



Empire State Rare Book Fair

September 2024

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CELEBRATING JUNETEENTH AT THE SAN FRANCISCO RODEO

1. **[African Americana].** *Juneteenth 84* [caption title]. San Francisco: 1984. Screen-printed poster, printed in green, red, and gold on glossy black cardstock, 23 x 17.5 inches. Very minor creasing and wear. Very good plus.

A visually-arresting poster created for a Juneteenth musical celebration and parade in San Francisco in 1984. The central visual of the poster is a reproduced portrait of a famous image of Isom Dart, described here as "Outlaw, Gunfighter, Gang Leader, Cattlerustler, Community Protector." The eight bands playing the event were the Johnny Hartsman Blues Band, Demons of the Mind, Mystic Youth & I Skeeda, All the Kings Men, The Champion Band, Stellar, Imani, and the Galaxy Show Band. The event, touted as an "Emancipation Celebration," took place over two weekend days in June at the San Francisco Rodeo. The bottom of the poster states that the event was "Partially funded by the San Francisco Hotel Tax Fund."

Juneteenth celebrations have been going on since the end of the Civil War, when Union troops landed in Galveston, Texas and Major General Gordon Granger announced General Order No. 3: "The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them, becomes that between employer and hired labor. The Freedmen are advised to remain at their present homes, and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts; and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere." Since that moment, annual Juneteenth celebrations began in Black churches and through the Freedman's Bureau, and have been part of the fabric of many African American communities in Texas and across the United States. Juneteenth has gained even wider awareness after becoming a federal holiday on June 17, 2021.

Isom (or Isam) Dart (1858-1900) was a renowned Black cowboy of the American West, and was all the descriptors used on the present poster and more, including ranch hand, bronco buster, horse thief, and vigilante. Dart was born on his family's farm in Seguin, Texas, worked at the famous Goodnight Ranch, and drove cattle north to Wyoming. Dart was shot to death on October 3, 1900 by persons unknown outside his cabin near Browns Peak during the Colorado Range Wars; famed scout detective Tom Horn has long been suspected of pulling the trigger on Dart. We could locate no other examples of this eye-catching Juneteenth poster from California.

(McBRB4837)

\$950

BY A TRAILBLAZING BLACK INTELLECTUAL

2. [African Americana]. [Charles V. Hamilton]. Rustin, Bayard. *The Failure of Black Separatism*. New York: A. Philip Randolph Institute, 1969. [12]pp. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and sunning along edges, short tear to bottom corner of front wrapper. Very good.

A contemporary offprint of an interesting work by Bayard Rustin, which originally appeared in the January 1970 issue of *Harper's Magazine*, made much more interesting by the presence of profuse manuscript annotations by Professor Charles V. Hamilton throughout the work. The article by Rustin is reprinted here by the A. Philip Randolph Institute in New York, where Rustin was serving as the executive director at the time of the article's publication. The text opens with a one-page note "About the article and author," which describes the author as "one of America's most trenchant Negro intellectuals and organizers." Most of the world now knows of Bayard Rustin as a vital Civil Rights organizer whose skill resulted in the 1963 March on Washington (among many other achievements), and as a trailblazing icon for the LGBTQIA+ movement. According to the introduction to the present article, Rustin "argues that much of the black separatist rhetoric, buttressed by the romanticism of not a few 'deracinated liberals' and nihilistic New Leftists,' has constituted a politics of escape rooted in hopelessness...[and] in discussing such questions as black capitalism, the language of black rage, financial reparations, and the Negro and organized labor, he asks for an intelligent and broad-ranging strategy that would extend the 'magnificent black struggle for freedom.'"

The present copy of Rustin's article is extensively annotated in the margins by Professor Charles V. Hamilton, a noted political science professor at Columbia and civil rights leader. Hamilton was an outspoken advocate for African-American rights and prolific author; his most famous book was *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation*, written in partnership with Stokely Carmichael. Hamilton was acutely qualified to comment on Rustin's article, and he pulls no punches in annotating in its margins in both agreement and, more often, disagreement with Rustin's viewpoint. Hamilton's annotations range from simple question marks or exclamation marks, to single words ("misunderstanding"), to a sentence or two, to longer screeds ranging down several lines of space in the margins. A sampling of Hamilton's shorter comments include "true to an extent," "no ~ simply shows veto power," "WOW! & what does the white worker have to say about this?," and so forth. One of the longer annotations reads as follows: "no ~ the concept of reparations is an established one in political dealings ~ thus, Forman was making a political demand on a morally vulnerable source ~ as black students are making political demands for academic innovation ~ Rustin misses all this."

A unique annotated copy of an article by a highly-respected African-American public intellectual with critical annotations by fellow notable African-American thinker.
(McBRB5262) \$950

RARE AFRICAN-AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NEWSPAPER FROM MISSISSIPPI

3. [African Americana]. [Mississippi]. [Warren County Freedom Democratic Party]. *Vicksburg Citizens' Appeal* [eight issues]. Vicksburg, Ms.: 1964-1965. Eight issues on folio newsprint, eight pages per issue. Mostly minor edge wear, with occasional short edge tears and one issue with short tear to left edge just extending into text, some overall toning. Last issue is chipped and worn, with dampstains on edges throughout. About very good.

A nice collection of eight issues, including the first six, of a rare Civil Rights-era Mississippi biweekly newspaper published in the port city of Vicksburg by the Warren County Freedom Democratic Party (WCFDP). The WCFDP was a local chapter of the larger Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party, an important statewide alternative to the all-white Democratic Party during the 1960s which was led by Fannie Lou Hamer and other important civil rights leaders in the state. In fact, the first issue includes a cover story on the WCFDP's election of representatives to the FDP's state and national conventions. The *Vicksburg Citizens' Appeal* was owned by African-American publishers

and issued from 1964 to 1967. During the course of its run, the newspaper had just two editors, both women, Olye Brown Shirley (whose husband Dr. Aaron Shirley served as the chairman of the WCFDP) and Dilla E. Irwin.

According to a statement on the front of the first issue (present here), the mission of the newspaper was clear: "The paper will print full news of events in the Vicksburg area Negro community ~ social and club activities, sporting events, and political and civic news. The Citizens' Appeal will also keep its readers informed of important events in the struggle for Negro rights, here in Vicksburg and elsewhere in Mississippi." As such, the present issues of the *Vicksburg Citizens' Appeal* cover a wide range of topics related to African-American affairs and the struggle for civil rights, with titles of stories such as, "Three Local Negroes Beaten, All Worked for FDP," "Baptist Academy Destroyed by Bomb, FBI Investigating," "Two Washington Street Cafes Segregated; A Third Integrates," and so much more. The newspaper also printed stories beyond civil rights focusing on local issues, sports, entertainment, and so forth. Additionally, the paper includes no shortage of advertisements for local businesses important to the African-American community in Vicksburg and the surrounding areas. OCLC reports scattered holdings at a dozen institutions.

Danky 6165.
(McBRB5105)

\$1,500

BLACK AMERICANS FOR FDR

4. [African Americana]. [The Colored Division of the Democratic National Campaign Committee]. *Take Your Choice...Issued by The Colored Division of the Democratic National Campaign Committee [cover title]; New Deal and the Negro [caption title on first text leaf].* New York: Colored Division of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, [1935]. 16pp. Original illustrated self wrappers, stapled. Soft vertical crease, minor edge wear. Very good.

First separate issue of a rare campaign tract vigorously seeking the votes of Black Americans in an effort to re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt to a second term. The work is an offprint from the *New York Amsterdam News*, an historically Black American newspaper founded in 1909, and known for its strong advocacy of civil rights and social justice. The text highlights FDR's support for African Americans, citing federal office appointments, financial support through the Public Works Administration, institutions such as Howard University, and other HBCUs, as well as investments in elementary and high schools and housing projects across the South and Midwest. The work also underscores how African Americans benefited from various government programs such as the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Federal Housing Administration, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and in other areas including business, banking, music, theater, and the arts. The Harlem Theatre Project, in particular, receives prominent mention.

The front cover features a political cartoon juxtaposing Republican candidate Alf Landon, portrayed making empty promises to a Black man against President Franklin Roosevelt, depicted as offering substantial socioeconomic benefits like jobs, relief, and prominently featuring the "Negro Harlem Housing Project." The inside rear cover displays an aerial view of "One of the many housing projects for Negroes erected by the Roosevelt Administration in Wayne, Pennsylvania." The rear cover presents a bulleted list of FDR's support of the Black community, encouraging voters to "Read What He Has Done" and then "Vote for His Re-Election!" This direct appeal to Black voters reflects the evolving political alliances between the established political parties and African Americans during the Great Depression ~ an alliance that resulted in a landslide victory for FDR in 1936.

Presidential campaign literature printed specifically to appeal to the African American community is rare, and the present work is no exception. OCLC records just two copies, at Emory and Ohio University.
(McBRB4832)

\$850

BLACK TEENS IN NYC IN THE 1980s

5. [**African-American Photographica**]. [**Cobb, Tara**]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the High School Life of an African-American Woman in the 1980s, with Music-Related Content*]. [Elmont, New York: 1980s]. [36] leaves, illustrated with 143 color vernacular photographs, plus several ephemeral items, in self-stick album sheets. Large quarto. Contemporary three-ring binder bound in crimson textured cloth with gilt ruling. Minor edge wear and some rubbing, short split to top of spine cloth. Contents sound. Very good.

A nice photographic record of a young African-American woman's experiences during her high school years in the New York area. The photographs memorialize Tara Cobb of Elmont, New York in stylized poses, in and out of school, posed with young men, family, and groups of school friends during leisure time, going to the beach, attending a wedding, and more, with numerous shots of Cobb and her friends posing in Glamour Shots-style portraits. In addition to the photographs, the album contains ephemeral items from her school life and a couple of music concerts she attended at the time. Chief among these is a page of notebook paper with the autographs of each member of the music group Bell Biv DeVoe from 1987 (Ricky Bell, Michael Bivins, and Ronnie DeVoe). The album also includes a few ephemeral items related to Kiss 98.7 FM (including a letter from the station when she won the "Secret Song" contest), as well as two ticket stubs for Madison Square Garden concerts by Keith Sweat, Bell Biv DeVoe, and J. Gill; and New Edition. The album also includes the commencement program for Cobb's 1990 graduation from Elmont Memorial High School. A wonderful record of a young African-American woman's life in high school in late-80s New York.

(McBRB3447)

\$475

"FLORIDA'S FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY"

6. [**Afro-American Life Insurance Company**]. [**Georgia**]. [*Small Collection of Materials Related to the Afro-American Life Insurance Company*]. [Atlanta, Ga.: 1949]. Eight printed documents, most completed in manuscript. Some folds, mostly minor dust-soiling, wear, and creasing, moderate toning and some unobtrusive chipping. Very good.

An interesting group of documents issued from the Afro-American Life Insurance Company's Atlanta District during the Jim Crow period. The collection includes a Member's Receipt Book issued by an agent of the company in La Grange, Georgia, with twenty manuscript entries in pencil collecting weekly insurance dues for a policy holder named Minnie B. Reed over the course of a few months in 1949; a small folder issued to Reed, presumably to hold her receipt book; four loose, partially-printed receipts for premiums paid by a man named Paul Ealy (also in 1949), completed in manuscript (weekly payments for life insurance for both of these policy holders was twenty-five cents); and two blank application forms for the company's insurance service. The application forms include the company's home office address in Jacksonville, Florida, and indicates the company's expansion through the use of several ink stamps applied to most of the documents indicating the material emanated from the company's Atlanta office. The present grouping provides an interesting snapshot of insight into the company's activities, costs, and reach during the period just after World War II.

"Florida's First African-American Insurance Company -1901-2001. The Afro-American Insurance Company, formerly the Afro-American Industrial and Benefits Association, was founded in 1901 to provide affordable health insurance and death benefits to the state's African-Americans. Founded by the Reverend E.J. Gregg, E.W. Latson, Abraham Lincoln Lewis, A.W. Price, Dr. Arthur W. Smith, J.F. Valentine, and the Reverend J. Melton Waldron, the Afro's first office at 14 Ocean Street was destroyed by the great Jacksonville Fire two months after it opened on May 3, 1901. It then moved to 621 Florida Avenue, the home of treasurer and future president, Abraham Lincoln Lewis (1865-1947). From their next home office at 105 E. Union Street, the company wrote millions of dollars of insurance policies and started district offices in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas..." - Historical marker at the site of the company's original location in Jacksonville.

(McBRB5007)

\$850

TOURING ALASKA AND THE CANADIAN WEST

7. [Alaska]. **Patterson, F.A.** [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting an Excursion Through Alberta, British Columbia, and Alaska by a Bostonian*]. [Various locations, mostly in Canada and Alaska: 1914]. [36] leaves, illustrated with 147 vernacular photographs and real photo postcards, almost all with manuscript captions written in white pencil. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black textured cloth with "Photographs" in gilt on front cover, and with handwritten caption in white pencil, reading "1914 July 16 August 31." Minor wear to covers. Contents clean, with easily-readable captions. Very good plus.

A well-annotated vernacular photograph album assembled by F.A. Patterson of Arlington Heights, Massachusetts, documenting his or her travels through western Canada and Alaska just prior to World War I. The album opens with a small printed map of North America with the route Patterson took from "Boston to Alaska" between July 16 and August 31, 1914. The photographs begin with thirteen leaves featuring scenes in Ontario and Alberta, including scenes of Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, Sault Ste. Marie, Winnipeg, "Ontario farms," Banff (the town, wildlife, mountain scenes, and more), Lake Minnewanka, Lake Louise, Laggan, Valley of the Ten Peaks, Morain Lake, and more. The album then moves westward to British Columbia and other points, then northwestward to Alaska for most of the remainder of the album. The westward photos open with scenes of the Illecillewaet Glacier, Meeting of the Waters, Trail Glacier, and other locations in British Columbia. Scenes in Victoria picture various gardens, Parliament, Hotel Empress, Chinese Bell, and more. The scenes in Alaska begin with views of Taku Glacier and other scenes in and around Juneau. Other Alaskan images feature Lake Bennett, several scenes in White Pass (a view toward Skagway, abandoned buildings, Pitchfork Falls), Sitka (the harbor, a "Russian Greek Church," a view of the town, "Old Russian Black House," several totem poles including a "Totem Pole Patch," two angles of an "Old Russian Trading Post"), and more. A particularly interesting pair of images of two buildings pictures what is left of Bennett, Alaska, which is captioned: "Formerly 5000 population. Now 4 houses. One occupied. August 5th 1914." The final few pages of Alaskan images features an Indian Village in Killisnoo and another in Hunter Bay, as well as a close-up view of a group of indigenous peoples in Hunter Bay. The last five leaves capture scenes in Salt Lake City, Utah and Colorado (mostly Pike's Peak and Royal Gorge).

