

Catalogue Three

McBRIDE
RARE BOOKS

Printed in an edition of 500 copies.
August 2023



Grand Lake, Ark. Feb. 10th 1894

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Snow

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Dear Mam

After a long time, I have become real anxious to hear from my childhood home. Amongst my papers etc I noticed a letter from Mistress Virginia written 17th May 1886, in which she said to me, probably that was her last letter to me, as her hands were losing its power. I do not remember receiving another one since. Also I came a cross one from you written May 31st this one give news of my old mistress's death of a few days back. I judged from the postal mark it was written in 1888. I do not think I have heard from home since the reception of that letter. Now please answer, your self or some one of the family, leting me know how is every body. I may chance to know this leaves myself and family very well, but for two years our country have gone through quite a change, overflow and hard times, but ^{have getting} excellent, well. Considering it have been my good fortune to be a member of the State Legislature. My two oldest girls are married my oldest son is in Little Rock of this state going to school. Mother died May 30th 1889 - Bro George 4th Feb. 1886 & Bro. Gus 19th March 1890, one of my children a

LETTER BY ONE OF ARKANSAS' LAST 19th-CENTURY
AFRICAN-AMERICAN STATE CONGRESSMEN

1. [African Americana]. [Arkansas]. Edwards, Nathan E. [Autograph Letter, Signed, by Arkansas State Congressman Nathan E. Edwards, to Mrs. Elizabeth Snow of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Regarding His Family and Mentioning His Service in the Arkansas State House]. Grand Lake, Ar.: February 10, 1894. [2] pp., written on Arkansas House of Representatives letterhead. Old folds with minor separations along a few fold lines, a bit trimmed. Highly legible. About very good.

A very rare manuscript correspondence written by Nathan E. Edwards (1855-1908), an African-American farmer and minister who served in the Arkansas House of Representatives in the last decade of the 19th century. Edwards was elected as a Republican from Chicot County for the 1893 legislature – one of four Black legislators in the House. In the present letter, Edwards writes to Elizabeth A. Snow of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who had written Edwards some years earlier with “newes of my old mistress’s death.” Edwards implies that he was born in or spent time in Tuscaloosa as a young man, as he states that he has “become real anxous to hear from my child hood home.” He asks Snow to “please answer your self or some one of the family letting me know how is every body I may chance to know.” Edwards goes on to provide genealogical information on himself and his family. Edwards’s correspondent was most likely Elizabeth Adams Snow (1832-1904), who is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Tuscaloosa; her mother Virginia Snow is most likely the “mistress Virginia” referenced by Edwards in the present letter. Though we cannot ascertain whether Edwards was born free or into slavery in Alabama in 1855, it is likely the latter. As such, the present letter was likely sent by a former slave to the family of his enslavers, specifically the daughter of his former owner.

The early 1890s was a watershed moment in African-American politics in Arkansas. Beginning with the 1891 Election Law, which removed local control of elections and installed a secret ballot system, together with passage of a poll tax in 1893, African-American voters grew increasingly disenfranchised by the state’s Democratic Party. Edwards was among the last African-American legislators to serve the state for almost a century; he was one of only four Congressmen in the 1893 state legislature, all elected from majority Black districts. The “voting reform” measures wrought by the Democratic Party had an immediate effect, with no Black legislators elected in 1895, and the changes continued to suppress Black voter turnout throughout the subsequent years and decades. After 1893, no African-American legislator was elected to public office anywhere in Arkansas until 1972. To our knowledge, manuscript material by Nathan E. Edwards is extremely rare, though we hesitate to claim this is a unique survival from Edwards’ time serving the state of Arkansas. In any case, it is a very rare and content-unique piece of correspondence from an important African-American figure in Arkansas history.

\$3,250

**“MEET THE SMITH FAMILY”
INCLUDING ONE BROTHER WHO MARCHED WITH MLK**

2. [African Americana]. [Georgia]. [Annotated Vernacular Scrapbook and Photograph Album Documenting an African-American Family from Georgia]. [Barnesville and Vienna, Ga.; Franklin County, Ky.: Mainly 1920s to 1940s]. Sixteen leaves, illustrated with sixty-one photographs (some in mounting corners but mostly loose), and several programs, certificates, newspaper clippings, and other ephemeral pieces. Contemporary brown tooled leatherette, with “Scrap Book” stamped in gilt on front cover, string tied. All leaves, of high-acid paper, detached and chipped at edges. Photographs in various states of wear but generally nice. Good.

An informative family scrapbook and photograph album documenting the Smith family of Georgia in the early-20th century. The first leaf carries the



manuscript title, "Meet the Smith Family." The album contains over sixty photographs and various ephemeral items picturing the Smiths, beginning with Reverend J.B. Smith, a pastor of Mt. Zion C.M.E. Church in Vienna, Georgia, whose funeral program is present here. The next photograph in the album features the Smith family home. The remainder of the album is devoted to the Smith family children and descendants starting with the "first child," William Scott Smith. A series of manuscript notes state that William Scott was born in Monticello, Georgia, attended school in Barnesville, taught school in Milner, also worked as a painter, shoemaker, and plasterer, and was a devoted church member and family man. He died in 1943. The album continues with pictures and information on the "second child," James Clarence, who worked as a dining car chef in Kentucky and died in 1948 (his funeral program present here); the "third child," George Howard, with only three lines of manuscript text describing him; and further photographs and information on the fourth through tenth children in the family, including Xenophon L. Smith who served in the First World War, and the family's first sister, Anna Grace Smith, who graduated from Howard University in 1927, evidenced by a handful of photographs here. In fact, a few of the Smith clan attended Howard University, most notably Benjamin Julius Smith, bishop of the C.M.E. Church and Civil Rights figure. Known as B. Julian Smith, he would go on to march with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. during the Memphis sanitation workers' strike, where a famous photograph of Smith, King, and Rev. Ralph Abernathy marching with arms locked together was taken on March 28, 1968. The album continues with captioned photographs featuring the Smiths' stepmother, Mrs. J.B. Smith, as well as numerous nieces and nephews. A handful of later items and a couple of color photographs indicate the album was retained in the family until at least the 1970s. The present album provides critical historical and family information on an important African-American family in Jim Crow Georgia.

\$2,500

A BLACK WOMAN'S CAREER IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE

3. [African Americana]. Gray, Mattie Johnson. *[Archive of Material Documenting the Career of Mattie Gray, One of the First African-American Women to Make a Career in the United States Air Force].* [Various locations: 1956-1972]. 155 photographs, from 1.5 x 1.5 inches to 8 x 10 inches, plus a passport, a photocollage, a few pages of notes, and a handful of newspaper clippings. Housed in loose sleeves and some sleeves inserted into a plain brown brad-bound folder. General overall wear. Very good.

A substantial photographic record documenting the military service of Mattie Johnson Gray, one of the first African-American women to make a lengthy career in the United States Air Force. The photographs are mostly vernacular



in nature, but also include some images produced by military photographers during her service time. Mattie Johnson Gray was born in Mississippi in 1922, and subsequently lived in both Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama. Gray's service career in the Air Force began as a result of the Women in the Air Force program (WAF). The earliest portion of her service represented here documents her time at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, where Gray served in the 3743rd Air Basic Training Squadron. More than thirty candid photographs here emanate from San Antonio, featuring Gray and other servicewomen at Lackland. In 1956, Gray spent some time at Frances Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where she graduated from the Supply Management Technical School; a few photographs document her time in Wyoming, including some candids and a large photo of her class, the latter with several inscriptions from classmates on the verso. Gray also served at Charleston Air Force Base in South Carolina and McGuire Air Force Base in Wrightstown, New Jersey. The vernacular images are a mixture of images showing Gray at work and during leisure time, with numerous images of friends and associates, notably a number of African-American service members both male and female; occasionally the subjects of the photos are named in manuscript captions. In most group photos, Gray is the either the only woman, the only Black person, and sometimes both.

RECOUNTING THE IMPACT ON THE BLACK COMMUNITY

4. [African Americana]. [New York City Draft Riots]. *Report of the Merchants' Committee for the Relief of Colored People Suffering from the Riots in the City of New York*. New York: 1863. 48pp. Original printed wrappers. Very minor edge wear. Light foxing on text edges, but clean internally. A tight, square copy. Near fine.

A rare work containing important information on the New York City Draft Riots, including first-hand accounts by African-American victims of the bloody events. In mid-July 1863, Manhattan was torn apart by vicious riots sparked by the passage of the Enrollment Act of 1863, designed to reinforce the Union army with new conscriptions. Poor whites, unable to afford the \$300 substitution fee, flew into a rage and three days of hell and fury followed. White mobs tore through Black neighborhoods beating, raping, or killing anyone in their path, even burning an African-American orphan asylum and hanging some unfortunate souls from lamp posts. Over 800 federal troops, including some who had just days earlier fought at the Battle of Gettysburg, had to be called in to quell the rampage. The Committee of Merchants for the Relief of Colored People sought to aid African Americans harmed or dispossessed by the riots. The present work contains reports from their secretary and treasurer, a listing of people whom the committee has assisted, an address to the committee from the "Colored Ministers and Laymen" of New York, several pages listing donor names and amounts of donations, and packages of clothing received by the committee. Most importantly, the work records a number of firsthand accounts by African Americans who were victimized in the event and other accounts of the tragedy in a sixteen-page section titled, "Incidents of the Riot." This section also details others killed or attacked by the rioters and gives other accounts of the events of July 1863. This is one of two variants of the pamphlet, with page twelve ending in the word "no," the right column on page forty-five ending "Total.....\$41,086 08," and with twenty-two package donors listed on page forty-eight. An important historical work relating to one of the most unfortunate moments in New York City and American history, and easily the nicest copy we've ever seen.

Library Company, Afro-Americana Collection 7082. Work, p.561. Sabin 54633.

\$4,750



REPORT
OF THE
MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE
FOR THE
Relief of Colored People
SUFFERING
FROM THE
RIOTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

JULY, 1863.



Hurrah Hurrah

This is the last opportunity that
a colored man will have on earth
to buy a lot on

SMITH STREET

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE DOCUMENTING DISCRIMINATORY REAL ESTATE PRACTICES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

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

An unrecorded broadside advertising land for sale to African-American residents in the city of Mullins, South Carolina. At the turn of the century, the rural south was experiencing a large migration to urban areas as industries such as textile milling and tobacco production became more industrialized. As such, these urban centers attracted cheaper labor for their mills and factories, and drew in more Black workers from the countryside. As more minority workers moved into urban centers, discriminatory real estate practices among the white ruling classes in Southern cities began in earnest. The broadside implies that only African-American men will be able to buy the property on Smith Street, hinting at the segregationist real estate practice of racially restrictive zoning ordinances. In the present broadside, the real estate company or bank that sponsored the sale of the lots on Smith Street offered eight lots to the highest bidder "near the colored M.E. Church." The urgency with which the land is offered as a "last opportunity" indicates that land anywhere near B.G. Smith's sawmill would be unavailable in the future to Black buyers. This language may also indicate the practice of blockbusting, another discriminatory real estate practice (and a self-fulfilling prophecy) in which real estate agents would encourage white residents to sell property at below-market prices to encourage them to move away from neighborhoods they were told would soon be overrun by African-American residents; these

real estate agents would then sell these same properties to African-American homebuyers at inflated prices. These practices are similar to and were later replaced with exclusionary covenants, blacklisting, and redlining, in which African Americans were forbidden to own homes or real estate in particular areas of cities, or were discouraged to do so by unfair lending practices. We could locate no other copies of this highly-ephemeral broadside in OCLC or in auction records.

\$3,500

THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS IN CUBA

6. [African Americana]. [Spanish-American War]. *Charge of the Colored Troops - San Juan* [caption title]. Chicago: James Lee, 1907. Chromolithographic poster, 15.75 x 20 inches. Minor loss from worming to lower right quadrant, a few small chips. Very good.

A classic "Uplift" poster from the pre-World War I era, giving a vivid (if likely fantasized) depiction of the famed 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers advancing on the enemy during the Battle of San Juan Hill. Though Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders has historically received the most (somewhat misplaced) credit for the American victory in this decisive battle, the 10th Cavalry fought with legendary gallantry, losing twenty-six members of the regiment and earning five Medals of Honor among the company. "Uplift" posters such as these were published in great numbers during this period, celebrating the patriotism, success, and upward mobility of the African American.

\$2,250



BLACK MAN IN TEXAS PLEDGES HIS LOYALTY
TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1867

7. [African Americana]. [Texas]. Beamis, Cliff. [*Loyalty Oath Taken by an African American in Early Reconstruction Texas*]. New Orleans: Peter O'Donnell Stationer, July 1, 1867. Partially-printed broadside, completed in manuscript, approximately 10 x 8.5 inches. Minor edge wear. Very good.

A fascinating document from Reconstruction Texas, just two years after the end of the Civil War. Here, an African-American man named Cliff Beamis signs a loyalty oath in Travis County, swearing to “faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others to do so.” The beginning of the oath states that it is being taken by “Cliff Beamis Col’d.” Beamis signs the bottom of the oath with an “X - his mark.” The document is attested to and certified by Travis County officials, and then curiously, a large notation is written boldly across most of the document, reading “Cancelled Col C.C. Moore.” The body of the oath includes a number of promises to which Beamis was ordered to agree, affirming that he had never been a member of any State Legislature or any part of a government “engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States” or “given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof,” nor previously offered an oath to the United States then “afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States.”

Part of the oath signed by Beamis states that he has “not been disenfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States.” The stripping away of the rights of African Americans in Texas began shortly after the conclusion of the Civil War. The 1866 Texas Constitutional Convention produced a new constitution and the Texas Legislature passed “Black Codes” that denied suffrage to and severely limited the economic opportunities for Black people. The Texas Legislature also refused to ratify the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments until 1870. The large addition of the word “Cancelled” across the page provides a kind of visual repudiation to Beamis’s attempt to pledge renewed faith to the country. We can locate no other examples of any African-American man taking a loyalty oath in Reconstruction Texas.

\$4,250

United States of America,

STATE OF TEXAS.

Original No. 276

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Francis County.

OATH.

"I, Cliff Beams Calico, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of Texas, that I have resided in said State for 12 months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of DeFas, on the parish of DeFas, in said State, as the case may be; that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

Attest
W. H. Phillips
I do hereby certify, that on this 12 day of March 1867 appeared before me Cliff Beams who subscribed to the foregoing oath.
W. H. Phillips
Register.

ORIGINAL



FAMILY ARCHIVE OF AN ALABAMA DOCTOR

8. [Alabama]. Jones, Dr. Julius. *[Archive of Manuscript Letters and Photographs Created by Dr. Julius Jones and Members of His Family, from Near the Beginning of His Medical Practice in the 1880s to the Early Decades of the 20th Century, with Some Later Family Content].* [Coosa County, Al. and other locations: 1880s to 1950s]. Approximately 205 items, mostly manuscript letters, plus a handful of photographs, books, and other ephemeral items. Expected wear, but in overall nice shape. Very good.

A unique manuscript record of a notable Alabama physician, Dr. Julius Jones, including numerous personal and professional letters. Julius Jones (1858-1931) was born in Coosa County, Alabama, and was a near life-long resident of Rockford. He read medicine with a local doctor and graduated with an M.D. from Vanderbilt in 1884, returning home to practice until shortly before his death. He became health officer for the county and was deeply involved in its civic affairs. In 1888 Jones married Mattie McDonald (1871-1934), a local girl from a family of original settlers of Rockford and five of their children lived into adulthood. Dr. Jones also spent some time in New York City working at the New York Polyclinic, represented in a series of letters home to his wife present here. Content includes letters from Jones written to his future wife, letters written to each other after marriage, letters to them from their children, business and professional letters written to Jones by colleagues, Dr. Jones's

valedictory address for his medical school graduating class at Vanderbilt, genealogical material relating to their families, photographs, ephemera, and more. An engaging and wide-ranging manuscript archive documenting the life and family of a noted Alabama doctor. A fuller description is available upon request.

\$4,250

LETTER AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF AN ALASKAN WHOLESALE AGENT

9. [Alaskan Photographica]. Madland, Harry B. [*Vernacular Photograph Album and Accompanying Letter Documenting the Travel and Business Activities of Harry B. Madland in Fairbanks and the Surrounding Area*]. [Various locations in Alaska and Yukon Territory: ca. 1907-1918]. [24] leaves, illustrated with 184 silver gelatin photographs between 2.5 x 3.25 inches and 7.5 x 9.25 inches, most in mounting corners but some loosely inserted. Oblong folio. Contemporary brown leather photograph album, screw-bound, front cover lacking. Rear cover significantly rubbed, joint partially split. Noticeable wear to first page of photographs, most images in very good or better condition. Accompanied by a two-page typed letter on company stationery. Good.

An extensive photographic record of Alaskan wholesale agent Harry B. Madland's efforts to open a mercantile supply business in Fairbanks in the first two decades of the 20th century. Madland's May 20, 1907 letter which accompanies the photograph album details his rough and tumble eight-day trip from Seattle through British Columbia, Valdez, and then by "sleigh stage" and boat



down the Delta River to Fairbanks. Madland writes that he is now set up in Fairbanks with a "nice sample room of dry goods, rubber goods, and men's furnishings, I also sleep here, have a spring mattress set up on two sample trunks, and am very comfortable, a nice desk, a telephone, and a sign on my front door which reads "H.B. Madland Wholesalers' Agent." The photographs in the present album are likely Madland's own document of his journey to Fairbanks and his life in Alaska. They depict travel scenes along the sea, rivers, and other waterways, by train through the mountains, and other backcountry

avenues. In addition to the wild scenery, some of the images document mining on Little Creek in Innoko, views of the town and river, various riverboats, an Innoko retailer called "Gordon's General Merchandise" (captured in three photos here), groups of men posed in front of log houses or tents, a pair of women sitting on a large pile of processed lumber, and more. Several images feature various signage that Madland witnessed along the way, including a shot of his own commercial tent; at some point he took on a partner and operated "Scott & Madland General Merchandise - We Sell Everything." Interestingly, one photo of a dog sled team and several men is captioned in the negative, "Return of Corporal Dempster, Constable Fife, Ex Constable Turner and Special Charley Stewart After Having Found the Lost Ft. MacPherson to Dawson Patrol." The four members of the 1911 Royal Northwest Mounted Police Patrol disappeared along their annual journey from Ft. McPherson to Dawson to deliver mail and dispatches; all four men were found dead on March 21 by the men and dog sled team pictured here.

\$950

TEXAS RODEO PERFORMERS TOUR ARGENTINA IN 1905

Sociedad Sportiva Argentina
Palermo
DOMINGO 14 DE ENERO
A LAS 4.30 DE LA TARDE

LOS COW-BOYS

Polinario, enlazador, domador, montador novillos bravos

La agilidad de los Cow-Boys

El célebre **WILL PICKETT**
 en su famosa y única prueba

PROGRAMA

- 1.-Clay Mc Gough, ganará un potrillo
- 2.-Red Driver, ganará un novillo en polo
- 3.-El coronel Acero, enlazará y montará un novillo
- 4.-Asa Drapper, enlazará y montará un novillo
- 5.-Clay Mc Gough, ganará un novillo agarrado
- 6.-Ina Driver, ganará un potrillo en silla
- 7.-El coronel Barrientos, ganará un novillo agarrado
- 8.-Spencer Jowell, enlazará y montará un novillo
- 9.-Willy Hill, enlazará y montará un novillo

INTERVALO

- 10.-Se tirará el novillo a la pila, delante los comedores
- 11.-Joe Cardenas, enlazará y montará un novillo
- 12.-Asa Drapper, ganará un potrillo
- 13.-El coronel Acero, ganará un novillo
- 14.-Spencer Jowell, enlazará y montará un novillo
- 15.-Willy Hill, ganará un potrillo
- 16.-Clay Mc Gough, enlazará y montará un novillo
- 17.-El negro **WILL PICKETT** ganará un novillo en su famosa prueba de volar un novillo con los dientes.

PRECIO DE LAS ENTRADAS

Primera fila	\$ 5.00
Segunda fila	\$ 3.00
Tercera fila	\$ 2.00
Entrada para niño	\$ 1.00

Las entradas se pueden obtener en el Secretario de la Sociedad Sportiva (Florida 183) de 12 a 6 p. m.

Tip.-Lito. San Martín 407

10. [Argentina]. [Texas]. [Pickett, Bill]. *Sociedad Sportiva Argentina. Palermo en Frente al Hipodromo Argentino...Los Cow-Boys Pialaran, Enlazaran, Domaran, Montaran Novillos Bravos la Agilidad de los Cow-Boys* [caption title]. [Palermo, Argentina: 1905]. Broadside, 15.5 x 5.5 inches. Old folds, minor edge wear, tiny chip in left margin, one tiny hole in the lower third not touching any text, light creasing, numerous contemporary pencil notes. Paper remnants on verso, likely removed from a scrapbook. About very good.

An unrecorded broadside documenting an obscure series of rodeos performed by a company of West Texas cowboys in Argentina and Uruguay in 1905, including legendary African-American cowboy Bill Pickett. The present broadside advertises a show in Palermo, Argentina; the company also performed in other locations in Argentina, as well as Montevideo, Uruguay. While scouting Argentina for business opportunities in the livestock industry, two Midland, Texas ranchers were invited by English investors to

bring a group of Texas cowboys and rodeo performers to Argentina. It was late in the age of the Wild West Show, but nonetheless one of the ranchers returned to West Texas and assembled a group to travel to Buenos Aires to showcase their roping and riding skills. Such shows provided cowboys with an additional income stream other than working their fingers to the bone on Texas ranches. As such, the Midland ranchers were easily able to assemble a roster of skilled cowboys including the aforementioned Pickett, plus Clay McGonagill, Joe Gardner, Asa Draper, Lem and Ira Driver, and Wiley Hill. All of these names appear on the present broadside (exact spelling notwithstanding), along with brief descriptions of the activities they would perform during the rodeo. Pickett is prominently featured in the middle of the broadside, and described as “El celebre WILL PICKETT an su famosa y audaz prueba.” A highly-ephemeral broadside with no copies listed in OCLC, and a rather surprising survival.

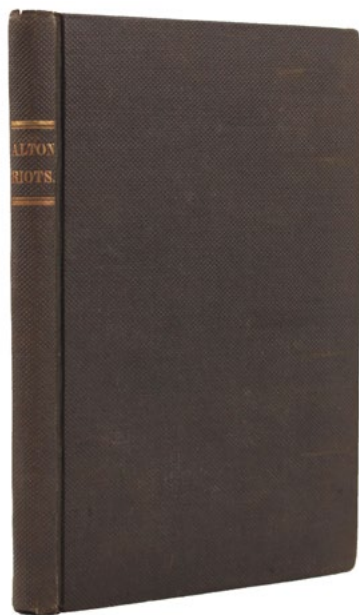
\$750

THE STORY OF THE FIRST ABOLITIONIST MARTYR,
WITH DESIRABLE PROVENANCE

11. Beecher, Edward. *Narrative of Riots at Alton: in Connection with the Death of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy.* Alton, Il.: Published by George Holton, 1838. 15,9pp. 12mo. Publisher's brown cloth, copper spine titles. Very minor shelf wear. Small ink notations to front endpapers, minor foxing. Very good plus.

