



List 36
New Acquisitions



(item 19)

Our latest list is twenty-five freshly acquired and catalogued items, covering a wide array of subjects, formats, and regions. Highlights include the photographic and written records of a nurse at a Native American hospital in Tacoma; the revised 1851 Indiana state constitution which prohibited the settlement of African Americans; an unusual Hungarian memoir of a medical doctor who was with Maximilian I in Mexico; a large Texas oil map; an eyewitness account of the burning of Baranof Castle in Sitka, Alaska; and many more interesting and eclectic items. Enjoy!

Cheers,
Teri, James, & Joe

Terms of Sale

All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within 10 working days as long as it is returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items subject to prior sale. We accept payment by check, wire transfer, and all major credit cards. Payment by check or wire is preferred. Sales tax charged where applicable.



McBride Rare Books
New York, New York

books@mcbriiderarebooks.com
(203) 479-2507

www.mcbriiderarebooks.com

Copyright © 2022, McBride Rare Books, LLC.

“I WAS FORTY YEAR OLD WHEN ‘MANCIPATION COME.”

1. [African Americana]. [South Carolina]. [Adams, Charlie]. [*Photographically-Illustrated Memoir About South Carolina Former Slave, Charlie Adams*]. [N.p., likely South Carolina: ca. 1933]. [2],8,[1] pp. typescript, printed and numbered on rectos only, plus six additional leaves with original tipped-in photographs, some with typed captions, stapled. Tiny remnants of wrappers in the staples, minor edge wear, photographs mildly faded. Good.

A curious and bibliographically interesting biography of Charlie Adams, a former slave in South Carolina who lived to be 108 years old, and who is pictured in all six photographs tipped into the present work. The work was seemingly compiled by Charles S. Clifford, who learned about Adams while visiting Chester, South Carolina in 1928, evidenced by the text of a letter included here. At the time Clifford met him, Adams was 104 years old and a local legend, as he had survived forty years in slavery and over sixty years beyond the clutches of the peculiar institution.

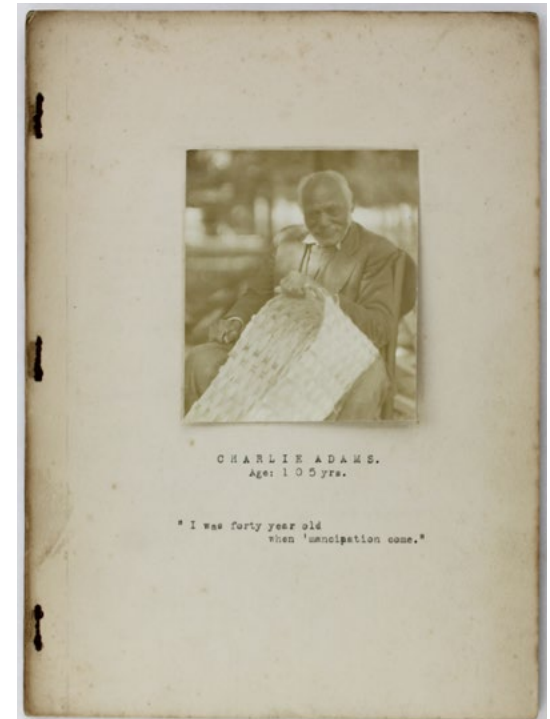
The preponderance of the work contains an eight-page account of the author’s first encounter with Charlies Adams, titled “Under Southern Skies.” The author first meets Adams’ son of the same name while cutting down a tree, and desires to meet the father. Soon after, the author declares his purpose: “to meet this old man, to hear the real stories of old Slavery Days which he was sure to have and to get some characteristic pictures of him.” The author relates the story of meeting Adams, his wife “Muh,” and numerous grandchildren at Adams’ house. He describes Adams’ physical appearance as the former slave tells him about the kind of manual labor he still performs, even at his advanced age. The author then describes Adams’ “personal charms,” his “extremely gentle” manner, his “soft and beautiful” voice, and his possession of “a dignity and a self-confidence that marks him as a Patriarch of his race.”

At this point, the tone of Adams’ account changes, as the author records Adams’ nostalgic longing for the days of slavery, a time when Adams “never had no hard time.” The author then inserts his own glistening, idealized, and “hazy” description of “the sun-lit cotton fields of the Old South,” punctuated with “the shouts and laughter of many Negroes, their

black skins glistening in the sunlight” and “soulful music with the rhythm of care-free and happy hearts.” At this point, the author takes leave of Adams, though he stayed in touch with the son for some years afterward. On the last page, the author records in manuscript that Adams died in January 1933 at the age of 108, though the month and year are curiously scratched out. Interestingly, the author records all quotes by Adams or other African Americans in dialect.

The author also mentions within the text that he took pictures of Adams. Indeed six photographs feature Adams sitting by himself, as well as with his wife Muh. According to one of the captions, Charlie and Muh had been married for seventy-five years. Most of the photographs feature Adams weaving a wicker basket while sitting on the porch of his house. Some of the photographs are captioned with exchanges between Adams and his wife in African American dialect.

The present work does not contain a title page, nor does it retain wrappers, though very small remnants of wrappers remain in the binding staples along the spine. We are confident the work is textually complete, as it begins even before page one, appears to carry a complete account of Clifford’s visit with Adams, and concludes with several leaves containing photographs. We surmise that the work is perhaps a unique hand-made memoir, or at most was produced in only a few copies, due to the nature of the typescript, the textual emendations within the text, and the presence of the photographs, which would have been expensive to produce for such a vanity project, and the first of which seems very much intended as a frontispiece. In



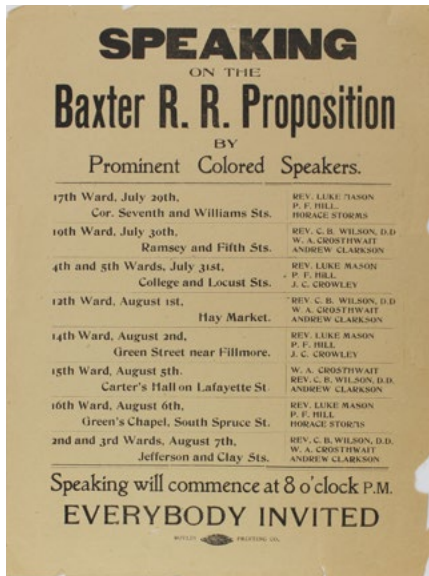
the end, however, we cannot be entirely sure the work is complete, but provide our price for the value of the material that is in fact present here. Internet searches of each name, place, and the title, “Under Southern Skies” produced nothing similar to the present work, and the WPA’s efforts to interview former slaves would not come until several years after the present work, when Adams had already passed away.

A mesmerizing and perhaps unique vernacular production memorializing the life of a South Carolina man who far outlived the vile institution of slavery, though the author (no doubt a white man) manages to create here a sly entry in the literature prevalent in the South at the time that contended that African Americans were better off under slavery than with their subsequent freedom.

(McBRB2579)

\$2,250

“COLORED SPEAKERS” REACTING
TO THE TENNESSEE CENTRAL RAILROAD IN NASHVILLE



2. [African Americana]. [Tennessee]. *Speaking on the Baxter R.R. Proposition by Prominent Colored Speakers [caption title].* Nashville: Boylin Printing Co., [ca. 1898]. Printed broadside, 12 x 9 inches. Noticeably tanned and somewhat brittle, edges a bit chipped, most notably along the right edge. About very good.

