discerned of the details of Anscher's biography beyond the pages of this manuscript. He was born in Mariampol, then a part of Poland and today in Lithuania, but clearly came to the United States at an early age and was well-educated. He was an adventurer at heart, and spent several years in the West, perhaps in the U.S. Army for part of this time and partly as a solo

fortune seeker. At some point during the mid- to late-1870s, he decided to take his adventuring talents to South Africa in order to satisfy his own wanderlust and to create a business of organizing guided African exploration and hunting. The stakes of his chosen profession are mentioned several times throughout his narrative, such as when a party member dies of an unspecified illness (“My lot is a very hard one just now, and my position as promoter and chief adventurer is anything but enviable”). From the additional letters present, it is apparent that the young Ms. Rogalski was a former love interest of Anscher who spurned his affections and became engaged to a mutual friend. Indeed, a letter here addressed to the fiancé offers an apology for presumption of writing to Edith in such a lengthy and cordial manner; at one time all of the individuals addressed by Anscher were a part of the same immigrant community in Chicago.

This absorbing account follows a lengthy excursion organized and led by Anscher across the Transvaal, through Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and beyond to a settlement he calls Tatti (probably Francistown, on the Tati River), traveling through parts of modern-day South Africa and Botswana. They contain many details of great interest, and his vignettes are well-written and dramatically delivered. An immense boa constrictor drops out of the treetops, strangling a springbok before his eyes. He finds a five-year-old girl with a broken leg, the only survivor of a village massacre; he sets her leg, nurses her for a month, and eventually conveys her to a missionary station. A young zebra joins the traveling party, incurring the jealousy of the team’s dogs. A large lizard is trained to sleep in a tent, but only after his teeth are removed for safety.

His missive begins *in medias res*, with his party already underway in South Africa near the Orange River in what he calls the “Tarka bush,” during mid-September 1883. Anscher decides, having missed his last opportunity to send mail, “Now, to put myself on guard against mischance, and not be like the traditional foolish virgins who did not keep their lamps properly trimmed...to have a so-called running letter always open and ready,” for his recipient. The group first traveled northeast near and along the Orange, allowing Anscher to wax discursive concerning the river’s wildlife. The party subsequently leaves the river and skirts the southern edge of the Kalahari to reach Lattakoo, modern-day Dithakong, a traditional departure point for excursions deeper into the interior of Africa during the 19th century. Thence they headed north again, stopping often to hunt for food and sport:

“When on the Kama plains I went one night, accompanied by Tytler and Winsloe and one native, to a pool of water about two miles from camp.... We did not wait more than about half an hour when we heard loud lapping at the water. The natives told me, ‘Ronimala [?]’ (be silent) ‘There is a lion....’ Our next visitors were two buffaloes, but we did not fire lest we attract the attention of the lions. Next came three giraffes, and one we knocked over on the spot, and wounded another, but who got away.... I have seen plenty of game in my time.

I saw and hunted antelope and elk on the Laramie plains, and in the [Meek?] Mountains, in America before the Union Pacific RR was built. I saw quite enough of buffalo in the Smokey Hills and Montana, as well as south of the Green Horn Mountains between California and Arizona, but such a variety of game (big game) and in such number as I saw some years ago in the Transvaal & Swaziland and hereabouts now, I never saw anywhere.”

As the excursion proceeds further into the interior, their encounters with native tribes increase, and Anscher observes them keenly and reports with a detailed, if somewhat jaded, 19th-century eye. Despite his occasionally sarcastic and somewhat disparaging demeanor toward the natives he encounters, Anscher seems overall to have a decent connection with them at a personal level and to understand a basic sense of shared humanity. In one particularly poignant episode, Anscher meets a mother and father who have walked 300 miles to ransom their two teenaged sons enslaved by a local chief:

“Neither the man’s looks nor ornaments excited the smallest emotion in the bosom of the chief, and when he was solicited by one who felt something of a father’s love to pity the old man who had walked so far and brought his all to purchase his own children, he at last replied with a sneer that one of the boys died last year and for the other he wants an ox at least. ‘But I have not even a goat,’ pleaded the old man, ‘the Matabele have taken all I had and destroyed my hut.’ A sigh, it was a heavy sigh, burst from his bosom, one dead and the other not permitted to see anymore. The chief walked off while the man sat leaning his head on the palm of his hand, and his eye fixed on the ground, apparently lost to everything but his grief. On taking up his trinkets to retire, I told him to keep up a good heart, that I would try to get him his boy. He started at the sound of my voice, knelt before me and laid down his trinket saying, ‘take all this, but get me back my boy.’ I got him his boy for a colored blanket and 1 lb. of tobacco.”

The difficulties of obtaining food and water, establishing safe camp, and finding routes through minimally charted territory are an ever-present theme of the expedition, but Anscher eventually guided his group to their destination, where they intended to stay for a month or two before heading further north to Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River. The final entries describe life at the settlement, and how a Portuguese colonial explorer and administrator, Alexandre de Serpo Pinto, whom they met in camp, would be entrusted with the present manuscript as he traveled to Namaqualand on the west coast of Africa, in the hopes that it would eventually find its way aboard a ship bound for America.

Anscher’s trail goes somewhat cold after January 1884, when he relinquished control of this massive “running letter.” An additional fragment of a later letter to Edith Rogalski included here, forwarded via a mining acquaintance in Kimberly, contains a few tantalizing details of his onward expedition, including an attack on their party near Victoria Falls by a group of slavers led by “an American Negro.”

He was also working on a journal, and taking photographs, but the survival of this other material, as well as the ultimate conclusion of this expedition, are not known. A wonderful, unpublished account of African exploration by a seemingly unlikely and apparently otherwise unknown American character. A complete transcription of the manuscript is available upon request.

\$8,750

FINE VERSION OF BACHMANN'S PHILADELPHIA VIEW

4. [Bachmann, John, after]. *Bird's Eye View of Philadelphia*. New York & Switzerland: J.O & J.H. Locher, [ca. 1850]. Tinted lithograph, 24.5 x 33 inches. Wide margins. Archivaly lined on verso, with small marginal restorations not affecting image, including unobtrusive repairs of three short closed tears. Very good plus.

An attractive and very rare bird's eye view of Philadelphia, drawn on stone by Gustav Matter after Bachmann's original view. The panorama looks west across the city from the perspective of Camden, New Jersey, and the Delaware River waterfront. Names can be seen on a few of the paddle-wheel steamships navigating the river, two of them discreetly giving a nod to the artist and publisher with a small portrait of each. Numerous and varied other ships line the waterfront, and the city's buildings, rendered in excellent detail, sweep into the background to meet the Schuylkill River. The very left of the image shows the still undeveloped fields of what is now South Philly. Overall, a finely drawn and delicately colored depiction of bustling, mid-19th-century Philadelphia. Not in OCLC; Reps locates one copy, at the Yale Art Museum.

Reps 3584.

\$5,750





***BENEZET'S COPY OF A QUAKER FRANKLIN IMPRINT,
GIVEN TO A FUTURE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CONDUCTOR***

5. Benezet, Anthony. [Franklin, Benjamin]. [Mifflin, Jonathan]. *An Extract from a Treatise by William Law, M.A. Called, the Spirit of Prayer.* [bound with:] *A Discourse on Mistakes Concerning Religion, Enthusiasm, Experiences, &c.* [bound with:] *A Short Account of that Part of Africa Inhabited by the Negroes...* Philadelphia; Germantown; Philadelphia: Benjamin Franklin; Christopher Sower; William Dunlap, 1760; 1759; 1762. 47; 168; 80pp. Three volumes bound in one. Contemporary half sheep and paper boards. Spine perishing, leather corners chipped; hinges cracked; boards somewhat soiled and foxed, but the whole still sound. Contemporary gift inscription on first title page and ownership inscription on front free endpaper. Moderate tanning and light foxing. In a custom box. Good plus.

A remarkable sammelband of Quaker religious and antislavery works that connects Anthony Benezet, Jonathan Mifflin, and Benjamin Franklin. The first work bound here is a Quaker devotional text by William Law, printed by Benjamin Franklin on commission from the Philadelphia Society of Friends. This copy belonged to Anthony Benezet, a French immigrant to Philadelphia who became a prominent Quaker leader, teacher, early abolitionist, and author of several 18th-century, anti-slavery works.

“Benezet found his calling in teaching, a profession that would bring him significant personal satisfaction throughout his life as a result of his belief that education offered a means of reforming an increasingly competitive society.... After two decades of offering free evening classes for black students in his home, in 1770 he persuaded the Society of Friends to open an ‘Africans’ School.’ Although the school’s enrollment was rather low, a number of Benezet’s students—among them Absalom Jones and James Forten—became important leaders of Philadelphia’s black community.... From the 1750s until his death, amid numerous other reform projects, Benezet actively pursued an abolitionist campaign that began in Pennsylvania and soon extended across the Atlantic.... While he continued abolitionist work in Philadelphia, in 1759 he began to publish a series of influential antislavery tracts that soon reached an international audience. In *A Short Account of That Part of Africa Inhabited by the Negroes* (1762), a pamphlet that was later translated into French and German, he directly challenged assertions of innate black inferiority” - ANB.

The title page bears his ownership signature turned gift inscription, dated 1764 to Jonathan Mifflin, one of Benezet’s most significant Quaker students. Mifflin, born into a prominent Philadelphia Quaker family in 1753, served during the American Revolution as a Quartermaster in the Continental Army, and following the war settled with his wife and children in Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, south of Harrisburg on the Susquehanna River. He lived until 1840, and their house, called Hybla, became an important and prominent stop on the early Underground Railroad, owing to its proximity to the Maryland border, and the station was maintained by his family after his death.

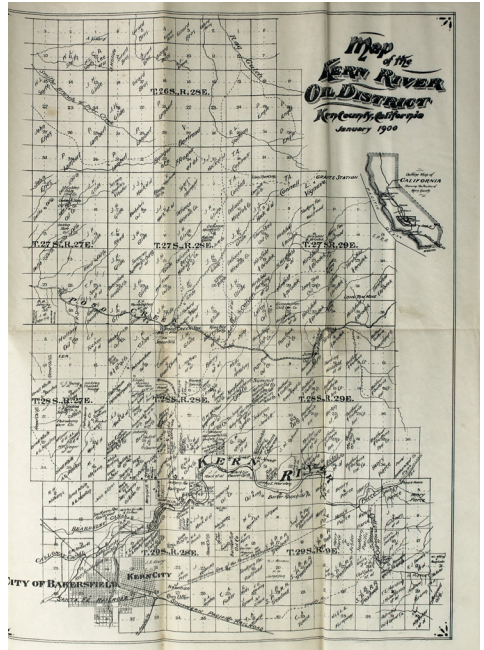
After receiving the Franklin imprint from Benezet in 1764 as a young student, Mifflin later had it bound with another Quaker text, written by Thomas Hartley and printed by Christopher Saur in Germantown, as well as with the revised, second edition of Benezet’s significant abolitionist work, *A Short Account of That Part of Africa Inhabited by the Negroes*, the whole bearing his ownership inscription on the front free endpaper. In all, a fascinating volume that connects 18th- and 19-century American abolitionism through the printing of Benjamin Franklin.

\$8,500

CENTRAL VALLEY OIL RIGHTS AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

6. [California]. [Oil]. *Ownership Maps of Caolinga, Silver Creek, Little Panoche, McKittrick, Sunset, and Kern River Districts in Fresno and Kern Counties, California [cover title].* Fresno: San Joaquin Abstract and Guaranty Company, 1900. Pocket map, 13.75 x 40.5 inches; folded to 7 x 3.5 inches. Blue printed card covers. Minor separation at some folds, minor scattered soiling. Light wear to covers. Very good.

A series of four maps on a single sheet detailing oil districts in central California, providing a "Complete abstract system of all lands. Water and Mining titles of Fresno County." The four maps show the Coalinga Oil District, the Little Panoche and Silver Creek Oil District, the McKittrick and Sunset Oil Districts, and the Kern River Oil District, all of which are located in the region between Fresno and Bakersfield. The gridded maps show township outlines studded with the ownership names of individuals and companies, together with towns and major geological features such as hills and waterways. Compiled by the San Joaquin Abstract and Guaranty Company, the map was lithographed in San Francisco by the Union Lithography Company. Apparently unrecorded -- we locate no copies of this item in OCLC.



Compiled by the San Joaquin Abstract and Guaranty Company, the map was lithographed in San Francisco by the Union Lithography Company. Apparently unrecorded -- we locate no copies of this item in OCLC.

\$1,250



***"ELEGANT GUIDE BOOKS
FOR ALL AMERICAN CITIES"***

7. [California]. Waterman, Edgar R. "Vade Mecum" Manual of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. With New Departure Street Maps, Rail Maps, Up-to-Date Time Tables, Road, Rail and Water Distances... Oakland: United States Industrial Company, 1904. 128,[4]pp. plus three folding maps. Oblong octavo, top edge binding. Original blue cloth, cover gilt. Light wear to corners and spine ends. Internally clean. Light wear to edge of second map. Very good.

A scarce and interesting guide book for the outer Bay Area, dedicated to "visitors and residents of Alameda, Berkeley, and Oakland, and to all who wish to make a home where home-making in its highest sense can be attained." The guide contains brief overviews of each town, together with street guides and other reference information such as local cemeteries, libraries, parks, and public buildings. It is illustrated and includes local advertisements interspersed throughout. The three maps, which fold out for handy reference, are dated 1905 and show the rail lines in red: "Map of Oakland" (13.25 x 11.75 inches); "Map of Alameda" (7.5 x 11.75 inches); "Map of Berkeley" (11.75 x 13.5 inches). Despite what was likely a substantial print run, we locate fewer than ten copies in OCLC.

\$850

17th-CENTURY INDIAN MISSIONARY IN THE MEXICAN BORDERLANDS

8. Castorena y Ursua, Juan Ignacio. *El Minero Mas Feliz, Que Hallo el Tesoro Escondido de la Virtud en el Campo Florido de la Religion...* Mexico City: Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1728. [16],28pp. Small quarto. Removed from a sammelband, partial *marca de fuego* along top edge. Light dust soiling to outer leaves. Short tear from gutter of final leaf. Occasional faint foxing and very light tanning. Very good.

A rare oration given in honor of Fray Juan de Angula y Miranda, a miner turned Catholic missionary who did his work along what is now the Texas and New Mexico frontier during the mid-17th century. The author, Juan Ignacio Castorena y Ursua, founded the short-lived *Gaceta de México* in 1722, for which he is credited as the father of Mexican journalism.

This sermon, funerary in style, commemorates the transferal of his remains to a resting place in "el nuevo aseado Pantheon" in the Franciscan convent at Zacatecas in 1727. Different sources claim various places of birth for Angulo, including Durango, Zacatecas, Guadiana, and also Mollinedo in Cantabria, Spain; those that claim Mexico as his birth place also assert that he was of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. By the midpoint of his life he had amassed a fortune in the mining business around Zacatecas and to the north, and had served as mayor in Sombrerete. In 1617, however, he decided to join the Franciscan order and to donate his wealth to the poor of Zacatecas, to the reconstruction of the church at the Franciscan monastery in Sombrerete, and to the construction of a chapel at the Franciscan monastery in Zacatecas, and he remained a monk and missionary until his death in 1644. The chapel to which Angulo's remains were being transferred on the occasion of the present oration is presumably the one whose construction he sponsored upon his entrance to the order.

"Juan de Angulo...was a miner and one of the early settlers of the city of Zacatecas who later became a priest and missionary working among the wild

Indians of Texas and New Mexico. The sermon has many interesting notes about the mines and about Angulo's missionary labors" - Eberstadt. Not in Wagner Spanish Southwest. We locate only five copies, at Yale, Indiana University, the John Carter Brown Library, the British Library, and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile.

Eberstadt 162:120. Medina, Mexico 2987. Palau 48500.

\$4,500

EL MINERO MAS FELIZ,

que halló el Tesoro escondido de la virtud
en el campo florido de la Religion.

EL HOMBRE RELIGIOSO, OBSERVANTE EVANGELICO,
que tambien halló la Margarita preciosa á las Puertas de el Cielo con vna
buena muerte en la presencia del Señor, y en la admiracion del Mundo.

ORACION FV NEBRE

A EL SIERVO DE DIOS FRAY JUAN DE ANGULO,
Español Indiano, Minero en el figlo, Tercero descubierto, y despues
Religioso Lego de N. P. S. Francisco, en la Translacion de su Cadaver
el dia veinte y cinco de Octubre, de una Urna de fierro, en que estava
depositado, á el nuevo aseado Pantheon, que debaxo de la Capilla de San
Antonio se ha labrado para sepulcro de los Religiosos Seraphicos Obser-
vantes: ocupando el Altar, y Pulpito quatro Clerigos Sacerdotes, Sobrinos
de este V. Religioso, en el Convento de N. P. S. Francisco,
de la Ciudad de Nuestra Señora de los Zacatecas.

PREDICÓ

EL Dr. D. JUAN IGNACIO CASTORENA, Y URSUA;
Colegial Real en el de San Ildephonso de Mexico, Capellan de Honor,
y Predicador de S. M. Theologo de la Nunciatura de España, Rector,
que fué de la Real Universidad de Mexico, y su Cathedratico Jubilado
de Prima de Sagrada Escritura, Provisor, y Vicario General de los Indios,
y Chinos de este Arzobispado, Qualificador del Santo Oficio de la Inquisi-
cion de este Reyno, su Ordinario por los Illustrissimos Señores Obispos
de Michoacán, Oaxaca, Campeche, y Guadiana, Abbad de la V. Congrega-
cion de N. P. S. Pedro, Primicerio de la muy Ilustre Archi-Cofradia de la
Santissima Trinidad, Vicario del Convento de Señoras Religiosas de Nra.
Señora de Valvanera, Comissario Apostolico Subdelegado General de el
Tribunal de la Santa Cruzada de esta Nueva España, Presidente por mas
antiguo en la Sede vacante, Chantre Dignidad de esta Santa Iglesia
Metropolitana de Mexico.

DEDICADO

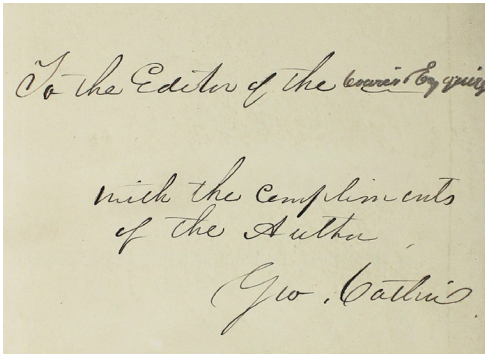
AL ILLmo. Sr. Dr. D. NICOLAS CARLOS LEONEL GOMEZ
de Cervantes, Colegial mayor en el Colegio de Sata Maria de todos Santos,
Cathedratico Jubilado en la de Decreto de esta Real Universidad de Me-
xico, Canonigo de esta Santa Iglesia Metropolitana, del Consejo de S. M.
Obispo, q fué de la Sata Iglesia de Goatemala, y oy de la de Guadaluara, &c.

SACALO A LUZ

EL Ldo. D. PHELIPE SUAREZ DE ESTRADA, Y VILLA-
Real, Colegial Real en el de S. Ildephonso de Mexico, Vicario, que fué
en el Freinillo, y actual Cura Rector interino en la Ciudad
de Nuestra Señora de los Zacatecas.

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

9. Catlin, George. *Catlin's Notes of Eight Years' Travels and Residence in Europe, with His North American Indian Collection...* New York. 1848. Two volumes. xvi,296; xii,336pp. plus twenty-four plates; publisher's ad tipped into end of second volume, printed note from the author tipped in at p.302. Original green publisher's cloth, gilt. Bindings rubbed, corners and spines moderately worn. Presentation inscription on front flyleaf of first volume; ownership inscription on front flyleaf of second. First volume partially unopened. Minor wear to contents. Good.



To the Editor of the *Courier Enquirer*
with the compliments
of the Author
Geo. Catlin

An important work, with a presentation inscription by George Catlin, recounting the tour of Catlin's Indian portraits throughout Great Britain and France. The inscription reads, "To the Editor of the *Courier Enquirer* / with the compliments of the author / Geo. Catlin." This is likely the *Weekly Courier and New-York Enquirer*, though a

contemporary ownership inscription in the second volume reads "Geo. Fred. Harrington, Boston." In any case, a strong inscription by Catlin.