An especially nice copy of the first edition of the story of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the first abolitionist martyr of 19th-century America, written by the brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Beecher, like all of his family, was a passionate opponent of slavery. He was president of Illinois College at the time his friend Reverend Lovejoy, who had been publishing anti-slavery tracts in Illinois, was killed by a pro-slavery mob in Alton on November 7, 1837. The present

copy contains brief ink notations on the front endpapers reading “Plymouth A.S. Library” and “3 cts. per week.” These appear to refer to the library of the Plymouth Anti-Slavery Society in New Hampshire, likely meaning that the book cost three cents a week to borrow from its subscription library. The Plymouth Anti-Slavery Society was started by Nathaniel Peabody Rogers in



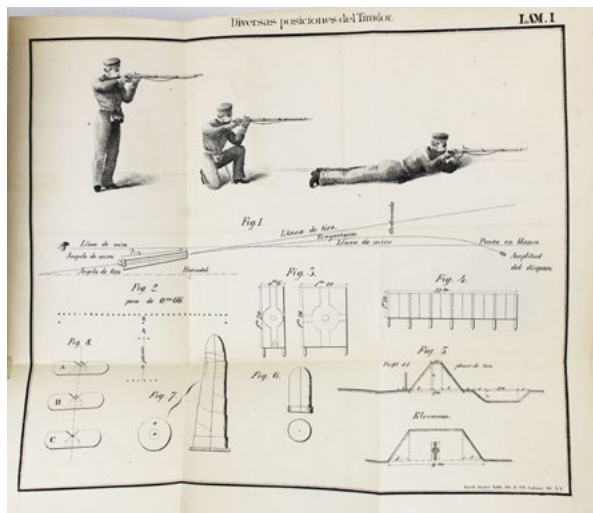
1833. Rogers also helped start the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society the next year, and his house was known to be a stop-over for those riding the Underground Railroad to freedom in the north.

Howes B307. Sabin 4302.

\$1,200

RARE MEXICAN FIREARMS MANUAL, PRINTED IN NEW YORK

12. Benavides, Rafael. *Practica del Tirador, o sea, Tratado Elemental Sobre la Teoria del Tiro...* Nueva York: Imprenta de "El Correo de Nueva York", 1874. [4],xi,430,[1]pp., plus five plates (three folding). Early-20th century quarter black calf and blue textured cloth, gilt spine titles, by Mexican binder Saul A. Alva with his binder's ink stamp on front free endpaper. Edges and spine ends scuffed, minor soiling to boards, corners bumped. Occasional uneven toning, but internally clean. Very good.



A rare and detailed guide to rifles and their use for the citizens of Mexico, written by Rafael Benavides, a Mexican army general convalescing in New York City. The central inspiration for the rifle manual was Benavides' involvement in the republican effort to retake Mexico from Maximilian and loyalist forces. Benavides was the general in charge of the siege of Veracruz in

1866 and 1867, during the denouement of the conflict which ultimately saw the emperor captured and executed in Queretaro. The general was seriously wounded during the battle, and removed to New York for seven years to recover. He wrote the present work shortly before departing for Mexico to take up his position in the army once more, and in 1877 was involved in skirmishes along the Texas-Mexico border. In his introduction, Benavides discusses how his experience in the "Second French Intervention," demonstrated the necessity of familiarity with firearms and shooting, so that the citizenry might be prepared to fight for its liberty at a moment's notice. The text covers a wide variety of topics in great detail, including design and function of different types of firearms, particularly rifles; instructions for shooting from

a variety of positions; directions and drills for firing as a unit; and extensive explanations of ballistics. In addition to several in-text illustrations and tables, the work contains five plates that depict firing positions, ballistics diagrams, a general diagram of the firing mechanism of a rifle, and the specific method for reloading a Remington rifle. A very scarce Spanish language imprint; we locate only four copies, at the University of Texas, New York Public Library, Columbia, and AAS. The Benavides manual is bound with another rare work – a mathematical treatise on ballistics entitled *Conferencias sobre Teoria del Tiro...* by Pedro de Morales y Prieto (Barcelona: 1886). OCLC locates just a single copy of this Spanish manual, at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.

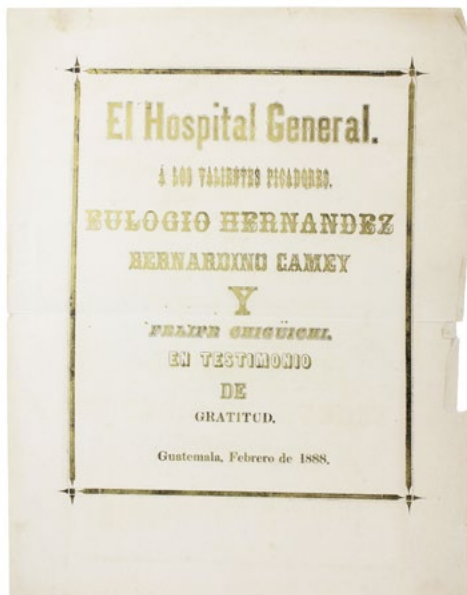
\$2,250

BULLFIGHTING HOSPITAL BENEFIT

13. [Bullfighting]. [Guatemala]. *El Hospital General. A los Valientes Picadores, Eulogio Hernandez, Bernardo Camey y Felipe Chiguichi. En Testimonio de Gratitud* [caption title]. Guatemala: 1888. Broadside, 13.25 x 10.25 inches. Printed in gold. Old folds, slight separation, some chipping and wear at right edge. Good.

Unusual broadside souvenir printed by a Guatemalan hospital, thanking three bullfighters for fundraising efforts on their behalf. The Hospital General San Juan de Dios de Guatemala was founded in 1667. In the 1880s it undertook to restore and maintain the colonial-era Plaza de Toros, the local bullfighting ring, which was a popular spot for the local corridas and other forms of entertainment. The hospital would then receive the income from the bullfights and other festivities. Herein, three picadores are individually thanked for participation in what we suspect was a Corrida de Beneficencia in early 1888. This handsome piece utilizes numerous typfaces and is printed in gold.

\$750



“AT EIGHT BELLS ON FRIDAY THE 16th THE TWO CANOES
‘INDIAN GIRL’ AND ‘SQUAWK’ PUT OFF FROM FRONTENAC
AND LAID THEIR COURSES FOR CHARLESTON LAKE.”

14. [Canadian Travel]. [Women]. *Cruise of the Two Canoes “Squawk” and “Indian Girl.” Sailing from Frontenac to Charleton Lake and Return [manuscript title].* [Ontario, Canada]: 1907. [22] leaves, illustrated with 178 black-and-white photographs, most between 2.25 x 3.25 inches and 3.25 x 5.5 inches, with some slightly smaller images cut into ovals, but also including twenty-one panoramic images measuring 3.25 x 11.5 inches, plus a thirty-seven-page typed narrative of the journey inserted throughout adjacent to relevant images. Oblong folio. Contemporary hand-decorated limp suede covers. Covers detached and tattered at the edges, main body of album sound with light chipping to edges, with images in generally nice shape. About very good.

A delightful and unique daily travel narrative and vernacular photograph album memorializing a canoe trip taken by two men and three women over the course of eleven days in the Thousand Islands region of Ontario in the summer of 1907. The narrative is written in a humorous style that often mimics a typical ship's log, especially when it describes navigational challenges, rough water, bad weather, or other obstacles blocking their progress. The travelers also describe their food, various wildlife, and sights encountered along the way, such as local residents, skunks, birds, an “old haunted house,” and much more. Among the locations mentioned (either as they stopped for a rest, camped, or paddled by) are Maple Island, Grindstone Island, Hay Island, Gananoque Lake, Charleston Lake, Blue Mountain, Warren's Bay, Red Horse Lake, and Marble Rock. The photographs show members of the party in their canoes, at campsites, and in the midst of activities such as fishing, hiking, sitting around their campfires at night, and so forth. A wonderful handmade document of a trip through the Canadian wilderness in the first decade of the 20th century.

\$950



MID-CENTURY MINING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

15. [Central American Photographica]. [Mining]. [*Archive of Photographs Documenting Mining and Life in Central America*]. [Honduras and Nicaragua: ca. 1945]. Eighty-four silver gelatin photographs, measuring 5.75 x 3.5 inches. Generally nice condition. Very good.

An informative and interesting collection of original photographs documenting life and mining in Honduras and Nicaragua in the mid-20th century. The images capture white men with mining equipment, several images of white and local men working at a mine or posed in front of local thatched-roof structures, local men with guns, two airplanes (Servicio Aereo Hondureno and one unmarked), several photos of a street market and various street scenes, a man and young boy carrying large gourds and birds, a small train (perhaps the Coconut Railway?), local women cavorting at a bar, horse- and oxen-drawn carts, a handful of images featuring women street vendors offering their wares, carts loaded down with burlap bags of products, a man with a monkey, a man laying a tile roof, a trio of young girls posed together, a street scene with a store called the Casa Orozco at right, another street scene picturing a tailor shop called Alfonso E. Guarado Sastreria at left, the crowded doorway to a store called J Santos Hernandez Comerciante, Iglesia de San Francisco (in Tegucigalpa, Honduras), Catedral San Miguel (also in Tegucigalpa), Basilica Catedral de la Asuncion (in Leon, Nicaragua), Iglesia la Releccion (also in Leon), five images from a cockfight, and images of livestock such as horses, donkeys, and pigs, among other images and subjects. A rare peek into the work and lives of midcentury Central Americans, and the interplay of likely American commercial interests in the region.



\$1,750

RECRUITING FOR A CHICANO COLLEGE



16. [Chicano Education]. Manriquez, S. and C. *Come and Join Us. Be Part of La Familia. Colegio Cesar Chavez Recruitment Program...* [caption title]. Mt. Angel, Or.: Colegio Cesar Chavez, 1976. Silkscreen poster, 24 x 18 inches. Minor wear, pinholes at corners. Minor surface loss from tape removal at top and bottom margins. Very good.

A handsome, bilingual color poster advertising recruitment to the Colegio Cesar Chavez in Mt. Angel, Oregon. Opened in 1973, the Colegio was the first accredited, independent four-year Chicano college in the

United States. It closed in 1983. Not much is known about the artists, S. and C. Manriquez, though they produced a number of Chicano posters in the Eugene, Oregon area during the 1970s. A striking piece from this corner of Chicano history.

\$950

BLACK SOLDIERS IN A CIVIL WAR CAMP

17. [Civil War]. [Virginia]. [Brady, Mathew]. *[Mounted Albumen Photograph Showing a Union Camp in Virginia, Featuring African-American Soldiers and Laborers]*. Washington DC: [1864]. Albumen photograph, 5 x 8 inches, on a "Brady Washington" studio mount measuring 6 x 9 inches. Top left corner creased, light spotting to photo and mount, minor soiling to image. Very good.

A striking photograph from the Washington, D.C. studio of Mathew Brady, capturing the scene in a Union wagon camp in Virginia during the Civil War. Numerous men stand amidst three houses and a few covered wagons, with most but not all of the men posing for the camera. The wagon in the foreground is stenciled on the side, "U.S. 12 07." Among the soldiers and teamsters, the image pictures at least five African-American men, who generally served as servants as "contrabands of war" or enlisted in regiments of colored troops. Both types of African-American Civil War participants are featured here. Two of the African-American men appear to be in military uniform while

the others wear simple work clothes. A penciled note on the verso reads, "Photograph of camp in Virginia where D.H. Plumb was located for a time in the Civil War." The most likely reference here is to Rev. David Henry Plumb, a private in the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, which served in Virginia in 1864-65. Rev. Plumb mustered in to the 4th Massachusetts in January 1864 and served until July 1, 1865. A signature opposite the inscription reads, "Helen Thomas," who was most likely a descendant of Plumb's due to the familiar nature of the inscription.

An exhaustive search through the Library of Congress's various collections of Civil War and Mathew Brady photography have come up empty for a match to the present photograph. A long vertical line in the image at center-right is clearly a crack in the glass plate negative, which may have necessarily limited the number of prints Brady made of the image. Mathew Brady and his team of photographers captured numerous images of Black soldiers and laborers during the war, mostly in Union or contraband camps, but many of these images, like the present one, are not explicitly centered around the African-American subjects. The present image documents for posterity a number of Black soldiers and laborers working towards a Union victory in the Civil War, a watershed moment in history for African-American people.

\$2,250



“...THE FIRST MICH. COLORED REGT IS HERE IN OUR CAMP
AND SOON INDIAN SHARPSHOOTERS...”

18. [Civil War]. [Reconstruction]. Falconer, John A. [Three Letters Written by a Michigan Civil War Medal of Honor Recipient, Reporting on the Civil War and Subsequent Life in Reconstruction-Era Missouri]. [Annapolis, Md; Petersburg, Va.; and Knob Noster, Mo.: 1864-1868. Three manuscript letters: [4]; [2]; and [3]pp. First letter with retained envelope. Original mailing folds to all letters, minor soiling to second letter. A well-preserved group. Very good.

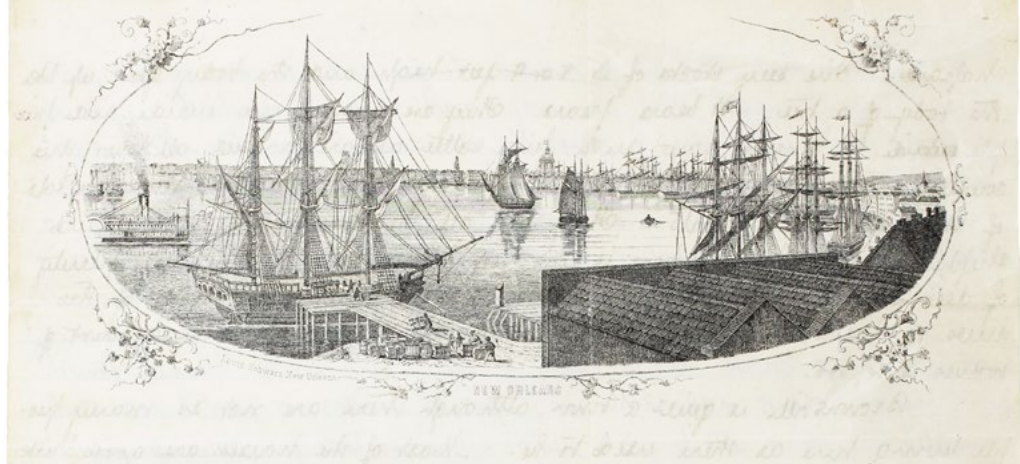
An eclectic and informative trio of manuscript letters written by Corporal John A. Falconer, a Civil War Medal of Honor Awardee, assigned to the 17th Michigan Infantry Regiment, documenting his experiences during the Civil War and afterwards in Missouri, where he had settled by 1868. The first of Falconer's three letters is datelined "Annapolis Maryland / April 8th 1864." The letter is enclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. M. H. Thomas (a miner per the 1860 census) of Cherokee Flats, Butte County, California. In this letter, Falconer reports that he is well and goes on to inform Thomas that "we had hard times in Ten.... We suffered everything cold hunger fatigue.... We had to make shoes out of raw hide.... We lost a good many men in the fight at campbells station.... We had two other skirmishes one at Mossy creek and Strawberry plains lost a man both times. We have got lots of recruits our col just came from home last night.... There was only one fight at Knoxville and



the rebs got licked so bad they will not try it again. There was a song made up about it there is a picture of...a charge made by our regt in the night on...a brick house. We drove them out burnt the house and only lost two men.... We left Tenn for the purpose of going on an expedition with Gen Burnside. The first mich colored regt is here in our camp and soon Indian sharpshooters. I don't know where we will go we will start in 3 or 4 weeks I think.... We have got all of the battles on our colors that we have taken part in South mountain Pet'burg Jackson Knoxville and east Tenn. East Tennessee is to represent all the fights and suffering there."

The 17th Michigan Infantry was raised in 1862, with soldiers recruited in south-central Michigan. The regiment fought with distinction at the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, earning the sobriquet, the "Stonewall Regiment." Assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, it fought valiantly in numerous skirmishes and small battles throughout eastern Tennessee. The 17th participated in General Grant's 1864 campaign and fought at the Battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, and the Crater. Falconer, at the time a corporal, was awarded the Medal of Honor for leading the action during the Siege of Knoxville that he described in his first letter. Falconer's second letter is datelined "before Petersburg Va Aug 4th 64," and describes the aftermath of the Battle of the Crater. His third letter was written after the Civil War from his new home in Knob Noster, Missouri. The content of the letter is wide-ranging: Falconer discusses his homestead, the growth of the town, the Pacific Railroad (Missouri Pacific Railroad), a murder, and Reconstruction politics in Missouri. A fine grouping of firsthand accounts by a Michigan soldier that includes a mention of the action for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor, the assembling of Union forces (including Native American sharpshooters and a regiment of Colored Troops in preparation for Grant's 1864 campaign), the aftermath of the explosion of the Crater at Petersburg, the country's westward expansion, and Reconstruction life in Missouri following the Civil War.

\$1,750



WITH A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF BROWNSVILLE DURING THE CIVIL WAR

19. [Civil War]. [Texas]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by John T. Chambers, Clerk of the 19th Iowa Volunteer Infantry Regiment, to His "Dear Father," with Stirring Descriptions of South Texas and Northern Mexico].* Brownsville, Tx.: November 29, 1863. [4]pp. Old folds, minor wear, some expertly repaired and unobtrusive tears. Clearly written and easily read. Very good.

An unusually-dense and informative manuscript Civil War letter sent by an Iowa boy back home to his father, providing detailed descriptions of the region, political climate, products, and economy of the Texas-Mexico borderlands during the middle period of the conflict. The author, John T. Chambers, served as a clerk at the regimental headquarters of the 19th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Chambers comments on the town of Brownsville itself, as well as some of the movements of the military, and recent news of Union captives taken by the Confederates in the region: "Brownsville is quite a town, although there are not so many people living here as there used to be. Most of the houses are good brick houses, made of sun-dried brick. I believe they are as good as fire burned brick. There is a large fort about a mile below here, on the river bank. It is called Fort Brown. There were U.S. barracks at the south part of town and pretty parade grounds, but they burned the barracks before they left. We are building a new fort above town. The people were living finely before we came here. They never wanted for victuals. They had plenty of everything and plenty to pay for it with. There is lots of gold and silver among the people here. There are more Mexicans here than Americans now. There are a good many Mexicans and Texans enlisting in the 1st Texas Cavalry which is being raised here. I think that there will be a great many troops raised in this state during the next three months." Chambers also provides a valuable description of Matamoros, some recent Mexican political machinations, and the commerce running through the city.

\$1,250

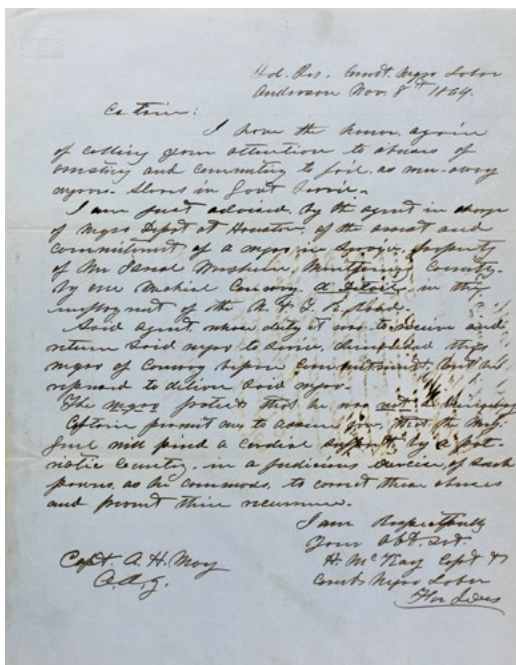
**"I AM JUST ADVISED, BY THE AGENT IN CHARGE
OF NEGRO DEPT. AT HOUSTON, OF THE ARREST
AND COMMITMENT OF A NEGRO IN SERVICE."**

20. [Civil War]. [Texas]. [Slavery]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by Confederate Captain H. McKay as Commander of Negro Labor, to Captain A.H. Moy, Concerning "The Arrest and Commitment of a Negro Servant"]*. Anderson, Tx.: Headquarters, Negro Labor, November 8, 1864. [1]p., docketed on verso. Old folds, light edge toning. Very good plus.

A rare communication issued from the "Negro Labor" department of the Confederate Army in Texas. The letter was written by the commander of the department, Captain H. McKay, and details an issue involving an alleged runaway slave. The text of the letter reads, in full: "I have the honor again of calling your attention to abuses of arresting and committing to jail – as run-aways – slaves in Govt. service. I am just advised, by the agent in charge of Negro Dep't at Houston, of the arrest and commitment of a Negro in service, property of Mr. Israel Worsham, Montgomery County, by one Michael Conway, on detail in the employment of the N. & Y.R. Road. Said agent, whose duty it was to receive and return said Negro to service, demanded this Negro of Conway before commitment, but he refused to deliver said Negro. The Negro protests that he was not a runaway. Captain permit me to assure you that Maj. Genl. will find a cordial support by a patriotic country in a judicious exercise of such powers as he commands to correct those abuses and prevent their recurrence."

According to his biography in the Handbook of Texas, Israel Worsham (1820-1882) "supplied the Confederate Army with slaves to drive wagons of provisions from his plantation, for which he was never reimbursed 'for want of funds.'" The original docketing describes the letter as "Communication with regard to abuses in arresting & committing Gov't. negroes to jail." An interesting and rare correspondence involving slave labor in the Texas Confederate military.

\$1,250



Ad. Rec. - Gov't Negro Labor
Anderson Nov. 8 1864.

Captain:

I have the honor again of calling your attention to abuses of arresting and committing to jail, as run-aways slaves in Gov't service.

I am just advised, by the agent in charge of Negro Dept at Houston, of the arrest and commitment of a Negro in service, property of Mr. Israel Worsham, Montgomery County, by one Michael Conway, on detail in the employment of the N. & Y.R. Road.

Said agent, whose duty it was to receive and return said Negro to service, demanded this Negro of Conway before commitment, but he refused to deliver said Negro.

The Negro protests that he was not a runaway.

Captain permit me to assure you that Maj. Genl. will find a cordial support by a patriotic country in a judicious exercise of such powers as he commands to correct those abuses and prevent their recurrence.

I am Respectfully
Yours A.H. Moy
H. McKay Capt & Co
Gov't Negro Labor
Anderson

Capt. A. H. Moy
Ad. Rec.



WITH A RARE & FANCIFUL MAP OF THE TEXAS-MEXICO BORDER

21. [Coahuila y Tejas]. [Texas-Mexico Boundary]. *Documentos Relativos a la Linea Divisoria y Mapas Que Determinan los Limites del Estado de Coahuila con el de Durango y Zacatecas.* Saltillo: 1881. xiv,38pp., plus lithograph folding map, handcolored in outline, measuring approximately 13 x 16.5 inches. Untrimmed. Original printed wrappers. Rear wrapper nearly detached, with lower edge torn away and repairs. Map with professional repairs to separations and short closed tear on verso. Light edge wear, even toning, scattered dampstaining. Contemporary manuscript annotations. Good.

A rare, detailed précis of Coahuilan land claims and its unresolved border dispute with neighboring state, Durango. The documents printed here to support their assertions date back to the 1780s and frequently touch on the provincial history of Coahuila y Tejas, whose colonial borders were central to the claims. The boundaries of Coahuila asserted by the map would have necessitated a reversion to the 18th century Spanish-drawn provincial borders of Coahuila and Texas. The present example contains manuscript annotations to the preface, perhaps preparing the essay for reprinting in a Mexican newspaper. Quite scarce, OCLC locates copies at just six U.S. institutions.

