

Catalogue Two

M^c**BRIDE**
RARE BOOKS

Printed in an edition of 500 copies.
August 2022



FREE CHURCH ALLIANCE

WITH

MANSTEALERS.

SEND BACK THE MONEY.

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING

IN

THE CITY HALL, GLASGOW,

CONTAINING

SPEECHES DELIVERED BY MESSRS. WRIGHT, DOUGLASS,
AND BUFFUM, FROM AMERICA,

AND BY

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. OF LONDON;

WITH

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF A SERIES OF MEETINGS HELD IN EDINBURGH
BY THE ABOVE NAMED GENTLEMEN.

GLASGOW:

GEORGE GALLIE, BUCHANAN STREET,
W. & R. SMEAL, 161, GALLOWGATE; QUINTIN DALRYMPLE,
FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

1846.

***"I AM A SLAVE STILL
BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES" – DOUGLASS***

1. [African Americana]. **Douglass, Frederick.** *Free Church Alliance with Manstealers. Send Back the Money. Great Anti-slavery Meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow, Containing Speeches Delivered by Messrs. Wright, Douglass, and Buffum, from America...* Glasgow: George Gallie, W. & R. Smeal, and Quintin Dalrymple, 1846. 58pp. Gathered signatures, stitched. Mild even toning, else an excellent copy. Near fine.

A notable, early, and uncommon publication from Frederick Douglass' "Send Back the Money" speaking tour in Europe in 1846. In 1843, the Free Church of Scotland split from the official Church of Scotland. The parishes that left the main church needed funds for buildings and clergy and sent a deputation to tour the United States. American Presbyterians in the South became generous donors to the new denomination. Following the publication of his first autobiography, Douglass went to the British Isles because of the risk that his growing notoriety would result in his being returned to bondage as a fugitive slave in America. He spent nineteen months abroad, lecturing and promoting his books. In the process, Douglass galvanized the Scottish anti-slavery movement with his roof-raising calls to "send back the money" raised in the slave-dependent American South.

In the present speech that Douglass gave to the April 21, 1846 meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, he brought the reality of slavery directly to the audience with the example of his own body: "I verily believe, that, had I been at the South, and had I been a slave, as I have been a slave -- and I am a slave still by the laws of the United States -- had I been there, and that deputation had come into my neighborhood, and my master had sold me on the auction block, and given the produce of my body and soul to them, they would have pocketed it and brought it to Scotland to build their churches and pay their ministers. [The audience cried, "No!"] Why not? I am no better than the blackest slave in the Southern plantations."

This pamphlet also reports on speeches given by other anti-slavery activists, provides the resolutions demanding that the Free Church "send back the money", and summarizes other activities (including speeches by Douglass) in the following week in Edinburgh. A rare and foundational Douglass work, in original condition, from his early career as an oratorical firebrand, thundering against the evils of slavery in the United States.

\$6,500

**AN OBSCURE 1960s AMERICAN CONFLICT IN ASIA,
AS SEEN BY A BLACK SOLDIER**

2. [African Americana]. [Korean DMZ Conflict]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Military Service of Roy Howard, an African-American Soldier Involved in the Korean DMZ Conflict*]. [Korea: 1969-1970]. [15] leaves, illustrated with 108 color or black-and-white photographs, between 3 x 2.5 and 8 x 10 inches, plus various ephemeral items and three pages signed by dozens of fellow soldiers. Oblong folio. Contemporary photograph album bound in red lacquered boards, backed in black cloth, string tied. Moderate wear to binding. First few leaves detached, various levels of fading to color photographs, but mostly in nice shape. Very good.

An informative collection of photographs documenting the military service of Roy L. Howard, an African-American infantryman from Fort Worth, Texas, while serving in South Korea during the Korean DMZ Conflict. The Korean DMZ Conflict is generally overlooked, and took place concurrently with the much larger American military operations in Vietnam. The conflict was a series of skirmishes in the demilitarized territory between the North Korean forces and the South Korean and American forces between 1966 and 1970. The present photograph album contains over a hundred photographs memorializing Howard's time in Korea, with images of the barren landscape of the DMZ, pictures taken while Howard was on patrol in the semi-settled zone, and shots of various local Korean residents in the area. The photographs are preceded by three sheets of paper on which dozens of soldiers have signed their names and sometimes written greetings to Howard, i.e., "To my mello man from Gregory East the master blaster."

The preponderance of the images show Howard and his fellow soldiers more informally. Several images feature soldiers with Korean women and many picture Howard and his friends entertaining themselves



on base and in the barracks. Several of the photographs picture African-American soldiers apparently on patrol, dressed in helmets and carrying rifles near a fence line. The images of Howard and his fellow soldiers provide a fairly intimate look at their lives in the military, and also contextualize them within the larger social movements of the time, with several images depicting African-American soldiers with raised fists. The larger images are mostly group photographs of Howard's company, a few of them showing only the African-American members of the unit. A visually interesting and artfully assembled collection of pictures showing soldier life during a little-known 1960s American conflict in Asia.

\$3,250

RARE BLACK PORTRAIT FROM MISSOURI

3. [African-American Photographica]. [*Cabinet Card Photograph of an African-American Woman in Missouri*]. Louisiana, Mo.: H.W. Johnson, [ca. 1895]. Cabinet card photograph, 5.25 x 3.75, mounted on a slightly larger printed studio card. Minor soiling, light surface wear, small stain to top portion of verso. Very good.



An intriguing studio photograph featuring a stoic African-American woman in a modern dress and large hat, posed with one arm leaning on a portion of fence in the studio of H.W. Johnson of Louisiana, Missouri. The woman is not identified, unless the pencil note on the verso reading, “Clorey Voge” refers to her name. Little is known of the photographer, either. H.W. Johnson’s studio offered “Photographic work of all kinds done in the latest styles,” according to the verso of the present card mount. Louisiana, Missouri is located on the banks of the Mississippi River about thirty miles south of Hannibal. Images of African-American women from Missouri around the turn of the 20th century are exceedingly rare.

\$650

MINISTERIO

DE LO

INTERIOR.

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

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

Art. 1.º „Queda abolida sin excepcion alguna la esclavitud en toda la República.

2.º Los dueños de esclavos manumitidos por la presente ley ó por el decreto de 15 de Setiembre de 1829, serán indemnizados del interés de ellos, estimándose este por la calificacion que se haga de sus cualidades personales; á cuyo efecto se nombrará un perito por

THE FINAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MEXICO

4. [Afro-Mexicana]. [Slavery]. *Ministerio de lo Interior. El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la República Mexicana Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue... Art. 1.º Que Abolida Sin Excepcion Alguna la Esclavitud en Toda la República... [caption title].* Mexico: April 5, 1837. Broadside decree, approximately 12 x 8.5 inches, plus eight manuscript leaves and three blanks. Stitched. Some dampstaining and worming at top edge, slightly affecting text. Minor biopredation at lower right corner. Manuscript leaves accomplished in several legible hands. Good plus.


An extremely rare Mexican broadside decree, which proclaimed the complete abolition of slavery across the country in early April 1837. Beginning in 1822, individual Mexican states began to pass legislation to limit the slave trade, and in 1829, President Vicente Guerrero and the federal legislature abolished most slavery in Mexico. This decree, however, had major exceptions, most notably for the Anglo-American, slaveholding colonists of Texas. Indeed, one of the principal points of contention that led to the Texas Revolution was the maintenance of slavery in the territory.

The present broadside promulgates the congressional decree of April 5, 1837 – nearly a year after the Battle of San Jacinto and de facto Texas independence – that abolished slavery across all of Mexico without exception. In addition, the decree specifies that slaveholders outside of Texas are allowed to seek compensation for the value of their emancipated slaves, but that those from Texas are specifically prohibited from seeking indemnification. The decree continues to delineate the process by which remuneration would be apportioned, which involved the reconciliation of submitted estimates from the owners and local magistrates by a federally appointed third party.

Most interestingly, this copy of the decree is stitched together with several leaves of correspondence and legal documents that comprise one such indemnification case, in which the owners of a hacienda near Orizaba in the state of Veracruz apply and are approved for compensation for their emancipated slaves. One of these documents is signed by Manuel de la Peña y Peña as Minister of the Interior. This extremely significant decree is rare in any form; OCLC cites only two copies, at Yale and Berkeley.

\$15,000

27/13/1821



SELLO TERCERO
 PARA LOS AÑOS DE MIL
 Y SEIS Y OCHOCIENTOS

DOS REALES.
 OCHOCIENTOS TREI
 TREINTA Y SESTE.

Excmo Señor

Pido á V. E. se sirva dar instrucciones al Comisario g. de Veracruz á él q. se haga sus veces, para que la estimacion de esclavos de D. Antonio Guardascuinas ante V. E. ay. Dep. de esta dgo; que en 5 de Abril del presente mes de mayo con arreglo á la ley de 5 de set. que trata de la indemnizacion de esclavos; y teniendo ya que proceder á la estimacion de los de la hac.ª de San Juan de la Jurisdiccion de Orizaba acompañe en el Departamento de Veracruz, si hoy mismo un do á V. E. se sirva dar las instrucciones que le parezcan convenientes al Comisario general, e á quien haga sus veces, para que tengan cumplimiento los artículos 2.º y 3.º de la expresada ley. Entiendo que en la Jurisdiccion de Cordoba del mismo Departamento, se hallan varios dueños de esclavos en el mismo caso, por lo que si V. E. lo juzga conveniente, podrá ser general la medida de que se trata.

No acompaña.

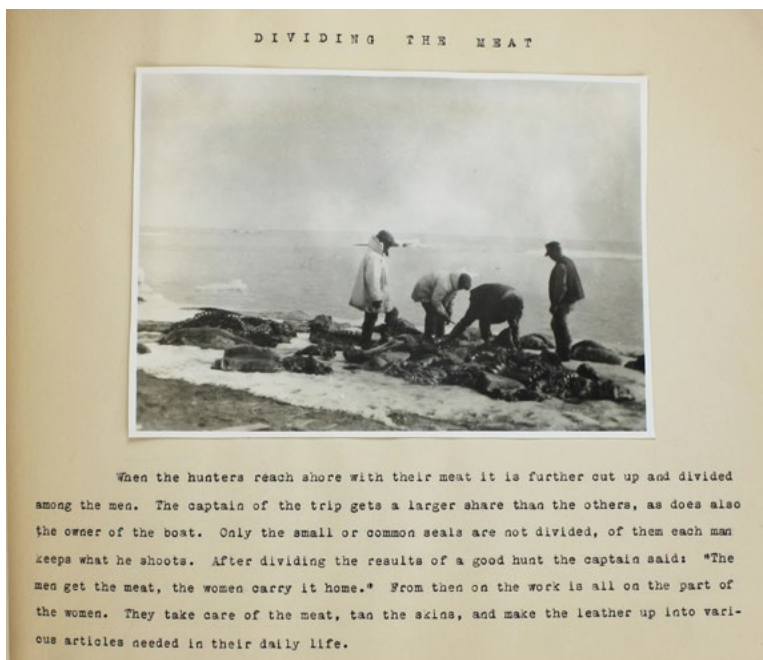
Su pl.ª

UNUSUAL ALASKAN PHOTO BOOK

5. [Alaska]. Reat, Loraine. *Alaskan Ad-a-Page Book. A Picture Story of Home and Vicinity*. Nome: 1938. [18] leaves, printed on rectos only; illustrated with eighteen original photographs, with thirty-two additional photographs laid in. Oblong quarto. Original sealskin vellum, steel posts. Some light wear. Light dampstaining to flyleaf and first leaf. Some light wear and slight chipping to text. Very good.

An odd Alaskan work, designed to be added to and illustrated with original photographs. The colophon states: "The book was planned that any print in it might be removed and framed or used as a gift. The method of binding allows additional pages to be added.... Additional pages on new subject matter may be purchased from the publisher." It is signed in type by Loraine Reat, who we also assume to be the author of the material herein. Each leaf contains a different vignette on a specific subject – "A Field of Alaskan Cotton"; "The Walrus Hunt"; "Stretching the Oogruk Skins"; "Fishing Frozen Bering Sea"; "Reindeer"; "The Gold Dredge", etc. Each is illustrated with a photograph, many featuring native people, and two depict specific views of Nome on River Street and Front Street. There are a handful of black and white images laid into the volume, which appear to be later prints, though possibly taken contemporaneously with the publication. Loraine Reat was the author of a book entitled "Alaskan Days" in 1944, published in Seattle and relatively scarce, though we find no record of her *Alaskan Add-a-Page* book in OCLC. Interesting and unusual.

\$1,250





PANORAMIC VIEW OF EARLY ANCHORAGE

6. [Alaska]. [Western Photographica]. *Anchorage, Alaska. May 1, 1916* [caption title]. [Skagway]: Floyd W. Sheelor, 1916. Silver gelatin panoramic photograph, 9.5 x 57 inches. Two short closed tears in bottom margin, two-inch closed tears reinforced with cello tape on verso, some vertical wrinkles or creases. Sharp and clear image. Very good.

A dramatic and striking panorama showing the early development of Anchorage in 1916, just two short years after the town was founded as the headquarters of the Alaska Railroad. The photographer, Floyd William Sheelor was born in Nebraska in 1878 and worked as a photographer in California, Nevada, Montana, and Oregon before moving to Skagway, Alaska in 1915. While in Nevada, Sheelor produced what was then thought to be the largest panoramic image in the world – a twelve-foot-wide panorama of the mining town of Tonopah. After shooting the railroad industry in Montana and panoramic views in Oregon, Sheelor moved north and produced yard-long views of numerous locations in Alaska. The present panoramic view of Anchorage was received in the copyright office on June 10, 1916, and was presumably printed at Sheelor's studio in Skagway. An evocative, large-format photograph of early Anchorage.

\$1,250

BRINGING CATHOLIC SETTLERS TO ARKANSAS IN THE 1870s

7. [Arkansas]. Thyfault, I.M. *Fondation d'Une Colonie Francaise, dans l'Ouest de l'Arkansas, Sous la Direction des Peres du St. Esprit, Sol, Climat, Ressources de Cette Magnifique Contree, et Avantages Immenses Offerts aux Immigrants par la Compagnie Little Rock & Fort Smith R.R.* Kankakee, Il.: 1878. 39,[1]pp., plus folding map. Original salmon-colored printed wrappers, likely removed from a sammelband. Spine somewhat perished and glued over, short closed tear to rear joint, moderate edge wear and dust-soiling. Old library stamp on first leaf, even toning to text, map cleanly separated along central horizontal fold. Good plus.

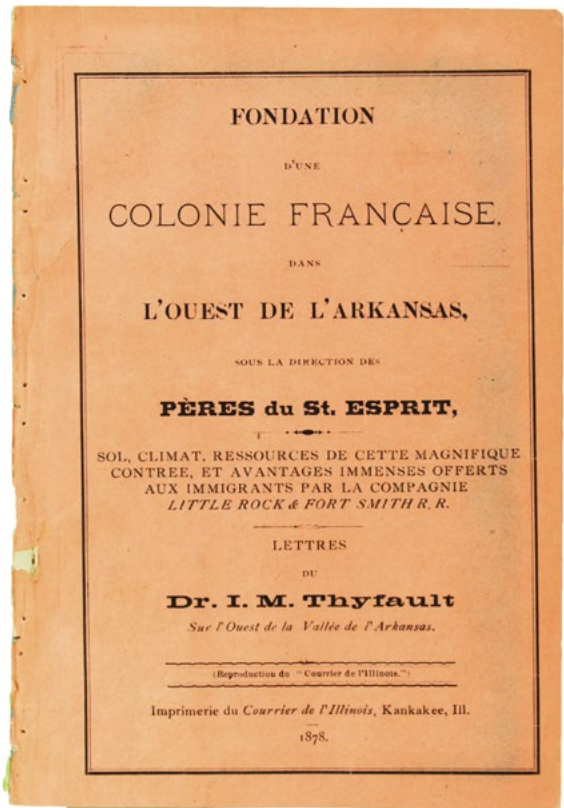
A rare and rather obscure pamphlet regarding Catholic immigration and settlement in Arkansas in the late 1870s, sponsored by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Dr. Thyfault's letters contain much positive reporting on the conditions of the Arkansas landscape for development. The colony was founded as the St. Joseph Colony by Father Joseph Strub of the Holy Ghost Fathers, a Roman Catholic society of the Immaculate Heart of the Virgin Mary. The colony, with its headquarters first in Conway and then in Morrilton, flourished for a short time, bringing mostly German-speaking Catholic settlers to Arkansas throughout the

1880s. After a combination of drought, disease, internal Catholic Church politics, and a devastating tornado in 1892, the salad days of the colony were over, though its influence in the region still persists today.

"Dr. Thyfault, at the instigation of Father P. Strub, visited the French reserve near Morrilton some fifty miles from Little Rock. Among the towns he visited were Ozark, Van Buren, Conway, Russellville, Dardanelle, Fort Smith, and Little Rock. His report, in the form of letters, gave an excellent description of places, people, soil, and economic opportunities" - Clark. The folding map measures about 14.5 x 27 inches, and is titled, "Map Showing Land Grant of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway Company. W.D. Slack, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark." It was printed by Woodward, Tiernan & Hale of St. Louis. The present work is not mentioned in Metrailler's history of the St. Joseph Colony, lending credence to its obscurity. Fewer than ten copies in OCLC.

Clark, *Travels in the New South* I:218. Encyclopedia of Arkansas (online).

\$2,500



"I HAVE MADE MONNEY SINCE I HAVE BEEN HERE..."

8. [California Gold Rush]. [Autograph Letter, Signed, from John J. Finnie to His Brother-in-Law in Kentucky Describing the Mining Life]. Oregon Creek: November 28, 1859. [3]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Mr. J. D. Floyd Oregon Creek Nov 28th 1859
Dear Sir
I take up my pen to inform you that I am yet in the land of the living I am well at this time but I have had some sickness since I left home I left home the 26th of January last and arrived at San Francisco March 4th after encountering a shipwreck on the coast of near San Francisco after getting to the mines on the yuba river I was taken with the measles which I did not get over for three months I made nothing all that time and paid board which cut my stock of monney very short I then left Long Bar for the mountains with my blankets on my back I stoped at Oregon Creek I have been here ever since and expect to remain here all winter and I do not know but longer I have made monney since I have been here we have laid

Letter written by a miner in Oregon Creek, California, describing his travel to and experience in the gold fields of California. He got off to a rocky start, writing: "I left home the 26th of January last and arrived at San Francisco March 7th after encountering a ship[w]reck on the co[a]st near San Francisco. After getting to the mines on the Yuba River I was taken with the measles which I did not get over for three months. I made nothing all that time and paid board which cut my stock of

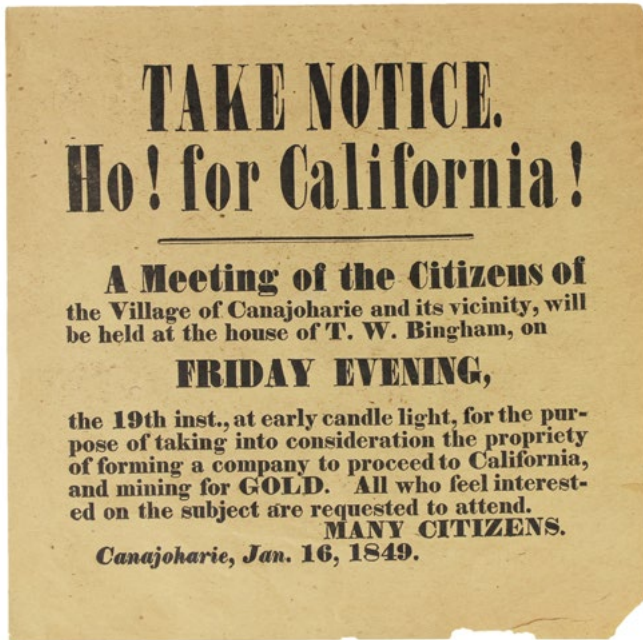
monney very short." He continues, "I then left Long Bar for the mountains with my blankets on my back. I stop[p]ed at Oregon Creek I have been here ever since and expect to remain here all winter...I have made monney since I have been here."

The remainder of his letter relates news he has received from home, including some odd tidbits such as a pregnancy ("Harriet among the rest has a little pot rastler") and what we presume is an odd adultery reference involving a cribbage metaphor ("When Neal Hazle got home from this country found his wife playing one peg crib[b]age when the game dropped on her that was hard luck"). Further family intel involves folks moving to Texas: "I understand that Henry Gale was about to start to Texas and Father was goin[g] with him to look at the country. If so tell Father and Henry to write to me and direct to Fosters Bar Yuba County Cal." An interesting missive from the gold fields.

\$850

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA! – JANUARY, 1849

9. [**California Gold Rush**]. *Take Notice. Ho! for California! A Meeting of the Citizens of the Village of Canajoharie and Its Vicinity, Will Be Held at the House of T.W. Bingham, on Friday Evening...* [caption title and part of text]. Canajoharie, N.Y.: January 16, 1849. Small broadside, measuring approximately 8 x 8 inches. Browned, but not brittle. Two small losses at lower right corner, not affecting text; a few minor reinforcements on blank verso. About very good.



A rare Forty-Niner recruiting broadside that announces a meeting in Canajoharie, New York, on January 19, 1849, “For the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a company to proceed to California, and mining for Gold.” Canajoharie is upstate, on the Mohawk River between Albany and Utica. The announcement is signed in type by “Many Citizens,” and dated January 16, 1849, making it one of the earliest possible documents of the craze that swept the country in 1849, and resulted in nearly 70,000 immigrant prospectors to California from the rest of the United States alone. While there is no record of the decision arrived upon by the many citizens of Canajoharie, their meeting was indicative of thousands like it that occurred to discuss the astounding reports of gold discoveries arriving from the Pacific coast. A rather extraordinary printed broadside from the first days of the California Gold Rush; we locate only two copies, at Yale and Berkeley.

\$7,500

POWERING CALIFORNIA WITH WATER

10. [California Photographica]. [Hydroelectric Power]. [Photograph Album Documenting Construction of the Hydroelectric Facility Built by the Yuba Electric Power Company]. [Yuba County, Ca.: 1899]. 117 leaves, illustrated with 209 silver gelatin photographs, mostly 4.5 x 6.5 inches, some slightly larger or smaller, a great number dated in the negative, plus a pencil sketch laid in. Oblong folio. Contemporary plain paper photograph album, stitched. Stitching somewhat loose, with front cover detached, a handful of images removed. Photographs in generally very nice shape. Very good.



A unique photographic record documenting the construction of the Colgate powerhouse in Yuba County, California, built by the Yuba Electric Power Company in 1899. The company was formed by John Martin and Eugene de Sabla, who had previously completed two other successful powerhouses in the Golden State. Early hydroelectric plants were limited by the inability to transmit electricity over long distances, but by 1899 significant progress had been made in the technology. The power created at the Colgate plant was transmitted first to Sacramento (a distance of sixty miles, at 34,000 volts). Later, the power from Colgate was sent a distance of 142 miles, via the Colgate-Oakland Transmission Line, to the Piedmont Power Plant at 60,000 volts (a previously unheard-of level of pressure). In 1900, Martin and De Sabla merged the Yuba Electric Power Company with other outfits to form the Bay Counties Power Company, which three years later restructured again as Pacific Gas and Electric.

The photographs in the present album were most likely accomplished by a professional shutterfly, as they are uniformly crisp and smartly composed. One of the first images in the album features the powerhouse's major financial

backer (and therefore namesake), New York financier Romulus Riggs Colgate. He is proudly posed atop a wooden flute alongside John Martin. The album proceeds to meticulously document the process of building the Colgate power plant from March to December 1899. A handful of the images in the album illustrated a 1910 article in the *Journal of Electricity, Power, and Gas* entitled, "The Story of Colgate and Yuba Power Plants." The article is a thorough and fascinating account of the backbreaking endeavor, which the present album illuminates in fresh and much deeper detail.

Many of the photographs in the album document the construction of the plant along the river bank and within the water itself, beginning with dozens of photographs showing the construction of a large dam. At least one photo was taken at the moment of the detonation of a portion of the riverbed. The riverbank is crowded with large machinery in various states of construction, including generators, turbines, and transmitters, which were provided by Stanley Electrical Manufacturing Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. One photo shows an intimidating piece of equipment with a handwritten sign warning the workers to "KEEP AWAY SURE DEATH." There are also pictures depicting the supply lines bringing various building supplies to the construction site, numerous images of the construction of the powerhouse, and images apparently depicting the outflow of the water sent through the plant, along with interiors of the powerhouse, providing a very rare level of detail for a hydroelectric power project in California. One image depicts a bearded man on horseback, who is quite possibly Eugene de Salba. De Salba was born in Panama in 1865, and earned various nicknames such as "The Father of PG&E." He was an ardent proponent of hydroelectric power.