"Catlin's Indian Gallery was a novelty. Artists before him had painted Indian dignitaries visiting in Washington, D.C., or had portrayed them in council with American officials in the field. Catlin's claim to originality turned on the nature and extent of his coverage. Besides more than 300 portraits of men and women from some fifty tribes, he displayed 200 paintings of Indians on their own turf, going about their everyday activities. ... He rightfully insisted that he was the first artist to offer the world a representative picture of Indian life based on personal observation" - ANB. Catlin lobbied the American government to purchase his Indian Gallery, but with no success. He then took it on tour, in 1839, where he toured extensively in Great Britain, then to France in 1845. "His gallery was no longer a novelty in England, and though a book recounting his experiences abroad (*Notes of Eight Years' Travels and Residence in Europe, with His North American Indian Collection* [1848]), lectures, and American emigration schemes kept his name before the British public, Catlin continued to slide toward financial ruin" - ANB.

Howes C241. Sabin 11533. Field 256. Pilling 690.

\$2,750

PARK HILL CHEROKEE PRINTING IN UNCUT SHEETS

10. [Cherokee Language]. Worcester, Samuel A. Foreman, Stephen. *Isaiah I-VII, XI, LII-LV* [caption title]. [Park Hill, I.T. 1849]. 32pp. 12mo. Unbound and untrimmed. Light wear at edges. Minor dust soiling and light foxing. Very good.

A completely unsophisticated copy of this scarce 1849 Park Hill Mission imprint that publishes passages from the Book of Isaiah. The mission in the southern section of the Cherokee Reservation was the second location of the first press to operate in the Indian Territory, doing so under the supervision of missionary Samuel Worcester and his assistant translators Elias Boudinot and Stephen Foreman until Worcester's death in 1859. The present work, comprising selections from the beginning and end of Isaiah, is printed entirely in the Cherokee syllabary, save for the dual Cherokee-English title. This copy survives mostly unopened and entirely untrimmed, in one and one-half uncut sheets with two excised blanks, which allows a reader to see the rather unusual page layout and the creative sheet folding necessitated thereby. Scarce in any form, OCLC locates fewer than ten copies.

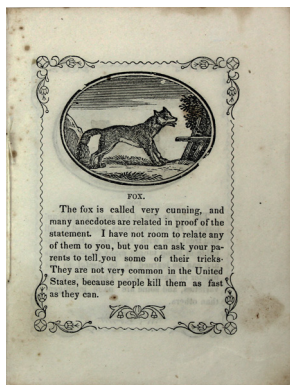
Gilcrease-Hargrett, p.47. Pilling Iroquoian, p.174.

\$1,750



CHARMING CHILDREN'S CHAPBOOK

11. [Children's Books]. *A Gift for My Darling*. Dexter, Me.: Leviathan Printing Establishment, [ca. 1860]. [16]pp. 16mo. Original printed wrappers, stitched as issued. Wrappers foxed and lightly worn; manuscript notation on front cover. Minor foxing to text; manuscript notation on verso of title page. Very good.



A charming and scarce juvenile work, illustrated with fourteen woodcuts. Each page contains an illustration and a small explanatory text. For example, the page with the fox notes that the fox is a cunning creature, and tells the young reader to “ask your parents to tell you some of their tricks.” Other vignettes include birds, cat, frog, old lady (“Always respect the aged”), drunkards, intoxication, and gambling (“Never become a gambler”) among others. The verso of the title page is a “Reward of Merit” certificate with a manuscript name noted. The rear cover contains an ad from the publisher for “Toy Books.” The

Leviathan Printing Establishment was active from 1853 to 1862. OCLC locates copies at Yale, Columbia, and possibly the University of Florida and Dartmouth. A lovely little volume full of instructive advice.

\$450

ORGANIZING FILIBUSTER EXPEDITIONS TO CUBA DURING THE TEN YEARS' WAR

12. Cisneros, Francisco Javier. *Mision á Colombia Proyecto [manuscript caption title]*. [New York; Colombia; Panama. 1870]. 70pp. Folio. Disbound. Accomplished in an elegant, highly legible script, with further manuscript edits and annotations throughout. Closed tears to two leaves. Light tanning and occasional foxing. In Spanish. Very good.

A lengthy manuscript transcription of twenty-one letters written from August to November 1870 concerning the planning and execution of filibuster raids in Cuba by nationalist expatriates during the Ten Years' War for independence. The majority of the manuscript is in the hand of Francisco Javier Cisneros, and there are also manuscript annotations and corrections scattered throughout. Eleven of the letters, which constitute over three-quarters of the text, are by Cisneros, whose primary recipient is Miguel Aldama, the main agent in the United States for the Committee to Free Cuba and Puerto Rico, but present as well are letters to Elias Reyes, Martin Sierra, Nicholas Farre, Andres Ceron, and Francisco de Paula Bravo, all of whom were quite active in the Cuban independence movement and likely to be executed if captured by the Spanish.

1

10210

Mision a Colombia

Proyecto—

New York y Agosto 29 de 1870—

El Magul. Mdama Agente genl de la Republica de Cuba.

En cumplimiento a lo dispuesto por U. para a informarle el proyecto de una expedicion de San Estevan compuesta de quinientos hombres armados.

Segun habimos de calcular cuanto costare en Cuba la organizacion de mil hombres costara veinte mil pesos de Aranza que factible de ese dato, la de quinientos debera importar diez mil pesos, pero considerando a que ciertos gastos generales importaran la misma para organizar quinientos hombres que para organizar mil y a que segun las ultimas noticias tal vez sea preciso no por parte de la govt. a Venezuela, me parece probable que U. me me libere, la facultad de gastar, a diez mil pesos, sino que por el contrario la estienda a vece mil.

Me proyecto es: buscar dos capitanes que reunan las condiciones de inteligencia, valor y honorables y dar a cada uno el encargo de reunir cincuenta hombres escogidos, entre los cuales el sueldo de cabos y sargentos sea el necesario para conseguir la practica de los docecientos cincuenta hombres, segun el sistema franciano, resultando de ahi que la compania vendria a ser la unidad tatica y que, por tanto, sus funciones serian las mismas de un batallon en la organizacion o en otra cualquiera.

Este sistema tiene por objeto imprimir rapidez a la organizacion de un buen cuerpo de o-

Cisneros himself was born into a wealthy family in Cuba, became a civil engineer, and built the railroads in central Cuba during the 1860s. He also edited a reform newspaper, *El Siglo*, and directed a second periodical, *El País*, in Havana. In 1869, Cisneros fled the island to New York in order to join the Committee to Free Cuba, and in the next two years he mounted seven filibuster expeditions to Cuba, five of which brought weaponry, munitions, and insurgent troops to the Liberation Army. The separatist shadow government awarded him the rank of general following his final expedition in 1871, but he resigned following disagreements with the leadership and emigrated to Colombia to direct construction of several new railroads there.

In these letters, Cisneros reports on raising troops, finding competent officers and engineers, attracting support from other countries, and training soldiers, among many other topics. He also provides detailed lists of weapons, medical supplies, food, sanitary needs, tents, and other material necessary to support the incursions, and he discusses prospective support from various quarters, including Cuban exiles in New Orleans, political allies in Mexico, Jamaica, and

El Salvador, and the need for a positive opinion of the movement amongst the American public in the face of opposition from President Grant.

The first letter here, dated August 29 and written by Cisneros in Colombia to Aldama in New York, announces the assembly of men in South America for the next expedition Cuba, stating that, "We have assembled a thousand men in Colombia in order to be trained for war," and goes on to say that he now needs ten captains "in possession of the courage and valor needed in order to undertake our mission," and that funding must be secured in advance in order to ensure proper and prompt compensation for the enlisted men. After discussing staffing details, such as his concern over the lack of a qualified engineer and his hope to fill the post from Cuban exiles in the U.S. Army stationed at New Orleans, Cisneros crafts a six-page list comprising a detailed outline of the materials required to supply and to outfit the prospective troops, including 500 Remington rifles, first aid kits, opium, toiletries, and much more, before closing with his belief that it will take two months to train the men and to obtain all necessary supplies.

A second lengthy letter, dated September 16, finds Cisneros writing to Aldama from Panama, where he had traveled to attract more support and to engender goodwill for the revolutionary cause. Part of this letter relating to his travel and transportation is written in code, as are other occasional parts of the manuscript, and it seems that Cisneros had legitimate fears of being captured by the Spanish. A third letter, also from Panama, dated September 24, is heavily edited, with large sections crossed out and entire pages rewritten, indicating that Cisneros was likely preparing this correspondence for publication. Much of the letter is concerned with ensuring secrecy of communications, with Cisneros discussing the Spanish control of all telegraph lines in Cuba and arguing that correspondence should be by carried out by ship and steamboat as much as possible to avoid the interception of vital information. He also treats several supply issues for the gathering filibuster forces, recommending that coal can be procured through the auspices of the American consul in Colombia, and that armaments for the expedition should be transported via Veracruz.

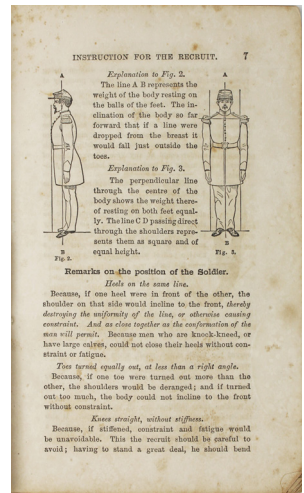
Other letters continue in this vein, and describe the course of planning this filibuster in rich detail. The expedition being organized through the present correspondence must have been the sixth led by Cisneros. Earlier in 1870, he published in New York a volume of correspondence relating to the first five expeditions, a very rare book. It seems more than probable that this manuscript constitutes part of draft documenting his later work for the cause of an independent Cuba. We locate no evidence that such a volume was ever published. An important manuscript record of this facet of the struggle for Cuban independence in the late-1860s and 1870s, by one of its prominent leaders and significant participants.

\$7,500

EXTENSIVELY ILLUSTRATED CIVIL WAR INFANTRY MANUAL

13. [Civil War]. Baxter, De Witt Clinton. *The Volunteer's Manual: Containing Full Instructions for the Recruit, in the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, with One Hundred Illustrations of the Different Positions in the Facings and Manual of Arms and the Loadings and Firings*. Philadelphia: King & Baird, 1861. 62,[6] pp. Original tan printed wrappers. Light wear and soiling. Text lightly foxed. Very good.

An early, illustrated manual for Civil War Union volunteers. The text and numerous diagrams provide basic instructions for new soldiers as individuals and within their squads, including marching orders, a manual of arms, and firing directions. The advertisements printed at the rear and on the wrappers contain marketing for uniforms, instruments, Bibles, photography studios, and many other accoutrements in demand by fresh recruits. The author, Lieutenant Colonel D.W.C. Baxter, organized and led the 72nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, "Baxter's Fire Zouaves," and was wounded at Gettysburg. A more common second and expanded edition was published the same year. A very good copy of a pamphlet that was likely often treated roughly.

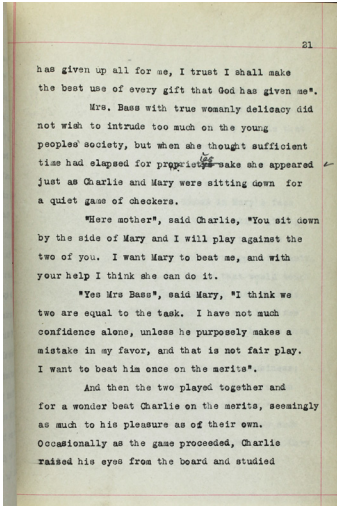


\$475

HISTORICAL FICTION BY A UNION OFFICER

14. Collins, George Knapp. *The Cracker Line in the Mountains*. [Syracuse? ca. 1910]. [2],165 leaves plus six illustrations. Typescript. Quarto. Original green buckram, spine gilt. Minor wear to binding. Negligible soiling to contents, scattered manuscript corrections and notations to text. Very good plus.

Unpublished novel by former Union officer and author Captain George K. Collins. Collins (1837-1931) was raised in Syracuse, where he lived after the war. A lawyer by profession, Collins served nearly two years with the 149th New York Infantry and saw action at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain, where wounds led to his discharge from the army. After the war he was a prolific author of local and military history. This unpublished novel was apparently his only venture into fiction, and it is not all that fictional. The bulk of the work is dedicated to the central character's military service as colonel of a regiment much like the author's own. He is wounded at Gettysburg, and then rejoins his regiment to aid in the relief of the besieged Union forces at Chattanooga, setting up the titular "Cracker Line" to deliver supplies through the mountains.



He sends detailed reports back to his mother, who reads them aloud at a local literary society. These passages cross the line into military history, offering numerous details of the Chattanooga Campaign, including the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, all of which are clearly based on the author's own experiences. The regiment is unnamed, but belongs to the New York Brigade in the 12th Army Corps -- not coincidentally the same brigade in which Collins's regiment served.

The present work is a bound typescript, mostly illustrated with tipped-in postcards showing locations of battles such as Lookout Mountain. The author has made several corrections in manuscript or type throughout the work. Also included is one of Collins' nonfiction histories on the 149th New York Infantry which collects brief biographies of the some of his fellow soldiers from Onandaga County. An interesting piece of Civil War historical fiction by a Union officer.

\$850

***FIRST MEXICAN EDITION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION:
"NOS EL PUEBLO..."***

15. [Constitutions]. [Washington, George]. *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. Small octavo. Modern red calf, front board gilt lettered; original plain paper wrappers bound in. Minor rubbing to corners and spine ends. Contemporary gift inscription on front wrapper. Light toning and an occasional, small fox mark; light tide line at top edge. About very good.

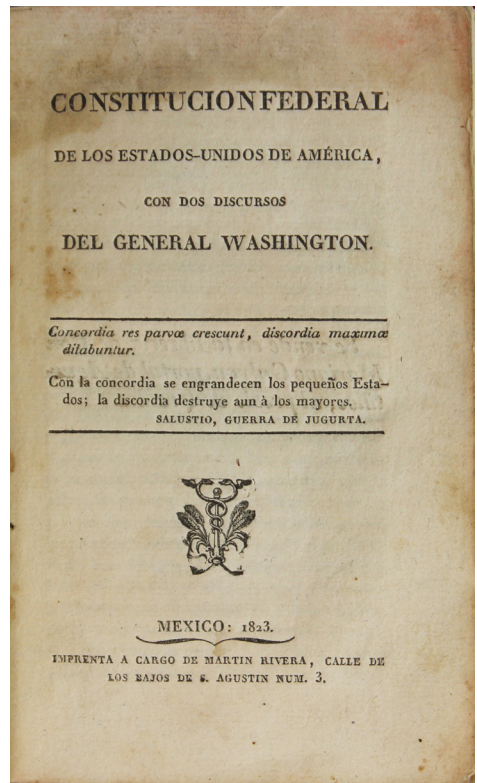
A very scarce Mexican imprint that comprises the first Mexican edition of the United States Constitution, accompanied by two important addresses by George Washington. The present work was printed in 1823, following the overthrow of Agustin de Iturbide, as Mexico attempted to establish itself as a republic.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

The brief introduction makes clear the estimation for the document held by the publishers and its potential usefulness as a framework for the Mexican Constitution. It reads, in part:

“Algunos hablan de confederacion y federalismo sin siquiera tener nocion vaga de las palabras: estas incluyen ideas verdaderamente genericas, y en las que se contienen especies y graduaciones que es preciso fijar con exactitud.... Una de estas especies o graduaciones està suficientemente determinada en la ultima Constitucion de los Estados-Unidos, y por lo tanto se ha creido utilissimo el reimprimirla, con el objeto de que repartidos por todas las provincias los ejemplares, se actuen los ciudadanos de los principios sobre que se funda, y de la fuerza del lazo con que se estrecharon aquellos Estados que antes de su emancipacion eran independientes y no componian un todo tan homogeneo y compacto como el nuestro....”



A fascinating edition of the United States Constitution, important for its influence on the formation of a republic in newly independent Mexico, and rare -- OCLC locates fewer than ten copies, and only one copy appears in available auction records over the past century.

\$12,500

AN AMERICAN ENCLAVE IN EARLY 20th-CENTURY CUBA

16. [Cuba]. [Photography]. [*Photograph Album Depicting Life for American Settlers and Farm Owners on the Isle of Pines During the Early 1900s*]. [Cuba. ca. 1900]. Seventy-two photographs, most measuring 6 x 8 inches, with a few in smaller formats, 5 x 7 and 3.5 x 4.5 inches. Oblong octavo album. Black cloth boards, with moderate wear and staining, separated at rear hinge. Photos with some wear and fading. An occasional blurred image, Good plus.



An evocative and engaging photograph album with nearly seventy-five images depicting life on the American enclave of Isle of Pines, off the southern coast of Cuba, in the decade following the Spanish-American War. The island had already attracted a sizeable population of American expatriates, farmers, and businessmen in the late-19th

century, but ambiguity concerning sovereignty of the island after the United States relinquished control of Cuba in 1902 led American companies to purchase a large portion of the arable land on the island and open it to settlers. Despite an influx of settlers and a commensurate push for annexation, Cuban ownership of the island was affirmed by the ratification of the Hay-Quesada Treaty in 1925, prompting the departure of most American inhabitants. At the height of enthusiasm for the Isle of Pines during the 1900s, the American population numbered several thousand; the approximately 700 remaining American residents in 1924 still owned more than ninety percent of the land on the island.

The present album comprises a fascinating record of American life on the island and tangentially those of its native inhabitants during the early 1900s. The contrast is often quite striking, with images of large groups of Americans at formal dinners in the island's hotel and of somewhat ragged locals plowing and tilling their fields by hand often side-by-side. The first short series consists of unattributed commercial prints showing buildings and scenes around Nueva Gerona, what is now the only town on the island. The remainder of the album, except for a brief series of smaller snapshots from a Havana vacation, consists of relatively large-format, original photographs of the Isle of Pines. These include numerous images of farm lands; islanders posed in front of their homes and at work in the fields; Americans presiding over their investments and posed in front of newly constructed homes, municipal edifices, and commercial buildings, and on excursions across the island. The photographs also include a good number of well-composed landscapes and natural scenes that provide a good understand-

ing of the contemporary environment. Ultimately, despite the growth of American immigration and investment during this period, and the fervent thrall for annexation by a few interested parties, the Isle of Pines remained a quite isolated and minimally developed outpost. Although the album is entirely uncaptioned, these

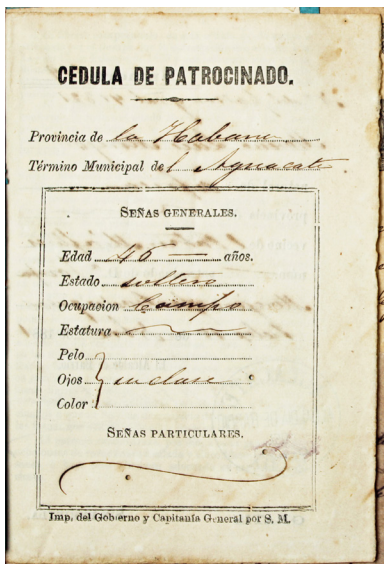


photographs are clearly the work of an experienced photographer, whose goal it was to document the conditions and living environment on the island. A fine visual record of this ersatz American micro-colony.

\$2,250

WITH A RARE FREEDMAN'S IDENTIFICATION PASS

17. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. No. 2784. *Moreno Luis Lucumi Patrocinado por Da. Josefa Morejon de Rodriguez [manuscript caption title]. [Matanzas. 1881;1884]. [3] leaves, plus [4]pp. pamphlet in original plain wrappers, string tied. Light wear at edges. A few very small worm holes. Contemporary ink stamps. Light tanning and foxing. Still very good.*



The Spanish Cortes approved a system of gradual manumission in 1880 for slaves in Cuba that provided for an eight-year period of patronato (tutelage) for all slaves liberated according to the law, which essentially amounted to indentured servitude. The transition to the patronato system was overseen by a provincial network of government agencies called Juntas de Patronato. Most of the workings of the slave system were preserved, but patrocinados, as former slaves came to be known, received a minimal set of legal rights and were to be paid a token wage.