A rare broadside advertising a week-long schedule of African American speakers in Nashville. Jere Baxter, a prominent Nashville businessman founded the Tennessee Central

Railroad and was installed as president of the company in 1897. The speakers on the present broadside were likely called to react to Baster’s proposed use of the city’s depot, Union Station. The speakers listed here

include Rev. Luke Mason, Horace Storms, Andrew Clarkson, and J.C. Crowley, among others. OCLC records just a single copy, at Temple University.

(McBRB3090)

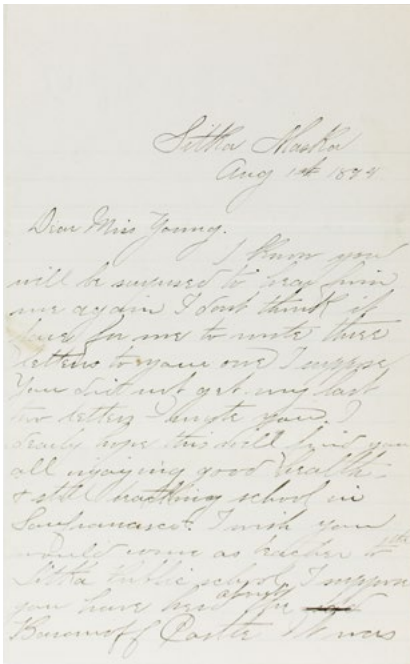
\$950

“SO YOU MAY TELL YOUR FRIENDS
THAT THE BARANOFF CASTLE AT SITKA IS NO MORE.”

3. [Alaska]. Haley, Julia E. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from Julie E. Haley, Daughter of Noted Sitka Pioneer and Miner Nicholas Haley, Describing Her Firsthand Account of the Burning of Baranof Castle in Sitka in 1894].* Sitka, Ak.: August 1, 1894. 5pp. Original mailing folds. Very good plus.

A historically-illuminating eyewitness account of the burning of Baranof Castle, the famous fort built in the New Archangel (Sitka) by the first governor of Russian America, Alexander Baranov. During Russian rule, the castle was the administrative center of Russian America. Baranof Castle was the site for both the formal ceremony of the sale of Alaska to the United States and the hoisting of the first American flag in Alaska. The building was continually reconstructed throughout its tenure and fully renovated in 1893. On the night of March 17, 1894, the castle caught fire and burned to the ground, apparently due to the ignition of oily rags stored there. At the time of the fire, the building was used as the office and residence of the U.S. Court Commissioner Robert C. Rogers. Much later, in 1962, the site where the castle once stood was declared a National Historic Landmark.

The author of the present letter, Julia E. Haley was the only daughter of Nicholas Haley, a Sitka pioneer, notable miner, and important early landowner with several claims close to Sitka Bay. Born, raised, and ultimately buried in Sitka, Julia Haley owned and operated the well-known curiosity shop the “Old Indian Trading Post” on Lincoln Street in Sitka in the first two decades of the 20th century. Her store offered a variety of local products and artifacts, some of which purportedly came from the ashes of Baranof Castle, though Haley’s account of the fire seems to refute any possibility of relics being found in the ashes. Here,



Haley writes to a friend identified only as “Miss Young,” a schoolteacher in San Francisco. In her letter, Haley provides a detailed account of the Baranof Castle fire, notes the troubles people have in getting to Sitka due to “much trouble on the railroads,” and briefly describes a ball given by local ladies in honor of the Bering Sea Fleet (“That is the U.S. Navy ships in harbour - Yorktown, Mohican, Albatross, Ranger, Hassler, Corwin, Adams, Bear, Rush, Pinta, and H.M. Ship Pheasant & Areal”).

Haley’s description of the fire reads as follows: “I suppose you have heard about the Baranof Castle. It was burnt

to the ground. Not even could we have a chip in remembrance. Of it nothing could be saved. It was impossible. Judge Rogers was in the building at the time & it took all they could do to get him out. He was at the windows for 8 hours crying for help. But no one heard him. Every one was asleep. He lost everything. Nothing saved, only a long coat he had on. And his poor little dog was in the attic & no one could get near him. It was a beautiful building after it as nearly repaired. So you may tell your friends that the Baranof Castle at Sitka is no more. The ground it stood on is all there. The building after being repaired was going to be occupied by the officials & we miss the view so much. It was a very pretty fire. I wished you could have seen it. The flag pole was the very last to burn. They took several views of it which looks so much like it. Every one felth [sic] so sorry. All the ladies watched it from one in the morning until four.”

A unique account of one woman’s experiences in far-flung Alaska in the last decade of the 19th century, with a particularly noteworthy eyewitness account of the last moments of Baranof Castle.

(McBRB2889)

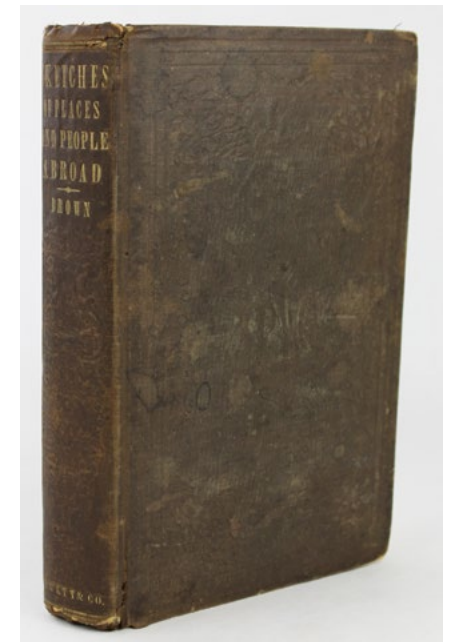
\$1,750

THE FIRST TRAVELOGUE WRITTEN BY A BLACK AUTHOR

4. Brown, William Wells. *The American Fugitive in Europe. Sketches of Places and People Abroad...A Memoir of the Author.* Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., 1855. viii,9-320pp., plus engraved portrait frontispiece. Original brown cloth, decoratively stamped, gilt spine titles. Some areas of edges worn through, spine ends a bit chipped and with minor fraying, corners worn. Binding a trifle shaken, with a few signatures standing proud, occasional minor foxing, spotting, or discoloration to text. A wholly unsophisticated copy of a true classic of African Americana. About very good.

The first American edition of the first travelogue authored by an African American writer, who also penned the first African American novel and play. William Wells Brown (1814-1884), African American abolitionist lecturer, novelist, and historian, was born into slavery in Kentucky and escaped to Cleveland in 1834. He lectured in New York and Massachusetts and wrote a best-selling Narrative (1847) before traveling to Paris and London in 1849. He remained there five years in the employ of various abolitionist societies. “He went to Europe to participate in the Paris Peace Congress, and he stayed on to lecture more frequently and write more extensively against slavery than anyone else in Britain. He traveled more than 25,000 miles across the British Isles, by his estimate, and gave more than a thousand talks” - Ezra Greenspan, William Wells Brown, *An African-American Life* (2014).

In 1852 he published in London his travelogue *Three Years in Europe* (London, 1852), being an account of this period. It is the earliest African American travelogue. The present American edition of that work was retitled as *The American Fugitive in Europe*, with significant additions not found in the previous



London edition, with “a dozen or more additional chapters” (“Note to the American Edition,” p. iv). This preferred edition includes a re-writing of the autobiographical preface, as well as additional chapters on his experiences in London between 1852 and 1854, plus his return to America. Interestingly, also while in London, Brown produced what is generally acknowledged as the first novel by an African American author, published as *Clotel*; or, the President’s Daughter: A Narrative of Slave Life in the United States.