(McBRB5195)

\$850

NO JUSTICE FROM THE NYPD

8. **Blauvelt, H.K.** *Charges Against the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police*. Albany: Comstock & Cassidy, 1863. 37pp. Original tan printed wrappers. Light chipping and small tears, spine partially perished. Text lightly toned. About very good.

A report against the Metropolitan Police Force, describing unlawful arrests made by the police in New York City during the Civil War. Among these charges, incidents of which are herein enumerated, is the accusation that policemen were coercing detained persons to swear a loyalty oath to the Union in order to obtain release. They likewise appear to have held a woman on suspicion of being a spy, but did not properly report such to the War Department. Draft-dodging is also mentioned. The department and its superintendent were accordingly censured by the state government. Interesting for its Civil War content, as well as its criminal justice aspects. Fewer than ten copies in OCLC.

(McBRB4614)

\$600

AN HISTORIC BOOKSELLING FIRM

9. [Bookselling]. **Putnam, Irving.** [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from G.P. Putnam's Sons to L.B. Hildreth Regarding a Book Order*]. New York: July 6, 1878. [1]p., on G.P. Putnam's Sons letterhead. Original mailing folds, pencil notation on verso. Very good plus.

A short but informative letter sent by Irving Putnam of G.P. Putnam's Sons regarding a potential book order by Mr. L.B. Hildreth. Irving Putnam was one of three sons of George Palmer Putnam who took over the company following their father's death in 1872. The letter reads, in full:

"Dear Sir, Our 'Best Reading' sells for \$1.25 in paper ~ \$1.75 in cloth & our discount to you on a copy would be 1/3 + postage about 18¢. We shall be pleased to receive your orders for miscellaneous books for your library which we can supply at very favourable terms. We have made a specialty of this part of our business for so long that we can guarantee satisfaction in every respect. Respectfully, G.P. Putnam's Sons Irving."

An interesting correspondence from the postwar New York publishing business, providing useful details on the economics of the contemporary book business.

(McBRB5253)

\$250

TRUE FIRST EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT BACK-TO-AFRICA EFFORT

10. Campbell, Robert. *A Pilgrimage to My Motherland; Or, Reminiscences of a Sojourn Among the Egbas and Yorubas of Central Africa, in 1859-60.* London: W.J. Johnson, 1861 [but December 1860]. 116pp., plus double-page map. 12mo. Publisher's grey printed paper-covered boards, black cloth backstrip, recently rebacked. Moderate wear and scuffing to boards, corners worn. Hinges cracked, occasional minor spotting to text, but mostly clean. Lacking frontispiece of an "African Blacksmith's Shop." Good.

First edition of an important account of a mid-19th century African-American-led attempt to procure land to return formerly enslaved African-Americans to Africa. Born free in Jamaica to a white Scottish father and mixed race mother, Campbell apprenticed at a printing shop and later became a teacher in Spanish Town. He emigrated to New York in 1853, eventually becoming a teacher at the Institute of Colored Youth in Philadelphia. In 1858 he joined Delany on his Niger Valley Exploring Party expedition to Africa on behalf of the National Emigration of Colored Men, and published his own account of the experience, including descriptions of Abeokuta and ethnographic material.

The year following the publication of his account, Campbell purchased a cotton gin and printing press and emigrated to Nigeria with his wife and children, hoping to start a colony for African Americans at Lagos. With attention turned to African American participation in the Civil War, the colony did not come to fruition but represents an important moment in black nationalistic thought. "The Niger Valley Exploring Party...was the culmination of African emigrationism in the period before the Civil War, and its importance is to be measured, not by its failure to materialize, but by the fact that it was fostered, and carried out by blacks, acting independently, in large measure, of white Americans. Independence of action and self-reliance were the principal underpinnings of black nationalistic 'ideology'" - Blackett.

Bibliographic details about the sequence of editions of Campbell's *Pilgrimage* have been misconstrued, with most assuming the New York edition published by Thomas Hamilton to be the first edition. In fact, like Delany's own *Official Report*, Campbell first published his *Pilgrimage* in England en route back from Africa. The Introduction by Sir Eardley is in fact dated November 1860 and an advertisement in the December 1860 *Antislavery Reporter* reviews the work and offers it for sale. Thomas Hamilton's expanded edition printed in New York, the first to include the text of the treaty Delany and Campbell negotiated and illustrated with a frontispiece portrait, was published circa March 1861, after their return to the United States, with the February 1861 issue of *Littell's Living Age* containing a review of the work identified as being from "advanced sheets" sent by the publisher. Later in 1861, the expanded New York edition would be reprinted in London by W. J. Johnson (the same publisher as the present first edition), now with 145 pages and the frontispiece portrait instead of the plate of an African blacksmith's shop. The presence of the two editions of varying pagination by Johnson, both dated 1861, has obscured the fact that the present 116-page edition is in fact the first edition to be published.

This first British edition was published "under the auspices of the African Aid Society," an organization established in July 1860 to assist Delany and Campbell in their emigration endeavors and was organized in part by two fellows of the RGS, Dr. Hodgkin and Lord Churchill. The present edition includes six pages in the rear about the Society not found in any other edition. Though lacking the frontispiece (and priced accordingly), the present work is exceedingly rare and the true first edition. Based on pagination counts, we could locate just three institutional holdings - Harvard, Howard, and Yale.

Blockson 1663 (New York edition). Blackett, Richard. "Martin R. Delany and Robert Campbell: Black Americans in Search of an African Colony." *The Journal of Negro History*, vol. 62, no. 1, 1977, pp.1-25.
(McBRB5106) \$2,500

LETTERS SENT HOME TO ILLINOIS

11. [Civil War]. [Illinois]. Smith, Richmond. [*Manuscript Letter Archive Comprised of Correspondence Between Union Telegraph Operator Richmond Smith and His Future Wife Eliza Gorin on the Home Front in Illinois*]. [Mainly Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas: 1864-1866]. Twenty-one autograph letters, signed, totaling [104]pp. and approximately 11,000 words, most with original transmittal envelopes, plus a few manuscript telegraph documents and several later family letters. Original mailing folds, minor overall wear. Highly readable. Very good plus.

An informative collection of over twenty Civil War-date, and near war-date, manuscript letters exchanged between Union telegraph operator, Richmond Smith (1838-1891) and his sweetheart and future wife Eliza White Gorin (1843-1923) of Washington, Tazewell County, Illinois. Twenty of the letters date between February 12, 1864 and July 10, 1865, covering most of the time Smith was enlisted in the Army and providing a rare chance to read both sides of a given correspondence during the war. Smith sent letters home to Eliza while stationed in Nashville, Atlanta, and Galveston, with a couple sent during a side trip to New York. Richmond and Eliza married on August 10, 1865, shortly after Smith's enlistment ended and he returned home to engage in business in Illinois and eventually New York.

Naturally, Smith and Gorin's letters contain much romantic interchange (their mutual attraction, their anxieties, the nature of their possible union and future, etc.), as well as details regarding their health and daily activities and more. Smith's letters also cover much of importance regarding his service in the Deep South and Trans-Mississippi Southwest during the war. Smith details battle news, troop movements, his own movements with regard to his telegraphic work, encounters with southern locals, the death of General McPherson, General Sherman's March to the Sea through Atlanta, the value of Union and Confederate currency, the reception of Union troops in Galveston just following the war (and right after Juneteenth), and much more.

The letters open in February 1864 when Smith was stationed in Nashville. Here, he comments that his unit is on the move: "I go to Johnsonville tomorrow to attend to the duties there for two or three days.... The country south of us to Mobile is being abandoned by the Rebels and as quickly occupied by our troops. We may have to extend our lines to Mobile through Miss. and Ala. also to Memphis." Another letter from Nashville provides further war content: "Genl McPhersons remains passed through the city today - a more sad scene I think I never witnessed. The procession was over a mile long composed of Infantry, Cavalry & Artillery. His beautiful horse following the hearse through the procession with the General's boots & spurs strapped on the saddle. It looked the very personification of loneliness." Smith also informs Eliza of a possible new position "assuming charge of all the business (telegraphic) with the Army of the Cumberland" which he feels duty bound to accept. Smith next writes from Chattahoochie Bridge, Tennessee on August 28, 1864, where he reports on Sherman's March and local skirmishes: "Gen. Sherman moved or rather commenced moving his army of about 75,000 men to the south of Atlanta at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.... Yesterday noon while eating our dinner we heard heavy firing and could see the smoke &c about five miles distant. The rebels made an attempt to capture one of our wagon trains but were driven off. Our forces here number about 15,000 and strongly entrenched on both sides of the river."

In his first letter from Atlanta on September 7, Smith writes about seeing a sobering local scene: "I have one thing continually before my eyes when I look out of the window that reminds me of one great evil of our country. It is a building made for a slave pen fronting our office built exactly like a large jail with its large doors, barred windows &c." He also details his new appointment involving "the management of the lines between this city and Chattanooga - a distance of about 145 miles and two wires on the route." This letter is also particularly noteworthy for Smith's description of General Sherman's recent activity: "Gen. Sherman has issued an order to the citizens of Atlanta expelling one and all from the city, advising our Union friends to go north and rebels to go south. It looks cruel in the extreme yet I can feel but that the General is right. His own management of affairs so far has been successful & we can only let him have his own way believing that he is equal to the wants of the people." Though he is coy about his assignment and exact movements, Smith goes into further detail about Sherman's treatment of Atlanta in his next letter of October 3: "It is contraband were I to tell you where I am going - I would tell you where Gen. Sherman and his army of 50,000 are going & if the Rebs should capture the letter then it might be serious.... Atlanta will be left a heap of smoking ruins. Perhaps a few residences may be spared but they will be few & scattering. All the damage that can be done the Confederacy will certainly be done. Our path through the country will be easily traced. Landmark will be left behind us that it will take years to erase. I know the intentions of the commanding Genl too well to doubt it and if it does not produce a sensation in the Confederacy I am sadly mistaken."

Smith's letters next commence from New York City where he spent part of January 1865, partially in pursuit of future business opportunities. While in New York, Smith visits numerous notable New York families, details the scene he witnesses inside the Stock Exchange, attends parties, the theater, and "negro concerts," and more. He then returns to Nashville by March, where he reports to Eliza that the Rebels "are catching our trains and burning them rather extensively and I expect every day to miss one of your letters in that way."

Smith's final two letters emanate from Galveston, Texas in June and July 1865. In his first letter from Galveston, dated June 28, 1865, Smith remarks on the improvement of the reception Union soldiers are receiving, and his hope for eventual reconciliation between North and South: "The old lady with whom I am now boarding here is feeling better more reconciled to the Yankees as each day passes. Our boys here have generally conducted themselves in a manner deserving a great deal of credit & hence they can have no cause for complaint. The sentiment changes rapidly. When I came here no one could get board in a private family at any price. Now there is no difficulty in obtaining it even with those who have never before done such a thing as take boarders. At first young ladies would not recognize young men of their acquaintance who had gone to work for Uncle Sam. Now they invite them to call as usual. It may be a long time ere the feeling will exist as it once did yet it will come eventually." In his second and last letter from Galveston, Smith writes of eating figs, fishing, and obtaining a long piece of cane "which was washed up from the Central or South American coast." Accompanying Smith's military letters are a few short manuscript notes which appear to be drafts for telegraphs, including a small handwritten form from Galveston regarding railroad travel issued "By command of Maj. Gen. Granger." Union Major General Gordon Granger took command of Texas following the end of the war; among his most famous actions was his issuance of General Order No. 3 on June 19, 1865, known today as the Juneteenth order.

In addition to Smith's letters, the present archive includes six letters by Eliza. Her letters are chock full of home front news regarding numerous family, friends, and other characters in Illinois, with mentions of the burials of various local soldiers, her deep feelings for Smith, Lincoln's election in 1864, the prospect of living in the South with Smith following the war, and much more. In her May 24, 1865 letter, Eliza writes of her specific activities upon a visit by a friend: "calling, visiting, walking, talking, laughing, reading, washing, &c & c &c &c." Smith and Eliza's correspondence include some crosswritten letters and one in which Smith writes additional text upside down in the spaces between the lines of the first page of one letter. A wonderful collection of letters written between two articulate but seemingly insecure lovers caught in the middle of hard times during the Civil War, with great research potential.

(McBRB5258)

\$5,500

HANDSOME MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK

12. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Recetas de Cocina [manuscript cover title]*. [Mexico?: 1870s]. 49,[1],9,[1]pp. Quarto. Self-wrappers. Contents lightly soiled. In a legible hand. About very good.

Handsome handmade manuscript cook book, likely from Mexico. Written in a neat and tidy hand, with paper dated by watermark, this volume appears to have seen actual use in the kitchen, based on some of its soiling. The opening recipe is for Bistec, followed by Vaca Mechada. There are several recipes on themes for cooking partridge, as well as those for varieties of rice, stews, eggs, and sausages. The last ten pages contain an index, as well as several more recipes.

(McBRB4856)

\$1,500

VARIANT ISSUE OF A DESIRABLE TEXAS AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULINARY RARITY

13. [Cook Books]. [Texas] Smith, Lucille E. *Lucille's Treasure Chest of Fine Foods (Fourth Edition) [caption title]*. Fort Worth, Tx.: 1960. Complete with 413 printed recipe cards, each measuring 4 x 6 inches, plus twenty-one tabbed sectional dividers with a numbered list of recipes for each section, and four preliminary cards comprising a Preface, an Acknowledgement, a list of "Abbreviations," and a "Recipe for a Good Life." All housed in the original decorative-paper-covered box with printed paper labels on the top and front. Minor edge wear, rubbing, and some soiling to box, small chip to front label. Contents clean and bright, with minor occasional wear. Very good.

A variant of the exceedingly rare fourth edition of Lucille E. Smith's legendary box of recipe cards, produced in Fort Worth in 1960, after editions in 1941, 1945, and 1947. On over 400 printed cards, Smith details recipes for twenty-one different food types arranged by category inside the original box, including appetizers, breads, cakes, egg dishes, meats & poultry, "meat substitutes," salads, pies & pastries, salad dressings, sauces, vegetables, "sea foods," various types of desserts, and more. The original label pasted on the inside of the box top contains the title, as well as a couple of paragraphs in which Smith details her background. The bottom is signed in type by Smith along with her address and the original price of \$4.50; the right side of the label contains a delightful photographic portrait of Smith herself. On the Preface card, Smith touts the recipes as "tested in modernly equipped laboratories and tried sufficiently in homes and Institutions before being released to you."