This fascinating set of Cuban manumission documents from the Junta de Patronato of Matanzas records this process, and contains a rare cedula de patrocinado, an identification booklet stating a slave is now a freedman with a supporting

sponsor. The cedula, completed in manuscript, states that “Moreno Luis Morejon, Natural de Africa...Vecino del Potrero Miraflores...Patrocinado de Da Josefa Morejon de Rodriguez” is “Gratis Sin Enmienda” as of September 15, 1881. The second leaf of the pamphlet prints the rights of the freedman and the responsibilities of the sponsor, such as the provision of food, clothing, and nominal salary.

The second document present here is a contemporaneous manuscript letter from Josefa Morejon de Rodriguez confirming that she will act as sponsor for the freedman, and the final document, dated January 28, 1884, and signed by Rodriguez and the relevant local magistrates, states that the sponsorship has been completed and is now legally concluded. With the ink stamp of the Matanzas Junta Provincial on first page, and the contemporary stamps of several other relevant authorities. An outstanding record of the process of gradual manumission in Cuba during the last years of legal slavery on the island, with a rare surviving freedman’s identification book.

\$2,750

UNRECORDED MEXICAN DEATH MANUAL

18. De la Madre Dios, Martin. *Practica, y Exercicio de Bien Morir.* Mexico City: Por Francisco Salbago, 1633. [15], 189 [of 192?] leaves; lacking leaves ¶1 (blank?), Y4-5, Zz3, Zz6-8. R1-2 cancels. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine label. Vellum worn, front hinge separating. Deep marca de fuego along top edge, with resultant loss occasionally touching headlines. Scattered contemporary manuscript annotations. Some foxing and soiling internally. Good.

The unrecorded, first Mexican edition of this religious manual on “dying well” by Martin de la Madre Dios, a Spanish Carmelite monk. The work was first published in Zaragoza, where the author was ensconced, in 1628. It was later translated into Latin (1640 & 1641) and French (1646), and was re-published twice in Spain (1643 & 1650), thus making the present edition the second overall. Although it was clearly a popular text, the only edition surviving in more than one recorded copy is the 1641 Latin translation printed in Cologne, and it is clearly the type of book that received heavy use.



This genre of work attempted to provide a guide to Catholics on the significance of death and the steps to take in order to have a “good” death that would ease the way to heaven, treating death as the final, most important religious ritual in the life

of a Christian. The present work has a lengthy initial section explaining these views to its reader and providing examples of good deaths from the Bible, lives of saints, and even Greek philosophers. The second part covers the major acts necessary, such as confession, to enact a good death, and the third, most brief section contains instructions for the numerous smaller duties.

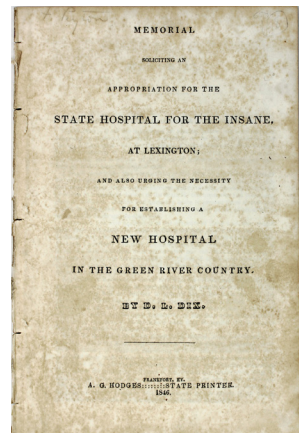
Francisco Salbago, the publisher, was the official printer of the Holy Office and the Inquisition in Mexico during the 1630s. This copy bears the *marca de fuego* of the Oratorio de San Felipe Neri in San Miguel de Allende. Slightly defective, lacking three internal and three final leaves, but nevertheless a good example of an otherwise unrecorded, early 17th century religious manual and Mexican imprint.

\$5,000

***“OF ALL THE CALAMITIES TO WHICH HUMANITY IS SUBJECT,
NONE IS SO DREADFUL AS INSANITY.”***

19. Dix, Dorothea. *Memorial Soliciting an Appropriation for the State Hospital for the Insane, at Lexington; and Also Urging the Necessity for Establishing a New Hospital in the Green River Country.* Frankfort, Ky.: A.G. Hodges, 1846. 16pp. Dbd. Lightly foxed, heavier to outer leaves. Contemporary ownership inscription at top edge of title page. About very good.

Memorial written by mental health advocate Dorothea Dix after touring the State Hospital for the Insane at Lexington in which she implores the legislature to make improvements to the facilities. Noting that she is pleading on behalf of those who cannot state their own case, and the difficulties inherent in caring for those who are mentally disturbed, she provides specific suggestions for better care of the inmates. These include increasing the size of the kitchen, providing more than one dining room, improving the inadequate laundry and personal washing facilities, and the urgent need of water throughout the facility. She also advocates the benefits of employment for the insane, such as farm work, citing numerous published reports. “In her lifetime, Dorothea Dix brought about significant changes in the care of the mentally ill in North America and Europe. Her work influenced conceptions about those held in prisons and asylums by identifying mental illness as a medical rather than moral issue. Her efforts helped pave the way for improved treatment of the mentally ill as well as the creation of more than 120 new mental health facilities” - ANB. Relatively scarce.



American Imprints 46-2148.

\$1,375

ITS STUDENTS.

on't get weary.

wea - ry, An - gels brought de
 - ry, I'm hunt - ing for a home, home

1st. 2d.

CABIN AND PLANTATION SONGS.

Nobody knows de trouble I've Seen.

(This song was a favorite in the Sea Islands. Once when there had been a good deal of ill feeling excited, and trouble was apprehended, owing to the uncertain action of the Government in regard to the confiscated lands on the Sea Islands, Gen. Howard was called upon to address the colored people earnestly. To prepare them to listen, he asked them to sing. Immediately an old woman on the outskirts of the meeting began "Nobody knows the trouble I've seen," and the whole audience joined in. The General was so affected by the plaintive melody, that he found it difficult to maintain his official dignity.)

Oh, no - bod - y knows de trou - ble I've seen, No - bod - y knows but
 us, Nobod - y knows de trouble I've seen. Glory Hal - lo - lu - jahn!

I'm up, sometimes I'm down; Oh, yes, Lord;
 you see me goin' long so; Oh, yes, Lord;

al - most to de groun'; Oh, yes, Lord.
 tri - als here be - low, Oh, yes, Lord.

D. C. al Fx

was walkin' along, Oh yes, Lord—
 d, an' de Love came down, Oh yes, &
 dat day, Oh yes, &c.
 my sins away, Oh yes, &c.
 ws de trouble I've seen, &c.

Verses

BY

Elizabeth French Fiske



EARLY HAMPTON COLLEGE FUNDRAISER

20. Fenner, Thomas P. *Cabin and Plantation Songs as Sung by the Hampton Students*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, [1874]. [2],[173]-255,[6]pp. Original grey printed wrappers. Light chipping to corners and spine, some light soiling and wear to covers. Minor soiling and wear to text, some faint creasing. About very good.

First edition of this popular song book of "slave music" compiled by Thomas P. Fenner, head of the music department at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural School in Virginia. The Hampton Normal School -- today Hampton University -- was founded in 1868 and was "devoted to the education of colored teachers for the colored race, and to industrial training." This work was issued in numerous editions, likely as a fundraiser for the school, given the popularity of "plantation music" during Reconstruction. In addition to the music included here, there are general ads for the school and for the promotion of Black education.

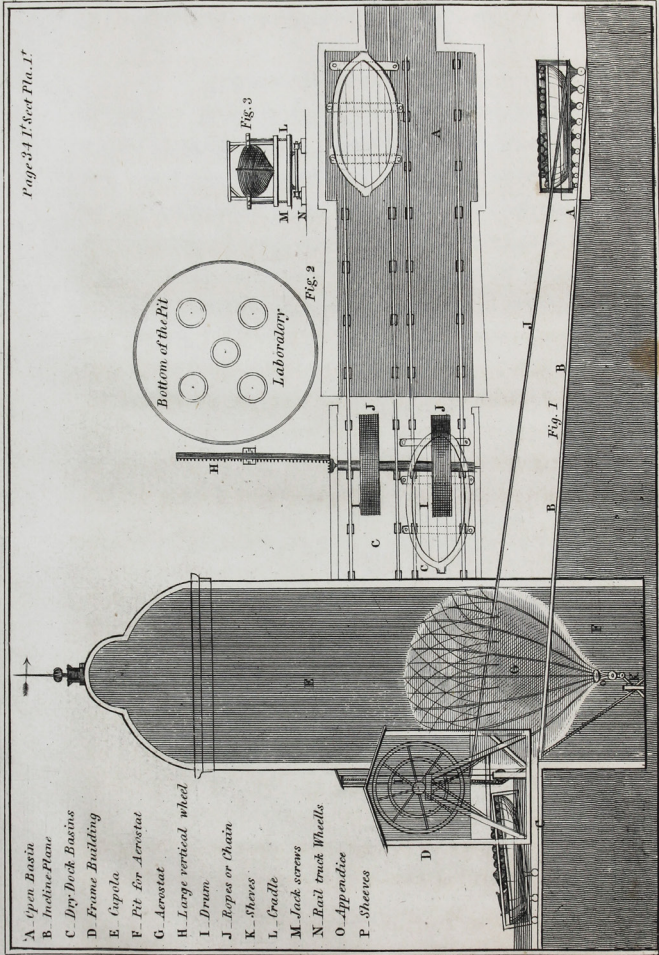
\$400

WRITTEN BY A WOMAN, PRINTED BY INDIAN CHILDREN

21. Fiske, Elizabeth French. *Verses*. [Lawrence, Ks.]: Haskell Print Shop, 1911. [37]pp. Original brown printed card wrappers, string-tied. Wrappers lightly chipped, front cover cracking along inner margin; minor soiling. Internally clean and fresh. Very good.

A handsomely printed book of poetry written by the wife of the superintendent of the Haskell Indian School, and printed by the Native American students at the school. Notable pieces include a soaring ode to the natural beauties of California ("Thy distant purple mountains capped with snow, / Loom high against a sky of turquoise blue, / While at their base the poppy's saffron glow / That field of cloth of gold doth oft renew."); a farewell to Petersham, Massachusetts, the presumed home of the author; several love poems and other pieces on nature. The Fiskes were married in Yuma, Arizona, in 1903, and Mr. Fiske worked as a tutor and in the United States Indian Service throughout his career. He was superintendent at the Haskell School from 1908 to 1911. Given this background, it seems probable that this is the same Elizabeth French Fiske who later published the book *I Lived Among the Apaches* in 1947. Rare and likely printed in a very limited number -- we locate three copies in OCLC, at Brown, the Huntington, and the University of Arizona.

\$950



- A - Upper basket
- B - Incline-Plane
- C - Dry Dock Basins
- D - Frame Building
- E - Cylinders
- F - Pit for Aerostat
- G - Aerostat
- H - Large vertical wheel
- I - Drum
- J - Ropes or Chain
- K - Staves
- L - Cradle
- M - Jack screws
- N - Rail truck Wheels
- O - Appendice
- P - Sheaves

SIDE VIEW & PLANS OF AN AEROSTATIC ELEVATOR ON A CANAL INCLINED-PLANE AND RAIL-WAY, RISE 1 FOOT TO 15 IN 120

FIRST AMERICAN WORK ON AERONAUTICS

22. Genet, Edmond Charles. *Memorial on the Upward Forces of Fluids, and Their Applicability to Several Arts, Sciences, and Public Improvements: for Which a Patent Has Been Granted by the Government of the United States.* Albany: Packard & Van Benthuysen, 1825. 112pp., plus five engraved plates and folding table. Original printed boards, sympathetically rebacked. Light dampstaining and wear to boards. Some foxing and toning internally, heavier to initial leaves. About very good.

A rare and pioneering, if evidently fanciful, work on air travel by Edmund Charles Genet, the infamous ambassador of the French Republic to the United States, who from his position in America sought to outfit privateering expeditions against British and Spanish interests in the Caribbean during the 1790s. Following the failure of his schemes and removal from his office at the request of President Washington, Genet managed to remain in the United States:

“In February 1794 the new minister, Joseph Fauchet, arrived with a warrant for Genet’s arrest. Had the ex-minister returned to France, the Jacobins now in power might have executed him. Granted asylum in the United States, he married Cornelia Clinton, daughter of New York governor George Clinton (1739–1812), settled near Albany, and eventually became a U.S. citizen.... He avoided politics and busied himself with publishing unworkable schemes for powered balloons and for using hydraulic power to haul barges over hills” - ANB.

Despite its title, which suggests hydraulics, the present work largely deals with aviation and is regarded as the first printed suggestion of the theory of a heavier-than-air machine taking flight. The marvelous plates contain detailed diagrams and illustrations of Genet’s proposed horse-powered, aerostatic airship, and the text discusses his designs and his theoretical proofs for the possibility of mechanical flight in exuberant detail.

“This pamphlet by the former Ambassador from France contains a proposal for a large airship and other suggestions for the use of the aerostatic principle.... The project attracted much attention... but never materialized” - *Aeronautic Americana*. “Extremely rare and important, the first book printed in the United States on practical aeronautics and on the first patent for an aeronautical invention” - Streeter.

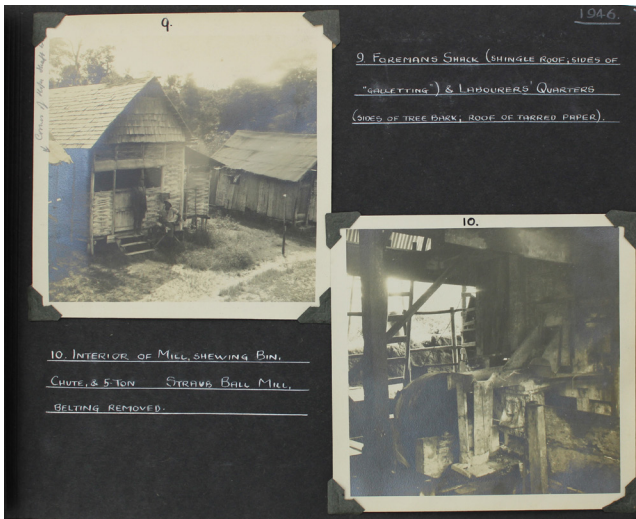
Aeronautical Americana 9. Honeyman Sale 1475. Howes G100, “b.” Rink 610. Streeter Sale 3974.

\$4,250

POSTWAR GOLD MINING IN THE JUNGLES OF BRITISH GUIANA

23. [Guiana]. **Tikwah Mining Corporation.** [*Two Photograph Albums Documenting the Tikwah Mining Corporation's Activities in British Guiana*]. [British Guiana]. 1946-1949. Two volumes. [66],[33] photographs on 33,[11] pp. Images vary in size, most 4.5 x 4.5 or 3.5 x 2.5 inches with some larger. Oblong octavos. Original black paper albums, string-tied. Cover of first volume detached, wear around edges of covers on each volume. Internally clean and fresh. Some images with light silver mirroring. Captioned throughout. Very good.

Two photograph albums of the Tikwah gold mine in British Guiana, likely compiled by an operative of the company. A Who's Who of British Guiana for 1945-1948 lists Samuel Hirsh Holzman as the mine owner and managing director, as well as the vice president of the Mining Association of British Guiana. Gold was discovered in Guiana in the 1880s, in the area around the Essequibo River. Crude mining efforts through the next few decades resulted in minimal extraction, though there was a renewed effort with technological advancements in mining in the 1940s, as shown herein.



The present albums document the region as well as the mining camp and its operations, much of it with a keen sense of detail. In addition to captions, the author has annotated many of the photos in pencil to point out relevant features. For example, a photograph captioned "New Winze (L.) &

General View of Mine Looking N.W." has pencil annotations identifying individual buildings such as the Clerk's Quarters and the Tikwah Shaft Building. An image of the foreman's shack and laborers' quarters notes the construction and materials used to build them; roads and rivers used by the company are pictured (with complaints about the rough condition), as are aerial views of the camp and surrounding area. There are images of the shafts and miners at work; interior shots of the mills and other buildings; and the latter portion of the first volume contains numerous group portraits of the workers and office staff, each person identified by name and position. This includes the "Tikwah Ladies," mostly

the wives of foremen, which shows eight Black women standing together in the mining camp, one holding an infant and another holding the hands of a toddler.

In addition to images of the camp's operations, there are many photographs documenting the difficulties involved with mining in the jungle. A series of images from 1948 shows workmen transporting equipment on the Puruni River. Captions read, "Reloading boats to proceed up Puruni (ballyhoo in front towed by 'Caroline' to be used at Thomas Island Falls for blasting"; "Pulling 'Caroline' over rapids at mouth"; "Pulling 'Caroline' through part of big falls." All of these images show the difficulty of transporting equipment and supplies in the region, with laborers in shorts and loincloths pulling the boat with a rope over difficult terrain. Another series shows the boat caught up on rocks in the river at Kaburi Falls and the workmen endeavoring to dislodge it without capsizing.

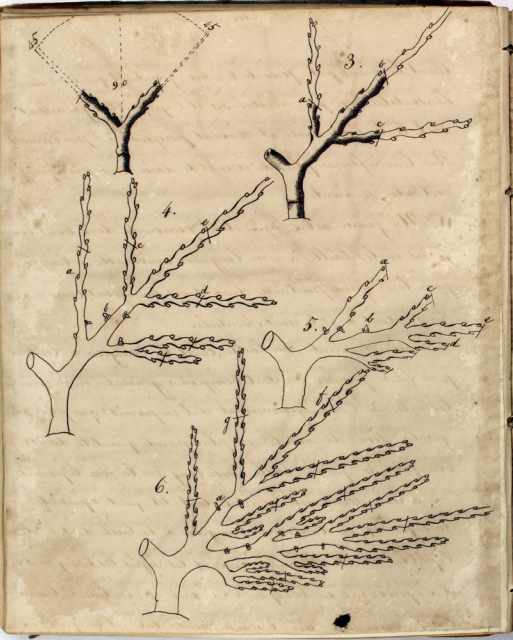
An altogether fascinating look at life in a mining camp in the jungles of Guiana, full of rich detail about those working in the camp and their living environs.

\$1,650

***FRENCH MANUSCRIPT ON PRUNING
IN AN 1820s ST. LOUIS BLANK BOOK***

24. [Horticulture]. [Pomology]. *De la Taille des Arbres* [manuscript caption title]. [St. Louis? 1827]. [171]pp., plus eighteen leaves of manuscript illustrations. Small quarto. Half sheep and paper boards. Spine perishing, hinges cracked; wear to edges and corners, some staining and minor scuffing to boards. Contemporary stationer's label on front pastedown; small, 20th-century ink stamp on front free endpaper. 20th-century typed letter, signed, in original transmittal envelope, laid in. Light, even tanning; scattered, faint foxing. Accomplished in an elegant, highly legible script. About very good.

A detailed, illustrated manuscript on the pruning and care of fruit trees, comprising an excerpt from an 18th-century French gardening classic, *La Nouvelle Maison Rustique*, transcribed into an 1820s American blank book produced in St. Louis. The chapter titled "De la Taille des Arbres" can be found in the Fruit Gardens portion of the second volume of this imposing work. The text begins with a general introduction to the concepts of pruning, with sections titled "Pourquoi On Taille," "Nécessité de la Taille," "Comment Connaître les Branches," and more. After these preliminary thoughts is a detailed instruction on a general method of pruning, "Regles Générales de la Taille," as well as particular directions for the early life of a tree, followed by new sets of instructions for "Le Deuxième Taille" during the second year and "Le Troisième Taille," of the third year. The first third of the manuscript is completed by several sections on correcting poorly grown and improperly pruned trees and shrubs.



tiennent la principale force de l'arbre, pendant que les branches horizontales trop peu nombreuses et trop faibles garnissent mal le bas du mur, et souvent périssent en peu d'années. Pour leur assurer plus de force et de durée, on a pratiqué la méthode suivante.

II. Un jeune arbre (fig. 2) étant pourvu de deux bons bourgeons, on les taille à une longueur convenable, à leur force, pour leur faire produire deux, trois bourgeons, comme a, b, c (fig. 3), dont a, et b sont essentiels.