Along with numerous images of the laborious undertaking, a few photographs picture the workers responsible for the plant's construction. Also, a handful of images toward the end of the album show completed power poles lining the streets of nearby towns. While the album is almost entirely uncaptioned, the verso of one image has a manuscript annotation reading, "Colgate B.C.P. Co"

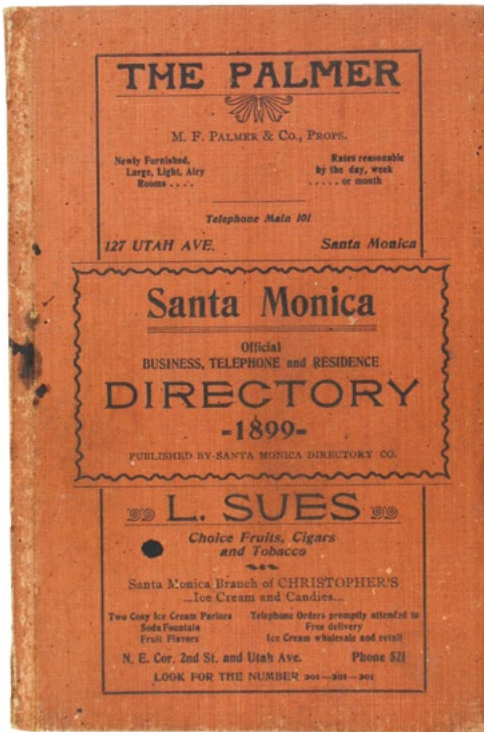


(Bay Counties Power Company) and another image shows the J.E. Bennett Feed and Livery Stable, which was located in nearby Marysville, California. The Colgate plant was shut down in 1948 and replaced with a new power station which is still in operation today. There is also a small pencil sketch of a floor plan laid into the album, but it is not obvious to what the floor plan refers; it is possibly related to a building within the site of the Yuba Electric Power Company, but would require further research. A unique, vital, and highly-detailed photographic record of an important hydroelectric power project that supplied electricity to areas of central California for decades.

\$11,000

RARE SANTA MONICA CITY DIRECTORY

11. [California]. [Directories]. *Santa Monica. Official Business and Residence Directory and Telephone Guide.* [Santa Monica]: 1899. 84pp. Original orange cloth, stamped in black. Light soiling and wear to binding. Contemporary ink stamp to several leaves; a few leaves printed askew with slight loss to text. Internally clean. Very good.



Rare directory for Santa Monica, published at the turn of the century. The directory lists the addresses and occupations of residents, as well as information on local businesses, churches, societies, and more, with numerous local advertisements. The city of Santa Monica was incorporated in 1886; a decade later, electric trolleys linked it to Los Angeles, stimulating the area's growth and development. Rare – we locate a single copy in OCLC, at UCLA.

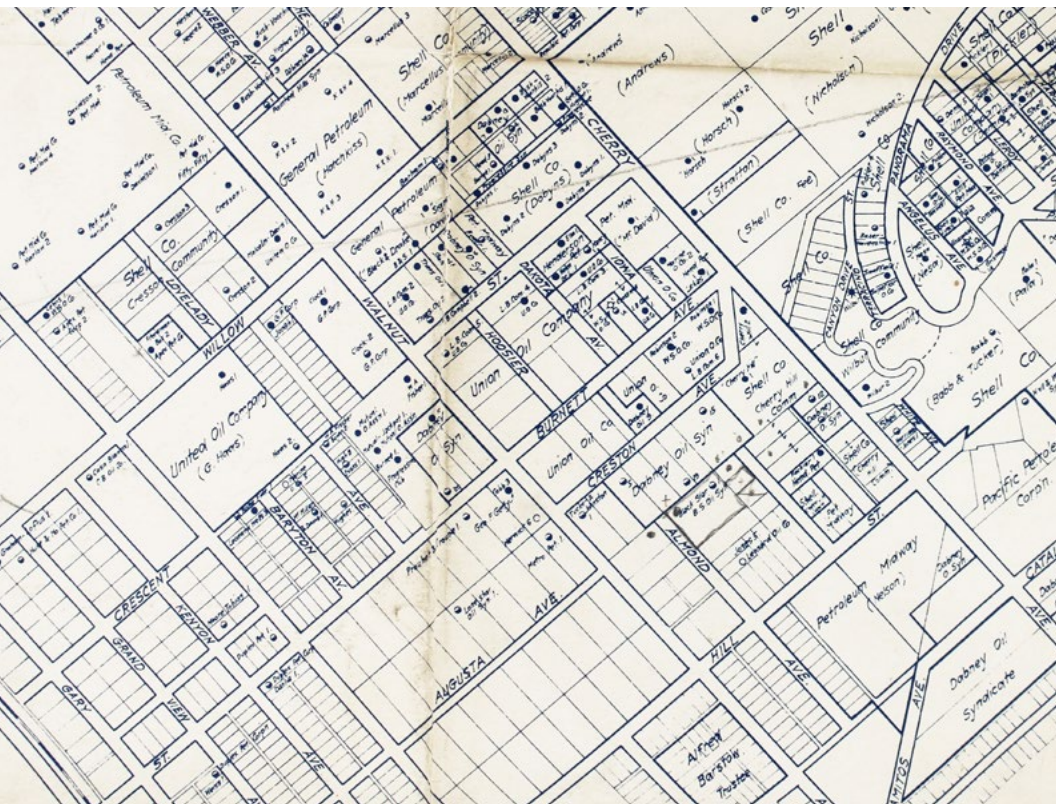
\$3,250

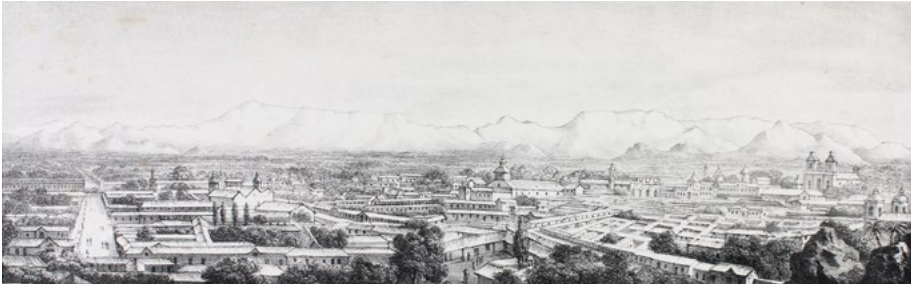
OIL ON LONG BEACH

12. [California]. [Oil]. *Map of Long Beach Oil Field, Los Angeles Co., Cal. [caption title]*. San Francisco: California State Mining Bureau, 1922. Blue-line map, approximately 29 x 44 inches. Old folds, scattered dust-soiling, minor wear at crossfolds, light wear and occasional short closed tears to edges, subtly reinforced with tape on verso, a handful of small pencil emendations. Very good.

An impressive plat map showing land and mineral rights ownership in Long Beach, California in the early 1920s. The owners of the land include notable oil companies such as Standard Oil, Shell, United, Dabney, General Petroleum, Long Beach Petroleum, and others. Several plots of land are noted as owned by "Alfred Barstow, Trustee." Barstow described himself as an accountant in the petroleum industry in the 1940 census. A legend of thirteen symbols keyed to locations on the map designates such features as rigs, tanks, drilling sites, and more. Several handwritten pencil notations and markings add an extra level of interest to the map, with numerous pencil points added (which according to the key indicates additional producing wells), and an empty plot now noted as a "Cemetery." OCLC lists two copies of a 1925 map of this title, and one from 1947, but no copies of this earlier version.

\$1,350





RARE VIEWS OF SANTIAGO: THE REESE COPY

13. [Chile]. Aglio, Agostino. Waldgrave, William. *A Series of Panoramic Views of Sant Jago, the Capital of Chili. From the Original Drawings, Made by the Hon. Capt. William Waldegrave, in 1821.* London: John Boosey, 1823. One leaf of letterpress text, plus five lithograph views, each approximately 5.75 x 17.25 inches and tipped onto larger sheets. Large folio. 19th-century calf, front board tooled in gilt and blind; original printed wrappers bound in. Small modern book label at upper corner of front pastedown. Wrappers tanned, with light wear and a few short, closed tears and small chips at edges; Light foxing and dust soiling internally. About very good.

A rare set of five early lithographic views, comprising a panorama of Santiago and the surrounds of the Chilean capital during the early 1820s, by Italian artist and early lithographer Agostino Aglio from drawings by British naval captain William Waldegrave. According to the text, "These views were taken from Santa Lucia, a rock rising forty or fifty feet about the houses on the east side of the city. They comprehend a view of the whole city, over a plain of about eighty miles, bounded on all sides by mountains." The single text leaf goes on to provide a more detailed description of the city and its situation, as well as an enumeration of each view, with captions for points of interest numbered in the composition.

"Beginning in the 18th century, the pictorial landscape genre began to employ the veduta, a style developed in the city of Venice, which consisted of urban scenes based on perspective and a panoramic gaze, also including highly descriptive details.... One of the first examples of this technique can be observed in five lithographs by Agostino Aglio, based on the drawings of William Waldegrave (1796-1838). Created in 1821, when Waldegrave, an English sailor, was in Santiago... It is an extraordinary document for the urban history of Santiago, since it depicts the city with great precision and high artistic quality" – Paisaje Chileno.

Waldegrave made several expeditions to South America during the 1820s and 1830s. His additional sketches are reproduced in an account of the voyage from which the present views emanate by Alexander Caldcleugh, published

in 1825. The composer of these panoramas on stone, Agostino Aglio, was an early master of the medium of lithography, and is most celebrated for his extensive work on Edward King's *Antiquities of Mexico*. Exceedingly rare in the original wrappers, as here. We locate sets of the conjoined plates at DIBAM Chile and the Rumsey Map Center at Stanford, and no institutional copies in wrappers with the text leaf. This is the Reese copy, with the small book label of his sale at upper left of the front pastedown.

Abbey, Travel 713. Reese Sale 98 (this copy). Juan Manuel Martinez, *El Paisaje Chileno. Itinerario de una Mirado*. Santiago: Museo Historico Nacional, 2011, pp.75-76.

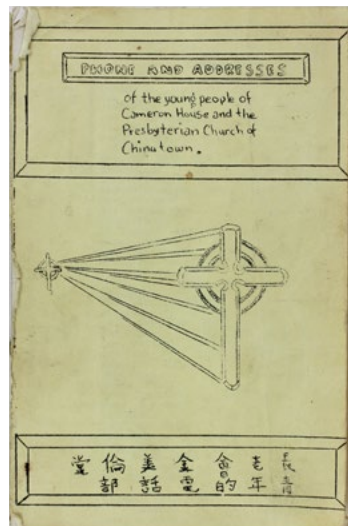
\$19,500



DIRECTORY OF TEENAGERS IN CHINATOWN

14. [Chinese Americana]. *Phone and Addresses of the Young People of Cameron House and the Presbyterian Church of Chinatown* [cover title]. [San Francisco: ca. late 1950s]. [40]pp. of mimeographed text. Original yellow wrappers with hand-drawn text and designs on front wrapper, reproduced in mimeograph. Spine partially perished, some creasing, soiling, and light staining. Very good.

A delightfully homemade directory for the Chinese-American community of Cameron House and the local Chinese Presbyterian Church in San Francisco's Chinatown. The directory is organized first by listing the elders and deacons of the Presbyterian Church on the first page, with the remainder printing an alphabetical listing of the names, phone numbers, addresses, and school type of the "Young People" of the community. The school types include "Junior High," "High School," "College Age," and "Young Adult." Cameron House was founded in 1874 and is still



active today, serving the needs of Chinese -American families, immigrants, and low-income individuals in Chinatown. Seemingly unrecorded, with no copies at auction nor listed in OCLC.

\$450

IMPORTANT SAN FRAN CHINATOWN THEATRE

15. [Chinese Americana]. [Theatre]. *The Great China Theatre 636 Jackson St. S.F. Cal. [caption title]*. [San Francisco: ca. 1925]. Broadside, measuring 11 x 17 inches. Old vertical folds. Evenly tanned. Very good.

Chinese language promotional broadside for a performance at the Great China Theatre, on Jackson Street in San Francisco's Chinatown. The venue opened its doors in 1925, and at that time was one of only two Chinese theaters in the city. Despite the large immigrant population, Chinese theater suffered a precipitous decline following the 1906 earthquake. It rebounded in the 1920s and 1930s, with intense competition for acts between the Great China and its counterpart on Grant Street, the Mandarin. In its early years, the Great China was primarily a venue for Chinese opera, and in 1930 helped to sponsor the first American tour of Mei Lanfang, China's most famous actor of the time, most known for his performances in lead female roles. This broadside is printed entirely in Chinese characters aside from the address line in the masthead-style title, and features a full-length photographic portrait of one of the actors. Not in OCLC.

\$850

大中華戲院

THE GREAT CHINA THEATRE 636 JACKSON ST. S.F. CAL.

正埠

目價
樓下：一元五角、一元、五角、二角
樓上：一元、五角、二角、一角

大注意
新珠所補之水滄七軍三卷現當積梅編藝不日出版

大注意
編劇大家龍一風新編之佳劇名曰「蒙頭大盜」不日出世特先佈告

蛇仔逸



三月十九號禮拜六晚七點鐘開演

勳佳劇 拉車被辱 著名男正蛇仔逸首本
演說 警夫 著名男正蛇仔逸首本

內附
設謀陷阱 因聲響子 萬子為鑑
託友保家 嗜賭窮妻 賢婦珠環

初演新編戲... (Small text describing the theater's history and current offerings, mentioning its location on Jackson Street and its commitment to high-quality performances.)

"FREEDOM IS RISING IN THE SOUTH"

16. [Civil Rights Movement]. Dobbs, Farrell. *The Heroic Montgomery Bus Boycott Needs YOUR Aid to WIN!* [caption title]. [Buffalo: Socialist Workers Party, 1956]. Illustrated broadside, 11 x 14 inches. Mild toning, old folds, handwritten date in ink at bottom right. Near fine.

A very rare, and perhaps unrecorded broadside issued by the Socialist Workers Party toward the halfway point of the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1956, announcing a talk by Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the SWP and its candidate for president in 1956. Dobbs had recently returned from Montgomery, where he covered the bus boycott for *The Militant*, and "Will Speak on His Recent Trip to Alabama." Though initially faced with a dubious audience, Dobbs gained the faith and trust of the Black boycott leaders through his honest reporting of the situation. The present broadside prints a "partial list of [eight] Negroes who have been killed in the recent wave of terror by the white supremacists since the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in the public schools" (beginning with Emmett Till and including each martyr's supposed crime, such as refusing to remove his name from voter rolls or being "too familiar with whites"), followed by a summary of the issue of segregation on intra-state buses, and a column about Dobbs' contributions and support efforts during the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The central illustration on the broadside echoes Gulliver's Travels, depicting a large African American man being tied down by Lilliputians dressed like KKK members. No copies in OCLC or auction records.

The Heroic Montgomery Bus Boycott Needs YOUR Aid to WIN!

MARTYRS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

The following is a partial list of Negroes who have been killed in the recent wave of terror by the white supremacists since the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in the public schools:

EMMETT TILL—14-year-old Chicago boy killed in Mississippi, Sept. 24, 1955, while visiting relatives.

REX COOPER—38—murdered in Baton Rouge, Miss., May 2, 1955—boycott leader murdered to ensure the voter being writing in.

LELAND RAYBURN—63—murdered on Aug. 13, 1955, for "leading in protest" while on strike of Monroe County Courthouse, La.

NORMAN THOMAS—23—murdered on Oct. 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Ala.—killed for death by one of town's "beat" boys. According to death list, "victim was being tow 'helter-skelter' with a car."

FRANK BRIDGES—18—murdered in New Orleans, La., March 20, 1956, while on strike of 75 schools—murdered for "crossing" of one of "his" and not "our" school. "MURDER committed but was unrecorded. Was accused of being too 'familiar' with a white girl."

JOHN EARL RAY—30—acc. of being a leader in the Birmingham, Ala., bus boycott. He is the author of a \$100,000 school for Negro children.

CARSON METCHER—Author of New—murdered Jan. 1955 in Birmingham by the Ku Klux Klan of J. W. Wilson.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.—murdered on Apr. 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tenn.—killed by James Earl Ray, a white supremacist who "acted" in Birmingham—murdered because he was "too familiar with whites."

In Detroit, Miss., where Ray has been found, 20 grand jury indictments have been returned. Ray is charged with arranging Martin Luther King's flight for Negro voting.

Freedom is Rising in the South



DOBBS TO ADDRESS MEETING

Farrell Dobbs is a man with strong convictions and the guts to back them up. When he learned of the magnificent struggle of the Negro people in Montgomery, he headed South, not to Chicago to play golf on the Joe Crow links, but to share in the struggle where the leaders of the bus boycott were being tied for "crossing" of "their" and not "our" school, and nearly murdered. But he saw the constitutional struggle of the Negro people in this fight. And he didn't add any "his," "mine" or "theirs" to qualify his support. He made it plain that the white supremacists were not the only ones who were being terrorized by the Negro people. He was the only one who was not being terrorized by the Negro people. He was the only one who was not being terrorized by the Negro people. He was the only one who was not being terrorized by the Negro people.

THE NEW CRISIS IN THE SOUTH — A BRIEF SUMMARY

Since the middle of last December the Negro people of Montgomery have been engaged in a struggle against segregation on buses which has won the respect of all of our fellow citizens all over the world.

On our April 23, the boycott reached a new climax. On that date, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in effect that segregation on intra-state buses was unconstitutional. The City of Montgomery, which operates the bus lines in Montgomery, was ordered to desist from its segregation laws.

In other words, the company said it would abide by the Supreme Court's decision.

A month ago we were informed that the fight against segregation, at least in the South, had been won. But that's not the way the white supremacists in the South, particularly in Montgomery, are reacting. They are trying to force the white supremacists to do their worst by taking the fight to them. They are trying to force the white supremacists to do their worst by taking the fight to them. They are trying to force the white supremacists to do their worst by taking the fight to them.

The Negro people of Montgomery are now engaged in a new struggle. They are now engaged in a new struggle. They are now engaged in a new struggle. They are now engaged in a new struggle. They are now engaged in a new struggle.

Come and Hear an Eyewitness Account of the Heroic MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

FARRELL DOBBS
Socialist Workers Party Candidate for President
Will Speak on His Recent Trip to Alabama

SATURDAY, MAY 12 — 8 P. M.
831 Main Street — 2nd Floor

1956

\$1,250

**“THE MAJORITY OF TEXANS I HAVE COME IN CONTACT WITH
ARE THE KIND THAT ARE CARRYING WEAPONS
AND DRINKING WHISKEY.”**

17. [Civil War]. **Westcott, Lemuel K.** [*Family Archive of Letters, Documents, Photographs, and Supporting Material Documenting the Civil War Service of Lemuel K. Westcott, Regarding His Service in Tennessee and Alabama, His Participation in Sherman’s March to the Sea, and His Immediate Post-War Service in Texas*]. [Various locations: 1862-1866]. About 200 autograph letters, totaling over 600 pages, most with original transmittal envelopes; plus five photographs and several other documents. Generally nice condition, with some fading to a small portion of the letters. Very good.

An excellent archive of descriptive letters written by U.S. Army Second Lieutenant Lemuel K. Westcott, mainly to his wife and father, along with letters written to him by various family members, two service-time photographs of Westcott, and numerous supporting documents and papers. Westcott mustered into the 38th Illinois Volunteer Infantry in August 1861, and most notably served under General William T. Sherman during the March to the Sea in the summer and fall of 1864, and then later as part of the peacekeeping force sent to Texas just after the war. Westcott’s correspondence provides important and detailed information on troop movements, locations, his superior officers, fellow soldiers, local news and intelligence during his service, observations of his locations, and much more. Most of Westcott’s letters range from four to six pages, providing a deep look into the thoughts and activities of a young man serving practically the entirety of the war in important locations. In the midst of the conflict, on May 3, 1864, Westcott found time to get married to Sara Marie Adams of Logan County, Illinois, and the bulk of his letters are written to his young bride beginning in March 1864 and concluding on February 26, 1866.

In a letter dated June 29, 1864, Westcott writes from “near Murietta, Georgia” with details about the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The Union forces suffered a tactical defeat; however, the battle failed to halt Sherman’s advance on Atlanta. Westcott was part of the picket line during this conflict. He writes: “After an hour and a half hot work our troops were driven back in confusion having suffered severely and inflicted comparatively little loss upon the enemy. Davis held ground in advance of his previous lines but failed to carry the enemy’s works.... The manner in which our troops were put into the fight was absolutely criminal. Closed in masses and exposed to a fire they could not return, they were cut down by the hundreds. The rear lines so fully exposed and the front were powerless as they could not fire.”

On October 17, 1864, Westcott writes from Villanow, Georgia: “[General John Bell] Hood moved his army past Atlanta and has been striking our

Unknown Relative

Russell Westcott -
Son of Ben Westcott 1914

Letters from Charles to
Charles

Post Civil War Letters from
R. Westcott

Dear Brother

Winchley Aug 5th

Your letters be before
me, and I will now write one to
you, and if this dont reach you
I shall be read, for I wrote you
a good long letter, in reply to your
first, and why you did not get it
is more than I know, we are all
well, that is Herbert and I, and
are doing well, just now. It is
on the beach, sunbathing, and I am
scribbling, to my lazy brother and
that well, eh? I am glad you are
doing so well and hope you may
continue to do so, in health, mind
and pocket, dont you get any
letters from Linn? dont forget
writing to him! I have received
two since the battle at Gettysburg



Other scattered handwritten letters and envelopes are visible in the foreground, some partially overlapping the main letter.

railroad quite effectively to. We left Atlanta on the 3rd and have been after him. He got a good thrashing from the garrison at Allatoona but left before the army reached him. He demanded surrender of Resaca but [could] not capture it. Dalton surrendered. From Atlanta we went to Pin Top and then to Kingston, then to Rome, then to Resaca, then a crossed Rocky faced Ridge into Snake Creek Gap. The advance reaching the top of the ridge just in time to see the rear of the Rebs pass closely followed by the 67th Corps." He writes that the rebels were retreating quickly and the marching and rough terrain were difficult for the troops: "Our boys are many of them barefooted and it is hard to see them going with bleeding feet over those rocky roads."

Westcott also wrote thirteen letters to his father, Russell H. Westcott, between November 13, 1862 and June 7, 1865. In one of his letters, dated March 23, 1863, Westcott writes that he was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels near Murfreesboro on New Year's Eve, 1862. He was held at Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. From prison, he writes: "We expected to be passed to our lines as soon as we reached this place but have no prospect of being free for a long time.... The truce boat comes up to city point every week generally. There are about 180 officers here from all parts of the line." On May 8, 1863, Westcott reports that he is back under "the stars and stripes."

After the end of the war, the 38th Illinois was reorganized and Westcott was sent to Texas as part of the Union's effort to restore order in the western theater. During his Texas service, Westcott wrote eighteen letters to his wife, between July 16, 1865 and February 25, 1866. In his first letter, Westcott writes: "Here we are in Texas. We set foot on the shore yesterday. Indianola is on the west side of Matagorda Bay and is a desolate little place. Imagine Atlanta strung out on one street and only one house in six occupied and set on a place like the shores of Lake Michigan and you have Indianola." For most of his time in Texas, Westcott was stationed at Camp Stanley in Victoria. He writes often about the wild and barren landscape of Texas and his frequent hunting trips. He also recounts some of his earlier experiences in Tennessee, mentions his incarceration at Libby Prison, writes about "filling up the regimental book," and much more. On September 18, Westcott relates that "The citizens of Goliad are planning a big meeting for the 27th of this month, for what object I cannot exactly tell, but I believe to set the machinery at work to make Texas one of the United States."

In late December, he writes: "The citizens made Christmas seem like the Fourth of July with firing guns and crackers. Last night went out to Doct. Davis with Col. Colyer and had a turkey supper.... Doct. is from West Virginia and his wife is a very pleasant sociable lady. They have been in Texas about eight years, are not satisfied with the country and talk of going back to Virginia. They are quite different from the most of Texans, evidently having moved in the most refined circles of society. The majority of Texans I have

come in contact with are the kind that are carrying weapons and drinking whiskey. Victoria is about the size of Atlanta and I don't think I have ever passed through it without seeing more of the citizens (and the business) men of the place under the influence of liquor. This is a great country to make money in and also a great country in which to spend it."