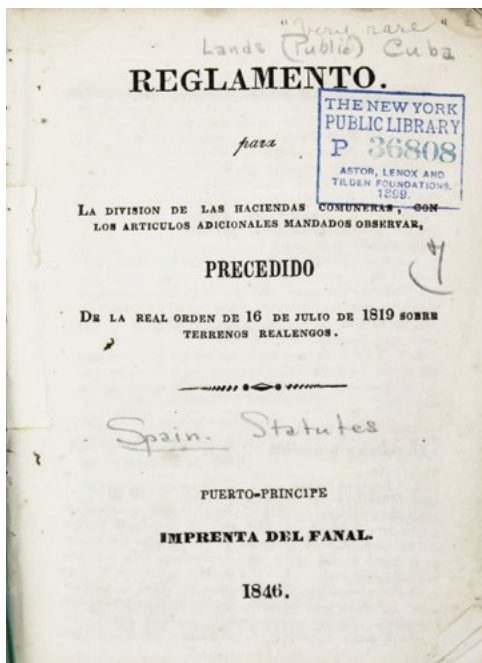
\$2,750

THE ONLY RECORDED COPY

22. [Cuba]. *Reglamento. Para la Division de la Haciendas Comuneras, con los Articulos Adicionales Mandados Observar, Precedido de la Real Orden de 16 de Julio de 1819 Sobre Terrenos Realengos*. Puerto-Principe: Imprenta del Fanal, 1846. 21pp. 12mo. Contemporary green wrappers. Spine mostly perished, wrappers worn with some slight loss, ink stamp and notations on front cover. Ink stamp and notations on title page. Minor wear to text, some leaves loosening. Good.

Rare local printing of these regulations for public lands in Cuba. The earlier statutes of 1819 on public lands precede the twenty-eight articles, followed by several additional provisions. A search of OCLC shows this to be one of the earliest imprints of the Fanal press in Puerto-Principe, present-day Camaguey in central Cuba. Extremely rare, this copy was discarded by the New York Public Library during its microfilming phase and bears several ink stamps to that effect. OCLC locates only this copy – as microfilm – at the New York Public Library.

\$1,750



WITH A LIST OF NAMED CHINESE WORKERS BOUND FOR CUBA

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

Five hundred and fifty Chinese laborers bound for Cuba aboard the Spanish galley "Cervantes" are listed by name, with their age and town or city of origin given. The laborers hail from several different cities in China, and their ages range from 18 to 36, with the majority of the men in their 20s. The end of the document is signed and dated on the final page by José de Aguilar, the Spanish consul at Macau. The left side of the final page contains two separate lists, one with five numbers and the other with four numbers, keyed to the manifest. The list of five names has an "x" next to each number, perhaps noting that

Nos.	NOMES.	IDADE.	NATURALIDADE.	Nos.	NOMES.	IDADE.	NATURALIDADE.
1	Tong foo	36	Sauhuai	51	Tong sang hay	34	Tonguen
2	Chau sao	24	Tonguen	52	Tonguen	25	Tonguen
3	Lo Sai Siao	24	Chonglin	53	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
4	Chiu Tung Chau	26	Tauhuai	54	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
5	Sau hung	29	Tonguen	55	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
6	Tong hung	32	Tonguen	56	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
7	Tong hung	31	Tonguen	57	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
8	Chiu Sao	21	Tonguen	58	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
9	Chiu Sao	23	Tonguen	59	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
10	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	60	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
11	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	61	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
12	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	62	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
13	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	63	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
14	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	64	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
15	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	65	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
16	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	66	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
17	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	67	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
18	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	68	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
19	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	69	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
20	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	70	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
21	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	71	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
22	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	72	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
23	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	73	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
24	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	74	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
25	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	75	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
26	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	76	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
27	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	77	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
28	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	78	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
29	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	79	Tonguen	24	Tonguen
30	Tong chi	24	Tonguen	80	Tonguen	24	Tonguen

these men did not in fact make the trip to Cuba; each “x” could also signal that these men died during the voyage from Macau to Cuba, which was a common enough occurrence that it is often noted on manifests of this kind.

Chinese indentured servitude in 19th-century Cuba was an insidious practice tantamount to slavery, which flourished in Cuba even after the abolition of the peculiar institution in the British West Indies. With their free source of labor no longer available, plantation owners in Cuba looked elsewhere; and they looked east. From around 1848 to the mid-1870s, over 100,000 Chinese indentured servants made their way to Cuba, often sailing in large groups. Once they arrived, Chinese laborers indentured themselves to Cuban masters for terms of at least five years. The treatment of Asian indentured servants in Cuba varied widely, with reports of some particularly ill-treated laborers ending their lives by suicide. An informative artifact.

\$4,250

CUBAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN NEW ORLEANS

24. [Cuba]. [Louisiana]. [Cuban Revolutionary Party]. Polhamus, J. Nelson. *Libro de Actas del Cuerpo de Consejo de New Orleans, Louisiana, E.U.A.* [manuscript cover title]. New Orleans: 1897-1899. [99]pp. Folio. Disbound. Various gatherings and leaves detached, even toning, occasional mark of foxing. Good plus.

Libro de Actas
del
Cuerpo de Consejo
de
New Orleans
Louisiana
E. U. A.



A unique manuscript minute book documenting the formation of a New Orleans branch of Partido Revolucionario Cubano just before the turn of the 20th century. The book opens with the "Reglamento" for the group, laid out in thirty-three articles. The first article reads, in part: "El Cuerpo de Consejo se compone de todos los Presidentes de los Clubs revolucionares de la ciudad de New Orleans organizados conforme a los Estatutos y a las Bases del Partido Revolucionario Cubano...." The regulations amount to a constitution for the group, with articles governing election of officers, meeting rules, processes for motions and amendments, and more. The constitution is dated March 23, 1898. The work also contains a list of member organizations, with the signature of each club's representative following the club's name. The member clubs include Rafael de Quesada, Republica de Cuba, La Bandera Cubana, Mario Menocal, Lone Star, and Quintin Baneras. The preponderance of the work is comprised of meeting notes, copies of letters sent to other Cuban revolutionary groups and other officials, and letters received by the New Orleans Cuban Revolutionary Party dated between November 17, 1897 and January 12, 1899. Practically all of the content is taken down by the group's secretary, J. Nelson Polhamus, a Cuban citizen who served as Consul to Louisiana. Some of the letters are signed by the group's president, Oscar de los Reyes. The records run from 1898 to the following year, and conclude with the group's "disolucion."

The present manuscript book stands as a testament to the spread of Cuban revolutionary spirit engendered by the founding of the Cuban Revolutionary Party by Jose Marti in New York in 1892. Branches of the organization soon sprang up in Philadelphia, Tampa, and Key West. At one point, a letter from the group mentions "el Immortal Maceo y otros tantos patriotas." Antonio Maceo was a legendary Cuban revolutionary who fought early, often, and ultimately to his own death in Cuba in 1896. The present manuscript records further efforts by those inspired by the martyrdom of Maceo to continue the fight for Cuban independence. OCLC locates a handful of printed editions of "reglamentos" and other works by various regional organizations related to the Partido Revolucionario Cubano in the years represented by the present manuscript. The University of Florida holds a collection of seventy-seven manuscript letters and printed documents from a branch of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano in Venezuela, but we can locate no other similar collections -- or any other works -- from the group in New Orleans.

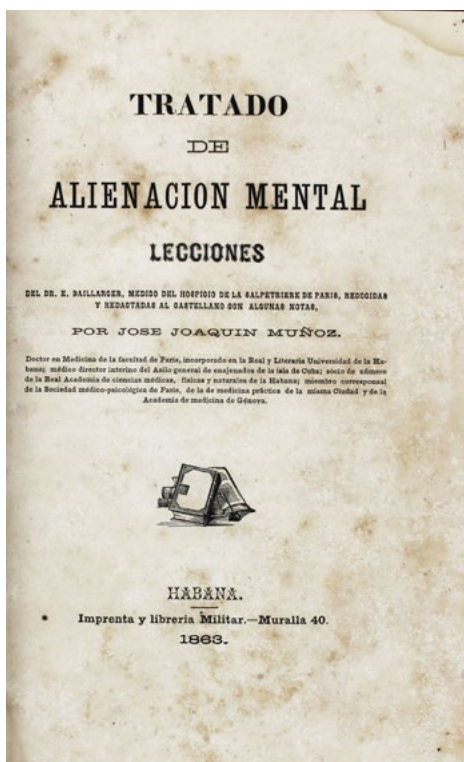
\$8,750

MENTAL HEALTH IN 19th-CENTURY CUBA

25. [Cuba]. [Medicine]. Muñoz, Jose Joaquin. *Tratado de Alienacion Mental: Lecciones de Dr. E. Baillarger...* Habana: Imprenta y Libreria Militar, 1863. 370pp. Quarto. Later full maroon buckram, gilt spine titles. Moderate dust-soiling to boards, light edge wear. 20th-century bookplate of Jose Lopez Sanchez on front pastedown. Unobtrusive library and ownership ink stamps on half title, one small ink stamp on rear blank, moderate foxing throughout. Good.

An exceedingly rare early Cuban medical work focused on mental health. Jules Gabriel François Baillarger (1809-1890) was a seminal figure in French psychiatry and neurology. José Joaquín Muñoz was a young Cuban who studied under Baillarger in France and returned to establish the first psychiatric hospital in Cuba. A progressive physician like his mentor, Muñoz translated these lectures into Spanish in order to spread Baillarger's ideas to the Spanish-language medical community; this work is apparently the only collected appearance of Baillarger's seminal lectures on psychiatry in book form, in any language. Sadly, the Cuban medical community wasn't ready for Baillarger and Muñoz's

progressive ideas about psychiatric treatment, and Muñoz was forced to leave Cuba in 1865. The work includes chapters on hallucinations, monomania, melancholy, paralytic dementia, general paralysis, pathological anatomy, and more. The appendix contains further lectures on idiocy and imbecility, cretinism, and asthenogenesis. No copies of this work traced at auction, and only six worldwide copies in OCLC, including two in the U.S. (Florida and South Florida), one in France, and three in Spain.



\$1,750

AN AMERICAN SOCIALITE IN CUBA

26. [Cuba]. Walsh, Elizabeth Riggs. Ryon, Cora Gaylord Riggs. [*Substantial Archive of Correspondence Documenting an American Woman's Time Living in Cuba, Written to Her Mother; Together with Additional Correspondence*]. Havana: 1911-1913. Approximately 135 letters, most at least three pages though many longer. Most with original transmittal envelopes. Light wear, a few letters and envelopes with evidence of biopredation, affecting content on a few pages. Some minor soiling. With three original portrait photographs. About very good.

An interesting archive of letters written from a young American woman living in Cuba to her mother back home in New York. The letters were written by Elizabeth M. Riggs Walsh (1886-1915), called Bessie, to her mother, Cora Gaylord Riggs Ryon (1861-1926), and cover three years of her time spent living in the Vedado neighborhood of Havana with her husband, George. Bessie Riggs was a graduate of Elmira College, like her mother; she was married to George Walsh in January 1911 in New York City at the age of twenty-five. Several months later they moved to Havana for George's job – at least one of Bessie's letters is written on stationery from the American Steel Company of Cuba, which we presume to be George's employer. Bessie died in Havana in February 1915 after a brief illness; a cough seemed to plague her periodically, and at one point an acquaintance accused her of having tuberculosis. An obituary from *The Times of Cuba* related only that her death came on "the eve of transferring her to a more invigorating climate." Her letters give a picture of her brief life in Havana among the American enclave there, which involved an active life in the local clubs, numerous American friends and social acquaintances, and lots of local color. She was clearly close to her mother, and was a frequent correspondent. Additional correspondence from other persons to her mother is also included.

Writing early on in her time in Cuba, in a letter dated October 1911, she discusses her living situation and the costs of being in Havana: "Went to lessons this a.m. & to Mrs. Madew's for lunch. Came home about an hour ago. Had a fine time with her. I surely hate to see them go away for six months. We have about decided not to take the[ir] house as it would cost at least \$75 a month & probably over \$200 just bare expenses. You haven't any idea how things cost down here. They would give us half their furniture however – all – but we had made arrangements to spend winter here and all so I guess we'll stay. Geo. was very anxious to & so was I in a way & he left it to me but I think it is rather costly. See Geo. gets part of his salary in stock & that is draining interest & also that will all make a nice little nest egg to buy our furniture in Fall. We pay Miss T. \$100 now for our room, \$8.50 laundry, piano, club dues & all so you see we are saving & get living fine & dandy. It isn't the same as your own house but I guess we'll stick it out this winter."



In an undated letter, she writes about the carnival festivities in Havana: "We went down town yesterday evening about 8.30 to see the doings. You know the Carnival opened yesterday. It lasts two weeks or more. It consists of dances at the different clubs, hotels, etc. [?] for the common people. We are quite some sight to watch them dance their Cuban dances, etc." She continues: "There was a masquerade ball at the Cuban Club, which by the way is the largest club in the world & the most beautiful & most wonderful ballroom in the world. Everybody was in masquerade - we watched through 2 dances - they dance the dances, takes about half an hour for one dance, very slow. They had a large band. Sunday night is the great Carnival night. Heaps of colored papers & confetti along the streets & people dressed fancy & wearing masques. We stayed till midnight & came home. I slept till noon today. Had a Spanish lesson & gave a French lesson."

We get a look behind the curtain of the American social scene in Havana in a very long letter, postmarked April 20, 1913[?]. She opens mentioning George's "ball game" at the club – presumably baseball: "George has gone to pitch a ball game at the club this a.m." The letter continues in a fine tirade of gossip centered on one Mrs. De Sola which has been relayed by Bessie's maid, Marie: "Well I don't believe I was ever more furious in my life as I was Friday. ... Friday a.m. Marie was talking to Mrs. De Sola's nurse quite excitedly... & she paraded her all through the house. When the nurse left I asked Marie why she took her through & Marie said that Mrs. De Sola had told her nurse that when we left their house last year that we had broken every thing & left a terribly dirty house & that I didn't pay any attention to my house, that it was dirty & I was in the streets all the time & didn't care how my house looked. ... As George said that one couldn't find in Havana a better housekeeper that I am & every nook & corner is as clean as can be & Marie is terribly neat, too. As for being in the streets, I never go out unless to a party. I go down town maybe three times in a month. She is just jealous because no one asks her."

She continues, having discovered even more tidbits from the nurse: "Well here is the worst part. ... Marie met Mrs. De Sola's nurse again & the nurse told her a few more choice ones. (1) That I had had tuberculosis for six months. (2) That George was very poor – that of course he wouldn't marry me because I was very ugly looking & homely but that my mother had lots of money... Such awful lies and to tell these things to a servant." Bessie's health arises in more than one letter, leading one to believe that perhaps she did have tuberculosis as Mrs. De Sola snarkily suspected. She writes, in a letter postmarked February 1913: "I feel fine now & I don't cough but just a very few times. In fact, I didn't cough once all day yesterday. The electric treatments are doing me a world of good. I finish up with them this week. The cough medicine is wonderful – am I glad I 'got after' my cold."

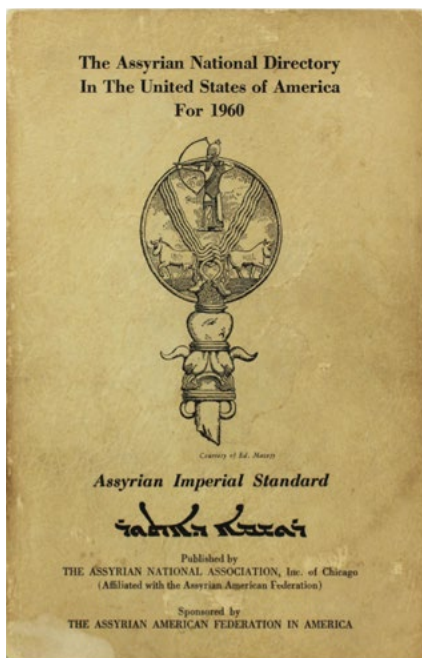
In addition to the group of letters written by Bessie to her mother, Cora has saved a significant amount of other correspondence, including letters she wrote to her own mother, letters written to her children, and other letters received from friends and relatives, including her son, Asher (called Beddo). There is a fine, high society portrait of Cora, decked out in a serious feather headdress, as well as a smaller studio portrait that we presume to be of Bessie. An interesting archive documenting a New York family's lives, with a look at American life in Cuba at the turn of the century.

\$2,500

A MIDCENTURY RECORD OF THE ASSYRIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

27. [Directories]. [Assyrian Americans]. *The Assyrian National Directory in the United States of America for 1960*. Chicago: The Assyrian National Association, Inc. of Chicago, 1960. [4],iii,189pp., extensively embellished with photographs and advertisements. Original printed wrappers. Minor wear and rubbing to extremities. Light toning to text. Very good plus.

A very rare directory of Americans of Assyrian ancestry. Assyrians are an ethnic group in West Asia whose homeland includes parts of Iraq, Syria, Turkey and Iran, who are descended from the ancient Mesopotamians. Assyrians, who are Syriac Christians and speak the Modern Syriac language, first emigrated to the United States in the late 19th century after contact with American Presbyterian missionaries in the Middle East. The population of Assyrian Americans grew significantly in the early 1920s after the Safyo Genocide led them to flee their homeland, however the flow of people stopped as a result of the Immigration Act of 1924. A new wave of Assyrian immigration occurred after the publication of this directory in 1960, principally due to instability in Iraq. A decidedly-rare record of Assyrian life in America, with OCLC reporting just a single directory of the same title, but with no publication date, at the New York Public Library.

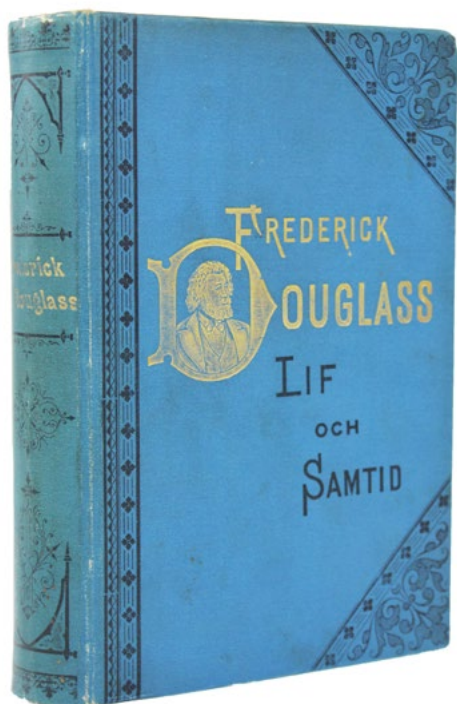


\$950

THE FIRST SWEDISH EDITION

28. Douglass, Frederick. *Frederick Douglass' Lif och Samtid*. Stockholm: N.J. Schedins Forlag, [1895]. 733,[3]pp., plus fourteen plates, including a frontispiece portrait of the author. Publisher's blue cloth decoratively stamped in black and gilt. Mild soiling to boards, spine stamping a bit rubbed, corners a bit worn. Mild soiling to first few text leaves. Very good.

The rare first Swedish edition of *The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass* – the third and final autobiography of the slave-born firebrand and statesman's



life, with chapters primarily concerned with his role as Consul General to Haiti. The work then records Douglass' life to his death on February 20, 1895, the year of publication of the present work. According to the *Oxford Companion to African American Literature*, Douglass's final autobiography did not "sell widely, as had his first two autobiographies, but the *Life and Times* maintained Douglass's conviction that his had been a 'life of victory, if not complete, at least assured.' The text shows Douglass dedicated in the ideal of building a racially integrated American in which skin color would cease to determine an individual's social value and economic options." This edition is bound

in a handsome publisher's binding, with blue cloth stamped in black and gilt. OCLC notes three copies in Europe and fewer than ten copies in U.S. institutions.

\$1,250

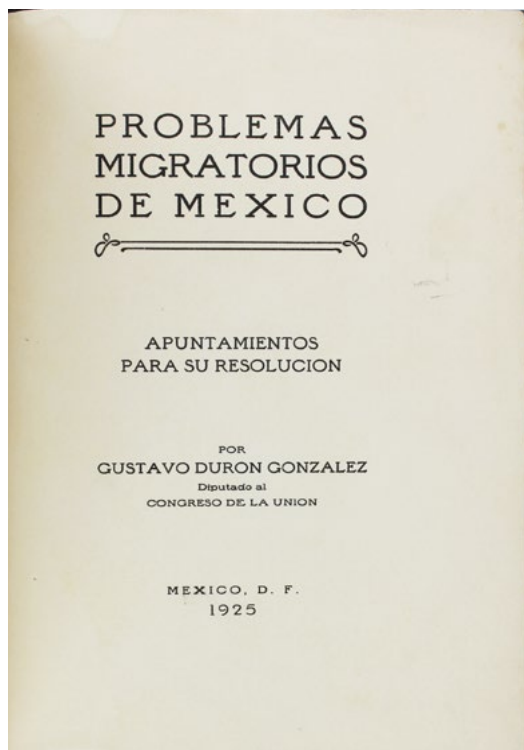
MEXICAN EMIGRATION DURING THE ROARING TWENTIES

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

A detailed and extensive treatise regarding the challenges, benefits, and importance of emigration to Mexico in the early-20th century. The author discusses the challenge of the current attractiveness of the U.S. for emigrants, which he argues they much prefer before Mexico. He states that even Mexican farmers are drawn north: "year after year we lose more with the exodus of braceros to the American Union, than the men killed or maimed per year also, in the most terrible times of our internal struggles." Other chapters focus

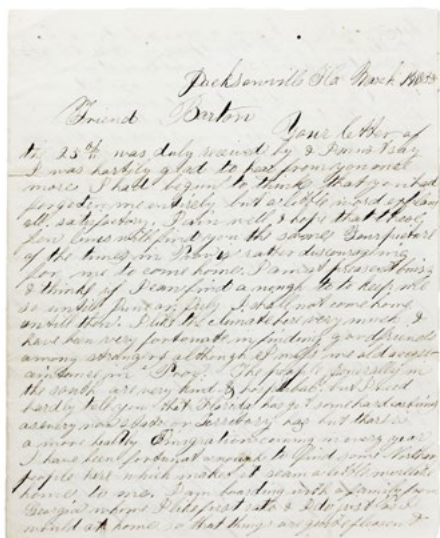
on Sao Paulo, Brazil as a "model state" for emigration; a study of American immigration laws, within which the author finds many opportunities for Mexico to draw immigration to the country; the current state of readiness in Mexico for accepting immigrants; and a chapter of conclusions drawn by the author. A most interesting aspect of the work is Durón González's analysis of the settlements of American Mormons and Mennonites in the northern states of Mexico, including the Colonia Juarez in Chihuahua, the settlers in the Valley of Paradise in Nuevo Leon, and those at Durango, all of whom are pictured in some of the photographic plates. Interestingly, the author considered that French, Italian, and Portuguese emigrants would be more suitable as settlers than Mormons or Mennonites because, according to him, their assimilation to the rest of the inhabitants was more feasible. In addition to the handful of images featuring Mormon and Mennonite colonies, the plates picture scenes around Sao Paulo and several "Hospederia para Inmigrantes" within Mexico. An important and informative work relating to the issues surrounding emigration to Mexico in the Roaring Twenties.

\$1,250



JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA IN 1858

30. [Florida]. [Medicine]. [Emigration]. Scranton, A.C. *[Manuscript Letter Describing the Environs and Various Local Events in Antebellum Jacksonville]*. Jacksonville, Fl.: March 15, 1858. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Old mailing folds. Very good plus.



An informative dispatch from antebellum Florida written by A.C. Scranton to "Friend Barton" in 1858. In his letter, Scranton reports that despite some problems, he is enjoying Southern people and general life in Florida. He then provides information on Jacksonville and then two disasters that hit his adopted hometown: "Jacksonville is the largest place in Florida & had at one time about 3,000 inhabitants it is not as large as it was once some three years ago it was visited by a very destructive fire & burned nearly half of the town. Last summer there was some kind of Fever here that almost prostrated the place some called it

the Yellow Fever & some the African but none could tell for certin...about a hundred & fifteen or twenty that died here in 3 months & a grate many left the town nearly all the stors wer closed, not a sound of a hammer was to be heard. When cold weather came it stoped the sickness [and] it seams quite lively now." Scranton also discusses the transportation system that served Jacksonville, and the recent winding down of the Seminole Wars. Almost all of the Seminoles remaining in Florida relocated to Indian Territory in the year this letter was written. A wonderfully detailed firsthand account of Jacksonville and its development and challenges during the late 1850s. A printed transcription accompanies the letter.