Smith issued six editions of the present work, in 1941, 1945, 1947, 1960, 1969, and 1972, all of which are rare; the differences among these various editions is as yet unstudied. The present example offers an intriguing opportunity for bibliographical study with regard to Lucille Smith's recipe boxes, specifically with regard to the price printed on the inside of the box lid. Previous to this example, we have sold two other 1960 fourth editions, and in both cases, they were priced \$3.95. The present example is priced \$4.50, though we are unsure the reasoning. Speculation could go both ways. Perhaps the present example was printed earlier in the printing process, and Lucille Smith was unable to move her boxes at a high price of \$4.50. More likely, this example was printed towards the end of the 1960 run (or perhaps slightly later) when inflation justified a higher price. Additionally, the number of recipes per section in this printing seem to vary slightly from the only other copy of the 1960 edition available online, which carries a price of \$3.95. As such, the composition of the recipes in each printing must necessarily vary, or the cards were rearranged. Other noticeable differences include the decorative paper covering the box (diamond-shaped for ours versus a square pattern), the color of the preliminary cards (ours printed on various color stocks while the cards are all printed on white in the other copy), and the color of the cardstock employed in the sectional dividers (ours are printed on blue, while the other copy online is printed on yellow).

Lucille Elizabeth Bishop Smith (1892-1985) has a well-earned and increasingly-well-documented role in Texas food history and in the history of African-American entrepreneurship. Along with Lena Richard, Helen T. Mahammitt, and a handful of others, she was a trailblazer in her independent and confident rise to professional status in the field of cookery, culinary knowledge, and teaching. After graduation from Huston-Tillotson University and marriage, she moved to Fort Worth and started a catering business. Throughout the years Lucille advocated for

the urban poor and organized numerous fundraisers. She was honored with several awards including being named to the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. Lucille's legacy continues to this day in the teaching of her work and culinary contributions in college courses. At her namesake restaurant in Houston, Lucille's, her great-grandson, the chef Chris Williams, continues cooking in her honor and also extends her legacy by performing civic work, such as the donating of meals during the Covid-16 pandemic. Interestingly, in early June 2020, Lucille's hosted George Floyd's family and then-candidate Joe Biden in a private dining room that doubles as a shrine to Smith.

"Lucille E. Smith lived productively, embracing a job that was one of the few trades considered 'appropriate' for a woman of color - perfecting her craft for more than forty years before the first edition of this compilation was assembled. During that time, she raised funds for service projects, fought to raise standards in slums, developed culinary vocational programs in Texas, conducted itinerant teacher-training classes, established the Commercial Cooking and Baking Department at Prairie View A&M University (a historically black college near Houston), compiled five manuals for the state Department of Industrial Education, served as food editor for *Sepia* magazine, and brought the first packaged Hot Roll Mix to market" - Toni Tipton-Martin, *The Jemima Code*, p.57.

OCLC records just three copies of this 1960 fourth edition, at Harvard, SMU, and UT-Arlington, and we know of another copy at the Lilly Library. This is the only complete copy we've ever sold of any edition of Lucille's Treasure Chest.

(McBRB5215)

\$4,000

CRIMINAL PORTRAITS

14. [Crime]. [Missouri]. [*Group of Ten Small Mugshot Photographs or Studio Shots of Criminals in Kansas*]. [Kansas City, Mo.: 1895-1899]. Ten carte-de-visite photographs, 4 x 2.5 inches or slightly smaller, on thick cardboard mounts, four with partially-printed "rap sheets" on verso, completed in manuscript. Occasional edge and surface wear, as well as generally light dust-soiling. A nice group. Very good.

A group of ten fabulous mugshot photographs or studio portraits featuring criminals in the last few years of the 1800s in Kansas City, Missouri. Four of the photographs are particularly interesting for the personal and criminal history information recorded on their versos. These photographs are pre-printed with a list of fields to be filled out by the criminal or perhaps the jailer. The combination of fields varies slightly on three of the four cards, but generally they all ask for similar information, including name; aliases, nationality, age, height, weight, eye color, hair color, complexion, occupation (or "Criminal Occupation"), the pertinent crime, place of arrest, arresting officer, date, date of arrest, and distinguishing marks (or "Peculiarities of Build, Features, Scars, Marks, etc.").

One of the mugshots is that of James Carrington Francis (1869-1892). At the bottom of his card is written: "Killed at Pleasanton KS for Pacific Ex Robbery Jan. 23, '92." Francis had indeed taken part in the robbery of the Frisco Express out of St. Louis on the night of November 30, 1891. During the robbery, two masked men boarded that train as it was leaving St. Louis. They remained in seclusion until they had traveled a few miles, and then presented pistols to the heads of the engineer and fireman. They ordered them to stop at the point where two accomplices of the highwaymen were stationed. The engineer and fireman were then ordered from the cab and kept covered while the party proceeded to the express car, where the robbers demanded admission, but were refused by the messenger. The robbers then set off a stick of dynamite and blew in the side of the car, seriously injuring the messenger. They then entered, blew open the safe, and after taking \$10,000, made their escape. The Pinkerton Detective Agency and Chief of Detectives Desmond of St. Louis investigated the case and gathered evidence which convinced them that the robbers were Marion Hedgepeth, Dink Wilson, Adelbert Slye, and James Francis.

The other three men whose photographs are supplemented with personal information include Frank Norris, Patrick Raine, and George Conley. Oddly enough, the crimes of all four men are not stipulated on the present

photographs. Norris was a baker by trade with a scar on the palm of his hand and a "knuckle knocked down" who was arrested on October 5, 1895. Patrick Raine was a waiter with a forearm tattoo and "2 vax scars on left arm" arrested on January 24, 1899. George Conley (alias George Baker or George King) was a brakeman arrested on July 12, 1897. The remaining photographs do not include identifying information (save for two with penciled names on the verso and one with a studio stamp from J.V. Dabbs in Fort Scott, Kansas) but were found with the previous four photographs, and would likely reward further research into the Wild West criminal world of late-19th century Kansas.

(McBRB5150)

\$750

UNRECORDED?

15. [Cuba]. [Sociedad Republicana de Cuba y Puerto-Rico]. *Publicaciones de la Sociedad Republicana de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. Numero 8 [wrapper title]*. New York: April 7, 1866. 24pp. Original printed wrappers, sewn. Spine chipped, moderate edge wear, small hole in top margin of front wrapper, ex-Library of Congress ink stamps to front wrapper and first leaf of text, tiny marginal perforated stamp in bottom margin of first leaf of text and penultimate leaf. About very good.

A multifaceted issue of this seemingly-unrecorded Cuban nationalist magazine, published during the lead-up to Cuba's fight for independence from Spain, which would become known as the Ten Years' War (1868-78). This issue prints a long letter by the exiled Cuban revolutionary writer and journalist Cirilo Villaverde, together with a long nationalist speech, a three-page "Canto a Cuba" by "Una Habanera" and a four-page poem: "A Cuba" by Chilean writer and diplomat Eduardo de la Barra Lastarria. Villaverde's wife Casanova helped establish La Sociedad Republicana de Cuba y Puerto Rico in 1866, and during the war Villaverde joined the revolutionary junta in exile. We could locate no copies of any issue of this rare U.S. Spanish-language imprint in OCLC or any other regular sources.

(McBRB5269)

\$2,750

SCARCE DAKOTA IMPRINT

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

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

Ayer (Dakota) 164.
(McBRB5099)

\$1,750

COME WEST, YOUNG MAN

17. [Dakota Territory]. Wells, H.W. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, by H.W. Wells in Dakota Territory, Describing Life, Business Prospects, and Development in the Area in an Attempt to Lure His Cousin Out West*]. Grand Forks: October 1, 1886. [6]pp. on three oblong quarto sheets of stationery from Richardson House in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory. Original folds, minor wear and toning. Very good.

An informative letter from H.W. Wells in Dakota Territory to his cousin Henry, wholly concerned with trying to induce Henry to relocate west, writing that he thinks Henry "could do better here." Wells details several opportunities that he hopes will induce Henry to join him in Dakota. The proposals include improving Wells's railroad land claim, purchasing the neighboring quarter section that is for sale, partnering together on the claim, and operating his street sprinkler wagon and team over the dry summer. Wells states that his two parcels of land abut a lake, near the survey for the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad line (which had just switched to standard gauge and would run through Grand Forks west to Oregon), and would offer Henry good opportunities for hunting and fishing. Wells goes into detail about what "proving up" his land required, what the additional claim of land offered ("80 acres of the finest timber - Oak, Ash & Maple" and also "80 acres of brush prairie," plus the chance to raise livestock), and the kinds of wages Henry might expect should he move west. Wells also offers Henry the potential to operate the properties in Dakota in partnership, and discusses the economics involved in his claims and potential additional claims, providing important information on contemporary land values in Dakota. Through the course of his letter, Wells also notes that the weather in Dakota is "fine and clear" and that "Business is very good." One comment Wells makes about the composition of his neighbors is interesting: "Our neighborhood is composed of Norsks [Norwegians] mostly although there are several nice American people located around the lake." The present letter was written by Wells on stationery from Richardson House in Grand Forks in Dakota Territory. Richardson House was built in 1876 as Viets Hotel, but was known as the Richardson beginning in 1884. An unusually-detailed correspondence regarding the opportunities available to American settlers in the developing West in the penultimate decade of the 19th century.

(McBRB5149)

\$550

MULTI-RACIAL CLASS PHOTO

18. [Education]. [Diversity]. [Thompson, Frances]. [*Handsome Class Photo Depicting Young Students of Multiple Races Together*]. San Francisco: Frances Thompson Studio, 1928. Sepia-toned photograph, 4.5 x 7.5 inches, on a studio mount measuring 9.25 x 10.75 inches. Minor wear. Very good plus.

A striking photograph documenting the diverse student population in a San Francisco grade school class in 1928. The class is comprised of a combination of white, African American, and Asian American students, emblematic of the racial diversity of the Bay Area then and now. Some of the children clutch American flags, as well as dolls, flowers and, in one case, a small drum. The image was produced by noted female photographer Frances Thompson, and mounted on one of Thompson's printed cards. Thompson was the official photographer for the San Francisco Board of Education at the time; the specific school is not identified here. The mount displays a Craftsman-style logo which reads, "FTS Frances Thompson Studio San Francisco" opposite the year, "1928." According to a 2019 *San Francisco Gate* story, Thompson was known as "The Picture Lady" by the thousands of children she photographed over her career.

(McBRB4895)

\$450

HOMEMADE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN IMMIGRANT ARTIST

19. Forkel, Reinhold. *Reinhold Forkel's Autobiography* [caption title]. [N.p., but probably New York: ca. 1935]. [118] leaves of typescript printed on rectos only, plus a photographic frontispiece, three plates (one folding), and color manuscript map. Contemporary stiff card covers, tan leather backstrip, with a cyanotype of the author laid under a chipped clear acetate dust jacket. One other cyanotype laid in. Some wear and abrading to edges, rather clean internally. Very good.

A homemade autobiographical production by an obscure German-American artist active in New Jersey and New York in the first few decades of the 20th century. Reinhold Forkel (1879-1947) was born in Mittelberg, a German village he locates on the "southern slope of Thuringia" near Coburg in Upper Franconia on the manuscript map he produced here. Forkel gives information about his education, which included ten years in public schools

followed by thirty-eight months at the Industrial College of Schalkau, where he earned a reputation as a talented artist. Following his schooling, Forkel worked in the Thuringia Flag Factory and served two years in the German Army, stationed at Thuringia. While in the Army he met an American girl, who had been on stage in America, singing and dancing in comic operas, Broadway, and performing on the road; the two fell in love. As a result, Forkel immigrated to the United States after he is honorably discharged from the Army in 1901.

Upon his arrival in America, his girlfriend was late to greet the boat and missed his arrival, but the couple somehow spotted each other later that day while walking on Broadway in the middle of New York City. They married a year later after Forkel has worked in the pattern shop at a stove factory in Albany and then briefly for the New York Central Car Department, first as a trimmer then as a woodcarver. Forkel worked the next four years as a sculptor and modeler, first for De Kosenko Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, then the Sterling Bronze Company in NYC, and then returned to work for eight years as designer, wood carver, and cabinet maker for New York Central Car Department in West Albany. Forkel resigned from that job in 1914 and then began work as an Instructor in woodworking at the School of Industrial Arts in Trenton, New Jersey. Forkel remained at the New Jersey school for the next thirty years but devotes only a few pages of the narrative portion to that part of his life. Most of the last half of the manuscript is comprised of reproductions of the texts of various letters, tributes, articles, and so forth by or about Forkel, much of it from his time at the New Jersey School of Industrial Arts.

Forkel's autobiographical text is supplemented by a handful of visual items. These include the aforementioned map of Mittelburg, Coburg, Germany, the area in which Forkel spent his youth; Forkel drew the map himself and dates its production to 1935. Two cyanotype photographs are also present here, one featuring Forkel at work in a sculpture studio and another of his finished statue; both photographs are signed by him. The three plates include two printed Forkel family crests (one large and folded into the work) and a photograph of a bas relief of a religious scene apparently produced by Forkel, as his printed caption reads, "Dream. 'Vision' I had the same night my father died." The work is rounded out by an oval-shaped portrait photograph of Forkel which he signs, "Professor Reinhold Forkel." An attractive and homespun autobiography of a noted German American immigrant artist. Apparently a unique production, and never published.

(McBRB4570)

\$850

RARE ANTI-NEW YORK JAPANESE MEMOIR

20. Harada, Toichiro. *Nyuyoku / New York*. Tokyo: Seikyosha, 1914. [2],3,1,18,498,[1]pp., plus forty-six plates (two folding). Text in Japanese. Original blue pebbled cloth, gilt titles stamped on front cover and spine, top edge gilt. Minor shelf wear to boards. Binding a bit cracked at page 80, scattered, mostly minor foxing. Very good.

An acerbic memoir by Japanese author Toichiro Harada, memorializing his stay in New York City in the early-1910s. The main thrust of Harada's memoir to modern audiences is his dissatisfaction with the people, the crowds, and the culture of the Big Apple, manifested most acutely in his animosity towards the women of New York.

In her work, *Women on the Verge: Japanese Women, Western Dreams*, Karen Kelsky states that "Harada's memoirs treat women as the objects of a kind of sexual rage." Kelsky then quotes an extended passage from the present work as translated into English, and it is particularly illuminating for Harada's viewpoint on the women he meets in New York: "Because their society has indiscriminately raised them up too high, all American women are arrogant and full of themselves.... The greatest faults of New York's women are their rudeness [fugyogi] and their bad manners [busaho]. A woman came to New York who said she had previously acted as tutor to the British royal family, but I was so disgusted with her display of these faults that walking down the street with her I lost my patience again and again and wanted to grab her and give her a piece of my mind."

Harada also takes a back-handed shot at suffragists when he describes them as "cheerful and intelligent, and quite astonishingly skillful in their ability to charm a man." And he further denigrates "paradoxical" New York women by comparing them to "geisha in training" who "view every man as either a manservant or a customer."

The work is profusely illustrated with photographic plates, illustrated plates, and in-text illustrations relating to Harada's experiences in New York. The first of these is a folding color plate scene of lower Manhattan. This is followed by photographic plates and drawings (some of which were made from photographs) of New York street scenes, the Statue of Liberty, the Flatiron and other buildings, the bronze statue of George Washington at Federal Hall, a scene inside Grand Central Station, the Washington Square Arch, an elevated view of a scene in Riverside Park, Grant's Tomb, a couple of views inside Central Park, and much more. All of the plates are captioned in Japanese.