The archive also includes a handful of other documents relating to Westcott's wartime service. In addition, there are five photographic images present here, which include two tintypes of Westcott in uniform and a cabinet card portrait of Westcott in his later years. The present archive is also comprised of a substantial amount of supplemental family papers and letters, with some letters written to Westcott during the Civil War from a variety of siblings, cousins, and friends. The supplemental portion of the archive also includes almost eighty letters written to Westcott prior to the Civil War by various friends and family members, as well as six issues of unique handwritten newspapers and vernacular literary magazines. They appear to be connected with a friend of Westcott's named W.T. Holmes, with whom he exchanged correspondence included here. These vernacular, handmade periodicals, mostly from Iowa, date from 1859 to 1861, and report various news, including Lincoln's election and a drawing of John Brown going to trial. A phenomenal family archive centered on Lemuel Westcott's Civil War service but with opportunities for deeper research into the Westcott family and their wider circle of friends before and during the conflict.

\$24,500



WHY BOLIVAR SHOULD BE DICTATOR AND HOW

18. [Colombia]. Bolivar, Simon. *Simon Bolivar Libertador Presidente de Colombia & & Colombianos! Las Voluntades Publicas Se Habian Espresado Enerjicamente por las Reformas... [caption title]. [with:] Simon Bolivar Libertador Presidente de la Republica de Colombia etc. etc. etc. Debiendo Arreglarse el Rejimen Politico i Economico de la Republica Conforme a las Baces que Contiene el Titulo 4o. del Decreto Organico de 27 Agosto Ultimo... [caption title].* Bogota; Bojaca: August 27; December 23, 1828. Two letterpress broadsides, one measuring 11.5 x 7.75 inches and the second slightly larger. Disbound, faint dampstaining to left half, moderate worming affecting just a few letters. In a red quarter morocco and cloth folding box, spine gilt. Very good. The second likely disbound, with minor toning and faint foxing to right margin. Untrimmed. Near fine.

An extraordinarily rare and important pair of decrees issued by Simon Bolivar, the first of which was issued on one of the most notable days in Gran Colombian history. Simon Bolivar was already the president and founding hero of Gran Colombia in August of 1828. He had attempted to unite his new republics by establishing a government modeled on the United States, but decided his own people were not amenable to the American way of rule and embarked upon a more centralized form of government. After a failed constitutional convention left the young nation on the brink of chaos, Bolivar declared himself dictator through the Decreto Organico of August 27, 1828. He announced his dictatorship as a temporary measure, but the impact of the move was significant. The first proclamation here was issued on the same day as the famous decree; the second document established further structure of the government after the issuance of the Organic Decree of August 27, and was printed in Bojaca, west of Bogota, on December 23.

Under the heading “Simon Bolivar, Libertador Presidente de Colombia &&&,” the first document begins “Colombianos! Las voluntades publicas se habian espresado enerjicamente por las reformas politicas de la nacion....” Bolivar proceeds to explain why he has found it necessary to assume extraordinary powers in the governance of Colombia. He also assures his countrymen that he will not remain a dictator any longer than necessary, but in the meantime pledges, “to obey strictly the legitimate wishes of the people,” and, “to protect your sacred religion as the faith of all Colombians and the code of all good men; I will make justice the first law of all transactions and the universal guarantee of our citizens.... I will not say anything to you about liberty because if I fulfill my promises you will be more than free – you will be respected.” The document is signed in type “Bolivar” as President of Gran Colombia.

The second document present here was issued by Jose Manuel Restrepo, the Secretary of the Interior under Bolivar. The decree is laid out in twenty-

Simon Bolivar

Libertador presidente de la Republica de Colombia etc. etc. etc.

- Debiendo arreglarse el regimen político i económico de la Republica conforme á las bases que contiene el título 4.º del decreto orgánico de 27 de agosto ultimo, oido el dictamen del consejo de Estado decretó.
- Art. 1.º Por ahora el territorio de la Republica se divide en tantas prefecturas cuantas intendencias ha existido, i tendrán las siguientes atribuciones:
- Art. 2.º Las funciones i deberes de los prefectos serán los que se fijaren por decretos especiales de 28 de julio de 1831.
- Art. 3.º Los prefectos supervisarán los reglamentos de la milicia asegurando la tranquilidad de los colombianos, á cuyo cumplimiento. Cuando haya el caso se dará á disposición de la autoridad superior.
- Art. 4.º Los prefectos tendrán facultad para imponer las multas hasta el monto que se les designe.
- Art. 5.º Los prefectos podrán, donde fuere necesario, nombrar un comandante general, por su ausencia, ó el teniente de gobernador supremo una persona que se les designe.
- Art. 6.º En los casos de enfermedad ó ausencia del comandante general, por su ausencia, ó el teniente de gobernador supremo una persona que se les designe.
- Art. 7.º Los gobernadores de las provincias tendrán el mismo carácter que el de los comandantes generales.
- Art. 8.º Los prefectos serán gobernadores de las provincias que se les designe.
- Art. 9.º Los gobernadores serán jefes de las provincias que se les designe.
- Art. 10.º Los gobernadores tendrán el mismo carácter que el de los comandantes generales.
- Art. 11.º En las provincias en que no haya gobernador, se nombrará un comandante general, por su ausencia, ó el teniente de gobernador supremo una persona que se les designe.
- Art. 12.º En los casos de enfermedad ó ausencia del comandante general, por su ausencia, ó el teniente de gobernador supremo una persona que se les designe.
- Art. 13.º En las provincias en que no haya gobernador, se nombrará un comandante general, por su ausencia, ó el teniente de gobernador supremo una persona que se les designe.
- Art. 14.º En las provincias en que no haya gobernador, se nombrará un comandante general, por su ausencia, ó el teniente de gobernador supremo una persona que se les designe.
- Art. 15.º En las provincias en que no haya gobernador, se nombrará un comandante general, por su ausencia, ó el teniente de gobernador supremo una persona que se les designe.
- Art. 16.º En las provincias en que no haya gobernador, se nombrará un comandante general, por su ausencia, ó el teniente de gobernador supremo una persona que se les designe.

SIMON BOLIVAR LIBERTADOR PRESIDENTE DE COLOMBIA & & &

COLOMBIANOS! Las voluntades públicas se habían expresado energicamente por las reformas políticas de la nacion; el cuerpo legislativo cedió á vuestros votos mandando convocar la Gran Convencion, para que los representantes del pueblo cumplieran con sus deseos, constituyendo la Republica conforme á nuestras creencias, á nuestras inclinaciones y á nuestras necesidades: nada queria el pueblo que fuera ajeno de su propia esencia. Las esperanzas de todos se vieron, no obstante, burladas en la Gran Convencion que al fin tuvo que disolverse porque dóciles unos á las peticiones de la mayoría, se empeñaban otros en dar las leyes que su conciencia ó sus opiniones les dictaban. La constitucion de la Republica ya no tenía fuerza de ley para los mas; porque aun la misma Convencion la habia anulado decretando unánimemente la urgencia de su reforma. Penetrado el pueblo entonces, de la gravedad de los males que rodeaban su existencia, resumio la parte de los derechos que habia delegado; y usando desde luego de la plenitud de su soberanía, proveyó por sí mismo, á su seguridad futura. El Soberano quiso honrarne con el título de su Ministro y me autorizó ademas, para que ejecutara sus mandamientos. Mi carácter de primer magistrado me impuso la obligacion de obedecerle y servirle aun mas allá de lo que la posibilidad me permitiera. No he podido por manera alguna denegarle, en momento tan solemne, al cumplimiento de la confianza nacional; de esta confianza que me oprime con una gloria inmensa, aunque al mismo tiempo me anonada haciendome aparecer cual soy.

COLOMBIANOS! Me obligo á obedecer estrictamente vuestros legítimos deseos: protegeré vuestra sagrada Religion como la fé de todos los colombianos y el código de los buenos; mandaré haceros justicia por ser la primera ley de la naturaleza y la garantía universal de los ciudadanos. Será la economia de las rentas nacionales el cuidado preferente de vuestros servidores; nos esmeraremos por desempeñar las obligaciones de Colombia con el extranjero generoso. Yo en fin, no retendré la autoridad suprema sino hasta el dia que me mandeis devolverla, y si antes no disponéis otra cosa, convocaré dentro de un año la representacion nacional.

COLOMBIANOS! No os diré nada de libertad porque si cumpla mis promesas seréis mas que libres—seréis respetados; ademas bajo la Dictadura ¿quien puede hablar de libertad? ¡Compadescamonos mutuamente, del pueblo que obedece, y del hombre que MANDA SOLO!

Bogotá 27 de agosto de 1828.

BOLIVAR.

two articles, and outlines the structure and function of the government as authorized in the fourth article of the August 27 Organic Decree. Article One states that the territories of the Republic will remain in the present jurisdictions and will retain their names; however, the government retains the right to combine two or more areas into a single jurisdiction. The remainder of the articles outline the appointment of prefects and their powers, including authority over legislation, command of police, and the issuance of prison sentences and fines.

Bolívar's attempts to make himself dictator were met with fierce resistance from his political opponents. They accused El Libertador of abandoning his republican principles in favor of a permanent dictatorship, despite Bolívar's qualification in the first of the present decrees but contrary to Bolívar's belief in a more disciplinary and firm-handed government than that found in the United States. In the next two years, Bolívar would plan his exile, and then die from tuberculosis before he could get there. He left behind a legacy of nationalism and militarism that still influences South America today. We locate only one example in OCLC of the first document, apparently a smaller-format, four-page printing, at the JCB; OCLC records several decrees by Bolívar printed in Bojaca during 1828, but no examples of the second document.

Palau 32190 (ref). Posada, Bibliografía Bogotana 1042 (ref).

\$13,500



LOVELY MEXICAN MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK

19. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. [*Manuscript Cook Book Belonging to Delfina Gonzales de Calva*]. Puebla: 1889. [2],321pp. Quarto. Original half suede and marbled boards. Extremities lightly worn, spine and corners rubbed. Bookseller's label, contemporary manuscript notes on front pastedown. Some light scattered soiling and wear, a few leaves toned. Very good.

An elaborate manuscript cook book created by a woman in Puebla in the late 19th century. The manuscript title page reads, "Este Libro es de Delfina Gonzales de Calva, Mi lo presto ni lo doy solo yo su dueña soy." Written in a highly-legible and flowing script, the book opens with the all-important recipe for "Cerveza de Limon." Other recipes include sopa de tortillas, biscochos de mantequilla, empanadas, albondigas de chicharron, tamales de helote, alfajor de coco, carne fria, and puré de papa. An alphabetical index lists 444 recipes, and there are thirty-three further pages of recipes in an added appendix following the index. A wonderful production by an identified woman author.

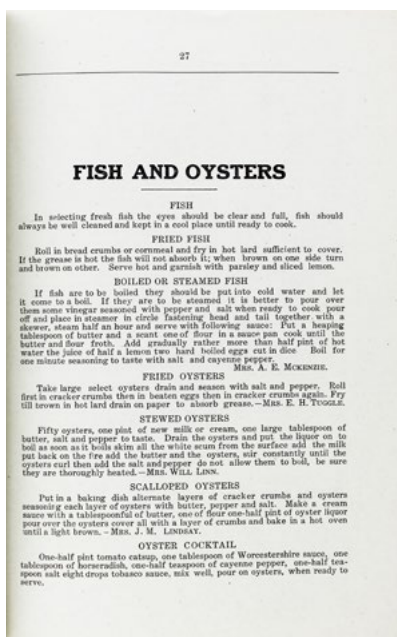
\$6,500

UNRECORDED COMMUNITY COOK BOOK

20. [Cook Books]. [Oklahoma]. [*The Methodist Cook Book, of Chickasha, Oklahoma*]. Chickasha, Ok.: [ca. 1910]. 72pp. Original waxed linen wrappers, stapled. Light wear and soiling to covers. Title page and last leaf lightly tanned, soiling to title and a few internal leaves, though generally clean. Very good.

An unrecorded local cook book from Chickasha, Oklahoma, compiled by the "ladies of the Woman's Home Mission Society and their friends." The volume contains the usual sections, with a heavy dose of desserts, as well as pickles, omelets, canned fruit, and sandwiches. There are three separate recipes for "salmon loaf"; a recipe for "Peanut Sandwiches," which explains all the ways in which one can use peanuts as a sandwich filler; and several recipes for variations on shrimp or oyster salad which strike this cataloguer as dubious for Oklahoma at this period. The work has numerous local advertisements, from grocers and clothing stores to saddlers and surgeons. Not in OCLC.

\$750



TENENCIA DE GOBIERNO DE

TENENCIA DE GOBIERNO DE SAGUA LA GRANDE.

GOBIERNO POLITICO DE LA HABANA

GOBIERNO POLITICO DE LA HABANA.

CONTRATA que celebran el colono

Pedro
y Domingo

intervencion del Sr. Gobernador politico de la Habana segun lo dispuesto en el Reglamento vigesimo aprobado por Real orden de 7 de Julio de 1860, y circular del Gobierno Superior de la Isla de 27 de Marzo de 1861, Seccion de Fomento, n.ºm 506

Yo Pedro en mi...

estipulado en que me remuneraré mi trabajo con la suma de pesos 4 reales, y en que para mi manutencion me pasará onzas de carne, 4 libras de plátanos, buniatos ú otras sustancias, prestándose asistencia de médico en caso de enfermedad y as que este dispusiese en la misma enfermeria de su ...
mudas de ropa al año, compuestas de pantalon una frazada y camisa de lana ó bayeta, me conformo con el salario de la Cuba, porque esa diferencia la juzgo como ha de proporcionarme mi patrono y son las
288
id; si esta procediese como consecuencia de la todo el salario estipulado segun se previene de Colonos dictado por el Gobierno y en

n esta Contrata queda expedido celebrarla con quien convenga en citada, dispuesto á cumplir lo tratarme nuevamente, me obligo á pagar al por mesadas vencidas la cantidad es el salario estipulado, y á cumplidas y las disposiciones conbierno y publicado en los periodicos de Matanzas de mil ochocientos

CHINESE LABORERS IN CUBA

21. [Cuba]. [Indentured Servitude]. [Group of Thirteen Indenture Contract Renewals for Chinese Laborers in Cuba]. [Various places in Cuba: 1866-1868]. Thirteen broadsheet, broadside, and bifolium forms, completed in manuscript. Previously folded, with some short separations along old folds; one longer closed tear from lower right corner of one form. Some chipping and wear at edges, not affecting text. Contemporary ink stamps. Varying degrees of tanning and foxing. Good plus.

A group of over a dozen contracts for Chinese indentured laborers in Cuba at the end of the 1860s. The importation of Chinese labor to Cuba began in earnest in 1853, and in 1860 a law passed by the colonial government essentially enjoined Chinese workers to renew their agreements. The forms present here are thirteen such contract renewals, signed by Chinese workers who had completed their initial term of indentured servitude, but had no recourse to fairer forms of employment or means to leave the island. The present group, dating from 1866 to 1868, includes three renewals each from Sagua la Grande, in central Cuba, and Bejucal, south of Havana; two each from Havana and Matanzas; and one apiece from the towns of Guanajay, Guines, and Sancti Spiritus. Each form gives the adopted Spanish name of the laborer, his age, place of birth, the new and old masters (in some cases the same), and the duration of the new indenture, from six months to two years. The forms also state that the laborers are signing fresh contracts in compliance with the law of 1860, and give the terms for worker and employer, including daily hours to be worked, amount of food provided weekly, shelter (if any), and meager salaries, amongst other stipulations. One contract is signed in Chinese, but the preponderance are signed by "witnesses" or "interpreters" for the workers. Fascinating primary documents of the exploitative Chinese labor system in Cuba during the mid-19th century.

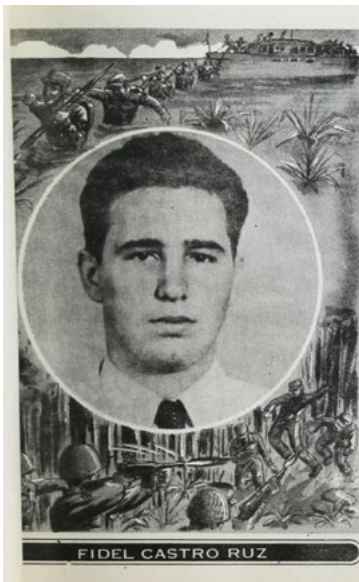
\$8,500

THE MEN WHO INITIATED THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

22. [Cuban Revolution]. *Expedición y Desembarco del "Granma"...* [Havana: 1960]. [42] leaves, printed rectos only. Oblong 12mo. Original black printed wrappers, string tied. Minor chipping to wrapper corners, costing the original metal tips at the corners, moderate rubbing and abrading to wrappers. Minor dust-soiling and ink stamp to title leaf, small dampstain to bottom corner of last two leaves. Very good.

A scarce photographic portrait album commemorating the voyage of the yacht "Granma" that transported guerrillas from Mexico to Cuba in late November and early December 1956 and actively launched the Cuban Revolution. The album includes two photographic portraits on each leaf featuring youthful portraits of eighty-one of the revolutionary participants, including Fidel Castro, Raúl Castro, and Ernesto "Che" Guevara. The book begins with twenty-seven pictures of those who died between the time the Granma landed in Cuba and the book's publication, each one noted as a "martir" below his picture. This edition of the album was apparently distributed among the surviving members. The title page indicates that the expedition of the Cuban revolutionaries took off in the Granma from Tuxpan, Mexico on November 25, 1956, then arrived on the beaches at "Los Coloradas" in Niquero on December 2. The crossing took seven days, eight hours, and twenty-three minutes. Also imprinted on the title page is a statement that proceeds from this album will go to the building of a vault for the martyrs of the "Granma." Fewer than ten copies in OCLC.

\$1,500





DAKOTA LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER

23. [Dakota Language]. [Nebraska]. *Japi Oaye*. Santee Agency, Nb.: A.L. Riggs, 1889-1900. Thirty-four issues, [4]pp. each. Large folio. Previously bound, a few tears at edges, light wear and minor soiling. About very good.

A partial run of this newspaper produced at the Santee Normal Training School on the Santee Sioux reservation in northern Nebraska. The Santee Normal Training School was established in 1870 and operated until 1937. Alfred L. Riggs (1837-1916), the founder of the school as well as editor and publisher of the paper, was a missionary and advocate of Native American education whose goal was to cultivate Native American teachers from among the tribes. Riggs was a proponent of using the Dakota language in the school, and accordingly the newspaper is printed in Dakota. The present run of the paper includes issues for January to December 1889; February to July 1891; October to December 1898; May 1899 to March 1900; May to October 1900, December 1900, and May 1901. A nice, if scattered run of this native-language periodical.

\$1,500

ICAZBALCETA'S COPY

24. **De Jesus, Tomas.** *Reglas para Examinar, y Discernir el Interior Aprovechamiento de un Alma.* Mexico City: Francisco Salbago, 1635. [14],81,25 leaves. 16mo. Contemporary limp vellum. Minor wear and soiling to wrapper; endpapers lacking. 19th-century bookplate tipped to inner front wrapper. Title leaf with tear at upper corner, repaired on verso; final leaf worn, crudely laid down. Minor worming throughout, slightly affecting text; light dampstaining at edges of text block. Light tanning and scattered foxing. Good plus.

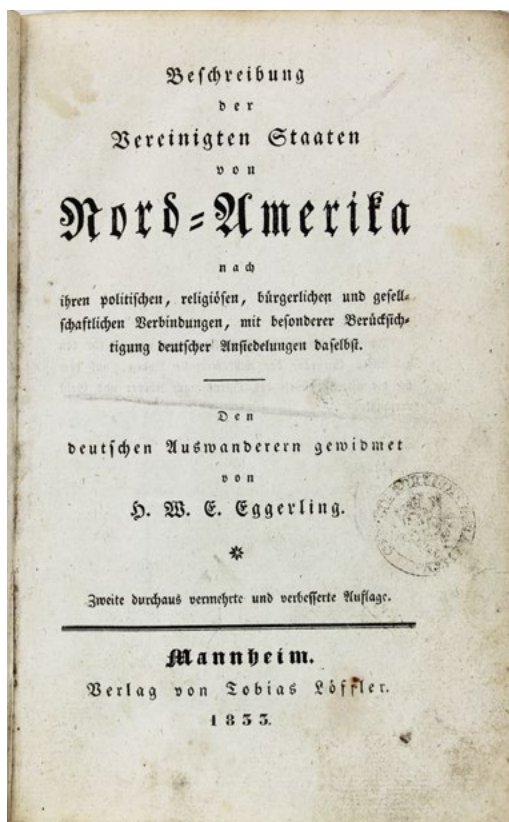
First Mexican edition of this work on prayer by the Spanish Discalced Carmelite monk, Tomas de Jesus – “Rules to Examine and to Discern the Inner Use of the Soul.” The author was born in Baeza, southern Spain, in 1564; after reading the autobiography of Teresa of Avila, he joined the Order of the Discalced Carmelites in Granada in 1585. He helped to found several Carmelite deserts in the region at the end of the 16th century, and additional communities around Zaragoza in the first decade of the 17th century. After a stint in Rome, he went to the Low Countries, where he helped to introduce the Discalced Carmelite order by founding monasteries at Brussels, Louvain, Douai, Lille, and Cologne during the 1610s. The main body of the work provides a framework and method for the examination and improvement of the soul; an appendix, not by Tomas de Jesus, explains how one can use these exercises to obtain plenary indulgences from the Church. The present copy belonged to Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, the noted 19th-century Mexican bibliophile and bibliographer, with his small bookplate affixed to the inner front wrapper. A rare 17th-century Mexican imprint by a significant figure in the history of the Discalced Carmelite order – we locate only two copies, at the University of Toronto and the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico.

\$7,500



SCARCE GERMAN EMIGRANT GUIDE

25. **Eggerling, H. W. E.** *Beschreibung der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika nach Ihren Politischen, Religiösen, Bürgerlichen und Gesellschaftlichen Verbindungen, mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung Deutscher Anfiedelungen Dasselbst.* Mannheim: Verlag von Tobias Löffler, 1833. 344pp. Contemporary half calf and boards, manuscript spine label. Moderate wear to spine ends and corners, boards rubbed. Ink stamp on title page. Light foxing and soiling to text. About very good.



Second edition, enlarged, after the first of 1832. This early emigrant guide was published near the beginning of the great flow of German immigration to America in the 19th century, during which time nearly six million Germans emigrated to the United States. Eggerling gives a general introduction to the geography, nature, climate, history, economy and customs of North America, gives a detailed description of the states and regions, and concludes with an overview of the history of the German colonies in North America. Not much is known about the author. A somewhat shorter first edition of the work was published under a slightly different title in 1832 in Wiesbaden

(*Kurze Beschreibung der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika*), and a third edition appeared in 1839 by the same publisher as the present edition. We locate several copies of this edition in European libraries but only one in North America, at the University of Illinois; the first edition is also quite scarce.

Howes E78. Sabin 22048.

\$3,250

The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the "constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States" in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress, before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognized the rights of the States in this regard. Vermont has recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts had done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty: violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should consent the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established.

The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest Abolitionist is a cypher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age, apparently environed with labyrinthine complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of internecine conflict, and to procrustinate the processes of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equivalent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us: the distant voices of the future—the waves that beat our coast—the skeletons that sit at our tables, and fill the vacant places of desolate and mourning firesides, all cry out that this war must not be repeated hereafter.

Contest, in public as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history, has had its desolating civil wars. It is a baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interests narrows the destiny of a people, and is followed by secession, poverty and degradation. A divided country and perpetual war make possession a delusion and life a calamity. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born.

What hallowed memories float around us! New Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Arrostock and the Oregon the names of Washington, Jackson and Taylor are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi. Let us fulfil the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves and strength enough to stand against the world united!

N. P. BANKS,

Major General Commanding.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.

General Orders No. 116.

The following Proclamation by the President is published for the information and government of the army and all concerned:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as hereafter, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of practical measure tending pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so call I, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and nava authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith

**“THE SLAVES ARE ADVISED TO REMAIN
UPON THEIR PLANTATIONS UNTIL THEIR PRIVILEGES
SHALL HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED.”**

26. [Emancipation Proclamation]. Banks, Nathaniel. *General Orders No. 116. Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, December 24, 1862... To the People of Louisiana: In Order to Correct Public Misapprehension and Misrepresentation; for the Instruction of the Troops of this Department, and the Information of All Parties in Interest, Official Publication Is Herewith Made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, Relating to the Subject of Emancipation...* [caption title]. [New Orleans: ca. December 24, 1862]. [3]pp. on a single folded sheet. Minor creasing, a couple of short closed edge tears, light fraying to bottom edge, three small tape repairs to inner fold. Very good.