L'année suivante, on taille court le bourgeon a, tant pour faire pousser un seul bourgeon vigoureux (on supprime les autres à l'ébourgeonnement s'il en paraît) que pour obliger la sève de monter en plus grande quantité dans le bourgeon c, qu'on taille aussi long que la force le permet. L'année suivante, l'arbre étant tel que le représente la figure 4, on donne au bourgeon a, la taille dont il est capable. On taille aussi, suivant les règles, les bourgeons d, e, c. provenus du bourgeon b. Ensuite on incline la branche b, pour en faire une branche horizontale, et on prendra

The remaining two-thirds of the work is devoted to extensive advice on specific types of fruit trees. The first lengthy section, "Taille du Poirier et du Pommier," contains thirty-four pages of instructions on the specific care of apple and pear trees, such as the different pruning methods for leafing and fruiting branches, ways to identify different types of buds and to prune commensurately, techniques for grafting branches, and much else. Two briefer sections on the pruning of older trees of these types and on particular approaches to palissage, a method of training branch growth, follow. Two additional chapters, one on the peach tree, "Celui qui a le plus besoin d'être taillé," and one on plum, apricot, and cherry trees "en espalier," which follow roughly the same outline as the section on apples and pears, comprise the final eighty-five pages. The whole is illustrated with eighteen leaves of manuscript illustrations in the same hand, consisting of labelled diagrams of trees and branches, which are referenced throughout the text.

The book itself bears the attractive stationer's label of the firm Essex & Houghan, a bookseller and stationer active in St. Louis in 1826 and 1827. The label advertises that the owners, "Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, School Books, of all kinds -- Writing Paper, &c. &c. Also -- A variety of Blank Books; And those of a particular pattern can be made at the shortest notice." It is also dated in manuscript, "1 Janvier 1827," by the author.

A 1966 typed letter laid in from a Tulane Professor to the Oakland book dealers that had purchased this volume several years prior suggests that the present work is "in the hand of or associated at any rate" with C.S. Rafinesque. Our research of available handwriting samples deem this quite unlikely, and the

several biographies of the noted French-American naturalist place him at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, rather than in St. Louis at any point, during this period. Nevertheless, the manuscript stands on its own as a fascinating work of pomology by a Francophone resident of the St. Louis region during the 1820s and comprises significant evidence of early horticultural efforts in the nascent American West. The first nursery business in the Missouri was established north of the St. Louis in 1816 by James Hart Stark, whose company would eventually trademark the Red Delicious apple, and several successful traders in the city, including those remaining from the French colonial fur trade such as Pierre Cadet Chouteau, maintained large and noted gardens on their estates. A very interesting manuscript volume.

\$5,000

EARLY 20th-CENTURY JAPANESE LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

25. [Japanese Americana]. *Zaibei Nihonjin Shashincho [Album of Japanese in the United States]*. Los Angeles: Rafu Asahi Shinbun, 1913. [ix],106 [i.e.,117] leaves, printed on rectos only. Oblong folio, recently re-tied at gutter; original pictorial wrappers. Spine chipped; light dampstaining to upper corner of front wrapper and initial leaves. Light tanning, occasional foxing and dust soiling. Still very good.

A substantial and quite rare photobook that documents the Japanese immigrant community in Los Angeles and Southern California during the early 20th century. This work was put together by the editorial staff of the Rafu Asahi Shinbun, a short-lived Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles that published for several years beginning in 1910. Except for the two-page foreword, title page, and a somewhat crude map of Southern California, this book is entirely devoted to half-tone reproductions of photographs depicting Japanese workers, businesses, and society in the Southland.

The entire publication contains approximately 200 images, with a wide variety of subjects that depict the extensive involvement of Japanese immigrants in

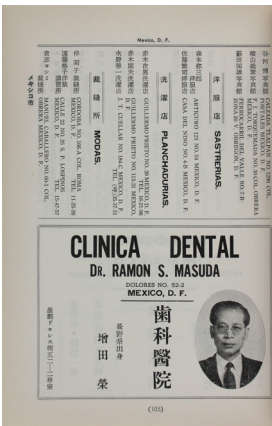


American life in the 1900s and early 1910s. One predominant thread of images depicts numerous Japanese business owners in Los Angeles, whose enterprises included not only cleaners, groceries, and restaurants, but also banks, bookstores, jewelers, haberdashers, and many others. There is also a substantive exposition of Japanese farm owners and workers across Southern California throughout the images, documenting their varying living and working conditions, and differing levels of prosperity. A final theme of the photographs records social and cultural aspects of life for Japanese immigrants, showing gatherings at the barber shop, bustling pool hall, parades, and several other events. In all, the present work provides a valuable distillation of the modes of living for Japanese immigrants in California at this time, as it was understood by those who were both chroniclers and participants. Despite being a quite sizeable publication, the book is evidently a rare survivor -- we are able to locate only one copy, at the University of Hawaii.

\$5,750

DIRECTORY OF JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS IN MEXICO

26. [Japanese Americana]. **Tosha, Katsuji.** *Directorio General de los Japoneses Residentes en la Republica Mexicana y Sus Descendientes / Zenboku Nikkeijin Jshoroku [cover title].* Mexico City: Yukio Shimizu Shoten, 1955. [2],442,[1]pp. Contemporary brown leatherette, stamped in gilt. Negligible wear. Internally clean. Near fine.



An uncommon directory of Issei and Nisei living in Mexico after World War II, with extensive advertisements from Japanese-owned businesses and numerous illustrations of Japanese residents and scenes of Japanese-Mexican life. The directory is organized by city with names printed in kanji and addresses in Roman characters. The advertisements are mostly bilingual, printed in Spanish and Japanese. It appears that a significant portion of the Japanese-Mexican community supported the project, which is quite extensive and includes numerous advertisements and listings. At the rear of the volume is a brief “Who’s Who” of Japanese-Mexican citizens. Interestingly, in the introduction the Japanese Ambassador, K. Kubata,

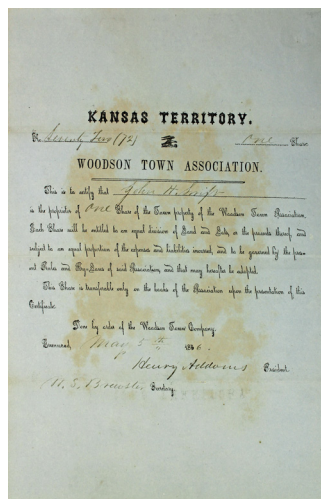
laments the upheaval the war caused Japanese citizens in Mexico. Similar to the United States, Japanese residents were required to relocate away from the Pacific Coast regions, though they were not interned. He writes, “Muchos fueron las vicisitudes que tuvieron que sufrir despues de abandonar lo que ellos consideraban ya un hogar permanente.” Rare -- we locate two copies in OCLC, both in Japan.

\$1,750

EARLY KANSAS TOWN ASSOCIATION CERTIFICATE

27. [Kansas]. [Printed Broadside, Completed in Manuscript, for the Woodson, Kansas, Town Association]. [Greenwood, Ks. 1856]. Broadside, approximately 12 x 7.75 inches. Previously folded. Minor wear. Slight discoloration at center of sheet. Very good.

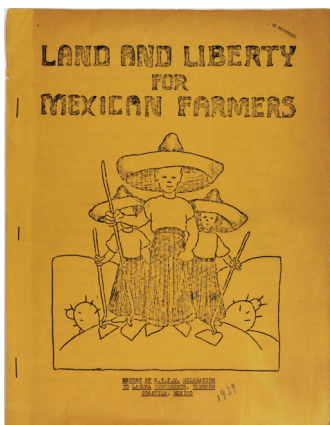
A scarce, early Kansas imprint, comprising a certificate of stock ownership in the Woodson Town Association. The group was formed in Greenwood, the seat of Greenwood County, which neighbors Woodson County, the presumable site of Woodson town, though there is no evidence that such a settlement was ever founded. The broadside states that, "Each share will be entitled to an equal division of Land and Oats, or the proceeds thereof, and subject to an equal proportion of the expenses and liabilities incurred, and to be governed by the present Rules and By-Laws of said Association, and that may hereafter be adopted." This example was completed in manuscript for one John H. Swift on May 5, 1856, and signed by Henry Addams and W.S. Brewster, the president and secretary of the organization respectively. We locate only two copies, at Yale and Princeton.



\$500

COOPERATIVE FARMING IN MEXICO AS A MODEL FOR THE SOUTH

28. [Labor]. [Agriculture]. *Land and Liberty for Mexican Farmers: A New System of Cotton Farming* [caption title]. [Arkansas]: Southern Tenant Farmer's Union, [1939]. 7pp. printed on rectos only. Folio. Original yellow wrappers, stapled; rear cover lacking. Contemporary ink stamp on front cover. Light soiling and wear, some light creasing in spots. Very good.



A brief report published by the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union relating a visit by two of its delegates to Coahuila to observe Mexican cotton farming in the region. In 1936 the Mexican plantation laborers went on strike, resulting in the redistribution of land by the government into cooperative farms. After observing the system in Mexico, the authors write, "We do not believe that we can work out our own problems just as the

Mexican farmers are doing but we feel that the members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union can profit by keeping in close touch with what is going on south of us in Mexico. The Farm Security Administration in the United States might well take some lessons from the National Credit Bank in Mexico and introduce some of the fundamental principles of democracy, cooperation and education in helping solve our problems here in the cotton growing southern states." A rather ephemeral publication, we locate three copies in OCLC -- UC Berkeley, the National Agriculture Library, and the University of Texas.

\$350

EARLY AUTO RACE ON LONG ISLAND

29. Long Island Automobile Club. *Official Programme of the 100 Mile Endurance Test to Be Held on Long Island. April 20th, 1901, Under the Auspices of the Long Island Automobile Club [cover title].* [Brooklyn. 1901]. 31,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

ENDURANCE TEST COURSE.

One Hundred Miles of Macadam Roads Covering Hills, Rolling Country and Levels.

In selecting the course for the One Hundred Mile Automobile Endurance Test, the Long Island Automobile Club had many difficulties to consider. While the club had in Queens and Nassau Counties alone 600 miles of improved highways comprising both macadam and gravel, the officers wished to lay out a course which would present as few difficulties as possible to chauffeurs unfamiliar with the territory, and at the same time lay out a course which would give the various conditions likely to be found in any touring territory. There was no desire to



THE TURN AT FLUSHING.

place insurmountable difficulties in the way, and as far as possible blind turns were avoided. It was easy enough to lay out a course all hills or all levels, and a simple matter to find a number of courses presenting absolutely no difficulties or grades of any moment. Many suitable courses were selected which, however, had the objectionable feature of making it necessary to travel over the same stretch of highway more than once. This, while not a serious objection, was not deemed advisable. The course herein described was selected after frequent trips over it by motor vehicles of various types. It fulfills all the conditions that any tourist would expect his vehicle to find in the season's travel. It furthermore gave operators an interesting section through which to run, running over the hills and wooded country and along the bays of

19

Handsome program for the One Hundred Mile Endurance Test sponsored by the Long Island Automobile Club, listing the competitors, officials, rules, and special events associated with the event. The opening pages list the club's officers and provide a synopsis of its brief history, founded just six months prior. Entrants included an electric vehicle sponsored by the United States Battery Company, twenty gasoline-powered vehicles, and two steam-powered cars. The program is illustrated with scenes from along the route, as well as local advertisements. We locate no copies in OCLC. A wonderful memento of the early days of car culture and auto racing.

\$750



Briefe
 über die westlichen Theile
 der
 vereinigten Staaten
 von
Nordamerika.

 Von
Heinrich v. Martels
 Premier Lieutenant im Sten Königl. Hannoverischen
 Infanterie-Regiment.

Mit einer Charte vom Missouri-Staate.

Stenbrück 1834.
 Bei Friedrich Kachdorf.

RARE MISSOURI GUIDE FOR GERMAN EMIGRANTS

30. Martels, Heinrich von. *Briefe Über die Westlichen Theile der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.* Osnabrück: Friedrich Rackhorst, 1834. vi,194,[1] pp. plus folding map. Original brown paper boards. Spine worn and chipped, boards and corners lightly worn. Light foxing to text, some light scattered soiling. About very good.

One of the earliest and most influential accounts of Missouri written for prospective German immigrants, penned by Heinrich von Martels, who came to the 'Missouri Rhineland' in 1832. While full of enthusiastic rhetoric intended to aid the author's land speculation schemes, it contains many valuable facts and accounts of early frontier life, and is illustrated by a handsome map of the state detailing the German settlements. Printed in the provincial center of Osnabrück, this work is extremely rare on the market.

The first substantial wave of German immigration to Missouri was inspired by an enthusiastic treatise written by Gottfried Duden (1789-1856), a German traveler, who explored and lived in Missouri in the 1820s. Heinrich von Martels (1803-1893), a former officer in the Hanoverian Army, was one person who was greatly influenced by Duden's work. In 1832, Martels immigrated to Missouri with his father and brothers. They settled a farm along the north bank of the Missouri River about thirty miles west of St. Louis, in an area that soon came to be known as the 'Missouri Rhineland' due to its heavy German population. Martels, though much taken by Missouri, returned to Germany after only a year, while his father and brothers remained.

Not long after Martels' return to Germany he issued the present work. Martels portrays Missouri as nothing short of an earthly paradise of bounty and freedom, in great contrast to the stifling and more established atmosphere of Germany. He provides many incredibly valuable anecdotes and facts about frontier life in Missouri, including accounts of its people, settlements, infrastructure and natural wonders, and the process and costs of purchasing land, equipment, and labor. While much of the information provided is genuinely useful, his true motive seemed to be to promote settlement for personal gain, in the form of planned land speculation schemes.

Martels' work proved highly popular, and next to Duden's report, it was one of the most influential early German immigration works on Missouri. Both downplayed the difficulties of life on the unsettled frontier, but nevertheless played a significant role in accelerating German immigration to the state. Though there are a handful of copies in institutional collections, this work is rare on the market, having appeared at auction just once in the last thirty plus years.

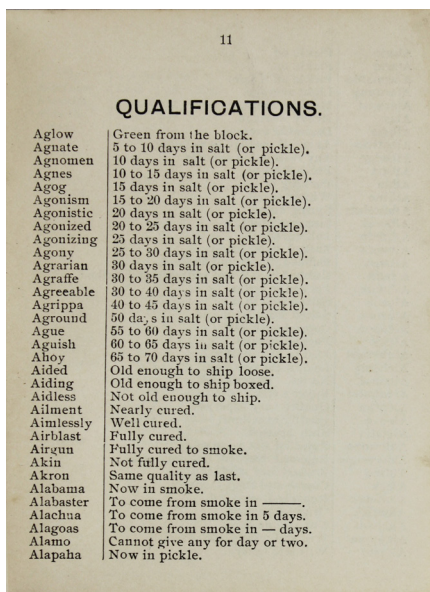
Howes M325, "aa." Sabin 44828.

\$3,750

"BUFF ABILITY AMBIENT"

31. [Meat Packing]. [Cryptography]. *The Armour-Cudahy Packing Company, South Omaha, Neb. Telegraphic Cipher Book*. Omaha: Ackermann Bros. & Heintze, [ca. 1888]. [6],112pp. 16mo. Original cloth. Light wear to cloth at edges and corners; boards slightly rubbed. Contemporary ink stamp on front pastedown; slightly later bookplate on front free endpaper. Light tanning and dust soiling internally. Very good.

A fascinating and unrecorded book of ciphers used in telegraphic communications by the Armour-Cudahy Packing Company, "compiled exclusively for use between them and their agents and brokers." The company was founded in South Omaha, adjacent to the Omaha Stockyards, in 1887 by Michael Cudahy and Philip Armour. It operated for four years and became one of the "big four" packing companies in Omaha before Cudahy bought out Armour in 1891, and it became simply the Cudahy Packing Company. By the mid-20th century, their plant occupied five square blocks between the stockyards and the South Omaha Terminal Railway.



The present book contains thousands of code words for sales phrases, types of meat, weights and measures, prices, and other notes on shipments, payments, and markets. Sections are organized alphabetically -- the most basic and important code words for sales, consignments, and orders all begin with "A," for example. Words for times and numbers start with "B," while codes plain prices begin with "C." Words for all manner of meat products in differing amounts occupy "D" through "P." Perhaps our favorite term here is "Rescue," which translates to, "Meat a little soft, otherwise good." Overall, an excellent document of the evidently serious world of meat packing cryptography in the late 19th century. Not in OCLC.

\$750

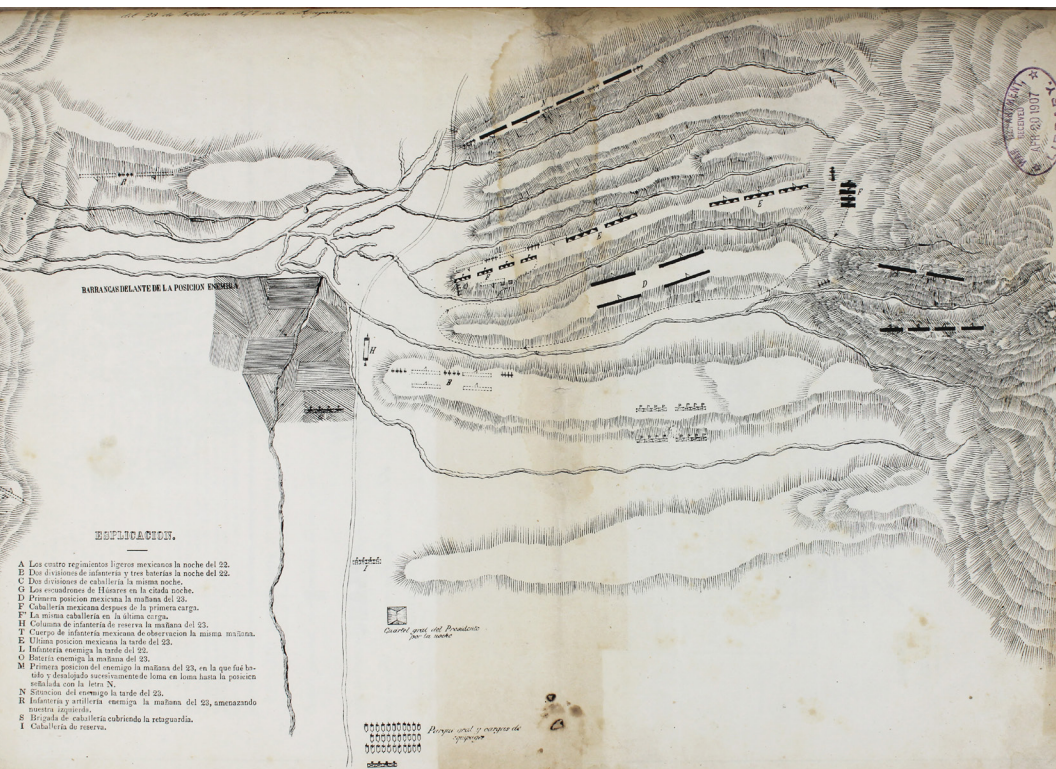
RARE MEXICAN ASSESMENT OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA

32. [Mexican-American War]. *Batalla de la Angostura. El Corresponsal del Ejercito, Numeros 19, 20, 21, 22, y 23*. Mexico City. 1847. 20,[2]pp. Large folio. Original printed wrappers, bound in contemporary marbled boards, rebacked

and recornered in recent morocco, gilt leather spine label, all edges marbled. Numerous additional blank leaves bound in. Rubbing and scuffing to boards, moderate edge wear; wraps with repaired chips and tears. Early 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown, small ink stamps scattered throughout. A couple of short, repaired edge tears internally; light tanning and foxing. Good plus.

A rare Mexican view of the defeat suffered by forces under the command of Santa Anna in the Battle of Buena Vista, at the hands of Zachary Taylor during the Mexican-American War. The battle occurred in late February 1847, when Santa Anna, freshly recalled from exile in Cuba, rushed his new army north to halt the southern advance of Taylor's forces from Texas. Taylor had already been victorious at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and had captured Monterrey and Saltillo, before much of his army was sent to assist in the invasion of Veracruz being prepared by Winfield Scott. When Santa Anna attacked the American forces dug in at Buena Vista, south of Saltillo, on February 22nd, he did so with an army far superior numerically, but also one far less trained and experienced, and was driven back with heavy losses. Taylor's enhanced reputation and legend that grew out of the battle took him to the White House in 1848.