Interestingly, there are only two short passages translated into English in the entire work - the Presidential Oath of Office and a portion of Psalm 119. OCLC records just seven copies, three of which reside in American institutions, at the Bancroft Library, UCLA, and Harvard.

Karen Kelsky: *Women on the Verge: Japanese Women, Western Dreams* (Durham and London: Duke University Press, 2001), p.53.

(McBRB2358)

\$1,750

FIRST OBTAINABLE EDITION OF THE SUPPOSED "NEGRO PLOT"

21. Horsmanden, Daniel. *The New-York Conspiracy, or a History of the Negro Plot, With the Journal of the Proceedings Against the Conspirators at New-York in the Years 1741-2. Together with Several Interesting Tables....* New York: Southwick & Pelsue, 1810. 385,[7]pp. Handsome modern half calf and marbled boards, gilt leather spine labels. Considerable foxing and some spotting to text, but otherwise a nice copy. Very good.

Second American edition of this scarce account of one of the most tragic incidents in colonial New York, which unfortunately echoed the Salem Witch Trials some fifty years earlier. In 1741, New York had a population of about 12,000, of which approximately one-sixth were enslaved African Americans. The city was also populated with a considerable number of poor white residents. After a series of over a dozen fires broke out in the city, an African American slave was seen fleeing one of the later conflagrations. This caused a train reaction of hysteria around New York based around the idea that slaves and poor whites were carrying out an insurrection of the city in which they planned to burn down New York, kill all of the white leaders, take the white women for themselves, and create a new government.

Following a series of sham trials, much in the vein of the Salem Witch fiasco in the early 1690s, thirty-three men and women were executed for the supposed plot: eighteen African Americans and two white people were hanged, and thirteen African Americans were burned at the stake. Another eighty-or-so slaves were exiled to various Caribbean plantations. The whole event is still highly controversial; it is quite likely there was never a plot amongst anyone to take over any part of New York nor murder any white citizens. And much like numerous incidents throughout American history, it is interesting to note that the initial eyewitness to one of the fires was a young woman, sixteen year old Mary Borden (Burton) who implicated members of the city's Black as well as Roman Catholic populations; many dozens of later lynchings and riots began as the result of a single female witness, most notably perhaps the Tulsa Race Massacre of 1921. The author, Daniel Horsmanden was the presiding justice of the Supreme Court of the colony for the trials; he published the first edition of this work in 1744 to defend his part in what was later described as wholesale judicial murder.

The present second edition, third overall, comes after the 1744 first edition and the first English edition printed in 1747. The work contains a new Preface, in which the publisher states that the first edition has grown "so extremely scarce, that it was with the utmost difficulty a perfect copy could be obtained for the present edition."

This second American edition has also become rather scarce, and difficult to find complete; the present copy has all text accounted for, and was recently and attractively re-bound.

"This is one of the most important printed records of the early history of New York and the main source of information respecting the Negro Plot of 1741, an event which threw the cities and even the colonies into a state of fear.... A close examination of the testimony fails to show that the conspiracy was as wide-spread as was believed at the time. The fires and intended murders were probably only the revengeful acts of a few of the 20 whites and 154 negroes who were indicted on insufficient evidence" - Church.

Aptheker, *American Negro Slave Revolts*, pp.192-193. Blockson 9787. Library Company, *Afro-Americana Catalogue* 4966. Work, p.349. Howes H652. Sabin 33060. Brinley 2866. Church 951 (ref). Evans 5413 (ref).
(McBRB3077) \$1,500

WORKING DRAFT OF AN IMPORTANT THESIS ON ALASKAN NATIVE POPULATIONS

22. [Inuit Peoples]. Weyer, Edward Moffat. *The Eskimos: A Study in Adaptation to Environment...A Dissertation Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University, in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy*. New Haven: 1930. [5],494 leaves, plus various additions and insertions. Large quarto. Contemporary black buckram, gilt titles to front cover and spine. Moderate edge wear and rubbing to boards, minor soiling. Very good.

An impressive production on the adaptation of Inuit peoples in Alaska and other Arctic regions by Edward Moffat Weyer, Jr. of Yale University, being a working typescript of his graduate dissertation submitted in 1930. A pencil note on the front free endpaper notes it as a duplicate, but it is very likely a unique draft of Weyer's thesis. The text includes numerous original manuscript edits, portions of new text pasted over or pinned over certain sections, updated pages paper-clipped to bound portions of the same text, and sometimes with sections of the work struck through and replaced with inserted typed pages. The work is presented in thirteen chapters ranging from "Position of Eskimos Among Peoples of the World" to studies of the Inuit habitat, diet, natural resources, "Intertribal Relations," communalism, property rights, and more. Two chapters of the work detail the "Influence of Geographical Conditions on Mode of Life" and one focuses on "bodily adjustments" of the Inuits to factors such as the weather and climate. This latter focus on climate conditions on the Inuit peoples provide an interesting opportunity to study climate change in the region as presented in 1930. The text is supplemented with numerous maps, charts, diagrams, and tables of data.

Edward Moffat Weyer, Jr. was a pioneering anthropologist who studied indigenous peoples in Alaska, the Arctic, Brazil, and Mexico. Dr. Weyer went on to become director of the School of American Research, specializing in the research of indigenous populations in the Arctic and American tropics; he also edited *Natural History* magazine and is credited as being the first outsider to visit the Chavante (or Shavante) Indians. Weyer published numerous books on indigenous peoples, including the present work. In a naturally somewhat different form, the present work was published as *The Eskimos: Their Environment and Folkways* by Yale in 1932. As such, the present thesis provides a chance not only to study Weyer's work on the Inuit peoples, but compare versions of his text up to and including the published edition.

As with his groundbreaking visit to the Chavante peoples, Weyer was no armchair anthropologist. According to the opening paragraph of Weyer's "Digest of Conclusions" which opens the present text: "This dissertation differs from all previous studies of the Eskimos in that it embraces all the groups or tribes. In it are combined the findings of all investigators, including the information gathered by the author as Anthropologist of the Stoll-McCracken Arctic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History." The Stoll-McCracken Arctic Expedition visited the Aleutian Islands, Bering Strait, and other Arctic regions in 1928. Writing in *The New York Times* prior to their departure, expedition leader Harold McCracken said their mission would take them "into the Arctic from the West Coast of America in search of mummies, believed to be remnants of the first men who emigrated from Asia to the North American Continent. This quest will take the expedition to Alaska and through the chain of the

Aleutian Islands, the stepping stones by which it is supposed the first human beings crossed over from their Asiatic homes to the unpeopled shores of America." The expedition was a great success, with contemporary newspapers reporting "the find of the Stoll-McCracken sub-polar expedition, which reached Winnipeg this morning from Prince Rupert rivals the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen." (*The Calgary Herald*, October 16, 1928).

In the title and throughout the work, Weyer refers to the subjects of his study as "Eskimos," the common term among Western nations at the time for the indigenous peoples of the northern circumpolar region stretching from eastern Siberia through Alaska, northern Canada, and Greenland. While the exact etymology of the term remains uncertain, it is regarded by many Inuit and Yupik people as offensive and colonialist given that it has never been used by either peoples to refer to themselves and homogenizes several distinct cultural and ethnic groups. The term is still in common though diminishing use throughout Alaska, where "Alaska Native" is gaining prominence as a means to refer to the Iñupiat (Alaskan Inuit), Yupik, Aleut, and other groups. Greenland's Inuit population are officially designated as Greenlanders or Greenlandic Inuit, which includes the Kalaallit, Inughuit, and Tunumiit. Yale holds two archival copies of Weyer's thesis, but their online catalogue lists the work as 497 leaves; we assume this is the final printed version of Weyer's final draft.

(McBRB4178)

\$1,250

JAPANESE COLONIES IN BRAZIL

23. **[Japanese in Brazil]. Yamamoto, Kiyoshi.** *Utsurikite Gojunen: Burajiru no Nikkeijin [Fifty Years: The Japanese in Brazil]*. Tokyo: Raten Amerika Chuōkai, 1957. [1],114,[1]pp., plus color photographic frontispiece. Original pictorial wrappers printed in brown, tan, and green. Minor wear and dust-soiling. Very good.

First edition of this rare biographical account of life in Brazil by Kiyoshi Yamamoto, a doctor of agriculture who served as Chairman of the Japan-Brazil Culture Promotion Committee. The work covers "fifty years of progress" among Japanese immigrant farmers and their lives in Brazil, published in Japan to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of "the hard work of our overseas compatriots" in South America. Chapters cover Japanese immigration to Brazil from the beginning, the population of Japanese colonies, the acceptance and status of Japanese emigrants, Japanese farmers and their situation, the state of Japanese commerce and industry in Brazil, the history of racial prejudice in the country (including part of a chapter on the importing of Black slaves from Africa), Japan's restrictions on emigration, as well as a celebratory chapter on Japanese immigration. The Appendix includes information on various Japanese immigration-related associations. According to the printed caption beneath the color photographic frontispiece, it shows a downtown view of part of "The thriving city of Sao Paulo." Only one holding in the United States, at Cornell, with just three copies in Japan, at the National Diet Library, Waseda University, and the International Research Center for Japanese Studies.

(McBRB4803)

\$1,250

JAPANESE TRAVEL AND EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL

24. **[Japanese in South America]. Nanbei Burajiru Jijo to Toko Annai [Travel Guide to Brazil, in South America]**. Tokyo: Kaigai Kogyo, 1931. 2,84,[1]pp., plus [16] pages of halftone photographs, three attractive color maps, a two-page folding halftone photographic collage, and a folding printed table. Original textured wrappers printed in black and red. Minor edge wear, some rubbing, spine a bit chipped. Light occasional foxing to text. Very good.

First edition of a rare and profusely illustrated work on Japanese travel to Brazil during a robust time for Japanese emigration to South America in the early 1930s. In fact, the work acts as an immigration promotional, with the first three chapters focused on the history of Brazil, life on a coffee farm, and the possibility of becoming a landowner in one of the Japanese colonies in Brazil. The fourth and final chapter is a travel guide, offering advice on qualifications for travel, the cost of the trip, the experience aboard ship, and more. The text is greatly enhanced by forty-seven halftone photographs printed on sixteen preliminary pages and a two-page folding panoramic collage

bound in the middle of the text. These photographs show a wide range of subjects relevant to the traveler's and emigrant's experience in Brazil (mostly the emigrant's), such as city views of Santos and Rio, numerous scenes of agricultural settings and products, views of Japanese colonial housing, and more. The photographs make it clear that the purpose of this work is to encourage agricultural emigration from Japan to Brazil. The color-printed maps support this assertion, as they depict the travel routes from Japan to Brazil, a map of Sao Paulo marked with the location of various Japanese colonies, and the location of Japanese colonies centered around the Destro settlement in southern Sao Paulo. We could locate no copies of this work in the United States, with only a single copy listed in OCLC, at the National Diet Library. An unusually well-illustrated Japanese promotional "travel guide" to Brazil with most of its content angled toward encouraging emigration to the country.

(McBRB4800)

\$2,250

LARGE ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN JEWISH ACTIVISTS

25. [Judaica]. Lelyveld, Arthur J. [*Large Archive of Almost 600 Letters and Documents Relating to the Family, Career, and Social Activism of Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld and His Wife, Dr. Toby Bookholtz Lelyveld, Including 140 Letters Exchanged Between Them, and Over 450 Letters Sent to Them from Their Children, Parents, and Numerous Friends and Associates*]. [Various locations: 1932-1957]. Approximately 570 manuscript and typed letters, signed, postcards, and notes, about half longer than one page, totaling over 1,000 pages, and approximately 180,000 words, plus one manuscript notebook, a typed article, numerous telegrams, printed programs, and other ephemeral items. Expected wear, and mostly very clean and well preserved. Very good.

A voluminous collection of early letters written by and to Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld and Dr. Toby Bookholtz Lelyveld, prominent Jewish intellectuals, activists, parents, and religious leaders covering over twenty-five years of their lives in the early-middle 20th century. The present archive is comprised of about 140 letters, postcards, notes, and telegrams sent between Rabbi Lelyveld and Dr. Lelyveld beginning early in their life together, and written from numerous locations as the couple and their family moved or traveled to numerous places within the United States and other countries. The collection also includes hundreds of letters and postcards written to each of them by their own children and various friends and associates, and other material and ephemeral items. Obviously, the subject matter covered in the letters is legion, but overall the letters vividly display Arthur's and Toby's unique personalities, their loving and supportive relationship, the variety of their interests, their family dynamic, and so much more.

Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld (1913-1996) was a prominent leader in the Reform Judaism movement and a fierce activist; his *New York Times* obituary is titled, "Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, 83, Rights Crusader." Rabbi Lelyveld was not just an armchair activist, either. Over the course of his career, he spoke openly about the need for Jews to engage in "social activism" to better relations between races; was beaten by segregationists while helping to register voters in Mississippi in 1964; delivered public eulogies for Andrew Goodman, one of the three Civil Rights workers murdered in Mississippi in 1964, and David R. Berger, one of the Israeli Olympians murdered in Munich in 1972; supported protesters speaking out against racist hiring practices in the construction of a federal building in Cleveland, and more. He also served as the first Jewish editor of the Columbia campus newspaper in the early 1930s; led congregations in Ohio, Nebraska, and New York; and lobbied President Truman to recognize the state of Israel in the late 1940s. Rabbi Lelyveld's obituary speaks to the latter two activities: "He led congregations in Hamilton, Ohio, and in Omaha before coming to New York in 1944 to devote himself full time to the Zionist cause, in a role that involved campaigning across the country against a remnant of Jewish anti-Zionists opposed to the creation of the Jewish state." He spent much of his later career in Ohio, where he passed away in 1996.

Toby Bookholtz Lelyveld (1912-1997) was also a noted teacher and Shakespeare scholar who earned a bachelor's, master's, and doctorate from Columbia between 1933 and 1951. During her distinguished career, Toby taught at Teachers College at Columbia, the University of Omaha, Western Reserve University, Julliard, and served for

eight years as the director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at Hunter College. The couple divorced in 1964 after having three children, one of whom, Joseph Lelyveld, rose to executive editor of *The New York Times*.

The present collection includes over sixty letters from Arthur to his wife, Toby sent between 1937 and 1957. Many of Arthur's letters were written home to Toby while he was traveling for conferences, speeches, and similar engagements. A mere sampling of the letters reveal Arthur writing to Toby about family and financial matters, his activities at various conferences and his work in general, attending and conducting temple, visiting friends, attending concerts, his own corned beef hash recipe, books he needs from the library, films he sees (such as a documentary called *The Negro Soldier* in 1944), his frequent public addresses, and much more. Arthur also occasionally sends newspaper clippings documenting his activities, and in one letter in 1946, he sends Toby the text of his address before the Demonstration for Palestine. During these letters he mentions work with the Zionist Council, the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, as chairman of the Committee on Unity for Palestine, and other organizations. Many of Arthur's letters from the late 1940s mention or touch upon his activities in support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine; this includes the text of his February 1, 1946 speech at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. One notable item is a Valentine's Day poem Arthur sent to Toby in 1948 entitled "My Lovely." In addition to his letters, the collection includes a manuscript notebook belonging to Arthur from his earlier school days with several pages devoted to religious studies and a 1936 term paper on Karaism produced by Arthur during his rabbinical studies at Hebrew Union College.