An extraordinary document issued by General Nathaniel Banks in New Orleans on Christmas Eve, 1862, in which he announces the intentions of the forthcoming Emancipation Proclamation, provides instructions to the people of Louisiana for its implementation, and prints the text of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation – perhaps the first government printing of any part of the Emancipation Proclamation west of the Mississippi River, about a week before the issuance of the Final Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. General Nathaniel Banks arrived in New Orleans in mid-December 1862 to relieve the command of controversial General Benjamin Butler. One of his first official acts is encapsulated in the present document, in which he provides almost two pages of instructions and clarifications on the impending issuance of the Final Emancipation Proclamation and its

impact and importance in winning the Civil War. Banks makes four initial observations regarding the Proclamation: it a “declaration of purpose only;” states acting in “good faith” are not considered “in rebellion against the United States;” the State of Louisiana has not been “designated by the President as in rebellion;” and that one of the “chief recommendations” of the Proclamation is compensation (“pecuniary aid”) for states not in rebellion that would provide for “immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere;” and reimbursement for lost slaves.

Notably, Banks counsels local slaves on their behavior in light of the impending issuance of the document: “I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost Marshals, officers and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure.”

The present work is a clear attempt by Banks to maintain order in Louisiana following the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, and clearly anticipates the public furor amongst the local populace that would greet the landmark document when it was issued on New Year’s Day. The third page of the present document is entirely taken up with a printing of President Lincoln’s Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. This printing of the document is not mentioned in Eberstadt’s bibliography of the Emancipation, and must be considered among the first and only printings of Lincoln’s preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation in the American West. General orders from the western theater of the Civil War are decidedly rarer than those issued in the eastern and southern regions of the war. The present order is also an obscure and decidedly understudied document relating to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in Louisiana, with much information to be mined relating to the relationship of Louisiana to the issue of slavery at the time the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

\$17,500

**"ADMITTED EVERYWHERE TO BE
THE BEST PICTURE TAKEN IN MEXICO"**

27. [Film]. [Mexican Revolution]. *First Time Here. Mexico at War and Peace. Moving Pictures* [caption title]. San Francisco: Francisco Valentine Co., [ca. 1914]. Large broadside, 28 x 21 inches. Previously folded. Light chipping at edges; one small puncture along old fold line. Some toning, but quite solid. Still very good.

An attractively printed and fairly large poster advertising a nickelodeon-era film depicting scenes and events in Mexico during its revolution of the 1910s. "SEE General Carranza, the new Ruler of Mexico, and his advisors. SEE Big Military Parade and Review of Army and Navy at Mexico City. SEE Vera Cruz Harbor and inspection of Sailors and Guns on Mexican Warships..." The appellation of Venustiano Carranza as the "New Ruler of Mexico" points to a release date of 1914, when he defeated Victoriano Huerta with the backing of Pancho Villa, and several newspapers carrying advertisements for showings in Los Angeles and Southern California in late 1914 and early 1915 corroborate this surmise. The film itself was one of several motion picture attempts to capitalize on the strong American interest in events south of the border, that included another contemporaneous movie, titled "The Great Mexican War," and the famous contract between Pancho Villa and the Mutual Film Corporation to film the revolutionary's battles. We locate one copy of the present broadside, at the Bancroft.

\$975

 **FIRST TIME HERE** 

MEXICO

At WAR and PEACE
MOVING PICTURES

See General Carranza, the new Ruler of Mexico, and his advisers.

NATIVE AMERICANS ON THE NORTHERN MONTANA PLAINS

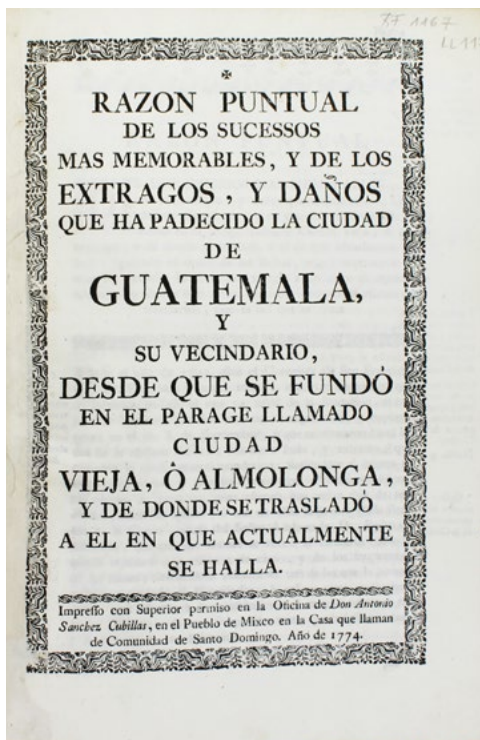
28. Forsyth, Norman A. [*Collection of Over Sixty Original Images Documenting Montana Native Americans During the Early 20th Century*]. Butte, Mt.: [ca. 1910]. Sixty-three original photographs, each 3.5 x 5.5 inches, with a few measuring slightly smaller. Photos are removed from an album, adhesive residue on versos. Photographer's contemporary ink credit stamp on blank versos; images hand numbered in print margins and on versos. Minor edge wear, scattered toning; an occasional corner crease or minor soiling. Very good.

An excellent group of nearly sixty-five original images by Norman A. Forsyth, a significant photographer of Montana and Native American subjects in the early 1900s. "Known for his friendship with cowboy painter Charles Russell, Forsyth issued a broad range of fine stereoviews and postcards depicting buffalo, Blackfeet Indians, mining, and Montana towns" – Mautz. The images present here are noteworthy for being neither stereoviews nor postcards, but rather original silver gelatin prints intended to be purchased from his studio in Butte or ordered by catalog and assembled into albums (and retain manuscript index numbers in margins and some adhesive residue on blank versos to attest to this practice).

These photographs depict several Native American groups in Montana, including those from the Blackfeet, Cree, and Flathead tribes, and likely others as well. Forsyth photographed in the field across the state, and as a result, while his photos often portray posed subjects, the images retain a naturalistic sensibility. The images here include single and group portraits of subjects sitting, standing, and in profile. They also document numerous activities, including several dances and other community events, the construction of teepee campsites, horseback transit, community meetings, and what appears to be a Little Bighorn re-enactment. Scattered amongst these are several images of Montana towns and landscapes, for which Forsyth was also known. In all, a fine representation of Forsyth's work in an unusual format and a good visual record of Native American life in Montana during the early 20th century.

\$7,500





THE TWENTY-ONE EARTHQUAKES OF ANTIGUA GUATEMALA

29. [Gonzales Bustillo, Juan]. *Razon Puntual de los Sucessos Mas Memorables, y de los Extragos, y Daños Que Se Fundo en el Parage Llamado Ciudad Vieja, o Almolonga, y de Donde Se Traslado a el en Que Actualmente Se Halla.* Pueblo de Mixco: Don Antonio Sanchez Cubillas, 1774. [2], 12pp. Small folio. Modern decorated paper boards; manuscript paper label on front cover. Title page repaired along gutter margin. Minor dust soiling. Still very good.

A historical account of devastating earthquakes in Guatemala from 1541 to 1773. In the last quarter of that year, the Santa Marta earthquakes struck Antigua Guatemala, the original capital of the Spanish colony, destroying the city and killing hundreds. The disaster directly resulted in the transfer of the capital twenty miles to the east to what is today Guatemala City. It is no wonder that the seat of government was moved after a perusal of this text, which catalogues and describes twenty-one earthquakes, twelve of which resulted in significant or total destruction of the town. The present account was printed at Mixco, now on the western outskirts of Guatemala City, during meetings of the colonial government to locate and plan the new capital. "Among the earliest works printed in Mixco" – Sabin. We locate copies at six American institutions and only one in available auction records.

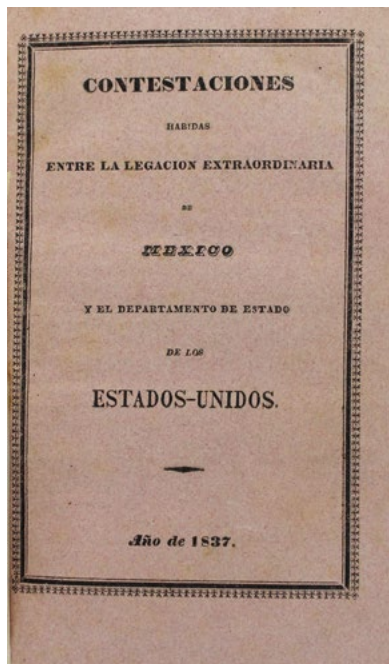
Medina, Guatemala 383. Palau 105115. Sabin 27881.

\$3,250

BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BECAUSE OF TEXAS

30. [Gorostiza, Manuel Eduardo de]. *Correspondencia Que Ha Mediado Entre la Legacion Extraordinaria de Mexico y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados-Unidos Sobre el Paso del Sabina por las Tropas que Mandaba el General Gaines*. Mexico City: Jose M.F. de Lara, 1837. xxix,122pp. Original printed wrappers bound into later crushed Mexican calf, gilt titles stamped on front cover. Minor wear and rubbing to boards. Very good plus.

The first Mexican edition, after the Philadelphia first edition printed the previous year, of a scarce work pertaining to the controversial border issues between Mexico and Texas after the 1836 Texas Revolution. This edition prints supplementary text and correspondence not present in the Philadelphia edition. “Gorostiza was Mexico’s special envoy sent to Washington to circumvent the anticipated ‘invasion.’ The failure of his mission impelled him to publish this work impugning American intentions. It set off hot sparks under the seat of government which ignited into flame since it contained a note claiming that it had official sanction. This led directly to a breaking off of diplomatic relations, not to be resumed until 1839 when Mexico disavowed having approved Gorostiza’s slurs on our national honor” – Eberstadt.



Streeter Texas 1220a. Streeter Sale 359. Howes G6, “aa.” Raines, p.95. Eberstadt 168:212. Sabin 16908. Palau 62737.

\$1,250

IMAGES OF INDIGENOUS GUATEMALANS

31. [Guatemala]. **Muñíz y Cano, Felix**. [*Four Cabinet Cards of Indigenous Guatemalans by One of Guatemala’s First Photographers*]. Guatemala: [ca. 1890]. Four cabinet card photographs. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Four ethnographic images in the manner of “tipos”, depicting various indigenous Guatemalans in costume. Three of the four are studio portraits, while the fourth was taken outdoors; all are printed with the imprint of the

studio and captioned in pencil on the verso. The images are as follows: “Milk vendor & son. Guatemala”, which depicts a woman with a jug of milk slung across her back, her son seated beside her. “Moser’ employed in finca or farm – in costume”, showing a young man in a short jacket and white pants wearing a round straw hat and carrying a canvas bag. “Mosers’ Indians who carry packages &c Guatemala. C.A. (in costume)”, which depicts three men in short pants and sarapes, straw hats perched on their heads. The fourth photo, taken in situ rather than the studio, is captioned “Indian man with load to be seen every hour in Guatemala, C.A.” It shows a young man carrying a large net full of gourd vessels on his back, a walking stick in hand. He wears only short white pants with a knife at his belt.

Félix Muñiz y Cano, a Spaniard, came to the Americas with his older brother Ramón, who was also a photographer. They worked together in Lima for a number of years before Félix moved to Guatemala City in the late 1870s. He operated the “Siglo XX” studio until his death in 1894. Among photographers working in Guatemala in the 19th century, Muñiz y Cano was preceded only by the German immigrant, Emilio Herbruger. Muñiz y Cano’s images are very scarce, with but a single holding in OCLC.

\$2,400



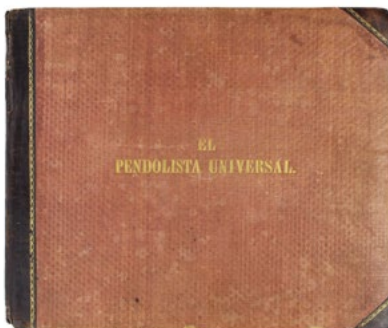
HOW TO WRITE AMERICAN

32. Halsey, George Washington. *El Pendolista Universal. Obra Original: Que Contiene el Arte de Excribir, Segun Se Enseña en Inglaterra y en los Estados Unidos...* Nueva York: Por Don Jorge W. Halsey, y Hermanos, 1838. ix, 14pp., plus thirty-five engraved plates. Oblong quarto. Original half calf and patterned cloth, spine and front board gilt. Hinges cracking, with some separation at head of front joint; foot of spine chipped. Light wear and soiling to boards. Moderate toning and foxing to plates, lighter to text leaves. Good plus.

An eccentric U.S. Spanish-language imprint which aspires to teach an American style of penmanship to a Spanish-speaking audience. The author, George Washington Halsey, spent three years in Cuba in the 1830s teaching handwriting and drawing. This book grew out of that experience and his belief that the American style of writing was superior to other styles



current in the 1830s. Following the introduction, fourteen leaves of printed text provide instruction and directions for various exercises. Thirty-five engraved plates depict examples of cursive, calligraphy, and various type-influenced handwriting styles. The first of these plates is a reproduction of a handwritten introduction by George Halsey, datelined Havana, 1838, and several are also dedicated to decorative drawings and calligraphic designs.



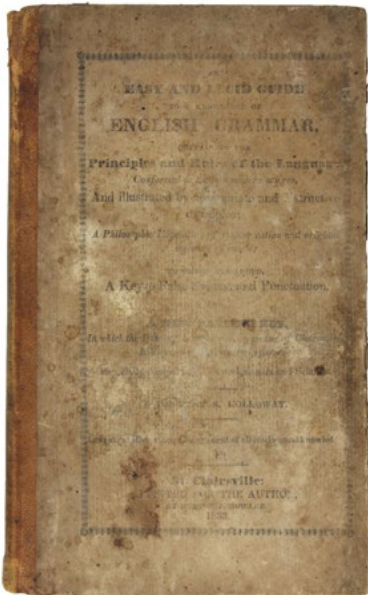
About Halsey, not much else is known; however, both George and his brother, John, had three passions: handwriting, photography, and Spanish-speaking countries. George introduced the daguerreotype to Cuba in 1841 and took the first photograph on the island. John taught handwriting in Mexico and imported the first daguerreotype equipment

to that country about the same time. This book on handwriting, though not well represented in bibliographies on the subject, went through three editions. In addition to this 1838 New York edition, there was an 1840 Portuguese translation, and an edition in Spain in 1867. The brothers published several other books on the art of writing in both Spanish and Portuguese. Of the present work, we locate only four copies, at AAS, Columbia, the Newberry, and the Biblioteca de Catalunya. Rare.

\$4,250

UNUSUAL OHIO IMPRINT

33. Holloway, Robert. *An Easy and Lucid Guide to a Knowledge of English Grammar; Containing the Principles and Rules of the Language, Conformed to the Best Modern Usages, and Illustrated by Appropriate and Instructive Examples.* St. Clairsville, Oh.: Horton J. Howard, 1833. 187,xiv,202-204pp. plus folding chart. 12mo. Original printed boards with calf spine. Light wear and soiling, boards rubbed. Contemporary ownership inscription on front pastedown. Text lightly tanned, some scattered foxing and soiling. About very good.



Scarce grammar work printed in a small town in Ohio near the West Virginia border. The large folding plate is entitled “A Table of Definitions and Rules, by Robert Holloway”, and the author notes that it is “designed to be spread before the learner, in the analysis of sentences, as exhibited in the Parsing key.” The table lists definitions of verbs, adjectives, pronouns, nouns, adverbs, and provides rules of syntax and an “order of parsing.” Fewer than ten copies in OCLC, and scarce in the marketplace. A charming work from rural Ohio in unsophisticated condition.

American Imprints 19354. Morgan 2462.

\$750

INVESTING IN IOWA

34. [Iowa]. *Boston Investment Company, Offices: 7 to 11 Advertiser Building Boston, Mass. Dividends 6 1/2% Per Annum, Payable Quarterly.* [Boston: 1889]. 34,[1]pp. Original green pictorial wrappers, stapled. Minor chipping, some discoloration to wrappers. Soft vertical crease, light occasional foxing. Very good.

The rare prospectus for the Boston Investment Company, formed by William Gordon (1857-1933) to finance the development of Sioux City, Iowa. Gordon raised over a million dollars in order to construct the Massachusetts Building, the Plymouth Block, and the Boston Block in Sioux City. The company



also built the Sioux City Engine Works, Paris Stove Works, a large shoe factory, and other commercial structures. The present pamphlet includes promotional text and testimonial letters, as well as illustrations of the Gordon and Hedges Block in Sioux City; three drawings of the Fergusson Block in Duluth, Minnesota; and a drawing of the Iowa Savings Bank Building. The final leaf is an order form for potential investors. OCLC records just three copies of this rare prospectus, at Yale, Massachusetts Historical, and the Henry Ford Museum.

\$650

ANTI-DRAFT RIOTS IN IOWA

35. [Iowa]. **Duncan, Thomas.** [*Manuscript Document, Signed, Regarding Payment for Guards Involved in the Sugar Creek Affair, a Bloody Anti-Draft Incident in Iowa During the Civil War.*] Davenport, Ia.: February 6, 1866. [5]pp. on four sheets of lined paper, crudely adhered together along top edge. Original folds. Bottom portion of first leaf detached along fold line, some staining. Good plus.

A manuscript letter written along with a three-page document related to the "Sugar Creek Affair" in Poweshiek County, Iowa in 1864. The letter here was written by Thomas Duncan in Davenport, Iowa to W.B. Lewis in Montezuma, concerning payment to soldiers who served as guards during the Sugar Creek Affair. The remaining three pages are taken up with a listing of the men who

are to receive compensation for their guard service, the amount they are to receive, and the individual check numbers assigned to them; most line entries are also signed by the individual soldier in the right column.

In the summer of 1864, a military draft had been instituted to enlist Union soldiers in Iowa. Three men who had been drafted earlier that summer did not show up to begin their duty on October 1 and were declared deserters. When two U.S. Marshals went to arrest them, the marshals were assassinated by bushwhackers at Sugar Creek, where a militia had formed that was loyal to the Union but completely opposed to the draft. In the wake of the murders, U.S. officials and the governor of Iowa organized their own militia to arrest the Sugar Creek deserters and those responsible for the murders of the marshals; eventually sixteen men would be arrested and jailed. The present document contains the names of some of the government's militia men who hunted down the deserters, and who served as guards in the area, and likely at the jail, where the Sugar Creek militia members were kept. The letter was written by Brevet Colonel Thomas Duncan, who was the assistant provost marshal for the district of Iowa at the time of the Sugar Creek Affair. A unique record of a little-known but bloody anti-draft confrontation in Iowa during the Civil War.

\$850

Check	payable		
3685	J. G. Pugh	\$6.00	J. G. Pugh
3686	John Moore	11.50	John Moore
3687	Nicholas Carr	7.50	N. Carr
3688	Bedy Bryan	6.00	Bedy Bryan
3689	Dennis Bryan	6.00	Dennis Bryan
3690	Cyrus Wells	3.00	Cyrus Wells
3691	Philip Smith	7.50	Philip Smith
3692	John Allen	3.00	John Allen
3693	Thos W. Chambers	11.50	Thos W Chambers
3694	Wiam Cox		
3695	Michael Daley	7.50	Michael Daley
3696	James Duffies	9.00	James Duffies
3697	John W. Farmer	1.50	John W. Farmer
3698	David Gordon	6.00	David Gordon
	Stephen Gerard		
3700	Isaac Gerard	3.00	Isaac Gerard Jr
	W. H. Moore		
3702	Thos J. Shipley	7.00	Thos. J. Shipley
3703	Acury James	3.00	Acury James
3704	John Stout	9.00	John Stout
3705	Jos Patterson	11.50	Jos Patterson
3706	Alexander Weir	6.00	Alex Weir



PLAYING SUGOROKU WITH HOLLYWOOD STARS

36. [Japan]. [Hollywood]. [*Vintage Sugoroku Game Sheet Featuring Hollywood Action Stars in the 1950s*]. [Nagoya, Japan: 1950s]. Color-printed broadside, 15.25 x 21.25 inches. Text in Japanese. Minor even toning, mild dampstain to corners, old folds. Very good.

A vintage paper game sheet for Japanese sugoroku (similar to the western game snakes and ladders) featuring numerous Hollywood stars of the 1950s. These include Marlon Brando, John Wayne, Gary Cooper, Victor Mature, Tyron Power, Errol Flynn, James Stewart, Johnny Weissmuller, and others. The board shows some scenes from their films, including aerial dogfights, fighting an octopus, a sword fighting scene, and a robot on the rampage, and also some of the notable characters played by the actors, such as Wagon Master, Tarzan, Robin Hood, and others. This sugoroku game sheet demonstrates the worldwide impact and appeal of Hollywood film culture by the 1950s, especially in Japan, where the Hollywood influence persists to this day. A wonderful display piece. We could locate no copies in institutional collections.

\$850

HARVESTING GRAPES IN CALIFORNIA

37. [Japanese Americana]. *Japanese Field Hands Harvest Grapes in the Cucamonga Valley [manuscript title]*. California: [ca. 1910]. Mounted photograph, 5 x 7 inches. Minor wear to one edge, minor soiling to image. Later manuscript pencil notations on verso. Very good.



A handsome image of Japanese-American farm laborers harvesting grapes. Eleven men stand in the foreground, while more work in the distance. The men in the photograph hold large bunches of grapes, some of them with packing crates visible. One of the workers holds a box labeled "George F.

Johnston's Ranch," which was located in Etiwanda, California. Johnston was instrumental in developing Thompson seedless grapes with partner William Thompson. He also perfected the technique of girdling, which increased fruit size and yield.

\$750

A JAPANESE-AMERICAN FAMILY IN TEXAS IN THE 1960s

38. [Japanese-American Photographica]. [*Partially-Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting a Japanese-American Family in Midcentury Texas*]. [Various locations: 1964-1969]. [26] leaves, illustrated with 245 photographs, in mounting corners, a mixture of black-and-white and color images, mostly Polaroids around 3.25 inches square or slightly larger, and five loose 8 x 10 photographs, some annotated in ink in the margins of the images. Oblong folio. Contemporary salmon-colored cloth photograph album, string tied. Minor edge wear. Internally very nice, with slight fading of the color images, as usual. Very good plus.

An interesting vernacular photograph album memorializing the lives and vacation travels of the Japanese-American Hayataka family based in Dallas, Texas in the mid-1960s. The photographs capture the parents and children at home and at play, numerous family members and friends, and their teachers and fellow students, as well as several vacations trips they took to Houston, Florida, North Carolina, Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and

Washington, D.C. Much of the album records the family's home life in Dallas. The daughter, Holly Hayataka, attended the Everette Lee DeGolyer School in Dallas, evidenced by her sixth grade class picture included here. In one picture, Holly's brothers, Hiro and Todd, are dressed in Native American costumes. Numerous photographs picture the Hayataka children, their friends, their cousins, and sometimes their parents playing in the yard. Other images picture the family at Easter and Christmas. Additional family members who visited are also identified, offering ample opportunity to make connections within the larger Japanese-American community. A wonderful Japanese-American family album picturing their home lives in Texas and their vacations in numerous popular locations in the 1960s.



\$1,750

UNUSUAL HUNGARIAN TRAVEL ACCOUNT

39. Jenő, Bano. *Mexico es Utazasom a Tropusokon.* Budapest: 1896. viii, 205pp. Quarto. Original tan publisher's cloth, stamped in red and gilt; illustrated onlay on front cover lacking, rebacked preserving original spine. Light wear and soiling to covers, corners bumped. Ink stamp on title page and several internal leaves. Minor soiling and toning to text. Good.

Scarce Hungarian travel narrative describing the author's travels in Mexico and "the tropics." In addition to Mexico, the author seems to have visited Cuba, Venezuela, Panama, and Central America. The work is illustrated, highlighting famous or notable sights, as well as the scenery and local people,



specifically several images of "Indians." Significantly, this travelogue, written after the French incursion into Mexico and the fall of Emperor Maximilian I, depicts Mexico in a far more independent and positive light than previous Hungarian narratives. We locate five copies in OCLC, but only one in the United States, at the New York Public Library.

\$1,375

"RAWLINS COUNTY, THE GEM OF THE WEST"

40. [Kansas]. *Kansas. Northwest Kansas ..The Eldorado for the Investor and the Homeseeker.. The Poor Man's Mecca [caption title].* Lincoln, Nb.: [ca, 1890]. Large broadsheet, 28 x 9 inches. Printed in red on recto, blue on verso. Old folds, minor wear. Very good.

KANSAS
NORTHWEST KANSAS

.. The Eldorado for the Investor and the ..
.. Homeseeker - The Poor Man's Mecca ..