Both sides claimed victory in the battle. Santa Anna did so on the perhaps dubious grounds that, although his own army suffered numerous casualties and withdrew from the field, Taylor with his now limited forces halted his advance after the conclusion of the engagement. The present work provides a



detailed account of the battle from the Mexican point of view, printed as five consecutive issues of their official military periodical, but published separately with its own wrappers and a sheet with two large woodcut maps. The report, as the introduction from the editor makes clear, was intended as a defense against criticism from parties within Mexico concerning the conduct of the brief campaign:

“Despues de terminar los partes oficiales, nos encargaremos de refutar un cuaderno que se ha impreso recientemente, con el solo objeto de eclipsar el brillo que las armas mexicanas adquirieron el mes de Febrero ultimo en el estado de Coahuila, y que parece escrito si no por Taylor mismo, si, bajo su influencia y por el poder del oro americano. El ilustre general Santa-Anna nunca ha sido mas digno del amor y reconocimiento de sus conciudadanos, y nunca tampoco ha debido considerarse, como general y como mexicano, mas digno de elogio que en la epoca actual.”

The work first contains a lengthy report by Santa Anna and several shorter ones from his lieutenants that present the performance of the Mexican army and the results of the battle in the most positive possible light. The majority of the work comprises a unit-by-unit account of Mexican action during the battle, with detailed descriptions of the participation of each regiment, including lists of soldiers killed, wounded, and missing in action. The two woodcut maps delineate the geography and trails of the area surrounding Saltillo, and the initial order of battle on the field. As a result, the work serves not only as a brisk defense of Mexican military conduct, but also as an important and comprehensive record of the Mexican side of the engagement.

Very rare -- we locate only three copies, at Yale, Harvard, and the University of Texas, and none in auction records.

\$9,750

SCARCE MEXICAN DEVOTIONALS

33. [Mexico]. [Religion]. [*Sammelband of Twenty-One 19th-Century Mexican Novenas and Devotionals*]. [Mexico. 1802; 1841-1856]. Twenty-one small pamphlets, varying paginations. 16mo. 19th-century calf, gilt tooled and lettered, with brass clasp at center of fore-edge. Light scuffing to boards; moderate wear to spine and edges. Three works lacking title page and/or final leaf. A few small chips and short, closed tears. Variable tanning and foxing. About very good.

A fascinating sammelband of over twenty scarce novenas, tridua, prayer books, and other devotionals printed in Mexico during the 19th century. The standout imprint is an 1802 guide that offers prayers and instructions for seven Saturdays of devotion to the Most Holy Mother of Light, for use by a Mexican

cult of the Virgin Mary dedicated to the veneration of a painting originally made in Palermo in the 1720s and brought to the León cathedral in 1732, whose production was supposedly directed by Mary herself in several appearances to an old Sicilian woman. Each day of devotion is oriented to one of the qualities of Mary as represented in her depiction, including science, good counsel, and understanding; the work is illustrated with a woodcut of the Virgin Mary on the verso of the title page.

Fourteen of the remaining twenty works were printed by Luis Abadiano y Valdes, a prolific Mexican job printer active from the 1820s through the 1850s. Abadiano published a number of educational and political works, but the vast majority of his output was religious, and the present sammelband provides a good representation of some of his scarcer imprints produced in the 1840s and 1850s, with only one example here being recorded in more than one copy. These include novenas for Joseph, Saint Hippolytus, San Francisco de Paula, Santa Rita de Casia, and others, as well as several tridua and other shorter organized devotions. The one tangible connection between the works of Abadiano and the 1802 devotional bound with them is that the earlier work and several of Abadiano's productions bear the imprint "Calle de Santo Domingo," and it seems plausible that Abadiano took over the print shop there from the first, unnamed publisher. A very interesting bound volume of Mexican devotional works, valuable for its assemblage of material with a low survival rate and as a record of one manner in which they were collected. A complete list is available upon request.

\$3,000



El Exmo. Sr. Presidente interino de la República Mexicana se ha servido dirigirme el decreto siguiente.

„El Presidente interino de la República Mexicana, á los habitantes de ella, sabed: que el Congreso general ha decretado lo que sigue.

Art 1.º „El Gobierno excitará el patriotismo de los Mexicanos y desplegará todos los recursos de su resorte para continuar vigorosamente la guerra sobre Tejas, hasta dejar bien puesto el honor nacional, asegurar los intereses todos de la República y obtener la libertad del General Presidente.

2.º Se tendrá por servicio muy distinguido, que el Congreso tomará en consideracion para premiarlos dignamente, la cooperacion con éxito de cualquiera nacional ó extranjero, al logro de la libertad del mismo Presidente.

3.º El Gobierno llenará los objetos del art. 1.º sin embarazarse por ninguna estipulacion que el Presidente en prision haya ajustado ó ajustase con el enemigo, la cual como nula, será de ningun valor ni efecto.

4.º Se autoriza al Gobierno para que pueda pedir á los Departamentos hasta la cuarta parte de los reemplazos que se señalaron á los antiguos Estados, por la ley de 24 de Agosto de 824.

MEXICO PLEDGES TO FREE SANTA ANNA FROM THE CLUTCHES OF TEXAS

34. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Secretaria de Guerra y Marina...* “*El Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana, a los Habitantes de Ella, Sabed: Que el Congreso General Ha Decretado Lo Que Sigue. Art. 1o. “El Gobierno Excitara el Patriotismo de los Mexicanos y Desplegara Todos los Recursos de Su Resorte para Continuar Vigorosamente la Guerra Sobre Texas...”* [caption title and first lines of text]. Mexico City. May 20, 1836. Broadside, approximately 12 x 8 inches. Short tear at upper right corner, unobtrusively repaired on blank verso. Minor dust soiling at edges. Very good plus.

Rare broadside and first promulgation of this decree promising that the Mexican government will do all within its power to obtain the release of Santa Anna following his capture at the Battle of San Jacinto. It reads, in part:

“Art. 1.o El Gobierno excitará el patriotismo de los Mexicanos y deplegará todos los recursos de su resorte para continuar la guerra sobre Tejas, hasta dejar bien puesto el honor nacional, asegurar los intereses todos de la República y obtener la libertad del General Presidente.

2.o Se tendrá por servicio muy distinguido, que el Congreso tomará en consideracion para premiarlos dignamente, la cooperacion con éxito de cualquiera nacional ó extranjero, al logro de la libertad del mismo Presidente.

3.o El Gobierno llenerá los objetos del art. 1.o sin embarazarse por ninguna estipulacion que el Presidente en prision haya ajustado ó ajustase con el enemigo, la cual como nula, será de ningun valor ni efecto...”

The third provision judiciously stipulates that any promises or agreements made by Santa Anna while prisoner would not be binding on the Mexican government, thereby condemning the Treaty of Velasco to failure. Three further

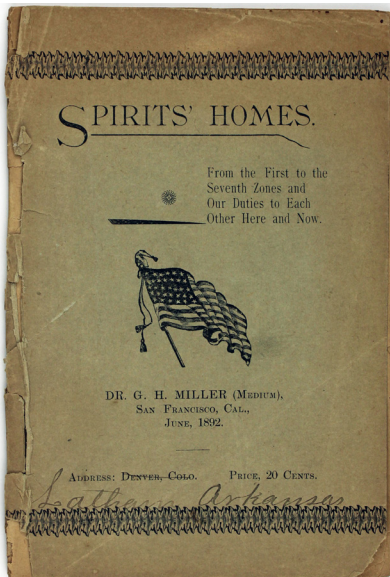
articles also give the central government wide-ranging financial powers over departmental income to help finance the war against the Texans, and promises to pay for recruiting flags in places that wish them.

“This law was passed the day after the capture of Santa Anna had been announced by President ad interim Jose Justo Corro.... On the same day the president declared a national state of mourning to continue while Santa Anna was a prisoner” - Streeter, who knew only of his copy, now at Yale. We locate a second copy at BYU. A very good example of this rare and significant Mexican document of the Texas Revolution.

\$4,750

GENDER EQUALITY AND SPIRITUAL GOODNESS

35. Miller, G.H. *Spirits' Homes. From the First to the Seventh Zones and Our Duties to Each Other Here and Now...* Denver. 1893. 82pp. 12mo. Original printed wrappers, stapled; rear cover lacking, front cover detached. Light chipping and wear to front cover, contemporary ink notation. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Lightly tanned throughout. Good.



Odd little spiritualist treatise written by G.H. Miller, a medium from San Francisco, in which he channels truths related to him by the Cythean Band in the Celestial Sphere. The upshot seems to be a message of kindness to one's neighbors, gender equality, and liberty through the practice of moral goodness. Notably, the author castigates men who subjugate women and treat them unequally as cowards and bullies. “In the philosophy of spiritualism man finds that it is absolutely necessary that he cultivate the moral side of his nature, for only by being and doing good can he be a spiritualist.” Produced on cheap, brittle paper, and therefore understandably scarce. We locate two copies in OCLC, at the Huntington and the California State Library.

\$650

A MISSOURI TOWN SWALLOWED BY THE MISSISSIPPI

36. [Missouri]. [Mississippi River]. [*Vernacular Photo Album of Seventy-Six Images Taken Along the Mississippi River at the Disappeared Town of Gayaso, Missouri*]. [Southeastern Missouri]. 1907. Seventy-six silver gelatin photographs on twenty grey card leaves, each image approximately 3.75 x 2.25 inches. Square grey cloth album, string-tied. Light wear and soiling to covers. Contemporary ink inscription on front pastedown. Light foxing and soiling to leaves, heaviest on first three leaves. Leaves lightly warped. Two images excised. About very good.

A charming vernacular photograph album depicting life along the Mississippi River in the vicinity of the declining town of Gayaso, Missouri. Gayaso, located on the banks of the Mississippi in the southeasternmost tip of the state, was settled in 1799 and incorporated in 1851 as the county seat of Pemiscot County. By 1898, the movement of the river threatened to swamp the town, and the county seat was moved to several miles south to Caruthersville. Though the river changed course and briefly spared Gayaso, by 1900 its post office closed and today any remnants are buried deep in the silt of the Gayaso Bend Conservation Area. The present images show the town disappearing as the river eats away at large swathes of its surrounding land.

Several of the images depict flooding and high water -- trees standing in water, men wading to cut lumber, riverbank erosion, and one image seems to show a collapsed pier. Other views show boats traveling up and down the Mississippi, some ferrying timber, several large paddlewheelers, and men poling lumber on rafts. One image shows a horse and buggy on what we presume to be the main street of Gayaso, with a storefront visible behind the rig. Many of the images show the hardy folk who are still living in the remains of the dying town -- a woman and child in front of a clapboard house with a rotting porch and crumbling roof; a group of boys and three dogs all laughing in front of a building that may be the schoolhouse; one man apparently giving a haircut to his friend, seated in front of some steps, high water visible amongst the trees in the background; and several images which show men and boys logging and lumbering, some of them standing in waist-high water while they fell doomed stands of trees. The album captures a slice of life on the Mississippi River at the turn of the century, with all its attendant hardships, commercial opportunities, and dangers.



***“THE ROGUES ARE PROPERLY TO BE LASHED
BY THEIR OWN ABSURDITIES”***

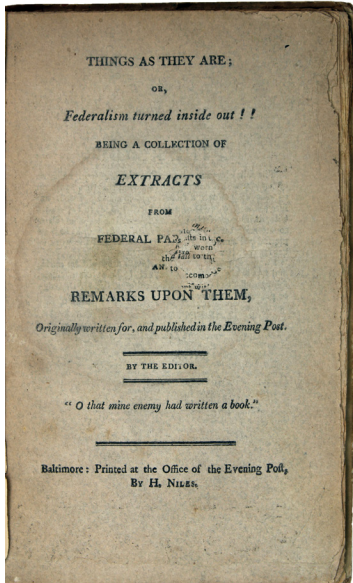
37. [Niles, Hezekiah]. *Things As They Are; or, Federalism Turned Inside Out!! Being a Collection of Extracts from Federal Pa[pers &c. an]d Remarks upon Them, Originally Written for, and Published in the Evening Post. By the Editor.* Baltimore: Printed at the Office of the Evening Post by H. Niles, [1809]. 75pp. Later drab boards with linen spine; front cover detached, spine chipped. Slight loss to center of first three leaves, affecting two words of title and six lines of second leaf; loss limited to a single word on third leaf. Paper lightly toned, minor soiling and wear. Untrimmed. Good.

A hearty critique of Federalism, pulled from the pages of the Baltimore Evening Post by its editor, Hezekiah Niles. In his introductory remarks, Niles writes glowingly of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, criticizing the “British party in America,” and states that the goal of the present volume is “to wit: of shewing the abominable inconsistency and perverseness of the federal party, comparing their former professions with their present declarations and practice.” Niles (1777-1839) was apprenticed to a printer and bookseller in Wilmington, Delaware, where he furthered his education with extensive reading and quickly excelled as a typesetter. He moved to Baltimore and purchased the *Evening Post* in 1805, editing it until 1811 when he began what would be his most notable venture, *Niles Weekly Register*. “It was an idealistic, ambitious project and remains one of the most vital reference tools for scholars of nineteenth-century

political history. Less a newspaper than America’s first national news magazine, the Register printed official reports, significant documents, facts, and statistics of national interest for nearly forty years and was read in every state and in many foreign countries” - ANB. Though in later years he strove to keep the Register free from political bias in order to render it a tool useful to historians, this early publication bears no such strictures, being a wholesale expose against Federalism. Relatively scarce on the market.

Shaw & Shoemaker 18257. Howes N155.

\$750



A RUSSIAN TRAVELER IN THE POST-CIVIL WAR WEST

38. Ogorodnikov, Pavel I. *Ot N'iu Iorka do San Frantsisko I Obratno v Rossiiu* [From New York to San Francisco and Back to Russia]. St. Petersburg. 1870. Seven volumes. Slightly later half calf and paste paper boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Boards somewhat scuffed; light wear to edges and corners. Bookplates on front pastedowns; institutional ink stamps on title pages and front wrappers, occasionally on internal leaves. Even tanning, light dust soiling. Good plus.

Rare, complete first appearance of this account by former Russian military officer Pavel Ogorodnikov of his travels across the United States and in the American West during the late 1860s, as it was initially published in seven parts in the short-lived St. Petersburg literary periodical *Zarya* [Dawn]. Ogorodnikov was educated in the St. Petersburg Cadet Corps, before receiving an officer's commission in the 6th Infantry Battalion in Warsaw. He was kicked out of the army and imprisoned for minor associations and sympathies with revolutionary figures during the mid-1860s, and after his release he traveled west, eventually arriving in New York in early 1869. From New York he traveled by train to Chicago, and thence into the West, to California and San Francisco. His narrative provides a fascinating Russian perspective on life in America after the Civil War, one that is quite unusual for this period.

“Ogorodnikov’s accounts of his journey to and around America in 1869 also received significant attention upon publication. Among the readers of the



serialized diary was Fyodor Dostoyevsky, who was so impressed by some of the stories about Russian emigrants in America that he drew upon Ogorodnikov's sketches to create Shatov's and Kirilov's characters in *The Devils....* Ogorodnikov's is a mature, experienced traveler, an elegant, educated flâneur, who never hesitates to offer a definitive opinion on subjects as diverse as men's top hats, women's education, and the 'true' character of the native Indian in America" - Marinaova.

Zarya, the periodical in which this account appears, was published from 1869 to 1872, and also printed works by Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy. In the issues present here appear poems by Fyodor Tyutchev and Anastasy Fet, as well as a Russian translation of Othello. Ogorodnikov's narrative was eventually published as a monograph in 1872. Of this edition we locate only eight copies in American institutions, and none in available sales records. A rare account of American travel, in its original serial form.

Margarita Marinaova, *Transnational Russian-American Travel Writing*, New York: Routledge, 2011, pp.19-22.

\$2,500

OKLAHOMA LAND GUIDE WITH INFORMATION ON SEMINOLE ROLLS AND ALLOTMENTS

39. [Oklahoma]. [Indian Lands]. *Moore's Seminole Roll and Land Guide.* [Wewoka, Ok.: Lasiter Print Co.], 1915. [4],52,[6]pp.; 28 leaves, plus small folding map. 12mo. Original thick, untreated calf wrappers, riveted at gutter; front wrap lettered in black. Wrappers moderately rubbed and scuffed. Scattered contemporary ink ownership stamps. Ink stain along fore-edge, not affecting text or maps. Short closed tear to map from gutter. Light tanning. Good plus.

A scarce land guide for Seminole County, Oklahoma, compiled by J. Read Moore. The work contains a wealth of local information including a complete roll of full-blood Seminoles and new-born Freedman, fifty-six pages of township maps showing land ownership, and a small folding map of the county, colored by township. The preface notes the maps were provided by a local surveyor named E. Hastain, so that the allotment rolls, plat maps, and ownership data could be combined in one convenient volume. The combination and importance of the information contained herein apparently justified the high original price of \$12.50, also noted in the preface.

The guide enabled purchasers to go some way toward determining the availability of land in the county. The first section lists the approximately 2,800 Seminoles by Blood and Freedmen in Seminole County on the final rolls when lands were allotted to the "Five Civilized Tribes" in Oklahoma via the Curtis Act of 1898, as well as several hundred "new born" Seminoles and Freedmen added

to the rolls in 1905. Additional information accompanying the names provides the sex, age, and percentage of Indian blood of the person listed, as well as the page and section numbers in which his/her allotment appears in the maps that follow. Most interestingly, the guide also provides information on whether the person listed has died since the rolls were made up, with an "x" or a "y" denoting whether the Seminole in question had died before or after the allotment was made, as well as a table for calculating present age from the one given at the time of enrollment.

The present copy bears several contemporary ink stamps denoting that it was the house copy of the Okemah National Bank, located in the county seat of neighboring Okfuskee County. A fascinating document of the wrangling over land that continued in Oklahoma well after statehood. We locate copies at only a small handful of institutions.

\$2,250

I

FINAL ROLL OF SEMINOLES BY BLOOD.