The work was published by famed antislavery publisher John P. Jewett (the publisher of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*) and announced in the press in November 1855, just three weeks after his arrival in Boston. The fast turnaround “indicated not just a resolve to publish but also a manuscript in an advanced state of readiness. It also indicated an ambition to reach at least as broad a reading public in the United States as he had in the United Kingdom...Brown took preemptive steps to adapt the book to the American market, though without toning down its tough anti-American rhetoric” - Greenspan.

Blockson 1973. Blockson, A Commented Bibliography of One Hundred Influential Books By and About People of African Descent 42 (ref). Work, p.476. Library Company, Afro-Americana 1719. Smith, American Travelers Abroad B143. Sabin 8586.
(McBRB3196) \$3,500

LAME DUCK LBJ IN CENTRAL AMERICA, JULY 1968

5. [Central America]. [Johnson, Lyndon B.]. *Reunion de Presidentes de CentroAmerica y de los Estados Unidos de America*. San Salvador: 1968. 143pp., plus twenty-two photographic plates. Original pictorial wrappers. Noticeable rubbing, edge wear, and staining to wrappers. Numerous blue ink notations over text. [with:] ten contemporary photographs - two measuring 8 x 10 inches, eight measuring approximately 4 x 5 inches. Most photographs with manuscript annotations on verso. Good.

A program and ten related photographs pertaining to the Reunion de Presidentes de CentroAmerica y de los Estados Unidos de America, a political summit held in El Salvador in the summer of 1968. The



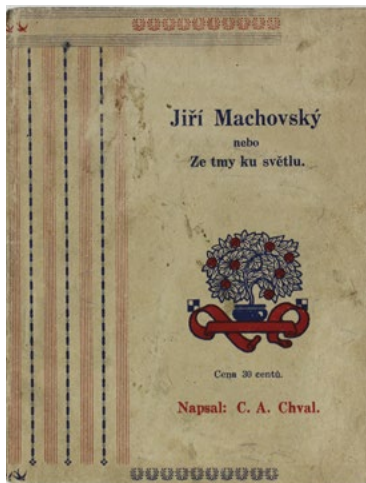
purpose of the summit was to strengthen economic & social integration and development between the Central American nations of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, with assistance from the United States. The leaders of all six nations met in San Salvador between July 5-8, 1968, and together issued a joint declaration to work together to encourage the integration effort. The United States pledged \$65 million towards the alliance, for regional and national development.

The present program was published in the wake of the summit, and includes various speeches and activities from the event. Most of the text is printed in Spanish, save for the text of the aforementioned, “Joint Declaration of the Presidents of the Republics of Central America and the President of the United States of America,” printed in English. The program is illustrated with over twenty photographic plates showing the various leaders of the six countries throughout the conference. The accompanying ten photographs also record the six leaders of the 1968 summit in various settings, with most of the pictures depicting either President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez of El Salvador or President Lyndon Johnson. Most of the photographs emanate from the concluding event of the summit - a barbecue held at the Balneario Los Chorros, a picturesque natural swimming pool and spa outside San Salvador. The two large photographs depict the six leaders of the summit at the top of the waterfalls at Los Chorros holding hands aloft in celebration of the event and the leaders walking down the stairs of the waterfall just afterwards. Seven of the ten photographs are annotated on the verso with subject names and sometimes locations of the pictures.

An excellent group of materials memorializing one of Lyndon Johnson's last foreign policy successes before he left the White House in early 1969. (McBRB2564) \$850

UNRECORDED TEXAS NOVELLA IN CZECH

6. **Chval, C. A.** *Jiri Machovsky Nebo Ze Tmy Ku Svetlu* [cover title]. [Rosenberg, Tx.: Tiskem Narodniho Podniku, 1918]. 74pp. 16mo. Original tan wrappers, printed in blue and red. Light wear and soiling. About very good.



An interesting piece of Texana: an illustrated novella written in Czech and published in Rosenberg, Texas. The town of Rosenberg, located near Houston, was founded in 1883 with the arrival of the Santa Fe Railway line. In the first decade of the 20th century, the population boomed to 1,000 citizens with the arrival of many Czech, German, and Polish immigrants. The present work is a charming if slightly crude production, which appears to be unrecorded in OCLC. (McBRB3129) \$650

stationed in Havana, Cuba in the wake of the Spanish American War. According to the central poem hand-printed on the artwork, Loud used a portion of a jacket he wore in Cuba as the canvas on which to create the work. The central poem reads, in full: "This is the work of a soldier's hands, On a cloth that's seen service in foreign lands. It is part of a coat that covered his back, And it looked quite nice when it was intact. Now it's worn and soiled and out of the game, But the soldier is working just the same. For there is always work for him to do, Though he's found time to work this tidy for you." The poem is decorated on each side with palm trees, dates, locations, "A merry Xmas" and "A happy New Year," as well as both the American and Cuban flags hoisted on flag poles; Loud's composition is well balanced and practically symmetrical. Loud has included his name, rank, and location in Havana below the poem.

Loud most likely created the work during the holidays in 1901, leading into 1902, and perhaps sent it home to his family. At this time, the United States was administering a military government in Cuba during the country's transition from Spanish rule to self rule. The Republic of Cuba elected its first president on December 31, 1901 and the country's constitution took effect on May 20, 1902. The Republic lasted, with various tweaks to its constitution, until Castro's 1959 revolution.

One of the more interesting and well-composed pieces of trench art, and certainly the most elaborate Christmas card, we've yet encountered. (McBRB2796) \$1,500

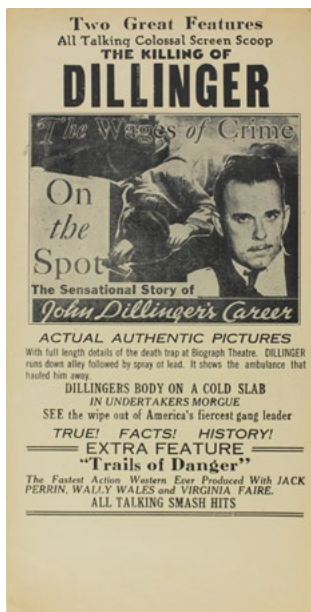
"THIS IS THE WORK OF A SOLDIER'S HANDS,
ON A CLOTH THAT'S SEEN SERVICE IN FOREIGN LANDS..."

7. [Cuba]. [Folk Art]. **Loud, Harry W.** [Stunning Trench Art Drawn on a Jacket Fragment by a Sergeant in the United States Military Government in Cuba]. Havana, Cuba: 1901. Original three-color ink artwork on light brown cloth, 7.25 x 19 inches. Light soiling, minor staining on verso. Very good.

An elaborate piece of Christmas-time trench art created by Harry W. Loud, Sergeant of the 22nd Company of the Coastal Artillery while



“SEE THE WIPE OUT OF AMERICA’S FIERCEST GANG LEADER”



8. [Film]. [True Crime]. [Dillinger, John]. *Two Great Features All Talking Colossal Screen Scoop The Killing of Dillinger...* [caption title]. [N.p.: ca. 1935]. Photographically illustrated film herald, 12 x 6 inches. Even toning, minor edge wear, short closed tear near top edge. Very good.

A rare small broadside advertising a true crime presentation including real footage related to the shooting death of famed gangster John Dillinger. This “sensational story,” most likely a newsreel mixed with a reenactment of Dillinger’s assassination, promised to show “actual authentic pictures,” “the ambulance that hauled him away,” and “Dillinger’s body on a cold slab in the undertakers morgue.” The herald

includes a portrait of Dillinger himself. The Dillinger film was paired with an action western from 1930 titled, *Trails of Danger*. An early entry in American true crime and a wonderful display piece.