\$650

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN KEY WEST

31. [Florida]. [U.S. Spanish-Language Imprints]. *Apuntaciones de un Empleado de Real Hacienda, en Vindicacion de la Superintendencia General Delegada de la Isla de Cuba...* Key-West: G.F. Hopkins & Son, 1838. [2], 64pp., woodcut ornament on title page. Original salmon-colored wrappers. Moderate creasing, edge wear, and dust-soiling to wrappers, spine a bit chipped. Scattered foxing and light toning. In a custom slipcase. Very good.

APUNTACIONES

DE UN

EMPLEADO DE REAL HACIENDA.

APUNTACIONES

DE UN

EMPLEADO DE REAL HACIENDA.

En visita

DE LA SUPERINTENDENCIA GENERAL DELEGADA DE
la Isla de Cuba, bajo el mando del excelentísimo señor Conde de
Villanueva, con motivo de las especies faunales y botánicas recolectadas
en varios viajes y periódicos recientemente publicados en la península.



KEY-WEST, *December*, 1838.

[G. P. Hopkins & Son, Printers.]

An extraordinary and very rare Spanish-language imprint produced in Key West, Florida in December, 1838. It is, as far as we can tell, the first book printed in Key West. According to Douglas C. McMurtrie's "The Beginnings of Printing in Florida," before the publication of the present work, products of the press in Key West amounted to a handful of short-lived newspapers. In his monumental work, *A Bibliography of Florida*, James Servies also lists only newspapers printed in Key West before the present work. As such, we are confident that not only is this "the only recorded product" of G.F. Hopkins in Key West, but it is, in fact, the first book ever printed in Key West, Florida.

The work itself is basically a defense by a Spanish official of the Royal Treasury overseeing government finances in Cuba against "false and slanderous species" recently published against his general superintendent in various brochures and newspapers in Spain. The unnamed author was actually Juan Justo Reyes, an employee of the Royal Treasury and devoted defender of Claudio Martínez de Pinillos, Conde de Villanueva (1782-1853), the Royal Treasurer in Havana who was under attack. The Count of Villanueva was born into a prominent merchant family in Spain and helped establish various Spanish interests in Cuba. He became one of the most important figures in Cuba in the first half of the 19th century, where as head of the treasury he reformed the tax code and economy in Cuba; fostered development in manufacturing, trade, agriculture, and more; and encouraged research and publication in the arts and sciences. Naturally, as his success grew, the Count of Villanueva gathered enemies, such as the Captain General Miguel Tacon who accused the Count of improprieties in 1837. The present work is a defense against Tacon's allegations, which the author calls "so gratuitous, so stripped of all plausibility, that they have not been able to fail to arouse the zeal of a person well versed in public affairs and in the situation of the country." OCLC reports copies at just four institutions – the Bancroft Library, the University of Florida, the British Library, and the National Library of Spain. McMurtrie and Servies both claim that a copy resides at the Boston Public Library, though it is not in their online catalogue. An extraordinary survival in the original wrappers – very pretty and very desirable. One might even call it a Black Tulip of Florida printing.

Servies 2174. Douglas C. McMurtrie, "The Beginnings of Printing in Florida," in *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1944), pp.30-31.

\$17,500

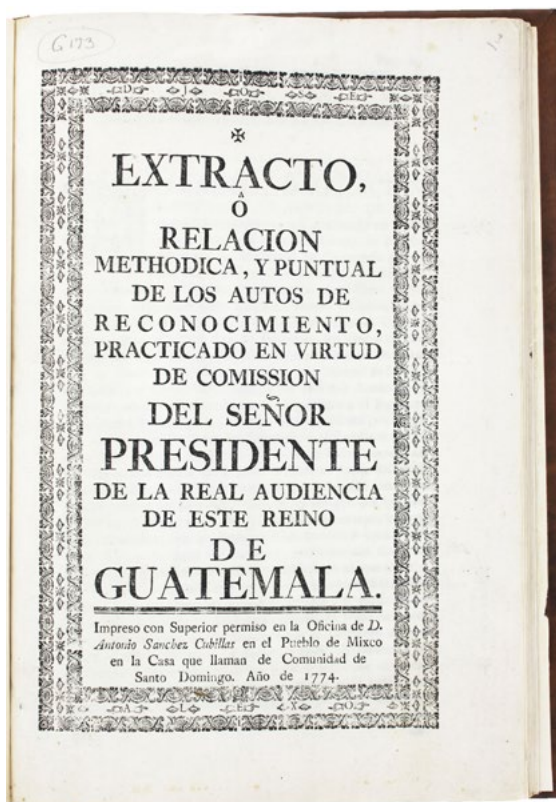
FROM THE SECOND PRESS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

32. Gonzalez Bustillo, Juan. *Extracto, o Relacion Methodica, y Puntual de los Autos de Reconocimiento, Practicado en Virtud de Comission del Señor Presidente de la Real Audiencia de Este Reino de Guatemala.* Mixco: Antonio Sanchez Cubillas, 1774. 86pp. Folio. Modern calf, spine gilt. Minor toning and wear to text. Very good.

Following the ruin of Santiago de los Caballeros by the big earthquake of 1773, the capital of Guatemala was moved first to the little town of Mixco and then later to the present location of Guatemala City. The present work is a highly important report detailing the devastating earthquake, written by the commission headed by Juan Gonzalez Bustillo. The first portion of the text discusses the events of the day, while the second section details the aftermath. In a lengthy and carefully detailed report, Gonzalez recounts the day's events, the sequence of the destruction of various buildings and areas of the city, evacuation and salvage efforts, and other pertinent information. The citizens erroneously blamed the nearby volcanoes for causing tremors and quaking, which was only logical at the time; the commissioners, however, sought historical perspective and make informed comparisons to previous quakes. This work is one of the very few printed in the temporary capital of Mixco, a press having been salvaged from the ruins of the former capital. Thus, Mixco was the second city in Central America to have a printing press, though only for about two years. In addition to its historical import for the history of Latin American printing, the report is rather scarce, with only a handful of copies located in OCLC.

Medina, Guatemala 384.
Palau 105113. Sabin 27811.

\$5,000



HAWAIIAN HIGH SCHOOL YEARBOOK

33. [Hawaii]. [Japanese-American Education]. *The Kohala* 1933 Volume Six. Kohala, Hi.: Published by the Senior Class Kohala High School, 1933. 79,[1] pp. Illustrated. Original dark green limp cloth, decoratively blindstamped and titled in gilt on front cover. Minor edge wear and dust-soiling to boards. A few leaves with minor thumb-soiling to outer margins but otherwise clean. Very good.

An unrecorded example of the sixth yearbook for Kohala High School, published after the school opened in the late 1920s in Kapaau at the northern tip of the big island of Hawaii. The student body was mostly comprised of the children of employees of the sugar cane plantations which dominated the Hawaiian economy. As such, the present yearbook reveals that the overwhelming majority of the students were Japanese Americans, including almost all of the book's Publication Staff. The yearbook contains the requisite sections with class pictures, club photos and information (with the typical population of clubs but also including a "Japanese Students Club"), sports teams, a school calendar, and so forth. Somewhat unusually, the book contains poetry, short stories, and essays that were part of the high school's literary contest. The last twelve pages of the work are comprised of advertisements for local businesses, most of which were owned by Japanese Americans, making this section tantamount to a Japanese American directory of Kohala in the early-1930s. The endpapers of the book are printed with a line drawing of the campus; a previous owner has labeled the various buildings on the campus on the front endpapers, providing important information on the school's composition and layout. OCLC records just a single example of any Kohalan yearbook, a 1943 example at the Allen County Public Library.



\$1,750

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY ILLINOIS

34. [Illinois]. *Photographs of Some of the Municipal Improvements in Champaign, Illinois Constructed 1898-99-00* [manuscript title]. Champaign, Il.: 1900. Fifteen thick card leaves, including title leaf, and illustrated with thirty-three original photographs, some 3.5 x 4.5 inches but most 4.5 x 6.5 inches, each with accompanying manuscript caption. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black cloth, front cover gilt, string tied. Spine chipped, boards a bit soiled and edge-worn. Edges of some photographs a bit worn, but overall in very nice shape. Very good.

Likely a unique photographic record of a substantial municipal improvement project in Champaign, Illinois at the turn of the 20th century. According to the title card on the first page, the project was directed by George Tiller, the foreman of construction, and W.H. Tarrant, the city engineer, and took place over the course of three years, 1898-1900. The project was focused on road improvements, and features the paving of several streets in Champaign. Some of the images picture before-and-after views of the same street. For instance, a pair of photos show Main Street as it was paved in 1883, and then the same view of Main Street "after pavement was finished" in 1900. Other photographs feature workers "putting in concrete" on Neil Street in May 1900; "putting in concrete curb & gutter" on West Hill Street in 1900; "laying concrete foundation" on West University in 1899; putting in a brick sidewalk on West University Avenue in 1899; digging and laying a five-foot sewer line under Second South Street; laying brick pavement on Elm Street in 1899; sub-grading West Hill Street in October 1900; excavating the railway tracks on Main Street in 1900; digging and laying a "steam heat trench near Imperial Blvd.;" rolling the freshly-laid brick pavement on Fremont Street; and more.

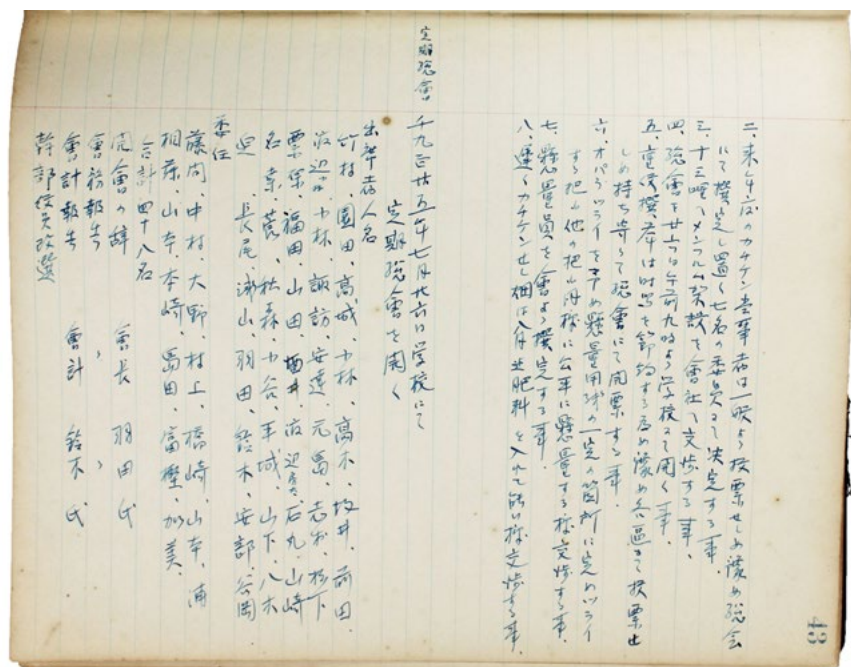


In addition to the construction photos, the album holds one elevated view of Champaign southeast of City Boulevard. The final two images in the album document the thirty-plus laborers responsible for "concreting Illinois Street" in Urbana; the workers are a combination of white and African-American men. A well-composed series of original photographs documenting municipal improvements to numerous locations in Urbana-Champaign, likely a unique surviving collection.

\$1,250

MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTING JAPANESE SHARECROPPERS IN HAWAII

35. [Japanese Americana]. [Hawaii]. [Sugar]. [Manuscript Logbook Documenting the History and Activities of the League of Ola'a Sugar Cane Sharecroppers, a Labor Union Centered at the Ola'a Sugar Plantation in Hawaii]. [Hawaii: ca. 1938]. [286]pp. of manuscript entries in Japanese. Quarto. Contemporary half maroon leather and black pebbled cloth, stamped in yellow on spine. Moderate rubbing, soiling, and some insect damage to boards, minor edge wear. Scattered minor foxing, overall even toning. Very good.



Manuscript logbook kept by the Ora Kansho Kosaku Domeikai, or League of Ola'a Sugar Cane Sharecroppers, and documenting the organization over the course of a few decades in the early-to-mid-20th century. The League of Ola'a Sugar Cane Sharecroppers was an early Hawaiian labor union comprised of Japanese and Japanese-American field workers on the Ola'a Sugar Company Plantation on the island of Hawaii. The Ola'a Sugar Company was an important Hawaiian sugar producer during its early years, founded by businessmen dedicated to experimentation in agricultural and organizational methods, but for most of its time, the company was plagued by challenges including the climate, soil, management fluctuation, and difficulties with labor. The present logbook is largely representative of the latter, written somewhat later but encompassing the activities of the organization since 1913. The logbook contains a brief history of the Ola'a Sugar Cane Sharecroppers, lists of trustees, officers, and members (and sometimes the pay received for services rendered to the union), information regarding interactions with ownership and management, and notes on meetings, important events, and other activities of the group. The union states in an early part of the logbook that "It is the unanimously shared intent of the Sharecroppers League to promote welfare and increase profit." This page also mentions the group's interaction with "Mr. Eckart;" Charles F. Eckart managed the Ola'a Sugar Company Plantation from 1914 to 1921.

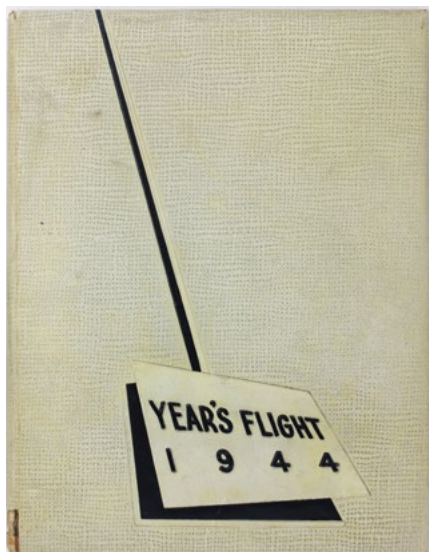
A close paraphrase of one of the first pages of the logbook: "From the time our Japanese people first traveled to Hawaii in the 18th year of Meiji [1885], they deployed their enterprising spirit, their patience, and hard work to make great contributions to the opening of industry in Hawaii. There are many things about these events that deserve special attention, so many that they are too numerous to list. Before the Ola'a Sugar Company was founded in 1899, our brethren received government land that had been sold off to them by the Kingdom of Hawaii or they leased land from Hawaiian people. They developed tree groves and guava groves [?] and cultivated coffee. But the coffee economy was not favorable and so they were delighted when they met with the founding of the Sugar Company and changed their line of work. However at first they were unable to receive much capital from the company and so they developed and cultivated the land completely through their own efforts. Their difficulties and hard toils were truly beyond words. Our predecessors were able to endure these pains and through their diligence and hard work they laid the foundations for today. In August 1913, our Ola'a Sharecroppers League was founded and this year is its 25th anniversary. On this occasion, there was a general meeting and the decision was made to compile and organize the records of the League to commemorate the accomplishments and spirit of our predecessors and to present to their descendants so that they may contribute to the greater development of industry in Hawaii."

Subsequent sections of the logbook relate the history of the union's League Hall (explaining the origins of the hall, the locations it has occupied over the years, how it got its start in 1920, the names of the individuals who contributed to paying for the hall and how much they invested, etc.); list tables of union officers and enumerating their compensation; union meeting notes; and more. A particularly interesting passage late in the logbook notes a meeting in which the members discussed a strike that was called by a union where work stopped and negotiations were undertaken. This passage indicates there were three groups involved (probably the employer and two groups of laborers / cultivators). These are indicated as the "company" and then the "union" (the English word is used), and then the Sharecroppers League (the Japanese word is used). At this point, the Ola'a union may have joined a larger labor organization governing the sugar industry in Hawaii. This part of the record states that the League found itself unable to accept the position of either the company or the union. They decided to remain neutral. The members made sure to mention that they were appreciative of the great efforts of the League officials and strongly felt the need for the League to continue. They also discussed the standoff between the union and the company, the future of agriculture in Hawaii, and various other topics before adjourning.

\$8,750

RARE INTERNMENT CAMP YEARBOOK

36. [Japanese Internment]. *1944 Year's Flight*. Rivers, Az.: Associated Students of Butte High School, 1944. [148]pp., profusely illustrated. Quarto. Original padded cream buckram decoratively stamped in black. Minor wear and dust-soiling to boards. Foot of spine chipped, front joint partially split. About very good.



A nice copy of one of the scarcest Japanese internment camp yearbooks documenting the 1944 school year at Butte High School in Rivers, Arizona, located inside the Gila River Internment Center. This edition of *Year's Flight* opens with a poignant poem by Nobuko Emoto entitled "Transformation," which reads: "Once, Butte High, you were barren, desolate, without heart nor soul, lonely in your solitude in the melancholy waste, sprawling, lifeless, under the torrid glare of the desert sun...alone, always alone. Today,

Butte High, you are pulsing, warm, alive with hopes and dreams, the heart of those who thru you march on to victory, throbbing in a passionate beat of a triumphant martial strain...ours, always ours.” High school yearbooks are an important primary source on life inside the various Japanese-American internment camps. Amidst the student portraits and images of classroom and school functions, sport & club activities, and other extracurricular pursuits are glimpses of housing blocks, wire fences, and the desolate landscapes faced by internees and which defined the existence of nearly 120,000 Japanese Americans relocated and incarcerated during World War II. The present copy is inscribed to a seventh-grade student named Shigeto Koyamatsu by the principal, several faculty and staff members, as well as numerous students. The signatures and inscriptions appear within the text of the work and on two autograph pages at the rear of the book. Butte High School was located in one of two camps at Gila River, located on the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. Internees began to arrive at Butte Camp on August 21, 1942. The population of 8,301 was at its peak on March 21, 1943. The majority of internees were from central Los Angeles and the southern coastal regions of California.

\$3,250

SCHOOL NEWSPAPER FROM A JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP

37. [Japanese Internment]. [California]. *The Tri-Stater*. Vol. 1, No. 3. [Newell, Ca.]: November 30, 1942. 4pp. of mimeographed text on two folio sheets. Typical toning, a few tiny closed marginal tears. Very good.

A rare survival from the first year of Japanese-American internment during World War II. This is the third issue of the high school newspaper produced by the students at Tri-Lake High School inside the Tule Lake Relocation Center in Newell, California. The front page prints a blurb commemorating the tragedy of Pearl Harbor, followed by the usual combination of school news, gossip, “witticisms,” calls for students to treat each other with kindness, a call for “Better Behavior in Study Halls,” reports on stylistic “Fads and Fashions” (including the “Pokolau Haircuts”), and more. OCLC reports a smattering of issues at six institutions, almost all in California – the Hoover Institute, San Francisco Public Library, Stanford, UC-Davis, UC-Irvine, and the Clements Library.

\$850



ARABIC-LANGUAGE EDITION OF MAO'S STATEMENT ON AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS

38. Mao, Zedong. [Civil Rights]. *[Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression, in Arabic].* [Peking: 1968]. 8pp. in Arabic. Original wrappers printed with an image of Mao on the front cover. Ex-library, with a few stamps, shelf label on spine, library check-out form attached to verso of last leaf (blank), and library pocket attached to inside cover of rear wrapper. Otherwise minor soiling. Very good.



A rare, pocket-sized pamphlet in which Mao Zedong, President of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, expresses his support for the American Civil Rights Movement against the "repression of violence" by the United States government. The work was issued in several languages about twelve days after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., which is referenced in the first sentence: "Some days ago, Martin Luther King, the African-American clergyman, was suddenly assassinated by the U.S. imperialists". The present edition is the rare Arabic-language version. African Americans, especially those with experience in labor unions, had

a long history with the Communist Party in the United States; the two groups often found themselves on the same side of various issues related to workplace discrimination, and often worked and protested together. The present Arabic edition is one of the rarest versions of Mao's 1968 statement on the American Civil Rights Movement.

\$750

LARGE ADVERTISEMENT FOR A STOMACH TONIC

39. [Medicine]. [Advertising]. *Bitter Estomacal de Turin Preparacion Higienica Anti-Nervosa, Tonica, Anti-Dispeptica...* [caption title]. Paris: [ca. 1900]. Broadside, 24 x 33.25 inches. Printed on salmon-colored paper. Old folds, slight loss to top left corner, chipping and slight separation and loss at folds. Minor soiling and wear. About very good.

BITTER ESTOMACAL DE TURIN

PREPARACION HIGIENICA
ANTI-NERVIOSA, TONICA,
ANTI-DISPEPTICA.

Grand and striking broadside advertising a stomach curative available at the Botica Italiana in Lima, Peru. The text continues its claims: "Cura los dolores de estomago, diarreas, indigestiones, insomnios, enfermedades biliosas, ataques nerviosos, y regulariza la digestion sin causar ninguna alteracion al sistema nervioso." Directions are also given for dosing both adults and children with the liquid. The Botica Italiana is listed at Calle de Palacio No. 52 in Lima.

\$750

A YOUNG MEXICAN-AMERICAN MAN FROM EL PASO

40. [Mexican Americana]. [Texas]. Ruiz, Jose A. *[Two Vernacular Photograph Albums Depicting the Family Life and Military Career of Jose A. Ruiz].* El Paso, Tx. and other locations: 1950-1953. Two contemporary photograph albums, one folio, the second slightly smaller. Both albums totaling [21] leaves, illustrated with sixty-seven mounted vernacular photographs, some captioned in ink on the album leaves, plus about a hundred loose photographs and two ephemeral items laid in. Larger album with duct tape reinforcement along front joint, mostly minor wear otherwise. Photographs in generally nice condition. Very good.

A pair of vernacular photograph albums compiled by a Mexican-American military man named Jose Aguilar Ruiz during the early 1950s. The first, and smaller of the two albums includes thirty-two snapshots of mostly women, either friends, lovers, or family. Most of the photographs are captioned in manuscript, but only with first names. Other photos show various Texas locations such as Lubbock, Buffalo Lake, Plainview, and Fabens Church (Fabens, TX), and one photograph was taken in Germany. There are three photographs of a baby named Henry, which is sadly shown in a coffin in the album's penultimate photo. The larger album includes thirty-five photos still mounted (or loose from mount) with around ninety photographs laid in, plus a couple of identification cards related to Ruiz's military service. Nearly all of the photographs in this album relate to Ruiz's time stationed in Okinawa in early 1953 as an Army Private First Class, and many of the loose photographs contain informative captions on the versos. Many of the photographs were



sent to Ruiz's wife "Hope" (which he writes in quotation marks, suggesting a nickname) and include notations on the back providing context or naming individuals depicted. Ruiz is shown in and out of uniform, posing with fellow soldiers (including a number of Black soldiers) and locals, goofing off, and working in various capacities. A few

photographs of children appear to have been sent to him by his wife. Also included is Ruiz's 1950 military classification card and a couple of Armed Forces Liberty Passes. Interestingly, Ruiz refers to himself as 'Joe' in nearly all of the photographs, either a self-induced anglicization, or one bestowed on him by his fellow soldiers. A wonderful collection of vernacular photography documenting the military service of a young Mexican-American Texan serving in postwar Japan.