1878	Aaron	Thompson	27-7	M-½-32
2736	Abb	Betsy	9-1	F-23
2738	Abb	Dinah	9-4,5	F-2
4793	Abey		16-29	M-Full-20
2515	Abraham	Hanklin	16-6	M-1
2214x	Abraham	Pompey	16-6	M-18
2198x	Abraham	William	16-6,9-13,14	M-9mo
1236x	Adam		11-22,27	M-Full-7
2264	Adam	Monday	16-20	M-45
2265x	Adam	Samuel	16-20	M-40
2266x	Adam	Susey	16-20	F-65
1232y	Adams	Isaac	5-3	M-¾-25
531x	Adams	Losanna	10-6,27-32	F-Adop-35
630x	Adams	Martin	10-6	M-½-26
653	Adams	Robert	6-11	M-Full-25
81x	Ahaisse		7-27	M-Full-45
799	Ahalakochee		21-33	M-Full-40
180	Ahaloke		9-6,28-19	M-Full-47
1495x	Ahaloke		18-26,35	M-Full-38
599	Aihohe		2-36	F-Full-41
1258x	Ahweepka		16-24	F-Full-30
638	Akueyihche		10-21	F-Full-35
1017y	Albert		21-30	M-Full-1
1444	Albert		12-1,12	M-¾-5
1927	Alberty	Frank	26-31	M-14
1928	Alberty	Henry	26-31	M-13
1929	Alberty	Tippie	26-31	M-10
436	Alec		8-12,15-19,18	M-Full-2
921x	Aleck		12-11,12	M-Full-28
1312x	Aleck		8-32	M-Full-45
140	Alex		10-1,18	M-Full-7
1788	Alexander	Agnes	16-34	F-¾-6mo
1088x	Alexander	Johnson	13-32,33	M-Full-10mo
231	Alexander	(Nevins) Julia	13-31	F-15
1086	Alexander	Lilly	10-2,10	F-Full-7
1787x	Alexander	Martha	16-34	F-¾-21
2226	Alexander	Mollie	12-15	F-23
1087x	Alexander	Nancy	25-6,7	F-Full-5
2228	Alexander	Polly	6-25	F-18
1085	Alexander	Rosey	13-14	F-Full-22
2340	Alexander	Walter	6-36	M-20
1773	Aldridge	Myrtle (Davis)	14-26,35	F-¼-16
1380	Alfa		15-6	M-¾-15
1483x	Alfred		28-29,32	M-¾-10
1095	Alice		21-10,11	F-½-20
1390	Alice		3-13	F-¾-2
1816	Alicky		4-1	M-Full-18
2511	Allen	Silla	9-27,16-10,15	F-28
606	Alley		8-14,16-31	F-Full-21
1487x	Allie		14-29,32	M-½-4
1505x	Amesta		27-7	M-½-41
171	Amey		9-21	15-9 F-Full-13
1906	Amey		25-18	F-16
213	Amos		9-15	M-Full-7
1462	Amos		22-7	M-Full-25
1469	Amos		25-31	M-Full-7
1276x	Amos	Sarney	13-6,18,19	M-½-17
1876x	Amy		21-29	F-¾-4
1164x	Anderson	Jim	8-29,31	M-¼-20
1165	Anderson	Peggie	13-24,26-20	F-Full-20
1975	Andrews	Rebecca	19-32	F-23
409	Anna		8-14,16-31	F-Full-1
1373	Anna		11-33	F-Full-30
563	Annie	(Harjo)	0-20	F-½-19
732x	Annie		14-36	F-¾-10
845x	Annoche		12-7,8	F-Adop-33
1391y	Archibald		3-13,11-32	M-¾-8mo
1142	Archocke	Lucey	20-2,21-35	F-Full-46
357x	Archole	Thotho	19-15,24-19	M-Full-90

RARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF NATIVE AMERICANS IN MONTANA

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

A rare and captivating set of photographs by a little-documented western photographer who worked among the Assiniboine and Sioux, comprising eight striking studio portraits of chiefs and braves, as well as one full-length portrait and six group shots taken in the field. S. W. Ormsby (American, active c. 1900) maintained a photography studio at the Wolf Point Agency at the Fort Peck Assiniboine Reservation in Montana. His work is seldom encountered and at present little is known of his life and activities apart from the evidence of the relatively few photographs that have come to light. We have been unable to locate any substantive institutional holdings of Ormsby's work. The Alaska State Library records some examples in the William R. Norton Photograph Collection (which consists mainly of Alaska images, with some peripheral



photographs). Various individual images seem to be scattered about, mostly cabinet card photographs taken outdoors. Illustrations reproducing two of Ormsby's photographs appeared in *Home Mission Monthly* (Feb. 1900). One of these, entitled Assiniboine Peace Signal, illustrates Abbie L. Miller's article "The Hohé Indians." The other, captioned Completed Teepees Occupied by Indian Families, illustrates Julia Baskervill's article "In the Land of the Dakotas." An example of Assiniboine Peace Signal—a full-length outdoor portrait of a man holding his hand up to his forehead—is included in the collection offered here.

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

An excellent representation of the work of this scarce and interesting photographer of the Assiniboine and Sioux people. A full list of images is available upon request.

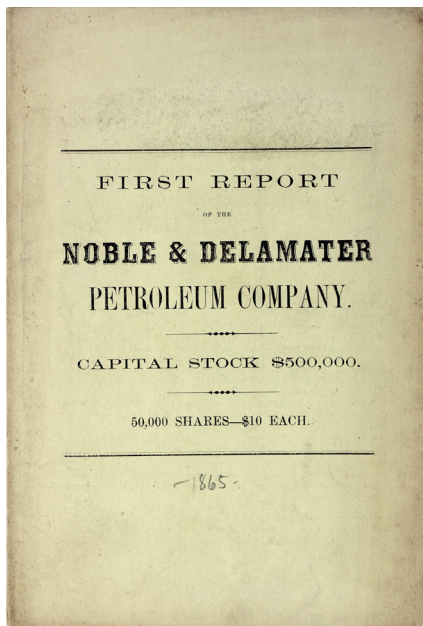
Mautz, Carl. *Biographies of Western Photographers*. Nevada City, CA, 2018, p. 370; *Home Mission Monthly*, Vol. 14, No. 4, Feb. 1900, pp. 75 and 77.

\$19,500



ONE OF THE EARLIEST PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANIES

41. [Pennsylvania]. [Oil]. *First Report of the Noble & Delamater Petroleum Company. Capital Stock \$500,000. 50,000 Shares -- \$10 Each [cover title]. Philadelphia. 1865. 4,[11]-14pp. Original printed wrappers. Light dust soiling to wraps. Moderate tanning and light foxing internally. Still very good.*



Unrecorded report that documents the first annual shareholder meeting of the Noble & Delamater Petroleum Company, which took place on April 10, 1865, the day after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The pamphlet presents the current financial circumstances of the company, delineates levels of production and revenue over the past year, and presents the by-laws of the company. The Noble well was one of the most significant and famous early bonanzas in the oil country of northwestern Pennsylvania. The well was first bored on farm land leased by Orange Noble and George Delamater in 1860. It produced no oil for three years, until the decision was made to drill deeper, at which point the well turned into a gusher, producing thousands of barrels of oil per day for the next two

years. By the time this public company was formed, production was declining rapidly, and, according to contemporary reports, the well was in the process of being closed up by the end of 1865, with both Noble and Delamater having sold their interests in the company. An excellent document of a famous episode in the early oil history of Pennsylvania and a fine record for likely one of the earliest publicly-owned oil ventures in the United States.

\$875

RARE CHEYENNE GOSPELS

42. **Petter, Rodolphe.** [Cheyenne Language]. *Pavhosto. The Gospels of Luke and John. Translated from the Original Text by Rev. Rodolphe Petter.* [Cantonment, Ok.]: Printed in the interest of the Mennonite Mission Among the Cheyennes, 1912. [2],299pp. Original brown cloth, stamped in black. Light wear to binding, spine ends slightly frayed. Inner hinges cracked but holding. Contents clean and fresh. About very good.

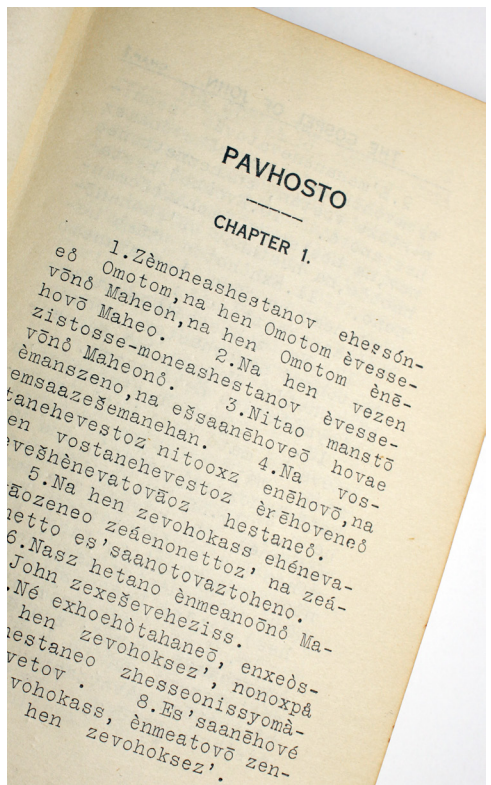
Rare edition of this translation of two gospels into the Cheyenne language, printed for use by the Mennonite Mission near Canton, Oklahoma, where they also operated an Indian School. The author, Rodolphe Charles Petter, was a Swiss Mennonite, who immigrated to the United States in 1890 when in his mid-thirties for the express purpose of proselytizing the Native Americans. He spent a year at Oberlin College to learn English before arriving at the Cantonment Mennonite Indian School in 1891, where he spent the next twenty-five years as a teacher and missionary for the Cheyenne. In 1916, he left Oklahoma for Lame Deer, Montana, where he continued his activities among the Northern Cheyenne until his death in 1947. Petter 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.

Petter's introduction to this work is written from the mission at Cantonment, and is dated August 1902, but the book was first printed in Indiana on the press of the Berne Witness, a tri-weekly, bilingual newspaper for the Swiss and German immigrants who populated the town, and also the official printing house for the Mennonite Church in the United States in late-19th and early-20th centuries. This second edition was published in Cantonment in 1912 and was produced on an eccentric, early 20th-century printing device called the Gammeter Multigraph. The machine, invented by H.C. Gammeter, was an unwieldy combination of typewriter and office printing press, and was typically used to reproduce typewritten letters and forms for distribution in large numbers. The production of an entire book, such as the present volume, would have been a complex and time-consuming personal undertaking.

Very unusual and quite scarce -- we locate only a smattering of institutional copies in OCLC; none in Oklahoma and lacking from many major Indian language and western history collections.

Ayer, Cheyenne 4.

\$1,500



nocturn, y decubran. Si alguno mas precare y tubiere en poco lo
cumplido, este nuestro mandado es de a hora para entonces. Prima ca-
nonica monitione promissa quam in his scriptis (dicit in vice)
cum vinculo excommunicationis innendamus.

Dada en nuestro Convento de San Pablo de Manila y Occe-
bre 24 de 1827. Cedula con el sello menor de nuestro
oficio y referendo de nuestro Secretario.

F. Augustin Pico
Prov.

Por mandado de S. M. P. P. P.

F. Jose Alvarez
Secretario.

El Interrogatorio es como el de la Visita pasada.

F. Alvarez
Secret.

Exemplum esto, Fidelium, in ver-
bo in conversatione, in charitate 8ca.
epist. 1, ad timoth. C. 4. v. 12.

La experiencia y la razon enseñan que una vida pura san-
ta, e inmaculada es la mar propia para corregir las Viejas, ha-
zer florecer la virtud, y evitar la inmoderancia, y mangre-
cueses de nuestro estado.

Por muchos desordenos, que se han por introducidos
en una Corporacion, y por enorme que sea la de cabecera
en las Obligaciones religiosas, si las Viejas se hacen como
dixeron San Carlos Borromeo, y previene el Santo Concilio de
Trento y nuestro sagrada ley, ordena, esto es inquiriendo
con sumo cuidado, si observamos con exactitud los tres votos

**MANUSCRIPT VOLUME OF DECREES AND SERMONS
FROM A 19th-CENTURY PHILIPPINES CHURCH**

43. [Philippines]. [Religion]. Sirva Este Libro p.a Asentar las Actas, Capítulos, y Ordenes Regulares. Quingua, en Acto de Visita, à 12 de Mayo de 1827.= F. Santos Marañon [manuscript caption title]. [Quingua, i.e. Plaridel. 1827-1860]. [428]pp. Folio. Original limp calf, manuscript cover title. Edges and spine worn; head of spine and upper corner of front wrap chipped. Text block loose at front hinge, broken in a couple of places internally. A few leaves loose; scattered chipping and tears, occasionally affecting text. Evenly tanned; occasional dust soiling. Completed in several hands; highly legible scripts. Good plus.

A valuable manuscript compilation of Catholic documents recorded by the local religious authorities at Quingua in the Philippines over much of the early- and mid-19th century. The present volume includes over 425 pages of decrees, acts, directives, and elections that affected how religious life and instruction were carried out by the Catholic Church in the Philippines during the 1800s. Quingua, now the municipality of Plaridel, was founded by the Augustinian friars of Malolos, who established a chapel in the village located on the banks of the Angat River on the north side of Manila Bay in 1581.

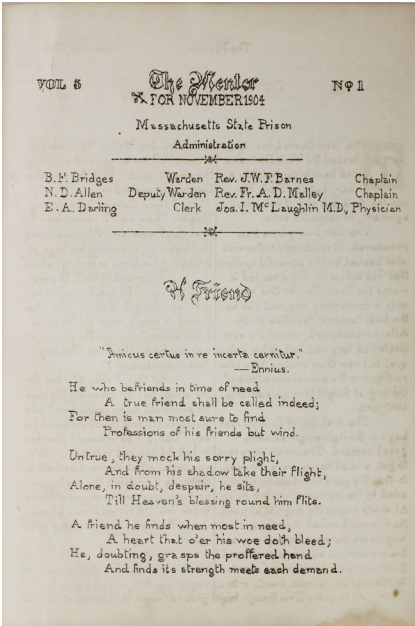
The documents compiled here span from 1827 to 1860, and are recorded on leaves of native rice paper in a locally produced volume. The most basic and indeed most integral documents transcribed here are the chapter acts of the Augustinian order in the Philippines, which transmit the orders and directives by which the friars led their daily lives. These include the results of yearly elections, by which individuals were made bishops, assigned to parishes, and chosen for other significant church positions. Also included are annual “Actas y Determinaciones,” as issued by central church authorities at Manila, which touch on numerous local issues and dictated how the friars lived and carried out their religious duties. The volume contains further individual decrees that affected Philippines parishes as a whole and those that dealt more specifically with the chapel at Quingua, many of which were issued from Manila, but also many that were promulgated by more local authorities such as those at the parish level in Bulacan (in which Quingua was located), as well as several orders recorded directly from Spanish church authorities, and at least one Papal decree. The final major component of the present work comprises numerous sermons, homilies, and pastoral letters given by visiting priests or relating to specific occasions.

In all, the present manuscript volume contains hundreds of individual documents, many of which likely do not survive or are not recorded in any other form, and which serve to chronicle the lives of the friars of this small outpost at an incredibly granular and detailed level. Additionally, these documents are signed or issued by many significant figures in the history of the Catholic Church in the Philippines. The book, as indicated in the manuscript title, was initiated by Friar Santos Gomez Marañon, who spent over half of his life in the Philippines and eventually became the Bishop of Cebu. Many of the documents from the 1830s are signed by Friar Francisco Manuel Blanco, who began his church career in the Philippines in nearby Angat, and became renowned as a botanist with his authorship of the first comprehensive flora of the islands.

An outstanding and extensive manuscript volume on Catholic law, administration, and practice in the rural Philippines, spanning over thirty years of the 19th century.

\$15,000

FASCINATING MASSACHUSETTS PRISON PERIODICAL



44. [Prison Magazines]. [Massachusetts]. *The Mentor*. Vol. V [Nos. 1-12]. [Boston]: Charlestown Prison, 1904-1905. 502pp. Lithographed. Folio. Contemporary tooled calf; spine perished. Corners heavily worn, minor soiling to boards. Light toning and wear to contents, but generally clean. Very good.

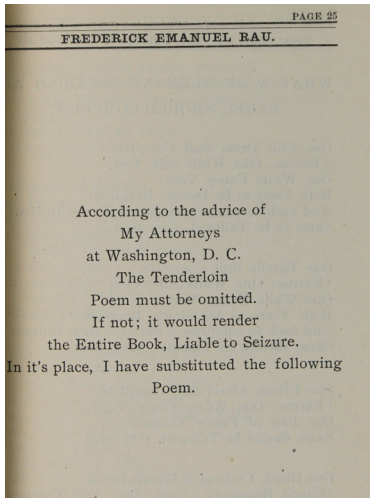
A complete run of the twelve issues comprising Volume 5 of the magazine printed at the Massachusetts State Prison. Content includes fiction and poetry written by inmates, as well as a sport section and useful tidbits such as lists of new library books available and other pertinent announcements. We locate scattered issues in a handful of institutions, primarily in Massachusetts.

\$800

UNORTHODOX NEW ORLEANS POETRY

45. Rau, Frederick Emanuel. *The Poetry and Prose Writing of Frederick Emanuel Rau*. [New Orleans]: Geo. Muller, 1908. 73pp. 12mo. Original brown printed wrappers. Light wear and chipping to edges of covers. Internally clean. Very good.

A book of verse by wide-ranging poet Frederick Emanuel Rau of New Orleans. Rau clearly considers himself an observer of the people, and he devotes these pages to poems about different types of folks -- "The Dude," "The Tramp," "The Mayor," "The Old Maid," "The Lawyer," and perhaps best of all, "The Department Store Floor Walker." On page 25 there appears the following statement: "According to the advice of My Attorneys at Washington, D.C. The Tenderloin Poem must be omitted. If not; it would render the Entire Book, Liable to Seizure. In it's [sic] place, I have substituted the following Poem." Much to



our delight, there follows a five-page list poem entitled "What a Gentleman's Wearing Apparel, Should Comprise." The poem includes everything from the necessary footwear to hats and undergarments, as well a wide variety of suits, ending with the need for proper trunks and suitcases in which to keep such garments while traveling. He also has a poem about fractions. We locate two institutional copies in OCLC, at Tulane University and the University of Texas at Austin. Rare and absurdly entertaining.

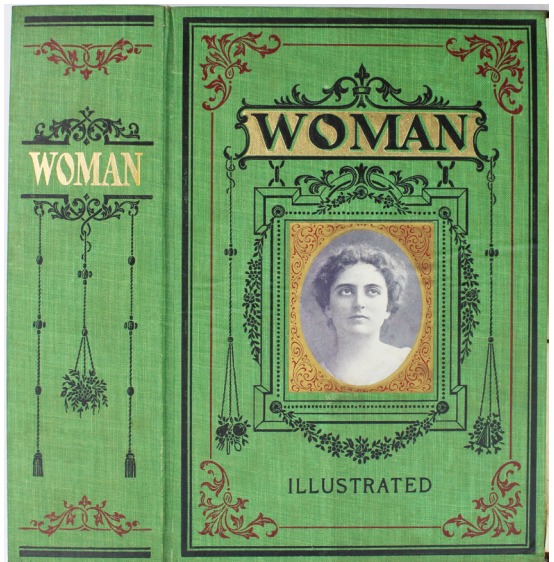
\$450

ATTRACTIVE SALESMAN'S SAMPLE FOR A HISTORY OF WOMEN

46. [Salesman's Sample]. King, William C., editor. *Woman. Her Position, Influence, and Achievement Throughout the Civilized World...* Springfield, Ma.: King-Richardson Co., 1901. [198]pp. plus blank subscription leaves. Black leather binding, cover stamped in gilt; spine and corners bumped and worn, boards with light wear. Green gilt pictorial cloth binding exemplar inside front cover, red black-stamped cloth exemplar inside rear cover. Some minor foxing and toning to first and last few leaves. Good plus.

A salesman's sample book for an illustrated history of woman "from the Garden of Eden to the twentieth century." The front matter includes the list of contributors, as well as the contents list which outlines the text as divided into seven sections delineated by historical time period. Each section includes biographies of prominent women in that era, as well as information on the role and condition of women's lives. Sample chapters and illustrations are included in the text. The present sample includes all three binding variants, each of which is noted on the last page: "Style A. Plain Cloth... \$2.50. Style B. Heavy buckram, ink and gold (stylish and durable)... \$2.90. Style C. Full leather, gold stamp (parlor edition)... \$3.90." In this cataloguer's opinion, Style B was definitely the most attractive option. Though we find numerous institutional copies of the actual book itself, we locate no copies of the dummy in OCLC.

\$475



EXCELLENT COPY OF THE SMITH CAPTIVITY

47. Smith, James. *An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Colonel James Smith...During His Captivity with the Indians in the Years 1755, '56, '57, '58, & '59...* Philadelphia: J. Grigg, 1831. 162pp. 12mo. Original printed boards, expertly rebaced to style in quarter roan, spine gilt lettered. Light dust soiling and rubbing to boards, light wear at corners and edges. Small numerical ink stamp at foot of first text leaf recto. Light tanning and foxing. Very good plus.

The second edition, after the unobtainable first of 1799, of this important captivity narrative and account of the early western frontier of America by James Smith. "Smith's journal is one of the great personal narratives of western history. It is the most informative work by a frontiersman on Indian warfare in the Ohio country. The author was captured near Fort Duquesne in 1755, witnessed Braddock's defeat, and spent the next four years in Ohio and Michigan as an adopted Iroquois warrior. After escaping at Montreal, he served with Bouquet's Ohio expedition in 1764; explored south into Tennessee, 1766-67; and was a colonel of the Pennsylvania militia in the American Revolution. He served in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1776-7 and later became a prominent Kentucky lawmaker" - Nebenzahl.

At the time of publication of the present work, the first edition printed in Lexington, Kentucky, was already a great rarity, with the publisher of this edition stating in his introduction that, "It is presumed there is not now a dozen entire copies remaining... and it is believed the time has now arrived when a second edition, in more durable form, will be well received by the public." The second edition is quite scarce on the market in and of itself, with only three copies appearing in auction records for the past seventy-five years.

"One of the most historically valuable of captivities" - Vail. "One of the imperial books on the early Ohio valley" - Howes. A handsome copy, in the excellent original printed boards.