(McBRB3203)

\$350

CHICAGO AT NIGHT, SORT OF

9. [Illinois]. *Night in Chicago*. New York: Newcomb Publishing Co., 1913. 16pp. Oblong quarto. Original pictorial self wrappers, stapled. A few small scuffs and edge chips, moderate dust-soiling to wrappers, short tears to spine. Internally clean. Very good.

A rare viewbook of the city of Chicago ostensibly seen at night by printing scenes from around the city in reverse black and white photogravure. The images capture various scenes along Michigan Avenue, as well as South, Clark, Randolph, Washington, and La Salle streets, along with a closeup of Saint-Gaudens’ Lincoln statue and a wider shot including the Ulysses S. Grant statue, both in Lincoln Park. The headlights of cars and windows

of the buildings along the streets are enhanced with light effects to accentuate the nighttime setting. The work is noted as “Engraved and printed by The Franklin Company” at the bottom of the rear wrapper. OCLC records just two copies of this work, at the Chicago History Museum and in the Lawrence J. Gutter Collection of Chicagoana at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

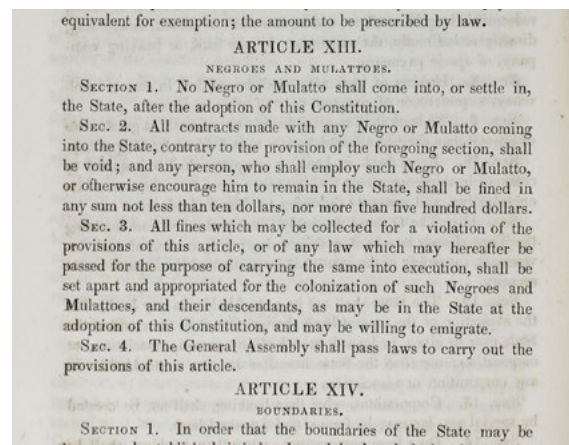
(McBRB3157)

\$450



BANNING THE SETTLEMENT OF “NEGROES AND MULATTOES”

10. [Indiana]. *Constitution of the State of Indiana, and the Address of the Constitutional Convention*. New Albany, In.: Kent & Norman, 1851. 32pp. Original tan printed wrappers. Spine heavily chipped, lower corner of front cover torn away, wrappers chipped. Minor soiling to wrappers, contents mostly clean with some minor foxing. Untrimmed. About very good.



The second Indiana state constitution, passed after the original founding document of 1816. The revised constitution takes the political climate of the country into full consideration, having been passed the year after the Fugitive Slave Act. Article II, section 5 specifically denies the

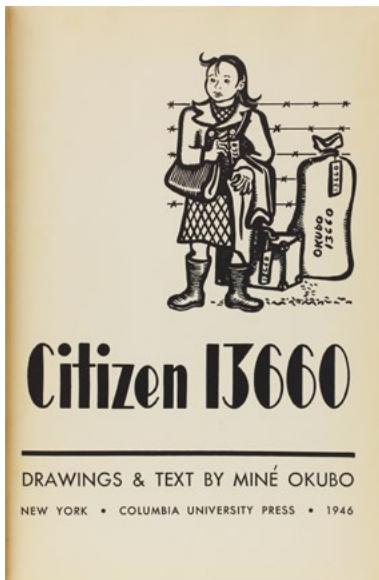
vote to African Americans, while Article XIII is entirely about “Negroes and Mulattoes,” and denies them the right to settle in the state. It also notes that “all contracts made with negroes or mulattoes, who may come into this State contrary to the foregoing provision, shall be void, and all persons who shall employ any such negro or mulatto, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars.” In this way the state sought to keep itself Free Soil, while also keeping itself as white as possible. In 1866, the Indiana Supreme Court (Smith v. Moody) threw out Article XIII of the constitution, finding it denied the citizenship rights of Black citizens.

(McBRB3265)

\$750

THE COPY OF A SPANISH DIPLOMAT WHO ADVOCATED FOR THE JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNEES

11. [Japanese American Internment]. Okubo, Miné. *Citizen 13660*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. [6],209pp. Original gray cloth decoratively stamped and titled in blue. In original dust jacket. Minor edge wear to boards. Dust jacket chipped, with a few small holes in the panels, somewhat soiled, clipped at three flap corners but retaining price. Ownership signature reading, “Antonio R-Martin p.180 San Francisco, Cal” in orange pencil on front free endpaper. Good.



Miné Okubo’s stunning first-person narrative of her experiences as a Japanese American internee at two separate concentration camps in the United States during World War II. Okubo’s sharply-observed, witty, objective, and unsentimental account of life as an internee earned her instant critical praise; paired with her drawings, the work became an instant landmark of wartime Japanese American literature.

“Published in 1946 as the last camps were being shuttered, Nisei artist Miné Okubo’s

illustrated eponymous memoir, *Citizen 13660*, has the distinction of being the earliest, first-person, book-length account of the American concentration camp experience. Always a vigorous booster of her own work, Okubo promoted the book that came to define her career as ‘the first and only documentary story of the Japanese evacuation and relocation written and illustrated by one who was there.’ All told, Okubo produced an estimated 2,000 portraits of camp life in a range of styles and materials, including ink, charcoal, and gouache, while imprisoned at the Tanforan temporary detention camp in California and the Topaz concentration camp in Utah. Okubo’s voluminous output notwithstanding, it was primarily *Citizen 13660*’s roughly 200 line-drawings that established her standing as a major chronicler of and historic witness to the camp experience” - Densho Encyclopedia.

This copy belonged to Antonio Rodriguez-Martin, Spanish consul in San Francisco who was also appointed as an inspector of internment camps at the behest of the Japanese government. Interestingly, Rodriguez-Martin has noted a reference to page 180 of the work beneath his signature, which corresponds to an incident at Topaz in 1943, in which a 63-year-old internee named James Hatsuaki Wakasa was shot and killed well inside the barbed wire fence while walking his dog. The guard who killed Wakasa claimed he was trying to fire a warning shot, and was eventually found not guilty during a court martial trial. Rodriguez-Martin singles out this incident for special note for no discernible reason, though it is likely he visited Topaz after the shooting took place.

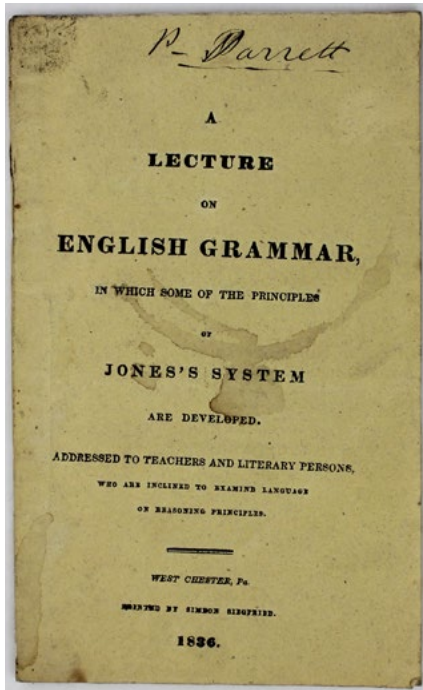
A nice copy of a seminal memoir of the Japanese American internment experience, once owned by a Spanish diplomat who himself witnessed the madness within the walls of the concentration camps.