100 PER CENT PROFIT
MAY BE REALIZED IN THE NEXT
TWELVE MONTHS BY INVESTING IN

Northwest Kansas Lands
WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARMS

In the Beautiful Valleys of Northwestern Kansas, the Garden Spot of the World.

RAWLINS COUNTY
The Best Watered, Best Timbered, Best Improved, and Most Productive County in the West.

Italian Skies. Fertile Soil. Broad Valleys. Laughing Waters.
Happy Destiny for Homeseekers.
OPPORTUNITIES for all NO MATTER HOW LIMITED THE MEANS

Choice Farms to Sell in
Rawlins, Cheyenne, Thomas and Sherman Counties

Many rare bargains. Write today, describing as nearly as possible what you want and where you want it. The magnitude of my business makes it possible for me to offer you various advantages that will save you money.

You can show every month in the year.
Wheat and corn average from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre.
The winters are mild, and little or no feed for stock is required.
No. 1000 has never made such progress as has Kansas in the same length of time.
You can make more money from small grains than you can by raising corn in the east.
You can have the deep waters of the Gulf, and our grain commands the highest price.
Do you want a home that the boys and girls? If so, come now; these lands are going fast.
You will be satisfied to get it. A more beautiful home job never lived than you will find here.
Nothing lived when it was cheap, and nothing it cost the few cents, has made many men rich.
Farming lands in this county are the best buying stock; it gives you money day and night.
The amount of all kinds of land. Better great money making investments has the best in the world.
It is possible to own of energy and business enterprise. Many and opportunities are being tried.
The children, as common in the east, to introduce here bigger people than any other one in this great earth.
The fields are rapidly increasing in value every year.
We have more education, price oil, no good water, and the fields are rapidly increasing in value every year.
If you are a reader, stay here. Be independent; labor for yourself instead of the landlord. Then you will never have more.
Oats, wheat, corn, rye, hay, alfalfa, berries, corn, milk, and stock, and alfalfa do well. All kinds of vegetables and fruits.
The machine, mule, and timber have come and gone, and your neighbors are among the best people in the west.
If you have a small farm on a well-kept plan, you will be what you can get. Buy from me, my price is lowest, and you can have a free man.
Our lands are so situated that you can locate someone together if desired. You can find, and get them to remain here for good.
We do not have to wait six months to get something to land here; we can get it in one week, and we can see one week in the year.

REFERENCE

I have extensive business for many people living in your State. Write for references and I will send you names of persons with whom to consult.

NO EXCHANGING

I would be happy to sell you property to the best possible advantage and buy on a cash basis, no more objection to my list of references than to the GREAT EASTERN and INVESTOR.

INSTALLMENT PLAN

I can offer every reference to people of limited means, but would suggest that if it is not considered advisable to buy a farm unless you can pay for it in cash. Better to own a three-acre farm than to have to pay for it. **GREAT EASTERN** are always open. I hope to have the pleasure of serving you.

W. J. RATCLIFF,
ATWOOD, KANSAS

Large broadsheet advertising immigration to Kansas. The agent, W.J. Ratcliff of Atwood, Kansas, encourages the reader to "Write today, describing as nearly as possible what you want and where you prefer it. You will hear from me and I will convince you that I have some exceptional bargains in Kansas realty." Specifically, the bargains are to be had in Rawlins County, located in the northwest corner of the state on the Nebraska border. The broadsheet lists all the reasons Rawlins is the absolute best, summarizing: "The Best Watered, Best Timbered, Best Improved, and Most Productive County in the West." A handsome production. We locate two copies in OCLC, at Yale and SMU.

\$1,250

PROTESTING IN THE WAKE OF MLK'S ASSASSINATION

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

An exceedingly rare broadsheet advertising a multi-faceted public march and rally against both the Vietnam War and “racism, poverty and repression,” following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. The organizers of the event, the April 27 Mobilization Committee, framed the day’s activities around Dr. King’s opposition to the Vietnam War, and the entirety of the verso prints excerpts of an April 4, 1967 speech by Dr. King railing against the conflict. The diversity of the speakers echoes the quantity of different issues represented by the current broadsheet: Civil Rights, the Vietnam War, the recent assassination of Dr. King, Muhammad Ali’s legal fight against the war, Bobby Seale’s controversial role with the Bay Area Black Panthers, women’s rights, and the role of the American military. We could locate no other copies of this broadsheet in auction history or OCLC.



\$850

“THE MOB, BACKED BY THE POLICE, ARE REVELING IN BLOOD...”

42. [Louisiana]. *The New Orleans Riot: “My Policy” in Louisiana. Compiled from Dispatches, Proclamations, Letters, &c.* Washington, D.C.: Daily Morning Chronicle Print, 1866. 16pp., printed in two columns. Gathered signatures. Some slight marginal damage and dampstaining to title page, small dampstain to upper margin throughout, mild occasional foxing. Partially unopened. Good.

A rare work examining the 1866 New Orleans race riot which was the result of Radical Republicans trying to use a newly-called state constitutional convention to bring African-American citizens of Louisiana into the political process through voting rights. This pitted Union officials against the remaining Confederate influences in New Orleans, and Southern sympathizers viewed the convention as illegitimate. The present work collects various “dispatches, proclamations, [and] letters” related to the lead up, execution, and aftermath of the riots, interspersed with running commentary by an unknown author who seemed to be no fan of President Andrew Johnson. The 1866 race riot in New Orleans resulted in the deaths of about forty people and the injury of

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

CALLING OF THE CONVENTION.

The loyal people of Louisiana, following the example of those of Tennessee, prepared to adopt the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and to that end the President *pro tem.* of the convention of 1864, known as the Lincoln Convention, issued the following call :

PROCLAMATION.

By R. K. HOWELL, President *pro tem.* of the Convention for the Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana.

State, to issue the requisite proclamations reconvoking said convention and ordering the necessary elections as soon as possible :

Now, therefore, I, Rufus K. Howell, President *pro tem.* of the convention, as aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority thus conferred on me, and in pursuance of the aforesaid resolutions of adjournment, do issue this my proclamation reconvoking the said "Convention for the Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana ;" and I do hereby notify and request all the delegates to said convention to assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives, Mechanics' Institute building, in the

hundreds more, the great majority of whom were African Americans. Federal troops were called in to round up the white insurgents responsible for the massacre, and the governor of Louisiana declared martial law for three days. The violent conflict galvanized support for extending suffrage to African-American men under the Fourteenth Amendment, and for the Reconstruction Act, which allowed for military districts in the South overseen by the United States government.

\$1,250

IN A HANDSOME CONTEMPORARY BINDING

43. [Mexican Binding]. *Concilium Mexicanum Provinciale, Celebratum Mexici Anno MDLXXXV.* Parisii: 1725. [24],592,595-598 [of 599]pp. Small octavo. Contemporary Mexican calf, elaborately decorated in gilt. Binding somewhat scuffed and worn, hinges more so. Loss to spine ends, some staining to boards. Light dampstaining to edges of text, heavier to outer leaves; wear to edges of text. Lacks final leaf and one other. Good.

A slightly-battered but lovely copy of this work on the Third Mexican Provincial Council of 1585, published in Paris but clearly bound in Mexico. The Third Mexican Provincial Council was convened by Archbishop Don Pedro Moya de Contreras, and was the most important ecclesiastical meeting of New Spain. Most notably, the council ruled on the subject of Indian labor, decreeing that wages ought to be paid to the natives for work done for the clergy, including construction and other manual labor. The conciliar decrees were first published in 1622, though they were reprinted several times over the next few centuries. The present copy has seen some water damage with



the loss of two leaves, but it is, notably, in a wonderful Mexican binding which is heavily tooled in gilt. The nature of the tooling would suggest that it was possibly owned by someone important and clearly held in esteem. Though institutionally well-represented, this edition is still rather scarce in trade, and we find the present copy to be a quite desirable artifact of early 18th-century Mexican binding work.

\$750

POSTCARDS FROM THE BORDER WAR

44. [Mexican Border War]. [Woodfill, Samuel]. [*Archive of Manuscript Correspondence by Samuel Woodfill, a Decorated American Soldier During His Early Service in the Mexican Revolution and Border War*]. [Mostly Laredo, Tx.: 1914-1915]. Sixty-four pictorial postcards, letters written on versos. Minor wear and soiling to some cards. Very good.

A unique record of correspondence written on a series of postcards by Samuel Woodfill (1883-1951) while serving with the U.S. Army along the Texas-Mexico border during the Mexican Revolution. The cards are addressed to Lorena "Blossom" Wiltshire, Woodfill's future wife back in Cincinnati. The postcards predominately feature images of San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston, Laredo, and Mexico and its inhabitants. A small number of postcards are printed with pictures from the Mexican Revolution, including "After the Battle - Ravine Where the Dead Have Been Thrown" and "Carranza at the Front Eating Hot Tamales." Other postcards picture Mexican subjects and

street scenes, and also American military personnel while “Drilling” and at “Mess hour in camp at Ft. Sam Houston.” Woodfill writes the first couple of his letters from Oklahoma, but the remainder emanate primarily from Laredo, an important Texas-Mexico border town.

Woodfill’s correspondence contains descriptions of camp life, daily activities, weather, training, and more. Most importantly, he also shares details about the conflict on the border. On April 25th he writes: “The smoke of the battle has cleared away today and Nueva Laredo is reduced to ashes. Hundreds of refugees still flocking to this side. The advance guard of the Rebels came in and took possession this P.M.” This reportage from Woodfill is an eyewitness account of the destruction of the important Mexican border town of Nuevo Laredo by Mexican Federal soldiers.

Samuel Woodfill would go on to serve in both World Wars. He distinguished himself most notably in October 1918, when, while under attack, he neutralized three German machine gun emplacements and then managed to lead his men back to safety without suffering any casualties. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1919. A truly unique archive of Woodfill’s early service along the Texas-Mexico border during the early years of the Mexican Revolution and the Mexican Border War.

\$1,950



WITH DELINEATIONS OF MID-18th-CENTURY MEXICAN BRANDS

45. [Mexico]. [Brands]. [*Interesting 18th-Century Mexican Manuscript Recording a Legal Dispute over Mule Ownership*]. [San Juan del Rio, Mx.: 1745]. [12]pp., plus two smaller covering leaves. Small folio. Stitched at gutter. Light wear and staining at edges, affecting a few letters here and there but not overall legibility. Relatively short, closed tear from lower edge of initial leaf. Light toning and dust soiling; occasional faint foxing. Accomplished in several very legible hands. About very good.

A complete and fascinating manuscript legal file concerning an ownership dispute over a pair of mules between two Mexican farmers, Antonio Camacho and Diego Bernal, from the town of San Juan del Rio, between Queretaro and Mexico City, in 1745. The disagreement stemmed from the purchase by Camacho of ten mules from a Veracruz merchant named Joseph Manuel Tauera through a Mexico City intermediary, Sebastian de Torres on April 15, 1739. Six years later, Camacho finds himself in court in San Juan de Rio petitioning to retain his property after Bernal has claimed them as his own. The crux of the matter is the similarity of the brands of the two muleteers, with each claiming the brand on the mules in question is his own. The two brands, which are in fact very close in design, are drawn several times in the margins of the court documents as a reference. Eventually the court decides in favor of Bernal, and orders the mules returned him.

The records present here include the original receipt provided to Camacho for his purchase, with individual, brief descriptions of all ten animals, and a small manuscript cover sheet with a summary of the following contents. The principal documents comprise petitions, declarations, and counterpetitions from Camacho and Bernal, a group of witness statements and procedural orders, and the final judgment rendered for Bernal. The decision seems to have rested on Bernal's insistence that he did not offer his mules for sale, support for this statement from his witnesses, and a resolution that the brands were indeed those of Bernal. Thus, Camacho had purchased stolen property and therefore had to return it to the original owner. A very interesting and very early example of the use of brands to resolve agricultural disputes and issues of property in Spanish colonial Mexico.

\$3,000

1

2

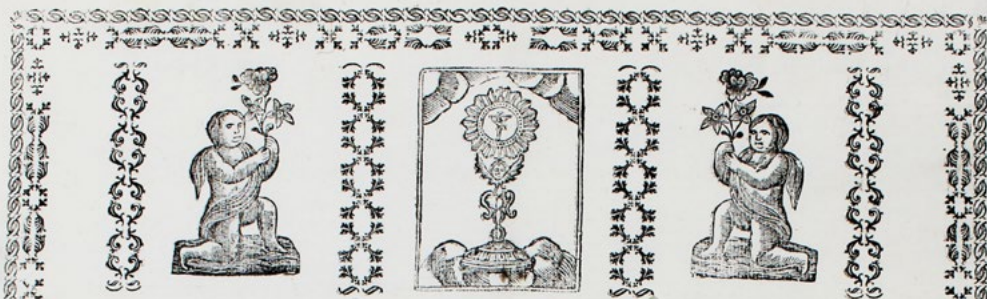
por de mulas, venteadas, del qual se en aquel entonces es
 acostumbrada a llevar, y el que se figura al mas por
 el que se diferenciò de aqui, por abiese en Contrado, con
 de D. Buente Diaz, de Leon, Peirino de la Villa de Aguas,
 Cabientes, y aora por que hizo su mudada, con el mes
 mo mes, y tienen las dos dhas mulas que ha como
 sido, con que asentada las dos cosas de lleba ve
 jadas, así como deoreanos, como del dñmo fisco
 mal pueden ser dhas dos mulas de las venteadas, a
 saber, en aquel tiempo. Esto asentado, como el
 que no se le justificará el que se declara aya
 vendido mulas sin ventear, suplica a su M^{dad}.
 se le demande, y sin embargo del pago de
 quarenta el dho Ant. Camacho, y dado por J^{tes}
 Man. Sabera, se le entreguen sus dos mulas, que
 se pague ser de justicia, y haviendo caucado de su
 Peirino, y fisco de dho, no caucamas, y quando
 llegue el caso de se le entreguen, se asgan hecho y
 caucado mas costas, de todas las dos dhas mulas
 y enu se impoñen en el poder justificarle caso
 alguna, y por defecto de no avernir el dho Camacho
 al dho pleito pedido, suplica a su M^{dad}. mande le a
 franie a su satisfacion, el dho Camacho, así los
 dho, y quedan justificar las dhas mulas, y
 bien justificado, como las costas de la dñm^{ca}
 ción, y esta pronto a justificar, no hauee vendi
 do ninguna mula sin ventear. Supuesto el que
 como dno enu ejemplo, compró dhas dos mulas
 con el seguro de D. Sebastian de Aborres, asentada
 de la Cruz. M^{dad}. con la carta de dho, tiene
 más seguro su dinero, y en tal caso, a franquaxa
 de todos las dos mulas, para no caucar de su

CONFRATERNITY BROADSIDE FOR A NUN

46. [Mexico]. [Confraternities]. *Alabado Sea el Santisimo Sacramento. Patente de la Confradia Fundada con Autoridad Real, y Ordinaria en el Sagrario de Esta Santa Iglesia Catedral de Durango con el Glorioso Titulo del Acompañamiento del Sacratissimo Viatico, Baxo la Proteccion del Sagrado Corazon de Jesus* [caption title]. [Durango?: 1799]. Broadside, approximately 17 x 12 inches. Light wear at edges. A few scattered, small wormholes, slightly affecting text. Contemporary ink signatures and docketing. Very good.

Unrecorded broadside membership patent for the religious confraternity of the cathedral in Durango, Mexico, filled out for a female member, Sister Mariana Araujo, at the end of the 18th century. The text lists the responsibilities of the member, including assistance in the Mass and other services, and enumerates the indulgences that are obtainable, the chief of which is the forgiveness of all sins confessed on the day of entry into the confraternity. The final paragraph lists other posthumous benefits, including money towards a funeral and a mass said upon death of the member and on several following occasions. Interestingly printed, with a decorative border consisting of several types of rolls and tools and with three devotional woodcuts, and a good document of confraternal orders practices in the provincial cities of colonial Mexico. Not in OCLC.

\$975



ALABADO SEA EL SANTISIMO SACRAMENTO.

PATENTE DE LA COFRADIA FUNDADA CON AUTORIDAD REAL,
y ordinaria en el Sagrario de esta Santa Iglesia Catedral de Durango con el Glorioso título del Acompañamiento del SACRATISSIMO VIATICO, BAXO la Proteccion del SAGRADO CORAZON DE JESUS.

POR quanto para el mejor regimen y gobierno de nuestra Cofradia se formaron Constituciones que deverán observar el Hermano ó Hermana que se haya de recibir, se le dará una Patente en la que se le haga saber las obligaciones en que se hallan por su Católico zelo, como tambien los provechos, y gracias que gozan siempre que con el mismo, las cumplan exactamente.

En atención á esto se recibió por Hermana á *Mariana E. Araujo* y dió por el asiento lo que su devocion le dictó, obligándose á contribuir semanalmente con medio real de jornal para las atenciones precisas de esta Cofradia, concurrir á las Procesiones del acompañamiento del Santísimo Viatico, si fuere habida en las Lunes...

...sia del Sagrario, y alli roganen á Dios nuestro Señor por la paz, y concordia entre los Príncipes Christianos, extirpacion de las heregias, exáltacion de la Santa Iglesia siete años, y siete quarentenas en los quatro dias siguientes al de la festividad principal del Sagrado CORAZON DE JESUS, para visitar la expresada Iglesia, rogando á Dios por los mismos fines. Y setenta dias de perdon de las Penitencias, cada vez que practiquen alguna obra piadosa.

Igualmente gozan dichos Cofrades todas las Gracias e Indulgencias concedidas á la Minerva de Roma que son innumerables, siendo entre ellas la de cien dias de Indulgencias á los Hermanos por cada vez que acompañaren á la sepultura el Cada...

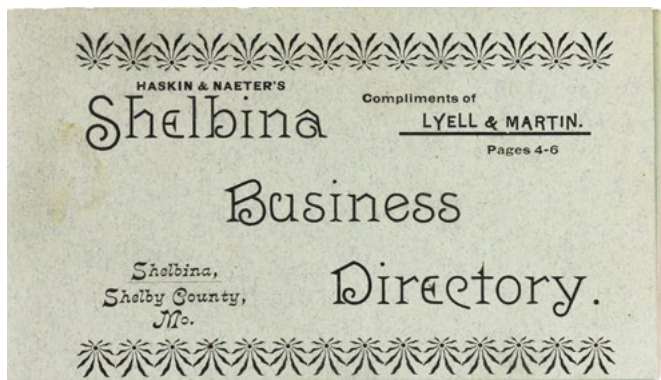
UNRECORDED MISSOURI DIRECTORY

47. [Missouri]. *Haskin & Naeter's Shelbina Business Directory* [cover title]. Shelbina, Mo.: [Job Department of the Shelbina Torchlight, ca. 1893]. 48,53-88,[8]pp., likely as issued, printed on varying colors of paper stock. Oblong 16mo. Original printed blue-gray wrappers, stitched. Minor wear and dust-soiling. Near fine.

An apparently-unrecorded, pocket-sized promotional and city directory for the northern Missouri town of Shelbina. "The object of this Directory is to set forth the excellent facilities which the City of Shelbina affords as a business center; the many advantages it offers educationally and socially; the high standards of morality that prevail among its people; the many inducements it offers to the business man and homeseeker; the present thrifty and substantial condition of its business institutions, and the many reasons why its merchants are enabled to offer better inducements to the people of Shelby and Monroe Counties than any other City in North-east Missouri." The work was printed at the offices of the town's newspaper, the *Shelbina Torchlight*. The contents of the work switch back and forth from full-page advertisements for local businesses

to promotional information about Shelbina itself. No copies in OCLC, and likely a unique survival from a place that billed itself as "a beautiful and thriving little city."

\$950

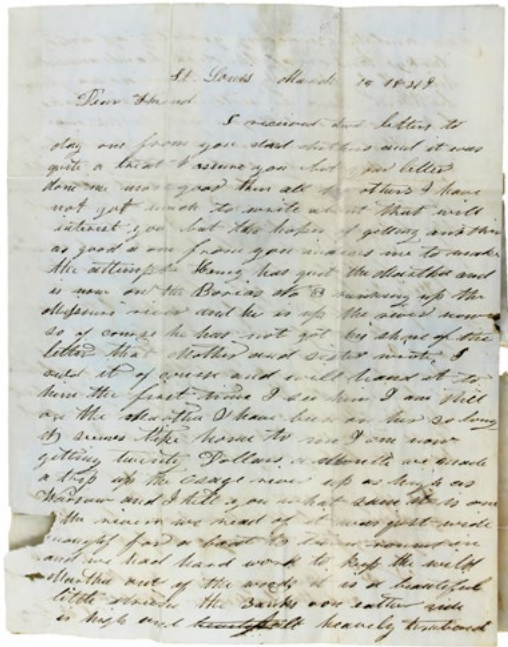


**"IT WAS JUST WIDE ENOUGH FOR A BOAT
TO TURN ROUND IN AND WE HAD HARD WORK
TO KEEP THE WILD MARTHA OUT OF THE WOODS."**

48. [Missouri]. [Osage River]. [Autograph Letter, Signed, by Riverboat Runner T.C. Gray, to a Friend in Montibello, Illinois, Regarding Difficult Travels up the Osage River in Missouri]. St. Louis: March 15, 1849. [2]pp., with integral leaf, docketed on the verso. Original mailing folds, expertly reinforced with clear archival tape along fold lines, mild soiling, small open tear from removal of wax seal, costing just a few letters of text. Good.

An interesting correspondence from T.C. Gray, a boatman working on a steamboat along the Osage and Missouri rivers, relating his tense travels on the former river in the Spring of 1849. Gray's letter, written from St. Louis, reads in part: "Henry has quit the Martha and is now on the Borias No 3 & running up the Missouri River and he is up the river now.... I am still on the Martha. I have been on her so long it seems like home to me. I am now getting twenty Dollars a Month. We made a trip up the Osage river up as high as Warsaw...it was just wide enough for a boat to turn round in and we had hard work to keep the wild Martha out of the woods. It is a beautiful little stream. The Banks on either side is high and heavily timbered and there was any quantity of wild turkeys and one of the deck hands amused himself by shooting at them as we glided by them. There is nothing that looks like a town until you get to Warsaw and that is not much of a place but it is the county seat and the principle houses is court house and jail. It being court week I went and heard the lawyers plead awhile..."

Both the Martha and the Boria No. 3 were destroyed in the Great St. Louis Fire, along with over twenty other riverboats on the Mississippi levee just two months after the present letter was written. Settlers first arrived in the area that would become Warsaw, Missouri in 1831, and county offices were established in a home near Bledsoe's Ferry. The Osage River runs from western Missouri to the Missouri River near Jefferson City. The river gained notoriety for the difficulty in navigating its tight bends and numerous shoals.



The river's ever-changing water level, which could fluctuate up to two feet in an afternoon, compounded the problem. For decades, attempts were made to improve navigation on the Osage River, but with little success. Eventually the river was condemned as a navigable waterway, and Bagnell Dam was built at the western mouth of the river, creating the Lake of the Ozarks. An interesting correspondence concerning the difficult navigation of a once-notable spur of the Missouri River in the age of the steamboat.

RARE WANTED POSTER FOR THE BARROW GANG

49. [Murder]. [Bonnie & Clyde]. [Arkansas]. *Wanted for Murder and Rape. I Hold Two Felony Warrants, Each for Clyde and Melvin Barrow...* [caption title and first part of text]. [Van Buren, Ar.: 1933]. Photographically-illustrated broadside, 12 x 8.5 inches. Even toning, old folds, short separation along one fold line, a few tiny holes, mild edge wear, erased handwriting in top margin, faint ink stamp at bottom right. Very good.

A screamingly rare wanted poster for the Bonnie & Clyde gang, issued by the sheriff of Crawford County, Arkansas after a famous series of incidents between the wanted fugitives and locals that left a marshal dead and led a local woman to identify the Barrow brothers as the two men who attacked and raped her. Sheriff Maxey begins the broadside with a notice about Bonnie & Clyde's recent crimes in the area: "I hold two felony warrants, each for Clyde and Melvin Barrow, who on June 23rd shot and killed Marshal Henry Humphrey while he was trying to arrest them on a robbery charge and on the next day, June 24th, they went to the home of Mrs. Frank Rogers, tried to take her auto, and raped her." Sheriff Maxey then includes descriptions keyed to the five subjects pictured in the three photographs printed at the head of the broadside, identifying four by name; these photos feature Bonnie Parker, Clyde Barrow, an unidentified associate of Clyde's later identified as W.D. Jones, Blanch Caldwell, and Melvin Barrow. Fingerprint classifications are also included for the Barrow brothers. A personal reward of \$250 for information leading to the arrest is offered.