American Imprints 9211. Ayer, *Indian Captivities* 267. Decker 41:230. Eberstadt 136:305. Howes S606, "b." Nebenzahl 34:141. Sabin 82764. Thomson 1056. Vail 1216 (note).

\$4,500

SMITH'S
NARRATIVE

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES
IN THE
LIFE AND TRAVELS
OF
COLONEL JAMES SMITH,

(Late a Citizen of Bourbon County, Kentucky.)

During his Captivity with the Indians,

IN THE YEARS

1755, '56, '57 '58, & '59;

IN WHICH

The Customs, Manners, Traditions, Theological Sentiments, Mode of Warfare, Military Tactics, Discipline and Encampments, Treatment of Prisoners, &c. are better explained, and more minutely related, than has been heretofore done, by any Author on that subject. Together with a Description of the Soil, Timber and Waters, where he travelled with the Indians during his Captivity.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Brief Account of some very uncommon Occurrences, which transpired after his return from Captivity; as well as of the different Campaigns carried on against the Indians to the westward of Fort Pitt, since the Year 1755, to the present date, 1790.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Philadelphia:

J. GRIGG, NO. 9, N. FOURTH STREET.

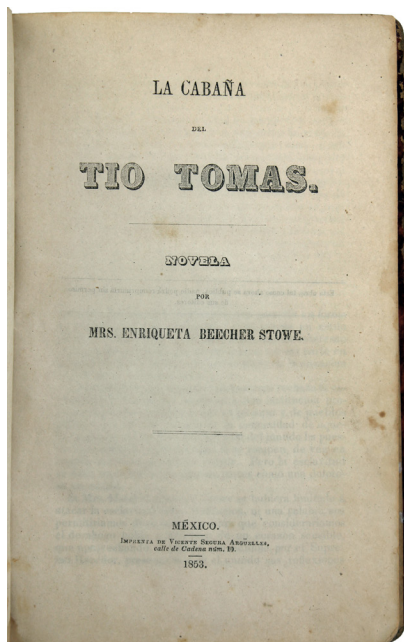
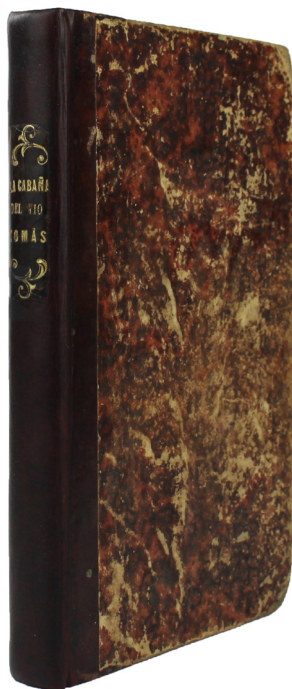
1831.

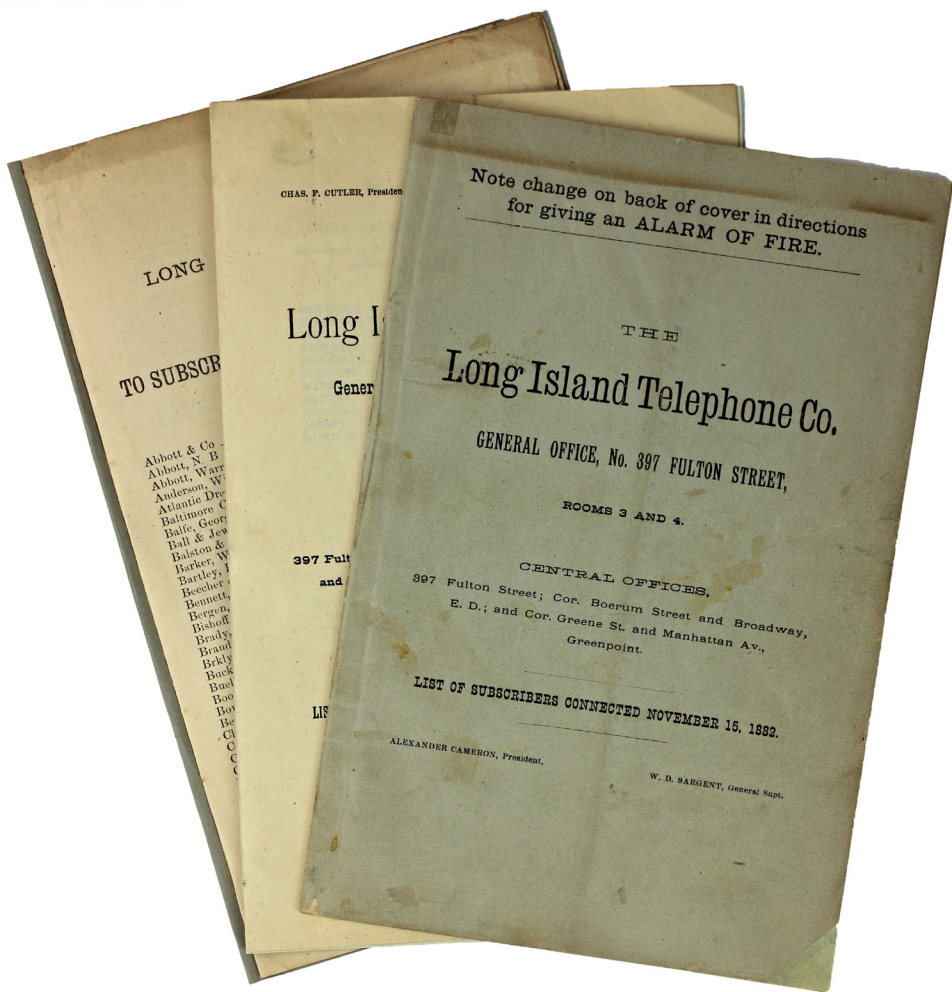
THE FIRST MEXICAN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

48. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *La Cabaña del Tio Tomas.* Mexico: Imprenta de Vicente Segura Arguelles, 1853. 373,[1]pp. Contemporary marbled boards, tastefully rebacked in calf, with title portion of original spine laid down. Moderate, even wear at edges, some scuffing to boards. Light tanning, scattered light foxing. About very good.

First Mexican edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin -- one of two published in 1853, for which no priority has been established. This edition was published in a single volume, while the other, printed by Andres Boix, was published in two volumes -- an example of the global enthusiasm for the work after it was first released, but exceedingly scarce. OCLC locates only six copies of this edition, and we trace no copies in available auction records. Sabin lists only the two-volume edition. An attractive copy in contemporary boards.

\$3,950





EARLY, UNRECORDED BROOKLYN TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES

49. [Telephone]. [Directories]. *The Long Island Telephone Co. General Office, No. 397 Fulton Street, Rooms 3 and 4...List of Subscribers Connected November 15, 1882.* Brooklyn: Eagle Job and Book Printing, 1882. Three pamphlets. 31;[3];[7]pp. Principal work in original printed wrappers; addenda in later wraps reproducing title page or first leaf of text. Previous vertical folds. Minor paper repairs to front original wrapper at lower corner and central gutter, slightly affecting text. Light tanning and minor soiling. Very good plus.

Exceedingly rare, unrecorded group of early telephone directories for the Long Island Telephone Company, which served the main areas of Brooklyn during the early 1880s. The company was incorporated in late September 1881, and by October 1882 was operating with a sublicense from the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. The service existed for less than two years before being absorbed into the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in June 1883.

The three works in the present group date from November 1882 to April 1883. The primary directory consists of approximately 1000 entries (about forty per page) for residents and businesses, alphabetically arranged, with each entry providing name; residence or type of business; telephone exchange and number; and address. Williamsburg and Greenpoint were on different central exchanges than greater Brooklyn. The two separately issued 1883 addenda add another approximately 300 entries.

These directories are fascinating not only for their documentation of who was acquiring this relatively new technology (the overwhelming preponderance of entries are for businesses), but also for the demonstration of its growth over the first several years of its use. The verso of the main directory title page contains an advertisement to subscribers for early long distance, promoting five-minute calls to Westchester, Hoboken, Newark, and towns further afield in New Jersey for twenty-five or thirty cents. It contains a further notice of a completed connection to the Western Union offices, and the new availability of telegram by phone. The addenda, in addition to providing information on recent subscribers, also show recent developments, such as the installation of pay phone stations across Brooklyn for “transient customers,” and the establishment of exchange offices in Flushing and East New York.

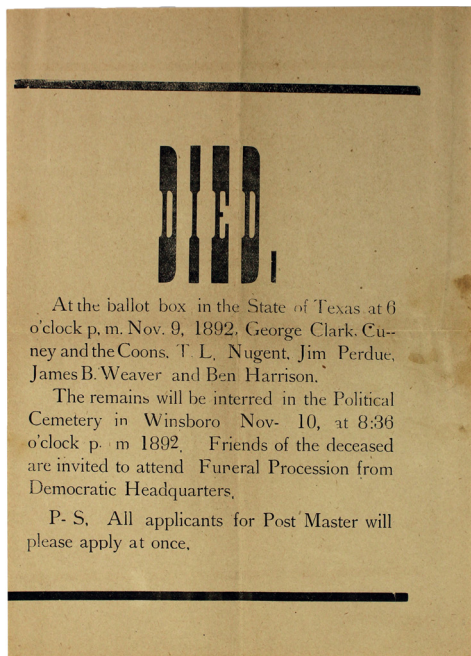
We are unable to locate other copies of directories or addenda from the Long Island Telephone Company. Any directory from this first era of commercial and public telecommunication is extremely rare, and only a small handful of examples from other cities during the late 1870s and early 1880s are recorded, most in single copies. The first multi-page telephone directory, published in 1878 in New Haven, Connecticut, brought \$170,500 in the sale of the Richard Green Library at Christie’s in 2008. Fine examples and important evidence of early telephone use in Brooklyn and the New York area.

\$6,750

CELEBRATING HOGG VICTORY

50. [Texas]. [Elections]. *Died. At the Ballot Box in the State of Texas at 6 O'Clock P.M. Nov. 9, 1892, George Clark...* [caption title]. [Winnsboro, Tx.?] 1892. Small broadside, approximately 8 x 5.75 inches. Previously folded. Minor dampstaining at right edge; even tanning. About very good.

This broadside celebrates the victory of Jim Hogg and the Democratic Party in the 1892 Texas state elections. The contest for the governor's seat focused on the establishment of the Texas Railroad Commission by Hogg to regulate the industry in 1891, and opposition to the measure led by Progressive Democrat George Clark, who ran under the slogan, "Turn Texas Loose." Clark was supported by the most prominent African-American, Republican politician in Texas, Wright Cuney, here denigrated, along with his supporters, as "Cuney and the Coons." The broadside also celebrates the defeat of T.L. Nugent, the perfunctory gubernatorial nominee of the Populist Party, and the candidates for President defeated by Grover Cleveland, James B. Weaver and Benjamin Harrison. Recipients of the flyer are invited to celebrate at Democratic Headquarters in Winnsboro, a small town in northeast Texas, and this item was more than likely printed on the local newspaper press. A scarce ephemera of late 19th-century Texas politics.



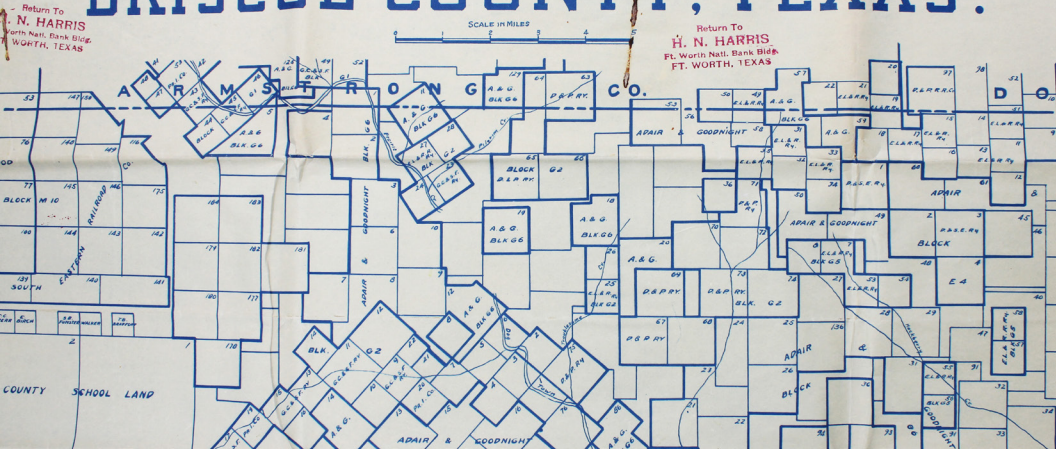
\$600

UNRECORDED 1920s TEXAS OIL MAP

51. [Texas]. [Oil]. *Briscoe County, Texas*. Fort Worth: Standard Blue Print Map & Engineering Company, [ca. 1925]. Large blue-line map, measuring 33 x 31 inches. Folded. Light wear and a few short separations along folds. One small internal tear. Very good.

An unrecorded, quite detailed map of land ownership, oil wells, and industry development in the Texas panhandle, published circa 1925 by the Standard Blue Print & Map Company of Fort Worth. This attractive chart shows ownership

BRISCOE COUNTY, TEXAS.



of land and locations of oil development across the sparsely populated Briscoe County, Texas, southeast of Amarillo during the mid-1920s, prior to any major industry development. Owners for every parcel of land on the map are printed; oil and gas wells, producing, being developed, and abandoned, are marked with blue and white circles. The map delineates larger blocks of land controlled by railroad companies, mostly the Texas & Pacific, the Denison & Southeastern, and the Colorado & Santa Fe, as well as the lease holders of smaller plots and scattered holdings belonging to a couple of the major oil companies such as Gulf.

Contemporary advertisements for the publisher, Standard Blue Print Map and Engineering, promote the availability of over 200 oil maps of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Arkansas from the firm, but only a handful are recorded, all in single copies. We locate no copies of the present map in OCLC or available sales records. With a number of contemporary pencil notations and two ink stamps of H.N. Harris, a Fort Worth businessman.

\$1,500

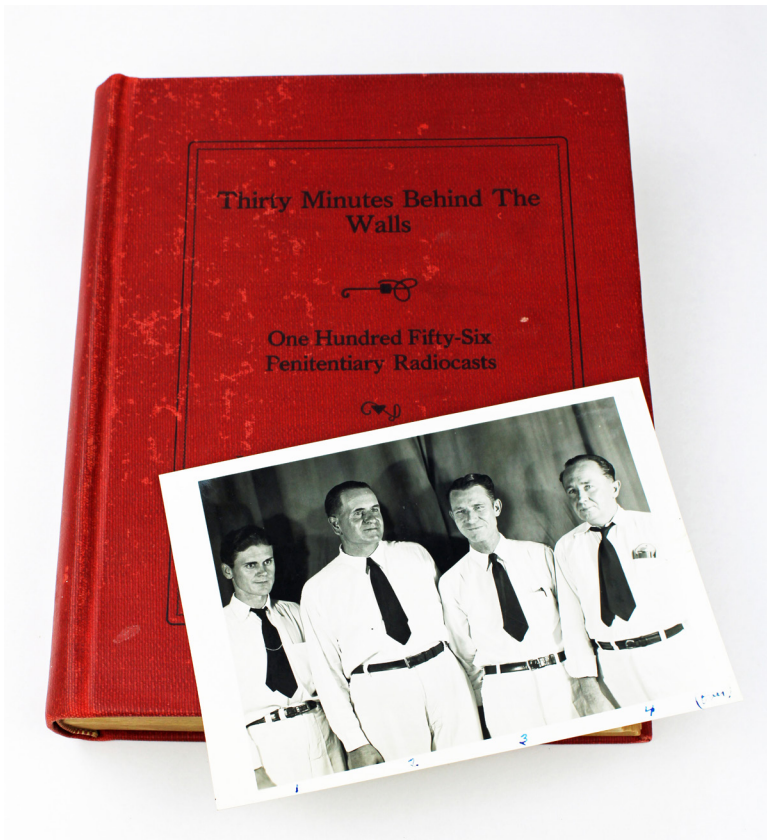
"TEXAS PENITENTIARY'S TALENTED ENTERTAINERS!"

52. [Texas]. [Prisons]. *Thirty Minutes Behind the Walls: One Hundred Fifty-Six Penitentiary Radiocasts. Present Each Wednesday Night at Ten-Thirty from the Huntsville Unit of the Texas Prison System, Through the Facilities of WBAP, in Fort Worth. Vol. 1, 2, 3.* [Fort Worth? ca. 1941]. [2],308,484pp. plus photograph laid in. Quarto. Original red buckram, stamped in black. Light wear to corners, some slight silverfishing to covers. Later ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Light wear to text, a few minor marginal tears. Internally clean. Very good.

A fascinating volume containing transcriptions of radio broadcasts put out by the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville, including a laid-in photograph of "The Harmony Men," a quartet comprised of men serving lifetime sentences at the

prison. The work contains transcripts of programs from the first broadcast on March 23, 1938 through broadcast 156 on March 19, 1941. The transcripts include the announcements portions of the broadcasts, then each musical number is identified with performer and title. Regulars include the Stringsters, Negro Four, "Swing Band", the Skilleteers, and others. Besides musical performances, some evenings featured interviews with the inmates and comedy bits. The photo laid in shows four men in white shirts and pants with black neck ties posed against a draped background. They are numbered in the margin, and the verso reads: "Quartet of 'lifer' who make their debut on 'Thirty Minutes Behind the Walls' on the August 2 program, singing the religious number 'Where the Soul Never Dies.' No. 1 - Mathews M. Grant, Upshur Co. No. 2 - Bill McCain, Fannin County. No. 3 - W.H. Perkins, Angelina County, No. 4 - R.M. Roberts, Harris County. Their piano player, Ben Miller, is a 'lifer' from Gonzalez County." A newspaper clipping is also laid in about the group. We locate a single copy of this work in OCLC, at the University of Texas at Austin. A rare opportunity to see inside the walls of a Texas prison in the late 1930s.

\$950



***"I SPENT MOST OF THE DAY TRIMMING MY YOSEMITE HAT."
A SOCIALITE'S ARCHIVE OF TRAVEL AND DAILY LIFE***

53. Thompson, Emma Lukens Hall. [*Extensive Diary Archive of an East Coast Socialite in the 19th and early 20th Centuries, Covering Nearly Sixty Years, with Content Relating to the Civil War, Travel, Housekeeping, Celebrities, Politics, and Much More*]. [Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and various other locations. 1855-1914]. Twenty-six diaries, comprised of [6,817]pp. Mostly quarto volumes, a few folios. Several with boards either loose or lacking; wear to bindings. Some light wear and soiling to contents, but generally clean and highly legible. Numerous clippings either pasted or pinned into text. About very good.

A large archive of twenty-six diaries, comprising nearly seven thousand pages, written by Brooklyn and Philadelphia socialite Emma Lukens Hall Thompson, that cover the entirety of her life from girlhood through two marriages, childbirth, numerous travel excursions, meetings with celebrities and important figures of the day, and more. Thompson (1840-1926) was born in Philadelphia to a Quaker doctor and his wife. In 1861, at the age of twenty-one, she married Isaac Hall, a Brooklyn widower with four children; together, they had three children, only one of whom survived into adulthood. Hall was the director of the Union Ferry Company in Brooklyn, as well as the owner of a shipping supply company and several other business interests. Emma was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an active participant in the women's suffrage movement, and a frequent traveler both in America and abroad. Isaac died in 1883, and Emma eventually remarried, this time to Philadelphia businessman Samuel Swayne Thompson (b.1832) in 1891. Samuel -- who began in the grocery business, founded a bank, was a director of the North East Pennsylvania Railroad, and a trustee of the state insane asylum -- was already twice widowed. Samuel and Emma had been friends, and their union seems to have been a happy one. They owned at least three residences -- a house on Spruce Street in downtown Philadelphia, a place in the Poconos, and "Brooklawn Farm" in Chester County, Pennsylvania. A devout Quaker, Emma took up various causes throughout her life, such as abolition, Unionist sentiments during the Civil War, women's rights, and numerous charitable and missionary efforts.