(McBRB3152)

\$450

UNUSUAL IMPRINT

12. Jones, Joshua. *A Lecture on English Grammar, in Which Some of the Principles of Jones's System Are Developed.* West Chester, Pa.: Simeon Sigfried, 1836. 22,[2]pp. 12mo. Original printed wrappers. Contemporary ownership inscription on front cover and title page, minor soiling. Text clean. Very good.



“Addressed to teachers and literary persons, who are inclined to examine language on reasoning principles.” A lecture on grammar for rational persons who prefer to think outside the box, followed by a series of questions addressed to “Grammarians.” Examples include, “Can one be the best of three, without being the best of two?”; “How can a word or phrase convey intelligence, if it is independent of a sentence?”; and “With what propriety can we call a word an adverb, when it characterizes, or, qualifies an adjective?” The rear cover advertises Mr. Jones’ Analysis and Grammar of the English Language, which is surely an interesting read. An unusual

imprint, we locate a single copy in OCLC, at the American Antiquarian Society.

(McBRB2238)

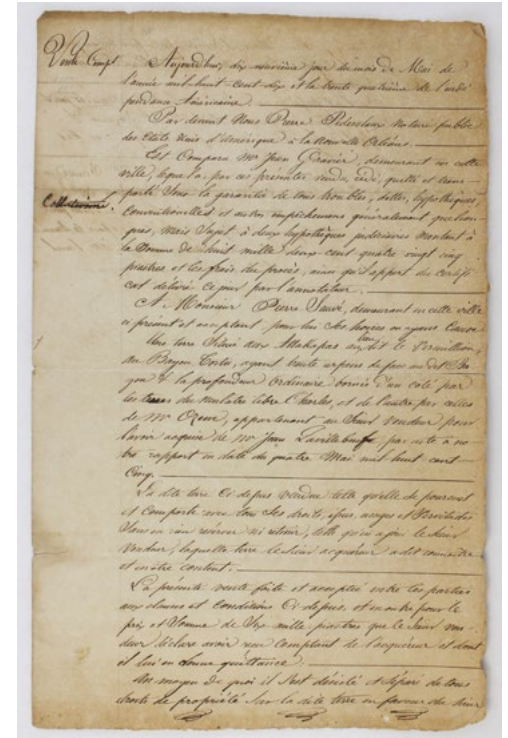
\$500

BECOMING A MULATTO’S NEIGHBOR

13. [Louisiana]. Gravier, Jean. Sauvé, Pierre. *[Early New Orleans Legal Manuscript Document Involving Two Important French Land Owners, Concerning the Sale of Real Estate Adjacent to Property Owned by “Free Mulatto Charles”].* New Orleans: 1810. [2]pp. In French. Single folio

sheet, with integral blank docketed on verso. Moderate tanning, minor chipping to edges, old horizontal folds with some separation. Good.

An intriguing manuscript document involving both Jean Gravier and Pierre Sauvé, concerned with the sale of a patch of land (“les terres”) adjacent to property owned by “du mulatre libre Charles.” The land was located in Attakapas Parish, in the southern portion of Louisiana, an area heavily influenced by the cultural cross-pollination between Europeans, Native Americans, and African Americans. The area became a hotbed of Cajun and Creole cultures. The present document was made between two important figures in late-18th and early-19th century French Louisiana - Jean Gravier



and Pierre Sauvé. Gravier’s notoriety sprang from his legal battles with Thomas Jefferson and the American government over lands in and near New Orleans and the Mississippi River known as the Batture. The New Orleans Batture became an early legal test for the limits of state and national government over the rights of private citizens with regard to public access to land. Pierre Sauvé was a sugar planter who had emigrated to Louisiana from France in 1769. After the Louisiana Purchase, he and a select group of other prominent citizens of Louisiana were appointed by Thomas Jefferson to the Legislative Council of the Territory of Orleans.

A unique and interesting document of early Louisiana land ownership, made especially interesting for its inclusion of property owned by a free person of color in an area known for its large population of slaves.

(McBRB2666)

\$1,250

WITH A VERY EARLY SCENE OF THE FIRST OIL FIELD
IN LOUISIANA

14. [Louisiana]. [Wilkinson, May Hill]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Featuring Views in and Around Lake Charles, Lake Arthur, and Jennings, Louisiana, Taken by a Local Woman at the Turn of the 20th Century*]. [Various locations in Louisiana: ca. 1902-1903]. Twelve leaves, illustrated with twenty silver gelatin photographs. Contemporary gray cloth photograph album, string-tied, front cover stamped in gilt, "The Kodak Book." Noticeable soiling and rubbing to boards, edges worn. Two photographs detached, mild wear to a few pictures, but overall nice condition. About very good.



A charming collection of vernacular images of southern Louisiana in the first few years of the 20th century, taken by local resident May Hill Wilkinson. Wilkinson has signed the inside front cover in pencil, "Mrs. C A Wilkinson May Hill Lake Charles and Jennings." Additionally, manuscript notes on the inside front cover, a couple of slips inside the album, and on the verso of one of the loose photographs also

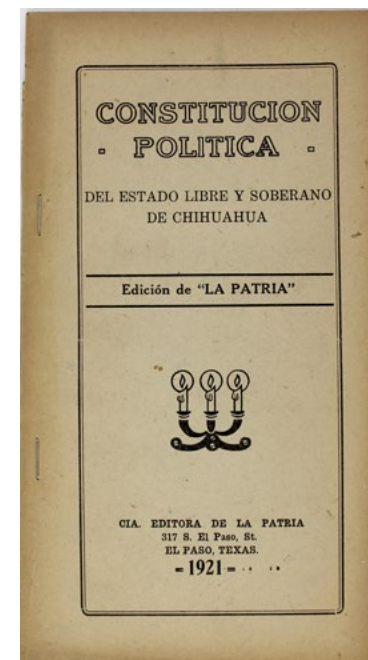
indicate Wilkinson's authorship of the pictures, per her daughter Lyllis (who indicates the pictures were taken before she was born in Jennings in 1904). Wilkinson's photographs mostly depict scenes on the waters of Lake Charles and Lake Arthur, but also include a handful of scenes in the wooded areas around Jennings. A particularly striking photograph captures an oil field fire in Evangeline, Louisiana, according to a later note from Lyllis opposite the photo; Evangeline is only six miles from Jennings, and was the site of the first oil strike in Louisiana in September

1901. Wilkinson's photograph captures a billowing cloud of smoke at left, with men and oil derricks visible to the right. This is likely one of the earliest vernacular photographs of the Evangeline Oil Field, which would bring untold riches to the people of Jennings. A nice mixture of images from a time and place rarely seen in vernacular photographs. (McBRB3176) \$950

CHIHUAHUA CONSTITUTION FROM EL PASO

15. [Mexico]. *Constitucion Politica del Estado Libre y Soberano de Chihuahua* [cover title]. El Paso, Tx.: 1921. 48pp. Narrow octavo. Original printed self-wrappers, stapled. Lightly and evenly tanned, paper brittle with several small chips or tears. Ownership ink stamp of Chihuahua newspaper editor Silvestre Terrazas on first and last leaf. About very good.

A 1921 edition of the 1887 constitution of the state of Chihuahua, published in El Paso, Texas. Noted on the title as "Edicion de 'La Patria.'" Scarce -- we locate six copies in OCLC. Though there are several editions of the state constitution published in the early 20th century, this appears to be the only edition published in Texas. (McBRB3034)



\$150

WITH A FABULOUS WOODCUT

16. [Mexico]. [Devotionals]. *Fragua de Amor Divino para Ablandar los Hierros del Corazon Humano...* Mexico City: Viuda de D. Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1745. [10],264pp. Narrow 12mo. Contemporary vellum. Text block separating but still stable. Title page lightly chipped and soiled, partially detached. Light worming to lower half of volume;

text otherwise clean. Contemporary manuscript notations to rear endleaves. About very good.