\$1,750

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN MEXICO TAXED BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

41. [Mexico]. [Indigenous Peoples]. [Church Taxes]. *Escobar y Llamas, Diego Osorio de. Memoria de Todos los Generos, y Especies de Que Se Deven Pagar Diezmo, Segun Derecho, y Costumbre Assentada, en Este Obispado de la Puebla de los Angeles...* [caption title]. Puebla: [ca. 1662]. Broadside, 17 x 12.25 inches, printed in three columns. Old folds, slight creasing along fold lines, two tiny wormholes in left blank margin. Untrimmed. Very good.

A very rare broadside issued by the Catholic Church in Mexico, amounting to an extensive list of farm products and other staples which would be taxed or tithed to support the church in Puebla. Three separate lists are enumerated, one for Spaniards "and all others who are not Indians," and two shorter lists for "los naturales," printed in three columns between attractive type ornaments. Spaniards and non-Indians were taxed on numerous products including grain, corn, chickpeas, pine nuts, cocoa, fruit, tobacco, cotton, mules, butter, milk, cheese, silk, sugar, honey vinegar, fish, beef, cattle, chickens, doves, pigeons, hides, vanilla, chilies, and many others. The text indicating the tithe

on maguey indicates the fruit is beneficial to “Españoles, Mesticos, Chinos, Mulatos, Negros (excepto Indios).” A notice after the list of Spanish taxes states that landowners owe tithes on certain products that are paid to them as tribute by indigenous peoples. The second list enumerates which farm products are taxed for indigenous “naturales.” This list is far less extensive than the Spanish list, but includes wheat, rice, peaches, apples, lettuce, silk, various farm animals, and more. The final list includes products that are exempt from taxation for indigenous peoples, such as corn, cocoa, cotton, pulque, chilis, and tuna, among other items. Medina lists a variant printing with the same title but substantially different spacing, authorized on May 4, 1662. This edition was also issued during the term of Diego Osorio de Escobar y Llamas who served as Bishop of Puebla between 1656 and 1673. OCLC reports just a single copy of this broadside, at Brown.

Medina Puebla 60 (ref). Palau 160687 (ref).

\$2,750

Los Españoles, y todos los demás que no fueren Indios :

Deven diezmo de qualquiera genero de
Trigo. De Cevada en grano, y en ber-
ca que se dà à sus ganados.
De Garbanços.
De Zantexas.
De Frisol.
De Hava.
De Alverxon.
De Arroz.
De Maiz.
De Chian, y Pepitas.
De Anis.
De Axòxoli, y demás generos de semillas
como sò cominos, y otros desta calidad
De Cacao, Achiotte, y Bainillas.
De Maiz en Elore.
De Cevada en berça, que se vende.
De Alcacer, y Alfalfa.
De Zacate de Maiz en hoja.
De toda Hortaliza, y Legumbre.
De todas frutas de Castilla, y de la Tierra
De todo el fruto del Maguey, q̃ benefici-
an Españoles, Meliços, Chinos, Mula-
ros, Negros (excepto Indios.)
De Tabaco, y Piciete en hoja.
De Algodon.

De Piñones.
De Cacaguates.
Da Aceytunas.
De Mulas, y Muletos.
De Burros, y Burras.
De Potros, y Potrancas.
De Becerros, y Becerrras.
De Cevo, y Manteca.
De Cueros, y Picles, y Carne de las Re-
zes, cimarronas, que se matan à pun-
ta de garrocha.
Del Ganado de zerdà.
De Chivos, y Chivas.
De Borregos, y Borregas, y Ganados hē
bras amachorradas de matanza .
De Lanas largas, medias lanas, Aninos,
peladas, repeladas en los Rastros , y
Carnizarias.
De la Leche, Quezo, y Manteca, y Re-
quefones.
De la Cal.
Del Ladrillo.
De la Seda que se cria en capullo.
De la Miel, Cera, y Enxambres (excep-
pro lo que fuere de Indios)
De caña dulce en berça.

Del Azucar blanca , y panelas, segun lo
asentado por esta Iglefia.
De las Panelas , y Panochas de los Tra-
piches de ellas.
De las Micles, Remicles, Melados, y
Raspaduras , y Bagazos de los Tenda-
les.
Del Vinagre que se haze de las Micles en
los Ingenios, Vino, y Aguardiente.
Del Pafel, y çacatlascale.
De Pez, Brea , y otros generos de rezī
na, como son Ocozote, Liquidambar,
Balsamo.
De la Grana beneficiada por otros que
no fueren Indios.
De los Pollos, y Gallinas de la tierra, y
de Castilla, Guevos, Palominos, Anza-
rez, y demás aves domesticas.
Del Cardon.
Del Pescado.
Del Chile chilpatlagua, Xamanqu i Zo-
lore Chilchotes , y demás generos .
Deven los Encomenderes del diezmo
de todos los generos de Maiz, Manra-
y los demás frutos de la tierra, que le
pagan los Indios de tributo.

DE TODOS LOS QUALES DICHOS, Y REFERIDOS GENEROS, Y LOS DEMAS QUE S
reducen à estos, se deve pagar el Diezmo enteramente ; aunque sea para regalo, vfo, y sustento de los Dezmatarios
y sus ganados, y se advierte , que se han de pagar dichos Diezmos de todo lo que cogieren , sin descontar la simient
la renta , ni otra cosa alguna , aunque se dê de limosna .

Diezmos domesticos de Españoles, y todos los demás que no fueren Indios :

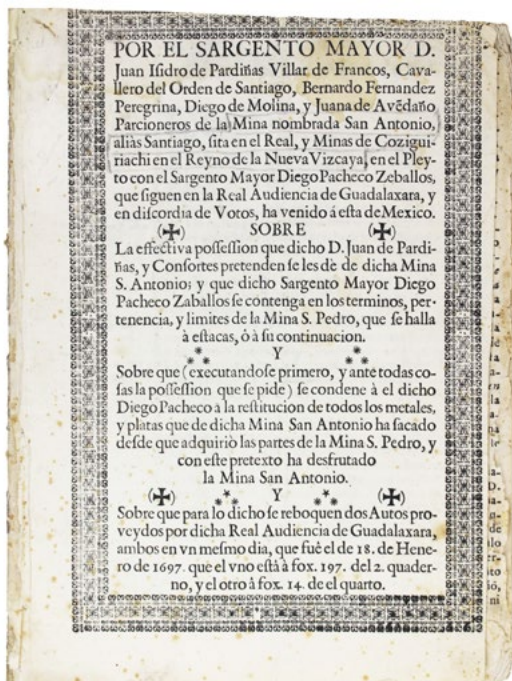
- Devese el Diezmo de todo genero de Gallinas de Castilla, y de la Tierra, Pollos, Gue-
vos, Palominos, Anzares, y demás Aves domesticas.
- Devese de todo genero de Hortaliza, y Legumbres.
- Devese de todo genero de Frutas de Castilla, y de la Tierra; aunque sea para el consumo
gasto, regalo, y sustento de casa, ò se de de limosna.

MEMORIA DE LOS GENEROS DE QUE DEVEN DIEZMO LOS NATURALES

Del Trigo.
De Cevada.
De Garbanços.
De Hava.

De Granada, y Membrillo.
De Ciruela, y demás frutas de Castil la.
De Caña dulce en berça
De Melones, y sandias,
De Cebollas.

De Potros, y Potrancas
De Burros, y Burras.
De Muletos, y Mulas.
De Becerros, y Becerrras.
De Chivos, y Chivas.



17th-CENTURY MINING QUARREL IN NORTHERN MEXICO

42. [Mexico]. [Mining]. Saenz de Escobar, Jose. *Por el Sargento Mayor D. Juan Isidro de Pardiñas Villar de Francos, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago... de la Mina Nombrada San Antonio, Alias Santiago, Sita en el Real, y Minas de Coziguiachi en el Reyno de la Nueva Vizcaya...* [Mexico: ca. 1698]. [2], 39pp. Folio. Disbound. Top edge trimmed close, occasionally costing page numbers and parts of type ornaments, scattered foxing, fore-edge a bit worn. Good plus.

A very rare Mexican imprint documenting a mining dispute in Coziguiachi (Cusihiuriachi), Chihuahua, Northern Mexico in the 1690s. Sergeant Major Pardiñas and four co-owners allege that Sergeant Major Diego Pacheco, who acquired the San Pedro Mine in 1694, adjacent to the San Antonio Mine that they own, invaded their mine. They allege that by purchasing the San Pedro Mine they also acquired the San Antonio. As such, they argue that Sergeant Pacheco has been stealing revenues from the mine for four years, and request that first, they kick Pacheco out of the mine and restore possession to them; second, that Pacheco return to them all the silver that he has obtained from said mine. They proceed to show all the documents of possession, as well as the documents of the sale of the San Pedro mine. Particularly notable is the author's elegant ink signature at the conclusion of the text, reading "Joseph Saenz de Escobar." We locate just two copies, at the Bancroft Library and the Institut Tecnologico in Mexico.

\$4,500

FOUR UNRECORDED NOVENAS

43. [Mexico]. [Religion]. [*Sammelband of Four Mid-19th-Century Novenas*]. [Mexico City & Guadalajara]: 1835-1844. Four works bound in one. Illustrated. 16mo. Contemporary dark green paper wrappers. Light wear and chipping to wrappers. Faint dampstain to lower corner of first few leaves. Minor scattered foxing. Very good.



Bound volume of devotional works, two printed in Mexico City and two in Guadalajara, the latter of which are illustrated with a total of three woodcuts. Though all novenas are rare survivals due to extensive daily use and their small size, the two from Guadalajara are particularly notable for their rarity and illustration; neither is recorded in OCLC. All four titles are as follows:

1) Gastañeta, Jose Maria: *Novena Que para Celebrar, Como Es Justo, los Admirables Efectos de la Divina Providencia...* Mexico, 1840. 28,[4]pp. No copies in OCLC.

2) *Dia de Dolores Viernes Ultimo de Cada Mes, Que para Recuerdo de la Pasion de Nuestro Redentor, y de los Dolores de Su Madre Santisima, Se Ha Fundado en el Colegio de la Compañia de Jesus de la Ciudad de Queretaro.* Guadalajara, 1844. 32pp., including a woodcut of the Virgin Mary. No copies of this printing in OCLC.

3) *Oracion al Eterno Padre para Alcanzar una Buena Muerte.* Guadalajara, 1838. [2],30,[4]pp., including two woodcuts of Christ crucified. No copies OCLC.

4) Sartorio, Jose Manuel: *Semana Sagrada en Honor del Sacratissimo Corazon de Jesus.* Mexico, 1835. 31pp. A later printing of this popular weekly devotional; no copies of this edition in OCLC.

\$1,250



IMPRESSIONIST SCENE OF ST. LOUIS RIVER LIFE

44. [Missouri]. Turner, Ross Sterling. [*Handsome Gouache Watercolor of Steamboats on the Mississippi River at St. Louis*]. [St. Louis]: 1891. Watercolor, 7.25 x 10 inches. Matted and framed. Contemporary notation on verso of image, "H.P. Wicker" of Boston. Image lightly but evenly toned. Very good.

A charming, impressionistic watercolor scene of paddlewheel steamers on the Mississippi River at St. Louis, painted in 1891. The foreground shows a long steam barge with a paddlewheel peeking up in the center. Several gangways connect the barge to the shore, with the hint of several figures on shore near the boat. A second steamer plies the river in the middleground, while the outline of the city looms in the background. The artist, Ross S. Turner (1847-1915) was a noted teacher and painter of watercolors, particularly of landscapes and marine scenes such as the present work. Based in the Boston area, he traveled widely in search of motifs and inspiration, painting extensively in Bermuda and the Caribbean, as well as Mexico and Central America, where he spent time in coastal areas capturing the spirit of the seaside communities he visited. He was a member of numerous important art associations including the American Watercolor Society, and he exhibited at a wide range of institutions and exhibitions including the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the National Academy of Design in New York City, and the Art Institute of Chicago. His work is represented in a number of important collections such as the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Smithsonian, and the Denver Art Museum.

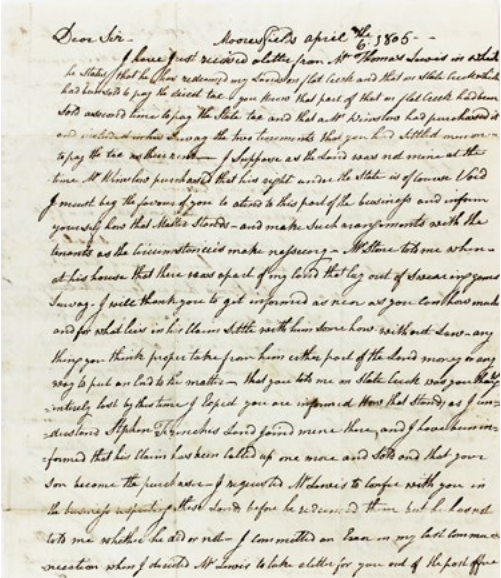
\$2,500

**"KENTUCKY SEEMS TO OFFER THIS BETTER THAN ANY OTHER
PART OF THE WORLD THAT I HAVE SEEN..."**

45. Moore, Jeremiah. [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Jeremiah Moore to Kentucky Pioneer Surveyor and Lawyer James French]. Mooresfields, Va.: April 6, 1805. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet, addressed on verso of second leaf. Old mailing folds, minor loss to second leaf from removal of wax seal, costing a few words, closed horizontal tear to second leaf, minor toning. About very good.

An informative manuscript letter written from Jeremiah Moore, Baptist preacher and noted advocate of religious liberty from Virginia, to his friend James French, a surveyor and lawyer in Montgomery County, Kentucky. Moore was born in Virginia, and worked his adult life as an itinerant Baptist preacher, during which he met with no shortage of controversy. He was arrested in 1773 by colonial authorities as a religious dissenter who had not received a required license to preach from the Episcopal Church of England, the only officially-permitted church of the colony. Moore was brought to trial; reportedly defended by Patrick Henry, he was acquitted. Thomas Jefferson proposed a "Statute for Religious Freedom," which Moore actively supported, and the two later remained valued correspondents during Jefferson's presidency. After the Revolution, Moore travelled throughout the new nation, preaching in churches from New York to Kentucky.

After discussing the financial details of his land holdings in the present letter, Moore shares his thoughts about moving to Kentucky as his final resting place: "I am now under strong invitations to become a resident of Kantuckey in my old age, and near my family circumstanced as they were when I was last at your house, I believe I should try how the thing would at last go. ... Scarcely any but persons of Colour think of Laboring here and even of this description there are more in all our public towns than are Equal to the Drudgery of the place so that during the Severe Season past about 300 of one Sort or other was supported at a common Soupe house in Alexandria set up at the expense of



Dear Sir. Mooresfields April 6th 1805 -
I have just received a letter from Mr. Thomas Lewis in which
he states that he has returned my land and that as the land
had belonged to you he should pay the tax & that as the land had been
sold several times before the State tax and that as Mr. Lewis had purchased it
and sold it several times before the tax was levied that you should not
pay the tax on these & others. I suppose as the land was not mine at the
time Mr. Lewis purchased that his right was in the State as of course I did
I must lay the pains of you to attend to this part of the business and inform
yourself how that State stands and make such arrangements with the
tenants as the law may require making reference to the State as to what
at his house that there was a part of my land that lay out of the State in your
favor. I will thank you to get informed as near as you can how much
and for what time in his claim little north line down how south line down any
thing you think proper to take from him either part of the land or any
way to put an end to the matter - that you let me in State land and you that
nearly lost by this time of year you are informed that that State as of course
Lewis & others who had found more than and of course more
found that his claim has been killed up one more and told and that you
I am become the purchaser of a quarter of the land to be sold with you in
the business of selling of that land before he is sold to them but I have
let me whether he did or not of course matter on him as you let him know
mention when I should let Lewis to take either for you out of the part of the

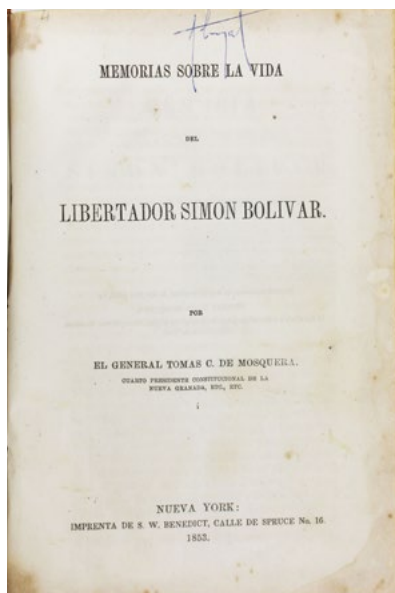
the inhabitants of the town. My wish would be for the remainder of my life to live in the bosom of some worshiping assembly retired from the noise and bustle of active life and so convenient to some stated place of worship as to be able to attend there with my little family content with the minor conveniences of life till I go hence when I shall no more return. Kentucky seems to offer this better than any other part of the world that I have seen – and nothing but parting with my children will prevent me from trying the Experiment....”

Moore never made the move to Kentucky, but died ten years later on his rural Virginia estate, which is memorialized in the 1971 booklet included with this letter. Manuscript material by Moore is rather rare on the market. The present letter is an interesting piece of correspondence from an important early American religious figure, with a notable passage mentioning “people of colour” in Virginia in 1805.

\$2,250

LIFE OF BOLIVAR, PRINTED IN NUEVA YORK

46. Mosquera, Tomas C. de. *Memorias Sobre la Vida del Libertador Simon Bolivar.* Nueva York: Imprenta de S.W. Benedict, 1853. 105,56pp. Small quarto. Contemporary red calf and cloth boards, spine gilt. Extremities rubbed, spine ends chipped, corners bumped. Light soiling and fraying to cloth. Later ink ownership inscription at head of title page. Text modestly foxed. Good.



A biography of Simon Bolivar, the leader of South American independence movements in the early 19th century. The author's brother succeeded Bolivar as president of Gran Colombia; the author wrote this book in New York following his own first term as president of Nueva Granada. He was subsequently also elected president of Colombia and briefly served as dictator. This popular work was published at least a half dozen times in the 20th century. Records in OCLC seem to identify two different states of the text, both published by Benedict in 1853. This is the shorter – and presumably first – of the two, which is far less common. Copies of the present issue are noted at the British Library and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile; copies of the longer work identified

at a handful of institutions.

\$1,750

A STUNNING COLLECTION OF PLAINS INDIANS PHOTOGRAPHS

47. [Native American Photographica]. [Great Plains]. *[Large Group of Rare Albumen Photographs, Mounted on Linen, Many Captioned, Featuring Native Americans of the Western Plains].* [Various locations: ca. 1880s and 1890s]. 127 albumen photographs, measuring between 3.75 x 2.75 inches and 8 x 5 inches, most around 5.5 x 4 inches, all but two affixed to original linen mounts, about half captioned in pencil on the mounts, a handful captioned in the negative. A well-worn collection of images, with occasional fading, and all of the images exhibiting varying levels of dust-soiling and staining to the images and mounts, about twenty-five exhibiting mostly minor chipping, a dozen with significant chipping partially obstructing the subjects, and another dozen with mostly minor chipping or flaking of the emulsion within the image area. Most of the mounts exhibit some level of chipping, which is also mostly minor. Good.



A remarkable collection of original photographs featuring Native American subjects in modern-day Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, taken by a variety of notable photographers devoted to documenting Native American peoples of the American plains. Photographers represented here include George W. Parsons, Tom M. Concannon, William S. Prettyman, Edric L. Eaton, Carl Moon, Oscar Drum, and most likely others, providing a broad range

of photographic points of view. The subjects of the photographs hail from various nations, including the Osage, Delaware, Pawnee, Sioux, Cheyenne, and perhaps others. The images capture these indigenous subjects in studio settings, and feature them individually, in pairs, in family groups, and a few in full family groups or parents with children. The overwhelming majority of the images feature the men, women, and children in traditional dress and a variety of traditional hair styles, head wear, neck wear, and foot wear. The men are seen occasionally holding fans, pipes, walking sticks, and various edged weapons. Without exception, the subjects display stoic facial expressions, often staring directly into the camera.

The nature of the images – emanating from different photographers, being mounted on linen, with occasional penciled numbers on the mounts – suggests they were likely carried by an itinerant photographer or were retained by a studio as salesman samples or mounted on a post in a point-of-sale sample book to be reproduced as orders were made; this is evidenced by tiny slits in the linen mounts where they may have been mounted. Another possibility is that the images were collected, mounted on linen, and then bound into an album by a collector or owner interested in Native American photography, but this does not explain the numbering system unless they relate to a personal inventory. If the photographs were employed by a studio, photographer, or photographer's agent, this would help explain the condition in which the photographs exist today, as they were likely handled frequently. In fact, some of the loss to the top edges, which is seen in numerous photographs here, may have resulted from handling wear to the point where the images were ripped off their post or string or similar binding material. After deep research, we have located examples of numerous images in the present collection,





but not all of them. In addition, with penciled captions to many examples identifying the subjects, it is possible that some percentage of previously-unknown indigenous subjects could be identified by the captions included here. We are reasonably comfortable in saying that the present collection is likely comprised of some unique or certainly exceedingly-rare and uncommon photographs of Plains Indians. Overall, the present photographs constitute an outstanding collection of images with a clear emphasis on Plains Indians and with an enigmatic back story regarding why they were created and how they were used. Combined with the clues provided by names and captions of subjects, this is an unparalleled opportunity to document many Osage families, while putting names to many indigenous faces, all with the potential to uncover an important element to the story of the business of Native American photography considering the materiality of the way they were retained. Unlike any collection of Native American images we've ever encountered, which should be seen to be fully appreciated.

\$37,500

TEACHING IN RECONSTRUCTION-ERA OHIO

48. [Ohio]. [Education]. [*Manuscript Diary of a 19th-Century Ohio Woman, Documenting Her Career as a Teacher*]. [Ohio: 1873]. [320]pp. Contemporary limp black cloth wallet-style daily pocket diary, 4 x 2.5 inches, closely written in pencil and ink. Modest wear and rubbing to covers, small chip to tail of spine. Internally clean. Very good.

A densely-written pocket diary kept by an unnamed young woman teaching school in Ohio in the latter 19th century. She mentions both Hillsboro and Greenfield in her entries. The young woman appears to be deeply religious, often mentioning her attendance at “church” and “sabbath school.” She was also apparently interested in Quakerism, as she sometimes mentions attending Quaker meetings. She was almost certainly not a Quaker herself, though, as she mentions trying to maintain patience with her students, but occasionally resorts to reluctantly dishing out corporal punishment (“Whipped two of the girls today. I’d have rather taken the whipping myself”). She often discusses her work at school, and on one occasion hands out a New Testament as a class prize, and on another a book of ladies’ etiquette. At one point she reads an anti-Masonry book and talks about the evils of the Masons. Her final entry contains a good flavor of her writing: “Nations are what mothers make them. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. I’ve been reading a tract entitled ‘Mothers.’ In it I found the sentences at the top of this page. I think there never was two as short sentences uttered that contained as important a truth. I am glad I’m a woman.” Following her daily entries, she records a few pages of expenditures. A neatly-written and interesting record of one teacher’s life in 1873, with much to mine for scholars of educational history.

\$750





TEN YEARS OF PACIFISM IN NEW YORK CITY

49. [Pacifism]. [New York City]. [*Substantial Collection of Material from New York City Postwar Pacifist Group, the Peacemakers*]. [New York: 1948-1957]. Fifty-seven items, totaling approximately [140]pp. Some staples and old folds. Otherwise, minor wear. Very good.

A collection of material from the New York City-based Peacemaker Movement, often simply called Peacemakers, which emerged in response to a call at a 1948 conference in Chicago following Mahatma Gandhi's death. "The conference worked out a program for personal and group action which lifted most of those present to a commitment considerably more basic than any large group of American peace workers," one of the organization's brochures in this collection states. The founders of Peacemakers were pacifists who aimed to rally others to the ideals of nonviolence. The group called for unilateral disarmament, resistance to serving in the armed forces and the draft, paying taxes for war efforts, and spread the idea of peacemaking through non-violent strikes.