As with much of the reporting surrounding the crime spree by Bonnie & Clyde, the present broadside is a mixture of contemporary fact and fiction. The present wanted poster was likely issued within a couple of weeks after the incidents in northwestern Arkansas, and certainly before Buck Barrow was mortally wounded in Iowa a month later. Bonnie & Clyde would, of course, meet their end not long after, gunned down by law enforcement officials near Gibsland, Louisiana on May 23, 1934. The present poster is much rarer than the national wanted notices issued by the FBI and the Justice Department. It also seems to be the only instance when the Barrow Gang was officially wanted for rape, however apocryphal the charges. No copies are reported in OCLC, and we could locate just a single copy elsewhere (trimmed much closer to the text than the present copy) residing in the Municipal Archives at the Dallas Public Library.

\$4,500

WANTED for Murder and Rape



I hold two felony warrants, each for Clyde and Melvin Barrow, who on June 23rd shot and killed Marshal Henry Humphrey while he was trying to arrest them on a robbery charge and on the next day, June 24th, they went to the home of Mrs. Frank Rogers, tried to take her auto, and raped her.

Reading from left to right will describe them as follows:

No. 1: Bonnie Parker (alias Mrs. Clyde Barrow) I understand that she is burned very bad. The best that I can find out the burns are on her right thigh and right arm. Has tattoo 8 inches above right knee.

No. 2: Clyde Barrow, description as follows: Age 24 years, height 5 feet 7 inches barefeet, weight 125 lbs., hair dark brown wavy, complexion light, eyes hazel. He has slit in upper lip. Nose crooked, probably broken. Limp in left foot. His finger prints classification is as follows:

29 — M O 9
26 U O O 9

No. 3: Do not know his name but can give you his description. Height 5 feet 7 inches. Age, about 28 years, weight about 130 or 135, hair, dark, medium, dark complexion, square shoulders but drooped forward sharply.

No. 4: Blanch Caldwell (Mrs. Melvin Barrow) Do not know anything about her description.

No. 5: Melvin Barrow: Description as follows: Age 31 years, height, 5 feet 5 inches barefeet, weight 110 pounds, hair chestnut, eyes maroon, complexion ruddy. Finger print classification is as follows:

9 U 11 9
1 R 11 11

I will pay personally \$250.00 each for the Barrow Brothers delivered to me any where in the United States. To receive the reward there does not have to be a conviction just the delivery to me and I will pay the reward.

There were six in the party when they were here, three men and three women. Search all tourist parks as that is where they stay. And inquire of your doctors if they have been called to treat a woman that has been burned in a car wreck.

If you locate these men, arrest, wire me collect and will come for them and will pay you \$250.00 each for them. Do not want you to wait for a conviction but will pay the reward for their arrest and delivery to me.

These men are very dangerous and use all precaution when you locate them. These boys home is West Dallas, Texas.

Albert Maxey, Sheriff Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas

LARGE AND UNRECORDED NAHUATL BROADSIDE

50. [Nahuatl Language]. *Nocnopil Joseph de Yturrigaray Tecpilli Monetolti Itechpa in Tlatecpantli Santiago...* [caption title]. Mexico: 1803. Large letterpress broadside, measuring 23.75 x 16.75 inches. Previously folded; minor loss at central fold point, slightly affecting text. Light wear and a few small chips at edges. Contemporary tax stamps at upper corners of verso. Light toning and dust soiling. Still very good.

A rare example of a late colonial Mexican broadside printed entirely in the Nahuatl language spoken by much of central indigenous population. The broadside, promulgated on October 15, 1803, announces the transfer of power from outgoing Viceroy Félix Berenguer de Marquina to José de Iturrigaray, who would serve until his arrest for his support of Mexican popular sovereignty in 1808. The use of Nahuatl in official printed communications in New Spain was discouraged, as the colonial government sought to coerce native Mexicans into speaking Spanish and abandoning traditional languages. The language was occasionally used in announcements of the utmost importance, such as the arrival of a new Viceroy, to ensure the impartation of the information, and most of these were only printed at the very end of the Spanish colonial era, when the viceregal government was desperate for any type of support that it could muster. An extensive, early 19th-century colonial broadside in Nahuatl; we locate no other copies.

\$8,750

NOCNOPIL JOSEPH DE YTURRIGARAY

Técpilli monétoli itechpa in Tlatécpantli Santiago, Tequi-quitzácatzintli Nonohuian itechpa in Tlatóca-Yaoquiyotl, Tlatóca-tespitlatzintli, Tepachocatzintli ihuan Yaoquicá-yanoquá Nonohuian ihuan in Yancuc Castillan, nó Tepanica-catzintli itechpa in i Tlatóca-Tlacapuloyan, Tequimacó-Tlatontecatzintli i tencopatizino in to Huci Tlatócatzintli itechpa in i Tlatemolihliztzin in Huécapanotli Tlatóni Ico-noplicatzintli Felix Berenguer de Marquina.

NTOUIN machitlita in mochinin Tláca caxatí ihuan chaxatí ipan in ihu Altepexotecomatl, ihuan ipan in oc coquintin Huéhuí Altepeme, Altepexotecomatl ihuan Yeyeloyan, ma zazo aquin i Yeliz, i Yexilic, i cempalcayo yca, analotice itech in i xililóca inia Teuctitóciyotl, ca ipampa in Tlatóca-amatl ó macoc ompa Aranjéx ipan compoili ihuan ene Marro, ipan Xihuiti Naustozotli mitlapoollí ihuan yexi, ó moxetzino in to Huci Tlatócatzintli (Ma Dios Qui mo pieltzino) ó nech motequimacuil in ic nie no Tlatemolihliztli in no achto-ehucar in Huécapanotli Tlatóni Ico-noplicatzintli Felix Berenguer de Marquina, itechpoca in cabuili ó qui mo tepanilhui in iniqui ite-noplicatzintli, Tlatóca-tespitlatzintli, Tepachocatzintli, ihuan Tlaycan-tzintli itech in i Tlatóca-Tlacapuloyan zán no ihuanitiztlin in Itamatac-tlapalehuicatzintzin, Yaoyo-tlaxicatzintzin, Ichtaca-tlacuicatzintzin, Tlatécpantlécáqui ihuan Terechmopachéqué ó qui mo pieli ipan in i cañ-tlatécpantlécáqui, ihuan in oc coquintin Tláca in subprens-mé ye nahuacitl ipan in Terechmopantli, ihuan in quexquih Tlatóca-tlamahuilli ipan ca inia Tlatóciyotl, ca in mamalzin qui mo te maquicéque. Ah inia Tlatemolihliztli nie chibaz ipan in tlatolacahuili chibazén metzli, ca oc tucaz ihuan podox ipan in tonalli caxolacahuilli ipan in hué ye onanca Noviembre, ca yehuatí in ó ne-ximachéloc in i conanca-mechetli ipan in i xoloboloyan inia Tlatóciyotl, in ihuá huacamax ocachi cabuili ma itla ipampa, nozo ne-tlatimihliztli, ah in tucazo itech no nequix in chibazén metzli te-neuhitoc, áno ocachi mo tequitoye, ca zan ye in tlen itech mo ne-qui. Ah ipampa in ca in Tlatóca-tequitlécáqui itechpa in Yaoquicé-que ihuan in Tlatóca-tlatóni-tlacuicé que áca áca. Quauhtepé-caltin in áca Altepexotecomatl, no ihuan in Quicáhuac in quiti cemp-liqui inia ye ó tenehuac Teuctitóciyotl, qui te xpantique áca in itech pohuiloni Nohéx-amatl, in tla ó quitzilacuéq i tencopatizino in Huécapanotli Tlatóni Tlatemolihliztli, Ama-tlatlahuolizne in mtezomocia in iniqui Tlatóca-Tlamahuilli ihuan Tlatécpantlécáqui nó náhuacá in Teuchahu-ittequitlécáqui itechpa in iniqui Tlatécpantlécáqui, ca in Tlayco-tlamahuilli ipan in Tlatécpantlécáqui-tlacuicéque in nican Huci Altepexan, ihuan in Tlaponhuí itechpa in Yoli-tzac-amochi, tlatémelchhuacque Melahuac-chihuacitica in tla ó qui mitlacáhuil in iniqui Tlatóca-Tlamahuilli, Tlatóca-amatl, ihuan in itechpaya in Tlatécpantli, in zazo tlen, má tlatitlaztli, in metch-tlatiliztli Ma-chahuilin, in tlatécpantli, in nehméhuil-tlatiliztli ihuan in ocoquá zazo caté Tlayco-itotzotlilli, no zo Tlapoatl, in tla mo matziqué yé-flicahuicé itechpa in áca ihuá tencapantlécáqui, nozo ipampa ococtimé-metzi zazo caté te móchuhiliztli, icuhéyotl, te noáctaliztli, chihacahuiliztli, tlatémelchhuacpóllitzi, nozo ipampa ichtaca tlatitlahu-iliztli, te tlatémiliztli, te tlatolacáhuicé-iticiliztli, te tlatémelchhuacitli,

zazo ó huicoc, nozo ó celloc, ipampa tencapantlécáqui machitlécáqui, nozo ichtacáhuicé nozo noáctaliztli, tlaycohuiliztli ihuan tlatémiliztli, te yóloca, nozo in tóchpa Tlatécpantlécáqui, i potocca in Teuchahuiliztli, Te-iceliliztli ihuan in Nónoquá-mahuicéyotl; ipampa tlatimiliztli itechpa in neuhacahuiliztli, ipampa néhuacá-noáctomá-tlazli, nozo-ocoyeciliztli, nozo te tlatécpantlécáqui, itechpoca mo-chi in, nozo zazo tlen ipampa, ne-yohuoloni, nozo tlatécpantlécáqui quiméhuicéhuicé mochi, nozo itla, in itechpoca in quexquih Tlatóca-tlatécpantli, Tlatóca-tlamahuilli, Tlatóca-amatlucitli, ihuan Itamatac-iticéyotl ó qui mo maquilí in to Huci Tlatócatzintli in ó miltézi no Huécapanotli Tlatóni Tlatemolihliztli, ihuan ocoquintiztlin Tláca in tlapoc ó mo tenehuacéque, in ic cembocapiztlin pécáyocca in Melahuac-tlaxihuacitli, ihuan in quilli Tlatécpantlécáqui inia in mochinin Pacholónime ipan inia Tlatóca-tlapacholi, ma in Yo-yuca neocan, nozo in pal in in Tepamantlacahuilli, áca itechá Huéhuiliztli ihuan quilli tlatémelchhuacé, ca ni quiti coqui, ihuan ni quin tenehuacitli in i náhuatitoca in Melahuac-chihuacitli; ma in namachpan yecac, ca zazo tlen nehmiliztli, te tlatécpantlécáqui, nozo ne tlatimiliztli itechpa in tlen ye ó mito qui piáqé tlen qui tlatéque, mo te xpantique itic in xolacahuili compoili ihuan áhuicatl tonalli, pobalocque ipan in i te xpantique inia Tlatimiliztli, áhu xatepan in ye maticca in nehuéhuil, tamic ihuan xpantique itic in tlapca cabuili yéppilli ihuan maticatl tonalli, ca tototzacque niman in lquac in mo telnéhué mote xpantique ipan in mo machitlécáqui, ipampa ca zan iniqui in necozi in i tzonamiliztli in iniqui ye ó tenehuac tlatémelchhuacitli. Ah in tla ye ó panoc in mo machitlécáqui cabuili compoili ihuan maticatl tonalli áca in ye tenehuac in mtezomocia, ihuan áno machitlécáqui, nozo má capulocque motzalocque, nian tonaltecáqui in mo tlatimiliztli, ihuan ca tlatécpantlécáqui in tlen tonaltecáqui impan onyex, ihuan in ic zazo aquin qui piáx tlen qui tlatim, qui itoa, mo telnéhué, nozo qui tencapiztli i huécpantizino in ó mo tenehuacino Tlatóni Huécapanotli, ihuan in ocoquintiztlin Tlatemolihliztli, ca huéti qui chihapocé áno mahuacéyotica, nian te huécpantlécáqui, áca, áca in i tencatiz in to Huci Tlatócatzintli (Ma Dios Qui mo pieltzino) niman axcan, ihuan in lquac áca on, niquin celia, ihuan ni quin tlatilá i xiatlan in i te tlatémiliztli, in i tlatémiliztli, ihuan in i Tlatóca-temaliliztli, in ic niman ayac áca in Itamatac-tlapalehuicatzintzin, Yayoquiac-catzintzin, Ichtaca-tlacuicatzintzin, Tlatécpantlécáqui, nian Terechmopachéqué zazo caté in tlatiloca ye, quin mahuipolozque, quin yoli-tzacque, quin mahuacéyotique, quin meléque itziqué tlatémelchhuacitli nian tlatiloca, nian áno quin tlatémelchhuacitli ipan in i chihuacoca, ihuan i néhmiliztli in Melahuac-tlaxihuacitli. Ihuan ni tlatécpantlécáqui áca ayac áca zazo caté i Yeliz, i Yexilic, nozo i cempalcayo yca, ihuacitli te amanz, nozo te tlatémelchhuacitli itechpa in in neuhacahuiliztli, i xiatlan in quexquih te tlatécpantlécáqui ipan huéti in aquéque qui itacóci-potocque in qualcán pécáyocca Tlatóca-temaliliztli, ihuan in ic machitlécáqui mochinin, ni tla tequitlita tlatiloca, ihuan mo tlaycancépechoc inia Teitliliztli ipan inia Altepexotecomatl in canca cécoci i yéyeyan, ihuan áca in mahuacá-cá-tlamatiliztli, ihuan ca zan no ihuipi moxéhuac in impan in ocoquintin Huéhuí-Altepeme, Ténon-Altepeme, Altepexoc ihuan Yéyehuan, Tzontecan-tlatolotén itech inia Tlatécpantli. Mexico caxtilli ihuan ene Octubre ipan xihuiti nahuotzin, mitlapoollí ipan yei.

Joseph de Yturriagaray

Por mandado de S. Ex.

[Handwritten signatures and official stamps]

HANDSOME IMAGES OF NATIVE AMERICANS

51. [Native American Photographica]. Reed, Roland. [Four Photographic Posters of Native Americans, Promoting Glacier National Park and the Great Northern Railroad]. [Glacier National Park, Mt.: ca. 1912-1915]. Four photographic reproductions on card, measuring 14 x 11. Small pinholes at corners and top edge where previously posted. A couple of small patches of staining; even tanning. Good plus.

A set of four illustrated promotional posters for the Great Northern Railway and Glacier National Park, which reproduce photographs of Blackfeet Indians in Glacier taken by Roland Reed, a significant Western photographer. Reed spent much of his career in Montana, but also documented the Yukon and Alaska Gold Rushes; his work in Montana focused on its Native American inhabitants. The four images here show posed scenes of Blackfeet across the park, which was located on the western border of the tribe's reservation in northern Montana. While not candid or naturalistic pictures of western Native Americans by any means, the photographs are excellent examples of Reed's great work and an interesting instance of the growing use of Native Americans in commercial promotion during the early 20th century. The images are captioned in print as follows: "Lazy Boy and Squaw, Renowned Enemy of Crow Indians"; "Three Bears and Squaw, Blackfeet Indian Medicine Man"; "Chief Fred Big Top, Blackfeet Indian Guide"; and "Medicine Owl, Blackfeet Medicine Man."

\$1,250





SURVEYING NEW MEXICO

52. [New Mexico]. [Compton, Alonzo E.]. *[Archive of Studio Photographer and Government Surveyor Alonzo E. Compton, with Significant Native American Imagery].* [Various locations in the American West, mostly New Mexico: 1910s-1920s]. 201 black-and-white photographs, between 2.5 x 3.5 and 7 x 9 inches, ten real photo postcards, seven photographic negatives, a 5pp. typed essay, and a few ephemeral items. Very good.

An early-20th century collection of photographs and ephemera created by a notable photographer and government surveyor, Alonzo E. Compton (1867-1938) during his service in New Mexico. Compton plied his trades in and around Albuquerque in the first two decades of the 20th century. About two-thirds of the present photographs picture Compton and his family on road trips throughout the Southwest. The remaining photographs, about seventy total, document native peoples, depicting them in formal dress on parade, selling their artwork, and simply posing for the camera. Some of these photos were taken at the Isleta Pueblo as well as Taos; one image in the latter location depicts a scene of drying chiles. About a dozen of the images of indigenous peoples show both Native American and non-native ranch workers engaged with corralled horses, sheep, and goats.

The photographs here range over the course of about ten or fifteen years, depicting Compton's only daughter Margaret (also called Martha) as she grows from a toddler to a teenager. Martha is also very likely the source of the five-page typed memoir that accompanies the photographs, titled, "A Trip from Illinois to Albuquerque by Automobile." The present collection also includes a handful of ephemeral items that inform Compton's life and career as a photographer. One is a two-color trade card for Compton Studio, billing itself as purveyors of "Fine Portraits...Home Portraiture...[and] Kodak Finishing." Compton's studio was located at the southwest corner of Third and Central in Albuquerque. In addition to his work as a photographer, Alonzo E. Compton also performed surveying duties for the U.S. government while in New Mexico. Starting in 1906, Compton worked as a surveyor for the U.S. Government Land Office; by 1917, he was Assistant Supervisor of Surveys in New Mexico. Compton's work is institutionally rare, with just a single photograph at the British Museum in London. A wonderful and personal photographic archive documenting the work of a government surveyor and the indigenous peoples he met while working in New Mexico in the early 20th century.

\$3,750



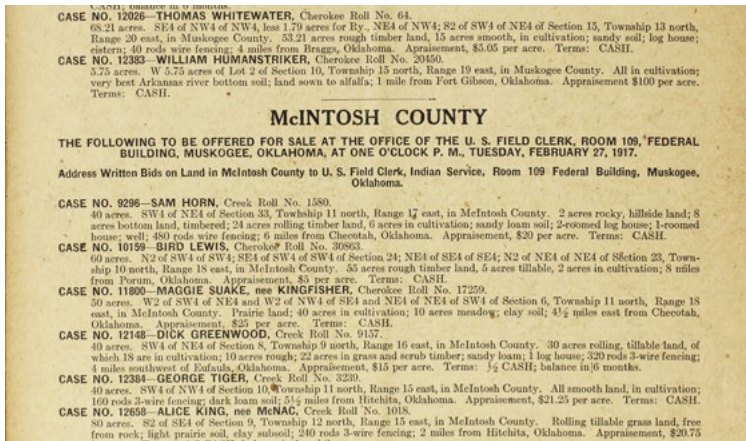
TWO NOTABLE COMPANIES, ONE IMPORTANT OIL FIELD

53. [Oklahoma Photographica]. [Oil]. *Sinclair Oil and Gas Co. West Kisner. Roxana Pet. Corp. Schroeder Lease. Garber-Covington Field, June 24, 1926. Photo from Top of Kisner No. 12 [caption title].* Wichita: E.J. Banks, 1926. Panoramic photograph, 8 x 39.25 inches. Some soft creases, handful of very short closed edge tears, but overall in nice shape. Very good.

A fantastic panoramic photograph featuring two notable companies drilling on an important oil field in north-central Oklahoma during a boom time

for the industry. The left third of the photograph shows the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company's West Kisner field, while the remaining portion of the image depicts the Roxana Petroleum Corporation's Schroeder Farm Lease, both on the important Garber-Covington Field. The fields were located about twenty miles southeast of Enid, Oklahoma. The image records about 130 oil derricks scattered across the two leases, along with many dozens of buildings and support structures, as well as numerous supply yards. The Roxana Petroleum Corporation was a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group specifically created to find and extract crude oil in Oklahoma. The present panoramic photograph is a stark visual example of the environment and landscape created by successful oil fields.

\$1,500



AUCTIONING OKLAHOMA INDIAN LANDS

54. [Oklahoma]. [Indian Land]. *February Public Auction Sale of Indian Lands Under Supervision of United States Government... [cover title].* [Muskogee, Ok.: 1917]. [2]-25pp. Small quarto. Original printed wrappers. Previously folded. Wraps torn but cohesive. A few short tears to internal leaves; some toning and dust soiling. Good.

Unrecorded documentation and promotion for auctions of Indian lands in Oklahoma in February 1917, several years after the winding up of the Dawes Commission, which oversaw enrollment into the "Five Civilized" and other Oklahoma tribes and allotment of land to individuals admitted to the final rolls thereafter as a part of the 1898 Curtis Act. Initially, the government reserved millions of acres containing valuable timber and coal deposits, land which was sold at auction in 1914 soon after the conclusion of the allotment process. The sales advertised in the present catalogue are for parcels of lands actually allotted to Native Americans who made it onto the official rolls of their tribes. In many cases after the allotment, individuals found that they

could not use or could not afford to keep their land, and chose to sell. The several hundred lots offered herein provide the name, tribe, and roll number of the seller, followed by a brief description of the size, scope, and current or potential uses of the plots. Represented amongst the sellers are members of the Seminole, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek tribes. The sales proceeded by county at various U.S. Indian Service office locations across the state from February 24 to March 9, 1917. Not in OCLC.

\$2,250

BY THE FIRST PRINTER OF PUEBLA

55. Palafox y Mendoza, Juan de. *Forma Que Se Debe Guardar en el Pararse, Sentarse, Hincar las Rodillas, y Inclinars; a Si en las Missas Solemnes, Feriales, y Rezadas: Como Tambien en las Horas Canonicas...* Puebla de los Angeles: Por el Bachiller Juan Blanco de Alcaçar, 1649. [10]pp., plus final blank leaf. Small quarto. Modern quarter calf, gilt tooled and lettered. Contemporary manuscript annotations on final blank. Light toning and dust soiling; scattered foxing. Very good.

A very rare and extremely early Puebla imprint, announcing changes made to church ceremonies by the city's Bishop, Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, and produced by its first printer, Juan Blanco de Alcaçar. Palafox y Mendoza was one of the most significant and controversial figures in 17th-century Mexico. He was appointed as Bishop of Puebla and arrived in 1640, charged by Philip IV with reforming the colonial monastic orders, who resisted his rule even after he became the Viceroy of New Spain. He also made numerous important contributions to education in Mexico, including the foundation of the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico, the establishment of the Biblioteca Palafoxiana in Puebla, and the introduction of printing to the city in the early 1640s. Palafox y Mendoza induced Juan Blanco de Alcaçar, the printer of the present work, to move his press from Mexico City to Puebla in late 1641; works printed in Puebla with Blanco's imprint line begin to appear in 1643, and the handful of "anonymous" works from 1642 are attributable to him. The work at hand, which Palafox ordered to be printed, explains alterations in the newly adopted Catholic Ceremonial that affected the times at which congregants were required to sit, to kneel, to genuflect, to pray, and so forth; in other words, it set forth important changes that affected every communicant at every Mass attended. The final blank leaf of the present copy contains two pieces of contemporary manuscript funerary poetry. Not in Medina, but among the first thirty works printed in Puebla; we locate copies at three U.S. institutions, at Indiana University, the University of Illinois, and the JCB.

Beristain II:5. Gavito, *Adiciones a la Imprenta en la Puebla* 2. Nicolas Antonio II:116. Pinelo-Barcia II:859.

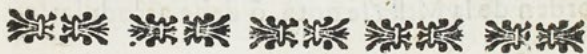
\$9,750

FORMA.
QUE SE DEBE
GUARDAR
EN EL PARARSE,
SENTARSE, HINCAR LAS

RODILLAS, Y INCLINARSE; A SI
en las Mifas Solemnes, Feriales, y Rezadas;
como tambien en las horas Canonicas, en el
Coro; cóforme al rito del Ceremonial nuevo
Romano, mandado imprimir, con sus reglas
por el Ilustrififimo, y Reverendififimo Señor,

Don Iuan de Palafox, y mendoza

Obifpo de la Puebla de los
Angeles.



CONLICENCIA DEL ORDINARIO

*Impreffo en la Puebla de los Angeles, por el Bachiller Iuan
Blanco de Alcazar. Año 1649.*



MEXICAN SONGSHEETS ILLUSTRATED BY POSADA

56. Posada, Jose Guadalupe. [*Collection of Seventeen Songsheets Illustrated by Posada*]. Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1900-1914]. Seventeen broadsheets, each approximately 11 x 8 inches, a few slightly small. Minor wear at edges and a couple of small chips. Scattered soiling; light toning. Very good.

A nice group of seventeen early 20th-century Mexican songsheets published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo and illustrated by his renowned long-time partner Jose Guadalupe Posada. The preponderance of the works here were published within Posada's lifetime, with only three or four issued after his death in 1913. Much of the content is political, with the first stages of the Mexican Revolution ongoing after its outbreak in 1910. Other topics include crimes, executions, military history, religious devotion, and domestic life. The works here comprise a good representation of Posada's work in this type of publication during this period and should provide an excellent resource for teaching or exhibition. The vast majority of the broadsheets are located in only two or fewer copies by OCLC; a complete list of the present songsheets is available upon request.