A book of prayers and devotions, translated from Portuguese, printed here in a slightly unusual format for a Mexican book. The verso of the title page features a full-page woodcut of the Sacred Heart of Christ. Not in Palau. We locate copies at the National Library of Chile and the Instituto Tecnológico in Mexico; none in U.S. libraries.

Medina, Mexico 3727.

(McBRB3170)

\$2,750



WITH AN ADVERTISEMENT
FOR AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN CONCERT

17. [Montana]. [Job Printing]. [Group of Thirteen Broadside Advertisements and Flyers Printed in and Around Helena, Montana]. [Helena & Philipsburg, Mt.: 1896-1905]. Thirteen small broadsides and broadsheets, measuring from 8 x 4.5 to 11 x 7.5 inches. Light wear and old folds to a couple of examples. Otherwise, even toning, scattered contemporary ink stamps and annotations. Very good, overall.



A very interesting group of thirteen broadside and broadsheet advertisements and programs, comprising examples of newspaper press job printing from late 19th- and early 20th-century Montana, in Helena and the surrounding area. Included are ads for several upcoming speeches and events, programs for performances in local theaters, political campaign and election reminders, and promotionals for area businesses. The most notable item present is a broadside advertisement for a “Grand Cake Walk Concert & Ball,” to be held April 6, 1899, organized by an African-American chapter of the Knights of Pythias -- “Under the auspices of ‘Pride of Montana’ Lodge K. of P. (Colored).” Another flyer

promotes a lecture on December 28th, 1898, by F.W. Parker, a leader of the progressive education movement of the late-19th century and the director of the Chicago Normal School, one of the largest and most significant African-American institutions of higher education during the 1800s (and today's HBCU Chicago State University). Also present are two broadsides of socialist and labor interest. The first is a handbill announcing that a lecture by Eugene V. Debs has been postponed to Friday February 12, 1897, with tickets still available at the Reeves' music shop (next door to the Helena theater). The latest broadside in the group promotes a June 14, 1905, address by labor leader and founder of the International Workers of the World, Mother Jones. An interesting cross-section of southwestern Montana social, cultural, and political activities at the through the lens of local job printing.

(McBRB3016)

\$3,500

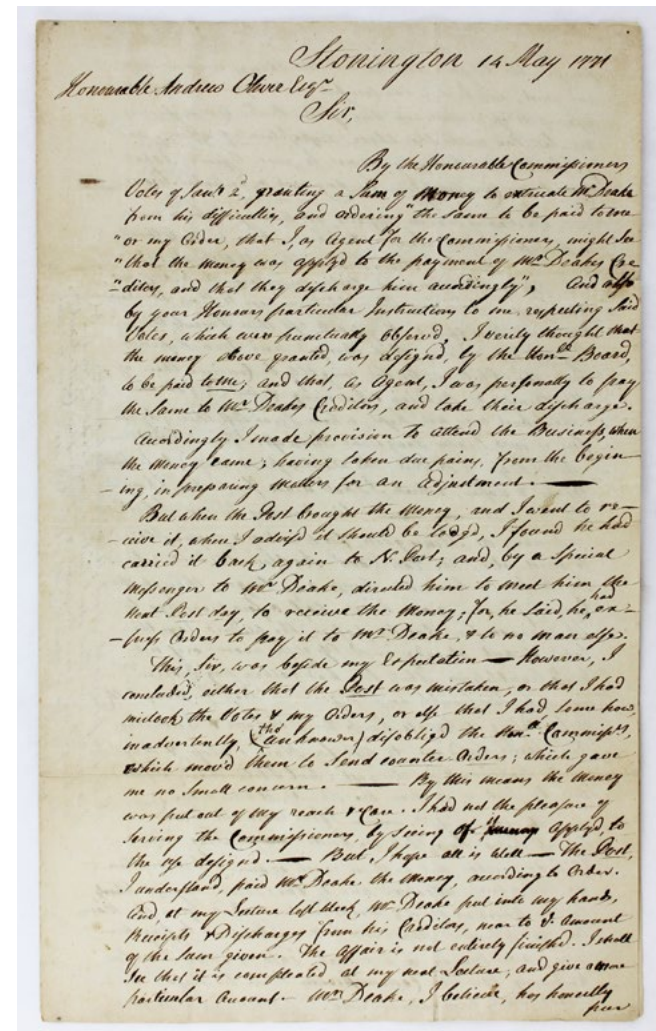
“WE HAVE NO INDIAN SCHOOL, JUST NOW, AT STONINGTON,
FOR WANT OF A PROPER PLACE TO MEET AT.”

18. [Native American Education]. [Colonial America]. Fish, Joseph. *[Retained Copy of a Manuscript Letter from Joseph Fish to Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor Andrew Oliver, Regarding the Finances of the Narragansett Indian School, and a Discussion of a Proposed Indian School in Stonington, With Additional Content Not Included in the Sent Version of the Letter].* Stonington, Ct.: May 14, 1771. [3]pp., folio, addressed and docketed on verso of integral leaf. Minor staining and toning, small chip to outer margin of second leaf from wax seal, original mailing folds with short separation along central horizontal fold line. Very good.

A rare colonial American correspondence about Native American schools, sent from Joseph Fish, pastor of the Congregational Church in North Stonington, Connecticut and missionary to the Pequot and Narragansett tribes, to Andrew Oliver, a Boston-based merchant, politician, and advocate of Native American missions. In his letter, of which a retained copy of the sent version resides at the Connecticut Historical Society, Fish begins by discussing financial matters pertinent to the Narragansett Indian School. Interestingly, there are several slight

textual variances in this section between the present version and the other retained copy, with the present letter adding a couple of lines of text. Most notably, the present letter contains an entire paragraph about Native American parents apparently edited out by Fish before he transmitted the final version to Oliver, which reads:

“Both lecture & school have reason to think are of real benefit. Some Indian parents, that could not read, told me, they wanted bibles or testaments to keep in their houses: for when children read to them the laws & commands of christ, they would ask their parents why they did not observe these things? And such reproofs from their children, tended



mightily to convince them of the benefit of reading & knowing the will of God. The school was not kept, when I was last there, by reason of Mr. Deakes dangerous sickness. Mr. Pease of N. Port, the winter past, helped us to some books & paper, which I shall draw for, when I have his account.”

Fish then turns his attention to a discussion of the education of Native American children in Stonington: “We have no Indian School, just now, at Stonington, for want of a proper place to meet at. The late Rev Nedsons widow [Eastern Pequot member Mary Nedson], refuses to let us have her house any longer, though the Commissioners gave him 4% a few years ago, to fit a room for that purpose. The widow says, we taken it out already, in our use of the room; or if not, tis so troublesome that she had rather pay us remdr, than take the trouble any longer. These Indians talk of building a small house for a school & lectures: and some desired me to ask for nails & glass & they would provide & do the rest: but I told them I feared that, by such a motion, we should, at this time, depend upon the Commissers. I fear there will be no more school kept here, till we build.”

Fish had struggled to build a Native American school for the Eastern Pequot peoples in Stonington since 1757; the school would finally come to fruition in the early part of the year following this letter. Fish records in his journal in January 1772 that a local captain named Cyrus Wheeler offered to donate timber from his lands for the building of a schoolhouse. Fish secured additional monetary donations from English settlers (including Mary Nedson) and the school opened by September 1772.