Toby Lelyveld's seventy-five letters to her husband were written by her almost exclusively over the course of a decade, between 1932 and 1942. Her letters begin in 1932, when both she and Arthur were still attending Columbia, and are often long and very informative missives, thick with personality, recounting her daily activities, her experiences in school, books and her reading habits, family business, her teaching work and research, various conference activities, her travels, and so very much more. In one letter from 1940 (and very likely more), Toby the Shakespeare scholar mentions spending the day at the library at Columbia "looking at all sorts of acting editions of Mer[chant] of Venice ~ I just can't let the subject go." In a few letters from July 1942, Toby writes in great detail about beginning her graduate studies at Columbia, where she earned a master's degree the following year. In her final letter to her husband, dated July 24, 1943, Toby mentions discussing "my Shylock" during her classes; Shylock was an enduring enough character for Dr. Lelyveld that she later published a book on the character while teaching at Western Reserve University in 1960. In an undated letter from Toby, she mentions a controversy going on during her time at the University of Omaha, likely her workplace or another academic institution, involving the appointment of one academic over another. She comments that "I must decide for myself the effectiveness of a protest from me. I can't overlook the fact that it would definitely mean the cutting myself off from the school for good. And 'for good' means a very long time in Omaha."

In addition to Arthur and Toby's letters to each other, the present archive includes a large number of letters sent to Arthur, Toby, or both of them by numerous correspondents over the course of about thirty years. Chronologically these begin with over sixty letters to Arthur from his parents and grandmother in Brooklyn, mostly during his time at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati between 1933 and 1934. These letters to Arthur from his parents necessarily contain a voluminous amount of information about their activities, their family, and news from home while Arthur was out west, including news about Toby who was still living in the New York area. Other correspondents during this period include Toby's sister Rossie, as well as her father. In addition to these family letters, the present collection includes over 250 letters and notes from a variety of correspondents outside the family, and help to document Arthur and Toby's work in the 1930s through the 1950s. The correspondents include other rabbis, members of his temple and other temples, friends and associates, and more. Many of the letters sent to Arthur concern sympathies upon the death of his father in 1955. The collection also contains two letters from different officials at the War Relocation Authority in 1943 documenting Rabbi Lelyveld's attempts to recruit a Japanese American internee as a domestic assistant; it is unclear if this ever came to fruition.

There is also a sizable correspondence sent from various correspondents to Toby Lelyveld. In a survey of a fraction of these letters, which number around 150 examples, the correspondents write to Toby about her work in the

theater, invite her for speaking engagements, inform her of her successful completion of the graduate program at Columbia, and so very much more. Besides her friends and close associates, Toby's correspondents include numerous private citizens as well as members of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, various chapters of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Muscle Shoals Theatres in Florence, Alabama (run by her friend Stanley Rosenbaum), the National Council of Jewish Women, the Federated Jewish Women's Club of Springfield, Ohio, Temple Emmanuel Sisterhood, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and others. In 1948, a friend named Charlotte writes to Toby and informs her that she is "doing a relief of a deceased negro preacher who was quite a character" in Cincinnati. Another friend of Toby's named Elias Newman informs her in 1942 that he has been approved to serve in the Army during the war; he also informs Toby that he is attending a "Zionist convention" in New York. One of the most interesting items in the collection is a faux-leather binder containing over two dozen letters presented to Toby upon her tenth anniversary as director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at Hunter College.

The collection also includes numerous postcards and letters sent to the Lelyvelds from their children (mostly while at summer camp in Maine), a handful of letters and cards from the Lelyvelds to their children, various sympathy and greeting cards, notices of monetary and book donations to various organizations, and more. There is even a reel of quarter-inch tape containing an interview of Toby Lelyveld for Palm Beach television in 1975, as well as a 1963 handwritten letter numbering five pages sent from the publisher of the New York Times Arthur Ochs Salzberger to Arthur and Toby's son Joseph Lelyveld; Salzberger praises Joseph for his "excellent article on the cigarette industry."

The description above necessarily just scratches the surface of the research angles to be found within the present letters. OCLC lists a collection of Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld's papers at Western Reserve Historical Society Library, a small collection of papers at the American Jewish Historical Society in New York, and a smattering of his correspondence to various figures in a few institutions. However, we could locate no institutions holding a substantial amount of family letters from Arthur or Toby Lelyveld. OCLC only lists Toby's Shakespeare-related works, and as far as we could tell, no manuscript material.

(McBRB4733)

\$7,500

SECOND-KNOWN COPY OF AN ANTEBELLUM LOUISIANA IMPRINT

26. [Louisiana]. *Laws and Resolutions of the Board of Levee Commissioners for the District Composed of the Parishes of Carroll and Madison. September, 1858.* Lake Providence, La.: Printed at the Office of the Herald, 1858. 40pp. Original plain green wrappers. Minor wear, two binding holes punched through inner margin and soft vertical fold throughout. Moderate tanning and occasional foxing to text, signed on page 32 by the secretary of the commission, with his embossed seal. Untrimmed. Very good.

A very rare antebellum Louisiana imprint discussing the creation and maintenance of levees along the Mississippi River in the northeastern part of the state, and printed there in 1858. Lake Providence is located on the Mississippi River in the northeast corner of Louisiana, about fifty miles north of Vicksburg, Mississippi. The present work was printed by the city's contemporary newspaper of record, the *Lake Providence Herald*. The work includes the founding documents of the Levee District covering the parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Catahoula, printing the district's laws and legislative resolutions, by-laws governing the commissioners' work in the district, the rules of order for their meetings, the "Boundaries of Wards" for the seventeen wards within the state, and an example contract for the commissioners, engineers, and contractors working on the levees. The work is signed at the conclusion of the by-laws by secretary Charles Robertson Purdy (1833-1863), who later served as captain of the Lake Providence Cadets of the 4th Louisiana Regiment in the Civil War, and died in the Siege of Port Hudson. OCLC reports just a single copy, at Historic New Orleans.

(McBRB5156)

\$2,250

WITH VERY INTERESTING WOODCUTS

27. [Mexico]. [Almanacs]. *Calendario Manual para el Año del Señor de 1827. Dispuesto para el Estado de Puebla, en Obsequio de la Inmaculada Concepción de María Santísima...* [Puebla]: Imprenta de Moreno Hermanos, [1826]. [48]pp., plus woodcut frontispiece. Original patterned wrappers, rear lacking. Moderate wear to outer leaves. Some dust soiling and toning, heavier in places; scattered foxing. Good.

Interesting, scarce religious and astrological calendar, printed in Puebla during the mid-1820s. The calendar, which occupies the preponderance of the work, notes major holidays, saints' days, and feast days for each month. The days are interspersed with brief weather predictions in italics and small woodcuts of an anthropomorphized moon to indicate the lunar phases. At the head of each section is a small paragraph giving a brief horoscope and weather predictions for that month; scattered through are four, half-page woodcuts depicting the seasons. The material in the final pages contains a table of sunset times in Puebla, a notice of eclipse dates for the year, and a calendar of festival dates in each parish throughout the bishopric. The frontispiece illustration, printed in green, depicts the Mexican eagle with a banner that reads, "Viva la Constitución del Estado Libre de Puebla." Similar publications were issued in Mexico City beginning in the mid to late 18th-century, but we trace only a few examples from Puebla, beginning in the 1810s. We locate single issues under the present title for the two years previous at AAS, but no copies of the present work. An unusual survival, with fascinating woodcuts.

(McBRB5230)

\$875

ILLUSTRATED MISSIONARY MANUSCRIPT

28. [Missionaries]. [Africa]. [Women]. *Conceição Tavares Lourenço da Silva, Maria de. As Missoes Catolicas Femininas por Maria de Conceicao Tavares Lourenco da Silva [Catholic Women's Missions by Maria de Conceicao Tavares Lourenco da Silva]*. Campanha, Portugal: 1959. Carbon typescript in Portuguese. [1],116,[3, Index and Errata]pp., printed rectos only, plus four folding charts, one full-page chart, and five leaves illustrated with twelve vernacular photographs with detailed typed captions. Quarto. Plain wrappers, manuscript spine title in black marker. Minor edge wear, foxing, and offsetting to wrappers. Minor soiling and minor chipping to top margin of last leaf. Overall well preserved. Very good.

A photographically-illustrated typescript comprising a study on female Catholic missions in Angola and their role in educating African women, produced by Portuguese missionary Maria da Conceição Tavares Lourenço da Silva. In the second half of the 19th century, after a history of "missionary antifeminism," as named by the author, female missionaries started playing a major role in the education of African women, a population which male missionaries had previously been unable to reach. The present study by Conceição Tavares Lourenço da Silva was written after conducting a survey in major Angolan missions where women were being educated. The text includes detailed information on the author's methodology, descriptions of various mission schools run by Catholic nuns, statistics on women involved in various missionaries in Angola, as well as comparisons of Angolese missions to other missions across Africa, and more. The study also describes local customs, social circumstances, the literacy of women in the growing populations of larger cities, percentages of girls in schools, the problem of missions as religious centers as opposed to educational centers, and more.

A particularly interesting aspect of the present academic study lies in the dozen original photographs mounted in the rear of the book. The images depict scenes of indigenous women in missions in Angola and Mozambique ~ sewing, reading, playing sports, celebrating feast day, a baptismal party, and so forth. A few of the photographs capture groups of students posed with Catholic nuns; one such image features about two dozen young African boys and girls, captioned, "As crianças da creche da Missao do Bailundo" ["The children at the Bailundo Mission nursery"]. Another group shot of about fifty young African students in the capital city of Mozambique is captioned, "Os asilados de Santo Antonio de Malhangalene" ["The asylum seekers of Santo Antonio de Malhangalene (Lourenco Marques)"]. This latter image was taken at a mission in the Mozambique capital city of Lourenco Marques, (renamed Maputo following Mozambican independence in 1975).

The author of the present work, Maria da Conceição Tavares Lourenço da Silva was a Portuguese missionary, who according to the text spent eleven years prior to her research in Angola in religious houses, including seven in São José de Cluny in Luanda. She authored other works regarding women in Angola and Mozambique, such as *Quelques aspects de la situation de la femme "indigène" à Luanda* (*Some Aspects of the Situation of "Native" Women in Luanda*), *Missões católicas femininas em Moçambique* (*Women's Catholic Missions in Mozambique*) and *Feminilidade e cultura* (*Femininity and Culture*). The present typescript with original photographs was probably made privately in small quantities, possibly as a presentation of the study as a report. A book based on this text was published in Lisbon a year later, under the same title. We could not find any other examples of this version of Maria's work on Angola, with original photographs illustrating her female African subjects.
(McBRB5143) \$1,350

IMAGES OF MISSIONARIES IN JAMAICA

29. [Missionaries]. [Jamaica]. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Lives of American Baptist Missionaries in Jamaica*]. [Mostly Kingston, Jamaica: 1948-1952]. [22] leaves, illustrated with 179 photographs of various sizes, the great majority with manuscript captions in the borders, and almost all in mounting corners but a handful loose. Oblong folio. Contemporary crimson cloth with decorative stamping in gilt and blind, string tied. Boards slightly bowed, minor edge wear. Very good.

A unique collection of images documenting the missionary activities of American Reverend W.T. FitzRandolph and his family serving in Kingston, Jamaica in the mid-20th century. The family's activities were centered around Crandall High School in Kingston, where Reverend FitzRandolph apparently taught school. The photographs picture the family with each other, other teachers, staff, and students of the school, with some photos showing construction of schoolhouses and churches. Some of the photographs picture the family during leisure time at the beach, sitting in waterfalls, swinging in a hammock, or out on a picnic. Some photographs also reference religious conferences involving the school's administration and students. Most of the photographic captions identify the subjects of the photographs, including numerous indigenous Jamaicans. In fact, a great percentage of the photographs feature local Jamaicans, including numerous school and class photographs, individual and group portraits, street and rural scenes, a local milk peddler, locals engaged in a cricket game, portraits from the wedding ceremonies of locals Socrates and Clara, and Leonard and Vera, and more. Other scenes in Jamaica picture an old sugar mill, Discovery Point, Hope Gardens, "Bath Church (before hurrican)," and another showing the church after the hurricane, Fairy Hill, native housing structures in Orange Bay and other locales, Lemon Hall, "Pimento Barbecue" (showing indigenous, in-ground barbecue pits), the north shore, numerous churches, and other landscapes and points of interest.

In addition to the photographs, the album contains one newspaper clipping celebrating the silver jubilee (25th anniversary) of the church in Kingston, Jamaica. According to the clipping, the first Seventh Day Baptist church in Jamaica was organized in Kingston on December 20, 1923, under the leadership of Dr. William L. Burdick and Rev. C.A. Hanson, who were sent by the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society of the United States. A few of the photographs also picture the jubilee ceremony itself. A wonderful album documenting American missionary activities in midcentury Jamaica, picturing an unusually high amount of indigenous people, the great percentage identified in the captions, providing an excellent source for researching the lives and religious activities of dozens of Jamaican people just after the end of World War II.
(McBRB5126) \$1,250

ONE WEIRD BOOK

30. [New Testament]. [Phonetics]. *Te Nu Testament ov Ur Lord and Savyor Jezus Krist*. Sinsinati: Elias Longley, 1861. 343pp. plus [4]pp. of ads. Original green publisher's cloth, spine gilt. Corners heavily worn, top of spine partially

perished and frayed, cloth moderately soiled. Text lightly toned, ad leaves moderately foxed, some light soiling. Good.

A quirky Midwestern publication ~ the New Testament in phonetic spelling. The publisher, Elias Longley, was the director of the American Phonetic Society, and was involved in a number of publications using phonetic spelling. Longley Brothers appear to have first published this work in 1855, followed by the present 1861 edition, and a later 1864 edition. This would seem to indicate some continued interest in this unusual work. Relatively scarce, particularly in the present edition, which was published during the Civil War.

(McBRB5142)

\$850

DEMONSTRATING THE DIVERSITY OF NEW YORK CITY CLASSROOMS - IN 1915

31. [New York City]. [African Americana]. *PS 89 Man Class June 1915 [caption title]*. [New York: E. Gardner, 1915]. Sepia-toned silver gelatin photograph, 11 x 14 inches, mounted on card. Edge wear to mount, top corner of photograph and mount chipped, short closed tear to lower right edge, moderate dust-soiling and surface wear to image. Good.