Her early diaries begin in 1855 when she was fifteen, and entries grow in detail as she gains confidence in herself and finds her voice. In 1860 she writes about the election of Abraham Lincoln, and follows that up in April 1861 with news of the outbreak of the Civil War: "Excitement is increasing here in regard to the war in the South, and numbers of young friends are joining military companies -- notwithstanding the Discipline [i.e., Quakerism] is so in opposition to it. I am very anxious to offer my services as nurse for the wounded, and if possible will do so, as the little in my power is at the service of my country. (I am so patriotic that I would willingly fight if it was not unmaidenly)." The excitement begins to



wear off, however, as the realities of military life hit home. In June she details a visit from a friend who has enlisted, who relates his camp experiences and also the fact that he has enlisted because of her and her strong Union sentiments. He brings her two buttons “taken from off Secessionists coats.”

Isaac Hall seems to make his first appearance around Christmas time in 1861. Emma met him at church, and writes, “I had quite a talk with Isaac Hall after Meeting.” After that, skating with Isaac and his daughter, Louisa, becomes a regular winter feature, as do visits to the house and gifts of oranges. Their courtship lasted several months, and the two were married in late July 1862. Emma’s union with the older and well-established Mr. Hall was certainly a brilliant financial match. The two lived in high style, and travelled frequently, as detailed herein. In November 1868 she writes, “This evening Isaac presented me with a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$500.00. Five hundred dollars, they are the most magnificent ones I ever saw, now my diamond sett is complete.” Isaac proceeds to pierce her ears, as well, to accommodate the diamonds: “This evening Isaac armed himself with a large needle, white silk and a cork and commenced butchering my ears. He first ran the needle in the wrong place and had to make another hole, but I bore it until the two ears were pierced half ashamed that I had given up to such uncivilized vanity. The operation made Isaac so nervous that he could not go out as he intended to call on Louisa & Joe.” Along with scenes such as this one, Emma meticulously recorded the details of her daily life -- how much paid for hats for her and the children, who came to dinner, outings to the city and elsewhere. Among these details are her

interactions with her hired help and the running of the household. These details provide a look at daily life in Brooklyn for a woman of her station.

As wealthy people of some prominence, the Halls (and later, the Thompsons) were able to travel widely across both America and Europe. In 1869 the family traveled to the South, visiting the Carolinas and Virginia. While on the trip, Emma provides commentary on the African-Americans she encounters, none of it very polite: "We were quite amused at the colored policemen, they assume so much dignity, and look in the face more like monkeys." In 1874, they travelled to California by train, departing on April 10 and arriving about two weeks later. Emma provides details of which lines, the trains themselves, and anything she finds interesting about her surroundings. Upon her arrival in Nebraska, she writes, "We have passed through the state of Missouri and are now in Nebraska. Here at the different stations we see Indians selling beads, begging, handing petitions written by Government Officers, saying they are good to the whites." They continued westward, encountering new novelties along the way. "At Cheyenne City got dinner and were waited upon by Chinese men, very effectively. We are now in Wyoming Territory." When they arrived in Salt Lake City, they took rooms in a downtown hotel, but Emma caught cold from the weather. She nevertheless describes the scene: "Salt Lake City lays in a valley entirely surrounded by the Wahsatch [sic] Mts on which snow is always visible. The streets are wide, and along each side is a clear, cold stream of water from the river Jordan. The Mormon houses are generally one storied, with a door for each wife." Unfortunately, she is silent on the subject of polygamy, but she and Isaac do, however, tour the Tabernacle and drive past Brigham Young's houses.



They arrived in San Francisco, relieved by the balmy California air after the chill and snow of the mountains around Salt Lake. With a keen eye for detail, she describes the friends they visited, the meals they ate, and the unusual flora and fauna of the area. She and Isaac tour the “principal buildings,” including the market, which is full of a wide variety of curious fruits and vegetables, “a feast for the eye,” and Emma buys some “Chinese curiosities to take home.” She describes a trip to the Cliff House, as well as a trip to a Chinese Mission School: “In the evening, the party took us to a Chinese Mission School. They learn very readily, and answer questions about the hymns, old and young, male and female, all with their long pig tail or que[ue] down their backs.” They attended plays and the opera, had sumptuous dinners, and as was the fashion, they visited a Chinese temple and, perhaps less usually, also an opium den:

“We saw the different Gods that they pray to -- one for shipwreck, one for gambling, one for merchantmen, &c., and their incense sticks. [We went] Next to a Chop House or Restaurant and last to an Opium Den where the Chinese men were sitting and laying and smoking their opium pipes, some just going off in a sleepy state, while many were just commencing, and the men well crowded in little compartments not 6 feet wide or high. They economize their space so. The smell was overpowering so as soon as we understood the principle, we backed out.”

The following day, Emma prepares for a trip to Yosemite, writing, “May 2nd. A lovely day. I spent most of the day trimming my Yosemite hat.” They made day trips out of San Francisco the next several days, seeing canyons and ranches, geyser springs, and provisioning themselves for the tour of Yosemite. On May 7th while wandering about San Francisco she writes, “We were interested in watching a steamer from China unload 600 six hundred Chinese just arrived.” She provides a detailed account of her time traveling in the region and to Yosemite.

Emma travelled to Europe in the mid-1880s, after Isaac’s death in 1883, and continued to keep up her diaries throughout her years as a widow just as diligently. In 1891 she remarried and relocated, finding a new mate in wealthy Philadelphia businessman Samuel S. Thompson. The two travelled west in 1896, visiting South Dakota and the Black Hills. A newspaper clipping pasted into her diary in April 1896 reads, “Mr. and Mrs. S.S. Thompson of Philadelphia are about to visit Edgemont, South Dakota, in company with a party of prominent capitalists.” They take the train via Pittsburgh and Chicago to Omaha, riding in the company of the former Governor of Pennsylvania and his wife. Another longer clipping from the Omaha papers details the party and its destinations. On April 16 they arrive in Edgemont, a small town in the southwest corner of South Dakota, about eighty miles due south of Deadwood. In 1900, the population of Edgemont was about 475 souls (today it is around 750). Emma describes her entry into the town: “We paraded in headed by Governor Pattison, and were

warmly welcomed by the Mayor of the town and his officials and their wives and sweethearts. We met there an old outlaw who had been in prison for 10 years; one of Buffalo Bill's bareback riders, by name D. Middleton, who is living peacefully at Edgemont. We shook hands with him."

As many people across the nation did, Emma travels to Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1894. In 1899, Emma and Samuel tour Europe, visiting Italy, followed by Vienna, Paris, London, before embarking for Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and a trip through the Arctic Circle. She writes on December 28, 1908: "I was made Life Member of the Woman Suffrage Society of Phila." In 1912, she writes about the tragic sinking of the Titanic, and she laments the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Throughout her diaries, she keeps meticulous records of her social life, from menus to Christmas gifts to interactions with people in her everyday life, as well as the celebrities of the day. She notes each lecture she attends, each charitable meeting, and numerous details about her children. It is impossible to elaborate on all of the material present, due to its depth and scope, but Emma's diaries are a wonderful resource for research as a comprehensive document of one upper class woman's rich and varied experience of American life in the second half of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century, spanning nearly her entire adult life.

\$14,500

WASHINGTON'S WILL

54. Washington, George. *The Last Will and Testament of Gen. George Washington.* Boston: Printed for John Russell and Manning & Loring, 1800. 24pp. Stitched, as issued. Title-page with small chip at lower corner. Light tanning and foxing. Untrimmed. About very good.

The scarce Boston edition of George Washington's will. It was first printed in Alexandria from Washington's original manuscript, which had been submitted for probate there. Several editions followed, but the Boston imprint is among the earliest and the most uncommon. In addition to naming Martha Washington as his chief beneficiary and executor, the will includes the significant provision that his slaves be freed upon her death and orders the provision of care to the elderly and of education to the younger of them. In addition to these main items, the will allocates Washington's personal effects to his relatives and eminent friends like the Marquis de Lafayette, who received a pair of Revolutionary War-era pistols. The final section details the numerous plots of land that Washington owned beyond Mount Vernon and the asking prices for their sale. A scarce imprint of this important coda to the life of George Washington; ESTC locates copies at only handful of institutions.

Howes W145. ESTC W13361. Evans 38991. Sabin 101754.

\$6,000

THE
LAST
WILL and TESTAMENT

OF

Gen. George Washington.

BOSTON :

PRINTED FOR JOHN RUSSELL AND MANNING & LORING.

Sold at their Printing-Offices.

FEB. 1800.

RUSTIC, GERMAN-LANGUAGE EDITION OF PARSON WEEMS

55. Weems, Mason Locke. *Die Lebensbeschreibung und Merkwürdige Handlungen von Georg Waschington, General und Befehlshaber der Armeen von Nord-America...* Friederichstadt [Md.]: Gedruckt bey M. Bartgis, 1809. 176pp. plus frontispiece. Original drab boards and paper spine; spine mostly perished and text block cracked. Light wear and soiling to boards; endpapers slightly torn. Some leaves loose, text lightly but evenly toned, minor foxing. Untrimmed. Good.



Scarce, later German-language edition of Mason Locke Weems' biography of George Washington. Weems' biography was incredibly popular and went through several editions and iterations in the years following Washington's death. Notably, Weems invented the iconic myth about Washington chopping down a cherry tree as a child and confessing, "I cannot tell a lie." This edition includes a crude woodcut frontispiece of Washington, and is particularly charming in original, unsophisticated condition.

Shaw & Shoemaker 19192.

\$500

SOUTH DAKOTA CAMPFIRE GIRLS VISIT THE BADLANDS

56. [Women]. [South Dakota]. *Nasawawkee Camp Fire Chamberlain S. Dakota [caption title].* [Chamberlain & Various Places in South Dakota. 1920-1921]. Sixty-nine original photographs, each measuring 2.5 x 3.5 inches, plus six leaves of text, twelve postcards, other ephemera. Oblong album, embossed calf boards, string-tied. Moderate wear at edges, some rubbing and scuffing to boards. Light dust soiling internally. Photos generally clear, captioned in manuscript on album leaves. About very good.

An engaging photo album compiled by a young South Dakota woman that documents her activities as a part of the Chamberlain Chapter of the Camp Fire Girls during the early 1920s. Vera Gilman and her friends were members of the "Nasawawkee Camp Fire," founded in 1918 in Chamberlain, South Dakota. As four leaves of introductory text explain, Gilman joined the group, whose Native American name was intended to translate to "Feathered Arrow," in 1920, when the chapter made a camping trip to American Island, a large Missouri River island opposite Chamberlain that was submerged by the construction of the Fort Randall Dam in 1953. The first half of the album documents this excursion of the eleven members, all of whom have "Indian names" and occasionally appear in faux-Native American dress. The second part of the album documents a 1921 trip to the Black Hills and "Dakota Wonderland," which included the Badlands,

Deadwood, Lead Canyon, and other sights, which the chapter funded from their performances of a theatrical production, "A Perplexing Situation," in Chamberlain and nearby Ola. A lively record of this Plains small-town iteration of Camp Fire, an outdoor youth organization founded in 1910 as the girls' alternative to the Boy Scouts.

\$650

***U.S. SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOGRAPHY
DURING WORLD WAR I***



57. [World War I]. [Military Photography]. [*Extensive Photograph Album Documenting the U.S. Signal Corps in Europe in the Final Months of World War I*]. [Various locations in Europe. 1918]. 200 silver gelatin photographs on 100 leaves, 5 x 7 inches. Folio. Contemporary leather album, cover gilt. Heavily worn and chipped, hinges partially perished. Images mounted to thick black paper, two per page; each numbered and captioned. Contents clean with minimal wear, some images slightly faded. Very good.

A substantial photograph album containing 200 captioned images produced by the United States Signal Corps during the final months of World War I. The volume opens with an image titled "The Yanks are Coming" which shows doughboys being transported on a ship to Europe, but jumps almost immediately into combat. Numerous images through the work highlight the immense death and destruction caused by the fighting, including scenes of war-torn battlefields littered with corpses and obliterated towns in France, Italy, and Austria. Other images depict soldiers in brief moments of respite or repose, as well as actively engaged in combat or medical work. Additionally there are images of gas attacks and graves; captured German soldiers; closeups of dead enemy soldiers and downed flying aces; numerous shots of the fallen; aircraft and artillery pieces; scattered images of the affected civilian populace; brutal scenes from No Man's Land; and much more. Several of the photographs depict cameramen at work; one such caption on photo 18 reads: "THE MOVIE MAN... Capt. MacDonald taking a movie of the 6th Field Artillery being shelled out of position -- Exermont, France." Perhaps most notable are the photographs of the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the Second Battle of the Piave River, which together account for a large portion of the images in the album. The images are each numbered with accompanying captions, often denoting the location and sometimes providing the specific unit involved in the scene.

The Signal Corps' Photographic Section was established in July 1917 and was responsible for all photographic coverage of American participation in the Great War. The Corps, whose job was to create a visual record of events, documented

all aspects of the war from civilian rescue and assistance to work on the front lines, and even aerial imaging, as well as capturing the darkest moments of the battle on film. Photographs were developed and printed at the front, and the section moved operations from St. Ouen to a lab in Vincennes in February of 1918, presumably where the majority of this album was developed. By the Armistice the section had grown to include over 500 men, having started with only twenty-five the previous year. A unit was assigned to each division and included a still photographer, a motion picture cameraman, and an array of assistants. A stark and moving record of World War I, capturing the horrors and humanity of war on film.

\$3,000



25. IN THE WAKE OF THE ATTACK...Desperate fighting marked the sweep of the 1st Div. over the fields of Soissons. A sunken road showing Germans killed by the men of the 16th Infantry.



26. NO MAN'S LAND...The only recognizable thing left in the city, the remains of a fire-place. Looking South across the terrain, which until the American Drive had been No Man's Land since 1916. Note the barbed wire and what was left of a "Jerry", Haucourt, near Malancourt, Meuse, France, November 7, 1918.

SNAPSHOTS OF FORT RUSSELL, WYOMING

58. [Wyoming]. [Western Photographica]. *[Group of Vernacular Mounted Photographs Depicting Activities at Fort D.A. Russell].* [Wyoming. ca. 1897]. Fourteen albumen photographs, 3.75 x 4.75 inches; mounted to cards 5.5 x 6.5 inches. Images clean, some minor fading. Light wear to some mounts, several images captioned on verso. Very good.

A handsome grouping of vernacular photographs documenting life at Fort D.A. Russell in southeastern Wyoming. Fort D.A. Russell was established in 1867 to protect workers on the Union Pacific Railroad; it became a permanent base twenty years later and was home to several regiments of Black soldiers in the late 19th century. It was one of the largest cavalry bases in the country at the turn of the century. The images here show life among the tents, scattered throughout the valley, together with soldiers working wagon trains and more personal scenes. One photo shows a soldier standing by a bicycle with a mail bag attached -- possibly a member of the 25th Infantry Bicycle Corps, a short-lived Buffalo Soldier unit which experimented with mail delivery across great distances from 1896 to 1898. Another depicts two soldiers holding freshly killed rabbit and turkeys; yet others show soldiers lounging in and around tents, and gathered for what appears to be mealtime.

The images were taken by Henry C. Langdon, presumably during a visit to his nephew at the Fort. Langdon (1847-1930) was a Nebraska railroad engineer and uncle of young Lieutenant Russell Creamer Langdon (1873-1962), a recent West Point graduate who eventually gained the rank of Brigadier General. Four of the photographs have manuscript captions on the verso, three of which identify the scene as Fort D.A. Russell, and the other reading "Officer's Quarters . . . Ft. D.A. Russell, Wyo. Photo taken by Mr. Henry C. Langdon, Sept. 18 1897. Prof. J.O. Churchill of Cheyenne and his two children are standing on the sidewalk, Lieut. R.C. Langdon, 8th Inf. standing on their right. They are all in front of Quarters No. 27 occupied by Lt. Langdon." Altogether an interesting group of "tourist" photos at a military fort in the frontier West.

\$1,250



FIRST EDITION OF HUNGARIAN LETTERS ON THE AMERICAN WEST

59. Xántus, János. *Levelei Északamerikából.* Pesten [i.e., Budapest]: Lauffer es Stolp Kiado Könyvkereskedese Tulajdona, [1858]. 175pp., plus twelve tinted lithograph plates, including frontispiece. Original cloth boards, spine gilt and stamped in blind. Minor patches of discoloration to boards; spine ends and corners lightly worn; front joint starting at head. Scattered pencil annotations. Minor dampstaining to frontispiece, light foxing and dust soiling throughout. Good plus.

The unauthorized, first edition of these letters describing the American West by a Hungarian observer. Janos Xantus had escaped to the United States in 1851 from Hungary, where he had been involved in the tribulations between his own country and Austria in the late 1840s. "Unable to find work in the United States, he joined the Hungarian colony in New Buda, Iowa, which he left a year later with mutual disaffection. In 1855, without job prospects, he became naturalized in order to enlist in the U.S. Army, something he found so demeaning that he assumed the name Louis de Vésey until discharged. Xántus's first post was Fort Riley in Kansas Territory. Assigned hospital duty, he served under Dr. William A. Hammond, close friend of Spencer F. Baird, assistant secretary for the new Smithsonian Institution. Hammond introduced Xántus to Baird by mail, suggesting that Xántus might be a good collector. Thus began a seven-year correspondence between Baird and Xántus." - ANB.

"Letters from North America, dated from 1852 to 1857, describing travels and researches chiefly in the middle western, and southwestern parts of the United States, including visits to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and edited by Stephen Prépost. Vocabularies of the Comanche and Wichita Indian languages are given on pp. 118--122. The tinted lithographs of scenery and Indian life are said to be from drawings made by the author at the time" - Sabin. "The letters which Xantus wrote to his family and later published in the *Levelei* commenced in Dec. 1852 and are divisible into four periods: Those written from the Great Plains (Dec. 1852 to Jan. 1853); those from New Orleans (March 1853 to June, 1854); those from the Hungarian settlements in Iowa (August 1854 to Feb. 1855); and those from Kansas Territory (Jan. to Sept., 1856)" - Decker. An additional, final section contains letters dated 1857 from Missouri and California.

Quite scarce on the market, with no copy appearing in auction records since the Streeter Sale in 1968, where it brought \$100.

ANB (online). Cowan, p.500. Decker 36:463. Eberstadt 135:915. Graff 4784. Howes X1, "aa." Sabin 105715. Streeter Sale 3066. Wagner-Camp 316.

\$4,250



Term. után rajz. Adattar. 7. 36.

Arkanzas folyó, $\frac{1}{2}$ mértföldre forrásától.

N. Klein Dessen 4. 38.

Lasser & Könyvnyomda

XÁNTUS JÁNOS

LEVELEI

ÉJSZAKAMERIKÁBÓL.

TIZENKÉT EREDETI RAJZOK UTÁN KÉSZÜLT KÖ-
ÉS EGYNEHÁNY FARMETSZETTEL.

KÖZEL

PRÉPOST ISTVÁN.

PESTEN,

LAUFER ES STOLP KIADÓ KÖNYVKERESKEDESE TULAJDONA.

RARE CUBAN POETRY, PRINTED IN NEW YORK

60. Zequeira y Arango, Manuel de. *Poesias del Coronel Don Manuel de Zequeira y Arango, Natural de Habana.* Nueva-York. 1829. xii,193,[3]pp. Original publisher's patterned green cloth. Endpapers and bands renewed; tightly recased. Light but pervasive dampstaining to second half of text and rear board. Light wear at edges and spine extremities; light rubbing to boards. Light tanning and foxing. About very good.

The first substantial book by the first important Cuban poet. Manuel Zequeira y Arango spent his life on the island as an officer in the Spanish army. He was also devoted to literary causes, and edited, published, and contributed to a number of Cuban literary periodicals. Other than a few chapbooks, most of his poems appeared only in journals prior to this collection. The editor of this volume is not identified in the text, but the *Dictionary of Cuban Literature* claims it to be the Cuban writer and independence leader Félix Varela, who was a friend of Zequeira and lived in exile in the United States at the time. An edition was not published in Cuba until 1852.

An important work of Cuban poetry and a rare Spanish-language New York imprint. We locate only four copies in American institutions, at Harvard, Florida International, AAS, and NYPL.

Shoemaker 41631.

\$1,500