Fish concludes his letter with more information on Native American education in the area, indicating his commitment to the issue through the use of his own funds to front payment to teachers of Indian children: “Five Indian children, either not within reach of your school, or when we had none, attended one of the Towns English schools, to the amount of 55 weeks for one. And upon the master Wheelers applying to me, I ventured to pay him of my own money...which I draw for, knowing that the Commissioners have heretofore answered such demand. And Wheeler gave account of a number more of Indn. children taught at his

school, who liv'd in English families & had masters, which I declined paying him for, till I had special orders.”

The present letter is likely a secretarial copy retained by Fish, with the docketing and one additional and very insightful marginal paragraph in Fish's hand. The added note reads: “N.B. This paragraph about Schoolhouse, &c was alterd. I said nothing to Andr Oliv. about building a new house, but told him we had got our room for profit & I had employed Charles Daniels & that we had left the affair of...Widow Ned[son's] room to...another neighbour.” It is interesting to note that Fish edited his letter to Oliver so significantly, and then took pains to note to himself what he changed from this draft of the letter to the final version sent to Governor Oliver.

A rare correspondence with significant content on Native American education in colonial America, communicated by one of the most important proponents of Indian schools in New England at that time.
(McBRB3199) \$3,850

UNIQUE RECORD OF A NURSE'S SERVICE AT A NATIVE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN TACOMA

19. [Native American Photographica]. McDowell, Laurretta. *[Vernacular Photograph Albums and Typed Memoir of a Cadet Nurse in the Indian Service in Washington State]*. Tacoma, Wa.: 1947. Two brown leather photograph album bindings with Native American imagery to front covers, one measuring 10 x 7 inches and containing 148 photographs, the other measuring 7.25 x 5 inches and containing 124 photographs, most images captioned in ink on album leaves, together with a three page single spaced typescript document titled “Six Months at Tacoma Indian Hospital.” Very good.

A unique record in words and images compiled by a recent graduate from Ball State University's nursing school while stationed at the Tacoma Indian Hospital in Washington State. The Tacoma hospital was built on property sold to the federal government on condition that it be used for the health and benefit of Native Americans - a legal promise that would



be broken in 1959, when Washington state proceeded to convert it to a detention center, leading to a successful armed takeover and occupation by Puyallup protesters in the 1970s. In the included typed narrative, McDowell writes about group activities and classes held for the cadet nurses, and leisure activities which ranged from trips to Mount Rainier to parties and tank rides with men from the neighboring Army base. She also describes her time in the children's ward and tuberculosis ward of the hospital:

“At first I didn't especially care for the service. It was berry season and the Indians were bringing their children into the Hospital diagnosed as colds and would leave them there until their return from berry picking.... As the time went by you become very fond of the dark skinned, black-haired girls and boys.... Although they are little Indians they played, sang and talked just as any of the children back home did.... My next service was Tuberculosis...the T.B. patient is a different kind of patient, one who feels well much of the time but who needs complete rest. They are the kind that want to help you make beds etc but you have to say no.”

The albums themselves contain about ninety images set in and on the grounds of the hospital, with many well-annotated and evocative

snapshots of Native American patients in the previously mentioned wards, as well as McDowell's fellow nurses and doctors. The images also exhibit the diversity of McDowell's colleagues, for instance a Marie Kuamoto of California, who appears to have been Japanese American, and one of her roommates, “Hattie” Johnson, from Bellevue Hospital in New York, who appears to have been African American. Additionally, the hospital's lead tuberculosis specialist was a Dr. Kazumi Kasuga, a Japanese American graduate of Cal. Berkeley Medical School. Meanwhile, the remainder of the images in the album depict service breaks spent with fellow nurses and friends in and around the nearby beaches and mountains of Seattle-Tacoma.

A rare and instructive view inside a prominent Native American medical center in Washington State, one with a complicated and controversial history.

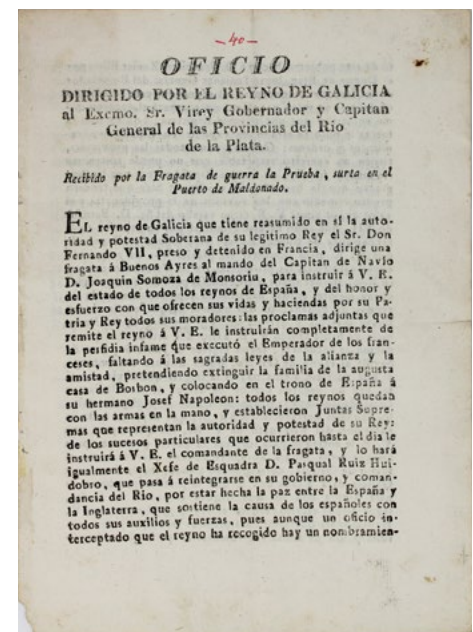
(McBRB3194)

\$5,500

SCARCE BUENOS AIRES IMPRINT

20. [Niños Espositos]. [Napoleon]. *Oficio Dirigido por el Reyno de Galicia al Excmo. Sr. Virey Gobernador y Capitan General de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata* [caption title]. Buenos Ayres: Imprenta Niños Expositos, 1808. [3]pp., on a small quarto bifolium. Removed from a sammelband, with later manuscript pagination at top edge. Some separation along gutter from top edge; minor loss at lower inner corner. Light toning and soiling. About very good.

An interesting publication from the Niños Espósitos press in Buenos Aires, announcing the invasion of Spain by Napoleon in 1808. The text comprises a letter from Spanish



authorities in Galicia to the Viceroy of Rio de la Plata, Santiago de Liniers, informing him of state of war exists between France and Spain and introducing him to Joaquin Somoza de Monsoriu, the captain of the frigate charged with bearing the news of the situation in Spain to South America. The missive goes on to say the Somoza has been charged with returning to Spain with royal funds from the Viceroyalty to aid in the war effort, and continues to solicit financial aid and military volunteers from the residents of the Rio de la Plata. Scarce, OCLC locates copies in only four U.S. institutions.

Furlong 1196. Medina, Rio de la Plata 438. Palau 199605.
(McBRB2501)

\$400

TWO WOMEN COMMIT SUICIDE

21. Posada, Jose Guadalupe. *Suicidio Causado por Envenenamiento y Celos de Dos Señoritas en el Bosque de Chapultepec a Inmediaciones del Castillo* [caption title]. Mexico City: Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1905]. Broadsheet, 11.25 x 8 inches. Printed on yellow paper. Left edge a bit raggedly trimmed. Minor wear and soiling. Very good plus.



Scarce, Posada-illustrated broadsheet commemorating the deaths by suicide of Maria Fuentes and Guadalupe Ortiz. The two friends discovered they were both being courted by the same suitor, and subsequently made a suicide pact and drank poison in a park. A farewell song and a large skull and crossbones engraving occupy the verso. Rare -- we locate copies at the Library of Congress, the Getty, and the University of Hawaii.

(McBRB2704) \$500

VERNACULAR PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM OF THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL

22. [Rhode Island]. [Medicine]. [Moore, G.C.] *The Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R.I. Pictures by G.C. Moore* [manuscript caption title]. [Providence: ca. 1900]. Seventeen leaves, illustrated with thirty-three silver gelatin photographs, the majority with manuscript captions in white ink beneath the images. 12mo. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, gilt titles on front cover. Minor edge wear and rubbing to boards. Hinges reinforced with brown cloth, a few leaves detached. Good.