A large-format class photograph featuring the "Man Class" at PS 89 in Harlem in June 1915. The well-dressed and diverse class of young men pose with three of their teachers and/or administrators. The students appear to hail from a mixture of white, African American, and Italian American backgrounds. A few of the students hold pennants, noting the "PS 89 Patrol" and a banner celebrating the "Inter Class Basketball Championship of 1914-15." The photo credit at bottom left indicates the photograph was produced by the Gardner Studio at 68 West 116th Street in Harlem. Racially-diverse school photographs from this period are rather scarce.

(McBRB4117)

\$550

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE FOR A NEW YORK RELIGIOUS PRESS

32. [New York]. [Printing]. **New York Protestant Episcopal Church.** *Circular. The Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, Having Completed the Necessary Preparatory Measures, Have Opened Their Printing and Binding Establishment, Sake Depository, and Office...* [caption title and first line of text]. New York: [New York Protestant Episcopal Press], 1829. Broadside, 10.5 x 9 inches. Old folds, foxing, creasing, and toning, with substantial but irregularly-trimmed margins. Very good.

An unrecorded New York broadside advertising the opening of the New York Protestant Episcopal Press (NYPEP) and related activities at No. 46 Lumber Street in New York City in 1829. The text states that "PRINTING of every description will be executed for Churches, Bible and Common Prayer-Book Societies, Tract Societies, Missionary or Education Societies, and all other religious institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the lowest rates, and in the best manner" and that the new establishment will "also be the publication office of The Family Visiter and Sunday School Magazine; and of The Children's Magazine." The text also includes notes about the business of the organization, as well as notices to "Booksellers who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church" and "secretaries of religious and charitable associations." In addition to their printing and binding work, the broadside states that the NYPEP will take charge of the depositories of five New York institutions ~ the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday Union, the New York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, the Auxiliary New York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, the New York Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, and the New York Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society. The bottom half of the broadside is taken up with a listing of the organization's Board of Trustees, "Other Managers," the general agent, book-keeper, printer (William Van Norden), and binder (Christian Brown), along with a postscript with details on various forthcoming publications by the press. William Van Norden was a prolific printer in New York in the first half of the 19th century, producing more than just religious works. He printed the collected works of Benjamin Franklin, Hannah Moore's memoir, and the

Proceedings of the New York Historical Society, among many other works, and later helped produce *The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*. We could locate no other copies of this broadside anywhere.
(McBRB5234) \$1,500

FLOODS, PHOTOS, AND OIL

33. [Pennsylvania]. **Graham, F.W.** [*Vernacular Photograph Album Featuring Cyanotypes of the Destructive Aftermath of the Titusville Flood*]. [Titusville, Pa. : 1892]. [21] leaves. Oblong 12mo. Original cream wrappers, stitched, manuscript title. Minor soiling and wear. Ownership attribution inside front cover. Images neatly captioned in ink. Very good.

A lovely little photo book documenting the fire and destruction of Titusville during the Oil Creek Flood of 1892. A flash flood in June 1892 caused flooding to the Titusville Water and Gas Works, which spilled oil and chemicals into the creek and subsequently caused several explosions and fires. The presumed author and photographer, F.W. Graham, may have been a local resident. Each image is neatly captioned in ink, showing scenes such as "Burning refineries Sunday June 5, 1892"; "Searching for the dead on Monday morning"; as well as individual street scenes of flooding and destruction, including people standing around the ruined train depot. Altogether, a wonderful vernacular record of one of the area's most stunning oil-related disasters.

(McBRB4381)

\$750

LETTERS FROM PERU TO NEW YORK CITY, 1859-1861

34. [Peru]. **Valencia, John C.** [*Collection of Manuscript Letters Sent by John C. Valencia from Peru, to His Wife and Aunt Back in New York City*]. [Lima and Callao, Peru: 1859-1861]. Thirteen autograph letters, signed, totaling twenty-six pages. Original mailing folds, minor wear, some fold separations and short tears to a few letters. Very good.

An informative collection of manuscript letters sent back to the United States by John C. Valencia, a businessman working in Peru just before the Civil War. John is writing to his wife, Josefina, and his Aunt Brunner in New York City and Yorkville, New York over roughly a two-year period, between February 27, 1859 and January 14, 1861. Apparently Josefina and their children were living with Aunt Brunner in New York, at least for a time, while John was trying to conclude business related to Peruvian real estate held by his deceased brother and now owned by his sister-in-law. In one letter, he mentions that he working in the sea port in order to raise some amount of money to send home. John misses his wife and family and writes with longing about returning to his wife, often mentions the money he is sending back with each letter or plans to send soon, sometimes reports on his business activities, urges patience from his wife while he tries to make money, and more.

From his first letter, John is not having a pleasant time in Peru. Writing from Lima on February 27, 1859, John comments that "I am sorry of having proposed such a thing for this country is very corrupt, no moral of no kind in those People...I am afraid to be contaminated with the influence of the wicked." He again bemoans the state of Peru in his next letter from Callao: "I hope the Lord will help me in coming home as soon as I can. I am disgusted with the costume of this country. They are so deprived that I can not be happy in this land, but with your advice I will remain till I get some money even if I have to stay longer...." John would stay almost two more years in the space of the present letters, and his business was not concluded when the present letters end. While in Peru, John spends some time "in the House of a friend of my Father" (which may indicate John was a native Peruvian or Peruvian-American with roots in the country); reports on the process of the mail and his work in the port of Callao; details his deceased brother's real estate holdings, and frequently mentions the difficulty he is having with his brother's widow (he reports in one of his two short letters to his aunt that he is in a "Law Suit" with the widow). In one letter, John makes it perfectly clear how he sees himself among the people of Peru: "I am tired already of this country. There is nothing but rebolution [sic] that is the principal business of the Perubians [sic]. As for my part I am American and I am always with them." The conflict John mentions may be a reference to the Ecuadorian-Peruvian War, which took place between 1857 and 1860; this may also help explain why real estate issues inside

Peru were difficult to conclude at this time. In his penultimate letter, John states that he plans to be back in New York by May 1861, but in his last letter, he sadly reports that he must remain in Peru longer in order to conclude his business affairs.

(McBRB4525)

\$950

STRIKING IMAGES OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

35. [Philippine-American War]. [Photography]. Givens, James D. *Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and Scenes Relating to Soldiers J.D. Givens Photographer [box cover title]*. San Francisco: J.D. Givens, [1905]. 251 halftone photographs on glossy paper, each 5 x 7 inches, each with printed caption in lower margin, loose in original box. Box rubbed, worn, and chipped, top detached along one flap, each corner of box bottom separated. Images in very good or better condition. Very good.

A notable collection of photographs illustrating various aspects of the Philippine-American War, produced by an important San Francisco photographer. James D. Givens operated a studio in the Presidio for many years. He traveled to the Philippines in 1903 on an Army transport ship, where he took notable pictures of the current conflict. The present collection, with Givens' studio imprint on the top of the box, was likely issued around 1905. The collection contains a mixture of his work as well as many photographs produced by Perley Fremont Rockett, and some photographs by uncredited photographers, all copied and sold by Givens without credit or attribution. According to an article in the Spring 2002 issue of *Prologue*, Givens would later publish several different books, claiming credit for other photographers' work. Despite the cover title, which claims to show images from four locations, the present collection features the Philippines almost exclusively. The numbering system within the images is inconsistent, with some of Givens' images employing its own numbering system, and Rockett's images with different numbers in the negatives (which makes sense given that Givens basically stole them). The images were likely selected by the original purchaser, which was a common practice for photographic groups during this time.

The images contain vital and wide-ranging photographic information regarding the war, made especially easy to recognize through the printed captions. The images feature indigenous Filipino armies and various indigenous peoples, street and market scenes in various cities, a range of views of the rural Philippines, notable Filipino buildings and indigenous structures, the aftermath of battle scenes, scenes during the surrender, views inside military hospitals, and much, much more. Many of the images capture the American presence in the country, picturing the U.S Customs House, American soldiers on march and in their quarters, American teachers and their Filipino students, and so forth.

A sampling of the captions featuring native Filipinos provides further flavor of the overall nature of the images, which show: "Filipinos Saluting the American Flag at Laguna, Samar, Philippine Islands," "General Luna, Assassinated by Order of Aguinaldo," "Grass Peddlers, P.I.," "Igarrotes and their delicious dog feast," "Tagalog Family," "Petty King of the Tinguianes and His Guard, Abra, Luzon," "Filipino Belles in Native Costume," "Filipino Children," "Types of Filipino Women," "Savages of Northern Luzon," "Luzon Milk Peddlers," "Igarrote Head Hunters," a shot of eight naked Filipino children smoking cigars, "Type of Southern Luzon Iggorotte," a group shot of young Filipinos captioned, "The Future Civil Authorities in the Philippines," and more. Some of the photographs capture the violence of war, including a scene of the gallows in Pardo Ladrone, a group of corpses in a trench (captioned "War Is Hell"), "The Bone Pit of the Manila Cemetery," "Burying a Filipino," a shot of American soldiers "Returning With the Dead and Wounded," more corpses "Found in the Trenches after Battle," and more.

The present collection does not appear in OCLC under the cover title. A similar assemblage of 229 images with a slightly different title is housed at Stanford, though Givens' eclectic numbering system prevents all but in-person

comparison. In any case, the collection contains rare and informative images of the conflict featuring a wide variety of subjects and scenes during the Philippine-American War. An instant collection of war images for any institution.
(McBRB5186) \$2,750

FAMOUS CALAVERA IMAGE

36. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *Panteon de Menudencias* [caption title]. Mexico City: 1919. Large broadside, approximately 23.5 x 16 inches. Previously folded. Light wear and minor chipping at edges. A pair of conjugate wormholes, slightly affecting text. Somewhat browned, though not brittle. Good plus.

A fantastic and scarce broadside "newspaper" published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo just after World War I. The supposed periodical, *El Panteon de Menudencias* ("The Pantheon of Minutiae"), seems intended as an imitation of a low-brow gossip rag, and the text and small illustrations comprise vignettes and verse about famous Mexico City characters. The striking central image is variously attributed to Posada or to another of Arroyo's illustrators, but in any event it was certainly a re-use of the illustration after Posada's death. The large engraving depicts a six-legged insect with human hands, a worm's tail, and a calavera head, grasping a human skull and leg bone in its forelegs, and is amongst the most famous of the calaveras attributed to Posada. Although printed in the style of a broadside newspaper, with this issue being "Vol. 1, No. 8," no other issues beyond the present one are recorded; OCLC locates only five copies.

Tyler, Posada's Mexico 228 (ref).
(McBRB3104)

\$950

LINOTYPE. 'NUFF SAID.

37. [Printing History]. Reed, Orville Edward. [*Manuscript Diary & Daybook and Scrapbook of Orville Edward Reed, a Copy Writer Working for the Mergenthal Linotype Company*]. New York & Sandusky, Oh.: [1921-1923]. Manuscript diary: 155pp. of manuscript entries, plus numerous clippings and letters tipped in. Octavo. Original full crimson leatherette, blindstamped title on front cover. Scrapbook: 36pp. of mounted items, plus numerous mockups, drafts, letterhead, and more laid in. Folio. Original gray cloth, personalized gilt titles on front cover reading, "Orville Edward Reed." Minor overall wear. Very good.

A pair of interesting primary source volumes maintained by Orville Edward Reed (1901-1977) focusing on his work as a copywriter in the advertising department of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company in New York City and the Matthews Engineering Company of Sandusky, Ohio at the outset of the Roaring Twenties. Reed's work for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company is the most evocative here. He provides candid entries in his diary relating to the working drafts and mockups of advertising campaigns for the firm's prolific display type equipment, which was utilized mainly in newspaper production. A couple of early diary entries provide a flavor of Reed's work and his style:

January 20, 1922: "To the N.Y. Tribune this evening to arrange for the taking of a picture for my new display ad 'Don't Tie Up Your Display Type Equipment in the Forms.' Loafed around the composing room watching the Model 20 at work on heads."

January 31, 1922: "Things went beautifully all day until about two o'clock this afternoon. Denman killed my 'Time Switch' folder which I spent a whole day on. He re-wrote it. It hurt me. Submerged me. Made me feel as tho I was not 'keeping faith.' Made me feel like hell. The confidence I thot I had in myself went 'bang.' I don't possess it. From here on out I work always with the view to giving my best - putting everything I have into every task. And the capital 'I' has first preference in everything. To hell with the world. I'm going to look after 'I.' Take the cash and let the credit go.... I have turned out a lot of good stuff for Mergenthaler. There's more where that came from. And I'm going to air it."

Some of the most fascinating material here lies in the various mockups and drafts of advertisements Reed made for Mergenthaler, all of which are stored in his scrapbook. These include a couple of pencil mockups and a few drafts for a two-page ad for the company's "All-Linotype" services, and mockups and drafts for two other ads, including one that asks, "Is Your Composing Room Earning All It Should?" The scrapbook also includes numerous business letters by and to Reed, a couple of his business cards, two company photographs, and a healthy amount of business correspondence to Reed when he switched to Matthews Engineering in Sandusky. A unique assemblage of material from a year-in-the-work of an "ad man" working for a New York linotype company and then an engineering firm in Ohio.

(McBRB5021)

\$850

THE FIRST U.S. SPANISH-LANGUAGE WORK ON RAILROADS

38. [Railroads]. [U.S. Spanish-Language Imprints]. *Observaciones Generales Sobre el Establecimiento de Caminos de Hierro en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos...* Nueva-York: Imprenta de J.W. Bell, 1833. [13]pp., plus four diagrammatic illustrations and two folding maps. Printed on yellow paper; lacking a folding table. Later 19th-century marbled wrappers. Faint and very shallow tide line at top edges, otherwise minor toning and dust soiling. Good plus.

A rare Spanish-language pamphlet on railroads and the significance of this coming new form of transportation, published in New York many decades before the inauguration of the railroad age in Mexico. In addition to being a very early New York Spanish imprint, it must also be the first work on railroads printed in Spanish in the United States. The text promotes the advantages demonstrated by early railroads in Britain and America, and projects their broad applicability and endorses their immediate institution across Latin America and in Mexico particular. The work goes on to propose a line from Mexico City to Veracruz, and cites many facts and figures that indicate the feasibility of the project, some of which are included in a rudimentary, in-text chart. Printed at the rear are four pages of woodcut illustrations that show some of the mechanisms of a locomotive and carriages, as well as several depictions of an imagined "Boston-New York-Philadelphia" railroad. Also at the rear are two folding plates containing a map of two proposed routes for the line between Mexico and Veracruz and a diagram of altitude changes along the proposed path; a third folding plate, containing a chart with additional figures has been removed. The original American passenger railroads were being completed in the early 1830s when this pamphlet was published, but the prospective Mexico to Veracruz railroad itself had a long and tortured history during the 19th century. The first concession for the line was granted in 1837, but construction only began in 1864, and the completed railroad from Veracruz to Mexico City was opened in 1873. We locate four copies in OCLC, at Berkeley, SMU, UT Austin, and the National Library of Mexico. Not in American Imprints.

Sabin 56446.