This collection includes ten mimeographed invitations and conference proceeding reports from Peacemaker gatherings between 1949 and 1957, eight mimeographed letters to Peacemakers and friends, two fact sheets about the group, five brochures, a fact sheet about refusing to register for the draft, and a two-page timetable for developing a resist-conscription and non-registration

DOCUMENTING NATIVE FILIPINO CULTURE
DURING THE PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

51. [Philippines]. [Philippine-American War]. [*Extensive Photographic Archive of American Involvement in the Philippine-American War in the Filipino Cities of Cebu and San Nicolas*]. [Mostly Cebu: 1899-1902]. 218 silver gelatin photographs, most measuring 6.5 x 4.5 inches, including forty-one panoramic photographs measuring 12 x 3.5 inches, all captioned in manuscript or with typed captions in a few instances. All photos housed in three matching oblong octavo green cloth photograph albums and one slightly larger photograph album, oblong quarto, lacking covers. Minor wear to smaller photo albums, some detached leaves. Occasional wear and soiling to photographs, but the great majority in very nice shape. Very good.



A remarkable photographic record of the Philippine-American War in Cebu. This group of photographs was taken by an unknown but very talented photographer likely associated with the 19th Infantry, which was stationed in Cebu during the conflict. Consisting of 218 continuously numbered images, the collection contains an insightful look at Filipino culture, and includes some very rare scenes including perhaps the only extant examples of images of the surrenders of the Filipino Generals Mateo Noriel Luga and Aguedo de Rosario. Cebu was somewhat unique in that Cebuanos did not participate in the war against the Spanish prior to 1898, but fought actively against American forces after they arrived by gunboat in February of 1899. American forces committed many atrocities during the conflict, and active guerrilla warfare continued after the surrenders of the Cebuanos leaders in 1901. The present collection provides an extensive and unique photographic accompaniment to other collections relating to American involvement in the Philippines at

the turn of the 20th century. The collection also documents Cebuano life in surprising detail, with about sixty percent of the images showing Cebuano subjects and scenery and the other forty percent pertaining to military operations or other subjects. Three photographs show scenes in Hong Kong, likely taken during a refueling of a hospital ship there, a handful of images document the recruitment of indigenous soldiers in Puerto Rico, and a few feature American soldiers in training, but the remaining images picture subjects and settings solely in the Philippines. An uncommonly extensive collection of photographs documenting the exposure of American military forces to the indigenous populations of the Philippines during the Philippine-American War, with dozens of images of native Cebuanos and other Filipinos, their streets and markets, houses, churches, farms, and much more. We find no other comparably extensive photographic records of the war in Cebu. A fuller description is available upon request.

\$17,500



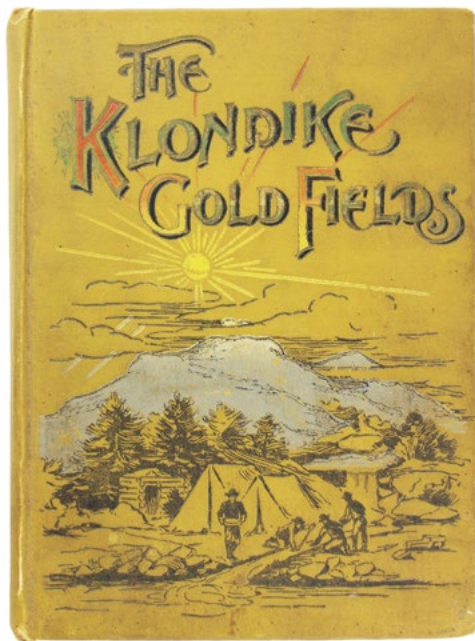
WITH AN EARLY MAP OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

52. [Salesman's Sample]. Harris, A.C. *The Klondike Gold Fields Containing a Full Account of the Discovery of Gold in Alaska and the Northwest Territories...[salesman's dummy]*. Philadelphia & Chicago: [1897]. Title leaf, random selection of text leaves, and blank order sheets, plus thirty-two plates on sixteen leaves and a folding map. Original yellow cloth decoratively stamped in black, red, green, and blue, sample of alternate leather binding affixed to rear pastedown. Minor wear and dust-soiling to boards. Internally clean, with a short closed tear in the map near the binding stub. Very good.

A very rare salesman's canvassing book for A.C. Harris's *Alaska and the Klondike Gold Fields*. The present salesman's sample was one of several published to advertise Harris' first edition in 1897, and includes numerous plates used in the book. These include scenic views, the "Oldest Fur Store in Alaska, at Sitka," street views, camp views, a group skinning seals, a large "Group of Fortune Seekers in the Gold Fields," and more. Among the images are four featuring indigenous peoples, including an indigenous woman selling her wares in Juneau, a group of indigenous children, an interior view of an indigenous home, and "Traders Bartering with Native Indians." The map is titled, "Map of Alaska," copyrighted 1897 by the Fort Dearborn Publishing Company of Chicago. It appeared as the folding frontispiece to the first edition. The map shows various routes between notable points in Alaska traced in red and including the mileage between the points. The Klondike Gold Fields are labeled, along with gold, copper, and coal fields elsewhere in Alaska. The map measures about 13.5 x 21 inches. According to Kurutz, the University of Washington holds a copy of this canvassing book, but notes the final published edition is not located.

Kurutz, Klondike & Alaskan Gold Rushes 236 (note).

\$850



WITH A HANDSOME ENGRAVED PLATE

53. San Pedro, Jose Maria de. *Apologia de Santa Teresa de Jesus, Que Dirige a las RR. MM. Carmelitas Descalzas de la Ciudad de Mexico.* Mexico City: En la Oficina de Ontiveros, 1812. [8], 44pp., plus engraved plate. Small quarto. Contemporary plain paper wrappers. Several small wormholes through text block, minor wear and soiling. Very good.



First and only edition of this well-written biography and defense of St. Teresa de Jesús. Also known as Teresa of Avila, she was a 16th-century Carmelite nun who, long after her death, was named the first female Doctor of the Church by Pope Paul VI. Her reformation of the Carmelite Orders of both men and women eventually led to the foundation of the Discalced Carmelites. She received much contemporary and later criticism from male church authorities for supposed moral laxity and for teachings antithetical to church doctrine, amongst other charges. The present work, written for the Discalced Carmelites of Mexico City, serves as a biography and as a refutation of such accusation,

which apparently still circulated even 250 years after her death.

This example contains an attractive engraved plate, apparently not present in all copies, and not noted by the most relevant bibliographers (Medina, Palau, Garritz). The illustration, signed "Araoz Mo." at lower right, depicts Teresa kneeling in prayer in her garden. In the background are a mountain and a lake, with Jesus Christ emerging from a stand of trees at right. In the foreground are some plants being watered by a well beside which the saint is kneeling. The engraver is Manuel de Araoz, one of the first students of the Mexican Academy of Painting, and later the head of engraving instruction there. OCLC locates a handful of copies; quite scarce on the market.

Garritz 1569. Medina 10812. Palau 293431.

\$1,250



THE JAPANESE IN BRAZIL IN 1959

54. Shindo Kenkichi [editors]. *Burajiru Hojin Jinmeiroku* [*Brazilian Japanese Directory*]. Sao Paulo, Brazil: Yamashita Hiroto, 1959. [4],768,[44] pp. Original green cloth, gilt titles to front cover and spine. In original issue orange cardboard slipcase, black titles on front cover and spine. Minor edge wear, some fading to spine titles, light wear to joints. Occasional light foxing, mostly to endpapers and text block edges. Very good plus.

This directory of first- and second-generation (Issei and Nisei) Japanese Brazilians identifies families by the name of the head of household, gives their birthplace and date, the size of the family (number of boys and girls), information on the spouse, the business or industry the family is pursuing, and amount of land owned. Following the Gentleman's Agreement in 1907, the Japanese government limited emigration to the United States and colonization efforts turned to South America. In time, Brazil would become the country with the largest population of people of Japanese descent outside of Japan. The final forty-four pages of the work are comprised of advertisements touting a variety of Japanese-owned and operated businesses in the country, and printed in a combination of Japanese and Portuguese. A dense and voluminous work, ripe for further scholarly and statistical analysis. OCLC reports just two copies in the world – one in the United States, at Cornell (reporting only thirty-two pages of ads), and one at the National Diet Library in Japan.

\$2,250

STEALING SLAVES IN MISSOURI IN 1822

55. [Slavery]. [Missouri]. [Three Early Court Documents Concerning the Theft of Three Slaves in Howard County, Missouri]. Howard County, Mo.: 1822. Three documents totaling [3]pp. folio, each document docketed on verso. Some short separations along folds, minor spotting, two short tape repairs. Good.

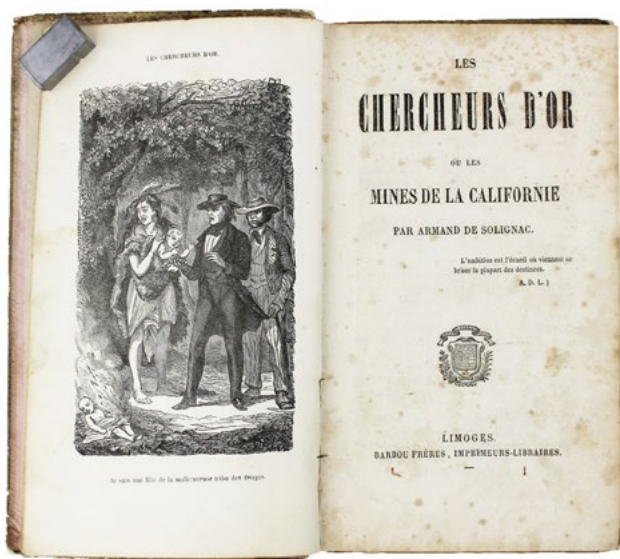
A series of three documents recording a case of slave theft in Missouri. The plaintiff in the case, George W. Hardin sues a man named Urial Bailey for stealing three slaves from the Hardin estate in Howard County, Missouri. The first document is a sworn oath, dated May 23, 1822, by George Hardin stating that "He was lawfully possessed of the negroes...and that the same were unlawfully taken by Urial Bailey...from his properties and with out his consent within one year last past and that he is now lawfully entitled to the possession of the said negroes." The document is attested by the clerk and signed by Hardin. The second document is executed by Hardin's lawyers on the verso of his oath, dated the same day, and constitutes an order from the court to the Sheriff of Howard County informing him that he is to retrieve three stolen slaves, each individually named and identified, from Bailey. The third document is executed by Hardin's lawyers on the verso of his oath, dated September 1822, and lays out the facts of the case. It reads, in part: "George W. Hardin by his Attorney [Tompkins & French] complains of Urial Bailey that he took [the previously named slaves] of great value. To wit of the value of fifteen hundred dollars...where fore the said Plaintiff saith that he is injured and hath sustained damages to the value of five hundred dollars and therefore he brings suit." Interestingly, in this document, Hardin's lawyers refer to the youngest slave, Eliza, as a "mulatto girl." Docketing on the integral blank attached to the oath and lawyer's document, dated May 23, 1822, indicate that Harin was seeking "Replevin Damages" of \$500, which the court seems to grant. Despite the seeming prevalence of slave theft for a long period of time in the United States, primary source records of court cases are very scarce.

\$1,750

he took one certain negro woman named Polly
about twenty Eight years of age and one negro
boy ^{named Nathan} about nine years of age also one ^{called Eliza} mulatto girl
about the age of three years all of the property of
the said Plaintiff and unjustly detains the
same against justice and pledges until he
And thereupon the said Plaintiff says by his
attorney complains for that the said Defendant
the first day of May in the year

EARLY FRENCH TALE OF THE GOLD RUSH,
FEATURING AN ESCAPED SLAVE

56. Solignac, Armand de. *Les Chercheurs d'Or ou Les Mines de la Californie.* Limoges: Barbou Freres, [1854]. [7], 8-163pp., plus wood-engraved frontispiece. Original gilt pasteboards decoratively embossed in white and pink designs, printed spine labels, as issued. Moderate wear and scuffing to boards. Binding a bit overopened in a few places, minor foxing. Very good.



Very rare early edition of this unusual tale, painting a vivid picture of the Gold Rush. Solignac's work follows adventures of Gontran de Vaudreuil, a young man from Poitou, who is one day convinced to seek his fortune in the American West. He arrives in San Francisco in 1849. Eventually he travels inland to the San Joaquin River in order to try his hand at placer mining, and thence to Sacramento. Along the way he befriends an escaped Black slave from Missouri, the amiable Bempo, who becomes his traveling companion. After a brief visit to a Capuchin mission, Gontran and Bempo befriend a Native American woman and her child. At the end of the work, Gontran witnesses a fire in San Francisco started by two sailors (which he notes as a common occurrence in the city), and he returns to France shortly thereafter. California-based adventure fiction became a popular genre in Europe during the mid-to-late 19th century, but Solignac's narrative is among the earliest to explore the trope and is among the rarest in the genre. OCLC shows just two U.S. copies of this title, at Yale and the Bancroft, and two in France. The present work is likely an expanded version of the 1852 first edition.

Kurutz 590 (ref). Howes S750 (ref). Monaghan 1348.

\$1,750

South Carolina.
Chester District

Articles of agreement between John S. Wilson
and Certain Freedmen & Women whose names are hereunto attached
I The said Freedmen agree to hire their time as labourers on the
plantation of John S. Wilson from Jan'y 1866 to Jan'y 1st 1867;
to conduct themselves faithfully, honestly, civilly and diligently;
to abide by all the rules & regulations made on said plantation by
the said John S. Wilson for the government of the same; to perform
all labor on said plantation or such as may be required by the
said J. S. Wilson or his agent and to keep no stock of any kind with-
out the permission of the said J. S. Wilson; keep no firearms or deadly
weapons nor ardent spirits; nor introduce or invite visitors; nor leave
the premises during the working hours without the consent of the pro-
prietor or his agent

II Said Freedmen agree to take good care of all farming utensils,
tools & implements committed to their charge and pay for the same
if injured, lost, or destroyed by their negligence or default; also to be
kind and gentle to all the stock, especially the work animals under
their charge and pay for any injury which they may sustain while
in their hands through any want of care, or neglect on their part; all
provisions herein specified will be subject to the decision of the au-
thorities having proper jurisdiction of the same. The said Freedmen
further agree to be directed in their labor by the said J. S. Wilson, his agent or
foreman; to obey the laws, and that their houses and quarters shall
at all times be subject to his inspection; and that he the said J. S. Wilson
shall keep a book in which he shall make an entry of all absences
neglects, refusal to work or disorderly conduct whether the same come
under his own observation or be reported to him by his agent or foreman

LABOR RELATIONS WITH FREEDMEN ON A SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTATION

57. [South Carolina]. [Reconstruction]. [Sharecropping]. *Articles of Agreement Between John S. Wilson and Certain Freedmen & Women...* [manuscript caption title]. Chester District, S.C.: 1866. [3]pp., of manuscript text on a single folded sheet, docketed on verso. Old folds, minor wear and dust-soiling, a couple of small ink or tobacco burns affecting just a few words. [with:] *[Lists of Freedmen and Women Field Hands]*. [3]pp., in pencil, on two separate sheets. Old folds, minor spotting. Good plus.

A small collection of documents relating to the management of field hands on a South Carolina plantation the year after the Civil War ended. The first document is an unexecuted draft of an annual labor contract between John S. Wilson and the "Freedmen & women" he hires to work his fields. According to the text of the contract the Freedmen "agree to hire their time as labourers on the plantation of John S. Wilson from Jan'y 1866 to Jan'y 1st 1867, to conduct themselves faithfully, honestly, civilly and diligently; to abide by all the rules & regulations made on said plantation by the said John S. Wilson...keep no firearms or deadly weapons, nor ardent spirits; nor introduce or invite

visitors; nor leave the premises during the working hours without the consent of the proprietor or his agent." The Freedmen also agree to "take good care of all farming utensils, tools, & implements committed to their charge and pay for the same if injured, lost, or destroyed by their negligence or defaults; also to be kind and gentle to all the stock, especially the work animals under their charge." They agree to work "from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for dinner..." Wilson promises to provide dwellings, clothing, and a portion of the crops as compensation, minus fines and forfeitures for breach of the rules, and to provide "medical assistance," the cost of which shall be deducted from wages. The Freedmen's "houses and quarters shall at all times be subject to his inspection."

The contract is supplemented with two additional leaves of manuscript. The first of these documents lists more than forty Freedmen and women laborers by first name, divided into two columns, with twenty-eight described as "full hands" and fourteen as "1/2 hands." The second leaf lists crop and provision shares for each of the laborers, listing how much corn, peas, syrup, and meat each is assigned. For example, the full hand Clabe is assigned five-and-a-half bushels of corn, one-and-five-sevenths of a bushel of peas, a half gallon of syrup, and fourteen pounds of meat. Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of African American Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's resistance to the newly freed status of former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life. Although agents of the Freedmen's Bureau supervised such contracts, the articles grant Wilson a degree of control and power only minimally different from chattel slavery. John Simonton Wilson (1820-1902) was a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War.

\$3,250

EL DIARIO DEL

SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA

NACION DEL DIA 13 DE ABRIL ULTIMO,

. INSERTA LAS PLAUSIBLES E INTERESANTES NOTICIAS

QUE SIGUEN.

Tenemos el placer de publicar en seguida las comunicaciones que se han recibido por extraordinario, del Excmo. Sr. presidente de la república D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, general en jefe del ejército de operaciones sobre Tejas. Ellas imponen de las últimas victorias obtenidas contra los rebeldes; que en los diversos puntos que guardaban no han tenido otro recurso si no rendirse á discrecion. El benemérito general Santa-Anna, el general Urrea, y los demas jefes, oficiales y tropas, al aumentar sus huestes con los que han recogido en esta expedicion brillante, se han hecho acreedores á la eterna gratitud de los mexicanos, y á las consideraciones muy particulares de los representantes de la nacion á quienes luego que se realisieron dichas comunicaciones, se han dirigido por la secretaría de guerra las iniciativas, que tenemos tambien la satisfaccion de insertar. Nada es mas justo que aquellos valientes sean recompensados con esa noble distincion que concede la bizarria con que supieron distinguirse al combatir por su patria.

Ejército de operaciones==Excmo. Sr.=Acompaño á V. E. original el parte que me ha dirigido con fecha 15 del actual; desde la mision del Refugio al general D. José Urrea para que el Excmo. Sr. presidente interino se imponga de las ventajas que las armas de la nacion consiglieron en dicho dia sobre una accion de los enemigos.

Consejero ya enviada á dicho general Urrea una division de 800 hombres, que ha salido de este cuartel general á piezas de batir á las órdenes del coronel D. Juan Morales, para que engrasando la que trae el mismo general, pueda obrarse con buen éxito sobre la fortificacion de Goliad artillada con 12 á 15 piezas, y que defienda como 500 hombres.

Sirvas V. E. recomendar á S. E. el presidente interino las familias de los valientes mexicanos que se han sacrificado en sosten de los derechos de la nacion.

Dios y libertad Cuartel general de Bejar marzo 18 de 1836.=*Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna*=Excmo. Sr. ministro de guerra y marina.

Ejército de operaciones==Division sobre Goliad =Excmo. Sr.=En marcha de S. Patricia para Goliad tuve noticia que una partida de mas de 200 hombres de los enemigos se hallaba en este punto utilizando de una manera bárbara á los mexicanos que hyendo de sus persecuciones se han diseminado por los ranchos de estas inmediaciones; y siendo muy importante destruir ó hacer replegar á Goliad la referida partida, me dirigí sobre ella: habiendo adelantado al capitán D. Rafael Pretalla con la caballeria de Guarnajato, de su mando para que unido á los vecinos y á unos cuantos indigenas de la tribu tarascahuas, entretubiesen al enemigo como efectivamente sucedió pues ayer por la mañana que yo pude llegar con 400 dragones 180 infantes y la pieza de á 6 que tengo en la division.

RARE DOCUMENT FROM THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

58. [Texas Revolution]. [Travis, William B.]. *El Diario del Supremo Gobierno de la Nacion del Dia 13 de Abril Ultimo, Inserta las Plausibles e Interesantes Noticias Que Siguen...* [caption title]. [Mexico City: April 13, 1836]. [10]pp. Folio. Stitched as issued. Previously folded. Stabholes at gutter margin, not affecting text. Minor wear and dampstaining at edges. Very good.

An important Mexican publication devoted entirely to news and reports of the war in Texas. Most significantly, the present work contains a contemporary Spanish translation of William B. Travis' "Victory or Death" message. The letter, written before the fall of the Alamo and justifiably famous for its dramatic final line, is also a detailed description of the situation in San Antonio. In some 600 words, Travis advises Texans that the Alamo is surrounded by Mexicans 400 yards to the east, 300 yards to the south, 1000 yards to the southeast, 800 yards to the northeast, and 800 yards to the north, and goes on to describe the forces arrayed against them and the Texans' own situation. At the climax of his missive, he reports that, despite constant fire from these troops and bombardment from four canon across the San Antonio River some 400 yards distant, the Texans have not lost a single man – and that "A red flag flies from the church of Bejar...".

Additionally, there are four reports signed in type by Santa Anna, dated March 18, 26, 27, & 28. Santa Anna's March 28 report is not described by Streeter in his Texas bibliography in any form, nor are the three prior, briefer messages. Streeter does describe two other, much shorter collections of reports that were printed when, "The goose was hanging high for the Mexicans" (see Streeter Texas 896 & 897). The latter of these contains the translation of the Travis message, but that version is known in only two institutional copies, one at Yale and the other at the Tecnológico de Monterrey. In total, there are fifteen reports from Santa Anna and the Mexican Army in the present, much more extensive ten-page compilation that cover both the Goliad campaign and the battle for the Alamo, and it also includes the March 20 instrument of surrender at Goliad by James Fannin. An extra printed report on the final leaf verso, dated April 28, 1836, prints a letter delivering the news of the capture of San Felipe de Austin, also not noted by Streeter. This significant compendium of reports on two of the three major campaigns of the Texas Revolution is not recorded by OCLC, nor is it described in any of the relevant bibliographies. Rare.

\$27,500



**THE PEOPLE OF REFUGIO ASK ONE TEXAS FOUNDING FATHER
TO APPOINT ANOTHER AS COUNTY CHIEF JUSTICE**

59. [Texas]. [Houston, Sam]. [Bower, John White]. *[Manuscript Document, Signed by Twenty-Three Citizens of the Republic of Texas, Petitioning President Sam Houston to Appoint a Chief Justice of Refugio County].* Refugio, Tx.: March 8, 1843. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet. Old folds, some creasing and dampstaining, unobtrusive tape repairs along fold lines, minor chipping to blank outer edge of second leaf, overall even tanning. Very good.

A unique manuscript petition from the beleaguered citizens of Refugio in the Republic of Texas to President Sam Houston requesting that Houston appoint John White Bower as Chief Justice of the county. Former Chief Justice, Benjamin F. Neal "left this country and the Republic...and returned to the United States and your petitioners believe that he has abandoned the Republic..." The petitioners cite the hazardous conditions in Refugio; Santa Anna's troops had captured the town in 1842 and carried captive all except two men, but "your petitioners continue to reside in their county under all the discouraging circumstances arising from the troubled state of the frontier, and shall continue to reside here until withdrawn by your excellency or driven off by the enemy – neither of which events they trust will take place." However, "the county is entirely without officers and no authority exists in any person to issue a writ of election for the various officers which are absolutely necessary to the county." The petition bore fruit, as Bower was serving as the Chief Justice of Refugio by October 1843.