A charming collection of photographs recording activities at the Rhode Island Hospital in the early 20th century. According to the captions, the images document Dr. Woodward in his ambulance, other named doctors and nurses at work and play, patients, children with diphtheria, an operating room, and the amputation of a toe by Dr. Levin, among others. Rhode Island Hospital was founded in 1857 through a bequest from Moses Brown. The hospital's main building was finished around the turn of the century, and was later incorporated into the hospital's southwest pavilion, most of which was demolished in 2014. Today,

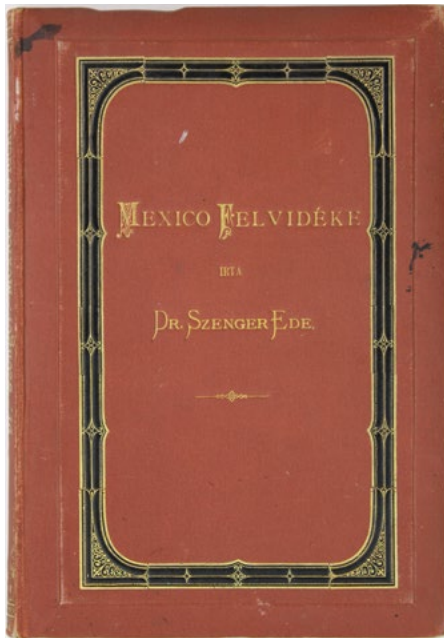
only a small portion of the original building remains as part of the hospital, which is affiliated with the Warren Alpert Medical School at Brown University. The main building is shown in all its original glory here, along with the “Nurses home,” the out-patient building, a separate building for the “contagious,” and the interior of “Ward C.” The compiler of the album, G.C. Moore, was most likely a doctor or nurse working at the hospital at the time. All in all, a unique record of life at the Rhode Island Hospital about 120 years ago.

(McBRB3235)

\$1,250

A DOCTOR WITH MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO

23. Szenger, Ede. *Mexico Felvideke Elet Es Kortani Tekintetben.* Budapest: Franklin-Tarsulat Nyomdaja, 1877. x,[1],220pp. Original russet cloth stamped in black and gilt, a.e.g. Light soiling and wear, corners bumped. Text toned but clean. About very good.



Szenger was a doctor serving in the Medical Corps of Maximilian I’s army in Mexico. He witnessed first-hand, therefore, the French intervention in Mexico, including Maximilian’s execution. The present work is his account of his travels in Mexico. The title roughly translates as “The Highland of Mexico in Respect to Physiology and Pathology,” which, in addition to being an interesting and unusual travel narrative, serves as an odd sort of medical work. Rare on the market and especially uncommon in American institutions. We locate copies at Yale Medical, Vanderbilt University, and the University of

Arizona, as well as several copies in Hungary. An important eyewitness account of Maximilian’s brief career as the Emperor of Mexico.

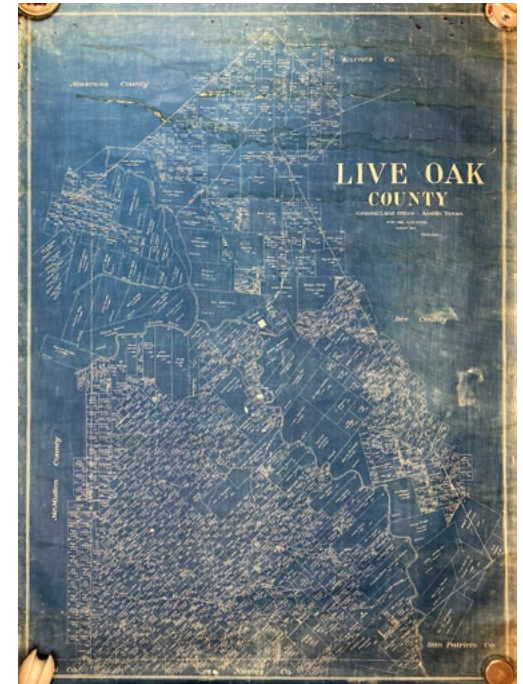
(McBRB2359)

\$1,750

LARGE MAP OF A NOTABLE SOUTH TEXAS COUNTY

24. [Texas]. *Live Oak County.* Austin: General Land Office, 1910. Large format blueprint map, 53 x 38.5 inches. Some fraying and minor chipping to edges, moderate staining, a smattering of small, mostly marginal wormholes. Rolled. Very good.

A substantial blueprint cadastral map showing the state of land ownership in Live Oak County in 1910. Live Oak County is located in far-south Texas, just about seventy miles from Corpus Christi. The plots within the county on the present map are noted with hundreds of owners, a mixture of Anglo-Americans, Mexican-Americans, and various school lands. Hundreds of smaller plots of farmland are organized in the western portion of the county, which had been divided up by various land speculators looking to cash in on the fertility of the soil. Cotton was the main product of these farms in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Portions of the Atascosa, Frio, and Nueces rivers flow through the county, past the then-county seat of Oakville, and southward from there.



“Between 1900 and 1930 Live Oak County experienced a period of energetic growth and development. The number of farms regularly increased, growing from 278 in 1900 to 487 in 1909 and 572 in 1920; by 1930 the county had more than 1,140 farms. During this same period, the population almost quadrupled, from 2,268 in 1900 to 8,956 in 1930. A primary reason for this growth was the rapid spread of cotton culture. Though the number of cattle in Live Oak County dropped by almost 35 percent between 1900 and 1910, land planted in cotton jumped from

about 3,800 acres in 1900 to almost 56,000 acres in 1930. The cotton boom came to play an important role, as eventually it extended into most parts of the county, raised land prices, encouraged ranchers to subdivide their lands, and brought new wealth and residents to the area” - Handbook of Texas online. OCLC records a single copy, at the Library of Congress.

(McBRB2311)

\$1,950

HUNTING AND FISHING IN ALASKA

25. [Western Photographica]. [*Handsome Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Hunting and Travel in Canada and Alaska*]. [Various locations in Canada and Alaska]: 1920. 211 silver gelatin photographs on twenty-four leaves, most measuring 5 x 3.5 inches or 3.5 x 2 inches. Plus two photos and a copy of the Daily Alaskan newspaper laid in. Oblong folio. Original brown cloth covers, string-tied. Light wear to covers. First leaf detached. Contents clean, images crisp and clear. Very good.

A handsome vernacular photograph album documenting a trip taken by Charles E. Hermann and several others through the Canadian Rockies, British Columbia, and into Alaska. The first few leaves contain very nice images of Banff and hiking on the Illecillewaet Glacier. From there,

the trip moves to Alert Bay, British Columbia and on into Dawson, Yukon Territory. There are images of gold dredging equipment in the Yukon, as well as images of the towns of Dawson and Alert Bay. From Dawson, the group moved on



to Carcross, Yukon, and on to Skagway. One very good image shows three members of the party standing on the sidewalk in Skagway, with the street of the town laid out behind them. Another photo is captioned “The Alaska-Juneau Gold Mill; Capacity, 8,000 tons/day.” Other locations include Admiralty Island and Mendenhall Glacier. The last half of the album documents the group’s hunting and fishing trip, with many scenes of wilderness and camping. The whole album is captioned throughout, sometimes identifying Hermann in the images. The pictures are well-composed and several are quite striking.

Charles E. Hermann was a St. Louis native who became chairman of the board of Reliance Whiting Co., a company that produced whiting and crushed rock. This explains, to some extent, his interest in the machinery and mining operations in the region. On the whole, a solid album documenting a businessman’s hunting and hiking trip through the Canadian and Alaskan wilds.

(McBRB2435)

\$1,250

Check out more of our inventory online!

www.mcbriderarebooks.com