(McBRB5160)

\$3,000

GROLIER CLUB FINE PRESS PUBLICATION

39. Ruzicka, Rudolph & Walter Prichard Eaton. *New York. A Series of Wood Engravings in Colour and a Note on Colour Printing by Rudolph Ruzicka with Prose Impressions of the City by Walter Prichard Eaton.* New York: Grolier Club, 1915. xxi, 120, [1]pp. Small folio. Original blue boards with linen spine, gilt leather label. Spine worn, label chipped, moderately dampstained. Light wear to boards and corners. Mostly clean internally, with some light foxing to gutter of first few leaves and some very faint dampstaining to edges of last few leaves. Good.

One of 250 copies printed on French handmade paper. A lovely fine press work celebrating New York City at the beginning of the 20th century, with thirty beautiful xylographic illustrations throughout, printed in multiple colors. Though the binding is a bit worse for wear, the contents are clean and the quality of the illustrations and printing is undiminished. An affordable copy of this work.

(McBRB1124)

\$750

A NEW YORK CITY ARTIST'S BOOK, COPY 1 OF 60

40. Schwartz, Aubrey. *Mothers and Children*. Brooklyn: Douglass Howell, 1958. [20] leaves, comprised of a title page, eighteen plates, and colophon leaf. Publisher's brown morocco, gilt, in the original slipcase. Negligible wear. Near fine.

Copy one of sixty, signed by the artist. This handsome little book is comprised of a letterpress title page and colophon, as well as eighteen miniature etchings printed in various colors. It is printed on handmade paper by Douglass Howell, a noted paper artisan who worked with such eminent figures as Jasper Johns and Jackson Pollock. The artist, Aubrey Schwartz, was born in New York City in 1928. His work garnered many accolades early on, including a Guggenheim Fellowship in creative printmaking. This is his second published work, after his *Predatory Birds*, published by Baskin's Gehenna Press in 1957. A fine example of this New York City artist's book. We locate two copies in OCLC, at Georgia State University and the University of Manitoba.

(McBRB1198)

\$1,250

SLAVERY IN TEXAS

41. [Texas]. [Slavery]. *[Manuscript Letter, Signed, by A.W. Hicks, a Texas Slave Owner, Mentioning His Wife's Enslaved Persons and Reporting the Recent Discovery of Gold on the Colorado River]*. Hallettsville, Tx.: April 28, 1853. [4]pp. on single folded sheet of blue paper, with original transmittal envelope addressed to Edward D. Hicks, Nashville, Tennessee. Original mailing folds, minor soiling. Very good.

A rare correspondence from antebellum Texas involving the economics of slavery and other local matters. A.W. Hicks writes to his nephew in Tennessee, relating his memories of Edward, detailing some family background, and providing updates on family happenings, including substantial losses involving money and family members. He writes: "I can only say as you know that in 1839 after my pecuniary misfortunes come on me I lost my child my Father-in-Law Judge Cooke my Brother (your Father) and my wife and a fortune of \$30,000 all in about one year and was left a drift on the world without a dollar and nearly all my old friends forgot me remarkably soon so that I was almost a stranger [sic] in the land of my nativity." He then explains how he married again in 1844, had five children, and opened the only tavern in the "village" of Hallettsville (located between San Antonio and Houston). He provides a brief and somewhat vague description of the town: "Our present buildings are quite humble though I am adding to them a building that will cost about \$2,000 in all will be worth \$4000 or \$4500." Hicks then relates some important information about his slaveholding wife: "My wife has 8 very valuable young negroes 2 men 3 women & 3 girls altogether enough to make us comfortably independent. We dislike our present business and will go to the country to make cotton and raise stock as soon as we can sell."

In a postscript, Hicks mentions an exciting and timely development: the discovery of gold in Texas. Hicks' report reflects the nationwide impact of Gold Fever in California, as he writes: "Gold has recently been discovered on the upper Collorado [sic, Colorado] about 150 miles above this and rumour is wildly contradictory as to quantity and products. Sum [sic] accounts Represent it as equal to Calleifornia [California] though as yet nothing satisfactory or reliable is known about it, though, excitement is getting high. I say time and energy will develop it soon."

Hicks' Texas letter is accompanied by another letter sent to Edward Hicks, this one from a Jones Hicks in Macon City, Georgia. Writing on October 10, 1849, Jones Hicks provides some family background, invites Edward to come visit him, and relates some of his experiences in Georgia (also mentioning slavery), including the following: "A gentleman livinge [sic] at Ringolde [sic] owned A valuable settlemente [sic] of swampe [sic] lands on Flinte [sic] river About five miles from whare I live I concluded to purchase them and settle sum Negroes on the river as the lands are very rich. I succeeded in purchasing them and as soon as I get threwh with gathering my crops I am

going to divide my hands so as to have a swamp farm and an upland one. It is a great place for Ducking and fishing."

(McBRB5347)

\$1,850

"HERE ARE SOME OF AMERICA'S FOREMOST FEMALE IMPERSONATORS"

42. [Theater]. [Drag Shows]. *Danny and Doc Present the New Jewel Box Revue...* New York: The Jewel Box Revue Inc., [ca. 1960]. [29]pp. Folio. Original color-printed wrappers, stapled. Wrappers worn, creased, and rubbed, spine partially separated, some dampstaining to wrappers. Good.

An interesting ephemeral program for Danny Brown and Doc Benner's The New Jewel Box Revue, a traveling entertainment revue consisting of a group of racially-diverse men who dressed as women and Storme DeLarverie (variously spelled here as De Lavarie and De Laviere), billed here as "the only girl with the Jewel Box Revue." The show travelled around the country performing music and comedy sketches, and was notable for providing an early community for gay Americans. This particular program is profusely illustrated with portraits of the performers, scenes of performances, shots of the performers at a parade in Vancouver, and much more. One group shot features a handful of the troupe with famed crooner Sammy Davis, Jr., who may have performed alongside the NJBR during this time. A two-page spread titled, "Personality Parade" features thirty-two of "America's Foremost Female Impersonators," including the aforementioned Storme DeLarvarie. Interestingly, DeLarverie went on to become one of the heroes of the Stonewall Uprising in New York City; her scuffle with police helped ignite the riot. OCLC reports just a handful of programs for the Jewel Box or New Jewel Box Revue from any year, but we don't believe this particular year or example is among them.

(McBRB5010)

\$650

UNUSUAL ALMANAC

43. [U.S.-Spanish Language Imprints]. [Pennsylvania]. *Almanaque Ilustrado de Hostetter*. 1896. Pittsburgh: Publicado por la Compania Hostetter, [1895]. 36pp. Original illustrated wrappers. Covers a bit chipped, a few small wormholes, minor toning. Good.

A rare Spanish-language almanac printed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania created for a wide audience, delineated on the front cover as, "Comerciantes, Artesanos, Mineros, Hacendados, Duenos de Ingenios, y Uso General en las Familias." The almanac was intended for these audiences mainly in "Boston, Pittsburgo y Nueva Orleans." The text includes monthly calendars featuring information on lunar cycles, astrological events, and the like, plus articles or passages on the 1896 eclipse, various farming anecdotes, and more. The preponderance of the text is comprised of a series of thinly-veiled advertisements for Hostetter stomach bitters. Called "Amargo Estomacal de Hostetter," the bitters promise to assist with ailments such as dyspepsia, chronic constipation, various fevers, "impoverishment of the blood," insomnia, neuralgia, rheumatism, and more in a series of one-page articles. The medicine is even touted as "The Bitter for Travelers and Immigrants." As such, the work was likely produced as one part almanac and two parts promotional for advertising Hostetter's magic elixirs, though the almanacs were published for around twenty-five years, according to the very limited institutional holdings. OCLC reports five institutions holding at least one example of the Hostetter almanac, at the University of Rochester Medical Center, UNC-Chapel Hill, SMU, UT-Austin, and AAS, the latter holding the earliest example dated 1873.

(McBRB5003)

\$850

THE TASTIEST GUINEA PIGS

44. Vidal, Javier Pulgar. *El Curi o Cuy*. Colombia: Ministerio de Agricultura, 1952. [2],xiii,203,[4]pp., plus plates. Two printed leaves, otherwise typescript reproduction. Oblong octavo. Original pictorial wrappers. Lust wear and dust soiling to wraps; light tanning internally. Very good.

Rare, extremely detailed study by the Colombian Ministry of Agriculture to promote the guinea pig as a low-cost and sustainable source of meat. The whole is profusely illustrated with numerous photographs of guinea pig husbandry in action and contains many recipes and advices for the butchering and preparation of these cute but delicious rodents. At the time of these study, guinea pig was an extremely popular meat in several other South American countries, but in Colombia was consumed almost exclusively by the people of Nariño, on the border with Ecuador, where street vendors of roasted *cuy* are still quite common. In particular, the guinea pig is recommended as a food source for the country's mestizo population, and on the whole advised as a replacement for the more disease-prone rabbit.

The recipes included in this volume hail from across the continent, and often include beverage pairings such as wine or *masato* (a fermented yuca drink from the Andes). Two possible favorites are *picante de cuy* (spicy guinea pig) and *shihuayo de cuy*, a Peruvian preparation made with Andean mint. The photographic plates depict many aspects of domesticated guinea pig husbandry, the people who raise them, various methods of care, plus viable locations and setups for farming. Numeorus topics concerning the guinea pig in Colombia are addressed, with one particularly interesting section being devoted to the guinea pig in Colombian language and idiom, which reproduces wonderful phrases such as, "Comer cuyes a la desboletada" - "guinea pigs eating on the rampage." Unsurprisingly, not in OCLC.

(McBRB2835)

\$600

RARE PHILLIS WHEATLEY PERIODICAL APPEARANCE

45. Wheatley, Phillis. "On the Death of a Child, Five Years of Age. (By Phillis Wheatly, a Negro.)" [In, *The Arminian Magazine: Consisting of Extracts and Original Treatises on General Redemption. Volume I. For the Year 1789*]. Philadelphia: Prichard & Hall, 1789. [1]p. in a slightly incomplete omnibus volume. Quarto. Contemporary sheep. Some chipping and wear to boards. Scattered foxing throughout. Good.

A notable American periodical appearance by the first African American poet, Phillis Wheatley, in an issue of the first sectarian magazine published in the United States. Page 403 of the present volume includes Wheatley's poem, "On the Death of a Child, Five Years of Age. (By Phillis Wheatly, a Negro)," first collected in 1773. Published five years after the poet's death and hinting at her literary connection to the Methodists, the poem here has a variant title (changed from the original "On the Death of a Young Lady of Five Years of Age," and inextricably cuts the final sixteen lines. Sadly, Wheatley's literary reputation cooled in America in the last decade of her life though the Methodists in America and England did much to keep her verses in front of the public in those later years. *The Arminian Magazine* was founded by John Wesley in 1778 and published under the same title until 1798, and in some form until 1969. The present 18th-century American magazine appearance of Wheatley's poetry is among the less frequently encountered in the present market; her periodical appearances are more commonly seen in publications such as *The Gentleman's Magazine* and *The Annual Register*.

(McBRB5051)

\$1,750

ARCHIVE OF A MILITARY NURSE

46. [Women's Army Auxiliary Corps]. [World War II]. Hansen, Adelyn. [*Collection of Manuscript Letters from Captain Adelyn Hansen of the Army Nurse Corps During and Just After World War II*]. [Various locations in the United States and around the world: 1942-1947. Thirty-six autograph letters, signed, totaling 104 pages and approximately 16,000 words, almost all retaining original transmittal envelopes, plus a sepia-toned photograph of Hansen, 5.5 x 3.5 inches. Mailing folds, minor overall wear. Very good plus.

An insightful archive of manuscript letters written by Captain Adelyn Hansen of the U.S. Army's Nurse Corps, and sent home to her family in Minnesota during and just after the Second World War. Adelyn Elizabeth Dahlberg Hansen Young (1915-1974) was born and raised in Hennepin County, Minnesota. Hansen grew up with two sisters, all stepdaughters of Al and Gena Dahlberg. She worked as a nurse in Minneapolis before joining the Army Nurse Corps in 1942. She served as a lieutenant and then captain through the end of the conflict, sailing around the world and back through the course of her wartime adventures. Following the war, Hansen married fellow Armed Forces member Frank J. Young in Seattle on April 5, 1947, and the couple settled in San Antonio, Texas. Ancestry records indicate the couple had a daughter in San Antonio who died in infancy.

Captain Hansen's letters are replete with content related to her service as a nurse during and after the war, various leisure activities, descriptions of the places she visits, her reading habits, encounters with potential romantic partners, the experience of women in the armed services, and much more, with some especially notable content relating to Hansen's thoughts on African-American servicemen. In no fewer than six letters, Hansen employs racially-charged language to express her views towards African American soldiers, presenting "colored soldiers" as a dangerous aspect of Army life for American servicewomen. She also describes locals in various locations with stark honesty. Hansen writes from New York City, "quaint" England, South Carolina, Japan, Panama, Hawaii, Saipan, Korea, the Philippines, and other locations, sometimes aboard ship, employing a variety of paper stocks and types, even occasionally repurposing menus as writing paper. She addresses all of the letters to her mother at home or at the Swedish Hospital in Minneapolis. A selection of quotes follow here, providing a flavor of Hansen's wartime commentary.

Aboard ship off the coast of Africa, April 26, 1943: "The weather was lovely summer warm in Africa ~ flowers in millions. I hunted the town over for souvenirs but found none. The town was bare. Maybe if it had been Casablanca I would have found something. I did call C.B. tho and talked to Sharratt. Seemed funny to be able to call five hundred miles and not have to pay a cent. Official business. The morale of the boys in general seems greatly improved. Their advance and winning of battles have made them very happy."

Aboard ship, February 28, 1944: "I find myself now quite adept as a painter, remover of paint, scrub woman etc. Eight hours a day. We had yesterday, Sunday, off and really I didn't quite know what to do with my time. It looks as tho it's been nice tanning weather out but we don't get out for that. I'll be white as a lily when I get back."

Aboard ship, May 29, 1944: "Am on night duty, this my second night. Surely have been lucky so far in the Army. This is only the second time in almost two years. Have twelve patients all of them in bed. So all I do is sit.... Most of our patients are colored. I hate to think of after the war when these n*gg*rs take up arms against the whites."

Liverpool, England, December 2, 1944: "Well this time we went to Liverpool. It was just a ten minute ride by train to the center of the city. Had tea, walked around the shops a little and then dinner at the swankiest hotel back to the ship by 8:30. About the city. Well first it was cold and wet. The people on the streets poorly dressed, about four out of every five women with no stockings. And as usual the stores looked well stocked with supplies but every thing was horribly overpriced and of course coupons necessary for everything. Almost every block had a hole in it where a building had been 'blitzed' two or three years ago. Gave one an awful funny feeling to see kids from four to ten years old and to think that all their lives almost had been lived in that wartime atmosphere."