\$2,250

PAPERS OF THE MEXICAN PAYMASTER AT THE ALAMO,
INCLUDING A LEDGER SHEET OF EXPENSES FOR THE GARRISON

60. [Texas]. [Rodriguez, Mariano]. [*Archive of Documents and Correspondence from Mariano Rodriguez, Chiefly Regarding His Military Career as a Cavalry Captain and Paymaster at the Alamo in San Antonio*]. [San Antonio: 1773-1859 (bulk 1810-1836)]. Forty-two manuscript documents, totaling over [50] pages. In Spanish. Most documents previously folded, with some separations and tears at folds and chipping edges. Several documents split or torn completely; papers stained and some toned; ink faded on some documents. Good.

A wide-ranging cache of manuscripts addressed to, produced for, signed and otherwise collected by Mariano Rodriguez, a paymaster and cavalry captain in the Mexican Army in San Antonio from the 1810s through the Texas Revolution. Rodriguez continued to reside in the city after independence and eventual annexation to the United States. His cousin, Ambrosio Rodriguez, was a Texas patriot who fought at San Jacinto and maintained a personal friendship with Sam Houston. The present documents comprise personal correspondence, legal documents, and military papers collected by Rodriguez over the course of several decades, including an expense account, bills, and several letters relating to the finances of the garrison at the Alamo during the 1820s. The collection gives a strong impression of frontier life in early- to mid-19th century Texas, and reflects a number of important transitions in the area.

One of the earliest documents here is an 1811 decree signed by Nemesio Salcedo, a royal magistrate in the frontier provinces of New Spain, who oversaw the trial and execution of Miguel Hidalgo. He commends Rodriguez for his loyalty to the Spanish crown during the Casas Revolt, in which Hidalgo's followers in San Antonio mutinied and took over the settlement from January until they were squashed in March. By the end of the Mexican War of Independence, however, Rodriguez emerged as an ally of the new state. Gaspar Lopez, Commandant General under Iturbide, opens a long letter to Rodriguez with praise for his willingness to help shore up to borders of the Mexican settler colonial state: "Upon assuming command of this province...I have found, to my great satisfaction, your willing disposition toward the pacification of Indian Nations which raid the frontier territories." Also included is a passport made out to Rodriguez from the Ejercito de las Tres Garantias, as Iturbide's army was initially known, and signed by Lopez that is dated October 20, 1822, and authorizes him to travel to Tampico. Rodriguez's duties under the new state grew after independence was secured.

Following his return to Texas, he became the paymaster for Mexican forces at San Antonio de Bexar, including at the Alamo. A one-page ledger included

LO CUARTO, UN CUAR-
TO, AÑOS DE MIL OCHO-
CIENTOS SEIS, Y OCHOCHEN-

Nigo de M. Vincent Pères Vicars de cette Ville de M. Comand. y. A.
 10. première de M. André de Boreas. Eux ont me effrayé à M. Luis
 monseigneur, l'ancien, de cette dite Ville de cantons de douze cents
 quarante y compris les dix mille; E le saxon en a eu cent.

P
 Se informe de la Junta Provisional en
 que residió el Gobierno de esta Provincia y por cuan-
 to constancia autorizada, me halló impuisto de la
 fidelidad y Patriotismo con que hizo un quanto
 le fue posible á favor de la sum causa para
 que era misma Prov.^a bolviera al ún. quie-
 y legitima dominacion al Rey nro. Sñr.
 de que los traidores la pusieron en
 reccion, y usurparon la legitima Gobi-
 en cuya virtud doy á voi. la devolucion
 el, asegurándole, que esta Superioridad
 muy presente el mérito que contras-
 ocacion tan oportuna, á fin de
 atendiendo á proporcion de la el
 rancion en que reclamare
 título
 lo que á voi. m. d. Chiriqua D.
 he a
 1811.

Escritura de Benta

Manuel, Mateo, Juan
José, Paulo, Gregoria y
Cosemira Casillas
à

Francisco Casillas

Un Solar, en la Mision de
la Espada, Condado de
Bixar.

Filed for record this 14th
January, 1842; in And
Registered in Record Book
V. 1st 2, on folios 513 and
514, according to law.

Thos. H. W. Addicks. Clerk
Bexar County.

Registro 2.17.2

Compania, Presidial de Mexico
Distribucion de go el Capitan
Comisario Interimario de Mexico
udad de Mexico
Principio de las Ganaderias p. las personas
de las Propias del Departamento de Mexico
Cargo
Presidial de Mexico
Comisario Interimario de las Ganaderias
de las Propias del Departamento de Mexico
la cantidad de vacantes
de la misma cantidad en la

He venido
por el M. A. de
Tachitochi
M. A. de
el señor que me ha
a las diligencias hechas a
para condescender a
que me ha expresado
embarras. me he
el caso de verlo por
que me urge por
como provisto de
a la dipos. on
pronto por
trato

here accounts for how a large influx of cash, 30,000 pesos, received from Tampico in 1826 was used to purchase supplies such as livestock, shoes, grain, and horses, and to pay the salaries of enlisted men and officers. He shared the duty of managing this large influx of cash with Erasmo Seguin, a prominent landlord in the area and the quartermaster at the San Antonio presidio, from whom a signed receipt for said money is also present. Money issues and scarce resources on the Texas frontier during this period are a regular theme of those corresponding with Rodriguez. In a January 1832 letter, Manuel Yturri Castillo, a former mayor of San Antonio, writes, "I have the honor to enjoin, per the document...2,216 pesos...absolutely necessary due to the scarce, or lacking, resources of the presidio, for the maintenance of your family to grant the decency that corresponds to a captain, to say nothing of the previous services you have offered us in your career." Also included is a recipe from Yturri, written out in a clear and bold script, for "puchas" (a porridge made from rice and flour) and "marquesotes" (a dry, dense cake-bread made without water).

Some documents also illustrate the era of the independent Texas Republic and attempts to maintain existing property claims through the transition of state power. A land deed originally issued to Margarita Ximenes in 1782 is filed to be recognized by the new state authorities and recorded on March 20, 1838, with additional text to certify the document present in both English and Spanish. During the era of the Texas Republic, Rodriguez sold his lands, including a property adjacent to Mission Espadas filed in Bexar County by clerk Thomas Addicks months before the Mexican Army under General Woll ousted the Texian government of San Antonio in 1842. Maria Encarnacion, Rodriguez's daughter, writes to him in 1843, by which time he is noted as being retired from soldiering. Other documents that attest to Mariano Rodriguez's long and varied life as a soldier, judge, and prominent citizen include manuscript orders and decrees relating to his post; a will in which a childless man leaves his silversmithing business to his wife; a pair of letters from the administrator of the customs house in Bahia del Espiritu Santo in what is today Quintana Roo regarding provisions for troops in Texas; and a handwritten brief regarding the decision, handed down by Rodriguez, in a case of compensation due for two runaway male servants ("mozos servientes"). He also received several letters from family members in Natchitoches, who were descended from Canary Islanders that immigrated to New Spain in the 1690s and founded the Louisiana town before some moved on to Texas. An altogether fascinating glimpse into the life and career of this important Mexican Texan, who lived in San Antonio under three of Texas' six flags and served at one of its most famous and hallowed sites.

\$8,500

SECRETARIA

DE LA COMANDANCIA GENERAL

DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE DURANGO.

Por comunicacion oficial que acaba de recibir el Sr. Comandante general de este Departamento, del Ecsmo. Sr. Gobernador y Comandante general del de Nuevo-México se le participa la interesante noticia siguiente.

„Cuartel general de operaciones sobre los rebeldes tejanos.—Con esta fecha digo al Ecsmo. Sr. Ministro de la guerra y marina por un extraordinario violento lo que sigue.—Ecsmo. Sr. —Por el extraordinario anterior que dispuse saliese con la velocidad del rayo due á V. E. para conocimiento del Ecsmo. Sr. Presidente las noticias ciertas y positivas que de la llegada de los invasores de Tejas se me comunicaron por un italiano y un nuevo-mexicano que estaba en Bejar hace tres años, y se huyeron de la expedicion tejana con el laudable fin de darme cuenta de las medidas hostiles que preparaban primero con politica y despues de conseguido su depravado intento poner en obra la mas sangrienta y destructora medida para robar y matar á todo individuo que poseyese una regular fortuna ó mediana comodidad de intereses movientes y semovientes: con estas noticias que provocan á escasperacion al mas insensible mexicano, activé mis providencias en términos que en menos de cuarenta y ocho horas tuve fuerzas regulares para poner en temor al enemigo, al cual se introdujo en la primera poblacion de la frontera de este Departamento S. Miguel del Vado, en el punto llamado Antonchico á cuya plaza entraron sin ser sentidos, dos de los tres comisionados del gobierno de Tejas y su secretario, cuya mision es la de darnos sus leyes y agregar la parte Este del rio del Norte y sus habitantes al territorio y gobierno que usurparon sus predecesores. Estos comisionados trazon hasta el punto de Antonchico una escolta de cien dragones de caballeria al mando del coronel Cooke, capitanes y oficiales subalternos, los cuales se rindieron á discrecion ya sitiados por las partidas volantes que anticipé tan luego como se me dió parte de su llegada á Antonchico, el dia 17 del corriente mes á la una de la tarde; despojándoseles en seguida de quedar desarmados, de su remonta, moulura, equipaje y algunos vestidos que traian en maletas y cantinas, valioso esto en mas de cuatro mil pesos; cuyo botin hice repartir á los individuos que compusieron el sitio, excepto los veteranos, y de cuyos pormenores daré el detall correspondiente: con respecto á la mision de los comisionados remitó á V. E. para la vista del Ecsmo. Sr. presidente por conducto del Ecsmo. Sr. Comandante general de Chihuahua por hallarse en esta

el muy criminal Guillermo G. Dryden, comisionado del gobierno de Tejas desde el año próximo pasado en union de los extranjeros naturalizados Juan Rooland y Williams Workman cuyos traidores han pasado á las Californias á seducir y trastornar á sus habitantes, cuyo pronto escarmiento será el solo dique al torrente de males que han hecho á este Departamento de mi mando y los que sin duda van á originar á las Californias.—Con la escolta necesaria y al cargo de dos oficiales de la milicia activa, de toda mi confianza han marchado los prisioneros dragones del ejército de Tejas con direccion á México, dando libertad únicamente al intérprete por haberse portado con fidelidad y honradez.—Los tres espías que con disfraz se presentaron á Santa Fé habiéndose fugado fueron alcanzados y muertos en S. Miguel del Vado, quedando aquí prisionero uno de los comisionados, el secretario y dos de los individuos que con el intérprete le acompañaban á la embajada y fueron hechos prisioneros en la poblacion de la Cuesta del Vado. En esta parte de la presente nota iba cuando llegó á mis manos por un extraordinario violento el parte que con el núm. 1.º incluyo para que por su contenido se imponga S. E. el Presidente de la necesidad tan imperiosa que hay para que las fuerzas auxiliares á marchas dobles se aproximen á cubrir esta frontera que se halla invadida del enemigo extranjero protegido indirectamente por los Estados Unidos del Norte, cuyos naturales estantes y habitantes en el Departamento de mi mando, estén ó no naturalizados y casados con mexicanos, son descubiertamente adictos á Tejas y enemigos encubiertos del gobierno de México. En este momento acabo de recibir el parte que tambien incluyo original núm. 2 sobre la aproximacion de noventa carros que vienen de Norte America; al momento he tomado las medidas oportunas para que no sean sorprendidas las fuerzas que tengo destinadas sobre el enemigo que el 15 del que cursa quedó á sesenta leguas de este cuartel general de operaciones.—Recomiendo á los oficiales conductores de la tropa tejana prisionera, particularmente en el pago de sueldos, pues aquí por la suma escasez de recursos pecuniarios del erario nacional no se les dió ni las dos pagas de marcha, cuya indicacion hago á V. E. para que las tropas auxiliares que espéro, no vengán expuestas á perecer, y por esta causa haya de suceder un trastorno, ni se busque pretexto para que los descontentos que creo hay algunos protejan al enemigo.—Y lo inserto á V. E. para su inteligencia y satisfaccion correspondiente al triunfo que en esta vez y feliz jornada han obtenido contra los

EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE TEXAN SANTA FÉ EXPEDITION

61. [Texas]. [Santa Fé Expedition]. *Secretaria de la Comandancia General del Departamento de Durango. Por Comunicacion Oficial Que Acaba de Recibir el Sr. Comandante General de Esta Departamento...* “Cuartel General de Operaciones Sobre los Rebeldes Tejanos...” [caption title and first lines of text]. Victoria de Durango: Imprenta del Gobierno a cargo de Manuel Gonzalez, 1841. Broadsheet, approximately 13 x 9 inches. Printed in two columns. Old horizontal fold; small chip at upper left edge. Otherwise, only minor edge wear and very light toning. In a custom cloth slipcase and chemise. Very good plus.

An extremely rare broadside that provides an account of the initial capture of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition in New Mexico to the citizens of Durango by Manuel Armijo, the military commander of the Mexican state. The expedition was an overly optimistic endeavor whose goal was to establish a trade route through Texas to New Mexico and, if possible, to establish Texas jurisdiction over Santa Fé, a right that had been claimed since the revolution. To this end, a motley group of 321 traders, merchants, soldiers, and politicians, the “Santa Fé Pioneers,” were assembled and departed Austin in June 1841. The party struggled through the deserts of west Texas and New Mexico for several months before being captured en masse by provincial Mexican forces at the beginning of October. The account printed here, dated September 22, 1841, gives an extensive and detailed report from Manuel Armijo on the events surrounding his capture of the first hundred men of the expedition. A much shorter announcement of the capture to the people of Chihuahua by its military commander, José María Elias Gonzales, dated September 28, and a brief address by an official in Durango celebrating the victory, dated October 8, follow the printing of Armijo’s report. “This is the earliest printing which has survived of the account by Armijo of his capture of the vanguard of the Texas Santa Fé Expedition” - Streeter. Streeter knew only of his own copy, now at Yale; OCLC concurs, and does not add any further institutional copies to this count, nor is there any new information in the second edition of Streeter Texas. Very rare, and one of the few contemporary Mexican printed documents relating to the Texan Santa Fé Expedition.

Streeter Texas 964.

\$22,500

TRAVELING SISTERS ON STAGE

62. [Theatre]. [Women]. [*Twelve Diaries Documenting the Life and Career of the Launer Sisters, a Traveling Dance Act*]. [Various locations: 1936-1954]. Twelve volumes, varying paginations and usage. Approximately 150,000+ total words. General wear; heavy gutter breaks two diaries; majority of text block detached from one diary and laid in; corner of cover of one diary folded. About very good.

A remarkable record of two women traveling as a sister dance act during the late 1930s and postwar era. The sisters, Helen (1923-2017) and Kaye Skougis (b. 1929), who performed as the Launer Sisters, or sometimes the Launer Twins, hailed from Grand Rapids, Michigan. They seem to have performed primarily in small clubs, theaters, dance halls, and even Masonic lodges throughout the American Midwest and Canada. Although they weren't twins, "they looked alike, dressed alike and were inseparable" according to an online obituary. In 1954, they settled down in Grand Rapids and founded the Helen-Kaye School of Dance, which they operated for the next forty years. Kaye is the primary diarist, with all but two diaries apparently in her hand. She offers succinct, informative reports on the Launer Sisters' performance history and family life, often noting which towns they performed in, how many shows they did in a night, how much they were paid, fellow performers, etc. The diaries reveal much about not only the Launers' career but also their fellow performers on the small-time variety stage. They also illuminate the sisters' family life, as well as their lives away from the stage (they often report cleaning



the house, running errands, etc., on their days off), and their love lives. Kaye, in particular, received particular attention from a man named Jack, several cards from whom are tucked between the pages of the diaries. The years included here are: 1936, 1938, 1941, 1945, October 1946 - December 1947, and 1948 - 1954. All in all, these diaries present a considerable wealth of information about two women's lives on the small-time variety circuit in mid-century America, and are ripe for further research.

\$1,750

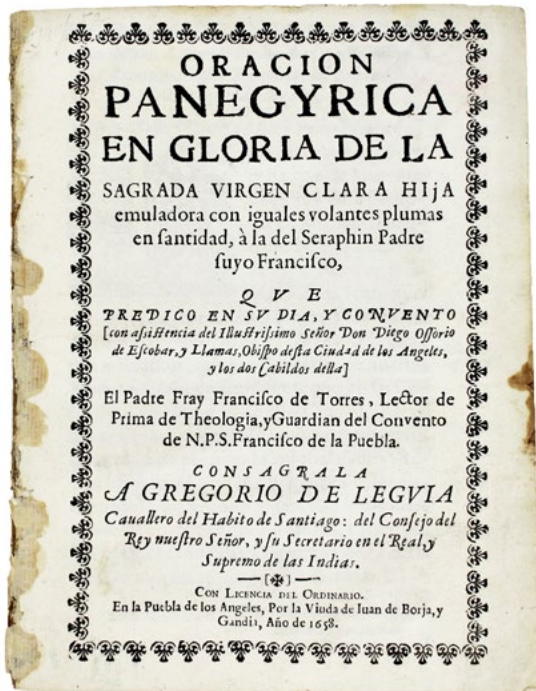
A RARE PUEBLA IMPRINT

63. Torres, Francisco de. *Oracion Panegyrica en Gloria de la Sagrada Virgen Clara Hija Emuladora con Iguales Volantes Plumas en Santidad, a la del Seraphin Padre Fuyo Francisco...* Puebla: Por la Viuda de Juan de Borja, y Gandia, 1658. [5], 11 leaves. Disbound. Minor dampstaining to fore-edge, partial marca de fuego to top and bottom edges, binding remnants along spine. Very minor scattered foxing. Very good.

A very rare Mexican sermon written in honor of Saint Clare of Assisi (1194-1253), one of the first followers of Francis of Assisi. The title page includes a handsome decorative border, several decorative initials, and an elaborate coat of arms belonging to Gregorio de Leguia, "cavallero del Habito de Santiago: del Consejo del Rey nuestro Señor, y su secretario en el Real, y Supremo de las Indias." OCLC records just a single copy, at the Bancroft Library, but there are also copies at the Lilly Library and a handful of Mexican institutions.

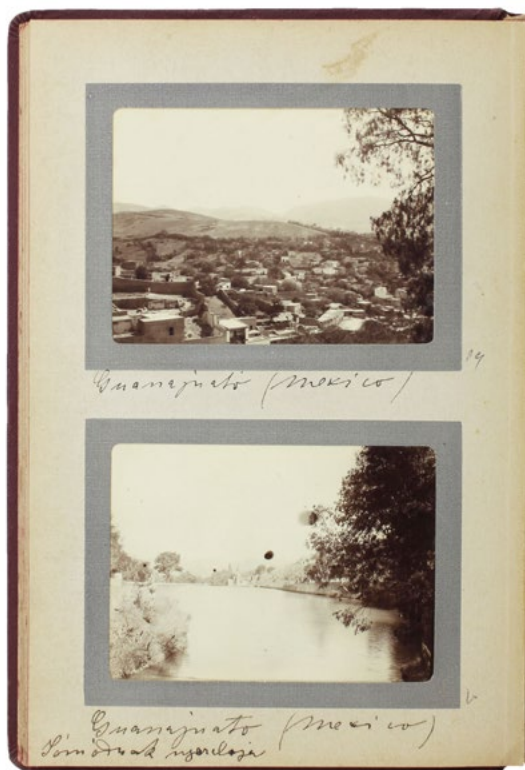
Medina, Puebla 53. Palau 336446. Andrade, Ensayo, p.796.

\$1,750



A HUNGARIAN TRAVELER IN THE AMERICAS

64. [Travel]. Felvetelei, Mocsary Belane. *Mexikoi Obol Korul Mocsary Belane Felvetelei 1904* [cover title]. [Various locations: 1904]. [12] leaves, illustrated with forty-eight sepia-toned photographs, each 3 x 4 inches and inset into picture windows, each with a manuscript annotation. Contemporary three-quarter dark maroon cloth and lighter maroon cloth, gilt titles on front cover. Minor edge wear and rubbing to boards. A handful of photographs faded or underdeveloped, most in nice condition. Very good.



An annotated vernacular photograph album capturing the American experiences of Mocsary Belane Felvetelei, a Hungarian traveler in the first decade of the 20th century. The assembled photographs begin with Felvetelei's passage from Germany to the United States via a Hamburg-American line steamship. In the course of travel, Felvetelei visits and includes a group of photographs from Havana, Cuba (featuring the city, its inhabitants, and a bit of the rural areas); numerous city views, museums, and architecture in Mexico (Mexico City, Queretaro, Chapultepec, and

Guanajuato among the named locations); a few shots along the shore and a few houses in Palm Beach, Florida and the Everglades; an ostrich farm in Jacksonville; and a couple of shots near New Orleans. Felvetelei seemed interested in architecture and unusual sights along the journey, though his or her manuscript annotations in Hungarian should provide the proper researcher with plenty to discover.

\$850

ASSESSING U.S. ARMY POSTS IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH

65. [U.S. Army]. [American Southeast]. *Geo. H. Schumacher, Major Q.M. Corps. Notes Covering Visit to 4th Corps Area Posts April 4, to May 1, 1937* [cover title]. [N.p.: 1937]. [3], 53pp., rectos only, including fifty-nine vernacular sepia-toned photographs measuring 2.5 x 3.5 inches and a few maps and manuscript diagrams. Typed self wrappers, brad-bound. Minor creasing and dust-soiling to wrappers. Clean internally. Very good.

A profusely illustrated report, with a few hand-drawn diagrams and numerous manuscript emendations, focused on various U.S. Army installations in the American Southeast. The author, Major George H. Schumacher of the U.S. Army's Quartermaster Corps, visited several Army bases and other posts in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia in the Spring of 1937. His report includes inspection details, notes on personnel, recommended repairs, and other information for each site he visited on his 3,065-mile tour, beginning with Fort Barrancas and Key West in Florida to Fort Moultrie in South Carolina, to Fort Bragg and Raleigh Cemetery in North Carolina, Fort McClellan in Alabama, and ending with a couple of bases in Georgia. The text of the report is supplemented with almost sixty annotated photographs which are interspersed throughout. A sampling of the photographs includes the Bachelor Quarters in Key West, the CCC Camp at Fort Taylor, the St. Augustine Cemetery, a WPA road under construction at Fort Moultrie, various buildings at Fort Bragg and the Raleigh Cemetery, a road and bridge at Fort McClellan, and various features at Georgia forts Screven and Oglethorpe. A unique production, and an informative assessment of 1930s Army installation in the American South and Southeast.

\$950



RARE WORK PROMOTING PATENT MEDICINE

66. [U.S. Spanish-Language Imprints]. Swaim, William. *Casos de Curaciones Que Se Han Hecho con el Uso de la Panacea de Swaim* [caption title]. Filadelfia: 1830. [8],[3]-96pp. plus frontispiece portrait. 12mo. Contemporary half calf and boards. Light wear to spine and corners, boards rubbed. Text with scattered light to moderate foxing. Lacking four preliminary text leaves. Still, about very good.

An exceedingly rare Spanish text printed in Philadelphia in 1830. Swaim's Panacea was a patent medicine popularized by Philadelphia's William Swaim, a former New York bookbinder who allegedly first found the recipe for his medicine in an older work he was binding. Swaim's formula was sold for over a century, even by his own son long after Swaim's death in 1846. As with most successful medicines, Swaim's Panacea attracted copycats such as Swinn's Panacea and Swayne's Panacea. The present work is comprised mainly of case studies of patients who have taken Swaim's medicine. OCLC records just two copies, at the National Library of Medicine and AAS. A slightly wounded but extraordinarily rare U.S. Spanish-language imprint.