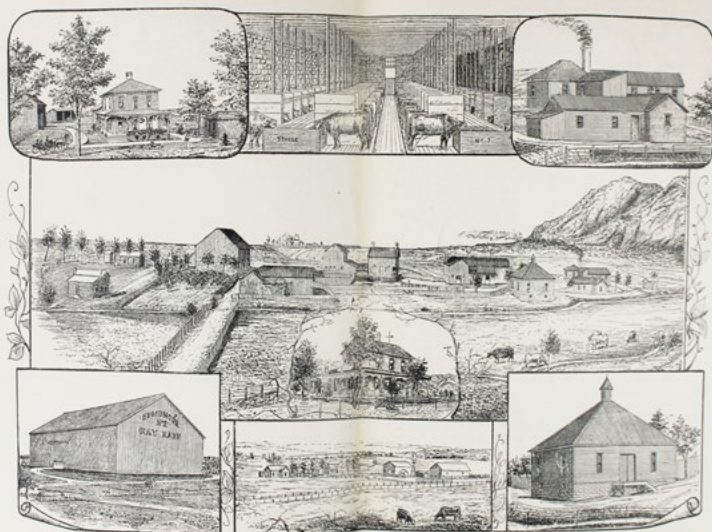
\$9,750

RARE MEMOIR OF THE WEST

57. Pourtales, James Graf von. *Durchlebte Erfahrungen*. [N.p., but likely Vienna]: Im Verlage des Berausgebers, 1900. [2],v,215pp., plus twenty-one mostly photographic plates, one two-page plan, and a folding plan. Contemporary half reddish-brown cloth and marbled paper covered boards, spine stamped in gilt. Moderate scuffing to extremities and boards. First and last text leaves toned, occasional ink notations to margins. Very good.

A very rare, privately printed memoir of the experiences of a Prussian count named James Graf von Pourtales in the late-19th century American West, specifically Colorado. In the present, lavishly-produced memoir, Count Pourtales recounts his experiences in realizing his dream of an upscale Broadmoor City development. By 1890, Pourtales had formed the Broadmoor Land and Investment Company, acquiring a 2,400-acre tract of land on which he constructed Cheyenne Lake. He then worked to develop an upper-class suburb of Colorado Springs with amenities that eventually included a casino and hotel. Pourtales died in 1908, but is generally considered the founding father of the Broadmoor Hotel and Resort, still operating today. Pourtales also invested in mining interests while in Colorado, which a healthy portion of the text of the present memoir covers; Pourtales's mining concerns are also represented in some of the photographic plates. The work also includes a folding plat map of the Broadmoor development. Rare – OCLC reports just three copies, at the History Colorado Center, Queens University Library, and the National Library of Poland.

\$2,250



THE "TROLLEY KING" OF THE MIDWEST

58. [Railroads]. [Short, Sidney Howe]. *Short Electric Railway Company*. Cleveland: Clark-Britton Printing Co., [1890]. [36]pp. Oblong small folio. Embossed and printed wrappers, rivet bound at gutter margin. Light wear to wraps. Contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper. Minor dust soiling and dampstaining; occasional faint foxing. About very good.

An attractive and well-produced photographic promotional for the Short Electric Railway Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The firm was the brainchild of native Ohioan Sidney Howe Short, who studied physics and chemistry at Ohio State before moving to Denver in the 1880s to make a living as an inventor of electrical gadgets. In 1890, he returned to Cleveland, where with the backing of magnate Charles F. Brush he established the present company, which manufactured electric streetcar systems. The firm was successful enough that it was bought out by General Electric in 1892. The present promotional is a testament to his success, with images and descriptions of Short's trolley lines installed in cities and towns across the Midwest and with glowing testimonials from their owners and municipal leaders. Several leaves also depict detailed drawings of machinery designed by Short, accompanied by descriptions of their function. The "Trolley King," as Short became known, died quite young, but not before obtaining over 500 patents for electrical inventions and improvements. Rare; we locate only one copy of this work, at Yale.

\$750



THE ST. LOUIS STREET RAILWAY CO., BROADWAY LINE.

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

59. Ruiz Montañez, Mariano. [French Intervention in Mexico]. *Reminiscencias Historicas, Escritas por el General de Division C. Mariano Ruiz, Veterano de 1862. Dedicada a la Muy Honorable Senora Doña Caemen Romero Rubio de Diaz.* Mexico City: 1926. [104] leaves, plus seventy-two plates. Printed on rectos only. Large folio. Original tan calf, cover extensively titled in gilt. Extremities lightly worn, corners and spine ends more so. Front inner hinge cracked but holding. Text lightly toned with minor wear. Very good.

A fascinating and historically valuable original typescript memoir of General Mariano Ruiz Montañez, a Mexican career army officer, state governor, and longtime lieutenant of President Porfirio Díaz, which presents a gripping eyewitness account of the seminal events of the French Intervention in Mexico and the downfall of Emperor Maximilian. This work was never otherwise published or disseminated – it is one of three known surviving, customized (and therefore unique) examples, with the present copy dedicated to Doña Carmen Romero Rubio de Díaz, the widow of Porfirio Díaz. The French Intervention in Mexico (1861-1867) was one of the strangest events in the history of the Americas. Emperor Napoleon III, conspiring with a group of disgruntled Mexican conservatives, decided that Mexico should be a monarchy, and, accordingly, sent forces to invade the country with the aim of conquering and placing it under pro-French leadership. He installed Archduke Maximilian von Habsburg, the younger brother of the Austrian Emperor, to be the Emperor of Mexico. France, aided by local allies, managed to take control over Mexico City and many other urban centers, placing Maximilian and his wife, Carlotta, upon the throne. However, the honeymoon period did not last long, as the new regime was opposed by Mexican republicans, led by the deposed President Benito Juárez. Strapped for cash, France finally abandoned Maximilian, ensuring his defeat and the restoration of the Mexican republic. Almost a decade later, the country was taken over by one of Juárez's leading generals, Porfirio



MAXIMILIANO DE AUSTRIA,
TITULADO EMPERADOR DE MEXICO.
FUSILADO EN QUERETARO,
19
JUNIO
1867.

Reminiscencias Históricas

ESCRITAS POR EL

Gral de División
Mariano Ruiz
Veterano de 1862

Dedicadas a la muy Honorable Sra Doña

CARMEN ROMERO RUBIO
DE DIAZ

MÉXICO SEPTIEMBRE 15 DE 1926

Díaz, an archetypal strongman who was the de facto leader of Mexico from 1876 to 1911, an era termed the ‘Porfiriato.’

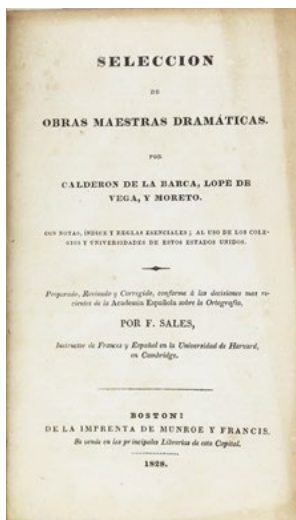
Mariano Ruiz Montañez (1843-1932) had a front row seat to virtually all of the major events in Mexican history for a period of almost seventy years. Born into a military family in Texcoco, just northeast of Mexico City, he joined the Mexican army while still a teenager. Highly intelligent and disciplined, during the French Intervention he found himself as a lieutenant on the General Staff and in a key position for observation. He was, for a time, attached to General Porfirio Díaz, who would become his mentor, friend, and patron for the next fifty years. With Díaz’s support, Ruiz entered politics, and from 1904 to 1911 Ruiz was the Governor of Nayarit state. Not intended for public consumption, Ruiz waited until nearly everyone involved had died before recording this pivotal chapter of his life. The present example of the *Reminiscencias Históricas* features the text in indigo typescript, richly illustrated with seventy-two plates on card, with typescript captions. These images are largely photos of old photographs and paintings, including portraits, battles scenes, pictures of monuments, as well as a song score and a folding map. The content of this particular example seems to have been customized to include more Porfirio-oriented material than the other known examples, and it features a personalized dedication and gilt-lettered binding in honor of Doña Carmen.

The text is divided into three parts. The Primera Parte (seven leaves of text) features a history of the Bonaparte family, from Napoleon I to his nephew Emperor Napoleon III. The Segunda Parte (eighty-three leaves of text) forms the backbone of the work and takes the reader on a gripping, action-packed journey into to the period of the French Intervention, as seen through the eyes of an insider. Drawing upon his own observations and intelligence imparted to him by the likes of Díaz, President Juárez, and General Mariano Escobedo, it features much historically valuable information that has never appeared anywhere else, making it a precious resource for scholars of Mexican history. The Tercera Parte (twelve leaves of text) concerns the ‘Porfiriato,’ including “Historical reminiscences of the honorable lady Mrs. Carmen Romero Rubio viuda de Díaz” and various events leading to the Mexican Revolution that saw its downfall.

We are aware of only three surviving examples of Ruiz’s *Reminiscencias Históricas*, the other two copies being at UCLA and University of Texas at Austin. An important and interesting source for the Mexican military viewpoint of the French Intervention, written by one who was there. Worthy of further research.

\$15,000

SPANISH DRAMA FOR STUDENTS



60. Sales, Francisco, comp. *Seleccion de Obras Maestras Dramaticas. Por Calderon de la Barca, Lope de Vega, y Moreto.* Boston: Imprenta de Munroe y Francis, 1828. [4],258,[2]pp. Modern tan quarter cloth and blue paper boards, paper spine label. Text lightly toned with some minor foxing. Very good.

First edition. Following the success of his 1825 anthology, *Colmena Española*, Harvard instructor Francisco Sales produced the present compendium of three important Spanish Golden Age plays for use in prep schools and universities in the United States. The three works are Pedro Calderon de la Barca's "El Principe Constante"; Lope de Vega's "Le

Estrella de Sevilla"; and Agustin Moreto's "El Desden con el Desden." Several editions followed over the next few decades.

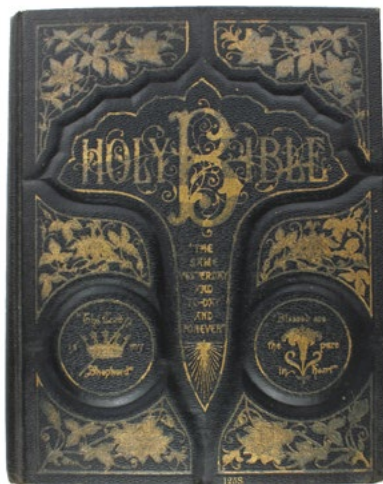
Shoemaker 35095.

\$650

MARKETING THE BIBLE

61. [Salesman's Sample]. *The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments Translated Out of the Original Tongues...* Charlotte, N.C.: C.H. Robinson & Co., 1890. Approximately [200]pp. Folio. Publisher's black cloth, elaborately gilt. Covers rubbed, hinges tender, some light wear and scuffing. Text lightly toned, some slight chipping to end leaves. About very good.

A salesman's dummy showcasing three different versions of the King James Bible. The first section displays the most elaborate of the editions, with lithographic title page, full-color illustrations, maps, and an elaborate binding. The second exemplar is much simpler, while the third is a combination of the two. Examples of the other two binding options are present on the back cover and the inside of the front cover, with the spines on the front flyleaf. The subscribers' sheets at the rear of the volume are blank in this copy.



\$450

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF CUBA, AS SEEN BY A DANISH BUTCHER FROM OMAHA

62. [Spanish-American War]. [Petersen, Armand]. [Group of Nearly Eighty Spanish-American War Photographs Belonging to Armand Petersen, "D" Company, 3rd Nebraska Volunteers]. [Various places in Florida, Cuba, & Nebraska: 1898-1901]. Seventy-nine photographs, in varying sizes but most of a larger format, measuring 4 x 6 inches and greater; plus one printed form completed in manuscript, framed. Photos mounted onto individual cards; moderate wear to mounts. Some spotting and dust soiling to mounts and photos. Occasional fading, but mostly clear images. About very good.

An engrossing photographic archive that contains just under eighty original and professional images of the Spanish-American War and its aftermath, collected contemporaneously by Armand Petersen, a U.S. Army private and a Danish immigrant to Nebraska. Peterson came to the United States and settled in Omaha during the early 1890s, joining the Third Nebraska Volunteer Regiment as the



invasion of Cuba began in June 1898. The unit, initially commanded by William Jennings Bryan (and therefore nicknamed the "Silver Regiment"), trained at several locations in Florida, including Jacksonville, Pablo Beach, and Fairfield. The regiment sailed for Cuba at the end of 1898, arriving New Year's Day 1899, and was a part of the American occupation force on the island for three and a half months before returning to Florida in April. Petersen was mustered out of the unit in mid-May and returned to Omaha, whereupon he opened his own butcher shop and grocery store downtown on Sherman Avenue, at which he seems to have proved quite prosperous, judging by the four postwar images of him and his business in Nebraska present here.

The bulk of the group, seventy-five photographs, document Petersen's year-long army stint in Florida and Cuba. Approximately two-thirds of these depict the military experience of training stateside and the period that the regiment stationed in Cuba; the remainder show Cuba itself, its inhabitants, street life, landscapes, and the aftermath of the conflict. Many of the photographs or their mounts contain the stamps or are otherwise credited to specific photographers. The Third Nebraska Volunteers even had their own professional photographer, Charles E. Eberhardt, within their ranks, and seven of the photos collected by Peterson bear his stamp on mount versos,

advertising “Cuban Camp Views, Views of Morro Castle...Also Natives, Tropical Scenes, Etc.” Seven other photos are from the Ensminger Brothers, “Two of the most preeminent photographers in Central Florida, capturing scenes of everyday life throughout the region, as well as serving as two of the primary photographers to document troop mobilization in Tampa during the Spanish-American War” – UCF Public History Center. Two other substantive groups of Cuban images emanate from the studios of George Andreu (of Jacksonville) and of Leach & Patterson (of Havana). Several other studios are represented by one or two images, as well.

Just over forty-five of the images are by unidentified photographers, and to a seasoned eye appear to be a mixture of professional and vernacular, but trained, shots that depict an array of subjects, mostly in Cuba itself. These include single and group portraits of members of the Third Nebraska Volunteers, including one particularly fun image of the enlisted men enjoying a Cuban beer hall, as well as more serious portraits of regiment officers and army higher-ups like General Fitzhugh Lee. The non-military shots provide a good glimpse of life in Havana and in the countryside during this turbulent period, including one disturbing image of a dead body on the slab in an empty morgue room, captioned, “No Money to Rent a Grave, Colon Cemetery, Havana.” Much less gruesome are the photographs depicting village and agricultural life around the island, and street life in Havana. Overall, a fine record of the Spanish-American War and occupation of Cuba, as experienced by a Danish immigrant turned American soldier, but also a fascinating and quite personal document of how an individual memorialized his experience of the conflict in which he participated as it occurred.

\$8,250

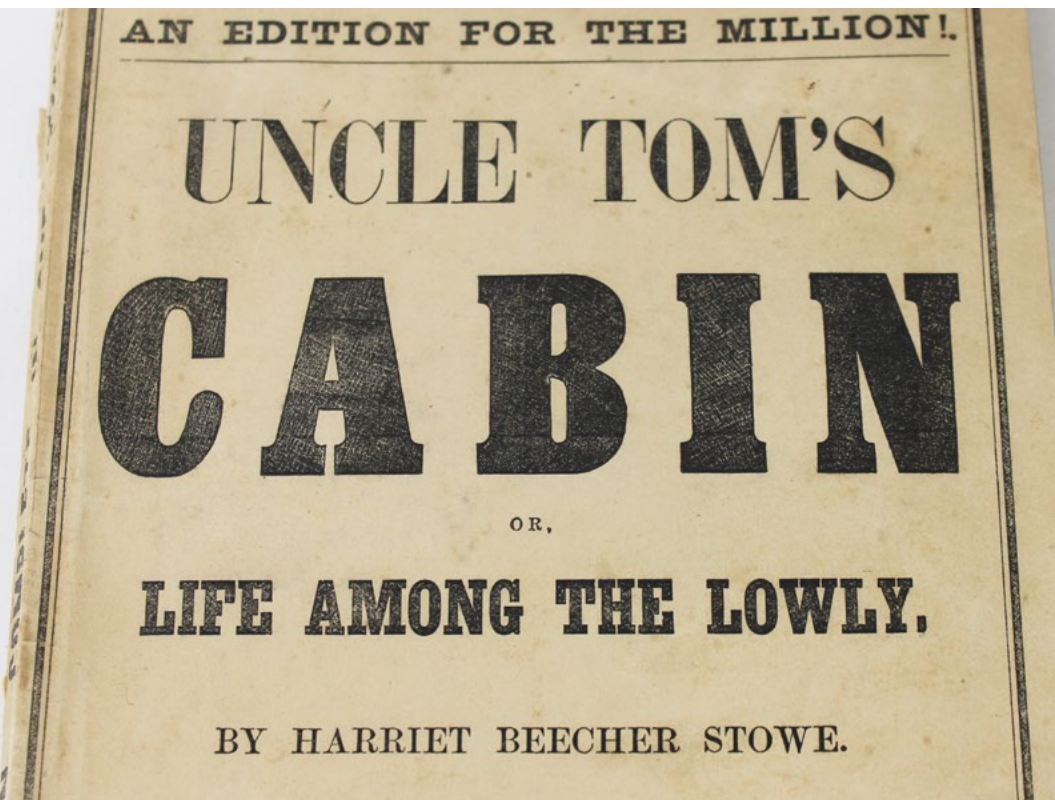


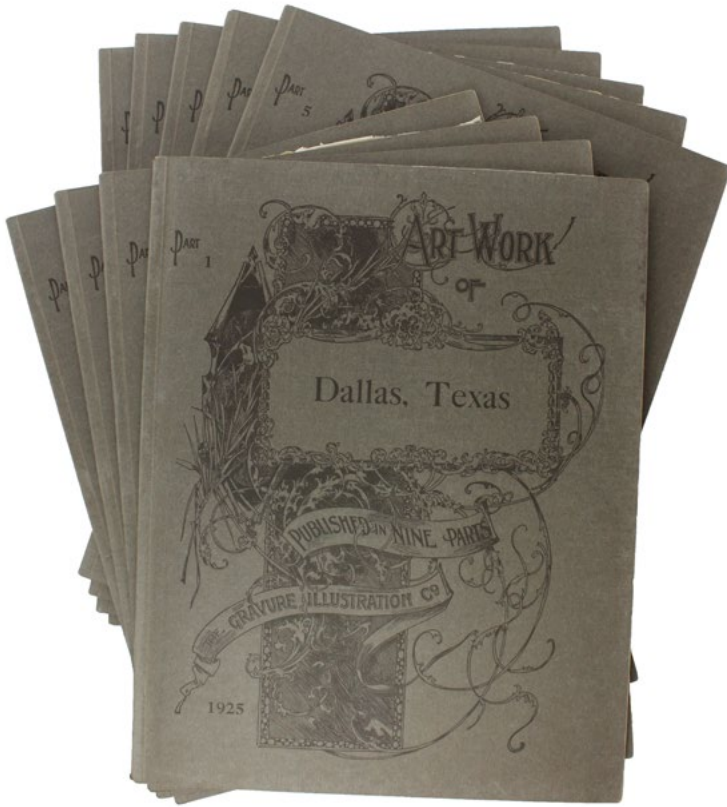
EARLY POPULAR EDITION

63. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *Uncle Tom's Cabin: or, Life Among the Lowly.* Boston & Cleveland: 1852. 166,[2]pp. Original printed wrappers. Light foxing, spotting, and wear to covers, minor loss at spine tail and bottom corner of front wrapper. Text generally clean with minor soiling and light occasional foxing. Contemporary plain paper wraparound dust jacket with manuscript title. Very good plus.

A slim paperback version of Stowe's most famous work, advertised on the front cover as "An edition for the million!" This popular edition was printed in the same year and by the same publisher as the first edition due to the explosive appeal of Stowe's landmark anti-slavery novel. The work was originally published in serial form in *The National Era* beginning on June 5, 1851. According to the wrapper text on the present copy, this copy was printed "153,000 copies - 306,000 volumes, already sold in America." Popular editions of Stowe's great work were routinely read to pieces, but the present copy is as close to original condition as we have seen in the present market. The added plain paper dust jacket indicates this copy belonged to James J. Kittredge, possibly a doctor born in Massachusetts who later worked in Michigan. A collector-worthy copy of an early popular edition of the "Novel That Started the Civil War."

\$2,000





LOVELY VIEWS OF DALLAS

64. [Texas]. *Art Work of Dallas, Texas. Published in Nine Parts.* Chicago: Gravure Illustration Co., 1925. Nine parts, each comprised of a title page and eight gravure plates. Folio. Original grey printed wrappers, contained in a string-tied green cloth portfolio. Wear to spine and hinges, string ties partially perished. Wrappers near fine, tissue guards intact. Internally clean. Very good.

A handsome example of this illustrated viewbook, part of the “Art Work of...” series which was popular from the last decade of the 19th through the first few decades of the 20th century. Such works were generally sold by subscription, and seem to have been produced in limited numbers. They often feature subscribers’ homes, important local landmarks, and notable area views. The present work, for example, features numerous views of the country clubs around Dallas. We locate four copies of this work in OCLC, at Baylor, Dallas Public Library, SMU, and Texas Tech. Scarce.

\$950

THE RAREST OF THE ACCOUNTS OF FRENCH EXILES IN TEXAS

65. [Texas]. *Le Champ-d'Asile au Texas...Par C-. D-* Paris: Chez Tiger, [1820]. 107pp. plus folding engraved frontispiece. Original printed wrappers bound into later quarter red cloth and marbled paper boards, spine gilt. Minor wear to extremities. Frontispiece detached, perhaps supplied from another copy, or otherwise not bound into the later cloth. Wrappers a bit worn. Internally clean. Untrimmed. Very good.

The rarest and most sensationalized account of the short-lived colony of Napoleonic loyalists created in Texas in 1817. Champ d'Asile, or Camp Asylum in English, was located somewhere along the Trinity River, perhaps thirty miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, but its exact location is still unknown. It was settled by disenchanting soldiers of the French Grand Army in 1817. The group was divided into two sections, and led by Generals Lallemand and Rigaud. Upon hearing of the encroaching French settlement, Mexican residents complained to Spanish authorities, who then set out to confront the French intruders. Before the Spanish could get there, the French military exiles burned the whole settlement down and fled to Galveston, then Louisiana, where they were saved from starvation by Jean Lafitte. Their story was memorialized in three contemporary accounts, all published in Paris in 1819-1820.



On reconnoissait, dans ce Camp, ces braves qui, pendant 25. ans, étonnèrent l'univers par leurs brillans exploits.

Portions of the current text are taken from the account by Hartmann and Millard published in Paris the previous year, though Streeter notes that its “embellishment, with a grisly tale of the burning of two colonists at the stake by cannibal Indians and by a lurid tale of the adventures of two missionaries in other parts of the world show its type.” “...Rarest of books on the tribulations suffered by the abortive French colony on the Trinity River. The panoramic view of the settlement is one of much interest” – Eberstadt. The folding frontispiece view of the Champ d’Asile settlement shows carpenters and blacksmiths at work in the foreground, the ground being plowed, and houses and tents of the colonies. By its very nature, this engraving is a very early and important view of Texas in any form.

Streeter Texas 1077. Sabin 95071. Eberstadt 162:134. Howes D1, “aa.”

\$6,500

NEGRO CITY DIRECTORY of GREATER DALLAS

1947-1948

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

(To define abbreviations, SEE opposite page)

NOTE: A SUPPLEMENTARY listing of names is carried at the end of each letter.

A

Abbott K 2513½ Parnell
Abernathy James h ho Dixie Wax
Paper Co 1402 Plum M-3784
Mammie Bell w maid
Arthur D s els
Gray s els
James Ray college
Mammie Ann d college

Adams Arnold porter 2812 Coch-
ran T-31672
Mildred w
Jimmie s
Judie Faye d
Adams Bertine wd hwk 3711 Dil-
dock
Carolyn d
Claude s


Adams Louise hh 416 Cleave
Adams Louiza Marie m 3131 Cavi-
ness
Eueurainer Faye d ump
Jessie Mae d ump
Mary Frances d ump
Willard Lee s ump
Adams Lovis L hh 2199 Caddo
T-1035

AFRICAN-AMERICAN GUIDE TO JIM CROW DALLAS

66. [Texas]. [African Americana]. *Dallas, Texas Negro City Directory 1947-1948 [cover title]*. [Dallas: Don Gilbert / Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, 1947]. 356pp. Profusely illustrated with photographs. Quarto. Original red cloth lettered in black on front cover and spine, photographically-illustrated advertisement on rear cover. Advertisement for Bluebonnet Beer printed on fore-edge of textblock. Minor dampstaining on front cover, light edge wear. Light dampstaining to fore-edge of textblock, but not affecting inner text. Very good.