Cristobal, Panama, September 9, 1945: "This is typically a foreign country ~ numerous shops all run by Hindus and Indians which means one can barter. However I have done no buying. I'm a bit tired of junk purchased. The town of Cristobal is very clean compared to other foreign cities and countries. The kids run around half naked until they are about twelve years old. Unlike half nakedness in the states when the lower half is covered ~ they wear a shirt and no pants. The white population consists of army, navy, and gov't. workers. The streets are full of honky-tonks and when they do strip tease dances they really strip. People start drinking at a very early hour and continue all day. It's amazing how much spirits can be consumed without too much effect."

Honolulu, Hawaii, October 29, 1945: "This city of Honolulu is most unusual in that the mixture of races is so noticeable. As a matter of fact one sees so many white men with Japanese, Chinese, Polynesian and negroes that after the first couple of days one doesn't even notice it anymore. Sort of take it for granted. The Jap girls here are really beautiful. Unlike the Americans and white races who are tall and short, fat & thin, they are all about the same size 4 feet to 5'2" slim, lovely figures and really dress beautifully. There has been a large number of soldiers and sailor marriages to them. Wonder how a small town will accept them? It's a funny world."

Saipan, November 20, 1944: "No woman is allowed to go [ashore] without an escort and he must be armed. It seems as if the colored soldiers are pretty hard to handle, and a few weeks back killed a nurse and her escort. The girls on the island live behind barbed wire and are guarded twenty four hours a day.... No towns, just a tropical island. The cliff the Japs all jumped off looks just like the newsreel of it. Our E.M's (soldiers to you) on the ship are collecting skulls for souvenirs. Gory, huh?"

Yokohama, Japan, December 14, 1945: "We can be so grateful for the atomic bomb ~ because an invasion here would have been mass murder. The high mountains on both sides were perfect natural fortresses, with room for thousands of guns on each peak. Also along the way we passed many small islands all of them bristling with guns. Whew! When I think of it I shudder.... Our chief worry of course is can we go ashore tomorrow. If so do we have to have an armed escort. Saipan we had to have one escort armed. Okinawa the girls had to have two. Funny how in Africa, France, etc., we could walk the streets and not be molested, and now that the war is over there has to be protection from our own colored troops. We are going to have trouble with those boys in the future."

Korea, December 26, 1945: "This country is the most unique I've seen ~ ice on the ground and the kids run around barefooted. I thought the Arabs were treated poorly by the French, but now know that the Japanese can really make slaves that are slaves."

The quotes above only begin to illuminate the issues found in Hansen's letters, which are ripe for further research into Hansen's military experiences as a young American woman serving across the globe in the span of about five years.

(McBRB4983)

\$2,750

PUT THE NEEDLE IN THE GROOVE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

47. [Women's Suffrage]. Wise, Stephen. Brown, Gertrude Foster. [*Early Phonograph Recording of Two Women's Suffrage Speeches*]. New York, Paris, London: Pathe Freres Phonograph Co., [1915]. 78 RPM phonograph record, approximately eleven inches in diameter. In plain sleeve, accompanied by later, smaller-format illustrated Pathe brown paper sleeve. Some scratching on both sides, one small edge chip in blank area. Good.

A rare phonograph record containing two speeches in support of women's suffrage by two prominent figures in the struggle. Side A of the record records a speech by Rabbi Stephen Wise titled "Woman and Democracy." Wise was a founding member of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, an American group formed in 1910 with the aim of supporting suffragists through "public appearances in behalf of the cause, by the circulation of literature, the holding of meetings, and in such other ways as from time to time seem desirable." Wise also helped found the NAACP and the ACLU. Side B contains a speech titled "Why Women Want the Vote," delivered by Gertrude Foster Brown, billed here as "Mrs. Raymond Brown."

Gertrude Foster Brown was a concert pianist and member of Carrie Chapman Catt's Woman Suffrage Party. She was elected President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association in 1913. In 1918, following the passage of women's suffrage in New York, she published the book *Your Vote and How to Use It*. She then served as editor

of *The Women's Journal* for over a decade while remaining active with the League of Women Voters and the New York Women's City Club. The full text of her speech on the present recording is as follows:

"The most important question before the country today is that of women's suffrage. It is not only votes for women but the entire question of democracy that is at stake. Ever since our government was founded, men have been proclaiming a government that should not be for the benefit of any man or class of men, but that everybody should have equal representation, where those who obey the law should have a voice in making that law. Gentlemen, that is the real question in votes for women. Do you believe in Democracy? Do you believe taxation without representation is tyranny? Or is it tyranny only for men? Do you want a government of the people, for the people, and by the people? And aren't women people?"

"Women vote already in twelve states, one-half of the total area of the United States. The women of Chicago, of San Francisco, of Los Angeles, Denver, Portland, and Seattle are going to vote for the next President. Aren't the women of this state as intelligent as the women of Chicago? Or, are eastern men less generous than the men of the west?"

Millions of women taxpayers are asking for the vote so that they may have representation. Millions of women housekeepers are asking for the vote that may help men with public housekeeping. Millions of mothers are asking for the vote that they may stop child labor and help men protect the children and give them a better chance. Millions of working women are asking for the vote that they may have the same power to protect themselves that men have. Women should have the vote because it would draw husbands and wives, fathers and daughters, brothers, and sisters closer together, giving them an equal share and interest in important public questions. Women should have the vote because it would compel men in public office to think more of the welfare of women, of the children, of decency and morality. Women should have the vote because it is unjust, shameful, and cowardly for men to deprive women of that which they demand for themselves.

"The home is the bulwark of our nation. Give the home two votes instead of one. Give the mother a vote as well as the father. If the Almighty can trust women to bear children, cannot men trust them to use their vote for the welfare of those children?"

"Women's suffrage is coming; everybody knows that. President Wilson and his cabinet, Theodore Roosevelt, W.J. Bryan, Governor Whitman, and Mayor Mitchell of New York City are in favor of it. Gentlemen, women have been working for 75 years for a share in your democracy. Won't you give your wives and daughters, sisters and mothers, the rights you enjoy of enfranchised American citizenship?"

No results for this album on either OCLC or Discogs, though WNYC's NYPR Archives & Preservation division has digitized a copy of the record.

(McBRB3941)

\$1,350

SCANDALOUS LADIES OF WALL STREET

48. [Women]. [Claflin, Tennessee C.]. [Carte-de-Visite of Tennie C. Claflin]. Portland, Me.: Geo. Stinson & Co., [ca. 1870]. Carte-de-visite, 3.75 x 2.5 inches. Minor soiling and foxing. Very good.

A lovely and early image of Tennie C. Claflin ~ suffragist, Spiritualist, and Wall Street Broker. Along with her notorious sister, Victoria Woodhull, Claflin opened a Wall Street brokerage firm in 1870, likely issuing this image as part of the promotion of the endeavor. (Other copies or version we have found include the caption, "Tennie C. Claflin, Broker.") Claflin also owned and edited a weekly newspaper with her sister starting in 1870, Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly, a publication that advocated Free Love and other radical ideas. The pair famously tried to vote (unsuccessfully) in 1871. Their brokerage firm collapsed in the Panic of 1873, and they later moved to London following a bout of scandal involving Henry Ward Beecher.

(McBRB5091)

\$500

FROM THE PRESS OF 17th-CENTURY FEMALE PRINTER

49. [Women]. Delgado, Jerónima, printer. [*Four Late-17th Century Pamphlets Printed by Mexican Woman Printer Jerónima Delgado*]. Mexico: Por la Viuda de Francisco Rodriguez Lupercio, 1685-1696. Four pamphlets. Small quarto. Disbound. Occasional close trimming, sometimes affecting printed marginal glosses. Scattered foxing, dampstaining, and soiling; heavier dampstain to lower corner of one pamphlet. Light dust soiling and toning. Good.

Four scarce imprints from the press of Jerónima Delgado, a 17th-century Mexican woman printer who inherited the business from her late husband, Francisco Rodriguez Lupercio. Medina, who was never able to discover her real name, records approximately eighty imprints bearing the name of "La Viuda de Francisco Rodriguez Lupercio" across her fourteen-year career, which spanned from 1683 to 1696. Her shop, sometimes identified in her imprint line, was located at the Puente del Palacio, where she produced titles concerning a variety of subject matter. The four items present here are well printed, with numerous ornaments and vignettes, as well as several larger woodcuts including a portrait and coats of arms. They are as follows:

1) **Pimentel, Juan.** *Oracio Panegyrica, o Cartilla Angelica en Glorias de el Maestro de los Angeles, y Angel de los Doctores, Santo Thomas de Aquino...* Mexico, 1685. [40]pp. Three copies in OCLC, at the JCB, Berkeley, and Indiana. Medina, Mexico 1357.

2) **Mendoza Ayala, Juan de.** *Impression Misteriosa. De las Llagas de N. Redemptor en el Cuerpo del Seraphin Humano...* Mexico, 1686. [44]pp. One copy in OCLC, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile. Medica, Mexico 1380.

3) **Narvaez, Don Ivan.** *Sermon Que en la Celebridad de la Translacion del Cuerpo del Glorioso Apostol de la India S. Francisco Xavier...* Mexico, 1694. [36]pp., with a woodcut portrait following title leaf. Three copies in U.S. institutions, at the JCB, Berkeley, and Penn. Medina, Mexico 1576.

4) **Castorena y Ursua, Juan Ignacio de.** *Abraham Academico en el Racional Lucio de los Doctores Es la Verdad de la Pureza la Doctrina de la Concepcion...* Mexico, 1696. [36]pp., with large woodcut coat of arms following title leaf. Two copies in U.S. institutions, at NYPL and Dayton. Medina, Mexico 1632.

(McBRB5097)

\$3,750

ARCHIVE OF A WWII NURSE

50. [World War II]. [Women]. [DeCapita, Gilda]. [*Archival Collection Comprised of an Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album, Thirty Manuscript Letters, and a Small Group of Ephemera Documenting the Military Career of Lieutenant Gilda DeCapita, a U.S. Army Nurse Stationed in Europe During the Second World War*]. [Various locations in the United States and Europe: 1942-1945]. Annotated vernacular photograph album: [15] leaves, illustrated with 197 black-and-white vernacular photographs, captioned in type and/or manuscript. Quarto. Contemporary handmade album bound in black textured wrappers, string tied. Minor wear. [with:] Thirty-two autograph letters, signed, totaling about 121 pages and approximately 9,000 words, plus three contemporary photostatic reproductions of her wartime letters. A couple of letters incomplete. [with:] small group of six ephemeral items. Very good.

A wonderful and tidy archive of photographs, letters, and ephemera belonging to Lieutenant Gilda DeCapita and documenting her life as an Army Nurse during World War II. Gilda Marie DeCapita (1917-1999) was born in Youngstown, Ohio to Italian immigrants, and trained as a nurse. She joined the United States Army's Nurse Corps as a second lieutenant in December 1942, and was initially stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. DeCapita was briefly at the prisoner of war camp at McAlester, Oklahoma and then at Camp Maxey, Texas in late 1943, and then went overseas by March 1944 to England and Wales. By October 15 she was "somewhere in Belgium," and was the head nurse of the 16th Field Hospital during the Battle of the Bulge. Following the war, DeCapita had a long and decorated career as a nurse and medical educator in Ohio. She passed away in Florida on October 11, 1999.

DeCapita's wartime annotated vernacular photograph album contains almost 200 images picturing her time just before the war, but mostly illustrates her life in training in Texas and in the Army service in England, France, Switzerland, and Belgium. The photographs are mostly small snapshots with tidy typed or manuscript captions, with a larger portrait of DeCapita taken in Texas. The first leaf is filled with pictures of the family back home in Youngstown, and the remainder documents her life from 1942 to 1945. The shots include some of her Texas hospital patients, with one captioned "The colored patient above was skin-grafted from head to toe following accidental burns. Yes, I'm proud of him; because he did survive my 2 to 3 hours of daily work on him; for three months at that. My aching back!" Also shown are the wedding of a colleague at Fort Bliss; an excursion to Juarez, Mexico; and shots of numerous civilian and military friends in England and Belgium. One leaf shows the damage of Liege, Belgium after the Battle of the Bulge, which she captions: "A cemetery with fresh graves, broken bridges and torn down homes, and two buzz bombs every 20 min., while we worked long hours ankle deep in mud expanding our tented hospital... Who's brave 12 miles behind the lines? I never saw a sadder bunch of scared nurses and doctors in all my life (including myself)." One page of the album shows V-E Day in Brussels, others show subsequent celebrations in Liege, and some other shots document immediate post-war travels in Switzerland and France in 1945. The final image is a tourist postcard of the Statue of Liberty which greeted her boat upon returning, captioned "Yip-yip hooray! November 10, 1945."

The archive also includes over thirty manuscript letters by DeCapita, written mostly to her sister Clara but also other family members between March 1944 and August 1945, mostly from Belgium. DeCapita's correspondence is lively and enthusiastic. Her September 7, 1944 letter describes a celebrity visit: "Ohio congresswoman [Frances Payne] Bolton came to our camp. She pushed the bill thru to make us officers. So she takes a picture with me. I'm wearing bobby pins in my hair & a rain coat down to my ankles. Never looked worse in my life. The kids are still laughing about it. That'll make our camp paper, I'll bet!" Later, while waiting to be discharged on July 7, 1945, she calls back to her meeting with Bolton, and jokes: "Maybe if you remind Mrs. Bolton (Ohio congresswoman) that she met me in Lison, France & that I want to come home...."

Many of DeCapita's letters describe the awkward dating life of an Army officer; she had a long series of failed dates with hard-drinking Southern lieutenants. Her Italian heritage is not often in evidence in the letters, but on November 16, 1944 she writes, "Aunt Mary wrote me a beautiful letter in Italian & I understood every word of it, too!" Like most World War II letters, DeCapita's letters offer little detail on military operations because of censorship, but a bit of detail gets through the censors. On November 16, 1944 in Belgium, she writes that "tomorrow I'm going to work in a tent hospital where mud is knee-high." She sent a short note on December 29, 1944, just as the German offensive was being thwarted in the Battle of the Bulge: "Taking time off between raids to tell you that I'm still kicking (mere grace of God)... Right now please explain to friends that writing under these circumstances is difficult." She was able to tell more on May 17, 1945: "We had it pretty rough in December & January. Some nights we'd have 64 or more buzz bombs fall around us. Our hospital was hit once & twice it was strafed by an airplane on Christmas Eve & New Year's Eve. We worked very hard at that time! On December 21st the Germans were 9 to 12 miles away from us, & we were packed ready to leave at a moment's notice with one little bag." On May 17, 1945 she tells her mother: "I celebrated V.E. Day in Brussels till 4 a.m. These people just went crazy. Dance & drink in the streets, shake our hands, kiss us, buy us drinks and everything. I'll never forget it. Even the children got drunk." DeCapita's correspondence, of course, rewards deeper inspection, providing a unique female perspective on the Second World War in Europe. The present archive stands as an important record of Lieutenant DeCapita's training and service during the Second World War, with much research potential.

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