\$750



EL CIUDADANO LUIS GONZAGA VIEYRA, CO- RONEL retirado y Gobernador del Departamento de México.

Por la primera Secretaría de Estado se me ha dirigido con fecha 18 del próximo pasado Junio, el decreto siguiente.
Exmó. Sr.—El Exmó. Sr. Presidente interino de la República Mexicana, se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue.
„El Presidente interino de la República Mexicana, á todos los que las presentes vieren, sabed:
„Que á efecto de facilitar el cumplimiento del artículo 3º del Tratado de límites entre estos Estados y los Unidos del Norte América, se ha estipulado y concluido en esta Capital, por medio de Plenipotenciarios de las dos Naciones, autorizados para el efecto, lo siguiente.

Habiéndose concluido y firmado en la Ciudad de México á los 12 dias del mes de Enero de 1828, un tratado entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de América, con el fin de establecer la verdadera línea divisoria y los límites entre las dos Naciones; y habiéndose estipulado en el artículo 3º del mencionado tratado, lo siguiente.
„Para fijar esta línea con mas precision y establecer los mojones que señalen con exactitud los límites de ambas Naciones, nombrará cada una de ellas un Comisario y Geómetra, que se juntarán antes del término de un año, contado desde la fecha de la ratificación de este tratado en Natchitoches, en las orillas del Rio Rojo, y procederán á señalar y demarcar dicha línea desde la embocadura del Sabina hasta el Rio Rojo, y de este hasta el Rio Arkansas, y averiguar con certidumbre el origen del expresado Rio de Arkansas, y fijar segun queda estipulado y convenido en este tratado, la línea que debo seguir desde el grado 42 de latitud hasta el Mar pacífico. Llevarán diarios, y levantarán planos de sus operaciones, y el resultado convenido por ellos se tendrá por parte de este trat. do, y tendrá la misma fuerza que si estuviese inserto en él, debiendo convenir amistosamente los dos Gobiernos en el arreglo de cuanto necesitare estos individuos, y en la escolta respectiva que deban llevar siempre que se crea necesario.”

Y habiéndose cangeado las ratificaciones del mencionado tratado en la Ciudad de Washington á los 5 dias del mes de Abril del año del Señor de 1832: no habiendo podido las partes contratantes cumplir por va-

A Treaty having been concluded and signed in the City of Mexico on the 12 day of January 1828 between the United States of America and the Mexican United States for the purpose of establishing the true dividing line and boundary between the two nations, the 3 article of which Treaty is as follows. „To fix this line with more precision and to place the land marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations each of the Contracting parties shall appoint a Commissioner and „Surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this Treaty at Natchitoches on the Red River and proceed to run and mark the said line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River and from the Red River to the River Arkansas and to ascertain the Latitude of the source of said River Arkansas in conformity to what is agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of Latitude 42 to the south sea. They shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings; and the result agreed upon by them, shall be considered as part of this Treaty and shall have the same force, as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary” and the ratifications of said Treaty having been exchanged in the city of Washington on the fifth day of April in the year of 1832, but from various causes the contracting parties have been unable to perform the stipulations contained in the above mentioned 3 article and the

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

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

An exceedingly rare Toluca bando printing of the long-lingering 1828 Treaty of Limits between the United States and Mexico which finally sought to establish the boundary line between the two countries. The broadside was intended to be displayed to the public in Toluca, Mexico to keep the populace informed of the progress of the treaty. “Under the third article of the Treaty of January 12, 1828, commissioners were to meet at Natchitoches within one year after the ratification of the treaty to run the boundary from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River and from the Red River to the Arkansas. Because of the delay in exchange of ratifications, the treaty did not become effective until April 5, 1832.... As the Texans had been victorious at San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, the treaty was meaningless as far as Texas boundaries were concerned” - Streeter. Streeter locates just two copies of the Mexico City printing of this work, issued as a four-page pamphlet. Eberstadt listed a Mexico City bando of the same work in their legendary catalogue 162. OCLC reports just a single copy of the present work, at Yale.

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

\$3,250

A RESIDENT OF PIEDRAS NEGRAS ASKS FOR DAMAGES
AFTER TEXAS RANGERS DESTROYED THE TOWN IN 1855

68. [U.S.-Mexico Relations]. [Borderlands]. Luna, Severo de. *A la Comision Mista de la Republica Mejicana y de los Estados Unidos de America, en la Ciudad de Washington, Distrito de Columbia / To the Honorable American and Mexican Joint Commission, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia [caption titles].* [Washington, D.C.: 1870]. 3,3pp., formerly sewn. Moderate even toning. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded memorial, printed in Spanish and English, written by Severo de Luna, seeking recompense for a controversial incident on the Texas-Mexico border involving the Texas Rangers during what became known as the Callahan Expedition. "That...an armed force of more than two hundred Americans...entered and took possession of the town of Piedras Negras in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, and by force of arms disarmed all the inhabitants of the town, and with many insults, threats and cruelties, drove them from their houses and caused them to flee from the town to the woods. After having pillaged them of all their most valuable and easily transported contents, the said forces set all the houses on fire, reducing the town to ruins and ashes, and then returned with the booty to the opposite side of the river, by the public ferry." The author of the memorial, Severo de Luna was a resident of Piedras Negras at the time of the 1855 raid, and he requests a total amount of \$33,445 in recompense. OCLC locates two nearly identical memorials presented by Julian Rodriguez (at Texas Tech) and Octaviano Cervero (at SMU), but the present work is not recorded.

\$1,750

A la Comision mista de la Republica Mejicana y de los Estados Unidos de America, en la ciudad de Washington, Distrito de Columbia.

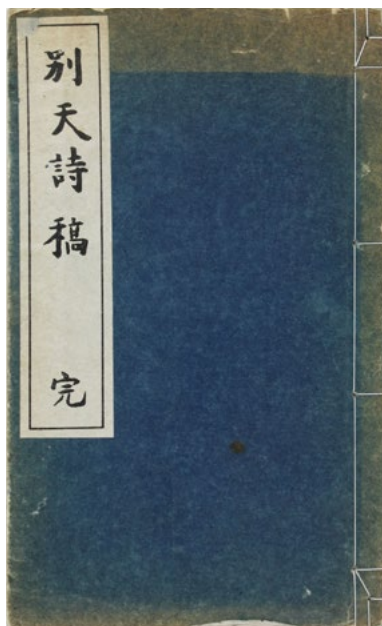
Severo de Luna, ante la Honorable Comision respetuosamente espongo :

Que en el mes de Octubre de 1855, una fuerza armada de mas de dos cientos Americanos, habiendo pasado el Rio Grande del Estado de Tejas en los Estados Unidos, al mando de los capitanes Callahan y Henry, entró y tomó posesion de la plaza de Piedras Negras, en el Estado de Coahuila, Méjico, y con la fuerza de sus armas desarmó todo el vecindario de la villa, y con muchisimos ultrajes, amagos y crueldades arrojó todos los habitantes de sus casas y les obligó á huir de la villa á los montes. Despues de haberles saqueado todas las cosas de mas valor y mas faciles de transporte, la espresada fuerza encendió todas las casas, reduciendo la villa á pavesa y ceniza, y luego regresó con lo saqueado a la banda opuesta por el muelle publico. Todo esto fué hecho por la dicha fuerza, con apoyo y proteccion de los oficiales y soldados de linea de los Estados Unidos de America, que en esa vez ocupaban el Fortin Duncan, en la banda izquierda del Rio Grande frente a Piedras Negras, cuyos oficiales y soldados de linea avocaron toda su artilleria en un punto que dominaba la villa de Piedras Negras, con fin de bombardiarla y destruirla, si sus habitantes resistian la fuerza de Callahan y Henry ; y ayudaron tambine á estos á pasar el Rio Grande á Piedras Negras, en cuyo hecho se ahogó uno de los oficiales de linea. La espresada fuerza de Callahan y Henry, siempre protegida por los relacionados oficiales y soladas de linea, fué recebida con el saqueo en los Estados Unidos en la banda izquierda del Rio Grande, y se le permitió marchar con el saqueo al

THE POTATO KING AND HIS POETRY

69. Ushijima, Kinji. *Betsuten Shiko [Poems]*. Tokyo: 1926. [6],13,[1],114,[1]pp. Original blue wrappers, printed paper label. Covers faded at edges, minor wear. Internally clean. About very good.

First edition of this second collection of poems by the “Potato King” of Stockton and the first Japanese-American millionaire, Ushijima Kinji, known in the States as George Shima. In 1920, Ushijima’s “Shima Fancy” brand of potatoes had an 85% market share and were grown on 28,000 acres in California’s Central Valley. Following the passage of anti-Japanese land laws in 1913 and 1920, Ushijima’s empire began to crumble because he could not legally buy or lease land. He planned to return to Japan in 1926, after thirty-seven years in the United States, but died suddenly in Los Angeles just a few days after this book was published in Tokyo. Fewer than ten copies in OCLC, almost all in California libraries.



\$950

“THE BODY OF CARSON LONG...WAS FOUND TONIGHT IN THE YAKIMA RIVER...”

70. [Washington]. [Lumber Industry]. Long, William Carson. *[Archive of Letters and Documents Relating to the Search for a Missing Man in Yakima, Washington]*. [Various locations: mainly 1904-1912]. Approximately 300 manuscript letters and printed documents, plus a half-tone studio photograph of Carson Long, various newspaper clippings and ephemeral items, and assorted business papers. Some chipping to various documents on higher-acid-content paper, but generally a nice collection. Very good.

Archive of over fifty letters and other documents related to Theodore K. Long, a Chicago lawyer and alderman who bought his alma mater Bloomfield Academy in Pennsylvania and renamed Carson Long Military Academy in memory of his dead son. The present archive is largely concerned with that very event – the disappearance, search, discovery, and aftermath of the death of Long’s son, William Carson Long who went missing in Yakima, Washington in 1912. Long hired the Pinkertons and made a nationwide search for his son who had moved out to Yakima to work in the lumber business. The collection

contains broadsides from Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, the Chicago Police Department, and even one from Portugal issued during the search for Carson Long, letters from law enforcement officials around the country but specifically out west, correspondence and letters of condolence sent to Theodore Long, and more.

Notably, the archive includes several documents relating to the eventual recovery of Carson Long's body. A newspaper clipping from the April 13, 1912 issue of Spokane's Spokesman Review summarizes the discovery of Carson's remains. The collection is enriched greatly by fifty-or-so letters between father Theodore and son Carson Long emanating from several years before the younger's disappearance and death, the latter letters authored by Carson while staying at the YMCA in North Yakima, and some on the letterhead of his employer, the Cascade Lumber Company. The half-tone photograph of Carson present here is very likely the same used for the missing poster and various newspaper reports about the case. A fascinating collection pertaining to the loss of a Chicago alderman's son while working in the lumber industry in the wilderness of the Pacific Northwest, with insights into contemporary detection and police procedures.

\$2,850

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CITY OF CHICAGO DETECTIVE BUREAU
JOHN McWEENY, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

\$5,000.00 REWARD!

MISSING
WILLIAM CARSON LONG



THEODORE K. LONG, 4823 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, offers the above reward for the first authentic information leading to the present whereabouts of
William Carson Long,
who disappeared Tuesday morning, March 5th, 1912, at about 10:00 o'clock at North Yakima, Washington.

DESCRIPTION: 25 years old; 6 feet 3 inches tall; 185 to 190 lbs.; slender build, smooth shaven; dark complexion; dark brown eyes; black hair; has a mole on one of his arms (think it is on the left arm); has a double crown; scar right below crown; fingers, long and slender. When last seen was armed in gray suit and gray golf cap; wore light gray sweater vest without collar; wore gold hunting eye watch (small, thin model) with initials on the back, and full name on inside of case. Member of North Yakima, Washington, Masonic Lodge, and Sigma Phi Fraternity. Was last seen walking west on Northern Pacific Railroad track toward the Naches River from North Yakima, Washington.

Postmasters, Sheriffs, Coroners, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Special Agents of Railroads and representatives of Strain Boat lines will oblige by making a special effort to locate this young man.

Please make a thorough search of all sanctuaries, hospitals and morgues.

If located, telegraph me immediately.

JOHN J. HALPIN,
Captain of Detectives.

Chicago, March 27, 1912.

PLEASE POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

Miller House
Jeremiah Kepp, Prop.
United States

Easton, Pa.

They were all well, but Father said + anxious to hear how you father were, + of the funeral. They all send love + sympathy to you. Grand-ma is real good considering the circumstances, but I feel and hope that she is going to be real good this summer. Perhaps but I know of nothing more to write, so will ask to close by thanking and hoping that you are all well, and that some day, our doubter + sad-sadness, will be smothered and happy as I hope + pray that he is happy. With love to all I will say good night. Affectionately, *Carson Long*

RECEIVED BY NEWCOMB'S ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMES
COR. KINJIE AND 100. SEAS
3070
7350
4400 87 20

RECEIVED PAYMENT
JUN 3 1912
NEWCOMB'S ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMES

My dear Mr. Kepp,
I have out of where your letter and they returned which I received. My delay in answer you letter I am sorry.

A WOMAN'S LIFE IN MONTANA

71. [Women in the West]. [Montana]. [*Extensive Archive of Correspondence Written to Miss Helen K. Blackmer, a Teacher in Montana*]. [Various locations: 1885-1907]. Approximately 300 letters, most around [4]pp. octavo, plus two real photo postcards. Many letters with original mailing envelopes. Light wear and soiling, generally legible. Very good.

Large archive of letters kept by Helen K. Blackmer, a teacher in Montana. Originally from New York State, Helen (1866-1950) was the oldest of eight children. She was a school teacher by training, working first in New York, though in late 1890 she moved to Montana. In an 1892 publication, she is listed as the principal of a school in Glendale, Montana; in 1896 she's noted in the Helena city directory as a teacher at the Montana Wesleyan University. Frequent correspondents include her brothers, all three of whom were living in Arizona; her mother in Clyde, New York; and various other friends and family members. The Blackmers appear to have been devout Methodists, and her brother Ezra attended seminary in Seattle in 1898-1899. The bulk of the correspondence is dated from 1890 to 1903. Interestingly, there are two real photo postcards present, and both appear to depict Helen. They show a middle-aged woman seated in a classroom. The first view is taken from the back of the room, which in the second, the camera has moved closer in and is perched on one of the desks. The words "Butte, Montana April 27, 1907" are written on the chalkboard behind the sitter, who is dressed in a black velvet jacket with muttonchop sleeves and a flat hat with a large bow at the back. She does not smile for the camera, but stares directly into the lens. Helen would live out the end of her life in California, dying in Los Angeles.

A lengthy letter from a friend in Montana, Emma Wells, dated January 1890, provides a bright picture of life in the West and of Butte in particular. This friend may have inspired Helen to move to Montana, and the present letter includes an invitation to that effect. She writes: "We like it off here very much indeed. I like the West far better than I had anticipated. There is a great deal of enthusiasm here. it is different in many respects widely from the east. Many of the people have not had the advantages for education that eastern people have, but there is enthusiasm and ease because money is plenty." She goes on to enumerate rates of pay for different jobs, including those for women such as waitressing, laundry work, and cooking – as well as teaching. "Now we would very much like to have you come off here and teach if you feel as though you would wish to do so. ... It matters not what your ambitions may be, and what you expect to do in the future, preliminary teaching with western recompense for the work must be an advantage. This too with opportunities for seeing the great West is doubly an advantage." Helen would move to Montana several months later, following this advice. Emma continued to be a loyal correspondent.

Other content includes family news, both from back east and from her brothers, all three of whom moved to Arizona in the early 1890s. Her brother Will writes from Phoenix in January 1892 of having purchased an acre of land and having “taken a ranch on shares with everything furnished”. He writes, “I think you had better give up teaching and come to Arizona and raise chickens for a year. I will give you a chance, what do you say? ... I am not sorry I came here yet and don’t think I ever will be. I don’t think I ever will go to N.Y. to live again. People sleep on the ground here all winter and eat fresh beef, fig preserves, honey, and sweet potatoes. The honey is a great deal better here than in N.Y. It is thicker and richer. I didn’t think there could be that much difference. Did you get the pamphlet I sent, it is a good reliable description of the country.” Altogether, this archive documents the life of a Methodist family diaspora from New York into the West, with a special focus on life in Montana and Arizona. In the way of women’s correspondence, many personal family and medical matters are mentioned in the letters, including the deaths of children, illnesses, and the like. Many of the letters are engaging, and the archive certainly merits further research and study. A fuller description available upon request.

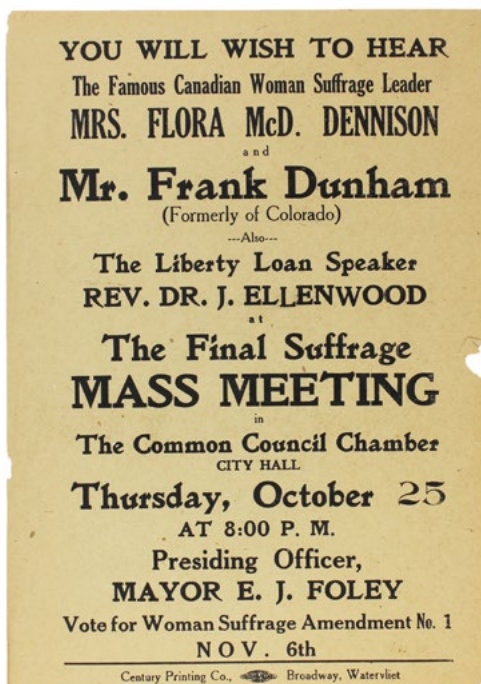
\$6,750



ENCOURAGING WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BEFORE
THE VOTE IN NEW YORK

72. [Women]. [New York State Woman Suffrage Party]. *You Will Wish to Hear the Famous Canadian Woman Suffrage Leader Mrs. Flora McD. Dennison... at the Final Suffrage Mass Meeting in the Common Council Chamber City Hall...* [caption title]. Watervliet, NY: Century Printing Co., [1917]. Broadside, 8.5 x 6 inches. Evenly toned, a couple of shallow edge chips. Very good.

A rare surviving flyer advertising a series of speeches at "The Final Mass Meeting" of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party before voting takes place for "Woman Suffrage Amendment No. 1" in 1917. The speakers include Mrs. Flora McDonald Dennison, Frank Durham ("Formerly of Colorado"), and "The Liberty Loan Speaker Rev. Dr. J. Ellenwood." The meeting was presided over by E.J. Foley, mayor of the New York town of Watervliet, located near Troy and Albany. Flora Dennison was the leader of the Canadian Woman Suffrage Association; she spent two years on a lecture tour for the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, as evidenced here. The speakers encourage people to vote for the woman's suffrage amendment, which did indeed pass on the November 6, 1917 ballot in New York. The vote was close, with supporters outnumbering detractors 703,129 to 600,776. Passage of New York Women's Suffrage Amendment 1 predated ratification of the 19th Amendment by almost three years. OCLC records just five physical copies, with another held in the noted suffrage collection of Ann Lewis.



IMAGES OF A BRUTALIZED FRANCE

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

An informative collection of contemporary photographs detailing the impact of the First World War in France. The images include numerous views of the destruction of the war across France, some casualties of the war, group portraits of military officers and politicians, street scenes and parade shots picturing dignitaries and military figures, scenes along railroad lines, factories both functional and bombed out, numerous shots featuring the



architecture in France, street scenes, and much more. The photographs are occasionally annotated on the verso in pencil, identifying the subject, location, and/or the setting of the images.

Several of the images include a personal stamp on the verso belonging to William H. Tolman, Ph.D. of Pawtucket, Rhode Island and New York City.

According to newspaper records, Dr. William H. Tolman (1861-1958) was a “social economist” and “social service expert, lecturer and writer” who graduated from Brown University, was an active citizen of Pawtucket, was decorated by the regent of Hungary for creating a chapter of the YMCA in that country, and while in New York City, founded and served as the director of the American Museum of Safety and Sanitation, from which he resigned in 1916. From about that year to 1920, Tolman engaged in welfare work in Europe, and served as director of the YMCA in Bordeaux. A fascinating group of photographs documenting numerous scenes during the Great War.



\$1,750

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FAILED ALLIED INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA JUST AFTER WORLD WAR I

74. [World War I]. [American Expeditionary Force, Siberia]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Allied North Russian Intervention in Vladivostok Just After World War I*]. [Mainly Vladivostok: 1918-1922]. 261 images, about half real photo postcards and half vernacular photographs, between 2.5 x 1.5 inches and 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary brown leather photograph album, string-tied. Lacking fore-edge flap, spine chipped, moderate rubbing and scuffing to boards. Minor occasional wear to photographs. Very good.

A unique collection of images documenting the joint military expedition by Allied Forces into Vladivostok in southeastern Russia after the conclusion of World War I, the October Revolution, and the Russian Civil War, most likely assembled by an American soldier serving there at the time. The American contingent of the incursion was called the American Expeditionary Force, Siberia, which partnered with nine other countries to attempt to bring stability to the region, rescue 40,000 members of the Czechoslovakian Legion being held up by Bolsheviks outside Vladivostok, protect and retrieve American supplies in eastern Russia, and stem the early spread of Communism. A similar expedition to northern Russia, now known as the Polar Bear Expedition, was



attempted in Archangel. By practically every standard, the joint missions failed, and in fact damaged relations between the Allied Forces and Russia, especially for the United States, for decades to come.



The present collection of photographs and real-photo postcards opens with several photo postcards with printed captions showing parades of the military forces of the various Allied countries who participated in the expedition to Vladivostok as they arrived in the city. The remainder capture additional parades, numerous street scenes but also scores of images showing the outskirts and countryside around Vladivostok, ships from various countries anchored in the harbor or trying to navigate the icy conditions, military patrols often carrying weapons, American and other soldiers interacting with the locals, scenes along the railway, views of refugees fleeing the region, and much more. Upon arriving in Vladivostok, American soldiers were tasked with guarding segments of the rail lines of the Trans-Siberian Railroad running into and out of Vladivostok. American forces are seen here performing those duties, but also overseeing a temporary dormitory of beds in an evacuation hospital, patrolling the area around the city as well as the refugees along the railway, hanging out in their makeshift barracks, and more, with one image even showing a group of American soldiers posing in baseball uniforms. Historical material from the Vladivostok expedition is exceedingly rare, especially images of soldiers with boots on the ground. The present collection provides a fascinating glimpse of life in the region during this volatile moment in Russian history, as well as a notable instance when American and Allied gunboat diplomacy utterly failed.

\$8,250

DAWSON CITY IN 70 INCHES

75. [Yukon Territory]. Goetzman, H.J. *Dawson, Yukon Ter., by Goetzman - Oct. 5, 1901* [caption title]. [Dawson City: 1901]. Five photographs, each measuring 11 x 14 inches, forming an 11 x 70 inch panoramic view of Dawson City. Each photograph with different gradations of toning (the central panel with excellent contrast, the rest with varying degrees of fading), minor wear. Very good.

A substantial turn-of-the-century panoramic photograph of Dawson City, in five sheets, viewed from the west side of the Yukon River. The photograph was produced by H.J. Goetzman, who worked as a commercial photographer in the Yukon from 1897 until 1904, recording the scenery, life and activity of the route to the gold fields through Alaska and Canada, Dyea, the Chilkoot Trail, White Pass Canyon, Bennett, Dawson, and the Klondike gold fields. He ran Goetzman's Photographic Studio in Dawson from 1898 to 1904. An impressive, highly detailed view of Dawson City just after its transformation by the burst of commercial activity brought by the Klondike Gold Rush.

\$1,750