An uncommon and informative guide to the city of Dallas created for the African-American citizens of Jim Crow Dallas just after World War II, only the second and the last such directory printed in the city. Most of the directory is comprised of an alphabetical listing of the African-American citizens of Dallas. Beside each name are home addresses and occupations, and occasionally phone numbers. A great portion of the directory is profusely illustrated with photographically illustrated advertisements featuring the African-American businesses and businesspeople in Big D. One of the advertisements informs the public of two "Negro Achievement Days" at the Texas State Fair. There is also a statewide classified business section listing professional names and addresses from accountants to "wood dealers," and then a short section of "Negro Employees of Greater Dallas." It also includes a national roster of "Negro Chambers of Commerce" as well as a listing of all the municipal branches in Texas. A thorough, highly detailed, and scarce African-American directory to midcentury Dallas.

\$2,500



JACK'S Service Station & Garage

T3-0716
2001 Hall St.
Jack Wright,
Owner





Top: Mrs. J. Wright. Center extreme right, Mr. Wright
Bottom, Washing and Greasing Service

MEXICAN TOBACCO SALES

67. [Tobacco]. [Mexico]. *Restablecimiento del Estanco de la Siembra y Cultivo del Tabaco. En los Puntos Cosecheros: Contrata Entre el Banco Nacional y Compañía Empresaria de Mexico...* Mexico City: 1839. 19pp. Later marbled wrappers. Light tanning, scattered faint foxing. Very good plus.

A rare printing of the five-year contract between the Banco Nacional de Mexico and the Compañía Empresario de Mexico concerning the growing, harvesting, and selling of tobacco in Mexico, agreed in 1839. The amount and terms of payment are set out, with the use of paper money specifically prohibited. Restrictions are imposed on imported tobacco, as well as planting and harvesting in various tobacco-producing states. California and New Mexico were still part of Mexico at this time, as was Coahuila y Tejas (though Mexico only fantasized of retaining the latter part), and all of these provinces are included in the agreement. In all, the leasing company agreed to pay 600,000 pesos per year, split unequally across its operations in the various states. Following the contract are several decrees from the Ministerio de Hacienda and the Banco Nacional that bring their rules and regulations into line with the agreed contract. One of the earliest attempts by the independent Mexican government to lease and to regulate the growth and sale of tobacco in the country. We locate copies at three U.S. institutions – Harvard, UT Austin, and Berkeley.

\$2,850

A RARE MEXICAN STATE PRINTING

68. [Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo]. *El Gobernador Constitucional del Estado de Jalisco, a Todos Sus Habitantes, Sabed Que... En el Nombre de Dios Todopoderoso. Los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados-Unidos de America, Animados de un Sincero Deseo de Poner Termino a las Calamidades de la Guerra...* [caption title and first part of text]. [Guadalajara, Jalisco: July 8, 1848]. 16pp., printed in two columns in parallel Spanish and English. Folio. Contemporary plain paper wrappers with manuscript title, stitched. Front wrapper detached, rear wrapper partially perished. Light even toning to text, small stain to bottom margin of first leaf, tiny hole in last two leaves costing just a few letters, bottom corner of final text leaf chipped with no loss. Very good.

A properly rare Mexican provincial printing of the historic Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo printed in Guadalajara in July 1848. The preamble to the bilingual printing of the text reads, in part: “Que en la ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo, se concluyo y firmo el dia 2 de Febrero del presente año, un tratado de paz, amistad, limites y arreglo definitivo entre la republica mexicana y los Estados-Unidos de America, por medio de plenipotenciarios de ambos gobiernos,

autorizados debida y respectivamente para este efecto, cuyo tratado con su articulo adicional, es en la forma y tenor siguiente.” Following this statement is a bilingual printing in Spanish and English of the text of the treaty, followed by the agreed-upon corrections to Article IX of the treaty, a statement about the treaty by the interim president of Mexico Manuel de la Peña y Peña, and a statement of transmittal from Joaquin Angulo, governor of the state of Jalisco. OCLC shows only one copy, at the University of Texas at Arlington.

\$4,250

RESTABLECIMIENTO
 DEL
 ESTANCO DE LA SIEMBRA Y CULTIVO DEL TABACO.
 EN LOS
PUNTOS COSUCHEROS:
CONTRATA
ENTRE EL BANCO NACIONAL
 LA COMPAÑIA EMPRESARIA DE MEXICO,
HACIENDO ESTENSIVO
A TODA LA REPUBLICA
 POR CINCO AÑOS EL ARRENDAMIENTO DE LA RENTA:
 DISPOSICIONES DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO
ACERCA DE ESTAS MATERIAS.
 MEXICO 1839.
 IMPRENTA DEL REIS.
 DIRIGIDA POR A. DIAZ, CALLE DE LAS ESCALERILLAS NUM. 7.

EL GOBERNADOR CO
NAL DEL ESTADO DE JALISCO, A TO
SABED: QUE
Por el ministerio de relaciones interiores y exteriores, se me ha
 "Escmo. Sr.—El Escmo. Sr. presidente interino, se ha servido diri
 Manuel de la Peña y Peña, presidente interino de los Estados-Uni
 presentes vioren, sabed:
 Que en la ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo, se concluyó y firmó el d
 tratado de paz, amistad, límites y arreglo definitivo entre la república
 América, por medio de plenipotenciarios de ambos gobiernos, autorizado
 to, cuyo tratado con su articulo adicional, es en la forma y tenor
 nombre de Dios Todopoderoso.
 dos- Unidos mexicanos y los Estados-Uni-
 América, animados de un sincero deseo de
 o a las calamidades de la guerra que des-
 existe entre ambas repúblicas, y de es-
 bases sólidas relaciones de paz y bue-
 no y otro país, y añanzen las concor-
 mútua seguridad en que deben vivir,
 respectivos plenipotenciarios, á sa-
 de la república mexicana, á D. Ber-
 nado de los Estados, á D. Nicolás
 Unidos de América, á D. Luis Gonzaga
 dichos Estados; quienes des-
 go sus plenos poderes, bajo
 Dios Todopoderoso, Autil de
 nido y firmado el siguiente.
 límites y arreglo defini-
 mexicana y los Estados-
 I.
 re la república mexi-
 América, y entre sus
 les, villas y pue-
 personas.
 do, habrá un
 comisionados del go-
 que nombre el general
 los Estados-Uni-
 que hosti-
 los lugares con-
 orden con-
 Immediat-
 con-
ARTICLE I.
 There shall be firm and universal
 the United States of America and the M
 lic, and between their respective cou
 ries, cities, towns, and people, without
 places or persons.
ARTICLE I.

In the name
 The United States of
 can States, animated by
 end to the calamities o
 exists between the two
 upon a solid basis relatio
 mutual confer reciproc
 zens of both, and assure t
 as good confidence wherei
 ed their respective plenipote
 the president of the United
 cholas P. Trist, a citizen of the
 president of the mexican repu
 Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don B
 after a reciprocal communicati
 full powers, have, under the p
 God, the author of peace, arra
 and signed the following.
 Treaty of peace, friendship, limit
 between the United States of A
 Mexican Republic.

IMPORTANT PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

69. [United Fruit Company]. [Wimmer, Hans]. [*Archive of Photographs Documenting Infrastructure Projects in Costa Rica on Behalf of the United Fruit Company*]. [Limon, Costa Rica: Fotografía Wimmer, 1923-1929]. 133 silver prints (sixty approximately 7.5 x 9.5 inches and seventy-three approximately 3.25 x 5.25 inches), many annotated on the verso in type or manuscript (two duplicates or near duplicates). Many images numbered or captioned in the negative. Light to moderate wear to images, handful with losses at margins and small bits of image area, some images creased, one smaller photo broken into two pieces. Most in nice shape. Very good.



A substantial archive of images documenting infrastructure work in Costa Rica done on behalf of the United Fruit Company mainly from about 1924 to 1927 by the Northern Railway Company's Costa Rica Division. Established in 1899, the United Fruit Company was formed when the Boston Fruit Co. merged with several other companies that produced, imported, and marketed bananas from the Caribbean islands, Central America, and Colombia. By 1930, United Fruit had absorbed over twenty rival firms, and was Central America's largest employer. The present archive documents work in Costa Rica on behalf of the United Fruit Company, revealing the many challenges of transporting fruit for export. Numerous images show the landslides and damage caused by a flood of the Reventazon River, which broke through its banks on December 24, 1927. The photographs here show railroad washouts; bridge building; tunnel construction; dam and drainage projects; and road building, often in dense forests and with the use of local Costa Rican labor,



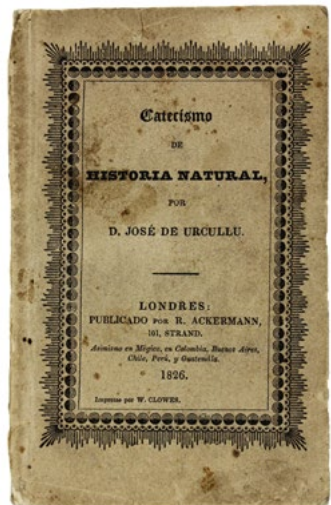
including children. Some of the more striking images show dozens of local laborers at work. The railroad repairs documented here appear to be done on the behalf of the Northern Railway Company's Costa Rica Division and the Estrella Valley Railway. Most, if not all, of these photographs were taken by German photographer Hans Wimmer who lived and worked in Limón for over four decades. A significant archive documenting the activities of the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica in the 1920s.

\$4,250

“¿QUE ES HISTORIA NATURAL?”

70. Urcullu, Jose de. *Catecismo de Historia Natural.* London: Ackermann, 1826. [2],xi,96pp. 16mo. Original tan printed wrappers. Light wear and soiling. Minor foxing and toning to contents. Very good.

A scarce work on natural history published for the Spanish-American market. The author, Jose de Urcullu, was a Spaniard who emigrated to London in 1823 where he was employed by Ackermann as a translator for a number of works on a wide variety of subjects. Most were formatted as the present work, as a small catechism. This piece starts out with the question, “¿Que es Historia Natural?” and proceeds to explain in a series of question and answer segments. We locate four copies in OCLC, at the British Library, Cambridge, Columbia University, and the Academy of Natural Sciences.



\$650

BUILDING A WATER SUPPLY IN MICHUACAN

71. [Water]. [Mexico]. *Departamento de Salubridad Publica. Direccion Gral de Ingenieria Sanitaria. Oficina de Aguas Potables. Abastecimiento de Agua Potable. Tanaco, Mich. [manuscript title].* Tanaco, Michoacan: 1942. Thirty-one leaves, with thirty 8 x 10 inch photographs. Oblong folio. Original tan card covers, manuscript title. Covers heavily chipped, lightly soiled. Black paper leaves with yellow ink. Leaves somewhat chipped or torn at edges, contents clean. Very good.

An unusual photo-illustrated manuscript documenting the construction of a public water supply in the tiny village of Tanaco in Michoacan. Each leaf has caption text on the verso (in both Spanish and English), facing a large black and white photograph. It opens with a view of the town, which is "1000 inhabitants, all of them autochthonous Tarasco Indians." The government did not have enough money to fund a clean water supply, so the locals pitched in the labor to get clean drinking water. The images show the step-by-step digging of holes and laying of clay pipes, as well as the local inhabitants at work. One image shows one of the three town bands, which the caption indicates alleviate "the monotonous and painstaking life of hard work" in the village. The final image shows two men standing proudly on either side of an open spigot which is decorated with ribbons and flowers. "The inauguration of the water supply works was greatly appreciated. In this picture the first hydrant in service decorated for the act. Naturally the music bands of the village made a cheerful celebration. Also the Indians applied for public baths and lavenders and these also were built." We find no trace of this work in OCLC, and suspect that it is either unique or one of a small number of handmade productions. An interesting (if condescending) look at indigenous life in rural Mexico in the mid-20th century.

\$2,250





**CIVIL WAR-ERA EDITION
WITH AN INTERESTING PUBLICATION HISTORY**

72. Wheatley, Phillis. Horton, George Moses. *Memoir and Poems of Phillis Wheatley, a Native African and Slave. Also, Poems by a Slave.* Boston: Isaac Knapp, 1838 [i.e., 1864]. 155pp., plus frontispiece portrait. 12mo. Original green textured cloth, ruled in blind, copper-tinged stamping on spine reading, "Phillis Wheatley." Minor wear to extremities, spine head a bit frayed, light chipping to spine tail. Uneven foxing and toning, third signature a bit tanned. Overall a nice copy. Very good.

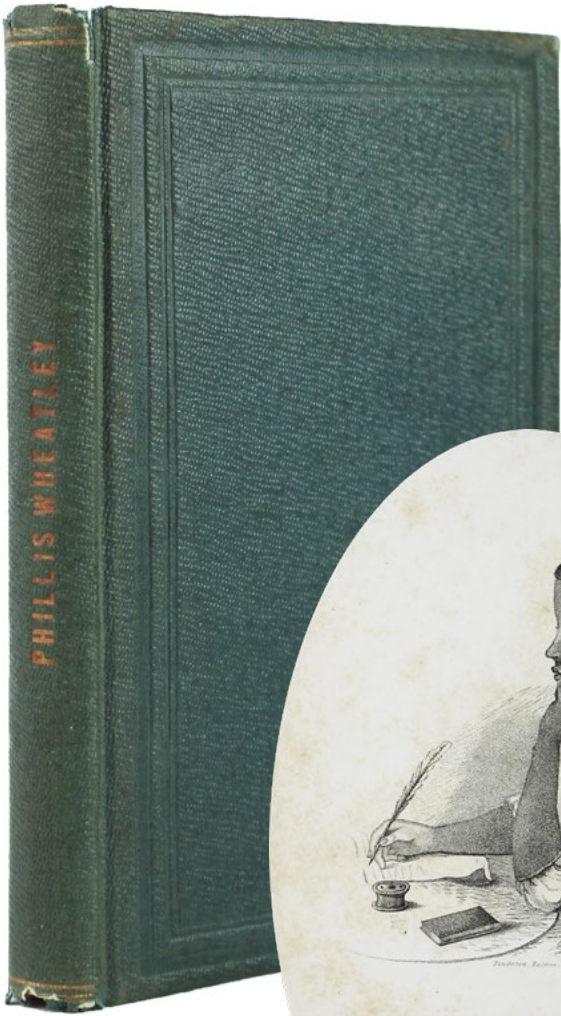
Ostensibly printed in 1838 as the third edition, this is actually one of reportedly 200 copies of a rare Civil War-era edition of Wheatley's poetry, published with the work of another slave poet named George Moses Horton. In 1834, George W. Light published in Boston a new edition of Wheatley's Poems and included for the first time a "Memoir of Wheatley" by Margaretta Matilda Odell of Jamaica Plain, based on interviews with the grand-nieces of the Countess of Huntingdon and edited by B. B. Thacher. A second edition would be published by Light and Horton the year following.

In 1838, a third edition was published by Isaac Knapp, but with important new additions, including the text of the letter from George Washington to Wheatley, as well as poems by George Moses Horton (born 1798), a slave in North Carolina. Horton's poems were published in various newspapers and in 1829 they were collected and published in Raleigh in a very rare collection titled, *The Hope of Liberty*. The inclusion of Horton's poems into the "third" (i.e., Knapp) edition of Wheatley's *Memoir and Poems* comprise the first obtainable edition of Horton's work. He is herein described as "George, the property of Mr. James Horton, of Chatham County, North Carolina."

Regarding the printing history of the present edition, *The Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* for November 1863 notes: "Some of the oversheets of this edition [i.e., Knapp's 1838 third edition] came into the possession of Mr. George W. Light, the publisher of the first edition of the *Memoir*; and by reprinting a few pages that were wanting he was able to make up some two hundred copies, which have been placed on sale within a few months past." The present example conforms to that issue, with the third signature (pages 25-36) on a slightly varying paper stock. This reissue of Wheatley / Horton in the midst of the Civil War was no doubt a political statement and a reminder of why, and for whom, the war was being fought in the first place.

American Imprints 53599. Sabin 103133. Robinson 1838.A1.

\$17,500



PHILLIS WHEATLEY

Servant to Mr. John Wheatley of Boston.

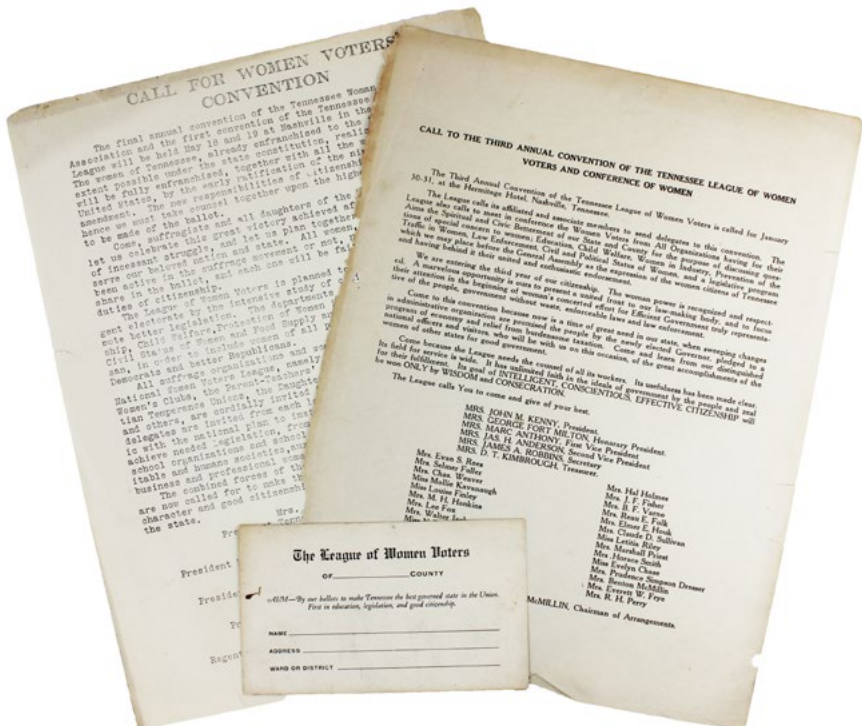
BOSTON.
LIGHT & HORTON.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE

73. [Women's Suffrage]. [Tennessee]. *Call for Women Voters' Convention* [caption title]. [N.p., likely Nashville: ca. 1921-1923]. [1]p. Minor discoloration to edges, short closed vertical tear to bottom edge. Very good.

A collection of three items, including two printed announcements and a letterpress postcard, relating to women's suffrage, issued by the Tennessee League of Women Voters just after the enactment of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. In August 1920, Tennessee was the pivotal final state needed to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, thereby making a woman's right to vote a federal law. The first document, described above, announces that "the final annual convention of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association and the first convention of the Tennessee Women Voters League will be held May 18 and 19 at Nashville in the Capitol." The document references the "early ratification of the nineteenth federal amendment [and] the new responsibilities of citizenship confront[ing] us." The second document is also a printed announcement, advertising the Third Annual Convention of the Tennessee League of Women Voters, to be held in 1923. The third item is a partially-printed postcard, unused, from the League of Women Voters. No copies of any of the items in OCLC.

\$950



AN AMERICAN SPINSTER'S GRAND TOUR

74. [Women's Travel]. McKnight, Mary Baird. [*Travel Diary of a Woman's Trip Across Europe*]. [Various locations in Europe]: 1895. [133]pp. Illustrated with numerous small photographs and clippings, several letters and ephemera laid in. Small quarto. Original tan cloth with leather edging. Light wear and soiling to binding. Light toning to text, a few small tears and minor soiling. Very good.

A grand tour of Europe over the course of three months, taken by a Pittsburgh woman at the turn of the century. The present volume was kept by Mary Baird McKnight (1866-1958), the daughter of journalist and newspaper owner Charles McKnight. Mary was twenty-eight and single – distinct qualifications for spinster status – at the time of her adventure abroad. She began in Italy on March 23, writing, “I will begin at the very best of all places, Rome.” There are the usual tours of churches and museums, with detailed descriptions of people and places encountered. From Rome, the party visited the Vatican, Switzerland, Germany, and Spain, and the work closes with a letter posted from Paris in early July. At Gibraltar, Mary writes, “In the evening we all went out to see the train, meeting the greatest variety of men in one short walk that ever I saw before. Moors and Spaniards, Eng. Redcoats and Scotch Highlanders. Every thing is under strict military rule, and we are not ever allowed to enter without a passport.” Many of the pages feature small photographs – sometimes of artworks or buildings, but occasionally of street scenes, such as one that features a man and two cows with large horns – documenting the sights. Additionally, there are several pieces of trip ephemera, some pressed flowers, and other mementos of travel. Mary's handwriting can be a bit difficult, but it is legible and her observations are fairly detailed. A charming travelogue by an American woman abroad.

\$950





FROM ILLINOIS TO THE ARMY

75. [World War I]. [Illinois]. *[Substantial Archive of Correspondence Written to Miss Tena Stevenson of Illinois by Several Enlisted Men, During and After the Great War].* [Various locations]: 1917-1923. Approximately 145 letters. Ranging from a single page to many more, most with original transmission envelopes. Some envelopes with stamps cut away. Light wear and soiling to the archive. Housed in a contemporary small cloth chest. Very good.

Archive of correspondence kept by Tena Stevenson of La Salle County, Illinois, with letters from several young enlisted men, presumably friends from back home. There are also a handful of letters from Tena's younger brother, Fred, also enlisted, and a few from other relatives. Stevenson is identified in the 1920 Census as one of four adult children, aged twenty-nine at that time. It is possible she was married at some point over the next decade, as we do not find a record for her under her maiden name in the 1930 Census. It is also possible that she died, as a letter from her mother to the War Department, present here, pleads for her son to be released from military service as "my daughter is almost an invalid and was to have an operation at the time my son inlisted, but for want of funds she has went without it." She does not appear to have married any of the men whose correspondence appears in this archive.

One of her correspondents is Arthur Morsch, stationed at Camp Stewart near El Paso. Many of his letters are brief and ask for news from home. He often asks after Fred, Tena's brother, and was likely a friend of Fred's. Writing in July of 1917, after Fred has been called up, he describes camp and training and gives his thoughts on the war:

"Dear Mrs. Stevenson and family, rec'd your letter, and about Fred's enlistment. He certainly is lucky he was sent to Minnesota where it is cool to train. Down where I am here there is nothing but sand, cactus, and snakes, it got as high as 119 degrees of heat when I first came down, but it isn't quite so bad now and I have got used to it. Now you folks shouldn't worry for I am confident the war will not last any longer than fall.... It is an honor to have enlisted and you will never be sorry, it is the greatest honor any one can ever have to serve one's country." His post script reads, "The army is well fed and clothed, I have more clothes now than I ever had and they are the best money can buy."

Another correspondent is Sergeant Vernon Hart, stationed at Fort H.G. Wright in New York, and who worked as a welder after the war. Vernon's letters here start in 1918 and continue through 1923. In a letter from December 1918, he mentions the Spanish Flu outbreak, saying (in between two other unrelated subjects) "I hope the 'flu' is over with out there by now." Hart is not impressed with life at the fort, writing, "No we don't get to the city very often. We have a movie show here on the Fort every night that helps but not enough. This is a good place to die only." He goes on to talk about friends killed in action overseas and also discharged: "I just read over the names and see fifteen boys in my brother's regiment among the killed, six from my brother's same company, so I guess it is true about them being wiped out." A letter sent from March 1922 discusses Prohibition: "Well the Wets won here and Maryland is still an outlaw state to old man Volstead, and I am sure glad of that because this Dry Land is sure putting this country on the brink, so many young people going to the bad through chance to make big money in the bootlegging game." As his letters seem wont to do, his next line hops topics completely, saying, "Well, be ready for the base-ball season," before moving on to something else.

Other correspondents include Logan B. Forth of Cisne, Illinois, and Jacob Zimmerlin, a young man who was born in Alsace-Lorraine and emigrated with his family to settle in Illinois. He saw American military service in the Great War, and there are a handful of letters present here which were written to him and returned to Tena, having arrived after Private Zimmerlin returned from Europe. The archive provides a look into smalltown life in Illinois, as seen through the communications of a young woman and several local boys who dispersed into the world. A wonderful snapshot of this period of time in the Midwest, with relevant glimpses of the Great War, the Spanish Flu, Prohibition, and more.

\$1,000